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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Myanmar

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-seventh session from 18 January to 8 February 2021. The review of Myanmar was held at the 11th meeting, on 25 January 2021. The delegation of Myanmar was headed by the Attorney General of the Union, Union Attorney General's Office of Myanmar, Tun Tun Oo. At its 17th meeting, held on 29 January 2021, the Working Group adopted the report on Myanmar.
2. On 12 January 2021, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Myanmar: Mauritania, Philippines and Russian Federation.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Myanmar:
 - (a) A national report¹ submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Fiji, Germany, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Panama, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, 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 website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Myanmar stated that it attached great importance to the universal periodic review process and recognized the need for the effective implementation of the recommendations accepted. It acknowledged several challenges, namely, the lack of resources and capacity, and thanked its partners for their support.
6. It referred to its national report, in which it had reflected efforts made to promote and protect human rights. Despite considerable progress made, it appreciated the fact that there was room for improvement. It underlined that human rights were necessary for building a democratic federal union.
7. Concerning human rights treaties not yet ratified, Myanmar provided information about work done to raise awareness of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and looked forward to receiving technical assistance for joining the remaining human rights treaties, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
8. Regarding cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, while deploring its experience with one particular mandate holder, the delegation indicated that the country was ready for balanced and impartial cooperation.
9. The delegation noted that, over the past five years, the people of Myanmar had enjoyed greater freedom of democratic rights than ever before, noting the strong participation

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/37/MMR/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/37/MMR/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/37/MMR/3.

in the general election that was successfully held in November 2020 in a free, fair and transparent manner.

10. While noting the multi-ethnic composition of its population, Myanmar reiterated its goal to peacefully resolve the over seven decades of internal strife and ethnic grievances, including through the process launched by the Union Peace Conference in 2016. In 2018, the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan had been launched to integrate human rights into development.

11. The delegation acknowledged that, since its independence, there had been deep-rooted mistrust and fear among various communities and vicious cycles of violence and insecurity in Rakhine State. It reported on various initiatives to prevent hate speech and promote social cohesion and confidence-building among all communities, including in Rakhine State. Among other things, it recalled that the President's Office had issued a notification to prevent incitement to hatred and violence, and a bill on protection against hate speech was being drafted.

12. Myanmar shared the concern over the allegations of human rights violations in Rakhine State. The delegation recalled that Myanmar had welcomed the report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, and it pledged to implement its recommendations to the fullest extent possible.

13. The Working Group was provided with a briefing about the steps taken by Myanmar to address the various challenges identified, including that of the repatriation of displaced persons. It noted that the implementation of the national camp closure strategy had gained momentum, despite many barriers and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The Government was committed to providing better infrastructure and compensating the owners of the land where the new sites were located.

14. Myanmar also indicated that humanitarian assistance had been provided to all vulnerable segments of the population without any discrimination, in particular in Rakhine and Chin States. Myanmar had adopted a "whole-of-nation" approach to responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, so as to ensure that no one was left behind. In particular, it mentioned the action plan for Rakhine State, undertaken in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

15. Recalling the mixed population in the northern part of Rakhine State, the delegation stressed the need to undertake the verification of people's eligibility for citizenship, in accordance with the Citizenship Law of 1982. It stressed that everyone residing in Myanmar was obliged to go through the same verification process.

16. The delegation stressed that, over the past five years, the Government had made a concerted effort to improve the rule of law, stamp out corruption and strengthen civil and democratic institutions and the judicial system.

17. Myanmar shared the concerns raised by some countries regarding justice and accountability in Myanmar and reported on the five-year judicial strategic plan, 2018–2022, and the work of the Independent Commission of Enquiry aimed at strengthening domestic accountability. It claimed however that a country should be given time and space to meet its international obligations and that its domestic accountability processes should be respected.

18. The delegation noted that citizens of Myanmar, including journalists and human rights defenders, could enjoy freedom of expression without fear or unlawful arrest. It stressed however that all citizens had the responsibility to obey the law. The News Media Law had been amended to better protect press freedom. As for the temporary suspension of Internet services in some townships in Rakhine and Chin States, it indicated that that was to prevent the Arakan Army from exploiting such technology.

19. Regarding other fundamental freedoms, Myanmar noted that peaceful protests were legal in the country and that those holding peaceful assemblies were protected by the law. As a country with multiple religions, Myanmar affirmed that it was committed to promoting the equal enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion and noted the signature of a memorandum of understanding to build religious harmony and counter religious hatred.

20. Regarding economic and social rights, the delegation highlighted the increased expenditure in both health and education, including in conflict-affected areas. It noted the efforts to improve nationwide health-care services and to reach the goal of universal health coverage and the implementation of a new system that guaranteed 12 years of basic education free of charge.

21. Myanmar noted the significant progress made in the implementation of labour rights. It had ratified several conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and established a national complaint mechanism under the Myanmar decent work country programme, 2018–2021. Regarding the right to land, it explained that the amendment to the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land Management Law was aimed at creating job opportunities for local populations and landless citizens.

22. The delegation also reported on the human rights of specific groups. To further implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Myanmar was developing a national strategic plan for people with disabilities, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

23. To enhance respect for children's rights, Myanmar had adopted the Child Rights Law in 2019, with rules to be enacted soon, established a Nationwide Case Management Supervision Unit in 2020 and begun working on a comprehensive child protection policy.

24. Myanmar reported on its efforts to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers and to address conflict-related sexual violence, noting the cooperation with the country task force on monitoring and reporting in that regard, and on the implementation of a national action plan on prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence.

25. The delegation further stressed its country's zero-tolerance policy against any form of sexual violence and informed the Working Group that a law on the prevention of violence against women and protection of victims was being drafted.

26. Regarding the treatment of persons in detention, Myanmar reported on various measures, including the amendment of the Prison Law and the visits carried out by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission.

27. Myanmar reaffirmed its commitment to implementing the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in order to promote responsible business practices throughout the country. In its view, the majority of violations in the business sector occurred due to a lack of knowledge and awareness of human rights. It sought the international community's support in strengthening its national capacities in that area.

