

MEETING RECORDS

High-level Conference on the Situation of Rohingya Muslims and Other Minorities in Myanmar

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Opening Segment:

Link to Segment: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NecIVALCeNE>

H.E. Ms. Annalena Baerbock, President of the General Assembly	
Time Stamp	Transcript
6:53-17:00	<p>Houses burned, neighborhoods killed, hope vanishing. Over the past eight years, millions of Rohingya have been violently displaced from what they once knew as home.</p> <p>They fled with children on their backs with nothing but the money in their pockets on foot or by boat for days, weeks at a time. Many have been living in refugee camps since the start of the crisis. with boys and girls spending their whole childhood in terror tents, clinging to even the smallest fragment of hope for a better future.</p>

Excellencies, dear representatives of the Rohingya community here with us today. Over five million Rohingya men, women, and children share some version of this story. Whether as refugees in neighboring countries or internally displaced within Myanmar, five million and the deteriorating political humanitarian and human rights situation in Myanmar is fueling more displacement.

Armed conflict, violence against civilians and targeted persecution of Rohingya people is increasing. Rohingya Muslims remain largely segregated and discriminated against with respect to enjoying their human rights and fundamental freedoms in Myanmar.

Such situations have restricted Rohingya's freedom of movement including their statues of their identity and nationality. Eight years since their forced mass displacement from Rakhine state, the over 3.5 million Rohingya inside Myanmar are in desperate need of humanitarian assistance and continued violence has forced more Rohingya Muslims to flee, including to Bangladesh, which is already hosting over 1.1 million refugees from Myanmar.

This generous nation has opened its doors to those who need it most. But it cannot shoulder this burden indefinitely. The situation in Cox's Bazaar, the world's largest refugee camp, is dire. Refugees often receive only one meal per day. Health services are extremely reduced. Even access to water is scarce. As one young refugee shared *"if water is life, then life here is on hold because it doesn't flow where it should"*.

In 2024, insufficient funding left more than 800,000 children without education, increasing girls' risk of child marriage, child labor and sexual exploitation. As schools remain shuttered and assistance is merely a trickle, families are left to resort to desperate measures. As one Rohingya mother shared about her recently married 16-year-old daughter: *"I was afraid marriage was the only option. I just pray her husband lets her study"*.

Even against this stark context, the humanitarian needs and response plan for Myanmar in 2025 is only 12% funded. As of September with 140 million US dollars received out of the required 1.14 billion. Drastic cuts in international funding means essential services, from education to food, to health care, are being cut when they are needed most.

An estimated 1.1 million survivors of gender-based violence were left without critical support. This should put us to shame. This desperation is entirely preventable. As the Secretary General stated during his recent visit to Cox's Bazaar, it is ground zero for the impact of budget cuts.

Excellencies, Bangladesh cannot bear this responsibility alone. We must do more funding. Everybody should ask themselves, 12% out of the need, we must do something.

In this regard, I would also welcome the important role played by ASEAS as well as the special envoy on Myanmar in facilitating constructive dialogue among all stakeholders, enabling humanitarian aid deliveries and ending violence.

Only through inclusive dialogue to address the root causes of the situation and to work towards a political solution will we be able to create the conditions for the voluntary, safe and dignified return and reintegration of Rohingya Muslims and other members of minority groups to Myanmar.

But as we will hear later today, unfortunately we are quite far away from

	<p>This goal as the situation on the ground remains challenging and therefore, we cannot close our eyes to the situation at Cox's Bazaar and the need for humanitarian assistance. The need to bring 800,000 children back to school. While I wish to reiterate and stress the urgent need for strengthened international solidarity and increased support that must be in parallel to efforts towards a comprehensive political solution that meaningfully includes the Rohingya and addresses that displacement and the root causes of the protracted crisis. Today is an important opportunity to listen to the voices of stakeholders, including civil society representatives who will share their perspectives and experience of the situation on the ground, as well as in the refugee camps.</p> <p>Rohingya needs the support of the international community not just in words but in action.</p> <p>In this regard, today I call on member states to advance four key priorities. To facilitate safe, unhindered and full access to humanitarian aid and assistance to all Rohingya and all minorities.</p> <p>To support sustained international engagement in Myanmar, including efforts led by the region and the Special Envoy on Myanmar.</p> <p>To ensure adequate, predictable and sustained financing for humanitarian aid to meet the needs and demands hands on the ground.</p> <p>To discuss the how to move forward with concrete steps, create a conducive environment for the voluntary, safe, sustainable and dignified return of Rohingya Muslims and other members of minority groups to Myanmar and reintegrate them into a place they once called home.</p> <p>Ladies and gentlemen, Rohingya men, women, and children have not chosen to live in a refugee camp.</p> <p>What they desire more than anything is to return to their homes, their neighborhoods, their schools, their lives. To live in peace and dignity like all of us.</p> <p>This hall was not built for the easy times, but it was built to come together to confront the hardest topics. So today, we face again with a choice: to continue business as usual with lofty promises and commitments or to act with the urgency this crisis demands.</p> <p>The Rohingya people have survived eight years.</p> <p>Children have lived their whole life not at home. They survived eight years of hardship, displacement and uncertainty. Their resilience is extraordinary. Our response must match it. Thank you.</p>
<p>Mr. Earle Courtney Rattray, Chef de Cabinet of the Executive Office of the Secretary General, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations</p>	
Time Stamp	Transcript
17:30-23:35	<p>Excellencies, distinguished guests, dear colleagues,</p> <p>It is an honor to join you today.</p> <p>I would like to share a message from the United Nations Secretary-General to mark this import occasion on situation of human rights of a Rohingya and other minorities in Myanmar.</p> <p>Excellencies, we gather today to shine a global spotlight on the persecution and displacement of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar.</p>

	<p>This crisis, which has deepened since the 2021 military takeover, tramples on the human rights, dignity and safety of millions and threatens regional stability. It is not enough to take stock of the status quo. We must also foster solidarity and forge solutions.</p> <p>Minorities in Myanmar have endured decades of exclusion, abuse and violence. The Rohingya have been stripped of their right to citizenship. Targeted by hate speech. Terrorized with deadly force and destruction. Confined to IDP camps in Myanmar, with severely limited freedom of movement and little access to education and health services.</p> <p>More than a million have sought refuge in Bangladesh, which has shown remarkable hospitality and generosity.</p> <p>Earlier this year, I had the privilege of travelling there on a solidarity visit during the holy month of Ramadan.</p> <p>I met with Rohingya refugees at Cox's Bazar and was deeply inspired by their courage and moved by their determination. Many shared chilling accounts of their ordeals in Myanmar. They want to go home. Myanmar is their homeland.</p> <p>But conditions in Myanmar's Rakhine State impede the possibility of their safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable return.</p> <p>Civilians are caught in the crossfire -- subject to forced recruitment, aerial bombardment and rampant human rights violations.</p> <p>In the past 18 months alone, 150,000 Rohingya have fled to Bangladesh, which has generously kept its borders open and given them refuge.</p> <p>Others risk perilous sea journeys that often end in tragedy.</p> <p>Daily life in the refugee camps is challenging too.</p> <p>Massive aid cuts have squeezed access to health care and stifled opportunities for learning and livelihoods. Food assistance risks running out at the end of November. Insecurity and exploitation put women and girls at heightened risk of sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and child marriage.</p> <p>We must work together to resolve the crisis affecting the Rohingya and other minorities in Myanmar.</p> <p>We must find a sustainable political solution that will shape a peaceful and inclusive future for all of Myanmar.</p> <p>As we work for that future, I urge you to demand immediate action in three crucial areas:</p> <p><u>First</u>, all parties must respect international humanitarian law and human rights law. The protection of civilians must be an immediate priority.</p> <p><u>Second</u>, unhindered humanitarian access inside Myanmar must be guaranteed. No community should be cut off from food, medicine, and lifesaving assistance.</p> <p><u>Third</u>, we need reinvigorated humanitarian and development investment. To meet basic needs. To help refugees transition from dependence to self-reliance. And to ease the strain on host communities.</p> <p>The people of Bangladesh have demonstrated enormous generosity -- sharing their land, forests, scarce water and limited resources. The international community must show greater solidarity to support Rohingya refugees and those who assist them.</p> <p>The solution to this crisis lies ultimately in Myanmar.</p> <p>It lies in ending persecution and discrimination, ensuring accountability, and restoring and upholding rights.</p>
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	<p>It lies in a return to democracy and a recognition that the Rohingya belong – as full citizens.</p> <p>It lies in building an inclusive society where all people – regardless of ethnicity or religion – can live in peace and participate fully and meaningfully in shaping their future.</p> <p>There can be no durable peace without a genuine cessation of hostilities and a path to de-escalation and dialogue.</p> <p>The Rohingya, and all of Myanmar’s people, must be able to play a meaningful role in this process.</p> <p>They deserve justice, dignity, and a safe return home.</p> <p>I call on each of you to contribute to efforts for a comprehensive, innovative and concrete plan for a sustainable resolution of this crisis.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>
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Ms. Wai Wai Nu, Founder and Executive Director of the women’s Peace Network Myanmar

Timestamp	Transcript
24:10-37:07	<p>President, excellencies, civil society colleagues, my fellow Rohingya and people of Myanmar. I am honored to speak to you today. My name is Wai Wai Nu. I am the founder and executive director of women's peace network, an organization advancing human rights, justice, gender equality and peace. I thank the president of the general assembly and her team, the Bangladesh mission and all member states for making this conference possible.</p> <p>This is a historic occasion for Myanmar but it but this it is long overdue.</p> <p>Our people have suffered enough for ethnic minorities from Kachin to Rohingya. The suffering has spanned decades. Decades of displacement, oppressions, violence, and decades of inactions on war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. That cycle must end today.</p> <p>The conference must be the beginning of change, of a lasting solution over a temporary fix. One that is grounded in a pathway for the future that people of Myanmar define. We cannot just walk away from today after a series of statements. Instead, we need concrete follow-up mechanisms. One that ensure sustained monitoring of the result of today's conference, clear benchmarks, and above all the meaningful inclusions of the community's voices in all decisions about their futures. And it must immediately end the ongoing killing fields in Myanmar. As I speak, the Burmese military junta is continuing to commit mass atrocities all across the country. Air strikes are killing women and children. Youth are being forcibly conscripted. Political Prisoners are tortured. Women and girls and LGBTQI plus people are raped as weapon of war. In Rakhine state, after decades of genocide the Rohingya are facing total complete destruction. The junta block aid, recruit Rohingya as human shield and continue systematic oppression and persecution. The genocide did not end in 2017. It has worsened. Rohingya are now being targeted by Arkan Army, the AA. Over the past two years, the AA has seized control of much of Rakhine, including the north and Bangladesh border. Despite promises, its actions mirror the junta. Massacre, torture, forced recruitment, forced transfer of people, and sexual violence.</p>

It is now denying aid to the Rohingya and is systematically starving them to death by confining them in and restricting their movement. In Northern Rakhine state, there has been no UN or international aid for over a year.

Like the military, the AA is denying its atrocities, even publicly bashing UN reports on Myanmar. And like the military, the AA is denying the Rohingya's indigenous identity, calling the Rohingya everything but their name.

Meanwhile, violence is also affecting everyone in Rakhine state. The junta is still confining 120,000 Rohingya in internally displaced persons camps in Sittwe. There the military continues to abuse and deny basic human necessity forcing them to suicide or flee by boat.

The military is also attacking areas with ethnic Rakhine command and other minorities. Just a couple of weeks ago, the military bombed a boarding school at night, killing dozens of Rakhine children and injury injuring many.

