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*Plenary sitting*

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**B9-0145/2022**

8.3.2022

## 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, one year after the coup  
(2022/2581(RSP))

Anna Fotyga, Karol Karski, Adam Bielan, Alexandr Vondra, Angel Dzhambazki, Assita Kanko, Beata Kempa, Beata Mazurek, Bert-Jan Ruissen, Bogdan Rzońca, Carlo Fidanza, Elżbieta Kruk, Elżbieta Rafalska, Eugen Jurzyca, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Joanna Kopcińska, Ladislav Ilčić, Patryk Jaki, Raffaele Fitto, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Ryszard Czarnecki, Valdemar Tomaševski, Veronika Vrecionová, Vincenzo Sofo, Witold Jan Waszczykowski  
on behalf of the ECR Group

**European Parliament resolution on Myanmar, one year after the coup  
(2022/2581(RSP))**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to its previous resolutions on Myanmar and on the situation of the Rohingya, in particular those of 20 April 2012, 20 May 2010, 25 November 2010, 22 November 2012, 7 July 2016, 15 December 2016, 14 September 2017, 14 June 2018, 13 September 2018, 19 September 2019, 11 February 2021 and 7 October 2022,
- having regard to the Council conclusions of 22 February 2021 on Myanmar/Burma,
- having regard to the Declaration by the High Representative on the situation in Myanmar/Burma of 6 December 2021,
- having regard to the Statement by the High Representative on the recent escalation of violence in Myanmar/Burma of 30 December 2021,
- having regard to the statement by the EEAS Spokesperson on the latest sentencing of State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi of 11 January 2022,
- having regard to the joint statement by the High Representative on “One year anniversary of the military coup in Myanmar” of 1 February 2022,
- having regard to the adoption by the Council on 21 February 2022 of restrictive measures on 22 individuals and 4 entities in Myanmar in a fourth round of sanctions,
- having regard to the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Situation of human rights in Myanmar, of 16 September 2021,
- having regard to the Report of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, of 5 July 2021,
- having regard to the EU Guidelines on the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief,
- having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948,

- having regard to Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 1966,
  - having regard to Rule 144 of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas on 1 February 2021, the military of Myanmar, known as the Tatmadaw, in a clear violation of the constitution of Myanmar, arrested President Win Myint and State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi, as well as leading members of the government, seized power over the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government by means of a coup d'état, and declared a one-year state of emergency; whereas in August 2021, the commander-in-chief, Min Aung Hlaing, announced that he was appointing himself Prime Minister and that the state of emergency would be extended until August 2023;
  - B. whereas Aung San Suu Kyi and Win Myint remain in jail and have received the first sentences from a range of charges levied at them; whereas Aung San Suu Kyi was initially sentenced to four years in prison, later reduced to two, but faces at least a dozen charges in total;
  - C. whereas the coup sparked widespread national protests, marches and walk-outs, with hundreds of thousands of people demanding a return to democracy; whereas they have been met with a heavy-handed and violent response from the army and police;
  - D. whereas in the year since the coup, the situation of human rights has deteriorated across the country as the Tatmadaw have carried out over 7,000 attacks on civilians; whereas the military used air strikes against civilians, particularly in Chin State, Karenni State, Karen State and Sagaing and Magway Divisions; whereas the attacks have been accompanied by murder, torture, sexual violence, rape and the destruction of property, acts that amount to crimes against humanity; whereas according to reports from NGO's around 1,500 people are killed, including at least 94 women and 100 children;
  - E. whereas close to 12,000 people have been arrested, including at least 573 National League for Democracy members, of whom 432 remain in detention; whereas twelve of them have died in custody, including seven allegedly tortured to death during interrogation; whereas it has been reported that at least 92 people have received the death sentence;
  - F. whereas according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at least 330,600 people have been internally displaced since the coup;
  - G. whereas humanitarian aid access and distribution has been severely constrained and intentionally hindered by the regime by destroying infrastructure in areas in need, by

arresting health care workers, by depriving people of medicines and oxygen and by arresting and killing church leaders and local volunteers providing humanitarian support; whereas the economic damage resulting from the coup combined with the COVID-19 pandemic has caused scarcity and increased prices in food and medicines;

