



人权理事会
第十九届会议
议程项目 4
需要理事会注意的人权状况

2012 年 4 月 12 日缅甸常驻联合国日内瓦办事处 致人权理事会秘书处的普通照会

缅甸联邦常驻联合国日内瓦办事处和其他国际组织代表团向人权理事会秘书处致意，并谨参照缅甸 2012 年 3 月 23 日的普通照会(A/HRC/19/G/17)，其中转交缅甸对人权状况特别报告员的报告(A/HRC/19/67)的意见。

常驻代表团高兴地借此机会随文转交缅甸联邦国防部所提供的答复^{*}，并将上述答复分发给人权理事会成员国和观察员国，并将其列入人权理事会第十九届会议的文件清单为荷。

^{*} 见附件，原文照发。

Annex

Response provided by the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar on the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar to the 19th Session of the Human Rights Council

Response to Para 21

Personnel of the Tatmadaw (Armed Forces) are required to abide by the laws prescribed by the State as well as the Tatmadaw Act. The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, in his speech on the occasion of the 67th Anniversary of the Armed Forces Day, reminded the personnel of the Armed Forces about the importance of abiding by both the Military Acts and the Civil Acts.

Military courts are not separate from the civilian judicial mechanism. There always exists a linkage between the two.

Article 343 (b) of the State Constitution (2008) provides that, in the adjudication of military justice, the decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services is final and conclusive.

In exercise of the powers vested in him under Article 343 of the State Constitution, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces administers military justice fairly and in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations. The State Constitution was affirmatively approved by 92.48 percent of the votes in the national referendum held in 2008.

Response to Para 21

During the Special Rapporteur's last mission to Myanmar, the Union Minister for Defence briefed him on the existing practice of taking effective, dual action (not only under the Tatmadaw Act but by the civilian justice mechanism as well) against the Tatmadaw personnel who commits any offence tantamount to the violation of human rights. The Minister further explained to the Special Rapporteur that offences committed against civilians and the violence against women were being dealt with more severely. In this connection, records of the penalties meted out to the perpetrators are kept systematically. These records are further explainable, if necessary.

Response to Para 31

The Myanmar National Human Rights Commission was formed by the President of Myanmar. With a view to improving prison conditions, the Commission not only inspects prisons, but also conducts interviews with prisoners. Its findings, together with appropriate advice and suggestions, are conveyed to the authorities concerned for their consideration.

The allegations of torture and ill-treatment during interrogation, the use of prisoners as porters or "human shields" for the military are unfounded. These allegations originate with the insurgent groups. They fabricated photographs and video footages of the so-called porters and human shields in the areas under their control, and circulated them to the foreign media aimed at undermining the image of the Tatmadaw.

The emergence of the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission and the signing of the MOU with the ILO on the elimination of forced labour by 2015 lend

credence to our genuine commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, invalidating the aforementioned allegations.

Response to Para 59

Hostilities are decreasing day by day in the Shan State and the Kayin State, as a result of the successful peace talks launched by the Union Government. In the Kachan State, the Shan State and the Kayin State, where the peace talks are still in progress, cases of serious human rights violations, including attacks against civilian populations, sexual violence and arbitrary arrest, are non-existent. All military personnel are being effectively imparted with the awareness about the military rules of engagement.

Myanmar is accelerating its endeavours to effectively prevent the military recruitment of underage children. This is clearly reflected in the on-going cooperative efforts between the Government of Myanmar and the United Nations to materialize a joint plan of action towards that end.

Even though Myanmar is not a state party to the International Convention on the Use of Anti-Personnel Mines, it participated actively in the workshop which was held in Bali, Indonesia, in February 2008, to promote universal adherence to the Convention, and other meetings. The insurgent groups use mines wantonly. An objective assessment of the situation on the ground and the various mine incidents show that the personnel of the Armed Forces and the local people are the ones who actually suffer the consequences of the mines planted by the insurgents. The Government is striving to achieve a permanent peace in the country. When the internal insurgency comes to an end, so will the use of landmines.

Response to Para 60

The allegations that as many as 32 women and girls throughout Kachin State were raped by the military between June and August 2011 are groundless. There was only one case committed by a Tatmadawman during the said period. Effective action has been taken against him.

The Armed Forces always practise an effective system of administrative supervision at different levels. Like in other countries, rape cases by Tatmadawmen are only isolated ones. These cases are very rare. It is not system-wide. If it occurs, it would be only due to the individual character and behaviour of the serviceman concerned.

The allegations of rape are not based on the facts and the reliable information received from the Government and the UN Agencies. These one-sided accusations originate with the anti-State organizations and are purposely aimed at undermining, politically and militarily, the dignity of the Government and the Armed Forces.
