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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Permanent Mission of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's Note No. ENAUN 678/2019 dated 9 August 2019, regarding the invitation to provide substantive inputs in the form of normative content for the development of a possible international standard on two cluster issues namely, "Education, training, life-long learning and capacity building" and "Social Protection and Social security", has the honour to enclose herewith the inputs of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Mission of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 29 October 2019



Permanent Mission of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations
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**Guiding Questions for Defining the Normative Content of the Issues Examined at the
Tenth Working Session of the Open-ended Working Group:
Education, Training, Life-long Learning and Capacity Building**

1. What are the definitions of the rights of older persons to education, training, life-long learning and capacity building in the national legislation in your country? Or how should such a right to be defined, considering existing national, regional and international legal framework?

Although there are general legal provisions in the national legal instruments like the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and Elderly People Law, no specific provisions for education, training, life-long learning and capacity building are mentioned in the existing instruments. However, it should be defined and specified in the upcoming national policies and strategic plans related to the older people referencing the existing related provisions, regional and international legal framework.

2. What are the key normative elements of the rights of older persons to education, training, life-long learning and capacity-building, including such as elements as availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability? Please provide references to existing standards where applicable.

There are no pre-decided normative elements of the rights of older persons to education, training, life-long learning and capacity-building.

3. What are the measures that should be undertaken by the State to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of older persons to education, training, life-long learning and capacity-building, regarding the normative elements as provided above?

It can be decided only after having normative elements.

4. What special measures and specific considerations should be considered in developing the normative content of the rights of older persons to education, training, life-long learning and capacity-building?

The existing legal provisions, government's implementation capacity, and other supply-side readiness should be considered in developing the normative content of the rights of older persons to education, training, life-long learning and capacity-building.

5. How should the responsibilities of non-State parties such as private sector be defined in the context of the rights of older persons to education, training, life-long learning and capacity-building?

Although State has the primary responsibilities for making the rights of older people real especially in the context of the rights of older persons to education, training, life-long learning and capacity-building, non-State parties such as private sector play crucial role in it. For instance, the role of non-state parties has the responsibilities to ensure that their services and goods are designed or prepared for the accessibility of the older people and affordable.

6. What are the best practices and main challenges faced by your country in the adoption and implementation of the normative framework to education, training, life-long learning and capacity-building for older persons?

Since we still need to adopt and implement the normative frame work, the best practices and main challenges cannot be identified.

Guiding Questions for Defining the Normative Content of the Issues Examined at the Tenth Working Session of the Open-ended Working Group:

Social Protection and Social Security (including social Protection Floor)

- 1. What is the definition of the right to social security and social protection (including social protection floors) for older persons in the national legislation in your country? Or how should such a right be defined, considering existing national, regional and international legal framework?**

According to the Elderly People Law (2016), the right to social security and social protection is defined as “ the right to receive appropriate support for daily living, mobility and essential health care, the right to receive adequate support for appropriate regular income and living standard at old age, the right to receive financial support for elderly people from the Union and Charities, the right to receive protection from discrimination, maltreatment, negligence, abandonment, exploitation, and abuse.”

- 2. What are the key normative elements to the right to social protection and security for older persons? Please provide references to existing standards on such elements as below, as well as any additional elements:**

(a) Availability of contributory and non-contributory schemes for older persons

- Civil servant pension scheme
- Social Pension
- Integrated Social Protection Services

(b) Adequacy of benefits to guarantee older person’s access to an adequate standard of living and adequate access to health care

- Partially adequate

(c) Accessibility, including older person’s coverage by social security systems, eligibility criteria, and affordability of contributions

- National Social Pension is a universal program for all older people who are 85 and above.

(d) Equitable access by older persons to the enjoyment of the right to social security and social protection, paying special attention to groups in vulnerable situation

Since national social pension is a universal program, the program is equitable.

(e) Participation of older persons in the design and administration of the social security system

Post Distribution Monitoring is six-monthly conducted to listen to the perception of the beneficiaries for program improvement.

3. What are the measures that should be undertaken by the state to respect, protect and fulfill the right of social security and social protection for older persons, regarding the normative elements as provided above?

- Sustainable financing strategies
- Strong legislation
- Efficient program implementation

4. What special measures and specific considerations should be considered in developing the normative content of the right of older persons to social protection and social security?

The existing legal provisions, government's implementation capacity, and other supply-side readiness should be considered in developing the normative content of the rights of older persons to education, training, life-long learning and capacity-building.

5. **How should the responsibilities of non-State parties such as private sector be defined in the context of the right of older persons to social protection and social security?**

Although State has the primary responsibilities for making the rights of older people real especially in the context of the rights of older persons to education, training, life-long learning and capacity-building, non-State parties such as private sector play crucial role in it. For instance, the role of non-state parties has the responsibilities to ensure that their services and goods are designed or prepared for the accessibility of the older people and affordable.

6. **What are the best practices and main challenges faced by your country in the adoption and implementation of the normative framework on social security and social protection for older persons?**

Since we still need to adopt and implement the normative frame work, the best practices and main challenges cannot be identified.