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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Myanmar

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twenty-third session from 2 to 13 November 2015. The review of Myanmar was held at the 9th meeting on 6 November 2015. The delegation of Myanmar was headed by the Attorney General of the Union, Dr. Tun Shin. At its 14th meeting held on 10 November 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Myanmar.
2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Myanmar: Ghana, Maldives, the United States of America.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Myanmar:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/23/MMR/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/23/MMR/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/23/MMR/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America was transmitted to Myanmar through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Attorney-General of the Union stated that the constitutional government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, after taking state responsibility on 31st March 2011, had made positive developments on political, administrative, social and judicial reforms.
6. The Legislature, Executive and Judiciary were divided with the principle of separation of powers. This was shared among the Union, Regions and States and Self-Administered Areas, observing the principles of democracy with check and balance. Human Rights were given guarantees in Chapter VIII of the Constitution.
7. An Administrative Reform Coordination Committee had been formed. Myanmar had been implementing the Country Programme Action Plan with UNDP to realize effective local governance for sustainable inclusive community development, democratic governance, and development effectiveness. A National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had been formed under the NHRC Law enacted by the Parliament.
8. The Government had promulgated laws relating to economic reforms, including the Foreign Investment Law, Citizen Investment Law, Security Exchange Law, and Special Economic Zone Law. Labour laws had been also updated.

9. In the Justice Sector, dissemination of knowledge had been made through international seminars. The Union Election Commission would be conducting free and fair elections, and international observers from all over the world were in Myanmar. A National Cease Fire Agreement had also been signed with eight ethnic groups.

10. Internationally, Myanmar had held international legal fora, successfully hosting South-East Asia Games 2013, BIMSTEC Summit 2014, 24th and 25th ASEAN Summits, and the 7th CLMV and 6th ACMECS Summit.

11. The Union Attorney-General emphasized that Myanmar was endeavouring its best to overcome challenges by using its resources and strength. Myanmar was making every effort to become a democratic society, and therefore, the international community was expected to continue their constructive engagement and assistance to Myanmar.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

12. During the interactive dialogue, 93 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

13. The Sudan welcomed the delegation of Myanmar.

14. Sweden expressed concern for women, the Rohingya ethnic group, and the healthcare within the country.

15. Switzerland expressed concern about allegations of human rights violations and non-ratification of many international human rights instruments.

16. Thailand commended the progress made since the first UPR, in particular, through constitutional and legislative reforms.

17. Timor-Leste encouraged Myanmar to redouble its efforts in preventing the escalation of ethnic-based conflict in the future.

18. Turkey was seriously concerned about the deprivation of the Rohingyas of their right to vote in the upcoming election.

19. Ukraine commended the signing of the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement and noted holding free and fair elections this year as the next critical step.

20. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed concern about the mistreatment of the Rohingya, inter-communal tensions, and resolving conflict through an inclusive political dialogue.

21. The United States of America remained troubled by forced labour, inter-communal tensions, and government actions rendering the Rohingya stateless and restrictions of some fundamental freedoms, and encouraged government engagement of all relevant stakeholders in pursuing peace.

22. Uruguay expressed concern at reports on new laws that discriminated women and religious minorities.

23. Belarus noted with satisfaction political, social, economic, and administrative reforms and the establishment of a national human rights institution.

24. Viet Nam commended the significant progress achieved in recent years in promoting and protecting human rights.

25. Albania commended the implementation of the 5 Year Plan and being a signatory to the remaining international human rights treaties.

26. Algeria noted political, socio-economic and administrative reforms undertaken since 2011 and congratulated the efforts to reduce poverty.
27. Argentina welcomed Myanmar's cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar.
28. Australia was concerned about the "Protection of Race and Religion" laws and noted the retention of the death penalty.
29. Austria was concerned about violence against ethnic minorities and persecution of human rights defenders.
30. Azerbaijan appreciated the accession to CRPD and OP-CRC-SC and efforts to promote the rights of women.
31. Bahrain was concerned about ethnic purification and discrimination against Rohingya Muslims in Rakhine State.
32. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the signing of the National Ceasefire Agreement and the strategic social and economic reforms to overcome poverty.
33. Belgium commended the progress made since its first UPR, including political reforms and release of political prisoners.
34. Bhutan welcomed measures initiated on child protection, particularly those implemented to prevent underage recruitment to the military forces.
35. Botswana noted reports of ill treatment of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, as well as the Rohingya.
36. Ecuador praised the transition process to consolidate democracy through the separation of powers and efforts to comply with the first-cycle UPR recommendations.
37. Brunei Darussalam welcomed the implementation of its Free and Universal Primary Education Programme and the increase in Myanmar's health budget.
38. Cambodia positively noted the progress made in improving livelihood, infrastructure, and basic services for the communities in the Rakhine State.
39. Canada welcomed the transition towards greater democracy and encouraged continued constitutional, legislative, judicial and institutional reforms.
40. Chile was concerned by persistent human rights violations, particularly at gender, ethnic and religious based discrimination against the Rohingya community.
41. China appreciated the fact that Myanmar had actively implemented the National Women Development Strategy.
42. Costa Rica recognized progress achieved as part of the transition and the cease fire accords with ethnic groups.
43. Croatia encouraged all stakeholders to turn transparent, inclusive, and participatory elections into a contribution to further democratization and peace.
44. Cuba noted important changes that took place but indicated that Myanmar still needed to take action on employment, education and food.
45. Cyprus acknowledged the positive measures taken by Myanmar since 2011 towards the implementation of its international human rights obligations.
46. The Czech Republic welcomed the delegation of Myanmar.
47. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted the considerable progress in the implementation of the recommendations accepted during the first UPR session.

48. Denmark noted the incompatibility of the four laws on race and religion with international human rights treaties to which Myanmar is a party.
49. Djibouti was concerned about the serious and systematic violations of human rights and abuses committed against the Rohingya.
50. Brazil emphasized the importance of preventing and combating all forms of discrimination and violence based on racial, ethnical and religious grounds.
51. Egypt was concerned about abuses, denial of citizenship and restrictions on the rights to freedom of movement and religion against Rohingya Muslims.
52. Estonia called on the authorities to end all discrimination in law, policy, and practice against women and girls, minorities, and all vulnerable groups.
53. Saudi Arabia expressed serious concern about acts of violence, hatred and racial discrimination against the Muslim community in Myanmar.
54. Finland encouraged an inclusive peace building process, particularly, the commitment made in the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement to inclusive political dialogue.
55. France positively noted the reforms made since 2011 that promoted democratization and enforced human rights, notably the liberation of many political prisoners.
56. Georgia welcomed the ongoing democratization process and Myanmar joining CRPD and ICESCR.
57. Germany encouraged Myanmar to draw on civil society resources to strengthen the national human rights environment.
58. Ghana was concerned about the torture and ill-treatment of ethnic and religious minorities by security forces.
59. Regarding human trafficking, the delegation of Myanmar stated that Myanmar was cooperating closely with its neighbours and partners at bilateral, sub-regional and regional levels. From January to September 2015, 201 offenders were prosecuted under TIP Law.
60. Concerning combating money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism, Myanmar was actively engaged with Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering and Financial Action Task Force and adopted the Anti-Money Laundering Law and Counter Terrorism Law in 2014.
61. NHRC was established in September 2011. In March 2014, the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission Law was adopted by the Parliament to bring it in line with the Paris Principles. The Commission was functioning freely and independently. Commission reports were issued and publicized in the newspapers. Cooperation with OHCHR and AICHR was ongoing.
62. The President issued an order to form the Scrutiny Committee to monitor the political prisoners in 2013. The committee submitted to the President its recommendations for granting amnesty and pardon. Successive Special Rapporteurs on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, members of NHRC and Supreme Court judges visited prisoners. ICRC helped upgrade the water, sanitation and health services for prisoners. NHRC had investigated the complaints on torture of political prisoners and found that they were not true.
63. The delegation indicated that the 2012 Law Amending the Ward and Village Track Administration Law criminalized and penalized forced labour, by carrying one-year imprisonment or 100,000 kyats fine or both for any perpetrators. The forced labour complaint mechanism set up in 2007 with ILO was functioning smoothly.