28. The delegation concluded by thanking all participants in its review, in particular the States that had addressed constructive and objective recommendations to Myanmar. In its concerted efforts to achieve democracy, national reconciliation, peace and development, Myanmar looked forward to engaging constructively with the United Nations and the international community.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

29. During the interactive dialogue, 106 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

30. Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore,

Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Burundi and Togo made recommendations. Mongolia made a statement. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.⁴

31. The delegation of Myanmar addressed several issues raised by the States that made statements through the various thematic presentations it prepared for the review, among other things, on peace and democracy, hate speech, justice and accountability, fundamental freedoms, economic and social rights and the rights of specific groups.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

32.1 Continue to consider the possibility of acceding to the core international human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Belarus);

32.2 Consider ratifying outstanding international treaties and conventions, especially the Convention against Torture (Ghana);

32.3 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol thereto and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Latvia);

32.4 Consider ratifying international human rights instruments, including the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);

32.5 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Egypt);

32.6 Consider the option of ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Algeria);

32.7 Take further steps to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture, including through bilateral cooperation (Indonesia);

32.8 Take further concrete steps towards the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Philippines);

32.9 Step up efforts to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Nepal);

32.10 Consider the possibility of signing and ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);

32.11 Fulfil its obligations in accordance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Egypt);

⁴ Available at <http://webtv.un.org/search/myanmar-review-37th-session-of-universal-periodic-review/6225920524001/?term=UPR%20myanmar&sort=date>.

- 32.12 **Implement immediately the provisional measures indicated by the International Court of Justice in its order of 23 January 2020 (Luxembourg);**
- 32.13 **Fully implement the provisional measures ordered by the International Court of Justice (Turkey);**
- 32.14 **Comply with the order of the International Court of Justice of 23 January 2020 (Jordan);**
- 32.15 **Consider measures for strengthening the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (India);**
- 32.16 **Continue necessary measures to strengthen the national human rights institution (Nepal);**
- 32.17 **Ensure the independence of the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (Senegal);**
- 32.18 **Develop sufficient legislative and administrative measures to address proportionately the human rights of all communities in Myanmar in a non-discriminatory manner (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 32.19 **Adopt laws and policies against discrimination on grounds of ethnic, religious, linguistic and cultural identity (Ecuador);**
- 32.20 **Expand capacity-building to enhance the implementation of national anti-discrimination measures at the local level (Philippines);**
- 32.21 **Take all necessary measures to investigate the cases of violence and discrimination against ethnic and religious minority groups (Georgia);**
- 32.22 **Take concrete steps to promote a culture of tolerance, diversity and pluralism in society, including by reforms in the security and justice sectors (Brazil);**
- 32.23 **Achieve tolerance and peaceful coexistence across society (Turkey);**
- 32.24 **Intensify efforts to address gender-based discrimination and violence (Georgia);**
- 32.25 **Hold a stakeholder consultation in the preparation of the protection against hate speech bill (Ethiopia);**
- 32.26 **Publicly and unequivocally condemn any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence (Malta);**
- 32.27 **Take necessary measures to promote the rights of ethnic and religious minorities, including by ensuring equal rights and combating intolerance and hate speech against ethnic groups (Republic of Korea);**
- 32.28 **Strengthen efforts to combat disinformation and incitement to hatred, in particular to counter hate speech targeting Muslims (Turkey);**
- 32.29 **Ensure that all legislative measures to combat hate speech comply with international human rights norms (Austria);**
- 32.30 **Pursue efforts to combat hate speech, discrimination and human trafficking (Lebanon);**
- 32.31 **Continue its efforts for the progressive realization of gender equality (India);**
- 32.32 **Implement the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 32.33 **Continue efforts for constructive cooperation at the national and regional levels in restoring peace, stability and development (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

- 32.34 Continue the ongoing democratization process and the pursuit of comprehensive peace and development (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 32.35 Sustain and strengthen efforts towards restoring peace and stability, as well as promoting inclusive development, in Rakhine State (Malaysia);
- 32.36 Continue peace talks to avoid ethnic and religious conflicts and expand the national reconciliation process in the country (Oman);
- 32.37 Sustain peacemaking and peacebuilding efforts to help to end armed conflict and violence (Philippines);
- 32.38 Continue peace talks to involve the remaining armed ethnic groups in the peace settlement process (Russian Federation);
- 32.39 Continue to advance the peace process (China);
- 32.40 Continue its democratization process (Cameroon);
- 32.41 Continue the ongoing democratization process (Timor-Leste);
- 32.42 Take steps towards the implementation of ratified international covenants on the ground (Pakistan);
- 32.43 Continue its efforts in strengthening human rights in the country (Bhutan);
- 32.44 Take further steps to reduce poverty and improve the well-being of the population (Belarus);
- 32.45 Enhance its efforts with a view to addressing the challenges and obstacles that it is facing in implementing its policies to achieve the goals and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 32.46 Develop a national action plan to reduce poverty with a human rights-based approach, focusing on Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 10 (Paraguay);
- 32.47 Progress further in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 32.48 Step up efforts to combat corruption and human trafficking (Belarus);
- 32.49 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, reduce poverty rates and improve people's living standards (China);
- 32.50 Promote more equitable socioeconomic development in all states and regions within Myanmar, in line with the national Constitution (Viet Nam);
- 32.51 Ensure that operations by businesses are conducted in compliance with domestic law, multilateral treaties, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and international standards (Romania);
- 32.52 Protect all the people of its territory against human rights abuses, including by business enterprises (South Africa);
- 32.53 Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change adaptation and mitigation frameworks, and ensure that women, children, persons with disabilities, minority groups and local communities are meaningfully engaged in their implementation (Fiji);
- 32.54 Investigate crimes committed by the army against the civilian population and ensure that they do not go unpunished (Costa Rica);
- 32.55 Ensure accountability for criminal acts and human rights violations by members of the security services (Turkey);
- 32.56 Ensure accountability and redress for victims of human rights violations and abuses (Ukraine);