No one is spared. It is also true that armed groups that are undemocratically claiming to represent the Rohingya have collaborated with the military. The AA has taken these as excuses to inflict collective punishment on Rohingya civilians. And when it suits its goal, like improving image before this conference, AA would orchestrate a media campaign to whitewash its actions to the international community. But let me emphasize: a photo or video of a smiling Rohingya should never ever erase the destruction that has been caused to Rohingya. What the AA is doing now is detrimental to the people of Arkan and their common future. All I and my community have wanted is to live in peace with our diverse neighbors in our homeland. So if the AA also genuinely seeks coexistence, it can use its newfound power to take measures that allow for safe and voluntary return of Rohingya and ability not just to live but thrive with equal rights. If there is a will, there is a way. It can easily protect Rohingya, allow aid to enter, hold perpetrators of atrocities accountable and creates conditions for genuine peaceful coexistence.

Unfortunately, we know by now that that will not happen anytime soon.

And when the genocide victims and survivors are at risk of exterminations by their multiple actors. There is no time to waste. The international community must immediately intervene to exercise its responsibility to protect the remaining Rohingya.

Cross border aid, or a humanitarian corridor must be established along the Myanmar- Bangladesh border so that the life of the starving civilians can be saved.

Targeted sanctions must be imposed on perpetrators of mass atrocities to diminish their capacity to brutalize more civilians. An independent body must be deployed to Rakhine state to monitor the situation, and collect evidence of atrocities. Without action, Rohingya exodus will continue until there is no more Rohingya left in Myanmar.

Excellencies, as long as atrocities against civilians continue, the refugee crisis will continue. This cycle of atrocities and mass displacement has spanned Myanmar's history. We saw this in 1978, in 1991, in 2017, and now again.

I urge all of you to ask yourself why do we see these patterns happening over and over again?

Because for Rohingya and fellow ethnic minorities, the answer has always been clear. Impunity. For 70 years, the military escaped justice. The impunity emboldened others to follow. Ending impunity is the only way to end atrocities. Therefore,

	<p>international community must end this impunity that is at the root of all atrocities. Perpetrators of atrocities against civilians must be held accountable. Justice is not optional.</p> <p>It is the only deterrent, the only path to peace. Effective justice and accountability initiatives are crucial in deterring actors from committing more atrocities. And with effective international support, these holistic form of deterrence can establish framework for lasting peace. Lasting peace is the necessary precondition for the repatriation of Rohingya and all other refugees.</p> <p>Excellencies, let me emphasize this again. Lasting peace in Myanmar fundamentally depend on justice and accountability. And lasting peace can happen in a federal democracy where the Rohingya and other ethnic minorities have constitutionally granted equal rights and self-determinations and are free to exercise them. The international community thus must prioritize meaningful engagement with the pro-democracy movement over the military. All the people of Myanmar want is the military to be held accountable and kept out of politics.</p> <p>By now, we know that soft diplomacy is clearly not enough to change the military's illegal brutal behavior. Soft diplomacy only prolongs the country's crisis. And when there is so much human suffering already, there's no time to waste. The international community must take all measures to dismantle its failed approach and build a practical one. I thus arch the international community to move beyond ASEAN five-point consensus. It has failed the people of Myanmar over four years. There is no consensus as long as the military is free to violate it.</p> <p>The international community must condemn the military's upcoming sham election. Accepting election as an exit strategy will only bring more violence, thus more refugees from Myanmar. Ultimately creating conditions for more mass displacement is impractical, especially when the will and capacity to protect refugees is diminishing.</p> <p>From Bangladesh to Malaysia, funding cut have devastated the life of over 1 million refugees as well as the hundreds of thousands of more people in exile in from Myanmar. Governments must immediately resume their life-saving aid and expand it. Steps must be taken to strengthen refugee's resiliency. Like Thailand, host countries must allow refugee to at least work and access to education is critical for refugee children, especially Rohingya youth in Cox's Bazaar. The international community must fulfill its duty to protect refugees instead of detentions, deportation, provide access to the safe disembarkation, asylum and domestic legal processes.</p> <p>Protections especially crucial for Rohingya women and girls. They continue to face brutal forms of violence as refugees even after fleeing genocide. This is intolerable. Excellencies, you already have the evidence. You already have the power. What is missing is the political will. The people of Myanmar demand accountability and an end to impunity and an end to oppressions. Let this conference be a historic turning point, the end of missed opportunities and the beginning of the lasting solution. Thank you.</p>
Ms. Julie Bishop, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar	
Time Stamp	Transcript
37:30-49:40	Excellencies,

	<p>This conference is focused on the situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar. However, a sustainable solution will require a settlement of the political crisis in Myanmar, fueled by the military takeover in February 2021 and the armed conflict that has evolved across the country.</p> <p>The plight of the Rohingya and other minorities has persisted for decades, and now through the bitter internal conflict, the broader population is also suffering the consequences of war – casualties, displacement and growing humanitarian needs. Women and children are disproportionately affected.</p> <p>Myanmar’s multifaceted crisis requires our immediate attention and urgent action. It is not easy to gain attention, and as the United Nations meeting last week of world leaders highlighted, there is a significant level of global turmoil and armed conflict. Yet people within Myanmar and along its borders are also suffering and are deserving of our support.</p> <p>The violence continues between the military and ethnic armed organizations and people’s defense forces. There is no agreed ceasefire. There is no agreed pathway to peace. There is no agreed political solution. Human rights violations continue with impunity.</p> <p>In my role as Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar, I have heard from all the voices of Myanmar, and listened to the conflicting perspectives while remaining impartial and upholding UN values and principles, in order to help support and promote a Myanmar-led, sustainable, inclusive and peaceful political solution. As part of my efforts to engage with all parties, I visited Myanmar again last week, my third visit, and met with State Security and Peace Commission (SSPC) leaders. I met for the second time with Senior General Min Aung Hlaing in Nay Pyi Taw.</p> <p>A zero-sum mentality persists across this highly polarized nation. Over 4 1/2 years since the military takeover, and while the fighting has been intense and the military has lost territory to ethnic armed organizations and others, there were expectations that there will be territorial gains during the process for the proposed election.</p> <p>The initial international condemnation of the military takeover has subsided, and the Senior General has been welcomed to high level regional meetings with global and regional leaders.</p> <p>His visits include to the capitals of Security Council member states, and reference was made to instances of the lifting of sanctions.</p> <p>The SSPC which replaced the State Administration Council (SAC) after the expiration of the State of Emergency on 31 July, is preparing for elections to be held in three phases, commencing on 28 December in 102 out of 330 townships, with tightened security measures introduced in anticipation of violent disruption of the election process.</p> <p>The Union Election Commission is preparing voters lists, party registration and candidate nominations.</p> <p>The SSPC is planning an event to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA). It is proposed to be a “Peace Forum” with invitations extended to supporters of the NCA, and a range of stakeholders including diplomats and other actors.</p> <p>I met with representatives of the National Unity Government this week, as well as a number of Rohingya groups and civil society organizations.</p> <p>I have regular conversations with ethnic armed organizations and other parties. There is a significant risk that the election planned for December, under current</p>
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	<p>circumstances, will increase resistance, protest and violence and further undermine the fragile state of the country.</p> <p>Views of ASEAN members range from strident opposition to the holding of elections under current circumstances, to resignation to the inevitable, to vocal support for elections as a potential circuit breaker.</p> <p>The National League for Democracy, whose leaders remain under detention, along with other political prisoners, has reiterated that it does not recognize the SSPC's plan to hold polls in limited areas, calling the exercise a "sham attempt" to gain political legitimacy.</p> <p>As to the Rohingya, forcibly displaced again from Myanmar more than eight years ago, the escalating conflict in the country presents a seemingly insurmountable barrier to their return.</p> <p>In my meetings with Rohingya, including over recent days with refugees living in Cox's Bazar, they have called for an end to violence by all sides and the beginning of a journey toward peace, self-reliance, and the realization of their rights. Rohingya provided concrete examples of confidence-building measures that could be trialed among diverse communities, and outlined potential pathways toward inclusive dialogue, while underscoring that accountability for all actors was critical for reconciliation.</p> <p>An inclusive Myanmar is only possible if it guarantees safety, justice, and opportunity for all communities, most critically the Rohingya, and addresses the root causes of conflict, discrimination, and disenfranchisement. As one representative put it, this is not just about survival, it is about recognition.</p> <p>I visited Cox's Bazar in February, where I heard directly from some of the 1.2 million Rohingya refugees who live in the crowded camps. They shared aspirations for further education, upskilling, and employment that would afford them dignity and self-reliance.</p> <p>They wish to return home, to Rakhine, to rebuild their lives, and become leaders of their communities with control over their destiny.</p> <p>They also spoke of new challenges posed by funding shortfalls, including shrinking opportunities for schooling and livelihoods. They highlighted the increasing vulnerability of some communities, particularly Rohingya women and youth, to criminal elements who capitalize on the desperate situation. Some have risked dangerous sea journeys in search of safety and opportunity.</p> <p>Despite the generosity of donors, the reality is that the needs of the Rohingya in Bangladesh are outpacing resources at an alarming rate. The 2025 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Response is currently only thirty-seven per cent funded.</p> <p>This is already having dire consequences for Rohingya in the camps, with critical cuts to their food rations and a sharp decline in access to education.</p> <p>The World Food Programme (WFP) in Bangladesh warned this month that without new contributions, food assistance for the entire Rohingya community will come to a complete halt in two months. UNICEF has announced the suspension of major segments of its education program for both Rohingya refugees and Bangladeshi host communities in Cox's Bazar.</p> <p>As the Secretary-General has highlighted, there is an urgent need for strengthened international solidarity and increased support, in concert with efforts toward a comprehensive political solution that meaningfully includes the Rohingya.</p>
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	<p>As Rohingya refugees continue to push for a return home, addressing root causes of the crisis and sustaining efforts that improve the well-being of all communities in Rakhine State is more critical than ever. The Advisory Commission on Rakhine State headed by the late Kofi Annan underscored the pervasive poverty among both Rakhine and Muslim communities, and the importance of addressing the low levels of socio-economic development and enhancing intercommunal dialogue and reconciliation.</p> <p>Women – Rohingya, ethnic Rakhine, as well as other minorities in the state – have also reportedly faced increasing sexual and gender-based violence from a range of armed groups. The fear and trauma among survivors and their communities has been deep and persistent.</p> <p>Civilians have also been caught in an increasingly complex conflict, involving the Myanmar military, the Arakan Army, and other armed groups, with some civilians including children subjected to forced recruitment and other abuses.</p> <p>In my engagement with all parties, I have underscored their responsibility to allow for unfettered access for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and other forms of essential services, adhere to international humanitarian law and civilian protection, and called on them to prevent further incitement of communal tensions.</p> <p>I continue to call for an end to aerial bombardment targeting civilian infrastructure while the military maintains a narrative that justifies the bombings as a necessary action against groups they label ‘terrorists’, with comparisons to other conflicts.</p> <p>I will continue working closely with ASEAN – its Chair, Special Envoy, and Member States. This partnership remains essential, particularly as the regional implications of the crisis continue to grow.</p> <p>If left to fester, more will fall prey to transnational criminal networks, cyber scamming and drugs, in neighboring countries and beyond.</p> <p>I acknowledge the leadership of Malaysia as ASEAN Chair and its efforts to foster dialogue among Myanmar actors and the international community. A coherent international approach must be grounded in a collective regional response. We must also strengthen regional protection efforts, to provide access to conflict-affected communities and further support host countries.</p> <p>In addition to ASEAN, forging strong cooperation with other neighboring countries will remain a priority. I continue to engage with the European Union, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and others who have the capacity to influence outcomes. These actors in particular have a stake in Myanmar's peace and are positioned to influence positive change. I specifically look to the global Muslim community to, at the very least provide greater financial support to the plight of their Rohingya brothers and sisters.</p> <p>I thank Professor Muhammad Yunus, Chief Advisor of the Interim Government of Bangladesh, for his leadership and for his commitment to find a lasting solution. I thank Bangladesh and other host countries for continuing to bear the responsibility of sheltering over one million Rohingya refugees.</p> <p>People deserve to live with dignity, while longer-term solutions are pursued that permit them to return home.</p> <p>An inclusive, peaceful, sustainable future for Myanmar must guarantee safety, accountability, and equity for all communities, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, while tackling the root causes of conflict, discrimination, and exclusion.</p>
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	<p>We are yet to find the common ground or willingness to compromise that will bring the myriad parties to the negotiating table.</p> <p>Time is not on our side.</p>
<p>Mr. Rofik Husson, Founder of the Arakan Youth Peace Network</p>	
Time Stamp	Transcript
50:00-58:37	<p>Madame President, Excellencies, Distinguished delegates.</p> <p>Good morning, everyone. I am a human right defender and the founder of Arkan youth peace network which works to promote peace, social harmony and human rights among the communities in Rakhine state and beyond. As a Rohingya, I have faced systematic discrimination, including being denied the right to study high education in my country, Myanmar.</p> <p>The systematic architecture of genocide against Rohingya has shaped not only my personal life, but also my deep commitment to justice and my determination to advocate for the Rohingya and other marginalized communities. As part of my work, I have closely witnessed the devastating impact of conflict on the Rohingya and other populations. Since the coup in Myanmar in 2021, 3.6 million people have been displaced, 1.5 million have fled as refugees, and 22 million people need humanitarian aid across Myanmar. On top of this crisis, the Rohingya are also victims of a systemic decades' long genocide. The persecution, mass displacement and destruction of my people predate the current conflict. But recent fighting and events have exacerbated</p> <p>our suffering. For example, around 200,000 Rohingya have been confined in detention camp since 2012 racial violence in Rakhine state. Their homes and lands have been confiscated, and they depend almost entirely on international humanitarian aid. On 13th of November 2023, fighting broke out between Myanmar junta military and the Arkan army which is predominantly a Rakhine Buddhist armed group fighting for greater autonomy. As a result, the junta blocks all humanitarian assets and cut telecommunication leaving the communities in a state of unimaginable suffering and facing starvation in what WFP has described as a full-blown disaster. As a witness to the 13th of November 2023 conflict, when I was in Myanmar, I saw junta's first conscription of 10 ages, men and elders from the Rohingya community in Rakhine state. After a mere 10 days of training, they were used as human shield in the battlefield such as military operation command 15, Buthidaung light infantry battalions 536,537, 538. In just one week at least 400 Rohingya were killed. Hundreds of Rohingya have been forcibly conscripted by the junta since 2023. The forced conscription continues today. This is a tactic used by the junta to inflame tension and to incite conflict between Rakhine and Rohingya.</p> <p>Such debates rules and tactics have been used by the junta in the past. For example in inciting conflict in 2012. The junta has also escalated aerial bombardment across the country including by using 500 palm bones causing rising civilians casualties in Shakto Rakhine State, where at least 20 Rakhine student were recently killed by such bombing. Meanwhile, the Arkan army also forcibly conscripted Rohingya and carried arbitrary arrest, torture, massacre.</p> <p>One of the gravest atrocities was Htan Shauk Kan Massacre in which over 600 Rohingya were killed.</p>

