



GENEVA CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS  
ADVANCEMENT AND GLOBAL DIALOGUE

## UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

### Enhanced Interactive Dialogue on the Report of the High Commissioner and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar

#HRC60 • 8 September 2025



#### PRESENTATION OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

**H.E. Mr. Volker TÜRK, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

The High Commissioner depicts the human rights situation in Myanmar as plumbing new depths, with civilians throughout the country suffering the cruellest toll. Since the coup, more than 7,000 civilians have been killed by the military and some 30,000 people have been arrested on political grounds. In August alone, a reported 277 civilians were killed across the country. After resuming ground operations, the military is once again burning villages at alarming rates and abducting and forcibly recruiting civilians.

In one of many documented incidents that reveal an **utter disregard for civilian lives** in March, the military attacked a market in Let Pan Ha village in Mandalay. According to witnesses, a jet fighter circled the area, diving and climbing several times before dropping two 500-pound bombs on the crowded market, killing at least 27 civilians. While their activities are far smaller in scale and intensity, anti-military armed groups have also killed people perceived to be affiliated with the military, used landmines and forcibly recruited civilians.



The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate. Military blockades have driven food prices up to record levels. The cost of an average diet rose by 30 percent compared to last year, while household incomes have plummeted. Nearly a third of the country's population, some **15.2 million people, are facing acute food insecurity** this year. That represents an increase of almost two million people in a year. Some 350,000 people have been displaced in Rakhine and Chin states since November 2023, and some 150,000 Rohingya have crossed into Bangladesh seeking safety. Reported figures of 3.3 million displaced since the coup are likely an underestimation.

The **decades-long persecution of the Muslim Rohingya** minority in Rakhine state has escalated. Over the past 14 months, fighting in Rakhine has reached a fever pitch as the Arakan army and other armed groups have joined the campaign of cruelty against civilians. Eight years after the **Myanmar military** killed tens of thousands of Rohingya, inflicted widespread sexual violence and triggered an exodus of 700,000 people to Bangladesh, the **Arakan Army** has taken control of nearly all of Rakhine state. It has killed, abducted, tortured, arbitrarily detained and forcibly recruited Rohingya and burned homes and villages.

In one **awful example**, on 5 and 6 August 2024, drones and artillery strikes killed hundreds of Rohingya civilians who had gathered along the Naf riverbank or were already on boats trying to flee to Bangladesh. Survivors attributed these strikes to the Arakan Army. As the Myanmar military has lost ground, it has increasingly used aerial attacks against civilians across Rakhine and committed grave violations of human rights, including killing civilians, destroying property, arbitrarily arresting and torturing people and forcibly recruiting them into ranks.

**Rohingya armed groups** are also committing abuses against civilians, including killings, forced recruitment and displacement. Some of the videos and images in northern Rakhine from the second half of 2024 are reminiscent of 2017. While there are no comprehensive verified figures during the reporting period, thousands of civilians are alleged to have been killed with tens of thousands more fleeing violence. Violations and abuses by both the Arakan Army and the military have gone unpunished.

**Rohingya** reportedly left their homes ahead of clashes or because of targeted violence by the Arakan Army, whose fighters had threatened or attacked those who refused to leave. Rohingya have also reported growing restrictions and surveillance of their communities, including internet shutdowns and seizure of mobile phones. These have hampered OHCHR's ability to document fully all violations. **Other minority communities**, including ethnic Rakhine, are also suffering under airstrikes and artillery barrages, resulting in untold numbers of killings and mass displacement. Military blockades have severely restricted humanitarian access. Hunger and malnutrition are at an all-time high, with 57% of families unable to meet basic food needs.

Amid growing violations and violence, the military is now seeking legitimacy by organising **military-controlled elections**. The people of Myanmar demand justice, peace and democratic, civilian-run institutions, as my report in June highlighted. Conditions do not exist for free and representative elections. The High Commissioner echoes ASEAN's view that **de-escalation and humanitarian access** are the way out of this crisis, not elections.

The military must implement **UN Security Council resolution 2669**, which demands an immediate end to all forms of violence, urges the release of arbitrarily detained prisoners and



calls for constructive dialogue, reconciliation and respect for human rights. All parties need to allow humanitarian relief to civilians in need and to lift all restrictions. Parties in Rakhine must respect in full the provisional measures imposed by the International Court of Justice to protect Rohingya lives. For more than four years now, OHCHR has reported horrible violations to the UNHRC and it has issued recommendations for action to stop the wanton violence and rampant impunity, as have other human rights mechanisms.

The international community has all the information needed to act. The High Commissioner reiterates his call on the UN Security Council to **refer the whole situation in Myanmar to the International Criminal Court**. Mr. Volker Türk is encouraged by the actions taken by the International Criminal Court, including the Prosecutor's application for an arrest warrant against the commander-in-chief of the Myanmar military, Mr. Min Aung Hlaing, for alleged crimes against humanity, as well as the Prosecutor's indication that more such applications would follow.

The High Commissioner further welcomes the imposition by several countries and one regional organisation of **targeted sanctions against individuals and companies** in Myanmar, but much more is clearly needed. States need urgently to stop the flow of arms into Myanmar, including jet fuel and dual-use goods, and to resume peace-building efforts. He once again urges all governments to do everything possible to protect people fleeing the conflict in Myanmar, including by search and rescue operations at sea and to refrain from refoulements, including pushbacks. Finally, the High Commissioner encourages them to create safe and dignified pathways for international refugee protection and resettlement, particularly for the Rohingya.

The **high-level conference on the situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar** to be hosted at the UN General Assembly on 30 September 2025 is an opportunity for the international community to back its words of support with concrete action. We must hear and heed the voices from Myanmar calling for peace and for democratic, civilian-run institutions

#### STATEMENTS BY PANELLISTS

##### **Mr. Nicholas KOUMIJAN, Head of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM)**

The Head of the IIMM (the Mechanism) states that serious international crimes are being committed in Myanmar ever more frequently, and the suffering of Myanmar's people continues to worsen. The Mechanism has gathered evidence of the military arresting thousands of perceived political opponents without fundamental due process and systematically torturing detainees by inflicting beatings, gang rape, and other forms of sexual violence.

The military is increasingly relying on aerial attacks to target opposition forces and civilian populations which oppose military rule. The Mechanism has intensified its investigations into airstrikes that hit hospitals, homes, places of worship, IDP camps, and schools where there is no apparent military target in the vicinity. The IIMM is gathering **evidence of the chain of command** of the Myanmar Air Force to help establish who gave the orders for these attacks.



In **Rakhine State**, the Mechanism is investigating recent reports of aerial bombings of civilians by planes and drones, torture and rape, killings, the use of civilians as human shields, and obstruction of humanitarian aid to a population threatened with starvation. Rohingya remaining inside Rakhine are often victims. About 150,000 Rohingya have been newly displaced to Bangladesh, but all ethnic communities in Rakhine State are suffering.

The IIMM investigating allegations of very **serious crimes allegedly committed by both the Myanmar military and the Arakan Army**. The Mechanism has gathered evidence of instances where both the Myanmar military and various opposition forces around the country have summarily executed captured combatants or civilians accused of being informers. This includes, in some instances, solid evidence of the identity of the perpetrators.

The Head of the IIMM addresses a clear message to everyone involved, particularly commanders of all factions in Myanmar - ‘the laws of war protect civilians and captured fighters. Civilians must not be targeted, and captured fighters must not be tortured or executed.’ Whenever the Mechanism receives reports of such crimes, regardless of the politics or ethnicity of the perpetrators or the victims, it will gather the evidence so that one day the perpetrators and commanders who failed in their duty to prevent and punish such crimes will be held to account.

So far, the Mechanism has collected and analysed **evidence from more than 1,300 sources**, including more than 600 eyewitnesses. The members of the IIMM are grateful for the information that individuals and civil society organisations provide them, often at great risk. The IIMM uses this evidence to facilitate criminal prosecutions in national or international courts. It has shared vast amounts of evidence and analysis for proceedings at the International Criminal Court, the International Court of Justice, and with the Federal Prosecutor’s Office in Argentina concerning crimes against the Rohingya. The Mechanism is also responding to specific requests for information from authorities in the United Kingdom and other jurisdictions, often concerning post-coup violence.

