



Amendments to R17: Myanmar and the EU-ASEAN summit

Nº	Lines	Tabled by	Original text	Proposed amendment	CAS Decision
1	AM-17-1	Groen	<p>According to Myanmar's Assistance Association for Political Prisoners , more than 15,700 people have been arrested and over 2,300 killed by the junta since the coup, including around 200 children. The SAC also reinstated capital punishment in July 2022 – the first time in around four decades – with the judicial</p>	<p>From line 16 to 19:</p> <p>According to Myanmar's Assistance Association for Political Prisoners , more than 15,700<u>16,000</u> people have been arrested and over 2,300<u>500</u> killed by the junta since the coup, including around 200 children. The deadliest attack so far is the junta airstrike of a concert in Kachin state on 24 October, killing at least 50 people and injuring at least 100. The SAC also reinstated capital punishment in July 2022 – the first time in around four decades – with the judicial</p>	Amendment carried
2	AM-20-1	Green Party of England and Wales	<p>in July 2022 – the first time in around four decades – with the judicial execution of Phyo Zeya Thaw, a close ally of Aung San Suu Kyi, prominent democracy activist Kyaw Min Yu, and hip-hop artist Thaw.</p>	<p>Insert from line 19 to 21:</p> <p>in July 2022 – the first time in around four decades – with the judicial execution of Phyo Zeya Thaw, a close ally of Aung San Suu Kyi, delete ", a close ally of Aung San Suu Kiy" prominent democracy activist Kyaw Min Yu, and hip-hop artist Thaw.</p>	<p>Compromise carried:</p> <p><i>in July 2022 – the first time in around four decades – with the judicial execution of former rapper and political activist Phyo Zeya Thaw, prominent democracy activist Kyaw Min Yu, and hip-hop artist Thaw.</i></p>

3	AM-28-1	Groen	<p>The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), of which Myanmar is a member state, agreed on a five-point consensus on 24 April 2021: an immediate cessation of violence in Myanmar; constructive dialogue among all parties concerned; the</p> <p>Myanmar to meet with all parties concerned in the conflict. Two days after, the junta unilaterally disengaged with the consensus, denying the visit of the ASEAN special envoy and continuously escalating the war, hindering essential humanitarian assistance to those in dire need.</p>	<p>From line 27 to 29:</p> <p>The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), of which Myanmar is a member state, agreed on a five-point consensus on 24 April 2021<u>2021</u><u>during the Malaysian presidency</u>: an immediate cessation of violence in Myanmar; constructive dialogue among all parties concerned; the</p> <p>From line 32 to 35:</p> <p>Myanmar to meet with all parties concerned in the conflict. Two days after, the junta unilaterally disengaged with the consensus, denying <u>denied</u> the visit of the ASEAN special envoy</p> <p>and continuously escalating <u>During</u> the war, hindering essential humanitarian assistance <u>subsequent Cambodian presidency, the ASEAN special envoy was able to these visit Myanmar in dire need</u> <u>three instances</u></p>	Amendment carried
4	AM-32-1	Oikologoi Prasinoi / Ecologist Greens	<p>process; humanitarian assistance by ASEAN; and a visit by the special envoy to Myanmar to meet with all parties concerned in the conflict. Two days after, the junta unilaterally disengaged with the consensus, denying the visit of the ASEAN special envoy and continuously escalating the</p>	<p>From line 31 to 34:</p> <p>process; humanitarian assistance by ASEAN; and a visit by the special envoy to Myanmar to meet with all parties concerned in the conflict. Two days after <u>later</u>, the junta <u>regime</u> unilaterally disengaged with the consensus, denying the visit of the ASEAN special envoy and continuously escalating the war, hindering</p>	Amendment carried