- 32.57 **Make progress in the fight against impunity for serious human rights violations, ensuring that crimes are investigated and perpetrators punished in the framework of the full respect for fundamental rights and freedoms of the entire population (Argentina);**
- 32.58 **Continue to enact and fully implement legislation that seeks to promote and protect the rights to freedom of expression and of religion (Ghana);**
- 32.59 **Promote a safe environment for human rights defenders, journalists and lawyers to carry out their work safely and free from acts of intimidation, harassment or retaliation (Uruguay);**
- 32.60 **Ensure that journalists, human rights defenders and peaceful activists are free from harassment and discrimination and that they are able to conduct their work in a safe environment (Greece);**
- 32.61 **Ensure the full protection of all minorities and protect everyone's right to the freedom of religion or belief (Sudan);**
- 32.62 **Update its legislation and programmes for combating human trafficking (Philippines);**
- 32.63 **Strengthen efforts to address the situation in Rakhine State and to intensify cooperation to prevent people smuggling and trafficking in persons (Indonesia);**
- 32.64 **Continue efforts to address the root causes of trafficking in persons and facilitate the rehabilitation and social integration of victims (Sri Lanka);**
- 32.65 **Protect women and children from exploitation and enforce measures to combat human trafficking (Sudan);**
- 32.66 **Redouble efforts to combat human trafficking, guarantee victims' rights and provide them with protection and assistance (Qatar);**
- 32.67 **Continue combating human trafficking and organized crime (Nicaragua);**
- 32.68 **Speed up legislative processes to ensure that the law to combat human trafficking is in line with international standards and establish a national mechanism to refer victims to relevant services, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 8 and related Goals (Paraguay);**
- 32.69 **Strengthen and protect economic, social and cultural rights (Cameroon);**
- 32.70 **Step up measures aimed at boosting food security in accordance with target 2.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Angola);**
- 32.71 **Ensure that the human resources for health strategy, 2018–2021, is fully implemented (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 32.72 **Continue increasing budget allocations to the health sector and to health-care services (Cambodia);**
- 32.73 **Continue the good strengthening of its health coverage plans (Nicaragua);**
- 32.74 **Strengthen efforts to improve access to health care, in particular in rural and conflict-affected areas (Sri Lanka);**
- 32.75 **Improve the understanding of leprosy among the health-care community so that those affected can receive early identification for the treatment and prevention of subsequent disabilities (Japan);**
- 32.76 **Strengthen the implementation of the COVID-19 economic relief plan to mitigate the impact of the pandemic (Indonesia);**

- 32.77 Take all measures necessary to strengthen the promotion and protection of the human rights and dignity of older persons, in particular in the current situation of extreme vulnerability that they face in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic (Argentina);
- 32.78 Continue to increase investment in education and health (China);
- 32.79 Improve overall access to education and health care in rural areas (Kazakhstan);
- 32.80 Exert further efforts to fulfil international obligations in providing access to all-inclusive and quality education and public health by implementing the five-year strategic plan (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 32.81 Continue to provide equal access to education for all (Malaysia);
- 32.82 Continue to provide equal access to education for all national races, including those in remote areas, without any discrimination (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 32.83 Allow all children, irrespective of race, ethnicity or religion, to attend primary school without the provision of a birth certificate (Denmark);
- 32.84 Consider policy measures in furtherance of the right to education (India);
- 32.85 Consider introducing at least one year of free and compulsory pre-primary education and ensure at least nine years of free and compulsory education (Algeria);
- 32.86 Improve the accessibility and quality of formal and non-formal education and vocational training for children in vulnerable situations, including those in situations of child labour (Croatia);
- 32.87 Continue to strengthen efforts for inclusive education, including for children with disabilities living in remote areas who may be at greater risk of exclusion due to the COVID-19 pandemic (Singapore);
- 32.88 Continue to promote the right to education, including by ensuring equal access to education for vulnerable groups (Algeria);
- 32.89 Continue to provide equal access to education for all national races, including those in remote areas (Cambodia);
- 32.90 Continue adopting effective measures for the education of children and adolescents (Nicaragua);
- 32.91 Intensify and widen the reach of interfaith and inter-ethnic programmes among youth to encourage social harmony, fight stigmatization and prevent internal conflict (Indonesia);
- 32.92 Maintain efforts to achieve an inclusive education system for all at different educational levels, including in remote areas (Cuba);
- 32.93 Adopt a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women in its national legislation, in conformity with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sierra Leone);
- 32.94 Increase its efforts to implement the national strategic plan for the advancement of women, 2013–2022, by ensuring the rights of women and girls and by protecting them from gender-based violence and discrimination, as well as by allowing access for women and girls to information on sexual and reproductive health and rights (Finland);
- 32.95 Implement fully the national strategic plan for the promotion of women, 2013–2022, in accordance with target 5.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Angola);

- 32.96 Continue to promote the participation of women in decision-making processes and engage more with all stakeholders, including people of all ethnic backgrounds (Thailand);
- 32.97 Redouble its efforts to meet the target of 30 per cent participation of women in the peace process (Ethiopia);
- 32.98 Operationalize the women and peace and security agenda (Germany);
- 32.99 Combat all forms of violence against women (France);
- 32.100 Draw up a law on the protection of, and prevention of violence against, women (Albania);
- 32.101 Accelerate the adoption of a protection of, and prevention of violence against, women bill in line with international standards (Kazakhstan);
- 32.102 Following the enactment of the protection of, and prevention of violence against, women bill, conduct the necessary training and capacity-building activities within the social services and public sectors to ensure its full and effective implementation, together with a comprehensive public outreach programme to raise awareness of the provisions of the bill among all members of the public (Singapore);
- 32.103 Revise the draft law on the prevention of violence against women to adapt it to the standards of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, including regarding domestic violence, as well as to ensure the creation of mechanisms for the effective implementation of the law in order to protect victims (Spain);
- 32.104 Take specific measures to improve support services for victims of gender-based violence in rural areas, in accordance with target 5.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Angola);
- 32.105 Continue implementing the Law on the Rights of the Child, in line with its international obligations, with an emphasis on the best interests of the child (Cuba);
- 32.106 Develop rules and procedures for the implementation of the Child Rights Law (Bulgaria);
- 32.107 Further envisage the full realization of children's rights, as prescribed in the law and in line with international standards (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 32.108 Continue efforts in ensuring the full implementation of the Myanmar programme on the elimination of child labour and the adoption of the draft law on the protection of, and prevention of violence against, women (Brunei Darussalam);
- 32.109 Take all possible measures to ensure that children do not take a direct part in hostilities, in line with the recent ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and related national legislation of 2019 (Switzerland);
- 32.110 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Lithuania);
- 32.111 Take all necessary measures to ensure the protection of the human rights of all ethnic and religious minorities of Myanmar, both in law and in practice (Latvia);
- 32.112 Continue to implement measures to curb discrimination, violence and other human rights violations against minorities (Malaysia);
- 32.113 Continue to improve the rights and social welfare of persons belonging to minority groups (Viet Nam);