ASEAN, in its five-point consensus, and the UNHRC, have called for an end to the violence in Myanmar. But each year, the violence grows worse. If crimes remain ignored and unpunished, perpetrators will be emboldened to commit further atrocities. To **break the cycle of impunity**, sustained political will is required. The Mechanism stands ready to support relevant national and international jurisdictions that are willing and able to prosecute these crimes and bring an end to the suffering of the Myanmar people.

**Ms. Moon NAY LI, Secretary-General, Women’s League of Burma (WLB)**

Since the military coup in 2021, civilians across Myanmar have been subjected to relentless violence, airstrikes, arbitrary arrests, extrajudicial killing, and systematic sexual violence. The country has been packaged into political, economic, and humanitarian tumours, with more than three million people displaced.

Women and girls, in particular, continue to bear the brunt of this violence. **Cases of sexual violence have sharply increased**, with the hunters as the main perpetrators. Women’s League of Burma and its member organisations have consistently documented these atrocities, crimes that constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity, and acts of genocide. To date, the



association has gathered more than **1,058 cases**, supported by testimonies, photographs, videos, documents, and maps.

One of the most brutal incidents was the rapes and murders of two Kachin teachers in a village in Northern Shan State, in January 2015. They were sexually assaulted and killed by Myanmar military soldiers, who then tampered with evidence to obstruct justice. This case reflects the wider **systematic use of sexual violence by the military as a weapon of war** and repression. Under the international law, such crimes may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity. Falling under the jurisdictions of the International Criminal Court, their systematic packaging of ethnic communities also equals the atrocity crimes currently under examination at the International Court of Justice.

Decades of impunity have emboldened the military. Without justice, there can be no peace or democracy in Myanmar. Survivors deserve **truth, reparations, and accountability**. The League requests an urgent action by the international community. Silence and inaction only emboldens the hunters. The United Nations, member states, and international courts must uphold their obligations to ensure these crimes are recognised as violations of international law and thus perpetrators are forced to justice. Therefore, the League calls on the Human Rights Council to:

- Condemn the Burmese military hunters for killing civilians and executing human rights defenders in the strongest terms and take effective action to stop further executions and atrocities.
- Impose a comprehensive global arms embargo with robot monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to end the direct and indirect supply, sale, or transfer of all weapons and other equipment that may be used for training, intelligence, and military assistance.
- Enact targeted sanctions against the Burmese military and process to effectively cut off their financial flow.
- Reverse the saturation on human rights in Myanmar to the international criminal courts for their crimes against humanity which have been perpetrated against innocent civilians, including peaceful protesters and ethnic groups. Justice delayed is justice denied. For the people of Myanmar, justice cannot wait.

**Ms. Lucky KARIM, Executive Director, Refugee Women for Peace and Justice (RWPJ)**

The 25th of August 2025 marked the 8th anniversary of the Rohingya genocide that forced more than a million people, including herself and her family, to flee home. **Genocide is a process**. It did not end when they fled home, as it continues to happen to her community. The recent conflict between the Arakan Army and the military, especially since 4 August 2024, forced tens of thousands of Rohingya people to flee home and join their families in **Cox's Bazar**. Nearly 1.3 million people are languishing in the **world's largest refugee camp** - more than half of whom are women and children. They all depend on the humanitarian aid and the food rations that come from the World Food Programme once a month.

In the past few years, the humanitarian crisis in Myanmar has gotten worse. People are starving. People have no security at all. Meanwhile, in the camps in Bangladesh, people have very limited access to education and livelihood opportunities. Over the past year and a half, an increasing numbers of refugees, especially women and children, are risking themselves on tiny woods on





the seas for weeks to flee to neighbouring countries - Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia - expecting a better life. Most of them die at sea, and others are arrested on the Myanmar border and are put in jail on a passport case for five years or longer. Only a small number manage to arrive at their destination, where they are not recognised or welcomed as refugees.

The year 2017 is not the first time **Rohingya became refugees** in neighbouring Bangladesh. Rohingya were forced to flee many times from the 90s, and even earlier. Thousands of refugees in Kutupalong Refugee Camp (Cox's Bazar) - who are called the registered refugees - have lived there for generations. Over decades, each time they were sent back to Myanmar, and as they began to settle in and rebuild their lives, they were over and over again forced to flee their homes back to Bangladesh. This time, they want a permanent solution, so the Rohingya refugees do not have to keep going back and forth. Ultimately, the solution for their community should be found within Myanmar, and within Rakhine State.

As an intermediate step towards this goal, the internally displaced persons (IDPs) must be able to **return to their homes safely, without any restrictions or conditions**. The humanitarian crisis in Myanmar must be addressed. Aid must be delivered in Rakhine State, Myanmar, for the remaining members of the Rohingya community and other minorities, to improve their condition and situation. The refugees in Cox's Bazar must get education following the Burmese curriculum, must have security and protections, and must receive sufficient aid funding to survive during their stay in refugee camps.

An **accountability mechanism** for atrocities committed against the Rohingya community must be established in Myanmar. Rohingyas' ultimate goal is to return back to their country one day, to find a sustainable solution, a dignified, voluntary, and safe repatriation to our homes. Rakhine State has never and will never exist without Rohingya and other minorities.

While reflecting on long-term solutions, it is crucial for the government to ensure the **meaningful and safe participation of Rohingya community** members in any political dialogue and talks with the Myanmar authorities. The international community must pay the much-needed attention to the Rohingya community, and donor countries shall put at the disposal resources to meet the Rohingya community's urgent needs. It is a collective responsibility to protect the Rohingya community from further genocide and injustice.

#### **Mr. Za UK, Human Rights Defender from Myanmar**

Mr. Za UK recalls that Special Rapporteur Tom Andrews has often described the UNHRC as the conscience of the world. That description is increasingly true and increasingly urgent. In a world scarred by insanity, barbarism, and the **erosion of compassion and empathy**, those living through some of the darkest situations look to the UNHRC as the last source of hope and moral compass. Now more than ever, the Human Rights Council must not merely be a forum of speeches but must act decisively to inspire that last hope.

Standing before the Council not as a politician or a general but as a human rights defender, Mr. Za UK is a firm believer in truth, justice, and freedom, like thousands of others. Having spent his entire adult life defending the dignity of Myanmar's most marginalised people, he does not repeat the counting of deaths among his community or the tally of their destroyed lives, as already



enough has been said. Instead, Mr. Za UK calls on the UNHRC and each member state to confront a single question.

In the immediate aftermath of the 2021 coup, the Secretary General stated - ‘we will do everything we can to mobilise all the key actors in the international community to put enough pressure on Myanmar to make sure that this coup fails.’ Four years later, the UNHRC - the so-called **conscience of the world** - must look itself in the mirror and ask itself - ‘Have we truly done everything? Have Member States done enough to make the coup fail?’ - Because the junta is doing everything to make it succeed, through relentless airstrikes, massacres, and terror aimed at silencing the population so it can stage a **sham election** built on fear.

Mr. Za UK cannot forget the faces behind the crimes. His colleague, Duy Dim, a journalist and a human rights defender, was among them. On 6 January 2022, he and nine others, including a 13-year-old boy, were taken by soldiers in Matupi Township, Chin State. Two days later, their bodies were found murdered, their bodies bound, gagged, and brutally stabbed. That single act of cruelty captures the daily reality for thousands across Myanmar, ordinary people silenced with unimaginable violence, their lives erased without justice. In this **climate of terror**, the weakest ethnic and religious minorities have become easy prey. Villages are burned, churches and mosques destroyed, entire communities erased simply for who they are.

If the Human Rights Council is truly the conscience of humanity, then its member states cannot turn a blind eye while the most vulnerable are sacrificed first. It is no longer enough for member states to issue statements while doing little to stop the impunity with which the military murders, burns, and terrorises. It is no longer enough to stand by in silence while bombs fall on children or to whisper concern while minorities are hunted down. Impunity, whether by the junta or non-state actors, must end. For these reasons, Mr. Za UK calls on the UNHRC and all UN member states to urge the UN Security Council to:

- Refer the situation in Myanmar to the International Criminal Court to ensure those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity are held to account.
- Adopt and enforce a comprehensive global arms embargo, including an immediate ban on the aviation fuel so that no more bombs fall on villages, hospitals, schools, and places of worship.
- Impose stronger coordinated sanctions targeting the military’s sources of revenue and power so that it can no longer finance its campaign of terror.