5	AM-38-1	Green Party of England and Wales	<p>have been internally displaced since the coup and around 70,000 have fled to other countries. The Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan 2022 remains heavily underfunded despite a dramatic increase in needs compared to 2021. According to</p>	<p>Insert from line 37 to 39:</p> <p>have been internally displaced since the coup and around 70,000 have fled to other countries, in addition to the thousands already forced to flee state violence, including the Rogingya community. The Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan 2022 remains heavily underfunded despite a dramatic increase in needs compared to 2021. According to</p>	<p>Compromise carried:</p> <p><i>The coup and the military junta's struggle for power only compound the struggles of ethnic minorities who are yet to be recognised by the Myanmar State before the coup. The Rohingya people have been suffering the most, being denied recognition and access to basic public services such as education and healthcare, let alone a pathway to citizenship. They were met with constant alienation from other communities and increasing violence from (ethnic) armed groups, which has been called by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights as ethnic cleansing and genocide. Since the coup, condemnation of violence against the Rohingya people have been increasing and the NUG has recognised for the first time the Tatmadaw's acts specifically against the Rohingya people as "crimes against humanity and war crimes".</i></p>
6	AM-39-1	Oikologoi Prasinoi / Ecologist Greens	<p>other countries. The Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan 2022 remains heavily underfunded despite a dramatic increase in needs compared to 2021. According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), partners are</p>	<p>From line 38 to 40:</p> <p>other countries. The Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan 2022 remains heavily underfunded despite the dramatic increase in needs compared to 2021. According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), partners are</p>	<p>Amendment carried</p>

7	AM-42-1	Miljöpartiet de gröna	consequently being forced to make tough decisions about prioritising their assistance.	<p>Insert from line 41 to 42:</p> <p>consequently being forced to make tough decisions about prioritising their assistance.</p> <p>The rohingya minority is one of the world's most persecuted minorities. The acts of the Myanmar regime can be described as nothing less than ethnic cleansing or genocide.</p>	<p>Compromise carried:</p> <p><i>The coup and the military junta's struggle for power only compound the struggles of ethnic minorities who are yet to be recognised by the Myanmar State before the coup. The Rohingya people have been suffering the most, being denied recognition and access to basic public services such as education and healthcare, let alone a pathway to citizenship. They were met with constant alienation from other communities and increasing violence from (ethnic) armed groups, which has been called by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights as ethnic cleansing and genocide. Since the coup, condemnation of violence against the Rohingya people have been increasing and the NUG has recognised for the first time the Tatmadaw's acts specifically against the Rohingya people as "crimes against humanity and war crimes".</i></p>
8	AM-47-1	Miljöpartiet de gröna	<p>calls all European governments and the EU to:</p> <p>restored through free and fair elections, with the NUG taking the</p>	<p>Delete in line 47:</p> <p>calls all European governments and the EU to: [Space]</p> <p>Insert after line 70:</p> <p>stand up for the rights of the rohingya minority and to condemn the awful and inhumane treatment from</p>	<p>Compromise carried:</p> <p><i>to facilitate with the new civilian government, and the NUG ad interim, steps toward ethnic reconciliation and national inclusion: in the short term to grant the Rohingya people Myanmar citizenship, restorative access to public services like education and healthcare, and meaningful autonomy, and in the long term to reform citizenship laws to decouple it from</i></p>