64. Myanmar's ratification of the ILO Convention No. 182 had greatly contributed to the protection of the child rights. Myanmar would be exploring to join other important ILO instruments pertaining to child rights, including 1973 Minimum Age Convention No. 138.

65. After the adoption of the 2011 Labour Organization Law, a total of 1914 employers and labour organizations had been formed. The Confederation of Trade Union Myanmar was formed in July 2015 as the country's first national-level labour organization. Furthermore, in line with the 2012 Settlement of Labour Dispute Law, tripartite mechanisms were formed at Township, Region and State levels.

66. Myanmar became a member of IOM in 2012 and was working for the promotion and protection of the rights of its migrant workers. In 2013, Complaint Mechanism Centers had been opened in major cities to address the needs of migrant workers. Moreover, the Migrant Workers' Reporting Counter had been opened at the Yangon International Airport to facilitate access to overseas employment.

67. As for participation of women in political life, a considerable number of women were occupying Minister, Deputy Minister, Director General, Ambassador and Parliamentarian posts, and the number was growing.

68. During the first cycle of UPR, Myanmar had received a total of nine recommendations on ratification of core international human rights treaties. In implementing these recommendations, Myanmar acceded to CRPD and OP-CRC-SC. In July 2015, Myanmar signed ICESCR and OP-CRC-AC. Furthermore, in October 2015, Myanmar had decided to become a member of Group of Friends of the CAT Initiative, which aimed to have universal ratification of CAT by 2024.

69. The delegation stated that, in principle, Myanmar rejected country-specific mandates, including that of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, as they did not create a conducive environment for constructive engagement for promotion and protection of human rights. Myanmar firmly believed that the UPR process was the most dependable mechanism to address human rights situations in all countries on an equal footing.

70. However, Myanmar invited and received Special Rapporteur, Ms. Yanghee Lee for a five-day visit in August 2015, and the visit turned out to be a successful one. Myanmar had encouraged her to further diversify her source of information so that allegations and speculations would no longer be in her report. All major concerns related to human rights had been addressed to a larger extent in Myanmar. Therefore, the delegation underlined that Myanmar should no longer remain on the agendas of the Human Rights Council and the Third Committee of the General Assembly.

71. Section 347 of the Constitution guaranteed equality before the law and equally provided legal protection to any person. Section 348 guaranteed to any citizens non-discrimination based on race, birth, religion, official position, status, culture, sex and wealth.

72. Myanmar was implementing programmes for Rule of Law and Access to Justice in cooperation with UNDP. Human rights and people-centered approach and community policing were newly introduced to the working method of the Myanmar Police Force. The Bill on Legal Aid Law was with the Parliament for debate and approval.

73. A Legal Advisory Committee had reviewed existing laws to bring them in line with the Constitution and international norms. Since 2011, Myanmar had amended, repealed and promulgated a total of 189 laws to date.

74. As for Four Laws, the delegation stated that the objective of the Health Protection, Coordination on Increase of Population Law was to reduce poverty and promote the

maternal and child health in coordination with the increase of population. It did not mean to limit birth spacing, and there was no penalty for non-compliance.

75. Section 34 of the Constitution provided that every citizen shall have the freedom of belief and religion and have equal right to worship. The Religious Conversion Law permitted proper religious conversion.

76. Under the Myanmar Buddhist Women Special Marriage Law, Buddhist women had the right to marry non-Buddhist men. It prescribed freedom of worship for a Buddhist wife who married a non-Buddhist husband and protected the basic human rights of Buddhist women.

77. Concerning One Man One Wife Law (Monogamy Law), the delegation indicated that, in Myanmar, the majority were Buddhists and that Myanmar customary law did not prohibit men for having multiple wives. Therefore, this law intended to prevent many complications arising from polygamy.

78. Greece welcomed Myanmar's consideration of becoming a signatory to international human rights instruments, such as CAT.

79. Guatemala expressed concern on the scarce progress in negotiations towards the establishment of an OHCHR Office in Myanmar.

80. Holy See acknowledged efforts made to enhance peace and dialogue among different religions by the creation of the Interfaith Friendship Group.

81. Hungary noted the need to introduce reforms in the judiciary and in the regulation of the legal profession.

82. Iceland was concerned over reports of growing instances of religious violence and failures to investigate attacks based on national, racial, and religious hatred.

83. India welcomed the recent signing of ICESCR and noted the positive steps to ensure free and fair elections in 2015.

84. Malaysia noted the challenges in ensuring equal rights of various ethnic minorities in the country.

85. Iran (Islamic Republic of) took note of steps taken on legislative reforms and joining CRPD and OP-CRC-SC.

86. Ireland welcomed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement but was concerned about restrictions on the media and freedom of expression.

87. Israel welcomed the democratization process with the constructive engagement of the international community.

88. Italy commended progress towards democratization and national reconciliation and encouraged Myanmar to continue on this path.

89. Japan welcomed the National Ceasefire Agreement and highlighted the importance that elections be conducted in a free and fair manner.

90. Kuwait acknowledged the steps taken by Myanmar to seek the root causes of the recent violence in the Rakhine State.

91. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed progress in promoting freedom of expression and assembly, improving educational programme, health care services, and empowerment of women.

92. Latvia encouraged Myanmar to make better use of the valuable expertise of Special Procedure mandate holders.

93. Libya expressed concern about human rights violations and racial discrimination faced by the Rohingya in their civil, political and cultural life.
94. Lithuania expressed its concern about the continuing practice of torture in places of detention and encouraged Myanmar to establish an OHCHR office.
95. Luxembourg was concerned about freedom of expression and the situation of the Rohingya and other ethnic minorities.
96. Indonesia welcomed the strong commitment and significant progress made to democracy and the promotion and protection of human rights.
97. Mexico acknowledged programmes and initiatives to improve education and health and guarantee for the rights of persons with disabilities.
98. Montenegro was concerned about the absence of a minimum age for marriage for boys and the legality of the marriage of girls as young as 14 years.
99. Namibia encouraged Myanmar to allocate adequate resources to effectively implement the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women 2013-2022.
100. Nepal appreciated efforts in implementation of the recommendations since the adoption of its initial UPR report.
101. The Netherlands welcomed the release of political prisoners, however, was concerned about the increase in political prisoners and detained journalists since 2015.
102. New Zealand was concerned with the marginalization of certain minority groups, restricting their ability to participate in the November 8 election.
103. Nicaragua noted the challenges such as the consolidation of democracy, reconciliation and peace and congratulated reforms to achieve these objectives.
104. Nigeria welcomed various reforms for the protection and promotion of human rights and noted that these bold steps had made Myanmar amend, repeal and enact 171 laws.
105. Norway expressed concern about arrests during peaceful demonstrations, political prisoners continuing to face arbitrary detentions, and punitive measures regarding illegal abortions.
106. Oman affirmed the importance of strengthening human rights in light of the ongoing acts of violence against the Rohingya.
107. Pakistan commended ongoing legislation for strengthening human rights as well as ratification of international human rights instruments.
108. Panama noted the broad consultation process for preparation of the national report and welcomed implementation of the first-cycle recommendations.
109. Paraguay encouraged Myanmar to continue with the ratification of human rights instruments and to strengthen cooperation with OHCHR.
110. Poland encouraged ensuring effective registration of all children born in Myanmar without any discrimination.
111. Portugal welcomed the positive developments and efforts to consolidate peace and reforms towards democratization.
112. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction the political transformations and commended improvement in social protection of workers.
113. Ethiopia appreciated implementation of the current Five-Year Plan, MDGs, and design vision 2020 to bring about economic and social reform.

