



**Anti-Corruption Unit of Cambodia’s (ACU) Inputs on
 “Anti-Corruption and Human Rights in ASEAN: Areas of Overlap based on the
 UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism and UN Human Rights
 Mechanism Recommendations”**

No.	Section	Page	Discussed points	ACU’s Inputs
1.	II.A. Whistleblower, witnesses and Human Rights defenders	11	Six States, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam, received recommendations on enhancing cooperation with law enforcement authorities (article 37).	According to UNCAC review cycle 1, regarding article 37, Cambodia is recommended to adopt appropriate measures to encourage the cooperation of individuals who take part or have taken part in the commission of an offence. Therefore, the sentence presented in the report differs slightly in meaning from Cambodia’s recommendation regarding Article 37.
2.	II.E. Institutional frameworks	23	Strengthening Institutional Capacity and Anti-Corruption Measure Recommendations under the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism Cambodia: In 2016, Cambodia indicated that to strengthen its Anti-Corruption Unit, it provides skill training to its staff and ensure that the needed equipment is provided.	This written statement regarding Cambodia does not constitute a recommendation. Furthermore, the recommendation in the Cycle 1 review does not include Article 36 concerning specialized authorities.
3.	III. Conclusion	29	Institution frameworks Key findings Five states were urged to enhance anti-corruption capacity and training (e.g., Cambodia, Philippines) under both mechanisms.	According to the Executive Summary of Cambodia’s Cycle 1 review, Cambodia identifies a need for technical assistance in capacity building related to Article 36.

