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**Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights
situations and reports of special rapporteurs
and representatives****Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 17 December 2024***[on the report of the Third Committee (A/79/458/Add.3, para. 30)]***79/182. Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other
minorities in Myanmar***The General Assembly,**Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ the International Covenants on Human Rights² and other relevant international law and human rights law instruments,**Recalling that States have the primary responsibility to respect, protect and fulfil human rights,**Recalling also its previous resolutions on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the most recent of which being resolutions 78/219 of 19 December 2023, 77/227 of 15 December 2022, 76/180 of 16 December 2021, 75/287 of 18 June 2021, 75/238 of 31 December 2020, 74/246 of 27 December 2019, 73/264 of 22 December 2018 and 72/248 of 24 December 2017, and recalling the resolutions and decisions of the Human Rights Council, the most recent of which being resolutions 56/1 of 10 July 2024,³ 55/20 of 4 April 2024,⁴ 53/26 of 14 July 2023,⁵ 52/31 of 4 April 2023,⁶ 50/3 of 7 July 2022,⁷ 49/23 of 1 April 2022,⁸ 47/1 of 12 July 2021,⁹ 46/21 of 24 March 2021,¹⁰*¹ Resolution 217 A (III).² Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/79/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.⁴ *Ibid.*, chap. II, sect. A.⁵ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/78/53)*, chap. VII, sect. A.⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. II, sect. A.⁷ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/77/53)*, chap. VIII, sect. A.⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. II.⁹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/76/53)*, chap. VII, sect. A.¹⁰ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

S-29/1 of 12 February 2021,¹¹ 43/26 of 22 June 2020,¹² 42/3 of 26 September 2019,¹³ 39/2 of 27 September 2018,¹⁴ 37/32 of 23 March 2018¹⁵ and S-27/1 of 5 December 2017,¹⁶ the presidential statements issued by the Security Council on 6 November 2017¹⁷ and 10 March 2021,¹⁸ and the press statements of the Security Council on the situation in Myanmar of 9 May 2018,¹⁹ 4 February 2021²⁰ and 1 and 30 April 2021, as well as Security Council resolutions 2669 (2022) of 21 December 2022 and 2467 (2019) of 23 April 2019,

Condemning in the strongest terms all violations and abuses of human rights against civilians, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar, before and after the declaration of the state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and its subsequent extensions,

Reiterating its deep concern over the continued violence, violations and abuses of human rights against and forced displacement of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and in this regard stressing the need to address the root causes of the crisis in Rakhine State,

Expressing its deep concern over the sharp rise in serious human rights violations and abuses since the declaration and subsequent extensions of the state of emergency by the Myanmar military, which pose further serious challenges to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of all forcibly displaced persons, including Rohingya Muslims,

Expressing grave concern at the recent reports of the use of Rohingya Muslims as human shields and the forcible conscription of Rohingya Muslims, which are escalating intercommunal tensions between Rakhine communities and Rohingya Muslims, and at reports of the destruction of religious sites of all religions and the use of Muslim places of worship, including mosques and madrasas, as military outposts,

Expressing grave concern also at the announcement by the Myanmar military on 10 February 2024 of the conscription of men aged 18 to 35 years and women aged 18 to 27 years, which has reportedly led to forced recruitment, including of Rohingya Muslims, and is already impacting the civilian population, and could result in increased instability in Myanmar and across the region and an increase in the numbers of internally displaced persons and of refugees, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, in neighbouring countries and Rohingya-hosting countries,

Alarmed at the resumption and hardening of conflict in Rakhine State and at the recent reports of increased hatred, hate speech and violence against Rohingya, the burning of Rohingya villages, including in Buthidaung and Maungdaw, and the destruction of Rohingya homes and livelihoods, leading to the reported killing, wounding and forced internal displacement of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, which have aggravated the already precarious human rights and humanitarian situation in Rakhine State and pose serious challenges for creating a conducive environment for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of Rohingya Muslims, and expressing grave concern that prolonged uncertainty over the

¹¹ Ibid., chap. IV.

¹² Ibid., *Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/75/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

¹³ Ibid., *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/74/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

¹⁴ Ibid., *Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/73/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

¹⁵ Ibid., *Supplement No. 53 (A/73/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

¹⁶ Ibid., chap. III.

¹⁷ S/PRST/2017/22; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 2017 (S/INF/72)*.

¹⁸ S/PRST/2021/5.

¹⁹ SC/13331.

²⁰ SC/14430.

repatriation has been leading Rohingya Muslims temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh to despair, and may be having spillover effects on regional peace and stability,

Condemning in the strongest terms the arbitrary detention, arrest and politically motivated convictions, sentencing and executions, including of opposition activists, as well as violent acts including extrajudicial killings, sexual and gender-based violence, and torture committed against the population, including medical doctors, teachers, students, lawyers, artists, journalists and other media workers, trade union members, humanitarian workers and many others, which exacerbates the polarization and violence and worsens the humanitarian situation in the country,

Underlining the urgency for the Myanmar military to immediately end all acts of violence, to unconditionally and immediately release all those arbitrarily detained and to refrain from further violence and arbitrary detentions, and to abide by international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law,

Expressing its unequivocal support for the people of Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and their democratic will, interests and aspirations for peace, as well as for the need to rebuild and strengthen democratic institutions and processes and to respect fully human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law,

Noting with appreciation the appointment of the new Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar, reiterating the importance of her mandate and encouraging her to continue the work, engagement and inclusive dialogue with all relevant stakeholders, including civil society and affected populations, in particular women and youth, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and urging the Myanmar military and encouraging all Member States to extend full cooperation with the Special Envoy,

