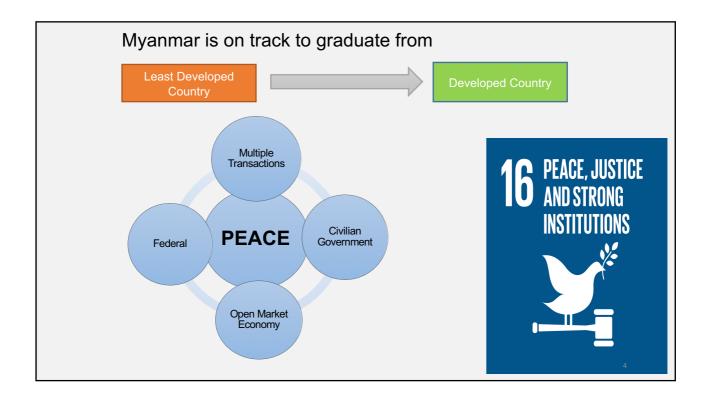
Legal Reform in Myanmar and its Relationship with SDGs Goal 16

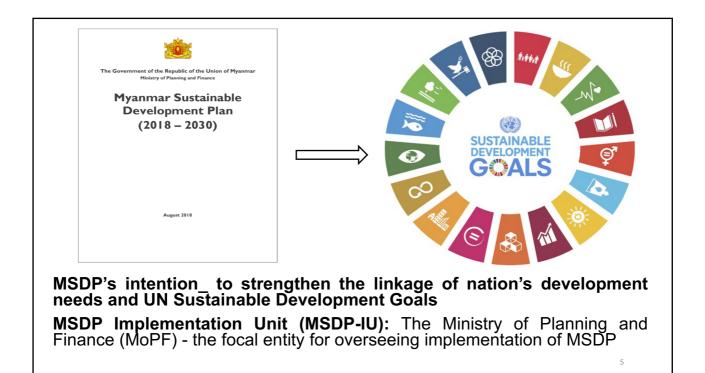
Presented by: Mrat Kay Khine Hla Myet Thwe Fourth Year, Law University of Yangon Presented on: 7th December 2019

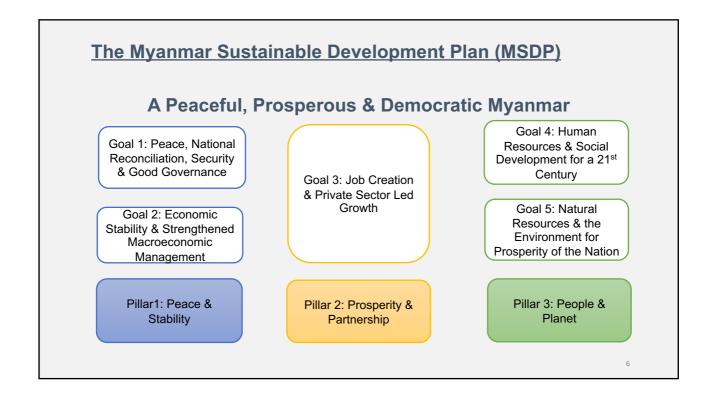
Contents

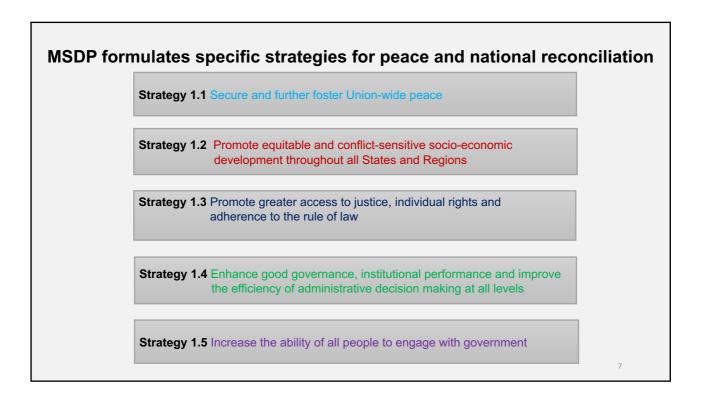
- 1. Introduction to SDGs & SDGs Goal 16
- 2. Sustainable Development Plan in Myanmar
- 3. Reforms in Myanmar with regard to SDGs Targets
- 4. Challenges in the implementation of SDGs in Myanmar

