



**ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
THE 7th AIPA CAUCUS
SIEM REAP, KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
26– 30 JULY 2015**

**SUMMARY REPORT ON
THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
AT THE 35th AIPA GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

COUNTRY: _MYANMAR

I. POLITICAL MATTERS

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
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<p>1.</p>	<p>Res. 35GA/2014/POL/01 Resolution on the Adoption of the Report of the Sixth AIPA Caucus in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, 18 – 19 June 2014</p>	<p>i. The vision of the Comprehensive Education Sector Review (CESR) is to develop an education system that promotes a learning society capable of facing the challenges of the Knowledge Age and that it helps to build a modern developed nation through education. The CESR process is led by Ministry of Education in cooperation with other concerned ministries and fully supported by a wide range of Development Partners.</p> <p>ii. The review will help ensure that there is a full and comprehensive understanding of the current status of education in Myanmar including TVET, regarding access and quality across the subsectors; as well as current strengths and gaps in policy, capacity, management systems, financing and partnerships.</p> <p>iii. The establishment of CESR in 2012 was followed by the setting up by the President in late 2013 of the Education Promotion Implementation Committee (EPIC). CESR is developing recommendations for reform of the education system; EPIC is drafting policies for implementation of educational reform. The two groups work together. A key focus for EPIC is to develop a national Education Law as an over-arching framework for education. CESR and EPIC will develop and present one over-all, integrated plan. Implementation of Myanmar's education reform program has already commenced in early 2014.</p> <p>iv. National Education Law came out in September, 2014. This Law clearly states the three main parallel streams of education system: basic education, higher education, and technical and vocational education and training.</p> <p>v. Department of Technical and Vocational Education opened Polytechnic Centre in every Governmental Technical High School (GTHS) and Government Technical Institute (GTI) on 20th May, 2015. The objective of the Polytechnic Centre is to nurture Technicians and Skilled Workers who will fulfill the Employment Opportunities and Labor Market based on the economic development and investment plan of each State and Region.</p>
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2.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/POL/02 Resolution on Parliamentary Cooperation in the ASEAN Political-Security Community</p>	<p>i. With regard to the implementation of ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint, over 90 percent of the action lines has been so far implemented.</p> <p>ii. There are 14 remaining action lines which are considered implemented and there are also 16 action lines with ASEAN member states already take a lead but no implementation activities yet.</p> <p>iii. Among the remaining action lines, Myanmar already took a lead with other ASEAN member states such as: -good governance in the region-peace, conflict management and conflict resolution.</p> <p>iv. Myanmar has hosted ASEAN+3 Workshop on Good Governance to implement APSC Blueprint's action lineA.1.4.i</p> <p>v. Myanmar hosted the ASEAN-UN Workshop Regional Dialogue II on ASEAN-UN collaboration in support of the AIPR in Nay Pyi Taw on 16 February 2015 with regard to APSC Blueprint's action line B.2.2.iv.</p>
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II. ECONOMIC MATTERS

N O.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/ECO/01 Resolution on Fostering Green Growth Development Strategy in ASEAN</p>	<p>i. Parliament has enacted Environmental Conservation Law, Resources Utilization Law, and Energy Efficiency Conservation Law.</p> <p>ii. At the 25th ASEAN Summit held in Nay Pyi Taw in November 2014, the ASEAN Institute for Green Economy (AIGE) was launched in Myanmar to spur collaboration in sustainable development and greening the regional economy: "Moving Forward in Unity to a Peaceful and Prosperous Community".</p> <p>iii. Myanmar fully realizes that resource-intensive growth patterns are no longer an option for green growth. Low carbon green growth strategies</p>

		<p>needs to be adopted. Myanmar, in this sense, has several opportunities for green growth in the areas of forestry, agriculture, renewable energy, waste management, clean transportation, green industry, tourism, green building and infrastructure.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Res.35GA/2014/ECO/02 Resolution on Promoting the Development of Entrepreneurship in the Process of Narrowing Development Gap in ASEAN</p>	<p>i. Parliament has enacted Myanmar Investment Law, SME Law, Industrial Law, Competition Law and Consumer Protection Law ii. For the development of SMEs sector in Myanmar, Myanmar Economic Bank is implementing the loan project financed by JICA. iii. To promote SME finance in Myanmar and provide non-collateral loan by using Credit Guarantee Insurance, Myanmar Economic Bank prepared seminars and workshops organized by Policy Research Institute-Japan Finance Corporation (PRI-JFC). iv. Myanmar Customs has been building up the Myanmar Automated Cargo Clearance System (MACCS) and Myanmar Customs Intelligent System (MCIS) with the grant aid of Japan Customs and Japan Government for the development of National Single Window (NSW) to implement the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). v. The Government and the two Houses of Parliament have been making efforts in reviewing the laws of economy, enacting new ones and terminating the enacted laws inappropriate with the present time. The following are some enacted laws:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Foreign Exchange Management Law (2012) (b) Foreign Investment Law (2012) (c) Employment and Skill Development Law (2003) (d) Telecommunication Law (2013) (e) Consumer Protection Law (2014) (f) Competition Law (2015)