9	AM-47-3	GroenLinks	<p>calls all European governments and the EU to:</p> <p>restored through free and fair elections, with the NUG taking the</p>	<p>Delete in line 47:</p> <p>calls all European governments and the EU to: {Space}</p> <p>Insert after line 70:</p> <p>make a plea in the UN to convene an emergency meeting of all Member States that support human rights in Myanmar to launch a focused, coordinated, and strategic initiative to deprive the junta of the weapons, finances, and legitimacy it utilizes to sustain its campaign of violence and suppression of the democratic aspirations of the people of Myanmar, as recommended by the UN special rapporteur for Myanmar;</p> <p>immediately halt the sale or transfer of weapons and dual-use technology to Myanmar and ensure that aviation fuel is not transferred to the Myanmar military;</p> <p>target those individuals and entities providing arms and munitions to the Myanmar military with economic</p>	<p>Compromise carried:</p> <p>Insert after line 59 (re: Special Rapporteur):</p> <p><i>make a plea in the UN to convene an emergency meeting of all Member states which support human rights in Myanmar to launch a focused, coordinated, and strategic initiative to deprive the military junta of the weapons, finances, and legitimacy it utilizes to sustain its campaign of violence and suppression of the democratic aspirations of the people of Myanmar as recommended by the UN Special Rapporteur for Myanmar;</i></p> <p>Insert after line 70:</p> <p><i>degrade the SAC and the Tatmadaw's ability to finance its atrocities by further sanctioning the Myanmar Foreign Trade Bank, Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise, and other key sources of revenue, until the aforementioned conditions are met; target those individuals and entities providing arms and munitions to the SAC and the Tatmadaw with economic sanctions;</i></p>
10	AM-47-4	BÜNDNIS 90/Die Grünen	<p>calls all European governments and the EU to:</p> <p>increase engagement with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar by providing secondary assistance in</p>	<p>Delete in line 47:</p> <p>calls all European governments and the EU to: {Space}</p> <p>Insert from line 57 to 58:</p> <p>human rights in Myanmar by providing secondary assistance in documenting and prosecuting human rights violations in Myanmar whenever possible;</p>	<p>Withdrawn in favour of AM-47-9 (15)</p>

Amendments to R17

11	AM-47-5	BÜNDNIS 90/Die Grünen	<p>calls all European governments and the EU to:</p> <p>Response Plan 2022 to ensure that partner organisations on the ground continue to distribute much-needed aid in various communities</p>	<p>Delete in line 47:</p> <p>calls all European governments and the EU to:{Space}</p> <p>From line 61 to 62:</p> <p>ground continue to distribute much-needed aid in various communities across the country;country. <u>In this context, the European governments and the EU need to advocate for comprehensive humanitarian access to all regions of Myanmar;</u></p>	Amendment carried
12	AM-47-6	Miljøpartiet De Grønne	<p>calls all European governments and the EU to:</p> <p>Myanmar;freeze any remaining asset of the SAC, the Tatmadaw, and any and all</p>	<p>Delete in line 47:</p> <p>calls all European governments and the EU to:{Space}</p> <p>From line 50 to 51:</p> <p>freeze any remaining asset of the SAC, the Tatmadaw, and any and all of its members, remaining in European territory;territory, <u>and place these individuals under a complete sanctions regime;</u></p>	Amendment carried
13	AM-47-7	Green Party of England and Wales	<p>calls all European governments and the EU to:</p> <p>restored through free and fair elections, with the NUG taking the</p>	<p>Delete in line 47:</p> <p>calls all European governments and the EU to:{Space}</p> <p>Insert after line 70:</p> <p><u>insert new paragraph "Provide support, protection and recognition for the rights of Myanmar's ethnic and religious minorities, including Rohingya people."</u></p>	<p>Compromise carried:</p> <p><i>to facilitate with the new civilian government, and the NUG ad interim, steps toward ethnic reconciliation and national inclusion: in the short term to grant the Rohingya people Myanmar citizenship, restorative access to public services like education and healthcare, and meaningful autonomy, and in the long term to reform citizenship laws to decouple it from ethnicity, and grant meaningful autonomy to subnational groups.</i></p>