Noting with appreciation also the work of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, while deeply regretting the non-cooperation of the Myanmar military with the mandate, and urging them to extend full cooperation to the Special Rapporteur,

Welcoming the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on human rights violations and abuses occurring in Myanmar since the declaration of the state of emergency and its subsequent extensions, violations of international humanitarian law and denial of humanitarian access,²¹ and on the root causes of the human rights violations and abuses Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar are facing,²² and reiterating the importance of fully implementing the recommendations contained in these reports,

Recalling the work done by the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar, including its final report²³ and all its other reports, including the reports on the economic interests of the Myanmar military and on sexual and gender-based violence in Myanmar and the gendered impact of its ethnic conflicts, alarmed by its findings of evidence of the most serious human rights violations and abuses suffered by Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and deeply regretting the lack of cooperation of Myanmar with the fact-finding mission,

Concerned that, contrary to the recommendations of the fact-finding mission, which ended its mandate in September 2019, laws, orders, policies and practices at all levels limiting freedoms of movement, expression, association and assembly, or

²¹ A/HRC/53/52.

²² A/HRC/52/22.

²³ A/HRC/42/50.

which are discriminatory in their application or impact, continue to be utilized to stifle freedom of association, speech and the press,

Welcoming the work of the Independent Mechanism for Myanmar, established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 39/2, to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse evidence of the most serious international crimes and violations of international law committed in Myanmar since 2011, in particular but not limited to Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States, making use of the information handed over by the independent international fact-finding mission, and to prepare files in order to facilitate and expedite fair and independent criminal proceedings, in accordance with international law standards, in national, regional or international courts or tribunals that have, or may in the future have, jurisdiction over these crimes, in accordance with international law,

Welcoming also the reports of the Independent Mechanism for Myanmar, including the sixth report, submitted to the General Assembly on 11 July 2024,²⁴ and the analytical report on hate speech against Rohingya Muslims, and encouraging the Mechanism to continue its work and engagement with victims and other stakeholders,

Welcoming further the cooperation extended by the Government of Bangladesh with the Independent Mechanism for Myanmar, and underlining in this regard the call by the Mechanism to other Member States, including countries in the region, to extend full and meaningful cooperation, allowing the Mechanism to fully deliver on its mandate,

Recognizing the complementary and mutually reinforcing work of the various United Nations mandate holders and mechanisms, including international justice and accountability mechanisms working on Myanmar to improve the situation of human rights in Myanmar,

Recognizing also the importance of the role of regional organizations in efforts to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes, as stipulated in Chapter VIII of the Charter, while noting that such efforts do not preclude action under Chapter VI of the Charter,

Recognizing further the important role of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in facilitating a peaceful solution to the crisis in Myanmar in the interests of the people of Myanmar and in supporting efforts that can contribute to the creation of an environment in Myanmar that is conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of forcibly displaced persons, including Rohingya Muslims, to Myanmar, and reiterating the need to work in close coordination and in full consultation with Rohingya Muslims, as well as with all relevant United Nations agencies and international partners, and to address the root causes of the crisis and displacement so that affected communities can rebuild their lives after their return to Myanmar,

Acknowledging the work of the Special Envoy of the ASEAN Chair on Myanmar in establishing inclusive engagements with all relevant stakeholders in Myanmar towards establishing a national inclusive dialogue, through a building-blocks dialogue approach,

Recalling the ASEAN Leaders' review and decision on the implementation of the five-point consensus, adopted in Vientiane on 9 October 2024, which underlines the five-point consensus as the main reference to address the political crisis in Myanmar which should be implemented in its entirety,

Acknowledging the comprehensive report of the ASEAN Chair on the implementation of the five-point consensus, and, in line with the assessment of the

²⁴ A/79/280.

report, calling for more progress in all areas of the five-point consensus due to concerns on substantially inadequate progress in the implementation of the five-point consensus,

Acknowledging also the efforts of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, alongside relevant international efforts, aimed at bringing peace and stability to Rakhine State and other states and regions of Myanmar, including through the work of the previous Special Envoy for Myanmar of the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

Underlining the importance of close coordination between the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar with all relevant United Nations entities as well as other respective envoys, in particular the Special Envoy of the ASEAN Chair, the informal consultation consisting of the current, previous and incoming Chairs of ASEAN, as well as an extended informal consultation with the participation of other interested ASEAN member States,

Recognizing the vital role of civil society in collecting information and highlighting the most serious violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in Myanmar, committed in particular against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General,²⁵

Recalling the adoption of Security Council resolution [2669 \(2022\)](#), in which the Council demanded an immediate end to all forms of violence throughout Myanmar and urged restraint and de-escalation of tensions, while acknowledging the central role of ASEAN, including its five-point consensus on Myanmar,

Welcoming the ongoing processes to ensure justice and accountability in respect of alleged crimes committed against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar,

Recalling that the International Criminal Court has authorized its Prosecutor to investigate alleged crimes within the Court's jurisdiction related to the situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar, including against Rohingya Muslims, and welcoming the cooperation provided by Bangladesh to the Office of the Prosecutor,

Recalling also the order of the International Court of Justice of 23 January 2020 indicating provisional measures in the case lodged by the Gambia against Myanmar on the application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,²⁶ which found that the Rohingya in Myanmar appeared to constitute a "protected group" within the meaning of article 2 of the Convention and that there was a real and imminent risk of irreparable prejudice to the rights of the Rohingya in Myanmar, and calling upon Myanmar to fully comply with the order,

Recalling further the judgment of the International Court of Justice of 22 July 2022 rejecting the preliminary objections of Myanmar in the case lodged by the Gambia against Myanmar, and finding the application of the Gambia to be admissible, and welcoming in this regard funds contributed by a number of member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation as well as the engagement of other Member States to back the ongoing proceedings,

Noting the publication of the executive summary of the report of the Independent Commission of Enquiry established by Myanmar in 2018, which, notwithstanding its limitations, acknowledges that war crimes, serious human rights violations and violations of domestic law had been committed by multiple actors and

²⁵ [A/79/275](#).

