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Myanmar

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.



I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	CEDAW (1997)	CRPD (2011)	ICERD
	CRC (1991)	OP-CRC-SC (2012)	ICESCR
		ICESCR (signature, 2015)	ICCPR
			ICCPR-OP 2
			CAT
			OP-CAT
			OP-CRC-AC
			ICRMW
			ICPPED
<i>Reservations and/or declarations</i>	CEDAW (reservation, art. 29, 1997)		
<i>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action³</i>			ICERD
			OP-ICESCR
			ICCPR
			ICCPR-OP 1
			OP-CEDAW
			CAT
			OP-CRC-IC
			ICRMW
			OP-CRPD
			ICPPED

Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
	Palermo Protocol ⁴		Conventions on refugees and stateless persons ⁵
	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 ⁶		Additional Protocols I, II and III to the 1949 Geneva

<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
		Conventions ⁷
ILO fundamental conventions, except Nos. 98, 100, 105, 111, 138 and 182 ⁸	ILO Convention No. 182 ⁹	ILO Conventions Nos. 98, 100, 105, 111 and 138 ¹⁰
		ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ¹¹
		Convention against Discrimination in Education

1. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Myanmar ratify core international human rights treaties, such as OP-CRC-AC, ICERD, ICESCR, OP-ICESCR, ICCPR, ICCPR-OP 1, ICCPR-OP 2, OP-CEDAW, CAT, OP-CAT, ICRMW, OP-CRPD and ICCPED,¹² as well as the conventions on stateless persons,¹³ the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,¹⁴ ILO Convention No. 138¹⁵ and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.¹⁶ The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar made similar recommendations with respect to OP-CRC-AC,¹⁷ CAT,¹⁸ OP-CAT¹⁹ and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.²⁰

2. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) considered that Myanmar should be encouraged to ratify the Convention against discrimination in education.²¹

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. The Human Rights Council urged Myanmar to continue constitutional reform and to ensure that the constitutional referendum and elections to be held in 2015 and beyond are credible, inclusive and transparent, ensuring equal opportunity for the representation and participation of women as candidates and voters and that all the people of Myanmar are able to cast their vote.²²

4. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar indicated that the military stood above the country's judicial and legal framework, outside of civilian control and oversight.²³ She recommended that Myanmar initiate democratic amendments to the 2008 Constitution.²⁴

5. The Special Rapporteur highlighted that constitutional reform would be needed to embrace the aspirations of ethnic communities to have their human rights respected, to have a say in government decisions and to benefit from the resources held within their lands.²⁵

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

6. The Secretary-General noted the adoption in March 2014 of a law aimed at establishing a national human rights institution in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles).²⁶ The Human Rights Council encouraged Myanmar to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission is able to discharge its functions fully and in accordance with the Paris Principles.²⁷

Status of national human rights institutions²⁸

<i>National human rights institution</i>	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Status during present cycle²⁹</i>
National Human Rights Commission	-	Not accredited

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	November 2008	2015	-	Fourth and fifth reports pending consideration in 2016
Committee on the Rights of the Child	June 2004	2009	February 2012	Fifth and sixth reports due in 2017. Initial report on OP-CRC-SC overdue since February 2014
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since January 2014

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	2009	Participation in political and public life; women in northern Rakhine State ³⁰	2009, ³¹ 2010, ³² 2011 ³³ and 2013; ³⁴ additional information requested ³⁵

B. Cooperation with special procedures³⁶

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	No	No
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (2007, 2008, 2009, February and August 2010)	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (February, May and August 2011, January/February and July/August 2012, February and August 2013, February and July 2014, January and August 2015)
<i>Visits agreed to in</i>	-	-

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>principle</i>		
<i>Visits requested</i>	Internally displaced persons	Arbitrary detention
	Food	Independence of judges and lawyers
	Freedom of religion or belief	Food
	Summary executions	Internally displaced persons
	Independence of judges and lawyers	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
		Education
<i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i>	In the period under review 46 communications were sent. The Government replied to 25 communications.	

7. In January 2015, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that the sexist, insulting language used by an influential monk against the United Nations independent human rights expert on Myanmar during her official visit to the country was utterly unacceptable and intolerable. He called on religious and political leaders in Myanmar to unequivocally condemn all forms of incitement to hatred.³⁷

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

8. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Regional Office for South-East Asia in Thailand covered Myanmar. It contributed to the enhanced awareness of government authorities and parliamentarians on the ratification of core treaties, promoted bringing national legislation into line with international standards, and provided technical assistance in relation to the new enabling law of the National Human Rights Commission of Myanmar.³⁸

9. In November 2014, referring to the announcement made by President Thein Sein in November 2012 to establish an OHCHR country office in Myanmar, the High Commissioner recommended that the President confirm that Myanmar was ready to host a full-fledged OHCHR office by early 2015.³⁹ In that regard, the Secretary-General noted limited progress in the continuing negotiations between OHCHR and Myanmar.⁴⁰ The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and the Human Rights Council recommended the expeditious establishment of an OHCHR office with a full mandate.⁴¹