This is the test of whether the conscience of the world has meaning or whether it is just words. **History will judge us all**, but the people of Myanmar cannot wait for history. They need action, and they need it now. The world promised this coup would fail. It is time for member states to make good on that promise.

## REPLIES AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

**Mr. Za UK** emphasises the fact that the military Junta, as we speak, is planning on holding an election on top of the countless bodies and the anguish of the millions of people of Myanmar. He calls on the UNHRC not to legitimise or give any credibility to the elections. It will worsen the situation. It will compound the suffering of people and stretch our suffering for many, many more



years. ASEAN has already stated that within its Five-Point Consensus, there is no mention of elections. The military junta, for the last five years, has not delivered on any of the points mentioned by ASEAN, not to mention of the elections. Even the first point of seizing the violence has not been implemented. So the military Junta must be held to account, and member states have the responsibility to assist to make sure that this coup fails, because the Secretary-General himself has already stated that his mission is to make the election fail. Almost five years later, we are still finding ourselves in a situation where the military is actively attempting to legitimise itself through the elections. Violence will increase and the suffering of people will increase if you let the military hold these elections. Anyone who has engaged in killing and committing atrocities against its own citizens, civilians, thousands of them, should not have anything to do with elections. Member states have the responsibility to make sure that the international order of decency of humanity still exists, and it has to start with the Human Rights Council.

**Ms. Lucky KARIM** extends her gratitude to all the countries that host the majority of the Rohingya communities, including Bangladesh, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, and other countries, as well as to all the donor countries for providing life-saving assistance to the millions of refugees in Bangladesh and also in Southeast Asian countries. She is also thankful to all UN agencies and all their stakeholders for their continuous support. The upcoming High-Level Conference on 30 September in New York is an opportunity for all to support efforts in ending the genocide in Myanmar and finding a sustainable solution for the millions of refugees that are displaced in neighbouring countries. The general election the military regime is planning in December 2025 is not going to be free or fair at all, and it has already been rejected by all the ASEAN countries. Looking at short- to medium-term solutions for refugees, it is not the right time to talk about repatriation for the millions of refugees that are in Bangladesh given the unsafe and unshared situation in Myanmar.

**Mr. Nicholas KOUMIJAN** encourages states to send a powerful message to parties launching attacks that affect children and other non-combatants - simply that attacks deliberately targeting civilians will not go unpunished. In doing this, states need to show their resolve, their political will. On the one side, states must say loud and clear such crimes will not be tolerated, and on the other side they will have to support courts and mechanisms that will collect evidence and prosecute these cases.

The whole UN system and many NGOs are facing **severe financial limitations**. Beyond having 20 percent cuts in the IIMM's staff, there is also no funding starting from next year for several fundamental aspects of its work. The IIMM's Open Source Research Unit that has obtained so much evidence that we can find these days on the internet and has contributed so significantly to investigations, but there is no funding starting from next year. It goes the same for the Crimes against Children and Sexual Violence Unit. The latter has been funded up to this year, through the end of this year. There are no funds for next year.

Funds are also lacking to **support witness protection measures** and measures to provide psychological support to witnesses. Many brave witnesses explain to the IIMM being detained, being tortured, often being raped in detention. The IIMM wants to be able to provide some kind of psychological support to these individuals, but that depends upon additional contributions. States can help us by making it clear that they will allow us to conduct activities or evidence





gathering activities on their territory and interview witnesses on their territory. This is fundamental to the IIMM for gathering the evidence. Further, states can support by helping the IIMM protect key witnesses. The IIMM is not a police force and cannot grant anyone a visa or travel document, but often **witnesses with key evidence are in very dangerous situations**. The IIMM wants to be able to find and have the ability to bring them to a place where they will be safe, where we can interview them, and where they will be available for further testimony.

Finally, it is important to support states that **exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction** or various forms of **universal jurisdiction**. Hopefully, one day these crimes will be judged in Myanmar and the IIMM will be able to share its evidence with Myanmar courts that are committed to real justice, protection of witnesses and due process. But until that day comes, it is important to have these other jurisdictions to support them, those that can bring some justice to the people of Myanmar.

**High Commissioner Volker Türk** stresses that issues of international concern such as human rights do not constitute an interference in the domestic affairs of a country. In fact, sovereignty comes with responsibility. Looking at the data, it is absolutely clear that the situation in Myanmar is a matter of international concern and not something that is purely relegated to internal affairs. Indeed, beyond data presented today, the justification of the international concern is informed by data on the development of the conflict, especially the intensification of the conflict nationwide, the humanitarian situation with 22 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including over 15 million are facing acute food insecurity, internal displacement numbers, as well as the refugee outflows to Bangladesh and neighbouring countries

The High Commissioner further draws attention to the elections and disentangles what **free and fair elections** means. In a context marked by an autocratic military rule and ongoing internal armed conflict, in a country where half of the political class is arbitrarily detained, where there is still ongoing violence against civilians and civilian inhabited areas, where the military purging nearly all political parties who have opposed their coup, declaring the largest parties illegal, where the voter and party registration processes have lacked any compliance with standards of independence, fairness, representative democracy and legitimacy, where villages have been warning OHCHR that they fear the military will deploy units in those villages to vote - can anyone really support such elections? They will neither realise the legitimate democratic aspirations of the Myanmar people nor create the conditions for long-term peace, stability and sustainable development. Therefore, the High Commissioner fully agrees with the ASEAN Chair that **elections will not end violence or resolve the crisis**. The only path that can lead to that is de-escalation and humanitarian access. Elections are not going to be the solution.

The High Commissioner welcomes the focus of many statements on the **Rohingyas**, and hopes that the have the High-Level Conference of 30 September 2025 will galvanise action towards a stronger commitment and a roadmap for durable solutions and accountability. He further expresses his concern over the suspension of aid programmes for Rohingya, in particular in Bangladesh. On this matter, the High Commissioner agrees with Malaysia that a comprehensive approach is needed. The focus cannot only be on voluntary repatriation, because the current circumstances simply do not allow for it. But more legal status, more integration of Rohingyas and resettlement are needed. In any case, we cannot allow international law to be violated through pushbacks or instances of refoulement. In closing, the High Commissioner highlights an



interesting example of **strong collaboration within the UN rights ecosystem**. Each component of the response to Myanmar plays its role - from OHCHR's Office in Bangkok, which continues to monitor and provide credible, verified and authoritative information used to report back to the Human Rights Council on the situation and to provide the early warning - through the Independent International Mechanism for Myanmar with the evidence collection, which is incredibly important - to the cases that are currently before the ICC and the ICJ. All of this plays its role. But it is absolutely clear that member states must take action on the many recommendations that all these entities have provided, including the UN Security Council, in order to see a change in Myanmar.

## INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE

### **Views Expressed by State Delegations**

**Albania** stresses that the finding presented alongside with recent development underscore the urgent need for accountability and justice over war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Myanmar. The humanitarian situation in Myanmar has deteriorated dramatically, with millions of people currently displaced due to ongoing armed conflicts and natural disasters. The situation in Rakhine states remains dire. The Rakhine population continues to suffer from mass killing, forced displacement, denial of humanitarian aid. Albania further remains deeply concerned by continuous and escalating violations perpetrated by the military authority, including indiscriminate airstrikes, torture, sexual violence, and targeting civilians, including children. The targeting of children and utilisation of sexual violence as a weapon of war are particularly concerned. These acts are unacceptable and must cease immediately. Albania stands in solidarity with the people of Myanmar and reaffirms its commitment to justice, human rights, and the rule of law. Accountability must prevail and impunity must end

**Bangladesh** appreciates the IIMM for its continued work to collect and preserve evidence of crimes committed in Myanmar, including against the Rohingya, and further takes note of the Mechanism's close engagement with the ICJ, the ICC and other national courts to ensure accountability and justice for the Rohingya. Bangladesh regularly facilitates IIMM's missions to Bangladesh and will continue to cooperate with the mechanism pertinent to its work on the persecuted Rohingya. Bangladesh underscores that Mechanism's access to Myanmar is critical for fully gathering and collecting evidence of crimes committed against the Rohingya, and therefore it urges Myanmar to fully cooperate with IIMM. Bangladesh is deeply concerned by the ongoing conflicts in Rakhine which continues unabated. Over 150,000 Rohingya have fled to Bangladesh since November 2023, putting additional burden and mounting pressure over already overcrowded camps in Cox's Bazar. It is further exacerbated due to the diminishing trend of humanitarian assistance for the Rohingya. Bangladesh reiterates that sustainable repatriation is the only durable solution of this protected Rohingya crisis. Bangladesh expects that the upcoming High-Level Conference of Rohingya this September will provide a clear pathway for the expedited solution of the crisis in a sustainable manner.