114. Senegal was concerned about the preparation for draft laws on the protection of race and religion and discrimination against the Rohingyas.
115. Serbia encouraged Myanmar to continue its cooperation with the UN human rights mechanisms, guarantee equal protection of women, and prevent trafficking.
116. Sierra Leone was concerned about the reports of the treatment of Rohingyas and urged Myanmar to promote religious tolerance.
117. Singapore noted the implementation of policies to strengthen governance and to meet socio-economic needs of its citizens.
118. Slovakia encouraged Myanmar to intensify collaboration with the Human Rights Council and its expert mechanisms.
119. Slovenia was concerned about different categories of citizenship and violations and abuses of human rights against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities.
120. Spain noted upcoming elections and improvement in public freedoms and recognized plans to adopt legislation on gender-based violence.
121. Sri Lanka noted efforts to make democratic space more inclusive through political reforms and welcomed actions taken to ensure the rights of the child.
122. The Philippines reiterated its readiness for cooperation in pursuing economic and social reform programmes to achieve a people-centred, sustainable development in the region.
123. Kyrgyzstan summarized progress since the first UPR session as positive and specifically referred to development in the political and socio-economic spheres.
124. The Republic of Korea welcomed the release of political prisoners and the establishment of the Human Rights Commission.
125. Regarding children in armed conflict, the delegation of Myanmar highlighted that Myanmar had signed OP-CRC-AC in September 2015. Since the signing of MOU with the United Nations, the military had discharged 645 underage recruits, and there was no new underage recruitment since 2014 to date. All perpetrators, military or civilian, were held accountable and penalized by military law and Penal Code for underage recruitment.
126. Myanmar signed a historic “Declaration of Commitment to end Sexual Violence in Conflict” in June 2014. A domestic law to counter violence against women was in final stage of drafting. CSOs will be invited for their views on the draft. Military officers committing sexual offences were being dealt with respective laws carrying harsh sentences. The recent Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement included provisions to refrain from any form of sexual abuse and violence.
127. The Peaceful Assembly and Procession Law was amended in 2014. Consequently, the penalties for the protest without prior permission were remitted into half. The public spaces for peaceful demonstrations had been designated. Furthermore, the Law for Associations Registration came into effect in 2014. There was no punishment prescribed in the law. The registration was voluntary.
128. The President expressed his unequivocal commitment to hold free, fair and transparent multi-party general elections on 8 November 2015. Criteria for eligibility for candidates and voters were clearly set out in the Election Laws. To contest as a candidate, the person and both parents must be citizens. Similarly, only citizens have the right to vote. These criteria apply to all candidates regardless of their political affiliation, race, gender or religion.

129. The Central Committee for Land Use Management had been addressing the issues of land acquisition. The guidelines on returning the renounced lands to the rightful owners were being implemented. The Farmland Tenure Certificates had been issued to 95 per cent of all farmers throughout the country. The National Land Use Policy was in its final stage of drafting with a view to enacting comprehensive National Land Law.

130. Myanmar had been implementing the free and universal primary education programme. All Inclusive Education Programme, encompassing all students, including children with disabilities, had been adopted in 2013. According to the Myanmar National Education Law, the higher education system would be decentralized and freedom of teaching, learning and management would be allowed.

131. The 2015 Ethnic Rights Protection Law would widen the rights of all ethnic minorities. For example, students in Mon State would be able to study the Mon language, culture and tradition at local schools during school hours. A plan released in November 2014 was aimed to help students from ethnic regions with more access to higher education.

132. The Government was incrementally raising health budget by 5 per cent of GDP in 2016. Myanmar was working towards achieving universal health coverage and reducing financial burden on the poor and vulnerable groups. Nine laws related to health were promulgated since 2011.

133. In Myanmar, there was no minority community under the name of "Rohingya". Peace and stability in Rakhine State had been restored. The communal violence in 2012 caused loss of life, property and displacement to both communities in Rakhine State. To investigate the incident, the Government formed a Commission of Inquiry. Following the Commission's finding, a Central Committee for Implementation of Stability and Development in Rakhine State was established. The Committee was implementing the recommendations of the Commission.

134. The Government had provided food, healthcare and education services to all displaced people. Access was given to over 20 international organizations to provide humanitarian assistance to all displaced people. Some 2,000 displaced households had been voluntarily resettled to their original or new places.

135. The aim of replacing the temporary identity cards with new ones was to accelerate the citizenship verification process. A pilot project for citizenship verification had been launched in Rakhine State in 2014 and so far, citizenship had been granted to more than 900 persons.

136. There was no restriction of movement in areas where the communities had learned to live in harmony. Myanmar was a multi-ethnic and multi-faith country. Hate speech was not tolerated, and the Government and civil society were promoting interfaith dialogue across the country.

137. Myanmar was deeply concerned about the suffering and life-threatening fate of boat people resulting from people smuggling and human trafficking. Myanmar had rescued about 1,050 boat people on three occasions between May and July 2015. They had been provided with temporary shelters, food and healthcare. Over 80 per cent of those people had been verified to be from a neighbouring country and repatriated to their country of origin.

138. A landmark in the national reconciliation effort was the signing of the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement with eight major armed groups on 15 October 2015. The agreement served as a platform for national reconciliation, and it would be followed by a political dialogue.

139. Myanmar inherited the Common Law system, and death penalty was prescribed under the law. However, it could only be carried out pursuant to a final judgment by the Supreme Court. It had never been carried out since 1988. Moreover, offenders below the age of 16 at the time of the commission of the crime shall not be sentenced to capital punishment.

140. As for cooperation with OHCHR, the delegation indicated that at least three experts from OHCHR were currently working full time in Myanmar. Myanmar had already proposed a technical cooperation mandate of OHCHR, which should be the way forward for its future cooperation.

141. Lastly, the Attorney-General of the Union thanked all speakers for sharing their concerns for Myanmar and reiterated some issues touched upon earlier by the members of the delegation, such as gender equality, political prisoners and amnesty, poverty reduction, general elections of 8 November 2015, ratification of treaties, freedom of religion, rule of law, and citizenship.