	<p>On 17th May 2024 after capturing the Buthidaung, Arakan Army burned the almost entire central Buthidaung, which is a predominantly Rohingya area, tens of thousands attempted to flee along the way they were blocked looted beaten or killed. Survivor describes horror civilians trapped inside the burning homes and families separated. These authorities forcibly displaced over 200,000 Rohingya in a single day marking one of the darkest movements since genocidal campaign of 2017. On 5th August 2024, more than 200 civilians, most of them women and children were killed.</p> <p>The United Nations High Commission Office for Human Rights, Amnesty International and the independent investigative mechanism from Myanmar, Human Rights Watch, affirmed that both Myanmar military and the Arakan army, have committed and continue to commit crimes against humanity against Rohingya with complete impunity. In 2017, the junta's Military military's clearest operation, which quickly turned into a campaign of terror, killed thousands of Rohingya, burn down hundreds of villages, engaged in systematic sexual violence and forced nearly 1 million Rohingya into neighboring country Bangladesh.</p> <p>We hope that international pressure, international law would turn the impunity, but our suffering continues. Today once again more than 150,000 Rohingya have been forcibly displaced into Bangladesh. Hundreds of thousands remain trapped inside the Rakhine state facing ongoing genocidal conditions. Excellencies, despite these decades of persecution, our deepest wish as Rohingya is to live peacefully and securely, together with the best community, including Rakhine and others in our ancestral homeland with safety and security.</p> <p>Yet, the past decade has shown that it is not possible for us without international support. Without international support, without international pressure, the impunities go on. Ending the crisis of insecurity for the Rohingya community is a test for this assembly and a test for humanity itself. The Rohingya are on the brink. We can keep struggling and practicing resilience. But we can't survive in Myanmar without international protection. Repatriation will only be possible with genuine international protection.</p> <p>Without credible guarantees, justice and security, any return would risk the repeated cycles of persecution and mass displacement. I therefore urgently call on all UN member state to establish a United Nations supervised safe zone for the Rohingya in northern Rakhine state supported by ASEAN and other regional stakeholders to guarantee the protection of all civilian to facilitate cross border or humanitarian corridor from the Government of Bangladesh to ensure the sustained delivery of life-saving assistance.</p> <p>These are the obligation under the international law under the shutter of the United Nations. The international court of justice has already ordered Myanmar to protect the Rohingya from the acts of genocide. This is now the responsibility of this assembly to ensure this order is implemented.</p> <p>Excellencies, the time to act is now. The lives of hundreds of thousands of Rohingya depend on the decision you make in this assembly. Thank you.</p>
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Mr. Filippo Grandi, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Time Stamp	Transcript
59:00- 1:08:46	<p>Madam President, Delegates, Civil Society Representatives and Colleagues, I recently visited Myanmar. I saw how a country already dealing with a devastating humanitarian crisis was still reeling from the aftermath of the recent earthquake. Let me therefore join others in welcoming this conference.</p> <p>You have heard from Special Envoy Julie Bishop about the political challenges. As in other crises and given the way conflicts are conducted by parties across the country — too often disregarding the rules of war — civilians, as we heard this morning, are killed, wounded, and deprived of the basics. More than 5 million are displaced, of whom more than 1.5 million have taken refuge in neighbouring countries. In my own discussions with the <i>de facto</i> authorities in Naypyidaw, I have reiterated the requests of humanitarian agencies on the ground — we need safe and unhindered access to people impacted by the fighting. I have received some assurances, but these urgent and vital asks must be continuously conveyed by all those who can do so.</p> <p>Within the broader context of Myanmar, and mindful that today's conference aims to address the situation of all minorities, I would like to focus in particular on the situation of the Rohingya population which my organization, UNHCR, has worked with for many, many years. Their plight is somehow unique — not only do they continue to be discriminated, deprived of rights and abused, a situation they have endured for decades, but they are also caught in one of several ethnic conflicts affecting the country — except it is not their own: the one pitching the Arakan Army in Rakhine State against the <i>de facto</i> authorities.</p> <p>The Rohingya people have faced challenges for a long time - not just in the past eight years -but eight years ago, were confronted with unspeakable violence at the hands of Myanmar's military, 750 thousand fled to Bangladesh. Others became or remained displaced in Rakhine State. With the advances of the Arakan Army, which now controls almost all the state, their situation has not improved. Discrimination, the burning of their villages, the exclusion from work and services, the continuous denial of their very identity. The Rohingyas live with the threat of arbitrary arrest and detention, with restricted access to healthcare and education. They cannot move freely. They are subjected to forced labour and forced recruitment. Their lives are defined everyday by racism and fear.</p> <p>Madam President,</p> <p>For these reasons I want to reiterate my gratitude to countries in the region that for years have hosted refugees from Myanmar, and especially Rohingya refugees, such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. In particular, I wish to pay tribute to the people and the leadership of Bangladesh — the Honourable Chief Adviser, Professor Yunus, is here — for hosting close to 1.2 million Rohingya refugees. Since the fighting reignited in Rakhine in 2024, another 150,000 individuals arrived in Bangladesh seeking safety. And yet — despite enormous challenges — Bangladesh continues to host them, setting an example to the rest of the world. Showing us that compassion is still possible at a time when indifference and inaction are, sadly, fast, fast becoming the norm. Showing that giving asylum to refugees saves lives.</p> <p>I appreciate that hosting such a large refugee population however is a burden — therefore let me praise countries which are taking positive steps to enact policies that allow refugees to build self-reliance. International financial institutions — the</p>

World Bank and the Asian Development Bank in particular — have also played a critical role, providing over \$1.25 billion to invest in programmes aiming to strengthen both refugee and host community resilience. The private sector too is playing its part. And we hope that much more can be done, especially in the critical sectors of education, skills development and livelihoods.

But host countries, as has been repeated many times this morning, cannot shoulder that responsibility alone. The humanitarian response in Bangladesh remains chronically underfunded including in key areas like food and cooking fuel. The prospects for funding next year are grim. Unless further resources are forthcoming, despite the needs, we will be forced to make more cuts, while striving to minimize the risk of losing lives: children dying of malnutrition, or people dying at sea as more refugees embark on dangerous boat journeys.

We must do more, please. I call on all of you. And in addition to funding, it is critical to offer solutions, in line with the pledges made at the last Global Refugee Forum. Solutions such as resettlement as well as other pathways to hope, through education or labour mobility. No assistance is too small, especially when the alternative leads to more instability in the region and to more costly measures further down the line.

The most important however is not to forget that this crisis originates in Myanmar. And that, Madam President, is where the solution lies.

We have said this many times. It has been said today, here. But we cannot keep going down the path of inertia and somehow expect a resolution while an entire population continues to waste away. The recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission remain as relevant as ever and must inform our engagement towards the voluntary, safe and sustainable return of Rohingya refugees to their homes — as is their right — and with the full involvement, by the way, of refugees themselves. But without taking bolder actions, the situation is unlikely to change. And these are issues that humanitarians cannot resolve alone.

Countries with influence in the region must intensify their engagement to help create the conditions for change. I mentioned that point to the diplomatic community when I was in Yangon. This must include efforts to utilize communication channels with *all* parties to the conflict in Rakhine to convey this message. Not only with the *de facto* authorities, but also the Arakan Army. And while recent reconciliatory gestures on their part are a step in the right direction, we must pursue with more unity, coherence and determination some key objectives, such as reestablishing humanitarian presence in Northern Rakhine and access, whichever way is most appropriate, in future return areas; resume confidence-building measures started by UNHCR and UNDP years ago and now severely limited by insecurity and other constraints; insist with those with control over camps still hosting internally displaced people to address their plight and genuinely pursue just and durable solutions.

Because that is the lesson we draw from developments in other parts of the world. Syria, for instance, or the situation between the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda. Different contexts certainly, but ones that show that it is possible, through sustained political engagement and innovative approaches, to alter the trajectory of conflicts that appear to be intractable.