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

10. The Secretary-General noted that the lack of substantive participation of women in the peace negotiations continued to be a challenge for all parties in the peace process.⁴² The United Nations country team stated that women and their priorities were poorly represented in the country's peace process.⁴³

11. Regarding the recommendation contained in paragraph 105.10 of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,⁴⁴ the country team noted the adoption of the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women for 2013-2022.⁴⁵
12. The country team indicated that more women than men were found in vulnerable employment in women-oriented sectors. A wide gap remained in higher ranks of paid employment, with women concentrated in lower ranks. Women might be paid less for the same type of job or might not be considered for higher-paid jobs.⁴⁶
13. The country team stated that a set of “Protection of Race and Religion Bills” covering areas on religious conversion, interfaith marriage, monogamy and family planning had raised grave concerns.⁴⁷ The High Commissioner expressed particular concern about those new laws,⁴⁸ which were discriminatory against women and religious minorities.⁴⁹ A group of United Nations human rights experts expressed similar concerns, stating that the laws could fuel existing tensions in the country.⁵⁰
14. The country team stated that the group self-identifying as Rohingya, referred to by the Government as Bengali, suffered from multiple forms of discrimination. Restrictions on freedom of movement and local orders continued to discriminate against Muslim populations. They did not apply to any other religious groups.⁵¹
15. The Secretary-General noted the violent events of June and October 2012 in Rakhine State and the rift between the Buddhist and Muslim communities, as well as the attack on the premises of the United Nations and international non-governmental organizations in Sittwe in March 2014. He stated that those violent acts had not only resulted in increased polarization between the communities along religious and communal lines but also increased incidents of intolerance and hate speech.⁵²
16. In June 2015, the Human Rights Council condemned the systematic gross violations of human rights and abuses committed in Rakhine State, in particular against Rohingya Muslims, and called upon Myanmar to ensure the protection of human rights of all persons in Myanmar, including of Rohingya Muslims.⁵³
17. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar recommended that Myanmar take urgent steps to address escalating extremist nationalist sentiment in the country by ensuring that senior government officials speak out against instances of hate speech, ensure the investigation of the extent of the harm caused to persons as a result of hate speech and incitement to violence and ensure that perpetrators are held to account.⁵⁴
18. The country team stated that the 1982 Citizenship Law did not comply with the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of race. While there were procedures for persons outside the 135 ethnic groups to apply for citizenship, there was evidence that the law had been applied in an arbitrary and discriminatory manner. Several groups, including Rohingya, continued to be at risk of statelessness.⁵⁵
19. The country team also stated that the 1982 Citizenship Law did not contain a protection to ensure the acquisition of Myanmar citizenship by children who were born in Myanmar and did not have a “relevant link” to another State.⁵⁶ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Myanmar strengthen its efforts to ensure effective registration of all children born in Myanmar without any discrimination.⁵⁷
20. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar recommended the removal of provisions in the 1982 Citizenship Law that provided for the granting of citizenship on the basis of ethnicity or race.⁵⁸ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Myanmar abrogate the legal provisions providing for different citizenship categories⁵⁹ and remove any indication of ethnic origin on identity cards.⁶⁰
21. The country team stated that acts of stigmatization and discrimination by health-care providers against people living with HIV, men who have sex with men, sex workers and people who inject drugs was a common occurrence.⁶¹

B. Right to life, liberty and security of person

22. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar recommended that Myanmar abolish the death penalty.⁶²

23. That same Special Rapporteur recommended that a nationwide ceasefire accord include specific references to respect for human rights law and a comprehensive system for monitoring its implementation.⁶³

24. The Special Rapporteur also urged the Government and ethnic armed groups to undertake mine survey, clearance, marking and fencing activities in ethnic border areas.⁶⁴

25. In February 2015, the High Commissioner warned about the situation in the Kokang self-administered zone in northern Shan State. Reports had suggested that tens of thousands of people had been displaced by the fighting. A state of emergency had been declared for 90 days in the area, providing the military with wide-ranging executive and judicial powers.⁶⁵

26. The country team noted that violations against civilians, following the outbreak of violence in mid-2011 in Kachin and northern Shan States, included: the arrest and torture of young men; villagers taken and used as guides and porters; restricted humanitarian access to civilians; and the killing and maiming of civilians.⁶⁶

27. The country team noted several reports of torture and ill-treatment perpetrated against civilians while they were in detention or under interrogation by fighting parties. There were also reports of civilians, including medical personnel providing assistance to soldiers, being maimed or killed as a result of the fighting between the Tatmadaw⁶⁷ and the Kachin Independence Army.⁶⁸

28. The Human Rights Council expressed concern at the declaration of a state of emergency and the imposition of martial law in the Kokang self-administered zone and at the increased fighting in Shan and Kachin States, and urged the full implementation of existing ceasefire agreements, including for all parties, to protect the civilian population against violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law and for safe, timely, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access to be granted to all areas.⁶⁹

29. The country team stated that concerns remained over the excessive use of force by the police in managing protests, including protests against citizenship verification exercises in Rakhine State, student protests calling for reform to the National Education Law and protests at the Letpadaung copper mine, which had resulted in the fatal shooting of one person and injuries to several others.⁷⁰

30. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders recommended that Myanmar enforce a code of conduct for law enforcement officials, particularly with regard to crowd control and the use of force, and ensure that the legal framework contains effective provisions for the oversight and accountability of law enforcement officials.⁷¹

31. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention noted with concern that it had been called upon to render opinions on many similar cases in Myanmar and that a common thread running through those cases was the arrest and detention of persons who had attempted to exercise their human rights to free speech, expression, association and assembly and participate in the movement for democracy. It urged Myanmar to reconsider its vague, overly general and broad charges for arrest and detention.⁷²

32. In 2014, the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders took note of steps taken by the President in 2013 to release 100 prisoners of conscience. However, she reiterated her grave concerns regarding information on the continued arbitrary arrest and detention of human rights defenders, including allegations of torture and ill-treatment while in detention and denial of access to lawyers.⁷³

33. The Secretary-General indicated that sexual violence remained widespread in Kachin State, northern Shan and Rakhine States and areas subject to ceasefire agreements in Chin State and the south-east of the country. Intercommunal fighting in Rakhine State had placed Muslim women in particular in a precarious position owing to restrictions on movement and lack of services.⁷⁴

34. The country team indicated that section 375 of the 1861 Penal Code stipulated that a man was able to have sexual intercourse with his wife, even without her consent.⁷⁵

35. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was deeply concerned about reports of sexual abuse of girls and boys; information on acts of rape and sexual violence committed by military personnel and police officers against young girls and adolescents; and prosecution of children engaged in prostitution.⁷⁶ The Committee also reiterated its concern about the lack of appropriate measures to prevent and combat domestic violence.⁷⁷

36. That same Committee was concerned that corporal punishment was still lawful within the family and in alternative care settings and that it was a disciplinary measure in prisons.⁷⁸

37. Regarding the recommendations contained in paragraphs 106.42⁷⁹ and 106.43⁸⁰ of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, the country team noted the signing by the Government in 2012 of a Joint Action Plan with the County Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting to end the recruitment and use of children in the Tatmadaw. However, the Tatmadaw and seven ethnic armed groups were still listed by the Secretary-General as persistent perpetrators of recruitment and use of children.⁸¹ In July 2015, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict underlined the importance of criminalizing the recruitment and use of children, whether it be committed by civilian brokers or military personnel.⁸²

38. In 2012, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations noted with satisfaction the adoption by Parliament of the Ward or Village Tract Administration Law, which had repealed the Village Act and the Towns Act of 1907 and made the use of forced labour by any person a criminal offence punishable with imprisonment and fines.⁸³

39. The country team indicated that Myanmar had signed in 2012 a strategic joint action plan with ILO to eliminate the use of forced labour by 2015. However, cases of forced labour, including underage recruits, continued.⁸⁴ The Committee on the Rights of the Child was deeply concerned about the reported ongoing recruitment of child soldiers, both in the military and by non-State actors.⁸⁵

40. The Committee on the Rights of the Child remained concerned that Myanmar was a source country for men, women and children who were subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically forced labour, and for women and children in forced prostitution in other countries.⁸⁶

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

41. The country team stated that many criminal defendants continued to be unrepresented. There was only limited State-funded legal aid, provided in cases that could attract capital punishment, and most legal assistance was provided by private lawyers and civil society organizations.⁸⁷

42. The country team indicated that there was limited opportunity for independent or judicial review of administrative decisions, including those on the land registration system, and widespread reports continued of arbitrary seizure of land and property and disproportionate impact on ethnic minority rural communities.⁸⁸

43. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar urged the Government to cooperate with the international community to address the issue of impunity.⁸⁹ The High Commissioner stated that ensuring accountability for the military would be a key test for the transition of Myanmar.⁹⁰

44. The Secretary-General stated that during 2014 there had continued to be a high level of impunity for conflict-related sexual violence perpetrated by State actors and a lack of transparency in military courts.⁹¹

45. The country team stated that human rights violations committed by security personnel that remained unaddressed were a continuing concern in Kachin and northern Shan States (including the Kokang region) and in areas where armed conflict had ceased but a heavy military presence remained. Impunity was also of particular concern in Rakhine State.⁹²

46. The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar reiterated concerns regarding reports of torture being routinely used by police officers with the aim of extracting confessions. They reiterated the need to combat the culture of impunity that existed for acts of torture in police stations, prisons and other places of detention.⁹³

47. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Myanmar to: amend the Child Law to raise the age of criminal responsibility, currently set at 7 years old; use pretrial detention only for serious crimes; ensure that no child is subject to abuse and ill-treatment when in contact or in conflict with the law; and establish specialized juvenile courts with adequate resources throughout the territory.⁹⁴

48. The country team stated that the jurisdiction of two existing juvenile courts extended only to cases of children in conflict with the law in Yangon and Mandalay, leaving children elsewhere under the jurisdiction of general courts.⁹⁵

49. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Myanmar to ensure that children deprived of liberty in police stations or in detention facilities are not kept with adults and that girls are not kept with boys.⁹⁶

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

50. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the distinction between a child (up to the age of 16 years) and a youth (between 16 and 18 years), the absence of a minimum age for marriage for boys and the legality of the marriage of girls as young as 14 years with parental consent.⁹⁷

51. That same Committee was concerned about the local order restricting marriages for Rohingya people and about the practice aimed at reducing the number of their children.⁹⁸ Despite the information provided in the follow-up report submitted by Myanmar in 2013,⁹⁹ the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women considered that Myanmar had failed to lift the orders concerning marriage authorization and restriction of pregnancy for Muslim women in northern Rakhine State.¹⁰⁰

E. Freedom of movement

52. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar recommended that Myanmar lift the severe and discriminatory restrictions on freedom of movement in Rakhine State.¹⁰¹

53. In response to the follow-up report submitted by Myanmar in 2013,¹⁰² the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that

Myanmar provide information on actions taken to ensure that Muslim women in northern Rakhine State, including internally displaced women, enjoy freedom of movement.¹⁰³

F. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

54. In 2014, three special procedures mandate holders called on Myanmar to discard the draft bill on religious conversion, which might result in the arbitrary denial of the right to change or adopt a religion or belief. The experts warned that the draft bill set out a cumbersome application and approval process for conversion and provided for disproportionate criminal sanctions on offenders.¹⁰⁴ In 2015, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief emphasized that the right to conversion had the status of unconditional protection under international human rights law.¹⁰⁵

55. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that some children were reportedly placed in Buddhist monasteries and converted to Buddhism without their parents' knowledge or consent, and that the Government sought to induce members of the Naga ethnic group in Sagaing Division to convert to Buddhism.¹⁰⁶

56. The country team noted curfew orders prohibiting gatherings of more than four people and movement on public streets after certain hours in Rakhine. Consequently, religious gatherings in mosques of more than four people were banned. Signatures from mullahs of mosques and madrassas were being collected, assuring that they would not teach without obtaining prior permission. The renovation and construction of religious buildings continued to be controlled.¹⁰⁷

57. UNESCO noted the adoption of the News Media Law in 2014.¹⁰⁸ The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar recommended that the law be reviewed with a view to removing the code of conduct for media workers, which should be voluntary, and strengthening the Media Council, including by making it more independent with safeguards from political influence.¹⁰⁹

58. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar noted that the Printing and Publishing Enterprise Law required all publications to be registered by the Ministry of Information, with five-year licences granted.¹¹⁰ The Special Rapporteur recommended that Myanmar develop safeguards to ensure accountable and open criteria-based decisions on the granting of registration to publications under the Law.¹¹¹

59. UNESCO encouraged Myanmar to introduce an access to information law that was in accordance with international standards.¹¹² The Committee on the Rights of the Child made a similar recommendation.¹¹³

60. UNESCO stated that, under the 1861 Penal Code, defamation was criminalized. Furthermore, the 1923 Official Secrets Act contained imprisonment sentences for anyone found guilty of disclosing State secrets.¹¹⁴

61. The country team indicated that outdated defamation, trespassing and national security laws must be amended and not be used to criminalize acts of investigative journalism.¹¹⁵ The High Commissioner highlighted the jailing of 10 journalists under those laws.¹¹⁶ The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar noted the sentencing of five staff of the *Unity* weekly news journal to 10 years in prison under the 1923 Official Secrets Act.¹¹⁷

62. The High Commissioner observed that a new generation of political prisoners might be being created through the jailing of people who sought to enjoy democratic freedoms. He highlighted the jailing of 14 members of the Michaungkan community for peacefully protesting the alleged confiscation of their land by the military.¹¹⁸ He was also appalled at the two-year prison sentence handed down to U Htin Lin Oo on charges of insulting

religion. He urged Myanmar to release U Htin Lin Oo unconditionally and to take all measures necessary to ensure that those who legitimately exercise their rights to freedom of expression and opinion do not face reprisals.¹¹⁹

63. The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders and the country team expressed concern regarding provisions that curtailed the right to freedom of peaceful assembly in the Law on the Right to Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession.¹²⁰

64. In March 2015, the High Commissioner expressed his concern about the arrest of more than 100 students and other protesters following their participation in demonstrations in Latpadan. About 60 of them had been charged under various laws, including article 18 of the Law on the Right to Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession.¹²¹ In August 2015, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar called for their immediate release.¹²²

65. The Special Rapporteur also recommended that Myanmar remove the broad range of restrictions on the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression in the above-mentioned law, 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.¹²³

66. In 2011, despite the details provided by Myanmar,¹²⁴ the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women considered that the number of women at decision-making positions remained low.¹²⁵ The Committee requested that Myanmar provide additional information on policies aimed at the promotion of women's participation in decision-making in all areas of public and political life.¹²⁶

67. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar expressed concern about the opinion delivered by the Constitutional Tribunal in February 2015, in which the Tribunal declared that the Referendum Law, allowing temporary registration card holders to vote in the constitutional referendum planned for later in 2015, was unconstitutional.¹²⁷

G. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

68. The country team stated that the definitions of child, child labour and its worst forms and the minimum age to retain employment were inconsistent with international law.¹²⁸ The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the widespread use of child labour in unacceptable conditions and the minimum legal age for the employment of children, set at 13 years of age.¹²⁹

H. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

69. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the persistently high rate of poverty among children, the significant income disparities between urban and rural areas and regional disparities in poverty.¹³⁰

70. The country team noted that a social security law had been adopted in 2012, but indicated that the law provided only for contributory schemes, which had proven difficult to access for poor and vulnerable households.¹³¹

71. The Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed concern about serious gaps in the supply of safe drinking water, especially in rural areas, and inadequate sanitation facilities.¹³²

I. Right to health

72. The country team stated that only 36 per cent of all deliveries were conducted in health facilities. Access to immunization was problematic in hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas. Maternal and child undernutrition was still one of the biggest health problems. About one in three children below 5 years of age were stunted.¹³³

73. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the lack of knowledge among adolescents of sexual and reproductive health, which had an impact on early pregnancies and abortions among girls below the age of 18.¹³⁴

74. The country team noted that adolescents were not able to provide consent for HIV prevention, testing and treatment services, and there was limited information and education for young people on sexual and reproductive health and rights.¹³⁵ The Committee on the Rights of the Child remained concerned that children were largely absent from the HIV-control programme agenda.¹³⁶

75. The country team indicated that people living with HIV did not have adequate access to medicines for treatment of opportunistic infections. There were not enough treatment opportunities or drug treatment centres.¹³⁷

J. Right to education

76. The High Commissioner noted that students had been marching from the Mandalay Region to Yangon since January 2015, calling for amendments to the National Education Law, which they claimed overly centralized decision-making power on education, was restrictive on the formation of student unions, and did not provide for the teaching of ethnic minority languages.¹³⁸

77. UNESCO considered that Myanmar could be encouraged to further promote education for all, especially by designing programmes to ban discrimination against women and minorities, including by providing education in local languages.¹³⁹

78. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Myanmar extend compulsory education to 16 years of age; ensure that primary education is free for all without secondary costs; and increase the number of schools, particularly in remote areas.¹⁴⁰

K. Persons with disabilities

79. Regarding the recommendation contained in paragraph 104.21 of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,¹⁴¹ the country team reported that, in 2014, a new Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities had been presented to Parliament for approval.¹⁴²

80. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about widespread stigma and discrimination against persons with disabilities.¹⁴³

81. The country team stated that the new education laws under discussion did not adequately reflect the principles of inclusive education for children with disabilities.¹⁴⁴ The Committee on the Rights of the Child raised a similar concern.¹⁴⁵

L. Minorities and indigenous peoples

82. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was deeply concerned about reports that in May 2012, violence had displaced nearly 75,000 persons, mostly Rohingya, and in October, an additional 35,000 persons, also mostly Rohingya. It

was further concerned about information that up to 1,000 people were thought to have died in intercommunal violence, the majority of them Muslim.¹⁴⁶

83. In January 2014, the High Commissioner urged Myanmar to investigate credible reports of two serious incidents in the northern Rakhine State village of Du Chee Yar Tan, in which Rohingya Muslims had been reportedly killed.¹⁴⁷ The Secretary-General stated that an initial investigation report by the local United Nations team had highlighted the strong possibility of violence having targeted a large number of Muslim residents of the area, but that the report had been rejected by the authorities as unfounded.¹⁴⁸ The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar indicated that widespread and systematic human rights violations in Rakhine State might constitute crimes against humanity.¹⁴⁹

84. In response to the follow-up report submitted by Myanmar in 2013,¹⁵⁰ the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Myanmar provide information on actions taken to ensure that Muslim women in northern Rakhine State, including internally displaced women, have access to basic services, including health and education.¹⁵¹

85. The Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on Myanmar pointed out that a considerable segment of the population in northern Rakhine State had been left out of the 2014 population and housing census. He noted that the demand of many local people to self-identify as Rohingya had not been conceded by the authorities. The controversy over nomenclature had prevented many from being counted.¹⁵²

86. The country team also indicated that the citizenship verification process had been rolled out in January 2015 across Rakhine. A majority of the stateless population self-identified as Rohingya, which was not permitted, and limited numbers of persons had applied by the end of March 2015.¹⁵³

87. The country team noted that, on 11 February 2015, the President had declared that the temporary registration card, held by people without citizenship who resided legally in Myanmar, would expire on 31 March 2015. They were to surrender their cards and were invited to apply for citizenship.¹⁵⁴

88. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar recommended that Myanmar resolve the citizenship status of habitual residents of Myanmar, including temporary registration card holders, and respect the right of the Rohingya to self-identification.¹⁵⁵

M. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

89. In May 2015, referring to Rohingya migrants being stranded at sea in precarious conditions in South-East Asia, the High Commissioner stated that, until Myanmar addressed the institutional discrimination against the Rohingya population, the precarious migration would continue.¹⁵⁶