142. The Attorney-General presented the words of the former Director-General of ILO, Mr. Juan Somavia to describe Myanmar's endeavour for human rights. Mr. Somavia had stated, "When you do things from your soul, you will have a river in you." During the 1st cycle, there had been quite a few recommendations that Myanmar had not accepted. However, they came to be accepted, not only on paper but also in practice. In conclusion, the Union Attorney-General assured the UPR Working Group that, concerning human rights, Myanmar does things from its soul and prays that there will be a river inside it.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

143. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by country Myanmar and enjoy the support of country Myanmar:**

- 143.1. **Continue its work in acceding to the core human rights convention (Belarus);**
- 143.2. **Consider ratifying the human rights treaties it has not yet ratified (Japan);**
- 143.3. **Consider the ratification of the main international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a State Party (Nicaragua);**
- 143.4. **Consider positively acceding to the core international human rights instruments, to which it is not yet a party, particularly ICCPR and CAT (Viet Nam);**
- 143.5. **Consider accession to international human rights instruments that it is not yet a party to, including ICCPR and ICRMW (Philippines);**
- 143.6. **Consider ratification of the ICCPR and its 2nd Optional Protocol with the view of total abolition of the death penalty (Namibia);**
- 143.7. **Consider ratifying ICCPR (United States of America);**
- 143.8. **Ratify ICESCR (Ghana);**
- 143.9. **Consider ratifying ICERD, ICESCR, and ICRMW (Egypt);**

**Conclusions and recommendations will not be edited

- 143.10. **Sign CAT (France);**
- 143.11. **Ratify OP-CRC-AC (Chile) (Croatia);**
- 143.12. **Ratify OP-CRC-AC (Luxembourg);**
- 143.13. **Consider the possibility of ratifying OP-CRC- AC (Panama);**
- 143.14. **Take all necessary measures aimed at the early ratification of the OP-CRC-AC (Slovakia);**
- 143.15. **Expedite the process of redrafting of the existing Child Law taking into account the views and suggestions made by civil society organizations (Bhutan);**
- 143.16. **Continue to further enhance peace, development and democracy (Cambodia);**
- 143.17. **Give continuity to the democratization process undertaken by the Government (Nepal);**
- 143.18. **Continue its democratisation process by means of restructuring of the local police forces (Greece);**
- 143.19. **Continue building its democratic reform for the prosperity and wellbeing for the people and the nation of Myanmar (Timor-Leste);**
- 143.20. **Adopt a human-rights-based approach when designing and implementing the reforms towards the democratization of the country (Portugal);**
- 143.21. **Continue further improvement of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country (Azerbaijan);**
- 143.22. **Continue making efforts for protecting and promoting human rights and improving the living conditions (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 143.23. **Continue to point special attention to the prevention of the emergence of the situation which might lead to conflicts on ethnic and religious basis (Russian Federation);**
- 143.24. **Adopt legislation ensuring protection of human rights of ethnic communities, including their participation in government decisions (Slovenia);**
- 143.25. **Reinforce and implement the protection of vulnerable groups, namely children, women, disabled, elderly, and make a greater effort to include ethnic and religious groups in the life of Myanmar society (Holy See);**
- 143.26. **Continue its efforts to provide protection and care for its elderly population and other vulnerable groups (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 143.27. **Continue peace talks among the people to avoid ethnic and religious conflicts and scale up national reconciliation process in the country (Ethiopia);**
- 143.28. **Take action to bring other remaining armed groups, who are not among 8 major ethnic groups that recently signed the National Ceasefire Agreement, into an inclusive peace process (Israel);**
- 143.29. **Ensure the proper work of the Joint Monitoring Committee and Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee (Israel);**

- 143.30. Continue to strengthen its system to promote and protect human rights paying special attention to the social protection of the population (Belarus);
- 143.31. Continue to maintain annual economic growth of average of 8% (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 143.32. Further continue concentrating on economic development to bring about sustainable peace and ensure enjoyment of human rights (Ethiopia);
- 143.33. Harmonize its process of political, socio-economic and administrative reforms made in accordance with its international human rights obligations (Nicaragua);
- 143.34. Continue consolidating the correct measures taken on economic growth, for the benefit of its people (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 143.35. Keep the momentum of political, socio-economic and administrative reform to comply with the socio-economic needs of the population (Cuba);
- 143.36. Accelerate the political, socio-economic and administrative reform to fulfil socio-economic needs of the people (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 143.37. Continue to accelerate the momentum of the political, socio-economic and administrative reform to further fulfil socio-economic needs of the people (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 143.38. Take measures to ensure that economic growth is proportional in the different parts of the country and benefits the whole population, including the country's minorities (Cuba);
- 143.39. Take measures for the economic growth to be proportional to different parts of the country and to benefit all including in particular minorities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 143.40. Continue advancing in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 143.41. Implement policies to meet the relevant 2030 Sustainable Development Goals so that all communities, regions and states can benefit from Myanmar's economic growth and it can graduate from Least Developed Country Status soonest (Singapore);
- 143.42. Continue strengthening of the national human rights institutions and mechanisms (Nepal);
- 143.43. Take steps towards establishing a National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles (Egypt);
- 143.44. Grant the National Human Rights Commission autonomy and independence in accordance with the Paris Principles (Chile);
- 143.45. Allow the National Human Rights Commission to fully exercise its functions, in line with the Paris Principles (Senegal);
- 143.46. Ensure that the National Human Rights Commission is able to discharge its functions fully, in accordance with the Paris Principles, as previously recommended (Portugal);
- 143.47. Take steps to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission be given a mandate in conformity with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);

- 143.48. Provide all necessary assistance in order that the national human rights institution is able to operate at full capacity and continue judicial reforms, including the increased capacity building of judicial institutions (Republic of Korea);
- 143.49. Study the possibility of creating a national system for the follow-up of international recommendations on human rights (Paraguay);
- 143.50. Engage closely with the UN human rights system, including treaty bodies and special procedures mandate holders (Turkey);
- 143.51. Continue to cooperate with human rights mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on Myanmar (Republic of Korea);
- 143.52. Ensure ongoing cooperation with the Special Rapporteur for Myanmar of the Human Rights Council and with other Special Procedures (Chile);
- 143.53. Continue to take steps to enhance women empowerment (Pakistan);
- 143.54. Ensure better representation of women in the peace process (Slovenia);
- 143.55. Promote gender equality in all aspects of life and combat violence against women (Cyprus);
- 143.56. Implement the commitment taken in 2011 to ensure gender equality (France);
- 143.57. Adopt a legal definition of discrimination against women according to the CEDAW (Austria);
- 143.58. Domesticated CEDAW and give women a visible and inclusive role as envisaged by the treaty (Sierra Leone);
- 143.59. Continue with the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (Israel);
- 143.60. Continue efforts to strive for all the citizens to live in harmony without discrimination against any races and nationalities (Nepal);
- 143.61. Consider the possibility of adopting adequate measures to promote social cohesion, with a view to the elimination of all forms of discrimination, including against minority, ethnic and cultural groups (Ecuador);
- 143.62. Increase its efforts to counter hate-speech and incitement to violence (New Zealand);
- 143.63. Ensure that the rights of women and ethnic minorities are not undermined as a result of the recently introduced set of Protection of Race and Religion laws (Japan);
- 143.64. Consider abolishing de jure the death penalty (Panama);
- 143.65. Continue releasing political prisoners and relaunch the joint Government/civil society committee (France);
- 143.66. Enact and enforce legislation that guarantees comprehensive protection from all forms of violence against women, and that addresses impunity for all perpetrators (Sweden);