²⁶ Resolution [260 A \(III\)](#), annex.

that there were reasonable grounds to believe that members of Myanmar security forces were involved, and regretting that the full report of the Commission at present remains unpublished,

Condemning the use of excessive force and violence by the Myanmar military and affiliated armed forces, including torture and sexual and gender-based violence, which has led to injuries and fatalities in many cases, against peaceful demonstrators, as well as members of civil society, women, young people, children, minorities and others, and expressing its deep concern at undue restrictions to the activities of medical and humanitarian personnel, all other representatives of civil society, labour union members, journalists and media workers, and calling for the immediate release of all those detained arbitrarily, including foreign nationals,

Reiterating its deep concern at the widespread, deliberate, indiscriminate and excessive use of force by Myanmar security and armed forces across the country, including abductions, arbitrary detentions, mass killings, torture and maiming, aerial attacks against and burning of villages and civilian objects, attacks on schools, hospitals, internally displaced persons camps and places of worship and civilian gatherings, the unlawful recruitment and use of children and the use of facilities functioning as hospitals and schools for military purposes and for committing crimes, as well as reports of violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving the use of landmines, leading to continued forced displacement and making conditions in Rakhine State and other parts of the country unsuitable for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of all refugees and forcibly displaced persons, including Rohingya,

Expressing deep concern at the indiscriminate use of violence and ongoing escalation and expansion of the conflict, as well as the declaration of martial law in parts of the country, which seriously undermines the enjoyment of human rights in Myanmar, especially those of women, children and older persons, as well as those of persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, including Rohingya Muslims, owing to the heavy militarization of Myanmar aggravated by the continued access to arms from abroad that increases the ability of the Myanmar military to commit serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including attacks against civilians and civilian objects and seriously undermines the enjoyment of human rights, especially by Rohingya Muslims and other minorities,

Underlining the urgent need to prevent the laying of additional landmines and to promote the marking and mapping of newly mined areas, mine clearance, the clearance of explosive remnants of war and mine-risk education programmes for civilians, and to prioritize victim assistance and stockpile destruction, including prior to any movement by internally displaced persons back to contaminated areas,

Deeply alarmed by the surge in grave violations against children in Myanmar, including as reported by the Secretary-General, including Rohingya children and children belonging to other minorities, and urging all parties to immediately end and prevent all violations and abuses against children, including the recruitment and use, and the killing and maiming of children, as well as the rise in attacks on schools and on hospitals by all parties to the conflict, in particular the Myanmar armed forces, including related forces and affiliated militias, that children continue to be subjected to the six grave violations against children during armed conflict, and that the scale and recurrent nature of such violations and abuses will affect generations to come,

Expressing alarm at the violations and abuses occurring in the framework of transnational crimes, such as human trafficking, drug trafficking and online scam operations,

Reiterating the urgent need to ensure that all those responsible for crimes related to violations and abuses of international law throughout Myanmar, including international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law, are held to account through credible and independent national, regional or international justice mechanisms, while recalling the authority of the Security Council in this regard,

Expressing deep concern that, in Rakhine, more than 600,000 Rohingya Muslims remain largely segregated and discriminated against with respect to accessing citizenship and enjoying their human rights and fundamental freedoms, a large number of whom remain confined in camps with no freedom of movement and grossly restricted access to basic services, including food, health and psychosocial care and education, as well as livelihoods,

Expressing its concern that Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, in particular women and girls, remain at significant risk of sexual and gender-based violence, notably in the context of the continued conflict between the Myanmar security and armed forces and the Arakan Army,

Continuing to underline the need for the Myanmar military and other armed groups to cease all actions that run counter to the protection of all persons within the country, including those belonging to the Rohingya community, by respecting international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and ending violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, and calling for urgent steps to ensure justice in respect of all human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law so that those displaced by violence are able to voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their places of origin or to a place of their choice in a sustainable manner,

Alarmed at the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation in Myanmar, the continued attacks on medical and humanitarian personnel, the lack of basic healthcare and lifesaving assistance, and the denial of safe, rapid and unhindered humanitarian access, and calling for all parties to the conflict, in particular the Myanmar military, to abide by international law, including international humanitarian law, in this matter, and to enable humanitarian actors to deliver humanitarian aid consistent with the humanitarian principles of humanity, independence, neutrality and impartiality,

Noting with deep concern that the lack of sufficient humanitarian access, especially to food, in particular to areas with internally displaced persons and to the areas from which many people have been and continue to be forcibly displaced and in which many others, such as Rohingya Muslims, are living in precarious conditions is exacerbating the humanitarian crisis, which may lead to hunger-induced displacement and more influx to Bangladesh,

Calling upon all parties, including the Myanmar military and other armed actors, to allow full, safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access for international humanitarian agencies, medical personnel and aid workers,