III. SOCIAL MATTERS

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	Res.35GA/2014/SOC/01 Resolution on Strengthening Cooperation among AIPA Member Parliaments on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)	i. Fever surveillance system has been well-established at International Airports in Nay Pyi Taw, Yangon and Mandalay, and the ground crossing points with the neighboring countries. The travels are informed about the EVD at all Points of Entry through posters and pamphlets. ii. Myanmar has been strengthening international surveillance on EVD by sharing information, guidelines and participating in regional meetings, teleconferencing with WHO and video conferencing with ASEAN Plus Three Field Epidemiology Training Network. Weekly updates on Ebola preparedness and control activities have also been shared with WHO. iii. Strengthening health systems with continuous efforts of ASEAN Plus Three to develop human resources for health, and to support enhancing capacity of preparedness and response to Emerging Infections.
2.	Res.35GA/2014/SOC/02 Resolution on Enhancing Legislative Co-operation among AIPA Member Parliaments on Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases	i. Parliament enacted Consumer Protection Law in 2014. ii. In National Health Plan (2011-2016), priority actions have been developed with the aim to prevent, control and reduce diseases, disability and premature deaths from chronic non-communicable diseases and conditions. iii. The priority actions are as follows:-Developing comprehensive national policy and plan for the prevention and control of major NCDs;-Establishing high level national multi-sectorial mechanisms for

		<p>planning, guiding and monitoring; -Implementing cost-effectiveness approaches for the early detection of major NCDs; -Strengthen capacity of HR for better case management and to help people to manage their own conditions better.</p> <p>-The Ministry of Health will continue to enhance smart partnerships with other relevant sectors and other stakeholders to further reinforce NCDs prevention and control programmes and activities in Myanmar.</p>
3.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/SOC/03</p> <p>Resolution on Strengthening Parliamentary Roles in Developing Vocational Education and Skilled Labour for teh Integration of ASEAN Labour Market</p>	<p>i. According to the Employment and Skill Development (ESD) Law (2013), Private Sector Skill training schools and testing centers will be allowed to opened, and the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security(MOLES) will carry out and supervise the various tasks such as employment promotion, skill development, and certification, apprentice-ship and raising skill development fund.</p> <p>ii. Competency-based Curriculum Development Training course and Training of Trainers course have been conducted by phase approach in co-operation with Singapore Polytechnic International.</p>
4.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/SOC/04</p> <p>Resolution on the Adoption of the Report of the 11th AIPA Fact Finding Committee (AIFOCOM) to Combat the Drug Menace</p>	<p>i. Myanmar has enacted Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law in 1993 and the Rules relating to Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law in 1995 and the Rules relating to Supervision Con- trolled Precursor Chemicals in 2004respectively.</p> <p>ii. The Government has adopted the following strategies to reduce and eventually eliminate narcotic drugs:</p>

		<p>(a) the designation of narcotic drugs as a national duty and comprehensive implementation of that strategy;</p> <p>(b) the development and enhancement of the standard of living of the national races in the border areas and total eradication of opium cultivation.</p> <p>iii. Drug Enforcement Division formed under Myanmar Police Force serving as the Secretariat for CCDAC has been taking effective anti-narcotic drug enforcement measures.</p> <p>iv. The Ministry of Education takes the lead in raising awareness on the dangers of narcotic drugs among school children and youths.</p> <p>v. The Ministry of Information joining hands with UNODC, Myanmar Anti-Narcotic Association (MANA), various UN agencies, NGOs, and CBOs, is in charge of raising awareness among the general population on the perils of narcotic drugs and the need to avoid abusing the drugs.</p> <p>vi. Under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Welfare, there are 6 Rehabilitation Centers. To alleviate the livelihood of poppy farmers and to eliminate poppy cultivating habits, CCDAC and UNODC joins hands in distributing seeds for paddy, potatoes, corn am, setting up coffee and rubber plantation, and assisting them to breed chickens and pigs.</p>
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		<p>vii. The Ministry of Health is providing treatment to drug users at 26 major drug treatment centers and 47 minor treatment centers in addition to 41 methadone treatment centers.</p> <p>viii. Myanmar is cooperating closely with countries within the Mekong Sub Region, ASEAN Member States, DEA (US), ONCB (Thailand), AFP (Australia), NNCC (China), and has signed bilateral agreements with India, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Russia, Lao PDR, China, Thailand, and the US to jointly combat narcotic drugs.</p>
5.	Res.35GA/2014/SOC/05 Resolution on the Formation of Technical Working Group (TWG)	The new structure for workings of both the AIFOCOM and the TWG as contained in the diagram is approved, and will be followed.