90. The High Commissioner indicated that Myanmar had accepted a number of returnees and had announced serious efforts in the prevention of smuggling and illegal migration. However, he stressed that a strong effort to revise policies that affected the human rights of the Rohingya would be essential.¹⁵⁷

91. The High Commissioner also noted persistent allegations of summary executions, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and torture of, and sexual violence against, the Rohingya by security officials and stressed that the pattern of persecution must be considered a driver of the Rohingya exodus.¹⁵⁸

N. Internally displaced persons

92. The country team stated that Myanmar continued to experience protracted conflict and displacement in Kachin, northern Shan and Rakhine States. A total of 238,380 persons had been displaced since the conflicts began in 2011 and 2012. That included almost 95,000 children who had been deprived of consistent access to basic services.¹⁵⁹

93. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar recommended that Myanmar ensure the provision of health services, food items, non-food items and education in all camps for internally displaced persons, including those in remote parts of northern Rakhine State.¹⁶⁰

94. The Human Rights Council called upon Myanmar to ensure the safe and voluntary return of all refugees and persons displaced from their homes, including Muslims.¹⁶¹

O. Right to development, and environmental issues

95. The country team stated that land ownership and land confiscation problems remained a huge challenge for the Government. Protests by farmers, including women farmers and women's rights groups, landowners and activists, continued across the country. There were concerns that the draft National Land Use Policy lacked protection for small scale farmers, especially women and ethnic minorities, in relation to land tenure, use and development.¹⁶²

96. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar recommended that the Government ensure that participatory, inclusive and meaningful consultations on land development have taken place with all relevant stakeholders, and that environmental and social impact assessments are undertaken.¹⁶³

97. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted the absence of a legislative framework regulating the prevention of, protection against and reparation of adverse impacts of activities by private and State-owned companies, mainly in the extractive and large-scale energy-related sectors.¹⁶⁴

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Myanmar from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/10/MMR/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child

OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

- ³ Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30.
- ⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- ⁵ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
- ⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.
- ⁷ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); and Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.
- ⁸ International Labour Organization (ILO) Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87).
- ⁹ ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).
- ¹⁰ ILO Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98); Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100); Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111); Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138).
- ¹¹ ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).
- ¹² See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, para. 98. See also CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 52, 62 and 82.
- ¹³ See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, para. 42.
- ¹⁴ Ibid., para. 84.
- ¹⁵ Ibid., para. 86.
- ¹⁶ Ibid., para. 84.
- ¹⁷ See A/HRC/25/64, para. 81 (k) and A/HRC/28/72, paras. 69 (d) and 71 (d).
- ¹⁸ See A/HRC/25/64, para. 75 (a) and A/HRC/28/72, para. 71 (d).
- ¹⁹ See A/HRC/25/64, para. 75 (a) and A/HRC/28/72, para. 71 (d).
- ²⁰ See A/HRC/25/64, para. 81 (i) and A/69/398, para. 81 (d).
- ²¹ See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Myanmar, para. 36.1.
- ²² See Human Rights Council resolution 28/23, para. 2.
- ²³ See A/HRC/28/72, para. 25.
- ²⁴ Ibid., para. 66 (d).
- ²⁵ See A/HRC/25/64, para. 60.

- ²⁶ See A/69/362, para. 13.
- ²⁷ See Human Rights Council resolution 28/23, para. 5.
- ²⁸ According to article 5 of the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: voting member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles); B: non-voting member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination); and C: no status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).
- ²⁹ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, see A/HRC/27/40, annex.
- ³⁰ See CEDAW/C/MMR/CO/3, para. 56.
- ³¹ CEDAW/C/MMR/CO/3/Add.1.
- ³² CEDAW/C/MMR/CO/3/Add.2.
- ³³ CEDAW/C/MMR/CO/3/Add.3.
- ³⁴ CEDAW/C/MMR/CO/3/Add.4.
- ³⁵ Letters from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 8 April 2014 and 4 November 2011, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/FollowUp.aspx?Treaty=CEDAW&Lang=en. See also the letters from the Committee to the Permanent Representative dated 8 February 2011 and 25 August 2010, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/FollowUp.aspx?Treaty=CEDAW&Lang=en.
- ³⁶ For the titles of special procedures mandate holders, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
- ³⁷ “Comment by UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra’ad Al Hussein on the abuse of the Special Rapporteur on human rights in Myanmar, Yanghee Lee”, press release, 21 January 2015. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15501&LangID=E.
- ³⁸ See OHCHR Report 2014, “OHCHR in the field: Asia and the Pacific”, pp. 220-221.
- ³⁹ United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, “Myanmar—a fork in the road”, opinion editorial, 12 November 2014. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15281&LangID=E.
- ⁴⁰ See A/69/362, para. 13.
- ⁴¹ See A/HRC/28/72, para. 71 (a) and Human Rights Council resolution 28/23, para. 14.
- ⁴² See A/69/362, para. 24.
- ⁴³ United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Myanmar, p. 3.
- ⁴⁴ A/HRC/17/9. “Increase its efforts to prevent and combat violence against women and human trafficking and adopt a National Plan of Action for the advancement of the human rights of women” (Islamic Republic of Iran).
- ⁴⁵ See country team submission, p. 4.
- ⁴⁶ Ibid., pp. 4-5.
- ⁴⁷ See country team submission, p. 2.
- ⁴⁸ Population Control Healthcare Bill, Bill Relating to the Practice of Monogamy, Bill on Religious Conversion and Myanmar Buddhist Women’s Special Marriage Bill. See “Myanmar: UN rights experts express alarm at adoption of first of four ‘protection of race and religion’ bills”, 27 May 2015. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16015&LangID=E.
- ⁴⁹ “Myanmar ‘needs urgently to get back on track’ – Zeid”, 25 February 2015. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15610&LangID=E.
- ⁵⁰ “Myanmar: UN rights experts express alarm at adoption of first of four ‘protection of race and religion’ bills”.
- ⁵¹ See country team submission, p. 3.
- ⁵² See A/69/362, para. 3.
- ⁵³ See Human Rights Council resolution 29/21, paras. 1-3.