- 143.67. Take positive action to ensure protection of women against sexual violence and their access to legal mechanisms without discrimination (Namibia);
- 143.68. Develop a legal framework to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence (Serbia);
- 143.69. Address in legislation all forms of gender-based violence, both within as well as outside of marriage (Spain);
- 143.70. Take effective measures to prevent and combat marital rape and domestic violence, including the express criminalization of these practices (Portugal);
- 143.71. Strengthen policies to combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, including by criminalizing marital rape and prohibiting forced and early marriages (Paraguay);
- 143.72. Adopt measures to end the recruitment and participation of children in military activities (Mexico);
- 143.73. Continue to implement policies to ensure full protection of civilians, particularly children, in zones of armed conflict (Ecuador);
- 143.74. Step up efforts towards the prevention and suppression of human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants by air, land and sea (Greece);
- 143.75. Double its efforts in combatting trafficking in persons including by bringing human traffickers and people smugglers to justice (Malaysia);
- 143.76. Continue investing efforts in the prevention of human trafficking, with special attention to investigation and prosecution of all cases of sale and trafficking of children (Serbia);
- 143.77. Ensure impartial and effective investigation of violence perpetrated against women and violence perpetrated against children, and ensure reparations for victims and the right to a fair trial, including legal aid, for both the victim and the accused (Finland);
- 143.78. Ensure independent investigations of all cases of violence and discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities (Iceland);
- 143.79. Prosecute suspected perpetrators of violence against ethnic and religious minorities, in line with international standards and to ensure compliance with due process and respect for the rule of law (Iceland);
- 143.80. Combat impunity (Senegal);
- 143.81. Ensure that police and military officers alleged to have committed acts of torture and ill-treatment are held accountable through the criminal justice system (Lithuania);
- 143.82. Continue its efforts to ensure respect for the rights and fundamental freedoms of all the population, guaranteeing the investigation and punishment of perpetrators of human rights violations, demonstrating its commitment to combating impunity (Argentina);
- 143.83. Review legislations in order to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in line with international standards (Chile);
- 143.84. Address effectively the issue of corruption (Cuba);

- 143.85. Accelerate reforms with the aim to guarantee good governance and more vigorously address the issue of corruption (Georgia);
- 143.86. Continue to strengthen the rule of law and ensure good and clean governance at all levels of government, which would help address the social and economic needs of the Myanmar people more effectively (Singapore);
- 143.87. Increase its efforts to ensure access to basic services, as well as freedom of movement, for all residents (Japan);
- 143.88. Ensure the protection of human rights for all, including freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly and right to participate in public and political life (Botswana);
- 143.89. Spread the culture of human rights and strengthen religious and faith tolerance (Sudan);
- 143.90. Intensify efforts in actively promoting inter-ethnic, inter-faith and communal understanding and harmony (Malaysia);
- 143.91. Achieve tolerance and peaceful existence in all parts of society by promoting interfaith and intercommunal dialogue (Turkey);
- 143.92. Continue efforts to preserve national, cultural and religious diversity so as to promote harmony among ethnic groups and religions (China);
- 143.93. Make sincere efforts to build up levels of confidence and reconciliation among religious groups through dialogue between religious leaders (Republic of Korea);
- 143.94. Continue efforts to promote tolerance, harmony and respect of human rights among all communities in Myanmar, including through possible review of legal frameworks, human rights' education and interfaith dialogues and cooperation involving all segments in the society (Indonesia);
- 143.95. Prevent the destruction of places of worship and cemeteries (Egypt);
- 143.96. Make every effort to guarantee the right to religious conversion and to respect the freedom of religion, in particular, enabling religious practice (Holy See);
- 143.97. Ensure full respect for freedom of religion or belief and the human rights of the persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, in line with international human rights law (Poland);
- 143.98. Work to ensure that freedom of opinion and expression are protected (New Zealand);
- 143.99. Further ensure that those who legitimately exercise their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly be not subject to reprisals (Italy);
- 143.100. Continue to create a safe and enabling environment for civil society in order to help the country's ongoing transition to democracy (Ireland);
- 143.101. Put forward every effort to ensure that the election process is both free and fair (Republic of Korea);
- 143.102. Continue promoting the participation of women in public affairs and socio-economic activities (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 143.103. Further promote women's rights through increased participation in political, socio-economic and administrative decision making processes (Italy);

- 143.104. **Take necessary further steps to combat poverty and to address socio-economic inequality (Sri Lanka);**
- 143.105. **Take appropriate steps towards achieving Universal Health Coverage in the country (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 143.106. **Continue to allocate more budget in health sectors (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 143.107. **Continue more budget allocation in health sector (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 143.108. **Earmark additional financial resources to health services and reduce the financial burden faced by vulnerable groups in accessing medical care (Viet Nam);**
- 143.109. **Increase the amount of spending on health with special attention to women and children so as to achieve relevant MDGs as soon as possible (China);**
- 143.110. **Increase significantly the proportion of national expenditure allocated to health care, address the regional differences in access to health care services and expand the human capital within the health care sector, especially to ascertain that an adequate number of midwives are educated and dispatched across the country (Sweden);**
- 143.111. **Redouble steps take in providing quality and affordable health and education services, including providing adequate learning opportunities (Timor-Leste);**
- 143.112. **Continue to promote and protect the enjoyment of fundamental freedoms and rights of its citizens in the areas of education and health among others without discrimination (Nigeria);**
- 143.113. **Provide equal access to education by the people (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
- 143.114. **Continue to invest on education and ensure the continued provision of free education for its primary and secondary students (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 143.115. **Continue with the efforts of providing equal access to education by all national races in the country (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 143.116. **Continue to provide equal access to education by all national races, including minorities in the country (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 143.117. **Continue efforts to develop its human capital through education, training and empowering vulnerable groups (Sri Lanka);**
- 143.118. **Improve the situation of minorities in the country (Greece);**
- 143.119. **Accelerate citizenship verification processes so that populations now deprived of identity documents do not remain in an illegal situation (France);**
- 143.120. **Ensure the safe and voluntary return of all IDPs to their place of origin (Turkey);**
- 143.121. **Allow access to humanitarian aid to all groups who need it, including internally displaced persons in Rakhine State and other affected areas (Kuwait);**