- 32.114 Ensure the protection of the human rights of persons belonging to all ethnic and religious minority groups, both in law and practice (Romania);
- 32.115 Provide all its people with education, health care and other public services, in particular for children, women and persons with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 32.116 Continue efforts to include persons with disabilities in the processes to facilitate access to health care and education (Cameroon);
- 32.117 Grant access to the United Nations and non-governmental organizations to provide humanitarian assistance in Rakhine State (Afghanistan);
- 32.118 Intensify efforts to implement the national strategy on the resettlement of internally displaced persons and the closure of camps for internally displaced persons (Bulgaria);
- 32.119 Continue to work closely with domestic stakeholders and international partners to address the ongoing conflict in Rakhine State at its root cause and the return of displaced persons, and fully utilize the findings of the Independent Commission of Enquiry (Thailand).
33. The following recommendations will be examined by Myanmar, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council:
- 33.1 Ratify human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Costa Rica);
- 33.2 Ratify and fully implement all remaining international human rights treaties (Canada);
- 33.3 Ratify the main international human rights treaties that are still pending ratification, to advance in the realization of Sustainable Development Goals 5, 11, 13 and 16 (Paraguay);
- 33.4 Ratify all outstanding international human rights treaties, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as the Convention against Torture (South Africa);
- 33.5 Ratify outstanding international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine);
- 33.6 Continue its efforts to ratify the core international human rights treaties, mainly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Republic of Korea);
- 33.7 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol thereto, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Germany);
- 33.8 Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as well as the Convention against Torture (France);
- 33.9 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol thereto and the Convention against Torture (Slovenia);
- 33.10 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention against Torture, the International Convention on the Elimination of

All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);

33.11 Accede to and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture (Pakistan);

33.12 Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention against Torture and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Turkey);

33.13 Ratify the Convention against Torture, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);

33.14 Ratify the Convention against Torture, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto (Estonia);

33.15 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);

33.16 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as previously recommended (Brazil);

33.17 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture (Burundi);

33.18 Ratify the Convention against Torture and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Lesotho);

33.19 Ratify the Convention against Torture and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Italy);

33.20 Sign and ratify the Convention against Torture and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Lithuania);

33.21 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Honduras);

33.22 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Timor-Leste);

33.23 Accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Lebanon);

33.24 Complete the national process for signing the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Sri Lanka);

33.25 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Kazakhstan);

33.26 Fully abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);

33.27 Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Honduras);

33.28 Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Iraq);

- 33.29 **Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Senegal);**
- 33.30 **Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and enact laws that prevent the exclusion of minorities and prohibit hatred and religious intolerance (Libya);**
- 33.31 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol thereto (Albania);**
- 33.32 **Ratify the Convention against Torture (Denmark);**
- 33.33 **Ratify the Convention against Torture (Fiji);**
- 33.34 **Ratify the Convention against Torture (Chile);**
- 33.35 **Ratify the Convention against Torture, recalling the technical support available under the Convention against Torture Initiative (Switzerland);**
- 33.36 **Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to make progress towards targets 5.4 and 8.10 of the Sustainable Development Goals and Goal 16 (Paraguay);**
- 33.37 **Ratify the ILO Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 33.38 **Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Honduras);**
- 33.39 **Endorse the Safe Schools Declaration and ratify the Arms Trade Treaty, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Panama);**
- 33.40 **Put an end to the use of anti-personnel mines and improvised explosive devices and ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Panama);**
- 33.41 **Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Cyprus);**
- 33.42 **Extend invitations to several special rapporteurs, as requested by OHCHR, and consider opening a fully fledged office (South Africa);**
- 33.43 **Strengthen cooperation with the human rights protection mechanisms, in particular by extending a standing invitation to United Nations special procedure mandate holders (Lesotho);**
- 33.44 **Give unfettered and unconditional access to special procedure mandate holders (Sierra Leone);**
- 33.45 **Cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar by granting him free, full and unhindered access (Lithuania);**
- 33.46 **Engage closely with the United Nations human rights system and grant access to and cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (Turkey);**
- 33.47 **Allow the establishment of an OHCHR office, access to the territory for the Special Rapporteur and free and unhindered access to vulnerable populations throughout the territory for humanitarian organizations (France);**
- 33.48 **Authorize and facilitate the establishment of a country office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with a comprehensive mandate and access to all territory (Uruguay);**

- 33.49 Facilitate the establishment of an OHCHR regional office in Myanmar (Latvia);
- 33.50 Allow OHCHR to establish an office in the country (Luxembourg);
- 33.51 Cooperate with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and the International Court of Justice, complying with its interim order (Afghanistan);
- 33.52 Ensure compliance with the provisional measures in the order of the International Court of Justice and cooperate fully with international justice and accountability mechanisms (Marshall Islands);
- 33.53 Intensify cooperation with all United Nations bodies in the field of human rights protection, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, for the benefit of all people living in Myanmar, especially with regard to the situation of women and children (Serbia);
- 33.54 Strengthen cooperation with the United Nations on children's rights, particularly in times of armed conflict (Cameroon);
- 33.55 Strengthen cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, allowing them access to the country, and consider the possibility of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights establishing a permanent office in Myanmar (Mexico);
- 33.56 Cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms and ratify pending human rights treaties (Ecuador);
- 33.57 Cooperate fully with the United Nations human rights entities and mechanisms (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 33.58 Cooperate with all relevant partners and regional and international human rights mechanisms to address the persisting human rights and humanitarian situation in Rakhine State (Malaysia);
- 33.59 Fully cooperate with international mechanisms (Albania);
- 33.60 Continue cooperating with human rights mechanisms (Nicaragua);
- 33.61 Collaborate with all United Nations human rights mandate holders and mechanisms (Portugal);
- 33.62 Take necessary measures to cooperate with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Jordan);
- 33.63 Ensure accountability and end impunity for human rights violations and serious international crimes through robust and transparent processes and fully cooperate with and provide unrestricted access to United Nations human rights mechanisms (Australia);
- 33.64 Provide the necessary support to the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission to enable it to fulfil its mandate in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Qatar);
- 33.65 Undertake necessary reforms to ensure the independence of the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission, in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Togo);
- 33.66 Ensure that the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission is granted more authority to enable the Commission to effectively fulfil its mandate in line with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);
- 33.67 Ensure the independence of the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission by strengthening the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission Law, including by establishing criteria for the appointment of gender-diverse commissioners (Norway);