IV. WAIPA

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	Res.35GA/2014/WAIPA/01 Resolution on Strengthening Efforts in the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination and Violence against Women and Children in	i. Of the total population of Myanmar (51.4 million), female population is 51.8%. They are a force in the implementation of nation-reforming tasks. Hence, gender equality and elimination of discrimination against women are defined as national responsibility. The Union

	ASEAN	<p>Government is making concerted Efforts in collaboration with UN Agencies, INGOs, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations.</p> <p>ii. The Section 348 in the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (2008) explicitly provides that the Union shall not discriminate any citizen of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, based on race, birth, religion, official position, status, culture, sex and wealth.</p> <p>iii. For amending laws and enacting new laws which are in conformity with the UNCEDAW, necessary researches, and papers such as research on violence against women and women's resilience in Myanmar, research on cultural norms, social practices and gender equality in Myanmar, and gender situational analysis are conducted and compiled. The outcomes of these researches and papers are to be utilized as a helping hand in the successful implementation of women development tasks.</p> <p>iv. Although Myanmar Customary Law and Penal Code take actions against discrimination and violence against women based on femininity as a criminal case, there is no separate enacted law to prevent and protect violence against women including domestic violence. Hence, the Department of Social Welfare under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement is drawing up the Anti-</p>
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		<p>violence against Women Law, which is in line with the fundamental rights of the Constitution (2008) and the norms of the UNCEDAW.</p> <p>v. Myanmar National Committee for Women’s Affairs, Myanmar Women’s Affairs Federation, Myanmar National Human Rights Commission and Woman & Child Sub-committee handle and solve the complaints related to violation of women’s rights.</p> <p>vi. The Myanmar Child Law has been reviewed since 2011 to be in line with international conventions. Provisions on prevention, protection, rehabilitation of child abuse are included.</p> <p>vii. According to Section 58 (a) and (c) of the Child Law, the Department of Social Welfare is carrying out supervising, inspecting, guiding, giving support to open private preschools in accordance with the regulations of the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD). The Law relating to ECCD was enacted by Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (Union Parliament) on 6th February, 2014.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Res.35GA/2014/WAIPA/02 Resolution on Strengthening Women Parliamentarians Roles in ASEAN Community-Building</p>	<p>i. The first general elections under the 2008 Constitution were held in 2010. Out of 1541 Parliamentary seats nationwide, women won 36(2.34%). After the 2010 elections, the number of elected MPs in the Union Parliament went down mostly due to elected MPs taking positions, such as Ministers, in the Union Government. The Union</p>

		<p>Election Commission called for by-elections in 2012 to fill 46 vacant seats. Out of 157 candidates, 24 (15.3%) were women. Women won 13 out of the 46 contested seats.</p> <p>ii. Currently, women hold 25 of 440(5.7%) seats in the Pyithu Hluttaw (Lower House) and four of 224 (1.8%) seats in the Amyotha Hluttaw (Upper House), which together make up the Union Parliament. Women hold 29 out of the 664 total seats, or 4.4%. Including the State and Regional Parliaments, women hold a total of 54 of 1541 seats (3.5%). These women parliamentarians take an active role in representing the people in their constituencies, and those in the nation as a whole.</p>
3.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/WAIPA/03 Resolution on Women Leadership in Southeast Asia</p>	<p>i. Of the total population of Myanmar (51.4 million), female population is 51.8%. They are a force in the implementation of nation-reforming tasks.</p> <p>ii. In education sector, women enjoy equality with men.</p> <p>iii. Almost half of the staff working in administrative bodies of the State and the Ministries are women.</p> <p>iv. In today's political scene, Myanmar women take an active part. The Government seriously considers the active participation of women in the forming of committees relating to political, economic and social sectors in order to gain more effective suggestions on policies.</p>

		<p>v. The Gender Department has been opened to focus on gender equality and gender affairs.</p> <p>vi. Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation (MWAFF) has been giving out all the necessary help and assistance in various areas for Myanmar women's protection, for their rights and for their empowerment. With its notable objectives and credit-worthy activities, MWAFF has posed as a source of aspiration and strength for all Myanmar women.</p>
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