



Republic of the Union of Myanmar
National Unity Government
Ministry of Human Rights



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
50th session

Adoption of the resolution on the
Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar

MYANMAR

8 July 2022

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar welcomes the adoption by consensus of the resolution on the Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar, and extends its appreciation to the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) for its leadership on the text.

Myanmar supports the resolution's strong condemnation of the gross human rights violations and abuses perpetrated by the security and armed forces of Myanmar against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and its recognition of the impact of the military's escalating acts of violence and forced displacement on civilians, including ethnic minorities. According to the United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on Myanmar, these acts include probable crimes against humanity and war crimes.

It is with great shame that the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, as represented by the National Unity Government, acknowledges that historic exclusionary and discriminatory policies, practices and rhetoric against the Rohingya and other ethnic groups laid the ground for atrocities. The historic impunity enjoyed by the Myanmar military has since enabled its leadership to commit countrywide atrocities at the helm of an illegal military junta.

Myanmar therefore strongly welcomes the resolution's call for all those responsible for violations and abuses of international law to be held to account, while recalling the authority of the UN Security Council to refer the situation in Myanmar to the International Criminal Court (ICC).

Myanmar furthermore accepts the resolution's call for the adoption of new measures to promote the inclusion, human rights and dignity of all people living in Myanmar, to address the spread of discrimination and prejudice, and to combat incitement to hatred and hate speech against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities. At the same time, Myanmar's legislature, the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, will take continuing steps to amend or repeal discriminatory laws, including the *Race and Religion Protection Laws* of 2015 and the *Citizenship Law* of 1982.

Myanmar will also partner with ethnic and organisations, affected communities and their representatives, neighbouring states and UN entities to create conditions conducive for the voluntary return in safety and dignity of Rohingya and all other Myanmar communities driven from their homes and villages by multiple waves of violence.

The sustainability of these actions, however, remains contingent on democracy being cemented, on violence being stopped, and on impunity being ended.

Myanmar therefore shares the deep concern expressed by the European Union that the resolution ‘fails yet again to acknowledge and condemn the military coup’ despite its link to ‘the worsening of the human rights situation in Myanmar – including on the Rohingya and other persons belonging to minorities – [as] has been underlined, among others, by the High Commissioner and the Special Rapporteur during this session of the Council.’

Nor does the resolution recognise Myanmar’s submission of an Article 12(3) Declaration under the *Rome Statute* granting the ICC jurisdiction with respect to international crimes, or the National Unity Government’s sustained efforts to cooperate with the International Court of Justice in *The Gambia v. Myanmar* case under the *Genocide Convention*.

Significantly, the resolution does express its ‘unequivocal support for the people of Myanmar and their democratic aspirations’. The Human Rights Council and UN Member States must therefore directly engage with the National Unity Government as the legitimate representative of the Myanmar people to realise these aspirations and to support the implementation of the asks set out in the resolution.

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar restates its commitment to constructive engagement with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms and with UN Member States.