We have no other choice if we want to chart a new course for the people of Myanmar — one that is principled, pragmatic, and forward-looking and if we want to bring a lasting solution to the plight of the Rohingya people.

	<p>UNHCR stands ready to support. We will continue to work with Member States, regional bodies, civil society, and refugee-led organizations to raise resources and advance protection, resilience, and solutions for all displaced people within and from Myanmar.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>
<p>Ms. Lucky Karim, Executive Director of Refugee Women for Peace and Justice</p>	
Time Stamp	Transcript
<p>1:09:15- 1:17:10</p>	<p>Thank you, Madame President, excellencies, member states, UN agencies, international organization, civil society. I'm deeply honored today to be representing my community along with my three other Rohingya colleagues here. In August 2017, on a Sunday evening at 4.00 p.m., one week before the Eid festival, when I was only 14 years old, my family and I were forced to flee my home in Rakhine State, Myanmar. We managed to cross the nearest border of Myanmar into Bangladesh. We collapsed on the ground in a field packed with thousands of other injured and terrified people. Within weeks, nearly 1 million people became refugees in the World's largest refugee camp in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. I lived there for six years until December of 2022. The violence committed against us in 2017 was the culmination of a decades long process of genocide, a process that continues to this day. Today, I want to discuss the conditions faced by our people and show recommendation requests I hear from my community. However, I also want us to recognize that there's a long road ahead. We know our goal is to return to our homeland safely with rights. But how do we get there? We must carefully consider each step along that long road to fulfill our goal. We cannot shy away from asking hard questions about immediate, medium, and long-term needs.</p> <p>And we should be humble enough to recognize that we have not yet found the answers. But we Rohingya ourselves are best placed to find sustainable solutions for our future with support from the international community. I first want to thank Bangladesh for initiating this conference. Every refugee is deeply grateful to the government of Bangladesh and its people for providing us with refuge. Thankfully Rohingya voices were finally included in formal conversations about our own fate, for the first time, at a Stakeholders Dialogue in Cox's Bazar last month. The interim government has also shown openness to allowing greater self-resilient as we continue to shelter in the camps. But we have also suffered deeply in the dangerous and overcrowded camps because of restrictions on livelihood opportunities that were largely dependent on full rations provided by the UN. A lost generations of Rohingya people just like myself have had zero formal education for the last eight years.</p> <p>Our bamboo and troubling shelters are in disbar. Health services are barely enough to address the primary needs. Though security has improved this year, Safety remains a major concern, after forcibly recruiting hundreds of young people to support the military's fight against the Arkan Army last year. The armed groups remain powerful in the camps, committing adoptions, extortion, and satisfying Rohingya civil society.</p> <p>These conditions and conditions in Rakhine state have forced thousands of women and children to risk their lives by fleeing to neighboring countries like India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. In the hopes of better life, many died</p>

in road while others face arrests or push backs. Those lucky enough to arrive at their destination are not welcomed or recognized as refugees. And this was the situation even before massive decreases in humanitarian assistance and tens of thousands more Rohingya people fled Rakhine state since the beginning of last year bringing the camp population to 1.3 million people more than half women and children.

Earlier this year I became the first Rohingya to return to the refugee camps in Bangladesh and I returned again last month. The community members I met shared with me how aid cuts are impacting them. Health care facilities have closed. Recent arrivals from Rakhine state must take shelters in families already cramped, and Rakhine volunteers have lost their jobs that help them to meet their basic needs.

Excellence, almost the entire Rakhine state is now under control of the Arakan Army. As my colleagues Wai Wai Nu has already described, the ongoing abuses and security crisis faced by the Rohingya there and humanitarian crisis is extremely dire but the military's genocide against us has been systematic for decades. It is a process Rohingya have been refugees to Bangladesh numerous times even before 2017 and we keep going back and forth to Myanmar and it is never sustainable. A sustainable solution must be found within Rakhine state and within Myanmar.

Excellencies, all the refugees I spoke with on my recent trips to Bangladesh had a lot of questions about their lives. What might their future look like? When they could go back home, it broke my heart to say goodbye without a clear answer. We know the ultimate solution to the Rohingya crisis. We need voluntarily safe and dignified repatriation to our homes in Myanmar. But how do we get there? I do not have all the answers, but I do want to pose some additional questions.

How do we prepare for repatriation when people in Rakhine state are starving suffering from the impacts of conflict and are still trying to flee? How do we prepare for political solutions in Rakhine state if we do not have a counterpart willing to engage in conversations with us about our future? How do we prepare for peaceful coexistence with other communities in Rakhine state given all the trauma we have suffered?

How can Rohingya build political power without a strong representative civil society when we have little authority to make decisions?

And when most view our suffering as an afterthought at most, ongoing conflict across the country, how do we do any of these things if we do not have food to eat or shelters over our heads?

Excellencies, amidst many computing crises, we are concerned that our plight will fall by the wayside. But based on what I have heard from Rohingya in Rakhine recently arrived from Myanmar in the camps in Bangladesh, from diaspora and from my own lived experience, the Rohingya community would like to play a leadership role in finding a solution for ourselves.

We would like friends in the industrial community to play a supporting role by for the for the more than 1 million refugees in the camps in Bangladesh, donors and the host governments must ensure the basic rights and needs for refugees and host population in Bangladesh and elsewhere in the region, including by providing formal quality education for the Rohingya that follows the Burmese curriculum, ensuring access to livelihood opportunities, ensuring justice and accountability mechanism and in arbitrary detention of refugees refraining from reform of Rohingya back to Myanmar, for the Rakhine state donors and the international community must

	<p>provide cross border aid into Rakhine state ensuring humanitarian actors can operate freely and address the crisis facing Rohingya and other ethnic minorities, and present authorities to allow internally displaced people to return to their homes safely and without any restrictions. For all Rohingya who seek to return in safety and dignity to our homeland, countries of influence must support the Rohingya to achieve our goal of a voluntarily safe and dignified repatriation to our homes Myanmar, and to facilitate the best broad-based participation of Rohingya in political dialogue regarding our future in Myanmar. On behalf of the Rohingya community, I thank and appreciate all donor countries, all stakeholders, member states, UN agencies, host government for your generosity, for your continued support, solidarity and attention. I call on the international community to use this conference as a first step towards the goal of a safe sustainable return and to continue directly engaging with us in finding a solution for us. I really hope you all implement these recommendations and take actions immediately until everyone is safe in Myanmar. Thank you.</p>
Mr. Voelker Turk, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	
Time Stamp	Transcript
1:17:34 1:27:10	<p>- Excellencies, Madam President,</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to address this High-Level Conference.</p> <p>Today, life in Myanmar—especially in Rakhine State—may be the worst it has ever been for the Rohingya and other minorities, marking another grim chapter in a long history of persecution.</p> <p>I witnessed their utter deprivation and hopelessness when I visited Rakhine in my previous position at the UN's Refugee Agency. It is almost unimaginable that since then, their situation has deteriorated.</p> <p>This Conference must send a clear signal: that this injustice is at the top of the global political agenda.</p> <p>And it needs to be a turning point for the Rohingya - for the international community to take action and devise a lasting solution to their plight.</p> <p>Since November 2023, fighting in Rakhine has escalated, with Rohingya being targeted from all sides.</p> <p>The Myanmar military has increasingly used aerial attacks against civilians across Rakhine. It has committed grave violations of human rights and atrocity crimes, including deliberately killing civilians, destroying civilian property, arbitrarily detaining and torturing people, and forcibly conscripting them into its ranks.</p> <p>Some of the images and videos in northern Rakhine from the second half of 2024 are reminiscent of the atrocities of 2017.</p> <p>Air strikes and artillery barrages are also devastating other minority communities, including ethnic Rakhine, Mro, Maramagyi, Hindu, and Kaman, resulting in untold numbers of killings and mass displacement.</p> <p>Rohingya have reported that their movement is increasingly restricted, their communications monitored, mobile phones seized, and there are internet shutdowns.</p> <p>Meanwhile, on its path to acquiring territory, the Arakan Army has reportedly killed, abducted, tortured, arbitrarily detained and forcibly recruited Rohingya. They have burned or destroyed homes, places of worship, and entire villages.</p>

	<p>The Arakan Army is arresting Rohingya for allegedly supporting the military or Rohingya armed groups, for possessing telephones, traveling without authorization, and resisting forced recruitment. Many of those arrested – including children as young as 14 — have been missing for months, raising concerns they may have been forcibly disappeared.</p> <p>Arakan Army units have arrested, detained and extorted money from families after they returned from Bangladesh to Maungdaw in northern Rakhine. Some were sent back to Bangladesh if they paid the Arakan Army, while others, unable to pay, remain in detention.</p> <p>Madam President,</p> <p>The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate in Rakhine and across the country, as military blockades have severely restricted access. Nearly a third of the country's population, some 15.2 million people, are facing acute food insecurity this year. That represents an increase of almost 2 million people in a year.</p> <p>All these conditions have displaced over 3.5 million people within the country and pushed an additional 150,000 Rohingya to Bangladesh since January 2024.</p> <p>Insecurity in the refugee camps in Bangladesh is deepening, leaving people in even greater fear and despair. Armed groups, including the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army, prey on families – they extort money from them, and forcibly recruit boys and young men.</p> <p>Amid growing violations, violence and restricted humanitarian access, the military is organizing elections in Myanmar, to be held under total military control.</p> <p>Elections held under these conditions can be neither free, nor fair. For example, Rohingya will not be able to vote because they have been deprived arbitrarily of their citizenship. Ethnic Rakhine parties have been disqualified from running.</p> <p>Frankly, how can such elections be supported? They neither reflect the legitimate aspirations of the Myanmar people, nor create a foundation for lasting peace. In fact, the danger is even more violence.</p> <p>The way out of this crisis is through de-escalation, protection of civilians, dialogue, and humanitarian access, not elections.</p> <p>Excellencies,</p> <p>The situation is clearly not conducive for the voluntary, safe and sustainable return of Rohingya. As long as violence and discrimination against the Rohingya and other minorities persist, this will continue to be the case.</p> <p>I see five areas requiring urgent attention.</p> <p>First, the violence must end.</p> <p>The military must implement Security Council resolution 2669, which demands an immediate end to the violence, urges the release of arbitrarily detained people, and calls for constructive dialogue, reconciliation, and respect for human rights.</p> <p>All parties need to allow unhindered humanitarian relief to civilians in need, and to lift all restrictions.</p> <p>States with influence over the parties need to press for a ceasefire and recommit to peacebuilding.</p> <p>Peace efforts need to address the root causes of this conflict, including the persecution of the Rohingya and other minorities that has entrenched divisions and fuelled conflict for decades across Myanmar. They also need to pursue accountability for the horrific crimes that have been committed.</p>
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	<p>States need urgently to stop the flow of arms into Myanmar – including jet fuel and dual-use goods. I welcome the imposition by several countries and one regional organization of targeted sanctions against individuals and companies in Myanmar. Second, sustained financial support – including humanitarian aid - to all communities in Myanmar and Rohingya in Bangladesh is absolutely crucial. For nearly a decade, Bangladesh has hosted refugees despite its own challenges. Without predictable funding, people will be plunged into deeper despair and exposed to higher risks of violence and exploitation.</p> <p>Third, States need to do everything possible to protect people fleeing the conflict. This includes, importantly, full respect for the fundamental principle of <i>non-refoulement</i>, including at the border, as well as search and rescue operations at sea. I urge States to ensure effective access to international protection, including through safe and dignified pathways, such as resettlement.</p> <p>Fourth, Myanmar must respect in full the provisional measures imposed by the International Court of Justice to protect Rohingya lives. And there must be full accountability for the grave violations and abuses committed by the military, the Arakan Army and other parties. I repeat my call for the Security Council to refer the whole situation in Myanmar to the International Criminal Court.</p> <p>Finally, we need to heed the Rohingya's calls for peace and freedom. They want the freedom to move, to work, to raise their children in safety, to get on with their lives. They want their Myanmar citizenship recognized and restored; and they want their voices heard meaningfully in peace efforts. They want to be part of a democratic Myanmar free from military dominance. And those displaced within Myanmar and across borders want to return home in safety and dignity when conditions are ripe.</p> <p>Madam President,</p> <p>The violence, the extreme deprivation and the massive violations of human rights have fueled a crisis of grave international concern. The international community must honour its responsibilities and act. We stand in solidarity with the Rohingya, and all the people of Myanmar, in their hour of greatest need. Their most fervent wish is a viable future for Myanmar in which all communities can thrive, free from discrimination, marginalization, and fear, and live in peace. Thank you.</p>
Mr. Maung Sawyeddollah, Founder of the Rohingya Students Network	
Time Stamp	Transcript
1:27:30-1:38:07	<p>Excellencies, distinguished representative of the UN, member states and civil society organization, Minglaba. This Burmese greeting means may you be blessed. Before I continue, I humbly invite you to a brief moment of silence to honor the countless Rohingya men, women, and children whose lives have been lost to violence and persecution. Thank you.</p> <p>Today my first message for those watching me in my country Myanmar: dear brothers and sisters, you are not forgotten you might feel the world does not see you are suffering. Rohingya, see you. Rohingya feel your pain. Our hearts cry to see the brutality of military you face every day in Rakhine, Shang, Shing, Kashing, Kaying,</p>