- 54 See A/HRC/28/72, para. 67 (a).
- 55 See country team submission, p. 14.
- 56 Ibid.
- 57 See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 43-44.
- 58 See A/HRC/28/72, para. 67 (e).
- 59 See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, para. 42 (c).
- 60 Ibid., para. 42 (d).
- 61 See country team submission, p. 3.
- 62 See A/HRC/25/64, para. 75 (d).
- 63 Ibid., paras. 35-36.
- 64 Ibid., para. 81 (i).
- 65 “Myanmar ‘needs urgently to get back on track’ – Zeid”.
- 66 See country team submission, p. 6.
- 67 Myanmar Armed Forces.
- 68 See country team submission, p. 6.
- 69 See Human Rights Council resolution 28/23, para. 12.
- 70 See country team submission, p. 9.
- 71 See A/HRC/25/55/Add.3, para. 304. See also paras. 291-301.
- 72 See A/HRC/WGAD/2010/28, para. 32. See also A/HRC/WGAD/2011/25, A/HRC/WGAD/2013/50, A/HRC/WGAD/2013/56 and A/HRC/WGAD/2014/6.
- 73 See A/HRC/25/55/Add.3, para. 303. See also paras. 291-301.
- 74 See S/2015/203, para. 41.
- 75 See country team submission, pp. 5-6.
- 76 See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 89-90.
- 77 Ibid., paras. 59-60.
- 78 Ibid., paras. 53-54.
- 79 A/HRC/17/9. “Prioritize its work with the International Labour Organization on a Joint Action Plan on child soldiers to progress the implementation of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005)” (New Zealand).
- 80 A/HRC/17/9. “Cooperate with the United Nations to end the recruitment of child soldiers, and facilitate effective monitoring in addition to reporting violations against children in armed conflict by the United Nations country team” (Hungary).
- 81 See country team submission, p. 6. See also A/69/926-S/2015/409.
- 82 Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Leila Zerrougui, concludes her first visit to Myanmar, press release, 16 July 2015. Available from <https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/press-release/press-release-special-representative-of-the-secretary-general-for-children-and-armed-conflict-leila-zerrougui-concludes-her-first-visit-to-myanmar/>.
- 83 ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) – Myanmar, adopted in 2012, published 102nd ILC session (2013). Available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3085560:YES.
- 84 See country team submission, p. 10.
- 85 See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 81-82.
- 86 Ibid., paras. 91-92.
- 87 See country team submission, p. 7.
- 88 Ibid., p. 8.
- 89 See A/HRC/25/64, para. 48.
- 90 “Myanmar ‘needs urgently to get back on track’ – Zeid”.
- 91 See S/2015/203, para. 42.
- 92 See country team submission, p. 8.
- 93 See A/HRC/25/55/Add.3, para. 303. See also paras. 291-301 and A/HRC/22/58, paras. 11-12.
- 94 See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 93-94. See also CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 51-52.
- 95 See country team submission, p. 7.
- 96 See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 93-94.
- 97 Ibid., paras. 33-34.