Expressing its deep concern at the lack of access given to the International Committee of the Red Cross to prisons and other places of detention, which has grave consequences on the ability of families to be informed about the health and conditions of prisoners, as well as on prisoners' access to necessary healthcare,

Reiterating its deep distress at reports that unarmed individuals in Rakhine State have been subjected to the excessive use of force and to violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law by the Myanmar military, including those involving extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary killings, systematic rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance and government seizure of Rohingya lands from

which Rohingya Muslims were evicted and their homes destroyed, and remaining concerned by the previous large-scale destruction of homes and systematic evictions in northern Rakhine State, including the use of arson and violence, as well as the unlawful use of force by non-State actors,

Expressing concern that, in northern Rakhine State, the implementation of policies under the guise of economic development and reconstruction by the Myanmar military and the heavy militarization of the area have resulted in the alteration of the demographic structure, which further prevents the members of the displaced Rohingya Muslim population from returning to their places of origin or a place of their choice in Rakhine State,

Stressing the need for an immediate end to all forms of violence, de-escalation and an enduring ceasefire throughout Myanmar, best achieved by dialogue between all parties,

Underlining the need for the resumption of peacebuilding efforts and their relevance for inclusive State- and nation-building,

Emphasizing the importance of supporting women's leadership and full, equal and meaningful participation in inclusive State- and nation-building, especially by amplifying their potential in Myanmar as multipliers of peace, promoting social cohesion across different ethnic and religious communities, and thus welcoming the development of the women and peace and security platform in Myanmar, co-facilitated by the former Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar and the former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia,

Reiterating its grave concern that, in spite of the fact that the Rohingya minority has lived in Myanmar for generations prior to the independence of Myanmar, held full documentation and participated actively in government and civic life, they were made stateless by the enactment of the 1982 Citizenship Law and were eventually disenfranchised, from 2015, from the electoral process,

Reaffirming that the denial of citizenship status and related rights to Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, including voting rights, is a serious human rights concern,

Re-emphasizing the right of all refugees and the importance of internally displaced persons to be able to return home and that such returns should be in safety and dignity and in a voluntary and sustainable manner, and reminding the international community of its collective responsibility towards the forcibly displaced persons, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, in the region,

Expressing concern at the irregular maritime movement of Rohingya, risking their lives in perilous conditions at the hands of exploitative traffickers and smugglers, which highlights their desperate situation and the urgent need to address the root causes of their vulnerability,

Alarmed by the continued influx from Myanmar to Bangladesh over the last four decades, with 32,000 newborn children adding to the population every year in the camps in Bangladesh, leading to the presence of around 1.2 million Rohingyas in Bangladesh, the majority of whom have arrived since 25 August 2017 in the aftermath of atrocities committed by the Myanmar military, with at least 45,000 crossings to Bangladesh since June 2024 as a result of the intensification of armed conflict in Northern Rakhine,

Alarmed at the deaths and injuries of several persons, including citizens in the territory of Bangladesh, when mortar shells and bullets exchanged between the Myanmar military and other armed actors landed and exploded in the territory of Bangladesh, and expressing deep concern at the recent incidents of shots fired

targeting vessels in the territory of Bangladesh, and also about the ongoing armed conflict between the Myanmar military and other armed actors undermining the safety and security of people and property in bordering Bangladesh,

Recalling the bilateral arrangement of return concluded between the Government of Bangladesh and the Government of Myanmar on 23 November 2017 in Nay Pyi Taw, and noting the exchange of visits between the group of Rohingya refugees to northern Rakhine and Myanmar officials to Cox's Bazar under this arrangement, while regretting that no repatriation could commence under the arrangement owing to the continued absence of a conducive environment in Rakhine State,

Underscoring the urgent need for the renewal and subsequent implementation of the memorandum of understanding between Myanmar and the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance in the repatriation process of all displaced persons from Rakhine State, including Rohingya Muslims, and calling upon relevant stakeholders in Myanmar to grant United Nations agencies unhindered access to northern Rakhine so that they can meaningfully engage in the process,

Reiterating its deep concern over the continued spread of false news and information, hate speech and inflammatory rhetoric, in particular through social media, notably targeting Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and at the findings of the Independent Mechanism for Myanmar in its recent report that coordinated and organized hate speech campaign on Facebook by the Myanmar military against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities had helped to fuel mass violence and subsequently mass exodus of Rohingya in 2017, expressing concern that this campaign, using social media, is still taking place unabated, and condemning all instances of hate speech,

Reiterating its deep concern also at the restrictions and attacks on civil society, journalists and media workers, including restrictions on seeking, receiving and imparting information, including Internet shutdowns in Myanmar, that may also exacerbate further the plight of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities,

Underlining the importance of the call by the Secretary-General for increased efforts to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, to address the root causes of the crisis, including those on access to citizenship for Rohingya, freedom of movement, the elimination of systematic segregation and all forms of discrimination, and inclusive and equal access to health services and education, and birth registration, in full consultation with members of all ethnic and minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations, including on matters of citizenship for Rohingya,

Acknowledging the pronouncements of the National Unity Government articulated in the "Policy position on the Rohingya in Rakhine State" released on 3 June 2021, and the subsequent pledges to dismantle the discriminatory legal framework that exacerbated the human rights violations against the Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and stressing the need to implement the "Policy position on the Rohingya in Rakhine State",