	<p>Moon, Wa and all-around Myanmar. Rohingya has been fighting military brutality for decades. Let us get hand in hand, work together until democracy, justice, peace, and equal rights for all in Myanmar are restored.</p> <p>Now this message is for the UN and the world leaders.</p> <p>It has already been more than 8 years since the Rohingya genocide was exposed. Where is justice for Rohingya? Where? The remaining Rohingya in Arakan Rakhine state in Myanmar continue to face the deadliest attack. But this time at the hand of Rakhine rebel group Arakan army, pushes even more all than the atrocities committed by the military junta.</p> <p>These people were killed in a drone attack by the Arakan army on 5th August 2024. More than 200 Rohingya men, women and children were killed there.</p> <p>Another 600 Rohingya civilians were massacred by Arakan army.</p> <p>These are not isolated cases. They are a part of a systematic campaign.</p> <p>Why is there no prevention to these inhuman atrocities committed by the Arakan army?</p> <p>We see there are some lobbies and there are some people who promote the solution of Rohingya as legitimizing Arakan army. They must feel ashamed.</p> <p>Giving legitimacy to Arakan army without a solution or a condition for Rohingya is giving them a license to erase all the Rohingya from Myanmar.</p> <p>There was a dialogue process between the leaders of Arakan army and some Rohingya youths in the camp. I was a member of the Rohingya delegation. During the dialogue process, they demanded our submissions and refused to discuss the real issues. Power imbalance was a great problem there. Without self-determination for Rohingya and international protection in Arakan, there cannot be any fair or lasting peace.</p> <p>Any initiative about Rohingya without the Rohingya in the camp from decision making to nation building is unsustainable and unjust.</p> <p>The UN must mobilize resources to empower Rohingya. We are not just big team. We have the potential to make a difference. Take me as an example. I fled during the 2017 military genocide, and I was in the refugee camp in Bangladesh for seven years. Understanding the importance of education for Rohingya, I applied to more than 150 universities all around the world. But most of them said no because of legal obstacles and because of my identity as a Rohingya. But I didn't give up. Today I am a student at New York University making history as the first Rohingya from the refugee camp in Bangladesh to be studying here. Thanks to the US, the state department and the government and the Bangladesh and some other organizations and friends especially Amnesty International, Young Activist meets, DAB TV and victim advocate international and all my friends who have been supporting me behind to make this possible. There are thousands of Rohingya students like me in the refugee camp forced to destroy their life with no access to higher education.</p> <p>Why does the world care so little about that? Why is there no initiative to support Rohingya students? Imagine I came all the way from the refugee camp to New York University and I may have to stop my studies from the next semester because of not having financial support. It is not a big burden for a university to offer one or two scholarships to Rohingya students per academic year. A university in Bangladesh called Asian University for women AUW, already has been providing scholarships to Rohingya girls. Why can't other universities accept Rohingya boys? The world must support universities like AUW and push other</p>
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	<p>universities to help Rohingya get access to higher education. It is also not a big burden for member states to offer some scholarships to Rohingya students annually. I'm grateful to the great Philippines and Japan for already creating example by providing some scholarship to Rohingya students. I request member states to join these countries and open their doors to higher education for Rohingya students.</p> <p>Excellencies, while we work to deliver justice to Rohingya, we must not live. Rohingya suffer and Rohingya go through uncertainty and adversity. There are 4700 Rohingya in indefinite detention in Malaysia. There are hundreds of Rohingya in India also facing detention and even deportation to the genocide in Myanmar. Again, now I want to remind everyone that the world urgently needs to prevent the ongoing genocide against Rohingya in Arakan before it is too late.</p> <p>And there must not be any justification for the atrocities committed by both military and Arakan army. These perpetrators must be held accountable. Rohingya in Myanmar, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia and other countries in the regions are in great need of protection and humanitarian assistance. We went ASEAN to play a role, to be helping these people, to let us lead our life and create our future give us access to higher education.</p> <p>Now I want to pause my remarks requesting this assembly for a specific, measurable, achievable and realistic plan for a sustainable solution of the Rohingya crisis. Long live Arakan. Long live Arakan. Long live Rohan. Long live Rohan. Thank you. Thank you so much.</p>
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H.E. Mr. Othman Hashim, Special Envoy of the ASEAN chair on Myanmar

Time Stamp	Transcript
1:38:40-1:47:40	<p>Madame Presidents, excellencies, delegates, at the outset, I thank you for inviting me to participate in this High-Level conference in my capacity as the special Envoy of ASEAN chair on Myanmar. This conference comes at a critical juncture against the backdrop of the ongoing crisis in Myanmar and in men's challenges on the humanitarian front worldwide. My mandate as the special envoy of the ASEAN chair on Myanmar is derived from the ASEAN five-point consensus adopted by the ASEAN leaders in April 2021.</p> <p>In discharging my mandate, I have undertaken engagements with a wide spectrum of Myanmar stakeholders which also include Rohingya and other minorities in Myanmar. Unfortunately, the persistence of hostilities in Myanmar is severely impacting civilian populations in the country. This is particularly true in Rakhine states where fighting between the Myanmar military and ethnic arms organization as well as between arms groups continue. The people of Rakhine state are being subjected to compounding challenges from ongoing violence to the blockade of humanitarian assistance deepening the humanitarian catastrophe. These hardships faced by the population of Rakhine states, particularly the Rohingyas is not new. It is another episode of an ongoing plight predating the 2021 coup. And in the case of Rohingya and other some minorities exacerbated by their non-recognitions as the ethnic groups of Myanmar. The dire situation in Myanmar has led to mass internal displacements and has forced Rohingya and other minorities to flee the country to countries neighboring or close to</p>

Myanmar. The large influx of refugees from Myanmar is putting a strain on these countries. The persistent conflicts globally have brought about unprecedented demands for humanitarian assistance. With reduction in humanitarian fundings, humanitarians are forced to make difficult choices. Unfortunately, Myanmar is among those conflicts impacted by this situation. The devastating earthquake that struck Myanmar in late March has drastically increased the number of those in need. Deteriorating circumstances continue when in April this year the WFP has forced to cut emergency assistance to 1 million people due to the severe funding shortfalls. I commend donors who have made contributions to the world food programs for Myanmar in recent months. However, humanitarian needs in Myanmar remains staggering. In addition to critically low funding, humanitarian efforts in Myanmar face hindrances in reaching populations in need, especially in areas not under the control of the military and areas of active hostilities.

Madame President, inclusive dialogue is a key imperative in finding a peaceful solution resolutions to the crisis in Myanmar.

Rohingya and other minorities are often excluded from dialogue primarily due to their non-recognition as ethnic groups of Myanmar. Worse, they continue to be subjected of discrimination and persecution. In my engagements with Myanmar stakeholders, I have emphasized that peace in Myanmar will remain elusive until inclusive dialogues between all my stakeholders take place. The situation in Myanmar, particularly the plight of the Rohingya and other minorities must be reversed. This requires actions all parties both within and beyond Myanmar. For actions within Myanmar, the crucial first step is stopping the hostilities and violence. Prolonged violence will only exacerbate the misery of the people of Myanmar, Rohingyas and other minorities included. It is also important that humanitarian assistance is not politicized by warring parties and allowed to reach all those in need without impediment. There is an urgent need for more comprehensive and systematic mechanism by the state security and peace commissions of Myanmar to engage with all Myanmar stakeholders including the Rohingyas and other minorities. My office is ready to offer goods offices in this regard. It is also necessary to address the long-standing injustice against the Rohingyas and other minorities. They should be treated no differently than other ethnic groups in Myanmar and must be allowed to return to their home homeland in a safe, voluntary and dignified manner.

Additionally, the international community must step up to help alleviate the dire situations of the Myanmar people. Funding for humanitarian programs in Myanmar should be restored and scaled up. Such assistance could be channeled through multilateral institutions such as the United Nations, regional mechanisms such as the ASEAN Coordinating Center for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management or even bilaterally to Myanmar. Countries neighboring Myanmar should also consider establishing cross border aid delivery mechanisms to ensure that civilians populations in need of humanitarian assistance can receive such aid. The international community must also contribute to peace building and nation building efforts in Myanmar to strengthen governance structures and resilience of the country.