- 143.122. **Adopt and implement all the necessary measures to continue improving health care, food and education services in camps for internally displaced persons, including in remote areas (Panama);**
- 143.123. **Ease tensions in rural areas by developing an effective land registration system with a clear complaints handling mechanism (Germany);**
- 143.124. **Effectively address the issue of land grabbing, including through providing redress to farmers and others whose land was illegally or arbitrarily seized (Czech Republic).**
144. **The following recommendations will be examined by Myanmar which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 31st session of the Human Rights Council in March 2016:**
- 144.1. **Ratify the core international human rights instruments (Paraguay);**
- 144.2. **Accede to and implement all core human rights treaties (Latvia);**
- 144.3. **Ratify all core human rights conventions, especially ICCPR, CAT and ICESCR (Germany);**
- 144.4. **Ratify the outstanding core treaties, such as ICCPR, CAT, and ICERD (Hungary);**
- 144.5. **Ratify human rights treaties such as ICERD, ICESCR, ICCPR, CAT and OP-CEDAW (Sierra Leone);**
- 144.6. **Ratify and fully implement all core human rights treaties, including ICCPR and CAT, as previously recommended (Slovenia);**
- 144.7. **Ratify ICCPR (Montenegro) (Poland);**
- 144.8. **Ratify ICCPR and continue to raise public awareness about international human rights law and the legal avenues available for defending those rights (Lithuania);**
- 144.9. **Ratify ICCPR and its optional protocols (Spain);**
- 144.10. **Ratify the ICCPR and its two optional protocols (Estonia) (Ghana);**
- 144.11. **Accede to the ICCPR and its Optional Protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Greece);**
- 144.12. **Sign and ratify ICCPR and ICESCR (Bahrain);**
- 144.13. **Ratify ICCPR and ICESCR and ensure the conformity of national legislation with international obligations (Switzerland);**
- 144.14. **Ratify the ICESCR and its Optional Protocol (Portugal);**
- 144.15. **Ratify ICERD and ICCPR (Algeria) (Libya);**
- 144.16. **Ratify ICERD (Ghana);**
- 144.17. **Sign and ratify ICCPR, CAT and ICERD (Turkey);**
- 144.18. **Ratify ICESCR, ICCPR, and ICERD (Sudan);**
- 144.19. **Ratify the ICCPR and ICESCR, as well as the ICERD (Brazil);**
- 144.20. **Ratify ICCPR and CAT (Italy);**
- 144.21. **Ratify ICCPR and CAT (Luxembourg);**
- 144.22. **Ratify CAT and ICCPR (Georgia);**

- 144.23. **Ratify CAT (Denmark) (Guatemala);**
- 144.24. **Ratify CAT, as previously recommended (Portugal);**
- 144.25. **Ratify CAT and OP-CAT (Lithuania);**
- 144.26. **Ratify CAT, and subsequently ensure the adoption of provisions that expressly prohibit torture in police settings (Chile);**
- 144.27. **Ratify CAT and ICPPED (Mexico);**
- 144.28. **Take further steps towards the promotion of the human rights situation in Myanmar, especially for ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and vulnerable groups (Bahrain);**
- 144.29. **Include specific references to human rights law in the agreement of ceasefire throughout the country and establish a comprehensive system to monitor its implementation (Guatemala);**
- 144.30. **Support the active and meaningful participation of women, "ethnic groups", internally displaced persons and refugees in the implementation of the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement, including the national dialogue (Finland);**
- 144.31. **Ensure that human rights agencies, including the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission and the Myanmar Press Council, are able to function as effective and independent agencies (Thailand);**
- 144.32. **That the new administration that will emerge from the elections of November 8 develop a road map for the implementation of the recommendations issued by the Human Rights Council, the General Assembly, and United Nations Special Rapporteurs and Envoys (Costa Rica);**
- 144.33. **Issue a standing invitation to the Special Procedures (Guatemala);**
- 144.34. **Issue a standing invitation to all thematic special procedures (Montenegro);**
- 144.35. **Extend a standing invitation to mandate holders (Senegal);**
- 144.36. **Extend an open invitation to the Special Procedures and respond favourably to pending requests (Uruguay);**
- 144.37. **Extend an open and permanent invitation to the United Nations human rights special procedures mandate-holders (Cyprus);**
- 144.38. **Extend a standing invitation to special procedures, respond positively to their requests to visit the country and cooperate fully, promptly and substantively with all mandate holders (Latvia);**
- 144.39. **Allow the OHCHR to open a country office with a full mandate (United States of America);**
- 144.40. **Expedite the establishment of an OHCHR office with a full mandate (Turkey);**
- 144.41. **Take further steps towards the establishment of the OHCHR country office in Myanmar (Croatia);**
- 144.42. **Establish a timeline for an early opening of the OHCHR country office with a full mandate (Czech Republic);**
- 144.43. **Approve the opening of an OHCHR country office to provide for enhance protection of and cooperation on human rights (Hungary);**

- 144.44. Facilitate the establishment of an OHCHR office in the State, which would be able to operate throughout the country with a full promotion and protection mandate (Ukraine);
- 144.45. Facilitate the establishment of an OHCHR country office in Myanmar, able to operate throughout the country with a full promotion and protection mandate and establish a timeframe in that respect (Belgium);
- 144.46. Review the provisions in its penal code which contain punitive measures against women who have undergone illegal abortions (Norway);
- 144.47. Take the necessary steps to eliminate discrimination faced by ethnic minorities and ensure that they enjoy their right to culture and their religious freedom is protected (Mexico);
- 144.48. Take necessary measures in law and in practice to put an end to all forms of discrimination against minorities, especially ethnic and religious minorities (France);
- 144.49. Enact law that will address the spread of discrimination, incitement of hatred against Muslims and members of national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in Myanmar (Nigeria);
- 144.50. Take appropriate measures to combat nationalist extremism as effectively as possible (Djibouti);
- 144.51. Take necessary measures to fight against any form of intolerance and hate speech targeting persons belonging to minorities (Algeria);
- 144.52. Strengthen efforts regarding the effective measures on the registration of all children born in Myanmar without any discrimination (Albania);
- 144.53. Take measures for the effective registration of all children born in the country without discrimination and remove all references to ethnic origin in identity documents (Paraguay);
- 144.54. Ensure effective registration of all children born in the country, regardless of their ethnic origin and without any discrimination, in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Canada);
- 144.55. Develop a simplified, effective birth registration system through which all can access a birth certificate, including a complaints handling mechanism (Namibia);
- 144.56. Abolish the death penalty (Holy See) (Poland) (Slovenia) (Spain);
- 144.57. Abolish the death penalty in all cases and circumstances (Portugal);
- 144.58. Place a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Sierra Leone);
- 144.59. Institute a de jure moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its future abolition (Switzerland);
- 144.60. Institute a de jure moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its definitive abolition (Luxembourg);
- 144.61. Establish an official moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition for all crimes (France);

- 144.62. Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying ICCPR-OP2 (Australia);
- 144.63. Translate the de-facto moratorium on the death penalty into binding law, with a view to completely abolish the death penalty altogether (Croatia);
- 144.64. Change a de facto moratorium, which is in place in Myanmar since 1988, to a de jure moratorium on the use of the death penalty as a first step to its abolishing (Lithuania);
- 144.65. Release all political prisoners (Germany);
- 144.66. Release all remaining political prisoners (Greece);
- 144.67. Free political prisoners and prisoners of conscience who may still remain after previous release exercises (Spain);
- 144.68. Release all those imprisoned for the exercise of their rights or for espousing dissenting views (Czech Republic);
- 144.69. Release all political prisoners unconditionally, and remove conditions on those already released (United States of America);
- 144.70. Free all remaining prisoners of conscience and put an end to practices that fuel arbitrary arrests (Croatia);
- 144.71. Release immediately and unconditionally all human rights defenders, student activists and political prisoners, and end ongoing trials of political detainees (Norway);
- 144.72. Implement the National Action Plan for the Advancement of Women by: amending legislation to include sexual violence in conflict within the Preventing Sexual Violence Law, removing military impunity for human rights violations – including sexual violence, and appointing a Gender Advisor within the President’s Office (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 144.73. Guarantee in law and in practice that lawyers and judges can perform their professional functions without improper interference and legally form and join self-governing professional associations (Austria);
- 144.74. Define professional legal standards and disciplinary procedures in conformity with the UN Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers (Hungary);
- 144.75. Amend the Bar Council Act in order to allow for the Bar Council to become a truly independent and self-governing association (Hungary);
- 144.76. Amend the Bar Council Act to ensure the Bar Council’s independence, and commit to improving legal education and continuing legal professional development, including with regard to international human rights law and the UN human rights mechanisms (Canada);
- 144.77. Raise the age of criminal responsibility to international standards (Lithuania);
- 144.78. Review the laws and measures about marriage, especially of people belonging to minorities (Holy See);
- 144.79. Lift restrictions to freedom of movement and local orders (Djibouti);
- 144.80. Review the News Media Law and the Printing and Publication Enterprise Law of 2014, in consultation with media representatives, in order to

bring it in conformity with international standards regarding freedom of expression (Belgium);