14	AM-47-8	Federation of Young European Greens	<p>calls all European governments and the EU to:</p> <p>legitimate representative of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and grant them diplomatic representation in the EU whenever the NUG</p>	<p>Delete in line 47:</p> <p>calls all European governments and the EU to: {Space}</p> <p>From line 54 to 55:</p> <p>and grant them diplomatic representation in the EU whenever the NUG so wishes; <u>wishes dependent on the conditionality of a transparent and full commitment to honouring their statements on 4 June 2021 and 25 August 2022 and thus the recognition of the right of citizenship of the Rohingyas and protection of their fundamental rights, and where possible to provide support, financial, organisational, or otherwise, to the NUG and civil society organisations on the ground in</u></p>	<p>Compromise proposal by Groen agreed upon by FYEG:</p> <p><i>and grant them diplomatic representation in the EU whenever the NUG so wishes, on the condition of a transparent and full commitment to honouring their statements on the recognition of the right of citizenship of the Rohingyas and protection of their fundamental rights;</i></p>
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15	AM-47-9	Federation of Young European Greens	<p>calls all European governments and the EU to:</p> <p>and grant them diplomatic representation in the EU whenever the NUG</p> <p>human rights in Myanmar by providing secondary assistance in</p>	<p>Delete in line 47:</p> <p>calls all European governments and the EU to: {Space}</p> <p>Insert after line 55:</p> <p>in particular the permanent members of France and the UK as well as the current European non-permanent members, to propose in the Security Council the referral of the situation in the country to the International Criminal Court (ICC) or the creation of an ad hoc international criminal tribunal;</p> <p>join the case and support the investigations of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and to launch individual investigations under universal jurisdiction, either as individual national governments or via the European Joint Investigation Team, into the allegations of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes, and to support or coordinate investigations on this;</p> <p>Insert after line 58:</p> <p>call for the creation, as recommended by the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on</p>	<p>Compromise proposal by FYEG agreed upon by Groen and the German Greens:</p> <p>Delete in line 47:</p> <p>calls all European governments and the EU to:</p> <p>Insert after line 55:</p> <p><i>in particular the permanent members of France and the UK as well as the current European non-permanent members, to propose in the Security Council the referral of the situation in the country to the International Criminal Court (ICC) or the creation of an ad hoc international criminal tribunal;</i></p> <p><i>join the case and support the investigations of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and to launch individual investigations under universal jurisdiction, either as individual national governments or via the European Joint Investigation Team, into the allegations of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes, and to support or coordinate investigations on this;</i></p> <p>Insert after line 59:</p>
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16	AM-47-1	Federation of Young European Greens	<p>calls all European governments and the EU to:</p> <p>their emissaries as representatives of the Republic of the Union of</p>	<p>Delete in line 47:</p> <p>calls all European governments and the EU to:[Space]</p> <p>Insert after line 49:</p> <p><u>continue to lobby with and exert political pressure on ASEAN as done in the past to take more decisive actions and commitments vis-a-vis Myanmar and to deny legitimacy to the junta regime, including the continued barring of the regime from ASEAN summits as done in the 38th-41st summits in 2021 and 2022, the broadening of the ban on political representatives of the junta from ASEAN events and meetings as proposed by Indonesian President Widodo, the establishment of contacts and engagement with opposition groups including the NUG, and the pursuance of concrete, tangible and tougher measures beyond warnings to ensure compliance of the military junta with the 15-point plan agreed upon at the recent 40th and 41st ASEAN summits;</u></p>	<p>Compromise carried:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support ASEAN in any way possible with its implementation of the 15-point statement agreed upon at the recent 40th and 41st ASEAN summits and the desire of ASEAN to pursue indicators and measures to ensure compliance of the military junta with the 15-point statement; - continue to lobby with our partners in ASEAN, as done in the past, to take more decisive actions and commitments vis-a-vis Myanmar, and to deny legitimacy to the junta regime, as outlined below: <p>calls on the ASEAN and its Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintain its non-recognition of the State Administration Council, the Tatmadaw or their emissaries as the representatives of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar; - refrain from pushing back refugees from Myanmar and instead tackle the root causes of their displacement - establish contacts and engage with opposition groups including the NUG and to draft a new agreement on the crisis in Myanmar with the National Unity Government to pave the way for a peaceful and sustainable resolution of the civil war; - pursue concrete, tangible and tougher measures beyond warnings to ensure compliance of the military junta with the 15-point statement;
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