The United Nations can play a significant role in these efforts. Madame Presidents, before I conclude, I wish to reiterate that the crisis in Myanmar as

	<p>well as the predicament faced by Rohingyas and other minorities have gone on for far too long.</p> <p>Conferences such as these are important as they help maintain the international community's attentions towards the plight of the Rohingya and other minorities in Myanmar. However, what is more important is the next steps to be taken in order to address the situation of the Rohingyas and other minorities. All parties both within and beyond Myanmar must take concrete steps in order to attain a durable and sustainable solutions to the crisis in Myanmar as well as the plights of the Rohingya and other minorities. In line with my mandate either under the five point consensus, I will continue engaging all Myanmar stakeholders, pushing for the sessions of violence, the unimpeded flow of humanitarian assistance as well as inclusive dialogue among all the parties. Thank you very much.</p>
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Plenary Segment Part 1:

Statements by Member States and observers of the General Assembly

Link to segment: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NecIVALCeNE>

BANGLADESH	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
1:49:15- 1:1:52:18	<p>Excellencies, eight years since genocide began, the plight of Rohingya's continues. Initiatives to end the crisis are lacking. International funding faces alarming shortfalls. Rohingya crisis originated in Myanmar. Its solution lies in Myanmar. The international community must put effective pressure on Myanmar and the Arakan army to immediately stop persecution of the Rohingyas and start working for their expeditious repatriation to Rakhine. It is the only solution of the crisis. It should not be held hostage to broader reforms in Myanmar. As funding declines, the only peaceful option is to begin their repatriation This will entail far fewer resources than continuing their international protection. The Rohingyas have consistently pronounced their desire to go back home. As an immediate step, those who recently crossed into Bangladesh, escaping conflict, must be allowed to repatriate. Bangladesh is a victim of the crisis. We are forced to bear huge financial, social and environmental costs.</p> <p>Criminal activities including narco flows into Bangladesh through Rakhine threaten our social fabric. Given our development challenges including unemployment and poverty, we do not afford to allow employment of Rohingya inside Bangladesh. Towards a sustainable solution resolution of the crisis, I propose the following actions by the international community. First, devise a practical road map for safe, dignified repatriation of the Rohingyas with reasonable and stabilization of Rakhine. Second, exert effective pressure on Myanmar and the Arakan army to end violence against Rohingya and start their sustainable repatriation beginning with those who recently arrived in Bangladesh and those who are internally displaced. Third, mobilize international support to</p>

	stabilize Rakhine and place international civilian presence to monitor stabilization. Fourth, support confidence building measures for sustainable integration of Rohingya in Rakhine society and governance. Fifth, mobilize donor contribution to fully fund the joint response plan. Sixth, pursue accountability and restorative justice. Seventh, dismantle the narco economy and combat transboundary crimes. The world cannot keep Rohingya waiting any longer.
INDONESIA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
1:52:40- 1:55:14	<p>Madame President, excellencies, amidst today's global challenges, we must not allow the plight of millions of Rohingya to fade into silence. Their suffering remains our urgent concern. The Rohingya tragedy is inseparable from Myanmar's crisis. Therefore, lasting peace can only be achieved by addressing root causes through inclusive dialogue in line with the five-point consensus. Only then can all stakeholders be represented and the path to democracy and safe dignified return for the Rohingya be realized. At the same time, transnational organized crimes continue to exploit their vulnerability. Thousands have arrived on Indonesia's shores in recent years, many as victims of trafficking and people smuggling. Indonesia will act firmly against these criminal networks. But of course, no country can act alone. This is why ASEAN, and the Bali process must be supported. A durable solution must be designed with a truly regional perspective and anchored in shared responsibility.</p> <p>Both ASEAN and the Bali process are crucial in addressing irregular immigration and protecting vulnerable communities. International coordination is equally vital. Countries hosting refugees need sustained support. Cooperation with UN ODC, UNHCR and IOM must be deepened. I call on all stakeholders to scale up humanitarian assistance in a sustainable way. And I also urge parties to 1951 Refugee Convention to open their doors wider to accept more refugees and expand third country resettlement programs. Excellencies, eight years of displacement is already far too long. We cannot allow it to become decades of despair. Together, let's restore hope and dignity to the Rohingya people.</p>
THE GAMBIA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
1:55:35-1:58:38	<p>Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it is an honor for the Gambia to participate in this high-level conference on the situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar. We condemn in the strongest terms the continued violence, war crimes, at street crimes and human rights violations, abuses targeting Rohingya Muslims and other minorities throughout Myanmar and particularly in Rakhine state. We also express our deepest concern over the ongoing humanitarian crisis throughout Myanmar and in particular Rakhine state which has displaced hundreds of thousands of people forcing many of them once again across the border into Bangladesh to seek safety.</p>

	<p>Your Excellencies, there is a long history of crimes perpetrated against the Rohingya people and other minority groups in Myanmar. And until the impunity for such crimes ends, the perpetrators will continue to commit them. We must collectively act to end the cycle of impunity and support justice and accountability for the people of Myanmar. It is for that reason that the Gambia took the solemn responsibility of filing the genocide case against Myanmar at the International Court of Justice in response to the genocidal clearance operation of 2017. Those targeted attacks against the Rohingya which included the murder of thousands of men, women, and children as well as systematic sexual violence and burning down hundreds of villages were meant to destroy the Rohingya as a group in Myanmar. We filed our case in November 2019 almost six years ago. Now we are preparing for the oral hearing on the merits in this case which the court has settled for mid-January 2026. At this hearing, the Gambia will present its case as to why Myanmar is responsible for Rohingya genocide and must make reparations to its victims. We hope for a judgment from the court to be issued soon thereafter. We welcome international support that have been received for this case, including with 11 states intervening to share their views with the court. Your excellencies, this assembly has a vital role to play in rallying international action for a comprehensive solution facing the Rohingya and other minorities in Myanmar to ensure their safety, security, dignity in a dignity in a Myanmar that respects the rights of all its people. Accountability to ensure justice, reparations and non-reparative atrocity crimes is an essential part of that comprehensive solution and we appreciate your continued support to that end.</p>
FINLAND	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
1:58:56-2:01:54	<p>Madame President, excellencies, Finland remains deeply concerned about the continuing conflict in Myanmar and the widespread violation of human rights, lack of humanitarian access, and the prolonged displacement of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities. The hostilities continue to obstruct prospects for peace and well-being for all in Myanmar. They prevent Myanmar from realizing its tremendous potential for modernization, sustainable development, and prosperity. The people of Myanmar, including the Rohingya and other minorities, youth, and those living in exile, urgently need hope. It's the responsibility of the United Nations and all of us to work harder to offer hope. As our former president, Marttya said, "All conflicts can be solved. With political will, an opportunity is at hand for a comprehensive ceasefire and for de-escalation, dialogue, and humanitarian access. As outlined in the ASEAN five-point consensus, the core elements of a peace process need to be addressed such as questions related to inclusive dialogue and constitution. Inclusive democratic development is possible also in Myanmar for the Rohingyas. A voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return requires a truly conducive environment. It's the task of this conference to identify steps needed for it. They include an end to hostilities, full humanitarian access, respect of human rights, confidence and peace building between parties and communities, demining,</p>

	<p>creating opportunities for livelihoods, good governance, and solving the question of citizenship.</p> <p>As the Rohingya youth have underlined, to build a future while in exile, they also need education opportunities and job creation, as well as mental and psychosocial support. We commend countries that host large number of numbers of Rohingya refugees in particular Bangladesh for their extraordinary efforts. The Rohingya refugees deserve continued international support both in Rakhine state and in refugee camps. Finland stands with the people of Myanmar and supports the efforts of the UN and ASEAN special envoys, neighboring countries and the EU in seeking an inclusive, credible and practical peace process. A process that would benefit Myanmar and open new prospects for the whole region. This conference must send a clear message. Amid many crises in the world, Myanmar's plight is not forgotten, and the international community remains committed to supporting its path towards peace, justice, and sustainable development.</p>
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:02:15-2:05:11	<p>We are meeting today and while we are meeting and 8 years after their collective displacement from Rakhine, the Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar are still suffering a systemic violence and forced displacement in light of a worsening humanitarian crisis. Since this crisis began and based on our humanitarian commitment, we have stood beside Rohingya refugees and other minorities in Myanmar through providing basic humanitarian assistance in order to alleviate their suffering. We have also called for a comprehensive and just solution for this crisis in line with international law principles. In this context, we express our deep</p> <p>concern regarding the continuous grave violations that are being committed against the Rohingya refugees, especially in light of the horrific latest reports regarding sexual and gender-based violence which targets specifically women and girls.</p> <p>In light within the framework of the efforts of the UAE, we have provided humanitarian assistance, and we will continue to provide assistance and to implement humanitarian initiatives which embody part of the steadfast commitment that we have to improve the humanitarian situation of those who have been displaced by crisis. Considering the deteriorating situation of the Rohingya refugees, it is necessary for the international community to double their efforts to uh protect and provide support to the Rohingya refugees and the host communities, specifically Bangladesh. And there is a vital role for humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of these refugees. And this is true, but it is not enough if there are no political and diplomatic international efforts that deal with the root causes of this crisis. In addition to participation to create the conditions for the voluntary, safe and dignified return of refugees. In conclusion, the urgent need to deal with the current status of the Rohingya refugees is a real test for our collective conscience and the genuine nature of our commitment to the principles upon which this organization has been founded. It is time to work together to develop a comprehensive timebound plan that leads</p>

	to end this crisis once and for all.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:05:32-2:08:45	<p>Thank you, chair. Thank you to the president of the general assembly and all speakers. Today, the United States expresses its support for Rohingya and other Myanmar minorities who have been victims of repression and violence. Survivors of that persecution are here with us today. I commend their bravery in speaking out. We thank the government of Bangladesh as they have shown generosity and compassion in hosting Rohingya refugees, many of whom fled a campaign of genocide and crimes against humanity perpetuated by Myanmar's military. We also thank Thailand for its</p> <p>steadfast partnership, including its recent decision to grant Myanmar refugees permission to work. Unfortunately, Myanmar's military regime continues to escape accountability for their atrocities. They continue to oppress minorities, bomb civilians, and use child soldiers. We are deeply concerned about reports of ongoing atrocities and forced displacement, particularly in Rakhine State. We call on all armed actors, including the military regime and the Arakan Army, to protect civilians, allow humanitarian access, and adhere to international humanitarian law. Despite ASEAN and UN efforts to create conditions for dialogue, violence and instability have only worsened. The regime is moving ahead with an election plan that excludes the most popular and representative political parties. This plan will not address the legitimate aspirations of Myanmar's ethnic groups. We reject these elections under current conditions. Our goal is a future in which all people of Myanmar can live in safety, dignity, and peace. Our focus now should be on a ceasefire, a genuine dialogue which is critical to shape the country's future. In the meantime, the United States has been committed to international effort to provide humanitarian assistance for Rohingya refugees. This is not a burden the United States will bear indefinitely. It is long past time for other governments and actors in the region to develop sustainable solutions for Rohingya. All nations, organizations, and private donors must step forward and share the burden by increasing their contributions. The scale and complexity of this crisis make it clear that no single country or entity can do it alone. To underscore the US commitment</p> <p>in saving lives and providing critical assistance where needed, <u>today I am announcing our intent to provide more than \$60 million in assistance for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.</u> With this, we expect meaningful policy changes by Bangladesh to allow livelihood of...</p>
MYANMAR	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:09:00-2:12:10	<p>The situation of Rohingya Muslim represent a protracted and severe humanitarians</p> <p>and human rights crisis. The challenges facing the Rohingya and those remaining in Myanmar and those protracted refugee in host countries are complex and multifaceted. Many have already said that various challenges I will not state again</p>

	<p>here. Madame President, Myanmar remains indebted to the host countries. We also appreciate the host countries for improving living conditions of refugees and their access to health and education services as well as employment opportunities. The current reality includes continued area attacks by the military junta across Myanmar, including Rakhine state overshadows any near-term prospect for safe dignified and voluntary repatriation of Rohingya. The reports of UN special rapporteurs and provide a common message that the human rights situation in Myanmar is dire. The clear reason for these lies with the military juntas and lawful military coup. They are the sole culprit and the root cause to the destruction of Myanmar peace and security. For over four years, all people of Myanmar have struggled for their lives in the midst of junta's atrocities. The national unity government adopted a policy position on Rohingya in 2021 and commits to resolve the crisis as part of over overwhelming ambitions to create a conclusive environment for repatriation. First and foremost, we must end this military dictatorship and its atrocities against civilians, and we all need to develop our effort to build trust and unity amongst us. At the same time, we all must respect and adhere to international humanitarian law and international human right law to make everyone enjoy their fundamental rights. In this regard, the role of our neighboring countries, the regional organization and international community including the United Nation is so much important. Here is my humble advice to you all. Since you know aware of unspeakable suffering of the people of Myanmar including Rohingya, please do not support the military junta politically, militarily and financially and strongly reject the junta's plan scam election. Finally, Madame President, resolving the situation of Rohena Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar will not be possible unless we address the root causes. We can yield results only by acting together to end the military leadership, its unlawful coup and its culture of impunity.</p>
SWITZERLAND	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:12:30-2:15:37	<p>Madame President, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, Switzerland thanks the president of the General Assembly for convening this important high-level conference and the valuable efforts undertaken by the co-chairs. We particularly welcome the participation of representatives of the Rohingya community, some of whom have already shared their powerful testimonies this morning.</p> <p>Having served as ambassador of Switzerland to the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, I remain deeply moved by the hardship and suffering its people continue to endure. Switzerland condemns all violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses in Myanmar, including those against Rohingya and other ethnic and religious minorities. Despite global efforts, violence persists, attacks on civilians, forced recruitment, arbitrary detention, and systemic discrimination.</p> <p>The humanitarian crisis has worsened alarmingly due to ongoing military offensives and blockades to essential aid. The reports of extrajudicial killings</p>