Recalling the commitment of the Secretary-General to implementing the recommendations made by the independent inquiry into the involvement of the United Nations in Myanmar from 2010 to 2018, and underlining the urgent need to implement relevant recommendations to enable more effective work in the future and to strengthen the prevention capacity of the United Nations system, while regretting the lack of progress in this regard,

Underlining the need for a peaceful solution for Myanmar, through an inclusive and peaceful dialogue between all parties, in accordance with the will and interests of the people of Myanmar,

Stressing the importance of ensuring equal opportunity for the representation and the full, equal and meaningful participation of Rohingya Muslims, other minorities and internally displaced persons, candidates and voters in free and democratically organized general elections, and that all people of Myanmar are able to cast their vote, allowing all candidates to contest elections fairly,

Commending the ongoing humanitarian efforts and commitments that the Government of Bangladesh, in cooperation with United Nations agencies and the international community, including all humanitarian actors, has extended to those fleeing human rights violations and abuses in Myanmar, welcoming in this regard the memorandum of understanding between the Government of Bangladesh and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, on behalf of the United Nations, to provide humanitarian assistance to the Rohingyas relocated to Bhashan Char, and recognizing the extensive investments that the Government of Bangladesh has made in its Bhashan Char project, including in the facilities and infrastructure, and welcoming further efforts to facilitate access to work and livelihood opportunities while noting the importance of efforts to ensure the sustainability of the project,

Expressing deep concern at the dramatic increase of humanitarian needs, reduction in food aid for the Rohingya temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh, both in Cox's Bazar and in Bhashan Char, and reiterating in this regard its grave concern that, despite the unprecedented generosity of host countries and donors, the gap between humanitarian needs on the ground and availability of funding continues to grow, recalling in this context the need for more equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing, and encouraging in this regard Member States and other actors to leverage the follow-up process of the second Global Refugee Forum, held in 2023, to demonstrate commitment to easing the pressure on the host countries and work towards sustainable solutions,

Recognizing that many member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation continue to host a large number of Rohingya Muslim refugees who fled the crisis,

1. *Expresses grave concern* at the continuing reports of serious human rights violations and abuses by the military and security forces as well as violations of international humanitarian law in Myanmar against civilians, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, including those involving mass killings, arbitrary arrests, deaths in detention, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, deliberate killing and maiming of children, use of Rohingya Muslims as human shields, recruitment and use of children for forced labour, aerial attacks against and burning of villages and civilian objects, attacks on schools, hospitals, internally displaced persons camps and places of worship and protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals, indiscriminate shelling in civilian areas, deprivation of economic and social rights, rape, sexual slavery and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as restrictions on exercising the rights to freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and restrictions on media freedom and full Internet access and other restrictions, which has generated continued forced displacement within Myanmar and across its borders;

2. *Condemns in the strongest terms* all violations and abuses of human rights against civilians in Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, before and after the unjustified declaration of the state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and its subsequent extensions, and emphasizes the importance of conducting

international, independent, fair and transparent investigations into the most serious human rights violations in Myanmar, including sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses against women and children, and of holding accountable all those responsible for brutal acts and crimes against all persons, including Rohingya Muslims, in order to deliver justice to victims using all legal instruments and domestic, regional and international judicial mechanisms, including the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court, as applicable;

3. *Calls upon* the security and armed forces of Myanmar to respect the democratic will and aspirations of the people of Myanmar, to end violence, to fully respect human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, to uphold democratic institutions and processes, and to end the state of emergency declared on 1 February 2021;

4. *Demands* an immediate end to hostilities and all forms of violence and attacks against civilians, including Rohingya Muslims, in compliance with Security Council resolution 2669 (2022), throughout the country, and calls upon the Myanmar military to end indiscriminate or disproportionate attacks, including those involving airstrikes and landmines, and to fully respect and comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and humanitarian principles, and urges restraint and de-escalation of tensions;

5. *Calls upon* the Myanmar military to immediately release all those who have been arbitrarily detained, arrested, convicted and sentenced on political grounds, including opposition activists and foreign nationals;

6. *Calls for* constructive, inclusive and peaceful dialogue and reconciliation, in accordance with the will and interests of the people of Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities;

7. *Stresses* the importance of agreeing on and enforcing an enduring ceasefire, including in Rakhine, a cessation of violence, and restraint by the Myanmar military and other armed actors, with a view to ensuring safety, security and protection of civilians, including those who are forcibly displaced and willing to return;

8. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict, in particular the Myanmar military, including related forces and affiliated militias, to end violations and abuses against children, including the grave violations against children during armed conflict, to guarantee protection to all children in armed conflict, including by stopping and preventing their recruitment into armed forces and ensuring the immediate and safe release of those who have been recruited, and to provide them with access to adequate assistance and social reintegration for those demobilized, including access to education and psychosocial and mental health support, justice and reparations, and urges all parties to engage with the United Nations, and with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, to take concrete prevention measures to protect children;

9. *Expresses grave concern* at the forcible conscription, particularly of Rohingya Muslims, by the Myanmar military, and at forced recruitment by other armed actors, and urges all parties to immediately put an end to such practices and allow already conscripted Rohingya to return home in safety and with dignity;

10. *Reiterates* the importance of conducting international, independent, fair and transparent investigations into human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law in Myanmar, including alleged war crimes, and of holding accountable all those responsible for brutal acts and crimes against all persons, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities;