- ⁹⁸ Ibid., paras. 43-44. See also the letters from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva dated 25 August 2010, p. 2, 8 February 2011, and 4 November 2011, p. 3.
- ⁹⁹ See CEDAW/C/MMR/CO/3/Add.4, paras. 20-22.
- ¹⁰⁰ See the letter from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva dated 8 April 2014, p. 2. See also the letter from the Committee to the Permanent Representative dated 4 November 2011, p. 3.
- ¹⁰¹ See A/HRC/28/72, para. 68 (d).
- ¹⁰² See CEDAW/C/MMR/CO/3/Add.4, paras. 17-19.
- ¹⁰³ See the letter from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva dated 8 April 2014, pp. 2-3. See also the letters from the Committee to the Permanent Representative dated 25 August 2010, p. 2, and 4 November 2011, p. 3.
- ¹⁰⁴ “UN rights experts raise alarm on draft bill imposing restrictions to religious conversion in Myanmar”, 20 June 2014. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14988&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/28/85, p.16.
- ¹⁰⁵ “Myanmar: UN rights experts express alarm”.
- ¹⁰⁶ See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 45-46.
- ¹⁰⁷ See country team submission, p. 9.
- ¹⁰⁸ See UNESCO submission, paras. 27-28. See also A/HRC/28/72, para. 7.
- ¹⁰⁹ See A/HRC/28/72, para. 7. See also A/HRC/28/72, para. 64 (b).
- ¹¹⁰ See A/HRC/28/72, para. 6.
- ¹¹¹ Ibid., para. 64 (c).
- ¹¹² See UNESCO submission, para. 39.
- ¹¹³ See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 49-50.
- ¹¹⁴ See UNESCO submission, para. 29.
- ¹¹⁵ See country team submission, p. 10.
- ¹¹⁶ “Myanmar ‘needs urgently to get back on track’ – Zeid”.
- ¹¹⁷ See A/HRC/28/72, para. 8.
- ¹¹⁸ “Myanmar ‘needs urgently to get back on track’ – Zeid”.
- ¹¹⁹ Press briefing notes on Myanmar, 3 June 2015. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16036&LangID=E.
- ¹²⁰ See A/HRC/25/55/Add.3, para. 305 and country team submission, p. 9.
- ¹²¹ Press briefing notes on Myanmar, 13 March 2015. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15694&LangID=E.
- ¹²² “Myanmar: ‘critical and independent voices are vital partners not threats’ – UN rights expert”, news release, 11 August 2015. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16312&LangID=E.
- ¹²³ See A/HRC/28/72, para. 64 (a). See also A/HRC/25/64, para. 78 (a).
- ¹²⁴ See CEDAW/C/MMR/CO/3/Add.3, paras. 1-7.
- ¹²⁵ Letter from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva dated 4 November 2011, p. 2.
- ¹²⁶ Letter from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva dated 4 November 2011, p. 2. See also letters from the Committee to the Permanent Representative dated 25 August 2010, pp. 1-2, and 8 February 2011.
- ¹²⁷ See A/HRC/28/72, para. 23.
- ¹²⁸ See country team submission, p. 10.
- ¹²⁹ See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 85-86.
- ¹³⁰ Ibid., paras. 69-70.
- ¹³¹ See country team submission, p. 11.
- ¹³² See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 69-70.
- ¹³³ See country team submission, p. 11.

- ¹³⁴ See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 65-66.
- ¹³⁵ See country team submission, p. 12.
- ¹³⁶ See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 67-68.
- ¹³⁷ See country team submission, p. 12.
- ¹³⁸ Press briefing notes on Myanmar.
- ¹³⁹ See UNESCO submission, para. 36.3.
- ¹⁴⁰ See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 75-76.
- ¹⁴¹ A/HRC/17/9. “Accelerate the effective implementation of the National Plan 2010-2012 on persons with disabilities including providing them with employment opportunities” (Sudan).
- ¹⁴² See country team submission, p. 13.
- ¹⁴³ See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 61-62.
- ¹⁴⁴ See country team submission, p. 13.
- ¹⁴⁵ See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 61-62.
- ¹⁴⁶ Letter from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva dated 8 April 2014, p. 2.
- ¹⁴⁷ “Pillay calls for killings in northern Rakhine State to be investigated”, press release, 23 January 2014. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14194&LangID=E.
- ¹⁴⁸ See A/69/362, para. 39.
- ¹⁴⁹ See A/HRC/25/64, paras. 51 and 84.
- ¹⁵⁰ See CEDAW/C/MMR/CO/3/Add.4, paras. 1-11.
- ¹⁵¹ Letter from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva dated 8 April 2014, p. 3.
- ¹⁵² Statement by Vija Nambiar, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar, Ceremony of the Release of the Census Main Results, held in Nay Pyi Taw on 29 May 2015. Available from <http://countryoffice.unfpa.org/myanmar/2015/05/28/12206/nambiar/>.
- ¹⁵³ See country team submission, p. 14.
- ¹⁵⁴ Ibid.
- ¹⁵⁵ See A/HRC/28/72, paras. 67 (d) and (e) and 68 (b).
- ¹⁵⁶ “High Commissioner Zeid: pushbacks endanger thousands in Bay of Bengal”, 15 May 2015. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15960&LangID=E.
- ¹⁵⁷ Statement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented at the Human Rights Council informal briefing on Burundi, Tunisia, migration crises in Europe and South-Asia and South Sudan, 26 May 2015. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16012&LangID=E.
- ¹⁵⁸ Statement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented at the interactive dialogue on the human rights of migrants, on 15 June 2015, at the twenty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16076&LangID=E.
- ¹⁵⁹ See country team submission, p. 15.
- ¹⁶⁰ See A/HRC/28/72, para. 68 (c).
- ¹⁶¹ See Human Rights Council resolution 29/21, para. 8.
- ¹⁶² See country team submission, p. 15.
- ¹⁶³ See A/HRC/28/72, para. 70 (a).
- ¹⁶⁴ See CRC/C/MMR/CO/3-4, paras. 21-22.