**Belarus** draws attention to the fact that the voice and position of the Myanmar authorities have been ignored. The main efforts of international organisations in interested countries should be based on not isolating Myanmar, but rather seeking effective paths for a rapid end to the conflict,



to ensuring the security of civilians and the appropriate provision of humanitarian assistance to all in need and supporting vulnerable members of the population. Belarus is convinced that refraining from exerting pressure on the authorities and imposing unilateral coercive measures is the only way to make progress with a constructive dialogue with the government and to support the national efforts.

**Bulgaria** remains deeply worried by the overall humanitarian situation in Myanmar and expresses concern over the widespread and systematic human rights violations and abuses perpetrated against persons belonging to the Rohingya and other ethnic and religious groups by the security and armed forces of Myanmar. Bulgaria welcomes the support of the IIMM for ongoing proceedings related to the crimes committed against the Rohingya in three jurisdictions and ongoing proceedings in the UK covering crimes against both the Rohingya and other groups in Myanmar and crimes committed since February 2021 military coup. Bulgaria calls for the immediate end of the military campaign and the release of all political prisoners. Urging for a constructive, inclusive and peaceful dialogue between the stakeholders aimed at restoring democracy and the rule of law in-country, Bulgaria reiterates its call for full, safe and unhindered access to provide humanitarian assistance to all those in need. Bulgaria commends ASEAN's efforts to improve the situation in Myanmar, supports the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus and highly appreciates the work of the ASEAN Special Envoy for Myanmar.

**Canada** jointly with Australia and New Zealand note that reports of escalating war crimes and crimes against humanity committed across Myanmar are gravely concerning. The human rights situation has severely deteriorated due to the regime's continuing use of airstrikes, causing civilian deaths and widespread destruction. Women, children, and the elderly, among the most vulnerable, are caught in the crossfire. A viable future in Myanmar must include justice and accountability. Canada commends the leadership of the United Nations in supporting the work of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar and Special Rapporteur in collecting evidence of serious crimes against the people of Myanmar, including to support ongoing justice processes related to crimes committed against the Rohingya. Until there is an end to violence and an inclusive political process, there can be no lasting peace. Canada strongly urges the military regime to engage in genuine and inclusive political dialogue with all stakeholders. Elections held without these essential steps risk greater instability.

**China** believes that the question of Myanmar is in essence an internal affair and it has consistently advocated that it should be Myanmar-led and Myanmar-owned. China supports Myanmar for a development power that befits its national condition and national interests and support their efforts to unite domestic political forces, restore stability and development while promoting and protecting human rights. The discussion at the council should serve to contributing to Myanmar's peaceful reconciliation and economic social development rather than deepening conflict and instability. China advocates constructive dialogue and cooperation among all parties and opposes exerting public pressure. Recently, following the wishes and requests of parties in Myanmar, China has actively engaged in mediations and achieved positive results. China will continue efforts in this direction and calls on the international community to act in the interests of the people of Myanmar, playing a genuine and constructive role in its intention supporting Myanmar's development and safeguarding human rights. China supports dialogues and consultation between Myanmar and Bangladesh to gradually resolve the



repatriation of displaced persons from Rakhine State and will continue to provide assistance. The international community should support Myanmar and Bangladesh for strengthening communication on the existing foundation of force.

**Colombia** highlights the work of the investigative mechanism which has enabled the documentation of war crimes committed across Myanmar by various actors both prior to and following the military coup 2021. Colombia deeply welcomes these vital efforts to avoid impunity, guarantee the right to truth and ensure justice for victims, and further recognises the efforts of the office of the High Commissioner in the follow-up and monitoring of the human rights situation in the country. Colombia issues an urgent call to all parties to the conflict to cease their armed activities to respect international humanitarian law, to protect the civilian population and to enable safe, unrestricted access of humanitarian aid for all those who require it urgently.

**Cyprus** strongly condemns the continued escalation of violence and grave human rights violations committed by the Myanmar military since the 2021 coup, which continue to take an intolerable toll on civilians. Cyprus is appalled by evidences of indiscriminate airstrikes, civilian deaths from artillery attacks, and torture and abuse of detainees, including sexual violence. Equally alarming are the allegations highlighted in the report on the use of chemicals. The island also remains deeply concerned by the scale of violence against children, including reports of forced recruitment and reprisals against families that refuse to comply. It is unacceptable that the military continues to obstruct humanitarian access, even in the aftermath of natural disasters. Cyprus reiterates its support for strengthening accountability mechanisms in Myanmar, including the IIMM, and calls on the military to cease all violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and to ensure full, safe, and timely humanitarian access in line with humanitarian principles.

**Czechia** remains deeply alarmed by the worsening human rights situation in Myanmar. Both reports under discussion document systemic violations including airstrikes, torture, sexual violence and forced displacement, particularly affecting the Rohingya and other minorities. The Czech Republic is appalled by the military's continued use of air attacks even in earthquake-stricken areas and the deliberate targeting of civilians, schools and hospitals. The persecution of Rohingya through killings, forced recruitment and denial of humanitarian aid has intensified under both the Myanmar military and the Arakan army. Czechia commends the Mechanism's work in supporting international accountability and urge all states to cooperate fully. Czechia calls for an immediate end to all violations, unrestricted humanitarian access and protection for displaced communities. In closing, it reaffirms its commitment to human rights, accountability and the dignity of all people in Myanmar.

**Egypt** strongly condemns all violations committed against the Rohingya minority. Regretting the persistence of the fragile situation, it calls upon the government of Myanmar to bring an end to these violations through taking measures to ensure necessary protection to this minority and to find a lasting solution to the crisis. Egypt supports regional and international efforts to promote accountability; calls upon OHCHR to cooperate with this process; and supports Bangladesh in its role in supporting the Rohingya population. International organisations shall support those who host refugees in finding practical solutions.



**Estonia** on behalf of the Nordic-Baltic countries reiterates the group's strong support for the critical work of the independent investigative mechanism for Myanmar. Its latest report provides further evidence of serious crimes, including war crimes and crimes against humanity committed across Myanmar. The Nordic-Baltic countries are alarmed by the rise of deliberate attacks on civilians and critical civilian infrastructure such as schools, places of worship and medical facilities. Such acts are utterly unacceptable. They commend the Mechanism's approach in documenting crimes against children and placing this issue at the forefront of its agenda. Perpetrators of such crimes must be brought to justice before impartial courts. The Nordic-Baltic countries welcome the notable progress made by the IIMM in ongoing judicial proceedings during the reported period, which represents above all an important step in advancing accountability for crimes committed against the Rohingya population. These efforts send a clear message that justice will be pursued and those responsible for violations of international law will be held accountable. Voicing their concern over the liquidity crisis facing the IIMM, which threatens its vital mandate, the Nordic-Baltic countries emphasize the imperative to work together to overcome these challenges.

**France** notes with concern the serious human rights violations described in the reports and the fact that security forces have weakened the rule of law to the point that it has almost disappeared. They are guilty of systematic violations of human rights, with arbitrary detention, sexual violence, and acts of torture, including on children. France reiterates its support for the mandates and mechanisms enabling the establishment of the facts necessary to combat impunity, including the IIMM. France continues to push for the cessation of violations of international law and international humanitarian law. In 2019, the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC opened an investigation into crimes against humanity committed against the Rohingya. France calls for the full implementation of UNSC resolution 2669 on the cessation of attacks on the civilian population and the immediate and unconditional release of political prisoners, including the State Councillor Aung San Suu Kyi and the President Win Myint. The respect for international humanitarian law is an obligation for the Junta and it must ensure complete, safe, rapid, unhindered access for humanitarian aid. France recalls its support to ASEAN efforts to address the crisis, particularly the Five-Point Consensus. Only through dialogue between all parties, including the democratic opposition, can an exit to this crisis be found.