11. *Expresses deep concern* that, despite the provisional measures ordered by the International Court of Justice on 23 January 2020 in the case of *The Gambia v. Myanmar*, Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar, including women and children, are not protected and continue to suffer from discrimination, targeted killings, indiscriminate violence and serious injuries, including by indiscriminate fire, shelling, landmines or unexploded ordnance;

12. *Urges* Myanmar, in accordance with the order of the International Court of Justice, to take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of all acts within the scope of article 2 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, to ensure that its military and any irregular armed units that may be directed or supported by it and any organizations and persons that may be subject to its control, direction or influence do not commit, inter alia, any such acts, to prevent the destruction and ensure the preservation of evidence and to report to the Court as ordered on all measures taken to give effect to its order;

13. *Expresses grave concern* over the increasing restrictions on humanitarian access in all conflict areas across Myanmar, including in Rakhine and Chin States and Sagaing and Magway Regions, as well as the limited steps taken to ensure access to healthcare for Rohingya, and calls upon all parties, in particular the Myanmar military, to respect international humanitarian law and to allow rapid, full, safe and unhindered access to all humanitarian actors in order to reach all those in need, including Rohingya Muslims;

14. *Urges* Myanmar to cooperate fully with and grant immediate, full, unrestricted and unmonitored access to all United Nations mandate holders and human rights mechanisms, including the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the United Nations country task force on monitoring and reporting grave violations committed against children, the Independent Mechanism for Myanmar and relevant United Nations agencies, and international and regional human rights bodies to independently monitor the situation of human rights and to ensure that individuals can cooperate without hindrance with these mechanisms and without fear of reprisal, intimidation or attack, and expresses deep concern that international access to affected areas of northern Rakhine State and other areas affected by violence remains severely restricted for the international community, including for United Nations agencies, humanitarian actors and international media;

15. *Calls upon* the United Nations to ensure that the Independent Mechanism for Myanmar is afforded the flexibility that it needs in terms of staffing, location and operational freedom so that it can deliver as effectively as possible on its mandate, and be able to brief Member States on its activities, and urges Myanmar, Member States, judicial authorities and private entities to cooperate fully with the Mechanism, including by granting it access, including access to witnesses where applicable, and by providing it with every assistance in the execution of its mandate;

16. *Expresses grave concern* at the potential retraumatization of survivors of human rights violations and abuses, particularly child survivors and sexual violence survivors, and calls upon all actors engaging in documentation to follow the “do no harm” principle for evidence-gathering in order to respect the dignity of survivors and to avoid retraumatization, and calls for fully addressing the needs of victims and survivors and their right to effective remedy, including through prompt, effective and independent casualty recording and guarantees of non-recurrence;

17. *Underlines* the importance of consulting with survivors and families of victims, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and including them in advancing justice and accountability, as appropriate;

18. *Urges* all parties in Myanmar to ensure the full, equal, safe and meaningful participation of all women, including Rohingya women and women belonging to other minorities, in promoting social cohesion across different communities and in all decision-making processes related to conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding;

19. *Reiterates* the urgent call upon Myanmar or the Myanmar military where applicable:

(a) To end immediately all violence and abuses and all violations of international law in Myanmar, to ensure the protection of the human rights of all persons in Myanmar, including of Rohingya Muslims and persons belonging to other minorities, and to take all measures necessary to provide justice to victims, to ensure full accountability and to end impunity for all violations and abuses of human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, starting with a full, transparent and independent investigation into reports of all these violations, and calls for the release of the report of the Independent Commission of Enquiry established in 2018 in full or to share its findings with relevant international mechanisms;

(b) To engage in inclusive, constructive and peaceful dialogue and reconciliation, in accordance with the will and interests of the people of Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities;

(c) To ensure the right to return of all refugees, including Rohingya Muslims, hosted in other countries, and take concrete actions to create conditions necessary for voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return and reintegration, regretting the fact that not a single Rohingya Muslim so far has returned through a bilaterally set up mechanism for repatriation between Bangladesh and Myanmar owing to the failure of Myanmar to create such conditions in Rakhine State;

(d) To allow voluntary “go and see” visits to Rakhine State by Rohingya representatives in order to build trust among Rohingya Muslims in camps in Bangladesh through confidence-building measures for their voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return to Myanmar;

(e) To ensure full protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons in Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, in an equal, non-discriminatory and dignified manner, in order to prevent further instability and insecurity, alleviate suffering, address the root causes of the crisis, including by repealing or reforming discriminatory legislation, and forge a viable, lasting and durable solution;

(f) To fulfil its human rights obligations and commitments to protect the right to freedom of expression, including online, and the rights to freedom of association and peaceful assembly, to create and maintain a safe and enabling environment for civil society and independent media;

(g) To lift the shutdown of Internet and telecommunications services fully in all areas in Myanmar, including Rakhine State, and to repeal article 77 of the Telecommunications Act in order to avoid any further cutting of Internet and telecommunications access and the stifling of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, in accordance with international human rights law;

(h) To take the measures necessary to end discrimination and prejudice and to combat the incitement of hatred and hate speech against Rohingya Muslims and persons belonging to other minorities, online and offline, and to publicly condemn such acts and combat hate speech, misinformation and disinformation, while fully respecting international human rights law, as well as to promote interfaith dialogue in cooperation with the international community and encourage political and religious

leaders in the country to work towards reconciliation among communities and national unity through dialogue, and to address hate speech;

(i) To protect all persons and communities, in line with international humanitarian law and human rights law, including the Rohingya Muslims and other minorities;