- 33.68 Establish a national reporting and monitoring mechanism in order to effectively fulfil its reporting obligations to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies (Togo);
- 33.69 Establish a permanent national mechanism for the implementation of, and reporting and follow-up on, human rights recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for that, as part of Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17 (Paraguay);
- 33.70 Enact a comprehensive anti-discrimination law and repeal discriminatory restrictions on the Rohingya (Belgium);
- 33.71 Enact a comprehensive anti-discrimination law and adopt related policies and programmes (Montenegro);
- 33.72 Enact and implement comprehensive anti-discrimination and equality legislation (Ireland);
- 33.73 Adopt a comprehensive law to combat all forms of discrimination, in line with the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 33.74 Abolish the anti-discrimination law to prevent the advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination in accordance with the Rabat Plan of Action (Sierra Leone);
- 33.75 Reform laws and practices to confer citizenship and documentation based on clear and objective criteria, without discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity or religion (Norway);
- 33.76 Review the legislation on citizenship, race and religion to build a more inclusive society (Italy);
- 33.77 Take concrete steps to eliminate discrimination against religious and ethnic minorities in Myanmar, including the Rohingya people, both in law and practice, including by repealing the Race and Religion Protection Laws of 2015 (New Zealand);
- 33.78 Continue to reform laws and policies, inter alia, by amending the 1982 Citizenship Law to ensure that citizenship is granted free of any discrimination, the four "race and religion" laws and the Lands Management Law in consultation with minority representatives (Czechia);
- 33.79 Take further measures to strengthen minority rights, including by adopting a national action plan to ensure the implementation of the 2015 Law on the Protection of Ethnic Rights, in accordance with international human rights law (Togo);
- 33.80 Stop discriminatory practices against ethnic minorities, such as the denial of citizenship (Lithuania);
- 33.81 Put an immediate end to all forms of discrimination and violence against persons belonging to ethnic and religious minority groups, including the Rohingya, and guarantee respect for their fundamental rights and freedoms, especially by allowing everyone to obtain identity papers (France);
- 33.82 Continue stepping up efforts aimed at ending discrimination and acts of violence against members of ethnic and religious minority groups, in particular the Rohingya (Argentina);
- 33.83 Take action to protect the rights of women and girls, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people and persons with disabilities, including through legislative reform for adequate protections from discrimination and violence, including all forms of sexual violence, and decriminalize same-sex sexual conduct (Australia);

- 33.84 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex and expand its anti-discrimination legislation to include a prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);
- 33.85 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex and train police and judicial agents on the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Chile);
- 33.86 Strengthen the efforts towards the promotion of gender equality and combating discrimination and hate speech against minorities, especially the Rohingya (Bahrain);
- 33.87 Strengthen the prohibition and prosecution of hate speech and discriminatory practices that incite violence against minorities, and enact laws to ensure non-discrimination and the right of all individuals throughout the country to equal protection under the law (Oman);
- 33.88 Fully implement the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, including by establishing a clear pathway to citizenship for the Rohingya (Bangladesh);
- 33.89 Fully implement the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State of 2017 (Luxembourg);
- 33.90 Ensure that all parties to conflict cease hostilities, protect civilians, including the Rohingya and other ethnic and religious minorities, and comply with international humanitarian law (Canada);
- 33.91 Pursue efforts to achieve the peace process and to find durable solutions for the displacement and refugee crisis (Lebanon);
- 33.92 Delink citizenship and respect for human rights from ethnicity and ensure that politics and the peace process do not cement ethnic divisions (Slovakia);
- 33.93 Continue to promote talks with all parties in an inclusive peace process, towards a unilateral ceasefire at the national level, leading to reconciliation in the country (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 33.94 Strengthen efforts to achieve a unilateral ceasefire at the national level (Cameroon);
- 33.95 Hold elections in the areas where voting was cancelled as soon as possible (Turkey);
- 33.96 Enact legislation that guarantees comprehensive protection from all forms of discrimination and violence against women and that ensures accountability for the perpetrators, and rehabilitation and redress for victims, of sexual and gender-based violence perpetrated during conflict (Sweden);
- 33.97 Intensify efforts to address acts of torture and ill-treatment by security forces, including by conducting independent investigations of all allegations of abuse, and ensure the prosecution of perpetrators (Botswana);
- 33.98 Release those imprisoned for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and assembly and ensure that those rights are protected in law and realized equitably (Australia);
- 33.99 Abolish the death penalty (Lithuania);
- 33.100 Impose an immediate moratorium on executions and take positive steps towards abolishing the death penalty (Fiji);
- 33.101 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Italy);
- 33.102 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its eventual abolition (Latvia);

