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*Plenary sitting*

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**B9-0092/2019**

17.9.2019

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION**

with request for inclusion in the agenda for a debate on cases of breaches of human rights, democracy and the rule of law

pursuant to Rule 144 of the Rules of Procedure

on Myanmar, notably the situation of the Rohingya  
(2019/2822(RSP))

**Michael Gahler, Tomáš Zdechovský, David Lega, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Loránt Vincze, Vladimír Bilčík, David McAllister, Željana Zovko, Arba Kokalari, Lefteris Christoforou, Loucas Foulas, Romana Tomc, Karoline Edtstadler, Ivan Štefanec, Michaela Šojdrová, Vangelis Meimarakis, Manolis Kefalogiannis, Milan Zver, Isabel Wiseler-Lima, Tomasz Frankowski, Esther de Lange, Francisco José Millán Mon, Sandra Kalniete, Leopoldo López Gil, Stanislav Polčák, Stelios Kypouropoulos**  
on behalf of the PPE Group

**European Parliament resolution on Myanmar, notably the situation of the Rohingya (2019/2822(RSP))**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to its previous resolutions on Myanmar,
  - having regard to the Council conclusions on Myanmar/Burma of 10 December 2018,
  - having regard to the Fifth European Union-Myanmar Human Rights Dialogue held in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar on 14 June 2019,
  - having regard to the Report of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar of 8 August 2019,
  - having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 1966,
  - having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948,
  - having regard to Rule 144 of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas over a million Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar in successive waves of displacement since the early 1990s; whereas some 600,000 Rohingya are estimated to remain in Rakhine State;
- B. whereas Rohingya continue to flee northern Rakhine State, who report ongoing serious discrimination, and continuous and systematic violations of their fundamental rights and freedoms;
- C. whereas daily life for the refugees in Bangladesh is very challenging; whereas they only have temporary shelters, and the rainy season, which can be fierce in Bangladesh, causes flooding; whereas unsafe drinking water increases the risk of various diseases and infections;
- D. whereas the Rohingya people have been officially stateless since the 1982 Burmese Citizenship Law was enacted, which has led to severe restrictions on freedom of movement and has confined them to camps;
- E. whereas on 10 December 2018 the Council expressed deep concern over the findings of the independent international fact-finding mission of the UN Human Rights Council (UNHCR) and of other reports which conclude that gross human rights violations were committed in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States, in particular by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw);
- F. whereas the EU has consistently called for the accountability of those responsible for such crimes and presented and sponsored resolutions adopted on 27 September 2018 at the UN

Human Rights Council and on 16 November 2018 at the UN General Assembly Third Committee;

- G. whereas on 29 April 2019, the Council prolonged the restrictive measures in place on Myanmar for one year, until 30 April 2020; whereas the prolongation covers targeted restrictive measures on 14 individuals for serious human rights violations, or association with such violations, committed against the Rohingya population, ethnic minority villagers or civilians in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States;
- H. whereas the Council reaffirmed its continued strong support for Myanmar's democratic transition, peace and national reconciliation process and inclusive socio-economic development;
1. Strongly condemns the attacks in Myanmar against the Rohingya, which according to the UNHCR amount to ethnic cleansing, as well as the ongoing discrimination and restrictions on movement imposed on them in Rakhine State; strongly condemns the disproportionate response of the military and the security forces; stresses that the military has constantly failed to respect international human rights law and international humanitarian law;
  2. Expects the Government of Myanmar and the armed forces to allow credible and independent investigations into alleged serious and systematic human rights violations; stresses that perpetrators of such crimes must be brought to justice without delay;
  3. Urges the Government of Myanmar to allow full unhindered access to Rakhine State for international observers and human rights and humanitarian relief organisations, in order to ensure independent and impartial investigations into allegations of serious human rights violations by all parties, and to lift the internet blackout in the remaining four townships;
  4. Underlines that the Government of Myanmar must guarantee the most basic fundamental human rights of the Rohingya, and must implement effective guarantees to acknowledge or recognize their citizenship;
  5. Reminds the Government of Myanmar that it must fulfil its obligations and commitments in relation to the democratic principles and fundamental human rights, which are an essential component of the Everything But Arms (EBA) scheme;
  6. Calls on the EEAS and the Commission to compile a list of individuals responsible for the ethnical cleansing and other serious human rights violations in Myanmar with a view to imposing possible visa restrictions and asset freezes on them;
  7. Insists that the Government of Myanmar must guarantee the safe, voluntary and dignified return, on a basis of full UN oversight, to those who want to return to their land;
  8. Commends the efforts undertaken by the government and people of Bangladesh to provide refuge and security to Rohingya refugees; reiterates its call for further international support to those communities hosting the refugees, including by addressing domestic social, educational, economic and healthcare challenges;
  9. Welcomes the Fifth European Union-Myanmar Human Rights Dialogue; notes that

discussions covered a wide range of human rights issues, including accountability for human rights violations, the situation in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States, including humanitarian access, fundamental rights and freedoms, the needs of displaced persons, economic and social rights, migration and human rights cooperation in multilateral fora;

10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the Government and Parliament of Myanmar.