



Draft

Title: Myanmar and the EU-ASEAN summit

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Draft text

1 On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar armed forces (Tatmadaw) staged a military coup,
2 deposed the democratically elected government of State Counsellor Aung San Suu
3 Kyi, dissolved the nation's parliament on claims of election fraud during the
4 November 2020 elections, and declared a state of emergency. Aung San Suu Kyi and
5 President Win Myint were arrested and subsequently sentenced to several years in
6 jail and labour camps on baseless and politically motivated charges. The
7 military's Chief of Staff Min Aung Hlaing declared himself president in August
8 2021 and installed the State Administration Council (SAC) legitimising the
9 present military junta ruling Myanmar with an iron fist.

10 Protests against the coup sprung up across the country in what was to be called
11 the Spring Revolution. Repressive and lethal action by the junta, which came to
12 a head with the killing of Mya Thwe Thwe Khaing on 9 February 2022, forced the
13 people to either leave the country or take up arms in what is now seen as a
14 civil war between the Tatmadaw and the SAC on one side and the civilian [National](#)
15 [Unity Government](#) (NUG) with the People's Defence Force (PDF) on the other.

16 According to Myanmar's [Assistance Association for Political Prisoners](#), more than
17 15,700 people have been arrested and over 2,300 killed by the junta since the
18 coup, including around 200 children. The SAC also [reinstated capital punishment](#)
19 in July 2022 – the first time in around four decades – with the judicial
20 execution of Phyo Zeya Thaw, a close ally of Aung San Suu Kyi, prominent
21 democracy activist Kyaw Min Yu, and hip-hop artist Thaw.

22 According to the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in

23 Myanmar, approximately 7.8 million children are out of school amid over 320
24 cases of armed occupation of schools and at least 260 attacks on schools and
25 education personnel, including a [school attack by the Tatmadaw](#) in September in
26 the Sagaing region, killing at least 11 children.

27 The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), of which Myanmar is a member
28 state, agreed on a five-point consensus on 24 April 2021: an immediate cessation
29 of violence in Myanmar; constructive dialogue among all parties concerned; the
30 appointment of an ASEAN special envoy to facilitate mediation of the dialogue
31 process; humanitarian assistance by ASEAN; and a visit by the special envoy to
32 Myanmar to meet with all parties concerned in the conflict. Two days after, the
33 junta unilaterally disengaged with the consensus, [denying the visit of the ASEAN](#)
34 [special envoy](#) and continuously escalating the war, hindering essential
35 humanitarian assistance to those in dire need.

36 According to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, more than a million people
37 have been internally displaced since the coup and around 70,000 have fled to
38 other countries. The Myanmar [Humanitarian Response Plan 2022](#) remains heavily
39 underfunded despite a dramatic increase in needs compared to 2021. According to
40 the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), partners are
41 consequently being forced to make tough decisions about prioritising their
42 assistance.

43 With the European Union hosting the 2022 EU-ASEAN summit commemorating the 45th
44 anniversary of the establishment of ties, the world is looking at Europe's next
45 steps.

46 The European Green Party:

- 47 • calls all European governments and the EU to:
 - 48 ◦ not recognise the State Administration Council, the Tatmadaw or
 - 49 their emissaries as representatives of the Republic of the Union of
 - 50 Myanmar;
 - 51 ◦ freeze any remaining asset of the SAC, the Tatmadaw, and any and all
 - 52 of its members, remaining in European territory;
 - 53 ◦ meaningfully engage with the National Unity Government as the
 - legitimate representative of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
 - and grant them diplomatic representation in the EU whenever the NUG

- 54 so wishes;
- 55 ○ increase engagement with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of
- 56 human rights in Myanmar by providing secondary assistance in
- 57 documenting human rights violations in Myanmar whenever possible;
- 58 ○ increase contributions, if any, to the UN Myanmar Humanitarian
- 59 Response Plan 2022 to ensure that partner organisations on the
- 60 ground continue to distribute much-needed aid in various communities
- 61 across the country;
- 62 ○ abrogate any ongoing military and technological assistance to the
- 63 SAC and the Tatmadaw, including but not limited to a full arms
- 64 embargo, and not to sign any such agreement unless and until the SAC
- 65 is dissolved, all unjustly detained politicians, activists, human
- 66 rights, health, press, and media workers are unconditionally
- 67 released, their charges dropped, and a new civilian government is
- 68 restored through free and fair elections, with the NUG taking the
- 69 interim role;
- 70 • calls on the ASEAN and its Member States to:
- 71 ○ maintain its non-recognition of the State Administration Council,
- 72 the Tatmadaw or their emissaries as the representatives of the
- 73 Republic of the Union of Myanmar;
- 74 ○ refrain from pushing back refugees from Myanmar and instead tackle
- 75 the root causes of their displacement;
- 76 ○ draft a new agreement on the crisis in Myanmar with the National
- 77 Unity Government to pave the way for a peaceful and sustainable
- 78 resolution of the civil war.
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Supporters

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