144.81. Consider reviewing the News Media Law as well as the Printing and Publication Enterprise Law of 2014 in conformity with international human rights standards in order to enhance freedom of speech in the country (Ghana);

144.82. Ensure the protection of human rights defenders (Chile);

144.83. Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders and journalists (Norway);

144.84. Take concrete steps to promote and protect the right of peaceful assembly, in line with international human rights law and standards (Brazil);

144.85. Make further efforts to reinforce and protect the rights of the Muslim minorities in Myanmar (Oman);

144.86. Take measures to improve the condition of religious/ethnic minorities respecting their human rights and ensuring they are not denied the right of citizenship or subject to discrimination, in a manner consistent with international standards (Portugal);

144.87. Finalise the citizenship verification process of persons lacking identity documents or holding a “turquoise” card and the establishment of a transparent process to legalise the residence status of those who do not meet Myanmar’s citizenship criteria (Switzerland);

144.88. Amend laws that permit the compulsory acquisition of land by private businesses so that the expropriation is only permitted in the cases of necessary, proportionate and narrowly construed public interest, with strong procedural safeguards (Netherlands).

145. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Myanmar and would thus be noted:

145.1. Ratify CAT, CRPD, ICERD, as well as the Rome Statute of the ICC (Austria);

145.2. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC (Botswana) (Djibouti) (Ghana) (Latvia);

145.3. Adhere to the Rome Statute of the ICC and fully harmonize its national legislation with it (Guatemala);

145.4. Accede to and fully align national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Cyprus);

145.5. Accede to the Rome Statute of the ICC and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (Estonia);

145.6. Continue acceding to international human rights treaties, strengthen the process of reforms, and pay more attention on the problems related to indigenous people in Rakhine state (Kyrgyzstan);

145.7. Amend the Constitution to provide guarantee for freedom of religion in Myanmar, in line with Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Bahrain);

145.8. Ensure human rights protection to all people in Myanmar including the Rohingya (Guatemala);

- 145.9. Grant the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar unimpeded access to Rakhine state, including the internment camps, as well as any other requested meetings countrywide on her next visit (Ireland);
- 145.10. Take immediate steps to end violence and discrimination against national or ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities (Austria);
- 145.11. Abolish all forms of institutional discrimination against Islamic religious minorities (Saudi Arabia);
- 145.12. Prohibit and prosecute hate speech and discriminatory practices that incite violence towards minorities, and especially clearly endorse non-discrimination and the right of all individuals in Rakhine State to equal protection under the law (Norway);
- 145.13. Remove discriminatory provisions of the “Protection of Race and Religion Law” (Turkey);
- 145.14. Further review and abolish those laws, which are discriminatory against women and religious minorities according to international standards (Lithuania);
- 145.15. Repeal immediately the four recently adopted laws on the “protection of race and religion” regarding interfaith marriage, religious conversion, monogamy, and population control (Denmark);
- 145.16. Repeal the Special Law on the Marriage of Buddhist Women and the Law on Religious Conversion and review and amend the Law on Birth Control and the Law on Monogamy to conform them to international human rights norms and standards (Uruguay);
- 145.17. Review the recently adopted “protection of race and religion” laws to ensure that they are in line with Myanmar’s human rights treaty obligations and that they adequately protect the rights of persons belonging to minority groups (Italy);
- 145.18. Repeal or revise discriminatory provisions in the legislation, including the four recently adopted laws on the protection of race and religion, and in this regard, adopt an action plan to promote, through concrete activities, tolerance and peaceful inter-faith and inter-ethnic co-existence in Myanmar (Czech Republic);
- 145.19. Repeal or amend the package of four laws on race and religion – the Religious Conversion bill, the Buddhist Women’s Special Marriage bill, the Monogamy bill and the Population Control and Healthcare bill – to ensure respect for the human rights of women and ethnic and religious minority communities, and consistency with international human rights obligations and standards (Canada);
- 145.20. Eliminate discrimination of an violence against religious minorities including by bringing national legislation such as the “Laws on Protection of Race and Religion” and the 1982 citizenship act in accordance with international human rights obligations, and establish an effective birth registration system guaranteeing universal access to education and other government services (Germany);
- 145.21. Repeal or revise the “Protection of Race and Religion” laws and Section 377 of the 1861 Penal Code to ensure the rights of women, religious minorities and the LGBTI community are protected (Australia);

- 145.22. **Disclose the findings of the Commission of Inquiry established to investigate cases of excessive use of force by police (Italy);**
- 145.23. **Investigate and punish the cases of intimidation, harassment, persecution, torture and enforced disappearances, especially against political dissidents, journalists, ethnic and religious minorities and human rights defenders (Uruguay);**
- 145.24. **Undertake the appropriate measures to prevent and combat domestic violence and sexual violence committed by military personnel and police officers against young girls and adolescents (Albania);**
- 145.25. **Continue to prioritize its work with the ILO on a Joint Action Plan on Child Soldiers to progress the implementation of Resolution 1612 (New Zealand);**
- 145.26. **Step up efforts and cooperate with relevant countries and international partners, address the situation in Rakhine State at its root causes, and combat people smuggling and human trafficking (Thailand);**
- 145.27. **Take all necessary measures to prevent exploitation, including human trafficking that Rohingya Muslims are suffering from, and address the root causes that force them to be vulnerable to those practices (Saudi Arabia);**
- 145.28. **End impunity of members of the army and government officials, who commit human rights violations, and bring them to justice (Saudi Arabia);**
- 145.29. **Amend article 377 of the Penal Code to ensure that only non-consensual sexual relations between persons of the same sex are punishable (Spain);**
- 145.30. **Prevent discriminatory local orders and practice of restricting marriages for Rohingya people and pregnancy for Muslim women aimed at reducing the number of their children (Slovenia);**
- 145.31. **Amend the News Media Law and the 2014 Printing and Publications Law in compliance with international human rights standards (Austria);**
- 145.32. **Amend the News Media Law and the 2014 Printing and Publishing law in line with international human rights standards protecting the freedom of expression and ensure that any new laws regulating the internet or access to information comply with such standards (Latvia);**
- 145.33. **Delete or amend all legal provisions on peaceful assemblies, which restrict the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and assembly (France);**
- 145.34. **Review and amend the Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession Act to bring it in line with international standards on freedom of expression and assembly (Sweden);**
- 145.35. **Align domestic legislation on freedom of expression and association, especially the Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession Act, with international norms (Luxembourg);**
- 145.36. **Remove the broad range of restrictions on the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression in the Law on the Right to Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession, replace the system of prior authorization for peaceful assemblies with a system of voluntary notification and remove**

criminal sanctions for acts protected under international standards on freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Estonia);