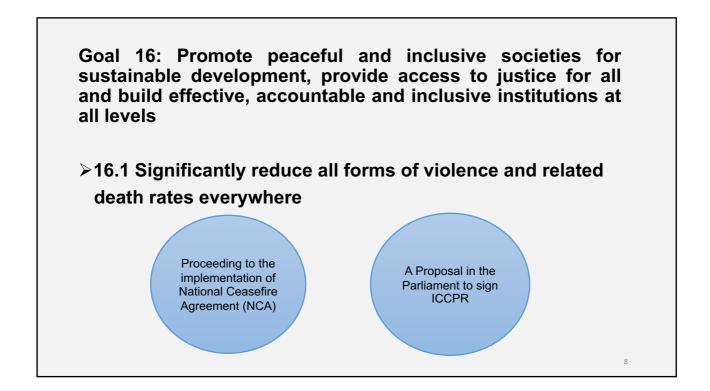














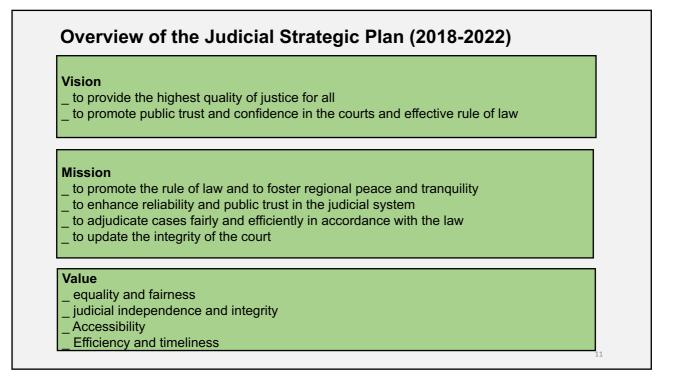
>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Theme "Towards improving justice for all"

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4/1/20



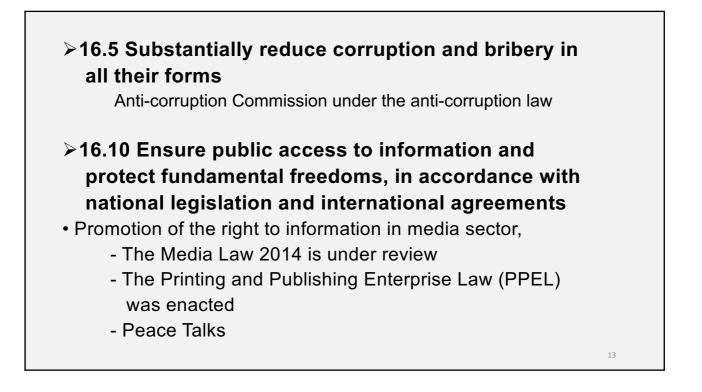
Legal Aid Law 2016

 Legal Aid Board at Union Level, State or Division Level, Selfadministered Region or Self-administered Division Level, Township Level

Code of Judicial Ethics for Myanmar Judges, 2017

- In the judicial history of Myanmar, this is the first time ever that the Code of Judicial Ethics for judges could be issued in accordance with international best practices.

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- "Chapter VIII, Citizen, Fundamental Rights and Duties of the Citizens" of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, 2008
- Law Protecting the Privacy and Security of Citizens, 2017
- Myanmar is party to four of the principle international human rights treaties, CEDAW, CRC, CRPD and ICESCR

Institutions

- MSDP Implementation Unit
- National Reconciliation Peace Center (NRPC)
- Anti-corruption Commission
- Legal Aid Board
- Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (MNHRC)
- NGOs and CSOs

Challenges

- To be able to hold further Sessions of the Union Peace Conference (the 21st Century Panglong)
- Verification of National Ceasefire Agreement (NCA), which is needed to be signed by all EAOs
- Unity in Diversity amongst people of Myanmar
- Institutional Capacity Challenges in the Justice Sector
- Strengthening the rule of law & citizen's knowledge of legal rights
- The need of more democratic, transparent, accountable institutions
- Infrastructure, Poverty & Education gap between rural and urban regions
- Difficulty in access to systematic, accurate & comprehensive data