- 33.103 **Abolish the death penalty and prohibit and prosecute torture and extrajudicial killings (Luxembourg);**
- 33.104 **Abolish the death penalty in all cases and circumstances (Portugal);**
- 33.105 **Abolish the death penalty (Romania);**
- 33.106 **Adopt an official moratorium on the death penalty (Sierra Leone);**
- 33.107 **Impose a moratorium on the death penalty and move towards the abolition of that practice (Chile);**
- 33.108 **Adopt an official moratorium on the death penalty (Ukraine);**
- 33.109 **Formalize a moratorium on the death penalty (Australia);**
- 33.110 **Take further action towards the formal abolition of the death penalty, including through legislative changes to remove capital punishment from its penal code, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (New Zealand);**
- 33.111 **Consider undertaking constitutional reforms to improve the situation in the judicial services (Ghana);**
- 33.112 **Ensure that the perpetrators of human rights violations are brought to justice in an independent civil court with adequate protection and access to remedies for victims (Croatia);**
- 33.113 **Ensure quick, independent and effective investigations into allegations of human rights violations by members of the military and ethnic armed organizations and ensure accountability and redress for victims (Czechia);**
- 33.114 **Guarantee the respect and protection of the human rights of all persons in its territory, the accountability of those responsible for human rights violations and access to effective redress for victims (Ecuador);**
- 33.115 **Ensure prompt, independent, impartial and effective investigations into allegations of human rights violations, including those perpetrated by members of the security forces (Greece);**
- 33.116 **Conduct prompt, independent, impartial and effective investigations into all allegations of human rights violations and develop, as well as enforce, robust accountability measures for them (Kazakhstan);**
- 33.117 **Hold accountable those involved in the violations against Muslim minorities, including their detention, torture and displacement and the theft of their property (Libya);**
- 33.118 **Conduct prompt, independent and thorough investigations into all allegations of violations of international humanitarian law, including into conduct that may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity in Rakhine and Chin States, and all allegations of human rights violations and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice through transparent and credible processes (Liechtenstein);**
- 33.119 **Acknowledge that sexual crimes have occurred in Rakhine State and other parts of the country, take concrete measures to identify perpetrators and hold them accountable and ensure health-care and psychosocial services for survivors (Liechtenstein);**
- 33.120 **Investigate large-scale human rights violations, especially sexual violence documented by the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar of the Human Rights Council (Luxembourg);**
- 33.121 **Take concrete action to hold the military to account for the systematic use of sexual and gender-based violence (Marshall Islands);**

- 33.122 End the army's violations which target ethnic and religious minorities, while ensuring accountability for those violations (Saudi Arabia);
- 33.123 Put an end to human rights violations and impunity, in accordance with international law (Mauritania);
- 33.124 Develop a multi-stakeholder process, including judicial and non-judicial measures, to ensure accountability and redress for victims of past, present and future human rights violations and abuses (South Africa);
- 33.125 Implement measures that prevent impunity for human rights violations and abuses related to the armed conflict by conducting prompt, independent, impartial and effective investigations concerning allegations of human rights violations (Chile);
- 33.126 Conduct credible investigations into, and impose and enforce criminal penalties for, human rights violations and abuses committed by State security forces and non-State armed groups and end the recruitment and use of child soldiers (United States of America);
- 33.127 Increase the transparency of domestic accountability processes and ensure full cooperation with international efforts towards accountability for international crimes (Netherlands);
- 33.128 Hold security forces accountable for gross human rights violations, fully cooperate with international courts and accountability mechanisms and ensure full compliance with the provisional measures order of the International Court of Justice (Canada);
- 33.129 Combat widespread impunity by devising a national strategy to that effect (Albania);
- 33.130 Foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders and journalists (Latvia);
- 33.131 Ensure the protection of fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly for all, including for internally displaced persons, returnees and human rights defenders (Botswana);
- 33.132 Ensure a safe environment for civil society, human rights defenders and journalists by amending legislation that limits freedom of expression (Norway);
- 33.133 Ensure that the right to freedom of opinion and expression is protected in law and in practice, online and offline (Sweden);
- 33.134 Ensure that the legal framework governing the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association and to participate in public affairs is consistent with international human rights standards, immediately release all those detained or imprisoned for the peaceful exercise of their human rights, adopt an access to information law and commit to media freedom (Czechia);
- 33.135 Repeal or substantially amend section 66 (d) of the 2013 Law on Telecommunications to bring it into line with international standards on freedom of expression (Belgium);
- 33.136 Repeal section 77 of the Telecommunications Law to bring the Law into line with international human rights standards and ensure that any restrictions on service in times of emergency are clearly defined in law, necessary, proportionate, subject to prior judicial approval and strictly time-limited (Germany);
- 33.137 Reform legal mechanisms, including section 66 (d) of the Telecommunications Law and section 505 of the Penal Code, which are used to silence the press, critics of the government and the military and civil society activists (United States of America);
- 33.138 Amend all laws that restrict freedom of expression, including freedom of the press, and association (Italy);

- 33.139 **Review and repeal or amend all laws that violate the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and ensure that journalists and human rights defenders can work freely and without fear of reprisals (Netherlands);**
- 33.140 **Amend current laws and enforcement practices to enable free expression and transparent journalism, while also addressing the online promulgation of incitement to discrimination, hostility and violence (New Zealand);**
- 33.141 **Review and amend all laws that violate the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, as well as digital rights (Finland);**
- 33.142 **Review and amend legislation on freedom of expression, media freedom and freedom of association to bring it into line with international standards (Estonia);**
- 33.143 **Repeal or amend, and cease the arbitrary application of, laws restricting freedom of expression and assembly (Canada);**
- 33.144 **Adopt and implement a law guaranteeing the right to access to information held by public authorities (Sweden);**
- 33.145 **Unconditionally release all political prisoners, journalists and activists and end ongoing trials of political detainees (Malta);**
- 33.146 **Ensure the full protection of all places of worship belonging to minority groups and set up an institutional framework to combat religious intolerance (Iraq);**
- 33.147 **Continue developing strategies in order to combat trafficking in persons and to ensure the legal status of all residents (Bahrain);**
- 33.148 **Provide appropriate medical care, including mental health support, for sexual violence survivors who remain in, or are repatriated to, Myanmar, including the Rohingya (Croatia);**
- 33.149 **Provide guidance and standards and sensitize health professionals, health-care service providers, members of the security forces and legal operators to provide services with dignity and respect for all populations, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Iceland);**
- 33.150 **Reform legislation relating to family law and adopt necessary constitutional and legal measures to fully comply with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ireland);**
- 33.151 **Ensure that the bill on the prevention of violence against women is in line with international standards and is promptly passed (Cyprus);**
- 33.152 **Amend the draft law on protection from violence against women to contain clear definitions of gender-based violence in line with international standards (Norway);**
- 33.153 **Include the effective and meaningful participation and consultation of persons with disabilities in the implementation and monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Finland);**
- 33.154 **Adopt a new inclusive national plan of action for children, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and allocate sufficient resources for its implementation (Romania);**
- 33.155 **Prohibit explicitly the corporal punishment of children, including at home (Chile);**
- 33.156 **Ensure that all children can be registered and provided with birth certificates, thereby having the right to acquire a nationality (Montenegro);**