The **Gambia** notes the systematic and indiscriminate use of airstrikes by the Myanmar military, killings, torture, sexual violence and crimes against or affecting children, including their conscription in hostilities, as documented by the IIMM, and deplores crimes targeted at Rakhine, Rohingya, those detained by the military since the coup and other civilian communities across Myanmar. The Gambia remains deeply concerned about the displacement of large numbers of Rohingya into Bangladesh and fully subscribes to the report's observation that in the face of impunity for the most serious crimes, calls for the violence to end will remain an illusion. Therefore, the Gambia reiterates its unwavering commitment to enforce Myanmar's *erga omnes* obligations under the Genocide Convention and to deliver justice for the Rohingya and all victims in Myanmar. Looking forward to the UN High-Level Conference on the Situation of Rohingya Muslims and Other Minorities in Myanmar on 30 September 2025, the Gambia encourages all states to fully support and adequately resource the mechanisms in order to enhance collection of vital evidence on the most serious international crimes committed in Myanmar. The Gambia





calls for the cessation of indiscriminate attacks and guarantees of unhindered humanitarian access for all civilians. In closing, it echoes support for a survival victim-centred, gender-sensitive and trauma-informed approach to the Mechanism's work to ensure that any future return of the Rohingya is voluntary.

**India** reiterates its consistent position and call for immediate cessation of violence, release of political detainees and unhindered humanitarian access. It remains deeply concerned over the deteriorating humanitarian and security situation that continues to impact India's north-eastern states through increased influx of people and escalating transnational crimes including drugs, arms and human trafficking along our shared border. India supports all efforts aimed at fostering trust and advancing a Myanmar-owned, Myanmar-led transition towards a peaceful, stable and democratic future. As Myanmar's immediate neighbour and development partner, India has consistently prioritised people-centric initiatives. Following the March 2025 earthquake, India launched Operation Brahma, delivering over 1,000 metric tonnes of relief materials and deploying medical teams as the first responder. This exemplifies India's commitment building on [Operation Sadbhav](#) during Typhoon Yagi and its assistance during previous national disasters. Beyond emergency response, India continues supporting Myanmar's infrastructure development and stands ready to assist the developmental needs of all communities. As our Prime Minister stated recently, there is no military solution to this conflict. Enduring peace can only be achieved through inclusive dialogue and the early restoration of democratic processes via credible, inclusive elections. India continues to coordinate closely with ASEAN under the Five-Point Consensus while supporting the UNSG's efforts towards a peaceful resolution.

**Indonesia** remains deeply concerned by the continued worsening crisis in Myanmar. The reports of the High Commissioner and the mechanism underscore the need to end all hostilities and atrocities and guarantee unhindered access for humanitarian aid in all areas in Myanmar. Indonesia has consistently worked with ASEAN to promote a durable resolution, including by advancing the implementation of the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus and strengthening delivery of humanitarian assistance through the AHA Centre. Indonesia has also pursued its bilateral initiatives, including engaging with all relevant stakeholders in Myanmar and providing humanitarian support to affected communities. Indonesia calls upon the international community to remain steadfast in its attention to Myanmar. This crisis must not be allowed to slip from the global agenda. Sustained international support and cooperation are important to uphold justice, address the plight of Rohingyas and other affected communities, and contribute to lasting peace in Myanmar. Finally, Indonesia reaffirms its unwavering support to the aspirations of Myanmar people to achieve peace, stability, democracy and full enjoyment of human rights.

**Iran** expresses its deep sadness over the continuous suppression and human rights violation of the Rohingya minority in Myanmar. The reports on deliberate burning of villages, closure of hospitals and a blaze of medical stocks causing numerous preventable deaths in Rohingya state is both painful and distressing. Deceptive conscription practises including false promises of citizenship constitute additional factors which alongside forced displacement perpetuate the systematic violation of human rights in Rohingya state. Considering the critical responsibility of governments in preventing human rights abuses, Iran once again urges Myanmar's authorities to ensure the protection and security of Rohingya Muslims, fully recognise their fundamental rights including citizenship and foster the conditions necessary for the voluntary, safe, dignified and



sustainable repatriation of Rohingya refugees to their homeland. Iran supports all the international and regional efforts conducive to a lasting solution to this complex crisis including those undertaken by the OIC and ASEAN and appreciates countries that are hosting Rohingya refugees in spite of their own challenges and difficulties.

**Italy** remains deeply concerned by the patterns of atrocity crimes since the 2021 military coup, indiscriminate attacks against civilians, sexual and gender-based violence and the ongoing persecution of Rohingya and other minorities. The Mechanism's findings remind us that accountability cannot be postponed. Justice is essential for any credible path towards peace and reconciliation in Myanmar. Italy strongly supports the IIMM's mandate and commends its cooperation with accountability processes. It urges all states to fully cooperate with the Mechanism and preserve its evidence in the fight against impunity. Italy further calls for an immediate end of violence, the release of political prisoners, and the resumption of a truly inclusive and democratic transition. A voluntary and dignified return of refugees can only occur within a democratic Myanmar. Humanitarian access must be ensured throughout the country, especially to communities most affected by conflict or disaster. Italy will continue to stand with the people of Myanmar, to support civil society and to work with partners for justice, accountability and human rights.

**Japan** stresses that four and a half years after the coup in February 2021, the human rights situation in Myanmar remains dire, with people suffering intolerable violence, including ongoing airstrikes, and many still detained. Crimes in detention facilities such as torture and sexual violence continue to be reported. Japan is gravely concerned by and supports the continuing deterioration of the human rights situation in Myanmar. Myanmar's current regime lifted the state of emergency and announced plans to hold general elections between December 2025 and January 2026. These elections should serve as a step towards restoring a democratic political system. If general elections are held without any visible progress in this regard, it could provoke strong backlash from the people of Myanmar and hinder a peaceful resolution of the conflict. Japan once again strongly urges the Myanmar military to take concrete action to immediately stop the violence, release those detained, and swiftly restore Myanmar's democratic political system. Japan continues to stand with the people of Myanmar and provide various types of support to improve the humanitarian situation and enhance the livelihoods of the people of Myanmar.

**Kuwait** expresses deep concern at documented violations against the Rohingya Muslims, especially in Rakhine State, such as repression, ethnic cleansing, forced displacement, and the systematic destruction of civilian infrastructure, including places of worship, leading to an increase in the number of Rohingya Muslim. Kuwait stresses the importance of addressing the root causes of the crisis in Myanmar and the need for an immediate cessation of all acts of violence under the UN Security Council resolution 2669. In closing, Kuwait calls upon the international community to promote efforts to secure the safe, dignified, sustainable, and voluntary return for the refugees and displaced.

The **Lao PDR** reaffirms its commitment to pay an active role, especially through ASEAN, in helping Myanmar to achieve Myanmar-owned, Myanmar-led development and find the restoration of peace, stability and reconciliation in the country. Welcoming the positive development in Myanmar for its preparation for the upcoming general elections, the Lao PDR commends



Myanmar for the constructive cooperation and engagement with ASEAN, its member states, as well as the relevant UN agencies in providing humanitarian assistance, including medical supplies and relief items for the victims of the earthquake and all people in need without discrimination. The Lao PDR calls upon the international community to pursue constructive dialogue and cooperation to support Myanmar in order to achieve lasting peace and national reconciliation and sustainable development.

**Malaysia** is gravely concerned over the escalation of the conflict and the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Myanmar. It urges all parties to immediately halt indiscriminate violence, ensure the protection and safety of all civilians and civilian infrastructures, as well as create a conducive environment for an inclusive national dialogue and for the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance. Malaysia commends the Mechanism for its tireless efforts in collecting, preserving and analysing forensically valuable evidence of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed across Myanmar by multiple parties, particularly against the Rohingya. It welcomes the adoption of the Mechanism's Strategic Plan for 2025-2027, particularly in the context of strengthening its operational resilience and investigative and analytical capacities. As Chair of ASEAN, Malaysia is committed to facilitating a path towards a peaceful resolution in Myanmar, and urges continued support from the international community for the full and effective implementation of ASEAN's Five-Point Consensus. Hoping that a credible and durable solution will enable the safe, voluntary and dignified return of Rohingya refugees, Malaysia urges states party to the Refugee Convention to expedite the resettlement of refugees and asylum seekers, including the Rohingyas, to third countries on the principle of burden and responsibility-sharing.