(j) To expedite efforts to eliminate statelessness and the systematic and institutionalized discrimination against members of all minorities, in particular relating to Rohingya Muslims, by, inter alia, reviewing and reforming the 1982 Citizenship Law, which has led to deprivation of human rights, by ensuring equal access to full citizenship through a transparent, voluntary and accessible procedure and to all civil and political rights, by allowing for self-identification, by amending or repealing all discriminatory legislation and policies, including discriminatory provisions of the set of “protection of race and religion laws” enacted in 2015 covering religious conversion, interfaith marriage, monogamy and population control, and by lifting all local orders restricting rights to freedom of movement and access to civil registration, health and education services and livelihoods;

(k) To dismantle the camps for internally displaced persons in Rakhine State with a clear timeline and without further delay, ensuring that the return and relocation of internally displaced persons is carried out in accordance with international standards and best practices, in cooperation with the United Nations and the international community, and affected communities, including as set forth in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement;²⁷

(l) To accelerate full implementation of all the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State to address the root causes of the crisis;

(m) To ensure that Rohingya Muslims, other minorities and internally displaced persons have an equal opportunity for representation and the full, equal and meaningful participation as candidates and voters in all general elections;

(n) To end and prevent the unlawful recruitment and use of children, including by implementing all activities of the joint action plan on children and armed conflict in coordination with the United Nations, to address protection gaps by engaging with the task force on monitoring and reporting violations committed against children, to re-engage with the United Nations for the full implementation of the 2012 joint action plan on the recruitment and use of children, and to adopt a joint action plan to end and prevent killing and maiming, rape and other forms of sexual violence committed against children, attacks on schools and hospitals and abductions;

(o) To protect the rights of all children, including Rohingya children, in accordance with the obligations of Myanmar under the Convention on the Rights of the Child,²⁸ including the right to acquire a nationality, to eliminate statelessness, to ensure the protection of all children in armed conflict and to end the unlawful recruitment and use of children for forced labour;

(p) To cooperate with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar, including by facilitating unconditional visits to Myanmar and meaningful engagement with all stakeholders, including Rohingya Muslims and those arbitrarily detained;

(q) To cooperate and engage meaningfully with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the Independent Mechanism and other United Nations mandate holders and mechanisms working on Myanmar, including by facilitating visits and granting unrestricted access throughout the country;

²⁷ E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

²⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

(r) To allow the resumption of family visits, grant immediate access, without undue restrictions, to appropriate international organizations and provide medical services to detainees and detention facilities;

(s) To review and repeal the amendments made in 2018 to the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law, and to establish an inclusive land governance framework and to resolve issues of land tenure, in full consultation with affected populations, including ethnic and religious minority communities, in particular Rohingya Muslims;

(t) To end the reclassification of areas where Rohingya villages were previously located, and the removal of the names of villages from official maps, potentially altering how the land may be used, and stop, without delay, the construction of military facilities in those villages;

(u) To urgently implement the five-point consensus reached at the Leaders' Meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) held on 24 April 2021 to facilitate a peaceful solution in the interests of the people of Myanmar and their livelihoods, and to that end calls upon all stakeholders in Myanmar to cooperate with the Association and the Special Envoy of the ASEAN Chair, and expresses its support for these efforts;

(v) To take concrete steps to strengthen institution-building and structural reforms to uphold the rule of law, human rights and democratic principles, through a participatory and inclusive approach, including efforts to ensure the independence of the judiciary, and by reforming the security sector to enhance civilian control;

(w) To facilitate independent, impartial and thorough investigations into all allegations of violations and abuses of international humanitarian law, including into conduct that may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity, including the use of starvation as a method of warfare, crimes of sexual violence and allegations of human rights violations, and ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice through transparent and credible processes;

20. *Stresses* the urgent need for the creation of a conducive environment to allow for the commencement of the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable repatriation and subsequent reintegration of all forcibly displaced Rohingya Muslims and other minorities from Bangladesh, and of those residing in other host States, to their places of origin or a place of their choice in Myanmar, with the assurance of providing returnees with freedom of movement and unimpeded access to livelihoods and social services, including health services, education and shelter, and compensating them for all losses;

21. *Underscores* the importance of providing protection and assistance, including non-discriminatory access to comprehensive support services such as medical and psychosocial care, to all women and girls, including Rohingya women and girls and women and girls belonging to other minorities, specifically tailored to women and girls, especially those who are victims of sexual and gender-based violence and human trafficking;

22. *Reiterates its deep concern* at the continued plight of Rohingya, and commends the commitment of the Government of Bangladesh and other Member States to provide temporary shelter, humanitarian assistance and protection to them;

23. *Encourages* Myanmar to continue to work with Bangladesh, in line with the bilateral instruments on repatriation signed by Bangladesh and Myanmar, in order to expedite the creation of a conducive environment for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of the forcibly displaced Rohingya in Bangladesh, with the full support and meaningful involvement of the international community, including the

United Nations and its funds, programmes and agencies, and stresses the importance of meaningfully engaging with civil society and the displaced communities;

24. *Recognizes* that the continuing multifaceted crisis that has arisen following the declaration of the state of emergency on 1 February 2021, and the further escalation of the conflict in the country and the resulting cross-border displacement and prolonged delay in the repatriation of Rohingya, has serious negative impacts on the peace and stability of the region, particularly for the neighbouring countries of Myanmar, and stresses the urgent need for concrete action towards a sustainable solution to the crisis in line with the will of the people of Myanmar;