- H. whereas since the beginning of the coup there have been more than 35 documented reports of attacks on churches and other places of worship and people of faith, including Christians and Muslims;
- I. whereas since the coup, the Tatmadaw has severely limited the space for civil society, and issued severe restrictions on the media;
- J. whereas the UN-backed Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar is closely following events and is collecting evidence of possible crimes against humanity committed following the coup;
- K. whereas there are numerous ethnic and religious groups in Myanmar, including the Rohingya, Karen, Rakhine, Shan and Chin peoples; whereas Myanmar's Citizenship Law declares the Rohingya 'non-national' or 'foreign residents' and therefore deprives them of citizenship, which further exacerbates their precarious situation; whereas the roughly 600 000 Rohingya who remain in Rakhine State are being subjected to persistent discriminatory policies and practices, systematic violations of their fundamental rights, arbitrary arrests, confinement in overcrowded camps and severely limited access to education and healthcare; whereas this prompted the International Criminal Court (ICC) to open an investigation with specific regard to the situation of the Rohingya minority;
- L. whereas the Tatmadaw and its generals are faced with widespread allegations of corruption and are deeply involved in the economy of Myanmar, since they own powerful conglomerates, control the country's trade in precious jade and timber, oil and gas, and manage infrastructure such as ports and dams, and run banks, insurance, hospitals, gyms and the media;
- M. whereas China and Russia have made many political, military and economic efforts aimed at legitimising the junta; whereas both have ties to Myanmar's armed forces, as the largest suppliers of arms to the country; whereas both countries repeatedly blocked attempts to agree on UN Security Council declarations on the situation in Myanmar;
- N. whereas the Council on 21 February 2022 imposed the fourth round of sanctions on individuals and entities in relation to the military coup, and the ensuing repression against peaceful demonstrators;

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1. Reiterates its strong condemnation of the coup d'état of 1 February 2021 executed by the Tatmadaw under the leadership of commander-in-chief Min Aung Hlaing; calls on the Tatmadaw to fully respect the outcome of the democratic elections of November 2020 and to immediately reinstate the civilian government, end the state of emergency, end the use of violence against peaceful protesters, respect the right to freedom of expression and association, and allow all elected parliamentarians to assume their mandates;
2. Denounces the Tatmadaw's widespread violent response to any kind of protest and the gross human rights violations it committed and still commits against the people of Myanmar, which amount to crimes against humanity, including against ethnic and religious minorities; expresses its deep concern at the frequent attacks on churches, schools and medical facilities and the arrests of religious leaders;
3. Calls on Myanmar's military to immediately cease all violence and attacks against the Myanmar people in all parts of the country, to release Aung San Suu Kyi and all other political prisoners, including religious leaders, immediately and without condition, and to take steps to establish a path to dialogue and reconciliation with all parties concerned, including the National Unity Government, the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and the ethnic groups, while ensuring that fundamental freedoms of expression, association, peaceful assembly and freedom of religion or belief are fully upheld;
4. Expresses its support for the people of Myanmar in their struggle for democracy, freedom and human rights;
5. Remains concerned with the crackdown on independent activists, media, civil society organisations and health workers in the wake of the coup;
6. Calls on the military to remove blocks to humanitarian aid and allow unhindered access to the country for international humanitarian aid agencies, human rights monitors, media, UN representatives, and the UN Special Rapporteur for human rights in Myanmar.
7. Calls on the EU and the wider international community to take a coordinated approach to ensure that in all dialogues and exchanges with Myanmar human rights are raised and demands made that Myanmar fulfils its human rights obligations and to increase international pressure on the Myanmar military to remove blocks to humanitarian access in the ethnic states;

8. Calls on the international community to respond to the urgent appeal from the ethnic and religious groups, to redirect humanitarian aid through cross-border channels, local humanitarian networks and community-based and civil society organisations; calls on the EU to engage with neighbouring states to ensure that humanitarian aid organizations are allowed to access border areas where IDP's stay;
9. Welcomes the four rounds of sanctions imposed by the Council against members of the Tatmadaw and their enterprises and other individuals and calls on the Council to continue imposing targeted and robust sanctions, with the aim to cut off the lifelines of the junta whilst ensuring that these do not harm the people of Myanmar; is of the opinion, that the international community must continue to take additional action against, and impose costs on, the military and its leaders until they reverse course and provide for a return to democracy;
10. Reaffirms its core belief that democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights are fundamental in order to achieve sustainable and truly inclusive economic growth and prosperity;
11. Calls on the international community to further promote accountability for the Burmese military, the SAC, and all those who have provided support for the military coup and those who are involved in human rights violations;
12. Condemns Beijing and Moscow for political, economic and military backing of Myanmar's junta; joins calls of the UN General Assembly for an arms embargo against the military junta in Myanmar; further calls on China and Russia to actively engage in international diplomacy and live up to their responsibility as permanent Members of the UN Security Council, and expects them to play a constructive role when scrutinising the situation in Myanmar;
13. Calls on the EU to continue programmes that help the country's citizens and to step up support where necessary in the light of the current crisis, including democracy support initiatives;
14. Expresses its support for ASEAN's efforts in finding a peaceful solution to the crisis and stresses the need for Myanmar to grant access by the Special Envoy of the ASEAN Chair to all stakeholders;
15. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the EEAS, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission, the parliaments and governments of the Member States, the Member States of ASEAN, the Secretary-General of ASEAN, the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, the UN Special

Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (Burmese Assembly of the Union of Myanmar), National Unity Government of Myanmar and the military of Myanmar;