- 33.157 Take practical steps to register Rohingya children, providing them with birth certificates and assuring their right to nationality (Afghanistan);
- 33.158 Ensure that Rohingya children are registered at birth and provided with birth certificates and take concrete steps to remedy the situation of the stateless Rohingya within its territory (Fiji);
- 33.159 Take measures to ensure absolute respect for the rights of minorities and combat the systematic violence against them and reform discriminatory laws and policies, such as those regarding denial of citizenship, restrictions on freedom of expression and movement and access to land (Costa Rica);
- 33.160 Strengthen policies and institutions to promote and protect the rights of minorities, to grant free and unfettered access for humanitarian aid where needed and to address the issue of displaced persons, particularly among the Rohingya (Brazil);
- 33.161 Remove restrictions on the freedom of movement of ethnic and religious minorities, including the Rohingya (Switzerland);
- 33.162 Ensure that the basic rights and freedoms of the Rohingya are protected and that the perpetrators of any violations against them are held accountable (Egypt);
- 33.163 Undertake measures to accord the Rohingya community their rights to equality, nationality and access to adequate health care and education (Lesotho);
- 33.164 Prevent, protect and promote meaningfully the rights of Rohingya Muslims and all other minorities (Pakistan);
- 33.165 Take measures to improve the condition of religious and ethnic minorities, namely, the Rohingya, respecting their human rights and ensuring that they are not denied the right of citizenship or subject to discrimination, in a manner consistent with international standards (Portugal);
- 33.166 Take further measures to ensure the protection and promotion of the rights of Rohingya Muslims, address the spread of violations, discrimination, extremism and incitement to hatred against them and ensure accountability for the perpetrators of those acts (Qatar);
- 33.167 Ensure the full protection of all minorities in the framework of combating religious intolerance towards the Rohingya (Senegal);
- 33.168 Consider conducting the citizenship verification programme on a non-discriminatory, non-arbitrary basis and granting the Rohingya citizenship documents within a reasonable period of time (Sierra Leone);
- 33.169 End government discrimination against the Rohingya, including laws which effectively render most Rohingya stateless and unable to gain access to education and livelihoods (United States of America);
- 33.170 Adopt the necessary measures for a fair representation of minorities in public institutions, especially in decision-making centres (Iraq);
- 33.171 Guarantee full protection for all religious sites of minorities and develop a general framework to combat religious intolerance (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 33.172 Protect the rights of all persons belonging to minority groups and internally displaced persons, including the Rohingya, by ensuring accountability for international crimes and violations of international law (Sweden);
- 33.173 Provide all possible facilities for the safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable return of the Rohingya to their homeland (Saudi Arabia);
- 33.174 Guarantee as soon as possible the safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable return of Rohingya refugees and internally displaced persons to their places of origin or places of their own choosing (Belgium);

- 33.175 Create conditions conducive to the safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable return of the Rohingya and other displaced persons (Australia);
- 33.176 Guarantee unrestricted access for humanitarian assistance organizations (Ecuador);
- 33.177 Ensure the rights to food and health for conflict-affected and internally displaced persons, including by allowing unrestricted access for humanitarian actors (Norway);
- 33.178 Take further steps to address the issue of the safe, voluntary and dignified return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin (Georgia);
- 33.179 Create conditions for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of all refugees (Bulgaria);
- 33.180 Continue efforts to return the displaced Rohingya to their places of residence and protect them, in order to achieve the desired stability, development and peace (Libya);
- 33.181 Enable internally displaced persons to return to their places of origin or places of their choice (Afghanistan);
- 33.182 Immediately commence the repatriation of the forcibly displaced nationals of Myanmar from Bangladesh to Myanmar in safety, security and dignity (Bangladesh);
- 33.183 Develop a comprehensive strategy to address the needs of repatriated refugees and internally displaced persons (Cyprus);
- 33.184 Create favorable conditions for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of the Rohingya to Myanmar (France);
- 33.185 Continue its efforts to guarantee the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their places of origin or alternative adequate housing, ensuring their full participation in the planning and management of the return and resettlement (Mexico);
- 33.186 Adopt effective policies for the safe, voluntary and dignified return of refugees and displaced individuals and follow up on the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State (Italy);
- 33.187 Guarantee the dignified, voluntary and sustainable return of Rohingya refugees in accordance with the declarations and decisions relating thereto (Mauritania);
- 33.188 Expedite the safe, voluntary and dignified repatriation of Rohingya refugees from Bangladesh to their places of origin in Rakhine State (Turkey);
- 33.189 Continue to accelerate the repatriation of citizens and the creation of an enabling environment in Rakhine State (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).
34. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Myanmar and have been noted by Myanmar:
- 34.1 Accede to and effectively implement the core international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol thereto, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Greece);
- 34.2 Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Cyprus);

- 34.3 **Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as previously recommended (Estonia);**
- 34.4 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention against Torture, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Austria);**
- 34.5 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Spain);**
- 34.6 **Ratify and fully align its national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);**
- 34.7 **Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council and cooperate with them, including with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (Latvia);**
- 34.8 **Resume engagement with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and extend invitations to enter the country to all special procedure mandate holders and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (Slovenia);**
- 34.9 **Cooperate fully with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including by granting full access to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and to the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (Germany);**
- 34.10 **Cooperate fully with and grant full unfettered access to United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and the Independent International Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (Greece);**
- 34.11 **Fully cooperate with the International Court of Justice, the International Criminal Court, the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar and special procedure mandate holders, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (Bangladesh);**
- 34.12 **Cooperate fully with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including by granting the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar full access to all parts of the country (Iceland);**
- 34.13 **Cooperate fully with experts and international accountability mechanisms, including the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and the International Criminal Court (Luxembourg);**
- 34.14 **Cooperate fully with the United Nations-mandated Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, the International Criminal Court and all other international criminal investigations (Malta);**
- 34.15 **Cooperate and allow access to its territory for all relevant international mechanisms for human rights protection and promotion, such as the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (North Macedonia);**
- 34.16 **Cooperate effectively with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, and grant them unhindered access to the country (Austria);**