The **Maldives** remains gravely concerned by the worsening situation in Myanmar. The latest findings point to an alarming escalation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, including indiscriminate airstrikes, systematic torture, sexual and gender-based violence and attacks on civilians even in the wake of natural disasters. The Maldives are particularly disturbed by the plight of Rohingya who continue to suffer persecution, displacement and denial of their fundamental rights. Credible evidence of the destruction and appropriation of Rohingya villages further undermines prospects for their safe and dignified return. Taking note of the ICC Prosecutor's request for an arrest warrant against the senior military leader, these developments send a clear message that impunity will not prevail. The Maldives renews its call for an immediate end to violence, the release of political prisoners and unhindered humanitarian access. The islands commend Bangladesh for hosting Rohingya refugees and its continued support to the mechanism and reaffirm the support to the Gambia's case of the ICJ as an intervening state. The Maldives remains steadfast with the people of Myanmar in their pursuit of justice, democracy and human dignity.

The **Netherlands** on behalf of the Benelux countries remains deeply concerned with the ongoing human rights crisis in Myanmar, which has continued to deteriorate since the military coup in 2021. The earthquake in March was yet another tragedy for the people of Myanmar. The Benelux countries are deeply alarmed that fighting, including airstrikes, continues. The Benelux countries urge the military to cease aerial bombings and call for immediate, safe, and unimpeded humanitarian access to all communities in need. Reaffirming their solidarity with the people of Myanmar and commending them for their resilience in their demand for a peaceful, democratic



future, the Benelux countries continue to support the efforts of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar and call for full accountability for the crimes committed.

**Pakistan** on behalf of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is deeply concerned over the reports of mass killings, atrocities, arson and forced conscription against the Rohingya Muslims in Rahim. The ongoing conflict that continues unabated has forced more than 150,000 Rohingya Muslims to flee to Bangladesh and thousands to other countries, especially since November 2023. The mechanism has a crucial role to advance accountability and justice for the Rohingya. The OIC calls upon the mechanism to continue and possibly enhance its close and timely cooperation with the courts, tribunals, including the ICJ. While commending Bangladesh and other countries in the region for their continued support to the Mechanism, including facilitating its regular visits, the OIC deeply regrets Myanmar's persistent refusal to cooperate with the mechanism, including its indifference to the requests for country visits. In order to find a durable solution to the Rohingya crisis, Myanmar should fully cooperate with the Mechanism. OHCHR and the Mechanism shall continue uncovering evidence of atrocities and crimes committed against the Rohingya Muslims. Lastly, the OIC calls on all states to provide adequate support towards the implementation of mandated activities of OHCHR and the Mechanism for the Rohingya Muslims.

**Romania** expresses serious concern about the ongoing human rights crisis in Myanmar. The human rights calamity consists of widespread and systematic patterns of indiscriminate attacks by the military against civilians, forced displacement, forced recruitment, disappearances, arbitrary arrests, and denial of humanitarian assistance. Romania strongly urges the Myanmar military to immediately stop the violence, restore Myanmar's democratic political system, and implement ASEAN's Five-Point Consensus. In the light of the ongoing violations of international law and the prevailing impunity, we must pursue all available legal avenues for accountability. Romania will support all efforts in this regard, including universal jurisdiction, and the work of the Council through its mandate holders. In closing, Romania urges the Council to maintain focus on accountability in Myanmar.

The **Russian Federation** pays close attention to the situation in Myanmar and welcomes the decision of Myanmar's authorities to lift the emergency situation in existence since 2021 in the country and to start to prepare for parliamentary elections at the national level. Russia believes that the path to solving the crisis situation in Myanmar should be based on the respect of the principles of sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and dialogue on an equal footing. Russia stands for dialogue with the authorities in Naypyidaw and condemns attempts to use international force such as UNHRC to exert pressure on the government in Myanmar. UCMs and politicisation of human rights agenda and trying to isolate this country will not support a constructive cooperation with this country. Russia welcomes the efforts deployed by ASEAN to normalise the situation within and surrounding Myanmar, including on the humanitarian front. Russia would suggest that the September-planned visit of the ASEAN delegation to observe the election preparations could allow for improvements of the situation in Myanmar. In closing, Russia categorically condemns the attempts to usurp ASEAN in its leading role and calls upon all to hold a constructive dialogue with the authorities in Naypyidaw.



**Saudi Arabia** calls on all stakeholders at the national level to keep open the path to constructive dialogue to come to a lasting solution. Saudi Arabia reiterates its position seeking to support civilians in Myanmar, in particular the Rohingya Muslims. They need to be protected and their rights respected and promoted, including their right to citizenship. Noteworthy the importance of an environment for the dignified and safe return of the Rohingya. Since the beginning of the crisis, Saudi Arabia has played a role on the humanitarian front and has hosted Rohingya refugees by providing them healthcare and labour opportunities, as an expression of its attachment to the principle of humanitarian solidarity. Saudi Arabia has supported Rohingyas in various countries through humanitarian programmes encompassing education, healthcare and accommodation. As a firm supporter of the cause of the Rohingya, Saudi Arabia stands ready to work jointly with the international community to enable them to live in full dignity in their country.

**Slovenia** remains concerned over reports of ongoing violence, including torture, sexual and gender-based violence, attacks on civilian populations and the denial of humanitarian assistance. Entire communities continue to face indiscriminate attacks, forced displacement and the destruction of essential infrastructure. The March 2025 earthquake displaced over a million people and caused thousands of deaths. In disaster-affected areas, the military continued attacks and obstructed humanitarian aid. Slovenia reiterates its call for an immediate cessation of all violence against all civilians, including the Rohingya community, and calls for their protection in compliance with the international humanitarian and human rights law. Efforts in collecting and preserving evidence of these serious violations is crucial to supporting international efforts aimed at justice and accountability. Ending impunity is the necessary first step towards justice, peace and reconciliation in Myanmar, and the international community must act decisively to uphold these principles.

**Spain** stresses that mass human rights violations are not a domestic affair of states because they have repercussions beyond borders on regional peace and security. In this regard, UNHRC investigative mechanisms have a fundamental role to play in documenting violations as a first step towards combating impunity. Since 2021 in Myanmar, a huge panoply of human rights violations have been committed that feature in the report such as killings and destruction of homes. All of this is exacerbated by growing food insecurity and natural disasters. The reports also highlight the particularly harsh situation in the state of Rohingya and the persecution of the Rohingya and other minorities. We cannot permit a return to the atrocities of 2017 or the continued forced displacement of people. Spain calls on the parties to the conflict to cease the use of violence, to end the persecution of the Rohingya and other ethnic minorities and to permit rapid access of humanitarian aid.

**Switzerland** remains deeply concerned at reports on escalating war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by all parties to the conflict. As the High Commissioner noted, civilians including ethnic and religious minorities remain the main victims with over 7,000 verified deaths. Switzerland notes with particular concern the crimes committed in places of detention. The report of the Mechanism documents overwhelming evidence of systematic torture as well as of sexual violence. These practises must cease immediately. Switzerland hails the significant progress of the investigations into cleansing operations from 2016 and 2017, and it is following with deep concern the deteriorating situation in Rohingya state which stresses the importance of





putting an end to impunity and guaranteeing fundamental freedoms and human rights of all members of all communities.

**Thailand** continues to attach importance to finding viable solutions for Myanmar through implementation of the Five-Point Consensus, as well as engagements with Myanmar and various stakeholders. Thailand has also conveyed to all sides in Myanmar its willingness to facilitate constructive dialogues. Amidst the ongoing conflict, frequent natural disasters and global humanitarian funding cuts, the situation continues to worsen. Ensuring timely and unimpeded humanitarian assistance remains crucial. Thailand will continue to provide assistance in public health and education to ensure that vulnerable populations along the Thailand-Myanmar border are secured. Recognising the humanitarian challenges faced by the Rohingyas, last year Thailand contributed to UNICEF and the World Food Programme to provide training for teachers and food rotation in Cox's Bazar. Indonesia promises to do more in line with its pledge at the Global Refugee Forum.