145.37. **Ensure universal suffrage for all adults of voting age, regardless of ethnicity (New Zealand);**

145.38. **Continue with democratization and reform processes by, inter alia, ensuring an equal playing field for all political parties at all stages of the electoral process and by building a fully civilian parliamentary representation chosen in democratic elections (Czech Republic);**

145.39. **Guarantee the right of Rohingyas to participate and vote in the coming national elections (Sudan);**

145.40. **Guarantee to Rohingya and other ethnic minorities the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights, in particular the right to vote in the forthcoming elections (Luxembourg);**

145.41. **Protect and promote rights of all minorities including Rohingya Muslims (Pakistan);**

145.42. **Promote and protect the basic rights of ethnic and religious minorities in law and practice, especially Rohingyas (Sudan);**

145.43. **Take urgent measures to prevent and fight against the social exclusion targeting the Rohingya Muslim minority (Senegal);**

145.44. **Respect the human rights of the Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar in accordance with Human Rights Council Resolution 22/95 of April 2015 (Costa Rica);**

145.45. **Intensify its efforts to end discrimination and acts of violence suffered by members of ethnic and religious minorities, particularly the Rohingya (Argentina);**

145.46. **Safeguard enjoyment of human rights for all minorities, particularly Rohingyas, bring to an end discriminatory practices faced by the community, and prosecute perpetrators of violations (Libya);**

145.47. **Put an end to the discrimination against the Muslims of Rohingya (Oman);**

145.48. **Take concrete measures to address the issue of violence against the Rohingya, including addressing the accountability of perpetrators as well as individuals who feed polarization through hate speech (Belgium);**

145.49. **Undertake concrete and positive steps to put an end to all acts of discrimination, violence and other human rights violations against the Rohingyas, other Muslim minorities as well as all minorities in general (Malaysia);**

145.50. **Fight stigmatisation, terrorisation and harassment of minorities, especially Rohingya Muslims and ensure these crimes do not remain unpunished (Djibouti);**

145.51. **Ensure the protection of human rights of all Rohingya Muslims, address discrimination against them including by combating incitement to hatred and publicly condemning such acts as well as taking all the necessary measures to ensure accountability for violations of human rights against Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar (Egypt);**

- 145.52. **Guarantee non-discriminatory access by Rohingya and other Muslim minorities to social services and education in Rakhine State (Luxembourg);**
- 145.53. **Remove all policies targeting Rohingyas in Rakhine State, especially those that violate fundamental human rights, particularly those restricting freedom of travel, marriage, education, freedom of worship, two child policy applied only to them, denial of basic healthcare, and illegal construction of Buddhist settlements on their land, arbitrary taxes and exploitation (Saudi Arabia);**
- 145.54. **Remove provisions in the 1982 Citizenship Law that grant citizenship on the basis of ethnicity or race and amend the Law to avoid statelessness (Turkey);**
- 145.55. **Amend the 1982 Citizenship Law to give the Rohingya and all other religious minorities and ethnic groups access to full citizenship rights (Iceland);**
- 145.56. **Amend the Nationality Law of 1982 to include all religious and racial minorities, including Rohingyas, and to guarantee their full and equal citizenship, and return the previous nationality documents to them (Saudi Arabia);**
- 145.57. **Take steps to protect the rights and regularize the citizenship status of all individuals, including those who formerly held temporary identification cards (Canada);**
- 145.58. **Repeal all discriminatory legal provisions such as granting citizenship on the basis of ethnicity or race and providing for different citizenship categories (Slovenia);**
- 145.59. **Repeal the provisions establishing different categories of citizenship and remove any indication of ethnicity in identity documents (Mexico);**
- 145.60. **Expedite the process of granting citizenship to those minorities, including the Rohingyas, who consider Myanmar as home (Malaysia);**
- 145.61. **Grant the right to full citizenship to Muslim Rohingya in Rakhine State and allow them to decide their ethnic belonging (Saudi Arabia);**
- 145.62. **Address the root causes of the situation in Rakhine State, including articulating a clear pathway to citizenship for those who identify as Rohingya (Australia);**
- 145.63. **Restore full citizenship of the Rohingya living in Myanmar, ensure and protect their basic human rights, and engage constructively in the region on this issue (Netherlands);**
- 145.64. **Urgently address the needs of the Rohingya community by: guaranteeing security, ensuring full humanitarian access across Rakhine, removing restrictions on freedom of movement, and establishing a pathway to citizenship (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 145.65. **Implement concrete measures to combat religious and ethnic intolerance, restore full citizenship rights of the Rohingya and eliminate requirements for citizenship that discriminate on the basis of race, religion, ethnicity or any other status. Resume recognition of the Rohingya as an ethnic group legitimately residing in Myanmar (Sweden);**
- 145.66. **End discrimination against members of the Rohingya population and members of other minority groups, including by providing a pathway to or**

restoring citizenship for stateless persons without requiring them to accept ethnic designations they do not agree with, removing restrictions on freedom of movement, and revising discriminatory legislation, including the 1982 Citizenship Act and the four “race and religion” laws (United States of America);

145.67. Ensure that national legislation is in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Denmark);

145.68. Cooperate with the United Nations with a view to ensuring the return of all refugees and internally displaced persons to their regions (Kuwait);

145.69. Cooperate with the international community to guarantee the return of all Muslim refugees and displaced persons, and guarantee the cooperation with all sides, and allow them full access to humanitarian assistance (Saudi Arabia).

146. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Myanmar was headed by H.E. Dr. Tun Shin (Mr.), Attorney General of the Union and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Maung Wai, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Myanmar, Geneva;
- Major-General Than Soe (Mr.), Joint Adjutant General, Ministry of Defence;
- Mr. Sit Aye, Head of Legal Advisory Group to the President;
- Mr. Htinn Lynn, Acting Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;
- Mr. Myint Soe, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Myanmar Geneva;
- Mr. Htay Hlaing, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Immigration and Population;
- Mr. Min Shwe, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Mr. Thant Sin, Deputy Director-General , Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Chan Aye, Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Myo Sett Aung, Assistant Permanent Secretary/Director, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement;
- Mr. Win Zeyar Tun, Minister-Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Myanmar, Geneva;
- Mr. Kyaw Thu Nyein, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Myanmar, Geneva;
- Mrs. Tin Mar Htwe, Director, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security;
- Mr. Aye Kywe, Director, Ministry of Information;
- Mr. Kyaw Kyaw Naing, Director, Union Attorney General's Office;
- Mrs. Su Su Win, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Myanmar, Geneva;
- Mrs. Su Lay Nyo, Assistant Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Thu Rein Saw Htut Naing, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Myanmar, Geneva;
- Ms. Thet Thizar Tun, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Myanmar, Geneva;
- Mr. Ye Min Myat, Assistant Director, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Mr. Than Tun Win, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Myanmar, Geneva;
- Mr. Maung Maung Aung, Attaché, Permanent Mission of Myanmar, Geneva;
- Mr. Tun Tint Wai, Attaché, Permanent Mission of Myanmar, Geneva;
- Ms. Myat Myo Swe, Attaché, Permanent Mission of Myanmar, Geneva.