25. *Recognizes with appreciation* the assistance and support of the international community, including regional organizations, in particular ASEAN, and the countries neighbouring Myanmar;

26. *Calls upon* the international community to effectively address irregular maritime movements of Rohingya, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations agencies, as well as ensure international burden- and responsibility-sharing, especially by the States parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees;²⁹

27. *Emphasizes* the need for Myanmar to continue to cooperate fully with the Government of Bangladesh and with the United Nations, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and in consultation with the populations concerned to enable the voluntary, safe, dignified, sustainable and well-informed return of all refugees and forcibly displaced persons and internally displaced persons to their places of origin or to a place of their choice in Myanmar, and to ensure protection of returnees and give them freedom of movement and unimpeded access to livelihoods, social services, including health services, education and shelter, and to compensate them for all losses;

28. *Calls for* the reinstatement and subsequent implementation of the memorandum of understanding signed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme with Myanmar, to support the creation of conditions for the return of refugees from Bangladesh;

29. *Underlines* the urgent need for support for the pilot projects by the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees under which the internally displaced Rohingya, living under difficult conditions in northern Rakhine State, can return to their places of origin or to a place of their choice and their communities can receive multisectoral assistance;

30. *Calls upon* the international community, in the true spirit of solidarity, interdependence and more equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing, to support Rohingya refugees and forcibly displaced persons sheltered in Bangladesh until conditions for return are met, including by adequately funding the 2024 joint response plan for the Rohingya humanitarian crisis;

31. *Also calls upon* the international community to support the humanitarian efforts in Myanmar to meet the humanitarian needs of all affected persons of all communities, taking into account the vulnerable situation of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities;

32. *Calls upon* all parties to urgently explore options, including the needs assessment in Rakhine State, for the creation of humanitarian corridors to allow full,

²⁹ Ibid., vol. 189, No. 2545.

safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access to facilitate the provision of essential goods and services, in particular supply of food, safe drinking water and medicines, and ensure transparent and non-discriminatory provision of humanitarian assistance to all in need;

33. *Welcomes* the continued engagement of ASEAN in facilitating a peaceful solution in the interests of the people of Myanmar, looks forward to its continued implementation of the joint needs assessment to provide safe, effective and transparent delivery of ASEAN humanitarian assistance, without discrimination, facilitate the repatriation process and promote sustainable development in Rakhine State, and also looks forward to the comprehensive needs assessment when conditions allow;

34. *Encourages* all business enterprises, including transnational corporations and domestic enterprises operating in Myanmar, to respect human rights and to take enhanced measures so that their activities do not contribute to or cause any adverse human rights impacts in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights³⁰ and the recommendations made by the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar in its report on the economic interests of the Myanmar military;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions relating to Myanmar, involving all relevant stakeholders, and to offer assistance to Myanmar;

(b) To submit the report of the Special Envoy on Myanmar covering all relevant issues addressed in the present resolution to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

(c) To provide all assistance necessary to enable the Special Envoy on Myanmar to promptly and effectively discharge her mandate and to report to Member States every six months, or as warranted by the situation on the ground;

(d) To develop a strategy for the engagement of the United Nations in Myanmar and identify ways in which the existing mandates can more effectively deliver in their respective areas of responsibility concerning Myanmar and can complement each other's work through enhanced coordination;

(e) To ensure that all in-country programmes incorporate a human rights-based approach and undergo due diligence processes;

(f) To urge the Security Council to remain actively seized of the situation in Myanmar in order to end violence, to restore peace, to end the state of emergency, to promote fully inclusive and representative dialogue aimed at supporting the democratic path in Myanmar, to address the root causes of the crisis in Rakhine State, to resolve the humanitarian crisis, to create the conditions necessary for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities and to ensure accountability for those responsible for mass atrocities and human rights violations and abuses;

(g) To support the implementation of the 2018 recommendations of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar and assist the work of the ongoing Independent Mechanism, including by facilitating a dialogue between the General Assembly and the Mechanism during the eightieth session of the Assembly;

(h) To fully implement the recommendations contained in the report of the independent inquiry into the involvement of the United Nations in Myanmar from

³⁰ [A/HRC/17/31](#), annex.

2010 to 2018 in order to ensure more effective work in the future and to strengthen the prevention capacity of the United Nations system;

(i) To support the reinstatement and subsequent implementation of the memorandum of understanding signed between Myanmar and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme, to encourage all relevant United Nations agencies to lend their support for the efforts, as appropriate, in this regard, and to continue to report on its status;

36. *Decides* to hold a high-level conference, at the earliest possible time in 2025, on the situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar, within existing resources, inviting relevant stakeholders, including Member States, international and regional organizations, specialized agencies and civil society, to review the overall crisis and share perspectives on the situation on the ground in order to propose a comprehensive, innovative, concrete and time-bound plan for a sustainable resolution of the crisis, including the voluntary, safe and dignified return of Rohingya Muslims to Myanmar, and requests the President of the General Assembly to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level conference by the first quarter of 2025, in consultation with Member States;

37. *Calls for* a more active role of the United Nations, and notably encourages the designation of a resident coordinator of United Nations local agencies in Myanmar on a permanent basis to ensure greater coherence and efficiency of action on the ground;

38. *Requests* that the Special Envoy participate by way of an interactive dialogue in the eightieth session of the General Assembly;

39. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter, inter alia, on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General, the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar, the Independent Mechanism, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar.

*53rd plenary meeting
17 December 2024*