**Türkiye** notes that the security and humanitarian situation in Myanmar has been worsening. The effects of the military coup continue across the country and in all sectors. Türkiye reiterates its support for the democratic transition of Myanmar, noting the announcement to hold the elections by late 2025 or early 2026, will close the following the electoral process and its outcome. Elections must be free, fair and reflect the will of the Myanmar people. Expressing its support for ASEAN's Five-Point Consensus, Türkiye remains concerned by the deteriorating security conditions since October 2023, especially in the Rakhine State. Rohingya Muslims have been the most affected. Türkiye reiterates its call on all parties to respect international law, protect civilians and allow unhindered flow of humanitarian aid. For a sustainable solution, it is vital to ensure accountability for the human rights violations against the Rohingyas and other minorities in Myanmar. ICJ ruling on the admissibility of the Gambia's application is a crucial step in this regard. Türkiye commends Bangladesh's generosity and reaffirm our joint responsibility to ensure the voluntary, safe and dignified return of the Rohingya people to their homeland. Türkiye continues to stand by the Rohingyas and support them in various fields, including health, housing, education and income-generating projects.

The **United Kingdom** notes with concern that the latest reports reveal the deeply troubling evidence of human rights atrocities committed in Myanmar, including by the Myanmar military. Civilians are bearing the brunt, detained without due process, killed in indiscriminate airstrikes and displaced as their homes, schools and hospitals are destroyed. The Myanmar military's intensified use of airstrikes following the March earthquake inflicted further devastation on civilians, compounding the crisis. The mechanism has uncovered extensive evidence of systematic torture and abuse in detention facilities operated by the military since the coup. Detainees, including children, have been subjected to beatings, electric shocks and sexual violence, including rape and sexualised torture. These reports expose a pattern of deliberate cruelty, underscoring the urgent need for justice. The international community must do more to ensure perpetrators are held to account. The UK remains committed to supporting future accountability in Myanmar. The IIMM's documentation plays a vital role in laying the groundwork for this, and the UK has contributed £900,000 to the mechanism to help ensure that evidence is preserved and justice can be pursued.



**Venezuela** encourages the continued support of good faith efforts to seek lasting peace and sustainable development of people with a non-politicised approach, with strict adherence to international human rights law, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the domestic affairs of states. Recognising the complexity of the situation in Myanmar, Venezuela underscores efforts undertaken to address existing differences through political dialogue. Once again, Venezuela rejects the implementation of unilateral coercive measures which, as said by various Special Rapporteurs, do cause a negative impact on the human rights of peoples. Venezuela will continue to advocate for the relevance of human rights for the population and to encourage efforts for peace and national reconciliation in Myanmar, pushing for political dialogue as the essential path to address the differences in the country.

**Viet Nam** remains deeply concerned over the continuous violence, instability and humanitarian challenges facing Myanmar, which have severely affected the lives of ordinary people. Viet Nam stresses the importance of prioritizing the well-being of the people of Myanmar, ensuring safe and unhindered humanitarian access and fostering conditions conducive to peace, national reconciliation and sustainable development. Viet Nam reaffirms ASEAN's consistent and principled position on the Five-Point Consensus as the main framework for supporting Myanmar in addressing its challenges. Viet Nam supports the ongoing efforts of the ASEAN Chair, the ASEAN Special Envoy and the AHA Centre in delivering humanitarian assistance, promoting dialogue and building trust. Viet Nam also welcomes the outcomes of the 46th ASEAN Summit in Kuala Lumpur in May 2025, which reaffirmed ASEAN unity, centrality and commitment to a practical, constructive and non-politicised approach in assisting Myanmar.

#### **Views Expressed by Intergovernmental Organizations and UN Entities**

The **European Union** notes that the assessment in the High Commissioner's report that some of the violations and abuses suffered in northern Rakhine is reminiscent of the 2017 atrocities is a cause for particular alarm. Widespread and systematic patterns of indiscriminate attacks by the military on civilians persist, enabled by arms transfers, so do grave human rights violations and abuses committed by the Myanmar military and other actors. The continued work of the IIMM in collecting evidence and identifying perpetrators of these crimes is indispensable for ensuring accountability. The EU calls for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners in state councils, and reiterates the call for unhindered humanitarian access, stability, peaceful reconciliation and for the swift establishment of a transparent, inclusive and credible democratic process. In closing, it affirms its support for efforts deployed by the UN and ASEAN in this regard and the full implementation of UN Security Council resolution 2669.

**UNICEF** depicts as sobering the reports presented and recognises the increasingly challenging environment in which the IIMM operates. More than four years into the escalation of the conflict, the situation for children in Myanmar is desperate. Grave violations against their rights, including killing and maiming and denial of humanitarian access, as well as poverty, continue to devastate children's lives. The escalation of conflict in many parts of the country, compounded by natural disasters, has left civilians, especially children, acutely vulnerable. Attacks by all parties keep driving fear, displacement, and suffering, leaving families with little protection. The presence of landmines, unexploded ordnance, and remnants of war throughout the country multiplies those risks. Essential services for children, in particular education and healthcare, including



vaccinations, have been severely disrupted for years, depriving millions of learning and critical care. This will have intergenerational impacts. UNICEF calls on all parties to the conflict to uphold their obligations under international law, protect civilians, and allow life-saving humanitarian assistance to reach those in urgent need. It also calls on parties to protect all children from grave violations and urges all parties to immediately cease all actions that endanger civilians and abide by international human rights and humanitarian law.

### Views Expressed by Non-Governmental Organizations

**Fortify Rights** commends the High Commissioner's and the Mechanism's tireless efforts to ensure accountability for the crimes occurring in Myanmar. After sustaining heavy battlefield losses as a result of coordinated resistance military operations in late 2024, the Myanmar junta is increasingly using its air force to indiscriminately attack civilians and civilian infrastructure in opposition-held and contested territory. A recent Fortify rights report documents a series of airstrikes in Kachin and Kareni states that killed hundreds of civilians and destroyed homes, schools and hospitals and likely constitute war crimes under international law. Investigations also reveal the names and ranks and positions of 22 Myanmar military and air force commanders and personnel individually responsible for ordering or authorising airstrikes that have killed and maimed countless civilians. Fortify rights calls on the international community to implement targeted and coordinated sanctions against the individuals named in our report and others responsible for international crimes in Myanmar. Responsible governments must also now take decisive action to disable the global supply chain that continues to enable the Myanmar junta's crimes, in particular those providing aviation fuel to the junta's planes. Fortify rights is also deeply concerned by the Arakan Army's systematic crimes against Rohingya civilians in Rakhine state. Killings, torture and arson attacks have been documented.

**Edmund Rice International (ERI)** notes that the reports continues to find evidence of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed more frequently and with greater intensity is particularly important in the context of the upcoming High-Level Conference. The conditions for the voluntary return of Rohingya refugees are clearly not present on the ground. In previous statements, ERI has raised concern over the devastating aerial attacks perpetrated by the Myanmar military on civilians and civilian infrastructure, including IDP camps, schools, religious buildings and health facilities. The report has highlighted the traumatising impact that the strikes have had on mental health, in particular on children who live in constant fear of attacks from above. The humanitarian situation in Myanmar and in refugee camps in Thailand and Bangladesh continues to worsen. The lack of urgent humanitarian assistance could force refugees back to dangerous conditions in Myanmar. ERI calls on the UN and its member states to scale up much needed humanitarian funding in Myanmar, prioritising support to local and grassroots organisations that provide essential services; urgently reverse humanitarian funding cuts supporting camps hosting refugees from Myanmar in neighbouring countries; and immediately cease the transfer of arms, jet fuel, surveillance equipment or technologies that risk contributing to violations and abuses of international humanitarian and human rights law.

**Humanists International** and Burmese Atheists who face grave security risks for expressing dissent. The IIMM's evidence must support the process of holding those who have violated international law accountable. These crimes include indiscriminate bombing, extrajudicial



killings, forced conscription, unlawful detention and systematic acts of repression against civilians including ethnic and religious minorities. Continued cooperation between the IIMM, this Council and the ICC towards justice is a necessity and we urge Member States to support these processes. The organizations express great concern at the military regime's plans to hold elections in December 2025. While hoping and striving for a return to a democratic Myanmar, these elections represent nothing but the junta's attempt to manufacture democratic legitimacy. Despite the purported end to the state of emergency, military occupation remains. No electoral outcome can be deemed legitimate when conducted under such conditions of coercion and exclusion. Any credible electoral process must be inclusive, transparent and conducted free from coercion. There must be a credible opposition and the junta must release trade unionists and political opposition leaders including State Councillor Aung San Suu Kyi. Independent media must be restored and human rights including freedom of expression and of association must be guaranteed. The UNHRC shall unequivocally reject the sham electoral process and mobilise coordinated efforts to recognise and vindicate meaningful civilian rule in Myanmar.