34.17 Fully cooperate with United Nations mandates and international accountability mechanisms, including by granting access to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, and establish a clear time frame for the opening of a fully fledged OHCHR country office (Czechia);

34.18 Fully cooperate with all human rights entities and mechanisms, including the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, as well as with the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice (Liechtenstein);

34.19 Fully cooperate with international experts and accountability mechanisms and remove any restrictions on their access to the country (Ukraine);

34.20 Cooperate fully with the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (Turkey);

34.21 Engage in full cooperation with international mechanisms, including by removing access restrictions for the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and the International Criminal Court (Croatia);

34.22 Restore full cooperation with human rights entities and mechanisms, including by granting access to the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (Slovakia);

34.23 Allow the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and the members of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar access to the country (Italy);

34.24 Fully implement the recommendations of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar and pursue accountability through credible, independent national and international criminal justice mechanisms (Lithuania);

34.25 Guarantee access to the country for international human rights and accountability mechanisms, in particular by collaborating with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (Costa Rica);

34.26 Enact an anti-discrimination law and revise laws and policies that perpetuate discrimination based on ethnicity and religion, in particular the citizenship law (Afghanistan);

34.27 Repeal the Four Laws for the Protection of Race and Religion and review and reform all other laws, policies and practices that restrict freedom of religion or belief to bring them into conformity with international human rights obligations (Spain);

34.28 Repeal provisions that discriminate on the basis of ethnic, religious, linguistic or cultural identity, including in the 1982 Citizenship Law and the 2015 “race and religion” laws (Ireland);

34.29 Review and repeal laws and policies that perpetuate discrimination on the basis of ethnic, religious, linguistic or cultural identity, including those related to citizenship and the four “race and religion” laws (Panama);

34.30 Repeal laws and policies that perpetuate discrimination on the basis of ethnic, religious, cultural or language identity, including the Citizenship Law and the Land Ownership Law (Jordan);

34.31 Repeal and amend the 1982 Citizenship Law, in accordance with international human rights standards, with a view to eliminating requirements

for citizenship that discriminate on the basis of race, religion, ethnicity or any other status (Austria);

34.32 Repeal immediately the Citizenship Law of 1982 and grant Rohingya people citizenship (Sudan);

34.33 Amend the Citizenship Law of 1982, removing links between ethnicity and citizenship, and restore the citizenship of the Rohingya (Liechtenstein);

34.34 Amend the Citizenship Law of 1982 to ensure that citizenship is granted free from discrimination based on ethnicity or other grounds prohibited by international human rights commitments (New Zealand);

34.35 Amend or repeal the 1982 Citizenship Law, to eliminate legal discrimination on the basis of ethnic, racial or religious identity, and fully implement the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State (Canada);

34.36 Amend the Citizenship Law of 1982, which is still in effect, to include all religious and ethnic minorities, including the Rohingya (Saudi Arabia);

34.37 Amend the 1982 Citizenship Law to avoid statelessness and remove provisions that grant citizenship on the basis of race or ethnicity (Turkey);

34.38 Amend the 1982 Citizenship Law and ensure the protection of the human and civil rights of the Rohingya and other disenfranchised groups as citizens of Myanmar (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

34.39 Reform the 1982 Citizenship Law by aligning it with international standards and re-examining the current linkage between citizenship and ethnicity (Belgium);

34.40 Reform the 1982 Citizenship Law to eliminate citizenship requirements that discriminate on the basis of race, religion or ethnic origin (Switzerland);

34.41 Reform the 1982 Citizenship Law with a view to combating racial discrimination, guaranteeing the right to citizenship and reducing and preventing the risk of statelessness (Mexico);

34.42 Comprehensively revise the 1982 Citizenship Law to prevent discrimination against the Rohingya and other minorities (Spain);

34.43 Replace the 1982 Citizenship Law with a law that protects against statelessness, prohibits the arbitrary deprivation of nationality and recognizes that right for the country's minority communities (Uruguay);

34.44 Eliminate statelessness and institutionalized discrimination against minorities by repealing the 1982 Citizenship Law (Marshall Islands);

34.45 Repeal or amend to bring in line with international law the Official Secrets Act, the Unlawful Associations Act and sections 124A, 153, 499, 500 and 505 of the Penal Code (Denmark);

34.46 Grant full citizenship rights to the Rohingya minority (Saudi Arabia).

35. 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 the Attorney General of the Union, Union Attorney General's Office of Myanmar, Mr. Tun Tun Oo, and composed of the following members:

- Ambassador Myint Thu, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Myanmar in Geneva;
- Dr. Thida Oo, Permanent Secretary, Union Attorney General's Office of Myanmar;
- Ms. Marlar Than Htaik, Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Nyunt Win, Director-General, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population;
- Mr. Ko Lay Win, Director-General, Ministry of Education;
- Dr. San San Aye, Director-General, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement;
- Mr. Min Aye Ko, Director-General, Ministry of Ethnic Affairs;
- Mr. Zaw Htay, Director-General, Ministry of Office of the State Counsellor;
- Ms. Thway Thway Chit, Director-General, Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry;
- Mr. Myint Oo, Director-General, Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture;
- Mrs. Ei Ei Tin, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Myanmar in Geneva;
- Dr. Thida Tin, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Information;
- Dr. Aung Moe Chai, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Investment and Foreign Economic Relations;
- Mr. Nyo Htun, Deputy Director-General Supreme Court of the Union;
- Dr. Thandar Lwin, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Health and Sports;
- Ms. Su Lay Nyo, Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Aye Aye Thein, Director, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population;
- Mr. Min Thein, Director, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement;
- Mr. Aung Kyaw Moe, Director, Supreme Court of the Union;
- Mr. Aung Htay Myint, Police Brigadier General, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Mr. Thant Zaw, Lieutenant Colonel, Ministry of Defence;
- Mr. Kaung San Linn, Director, Ministry of Office of the Union Government;
- Mr. Soe Naing, Director, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation;
- Mr. Kyaw Zaya, Police Colonel, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Ms. Zen Sian Hung, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Myanmar in Geneva.