**Human Rights Now (HRW)** denounces that the multiple violations by Myanmar's military make it impossible to expect that its planned national election will be free of fear, including its elimination of all independent media. It is the solution of more than 40 opposition parties, its suspension of civil and political protections allowing for warrantless arrests and arbitrary surveillance, the ongoing conflict which excludes large areas of the country from the election, and a new electoral law imposing severe punishments for speech and protests against the electoral process. These follow the military's pattern of flagrant civil and political rights violations, including more than 22,000 political prisoners since the coup. A sham election will only legitimise the military's abusive rule. The military is also continuing to target civilian areas with indiscriminate attacks, exacerbating Myanmar's humanitarian emergency. Over 22 million people require urgent humanitarian assistance and more than 3.5 million have been displaced. But the UN humanitarian response plan has only been 12% funded and the military continues to blockade and obstruct aid delivery. HRW calls on the military to restore Myanmar's democratically elected government, immediately end the conflict and end all measures violating civil and political rights, and free all persons arbitrarily arrested. It further calls on states to greatly increase aid to Myanmar, impose appropriate sanctions and weapons and jet fuel embargoes against the military, and require companies to conduct heightened due diligence and end any business supporting the military until its violations end.

**Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA)** states that years have passed since the world condemned the Rohingya genocide. Yet this genocide continues. Now Rohingya people face abandonment by the international community. Food rations for more than a million refugees in Cox's Bazar have been cut. Children go hungry. Inside Myanmar, conditions are even worse. The military have replaced bullets with a starvation. They are blockading aid and trade to deliberately deprive civilians of food. In central Rakhine, more than 120,000 Rohingya, half of whom children, remain confined to camps, surviving on scraps of root vegetables as the bare minimum cash assistance runs out. In northern Rakhine, Arakan Army is subjecting Rohingyas to arbitrary arrests, torture, sexual violence, forced labour, and mass killing. Last year's massacre described by a survivor as 'a river of blood' is just one example. The genocide continues, now by two oppressors. FORUM-ASIA calls on the UNHRC and states to fully fund Rohingya humanitarian



response; demand the end of blockades and weaponised starvation in Myanmar; ensure accountability for crimes by both military and Arakan Army, including by publicly supporting the arrest warrants by the Argentina court for senior military figures for universal jurisdiction; protect Rohingyas in Bangladesh and in Rakhine state; and guarantee Rohingya participation in decisions shaping our future. Doing nothing is not neutral. It is a choice to let genocide continue.

**Legal Action Worldwide's** team on the ground in Bangladesh continues to document ongoing violations of human rights in Myanmar by the military junta. Survivors from Rakhine state report severe abuses by the Arakan army, including restrictions on movement and livelihoods, forced labour, arbitrary arrests, and acute hunger. Despite extensive evidence of ongoing atrocities, the United States has lifted sanctions on allies of Myanmar's generals. The military continues to find new ways to escape remaining sanctions ahead of sham elections planned for December 2025. Meanwhile, in Bangladesh, school closures in the camps following aid cuts have further stripped Rohingya children of any hope for their future. The International Court of Justice hearings will advance next year, but justice for the people of Myanmar requires coordinated action now. Through increased and strengthened sanctions, use of universal jurisdiction to initiate investigations and prosecutions for core international crimes and unwavering political pressure. Hundreds of Rohingya that we represent demand reparation, including citizenship and access to land destroyed or confiscated by the military and Arakan army. The UNHRC's recent resolution highlighting the need for reparations is a step in the right direction. Rohingyas urge member states to address restoration of rights, including access to land in the Rohingya future roadmap.

**Human Rights Research League (HRRL)** denounces that the persecution of the Rohingya has not ended. It has shifted. Today, it is not only the Myanmar military. Rohingya civilians are also under attack by the Arakan army through killings, forced conscriptions, sexual violence, starvation and blocked aid. In Bangladesh, over 1 million Rohingya remain trapped in limbo. Education has collapsed, leaving children at risk of trafficking and early marriage. In MSF hospitals, we met girls as young as 12 giving birth after rape. Yet even in these conditions, Rohingya women and youth are creating spaces of resilience, but their strength cannot replace international responsibility. HRRL urges the UNHRC to acknowledge ongoing crimes, including by the Arakan Army, expand protection pathways, resettlement visas, community sponsorships, immediately restore humanitarian funding, reject premature repatriation until rights and citizenships are guaranteed. Babies are being born stateless, children grow up without education, and survivors of sexual violence carry unbearable burdens. These are not accidents, they are the predictable result of inaction. The UNHRC must act with urgency, courage and accountability.

The **International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (FIDH)** condemns the sham election being set up by Myanmar's illegal Junta. This unlawful process fails to meet all relevant international standards. Political parties that won more than 90% of seats in 2020, including the National League for Democracy, are excluded. There is deliberate disenfranchisement of over 3 million people, including more than a million Rohingya. On 29 July, the Junta enacted a law that imposes jail and even the death penalty on those who speak or act against the sham elections. UN member states and development partners must not legitimise this process in any way, whether it is providing technical or material assistance or election observation. The sham elections are a recipe for disaster with serious implications on Myanmar's neighbours, including those sitting on this council, such as Bangladesh, China and Thailand. The only possible





outcomes will inevitably fuel instability and displacement in Myanmar and across its borders. FIDH urges UN member states and development partners to explicitly reject these polls and to press the Junta to end attacks against civilians, release all political prisoners, surrender power and allow for a swift return of a democratically elected civilian government, without delay.

The **International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute** (IBAHRI), the International Commission of Jurists, the Law Council of Australia, the Law Society of England and Wales and Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada condemn the ongoing systematic atrocity crimes that have been carried out chronically in Myanmar. Since the 2021 military coup, arbitrary arrests and detention and unfair trials of perceived opponents of the military regime remain widespread. Over 1,800 people have reportedly died while detained by the military junta amid reports of systematic torture and other ill-treatment of individuals in detention, including rape and other sexual violence and denial of medical care. Judges reportedly dismiss lawyers' credible allegations of torture, with forced so-called confessions being routinely relied upon by courts to convict perceived opponents. Military-controlled courts have sentenced over 170 people to death without respect for due process, their trial rights or judicial independence. Lawyers face severe and undue restrictions on the exercise of their professional duties, having to work under a constant fear of being arrested. Credible sources report that 68 legal representatives have been arrested since the 2021 coup. Once more, the organizations urge the UNHRC to respond decisively to the human rights crisis in Myanmar, and call on the international community to use and support all necessary and effective means to ensure justice and accountability for all crimes under international law.

**Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada** and IBAHRI join the High Commissioner's continued call on the Myanmar military and other armed groups to seize violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law. During the four years since the military coup in Myanmar, there has been an unabated rise in indiscriminate and systemic attacks on ethnic minorities by the Junta. 3.5 million are displaced, and over 20 million are in humanitarian need across Myanmar. The root cause of violations is the unbridled impunity of Myanmar's military, including laws that violate international law implemented by courts subsumed by the junta. Absent the rule of law and independent courts, most crimes committed by the junta are unreported. More than 22,300 are unlawfully detained without access to independent courts or adequate legal representation. Torture, ill-treatment and extrajudicial killings are routine, along with the arrest of lawyers. At least 53 lawyers have been arrested since the coup. Military-controlled courts have sentenced 172 detainees to death. They call on all UNHRC members, observer states and UN bodies to halt engagement with the junta and stop the flow of weapons, engage with the national unity government, ethnic communities and civil society to strengthen local governance systems, and promote a UNSC resolution for a full referral to the International Criminal Court.

## FACTS & FIGURES ON ID PARTICIPATION

**35** State Delegations

**2** Inter-Governmental Organization and UN Entities

**10** Non-Governmental Organizations