	<p>enforced disappearances, and torture, particularly within detention facilities, represent very serious violations of international obligations and demand immediate attention. Switzerland firmly calls for the unconditional release of all arbitrarily detained persons and urges respect for international law, including Security Council resolution 2669.</p> <p>We condemn obstructing humanitarian assistance in Myanmar which worsens the plight of displaced persons especially Rohingya and other minorities in this dire situation. Rapid safe and unimpeded humanitarian access must be ensured immediately. Without an end to hostilities and without stability and security in Rakhine, the conditions for a safe, voluntary, and dignified return of the Rohingya refugees to Myanmar are not met.</p> <p>Against this backdrop, Switzerland also recognizes the outstanding and challenging role Bangladesh is playing in hosting over a million Rohingya refugees. Switzerland will continue supporting Bangladesh in its response to the Rohingya crisis, according to international law and humanitarian principles. Accountability remains central, ladies and gentlemen. Switzerland calls for full and impartial investigations into violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law. We reaffirm our unwavering support for the independent investigative mechanism for Myanmar, and we stress the importance of cooperation with accountability processes, particularly the International Criminal Court.</p>
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FRANCE

TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:16:05-2:19:07	<p>Madame President, ladies and gentlemen, it has now been more than four years that the military junta has been inflicting its strategy of indiscriminate violence, its capture of power in 2021. Since then, it has been systematically carrying out blind bombings, torture, air strikes, and other atrocities against the civilian population. They target schools, health facilities, religious sites. Many children have been killed, wounded, and there is numerous sexual violence committed. France is extremely concerned by the continued worsening of the situation for Rohingya and other minorities. They're suffering discrimination and forced displacement, be it by armed groups or the junta, which is unacceptable. These practices must end. Violations of human rights and international humanitarian law must be held to account. Justice is a crucial precondition for lasting peace. That's why France supports the work of the international criminal court which is investigating crimes uh committed against the Rohingya. We also support since its establishment the independent investigative mechanism for Burma which has facilitated investigations into in the gravest international crimes that have been committed and repeated since 2011.</p> <p>France stands alongside the European Union, the main humanitarian donor in Myanmar to provide the necessary support. We strengthened our action in 2024 with more than 11 million euros and 6 million for the humanitarian response for the forcefully displaced population and refugees in neighboring countries particularly the Rohingya and Bangladesh. We call on the international community to further mobilize alongside us, particularly financially in a context in which the situation in Burma and that of the Rohingya are being overcome by</p>

	<p>other media crises. The return of displaced persons is a priority, but we cannot do this without security, without access to rights and without recognized citizenship. Free movement, access to education and healthcare are essential. A deep route of reforms are needed to ensure this can happen. France supports the efforts of the special envoy the secretary general and ASEAN to find an inclusive political solution to the root causes of the crisis. We encourage regional dialogue and cooperation with all states and organizations concerned and we demand the implication of resolution 1659 of the security council. We welcome the work of UN personnel to ensure that there can be prospects for the future and humanitarian assistance. We encourage the authorities in Napidok who engage in dialogue that would respect the population with the international community to fighting impunity is an essential precondition to overcome this crisis. Finally, we call on the states present to join our efforts to protect the population Rohingya and other minorities.</p>
NEW ZEALAND	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:19:30-2:22:18	<p>We thank the president for convening this important high-level conference on Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar. We also acknowledge the attention of the United Nations Security Council on the situation in Myanmar including briefings from the United Nations Special Envoy for Myanmar and the ASEAN Special Envoy for Myanmar in April. And we commend the leadership of the United Nations in supporting the work of the independent investigative mechanism for Myanmar and Special Rapporteur in collecting evidence of serious crimes against the people of Myanmar, including to support ongoing justice processes related to crimes committed against Rohingya.</p> <p>New Zealand remains deeply concerned about the continuing conflict, the deteriorating humanitarian situation and the continued violation of the fundamental rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar.</p> <p>The food crisis in Rakhine state is particularly alarming where a combination of conflict blockades and reductions in funding has driven an acute rise in food insecurity and malnutrition. New Zealand calls for rapid, safe and unimpeded humanitarian access. Food and medicine must urgently be allowed to save lives.</p> <p>New Zealand remains deeply concerned by reports of escalating war crimes and crimes against humanity committed across Myanmar and condemns the regime's use of air strikes causing civilian deaths and widespread destruction. We strongly urge an end to the violence and the establishment of genuine and inclusive political dialogue amongst all stakeholders. Elections held without these essential steps risk further instability. We call for the return of Rohingya people to Myanmar. Any return must be safe and voluntary. All relevant parties must take measures to ensure full protection of human rights for minorities and to support the international justice and accountability process. In closing, we commend Bangladesh for hosting so many Rohingya refugees and acknowledge the hard work of humanitarian organizations delivering assistance in both Bangladesh and Myanmar. New Zealand has contributed \$38 million to humanitarian responses in Myanmar and \$41 million to the Rohingya refugee</p>

	response in Bangladesh since July 2017. And we remain committed to supporting these critical responses.
EUROPEAN UNION	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:22:35-2:26:24	<p>I'm honored to deliver this statement on behalf of the European Union's member states, the candidate countries North Macedonia, Montenegro, Albania, Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, Bosnia Herzegovina as well as Iceland, Andor, Monaco, and San Marino align themselves with this statement.</p> <p>It has now been eight long years since the actions of the Myanmar military caused the mass displacement of Rohingya people. Eight years of uprooted lives, lost homes, and shattered futures. The humanitarian security situation continues to deteriorate in Myanmar with escalating conflict compounding the suffering of the Rohingya and other vulnerable groups. This year alone, over 150,000 Rohingya were forced to flee to Bangladesh. Bangladesh's generosity in providing shelter and safety to over 1.1 million</p> <p>Rohingya refugees are commendable and save lives, but prospects for a durable solution remains distant. This high-level conference is therefore both important and timely. The European Union and its member states remain deeply concerned about the dire humanitarian situation in Rakhine state. We strongly call on all parties, especially the Myanmar military to immediately grant full, safe, and unhindered access for humanitarian actors to deliver life-saving assistance. We also strongly condemn the ongoing violence and grave human rights violations and abuses in Myanmar. All attacks against the civilian population must cease immediately. Myanmar must return to a democratic path respecting the will and aspirations of its people. We call on the military to immediately cease indiscriminate aerial bombings which are blended violations of international humanitarian law.</p> <p>Colleagues, the Rohingya refugee crisis cannot be solved without addressing Myanmar's wider crisis in a comprehensive and holistic manner. In this regard, we support ASEAN's efforts towards achieving the five-point consensus. We take a clear stance against measures that could lead to premature repatriation of Rohingya refugees in conditions that are not safe, voluntary, dignified, and sustainable. The European Union's member states remain committed to helping establish the conditions necessary for the return of the Rohingya to Myanmar. These conditions require addressing the root causes of displacement, including statelessness, denial of citizenship, and systematic discrimination. Colleagues, the international community</p> <p>must sustain and scale up its support. Since 2017, the European Union has committed over half a billion euro in humanitarian development assistance for the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar, Bangladesh, and the region. But more is needed, and we encourage additional partners to increase contributions. It is more critical than ever to find ways of providing the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh the appropriate skills and capacities which can be used to sustain a decent and dignified life until and upon return. Waning international support risks fueling tensions among refugees and between host communities. Aid cuts deepen desperation.</p>

	<p>Preventing future radicalization and instrumentalization of Rohingya requires urgent concrete action that offers young people peaceful and viable alternatives. We commend the work of the independent investigative mechanism for Myanmar, the International Criminal Court and the International Criminal Court of Justice for pursuing accountability efforts to bring justice to the victims of atrocity crimes. To break the cycle of impunity, those responsible must be held to account. The Rohingya and other minorities deserve a future in Myanmar that guarantees their dignity, safe return, full citizenship, and equal rights. This is not a nice to have. This is a must-have and it is an international legal obligation.</p>
BALTIC STATES (ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA)	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:26:45-2:31:25	<p>Madame President, excellencies, delegates, I speak on behalf of the Baltic states, Estonia, Lithuania, and my own country, Latvia. We welcome the convening of this conference. It is both timely and necessary to renew international attention to the suffering endured by the Rohingya and the other minorities as a result of the ongoing conflict in Myanmar. At the outset, I wish to acknowledge and commend the generosity of Bangladesh for hosting over 1 million Rohingya refugees as well as the efforts of ASEAN and regional partners to achieve a durable outcome to the Rohingya crisis.</p> <p>Madame President, our aim is clear. The voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes. Achieving this goal requires an end to violence, addressing the root causes of the conflict, and rebuilding trust among communities. These are long-term undertakings. Repairing institutions, reversing discriminatory policies, and reintegrating displaced populations cannot happen overnight. Yet, there are actions that not only can but must be taken immediately. First, compliance with international law. Credible reports indicate widespread violations of international human rights and humanitarian law committed against civilians, these include arbitrary arrests of political opponents, abduction and forced recruitment of children indiscriminate aerial bombardments by the Myanmar military that kill and injure civilians and destroy infrastructure, sexual and gender-based violence, the burning of homes, attacks on humanitarian workers and facilities, and restrictions on humanitarian access imposed by both the military regime and various armed groups.</p> <p>Natural disasters have deepened the crisis. In the past year, a powerful typhoon triggered floods and forced displacement while a major earthquake claimed thousands of lives and shattered communities. Despite the destruction, conflict persisted. Air strikes continued even in the hardest hit regions. But president, in the face of ongoing conflict, it must be underlined that international humanitarian law demands adherence to the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution. It requires that hospitals, schools, and places of worship are not targeted. It calls for concrete measures to mitigate harm to civilians. It also mandates full, safe, and unimpeded humanitarian access. These are not suggestions, they are obligations. To uphold these obligations, accountability must be ensured. We commend the work of the independent investigative</p>

	<p>mechanism for Myanmar, the international criminal court and the international court of justice in advancing justice and accountability. The second immediate action is the inclusion of women in building sustainable peace. Women and girls have suffered immensely in this conflict as they do in all conflicts. Yet they are also powerful agents of change. The women peace and security agenda is clear. Political processes must include women fully, equally, and meaningfully. This is how ceasefires hold. This is how communities heal. This is how peace endures. We call for women's leadership in all negotiations across all tracks, from local mediation to national dialogue, from humanitarian planning to security sector reform. Madame</p> <p>President, let me conclude by emphasizing that these priorities align with the decisions of the Security Council which has called for an immediate end to violence, full and unhindered human humanitarian access, the protection of civilians under international humanitarian law, and the full equal and meaningful participation of women in the peace and security process. If violence stops and humanitarian access is granted, food supply chains can stabilize, health services can resume, and children can return to learning. These are the foundational conditions for achieving our shared goal, the voluntarily safe, dignified, and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes.</p>
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TÜRKIYE ON BEHALF OF ORGANIZATION ISLAMIC COOPERATION

TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:31:35-2:36:00	<p>I have the honor to deliver this statement on behalf of the organization of Islamic Cooperation. The OIC reaffirms its unwavering solidarity with the Rohingya people who have endured decades of systematic discrimination, violence, and displacement.</p> <p>We are alarmed by the recent reports of killings, forced displacement, and destruction of property in Rakhine state perpetrated by the Myanmar army, Myanmar military and the Arakan army. These atrocities, as credible assessments confirm, are part of a deliberate and systematic strategy of ethnic cleansing against the Rohingya Muslims. We recall General Assembly Resolution 79/278, which convened this conference and emphasizes the urgent need for justice and accountability. The OIC underscores the landmark orders of the International Court of Justice beginning with the January 20 provisional measures that require Myanmar to prevent genocide and preserve evidence as well as the court's July 2022 ruling rejecting Myanmar's preliminary objections. Therefore, Myanmar must fully comply with these binding decisions. We commend the Gambia for its leadership in pursuing this case before the ICJ and remain convinced of the full support of OIC member states to continue to support this joint effort. Furthermore, OIC welcomes support of Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom for this legal case.</p> <p>It is also important to underscore that the court will hold a critical hearing on the merits of this legal case on January 26 at the ICJ headquarters in the Hague. We</p>

	<p>further call on the international community to intensify their diplomatic pressure, impose targeted sanctions and take concrete measures to end impunity and ensure justice for the Rohingya people.</p> <p>Excellencies, OIC recognizes that the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of the Rohingya people to their homeland in Rakhine state is the only durable solution. This requires addressing the root causes of the crisis, restoring the full citizenship rights of the Rohingya people, providing security, creating conditions conducive for their voluntary and dignified repatriation.</p> <p>In the meantime, we express our deep appreciation to the government and people of Bangladesh for hosting millions of Rohingya refugees while commending all other countries hosting Rohingya people. We call on the international community to redouble humanitarian and development support to Bangladesh and other countries until such a time that safe return is possible. OIC further emphasizes the need to implement relevant UN resolutions including the security council resolution 2669 and previous UNGA resolutions and calls for continued engagement by the United Nations, ASEAN and other international partners to exert sustained pressure on Myanmar to comply with international law and international humanitarian among others. In conclusion, OIC reaffirms its collective determination to continue working with the United Nations and all partners to ensure accountability, justice, and dignity for the Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar. Together, let us strive for a future of peace, stability, and coexistence in Myanmar and the region.</p>
KAZAKHSTAN	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT

2:36:15-2:38:22	<p>Madame President, excellencies, Kazakhstan appreciates the opportunity to participate in today's conference to exchange views on practical steps for a sustainable and inclusive resolution of the situation of Rohingya, Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar. We attach importance to multilateral dialogue and cooperation as the most effective means to advance stability and development. Kazakhstan supports the objectives set out for this meeting to identify avenues for voluntary, safe and dignified return and reintegration of affected communities in accordance with international standards. In contributing to this discussion, Kazakhstan draws on its own experience in promoting interethnic and interconfessional harmony as a foundation for national development. My president Kassym-Jomart Tokayev has emphasized the principle of unity in diversity, the country's consistent policy of tolerance and the Astana initiative to convene the Congress of leaders of world and traditional religions. These efforts illustrate our belief that inclusive dialogue and mutual respect create durable conditions for peace and cooperation. We view today's exchange as an important step toward collective solutions that respect the rights of minorities, promote inclusive dialogue, and create opportunities for economic and social progress for all communities. Kazakhstan will continue to engage constructively with member states, regional organizations and relevant UN entities in following up of the outcomes of this conference.</p>
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EGYPT

TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:38:40-2:41:08	<p>Thank you, Madame Vice President. Madame Vice President, Egypt appreciates the holding of this high-level meeting which provides a timely platform to mobilize international attention and visibility and to reaffirm the collective commitment of the international community to alleviate the suffering of the Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar. Egypt reiterates its deep concern over the continued deterioration of the human rights situation in the country where Rohingya Muslims and other minorities remain subjected to grave violations including violence, forced displacement, and longstanding institutionalized discrimination. As a member of the OIC, Egypt reaffirms together with OIC countries its unwavering solidarity with the Rohingya Muslims and all minorities in Myanmar who continue to suffer from persecution and exclusion. We echo the repeated warnings regarding renewed violence and destruction of property in the Rakhine state. The failure to put an end to this violence has resulted in the further marginalization of minorities and the denial of their fundamental rights, including the right to life, nationality, health, education, freedom of religion, and freedom of expression. In this regard, we emphasize the urgent need to address the root causes of the crisis, particularly the denial of citizenship and entrenched discriminatory policies that have perpetuated statelessness and vulnerability among Rohingya Muslims. Egypt underscores the urgent need for accountability and justice and support international, independent, and transparent investigations aimed at holding perpetrators for grave violations accountable. We also stress the importance of ensuring the voluntary, safe, dignified, unsustainable return of all forcibly</p>

	<p>displaced Rohingya currently sheltered in Bangladesh and other host countries. In this regard, we call upon the international community to continue providing the necessary political and financial support to alleviate their suffering. And we express particular appreciation to the efforts of Bangladesh for shouldering the burden of hosting the forcibly displaced Rohingya and urge the international community to assist Bangladesh and other host countries in this regard.</p>
LIECHTENSTEIN	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:41:25-2:44:15	<p>The situation of the Rohingya has not received the attention it deserves. The humanitarian situation in Myanmar remains dire, a consequence of the military coup in 2021, which has only worsened the violence against the Rohingya. In that year, Liechtenstein was pleased to coordinate a group of states to present General Assembly Resolution 75 to 87, which was followed by texts in various political bodies, including resolution 2669 in the security council. On the whole though, the situation of the Rohingya remains dire and they are stuck between the predation of the armed forces and the Arakan army. They deserve to be able to return home, but the possibility for them to live in peace in their homeland remains distant at best. The Tatmadaw continues to target civilians often through air strikes. These are war crimes, and they should be investigated as such including on the basis of evidence gathered by the triple I triple M. These crimes are also in violation of the provisional measures of the ICJ and we note that the prosecutor of the international criminal court has requested an arrest warrant against Min Aung Hlaing. The junta is clearly unpopular not only in vast parts of the country but also with its neighbors. Key to understanding how we can work in the space of fragmented governance is to acknowledge the role of internal autonomy in self-determination in Myanmar's history and the role it should play in its future including through forms of self-governance by ethnic organizations in particular also the Rohingya. The UN must work with regional organizations, in particular ASEAN, to continue to pressure the junta to end its campaign of atrocity and bring Myanmar back on its democratic path. We're hoping to see a resolution in the Security Council imposing restrictions on the supply of jet fuel and we encourage states in this assembly to consider a follow-up resolution, especially in the absence of action in the council. Finally, we are hoping to see a better outcome in the text presented to the third committee on the situation of human rights in this season.</p>
UNITED KINGDOM	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:44:43-2:47:35	<p>Thank you, President, for convening today's important conference. The United Kingdom commends Bangladesh for its generous hospitality in hosting Rohingya refugees since 2017. Eight years on, the conflict in Myanmar continues. Systematic blockages of aid and trade exacerbate needs with malnutrition and food insecurity reaching emergency levels. In Rakhine, 1.5 million people are resorting to extreme coping measures. Without intervention, there is a real risk of</p>

	<p>famine. Sustained support for Rohingya and host communities in Bangladesh is urgently needed. Today, <u>the UK announced a further \$36 million to support Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.</u></p> <p>This will focus on meeting the basic urgent needs of refugees including food, clean water, health care and protection services. The UK has provided a total of \$596 million since 2017, and we have also provided over \$154 million to support communities in Rakhine State. As well as funding the crisis response, the international community needs to do more to ensure stability in Rakhine state. We need to create safe conditions for the Rohingya to be able to return. We call on all actors to ensure full, safe and unhindered humanitarian access and all actors must cease violence against civilians, including air strikes. The UK will continue working with Bangladesh and other partners to support refugees. Our new funding includes support to give the Rohingya skills and tools they can use when they return and to reduce their reliance on aid. Today's conference is an opportunity to maintain focus on the crisis in Rakhine and on dire funding needs in the refugee camps. In a world with so many humanitarian crises, we must not allow the Rohingya crisis to be forgotten. As pen holder in the security council, we will keep Myanmar on the international agenda. With the unprecedented scale of displacement into Bangladesh, we urge others to join us in increasing financial support and pushing for vital humanitarian access.</p>
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GERMANY

TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:47:50-2:50:30	<p>Thank you, Madam Chair. Germany welcomes that today's conference draws attention to the terrible situation of the Rohingya, a situation unfortunately far too often overlooked. The Rohingya bear the heaviest burden of Myanmar's ongoing civil conflict. But let's not forget other ethnic and religious minorities are also greatly affected. The situation in Rakhine remains a deep concern for us and the humanitarian situation we heard has worsened and become unbearable. We observe increasing repression including forced recruitment and sexual and gender-based violence committed by the military but also by other armed groups. We call on all groups to fully respect human rights and adhere to international humanitarian law. Madam chair, we wish to express our deep gratitude to the neighboring countries particularly Bangladesh, which continues to host over 1 million Rohingya despite enormous social and economic challenges. This generosity calls for respect and solidarity. Conditions though in the refugee camps in Bangladesh remain challenging. We urge all countries that are able to do so to actively support efforts to improve the situation. Since 2017, Germany has contributed 106 million euro in humanitarian assistance to improve the situation of the Rohingya in Rakhine and in refugee camps in Bangladesh. Additionally, Germany has provided over €250 million euro for development-oriented assistance to strengthen the humanitarian development peace nexus. The projects are being implemented in Cox's Bazar, in host communities, and in Myanmar itself. We recognize Bangladesh's desire to find a sustainable solution to the humanitarian and refugee crisis. This requires, we believe, that the preconditions for a safe, voluntary, sustainable, and dignified return to Myanmar are met, and that the civil conflict in the country will finally put to an end. We</p>

	therefore call on the military authorities in Myanmar to end the violence, cease the repression, allow full human access, release political prisoners, and engage finally in a genuine inclusive dialogue with all stakeholders. In this regard, Germany remains committed to supporting ASEAN's efforts to foster dialogue and keep this crisis high on the international agenda.
ALGERIA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:51:00-2:53:35	Guided by our deep commitment to international solidarity and humanitarian values, Algeria expresses its deep concern over the ongoing crisis in Myanmar, which affects its entire people, particularly the Rohingyas. We remain alarmed by the worsening conditions of displacement and the growing fund funding gap facing humanitarian operations. The international community must uphold its collective responsibility to ensure that lifesaving assistance reaches all in need across Myanmar. Algeria joins the call for enhanced and sustained support particularly as the 2025 humanitarian needs and response plan remains critically underfunded. Madame President, we believe that inclusive national dialogue is key to building mutual understanding, preserving national unity, and achieving lasting peace in Myanmar. These efforts must respect the country's sovereignty while recognizing the urgent need to address the root causes of this crisis. This approach ensures that everyone can live in safety and dignity regardless of ethnicity or religion. Furthermore, the voluntary, safe, secure, and dignified return of the Rohingya refugees to their homeland is the hope of all. We also underscore the imperative of respecting international humanitarian law and human rights obligations. Madame President, we welcome the continued engagement of ASEAN and the UN as well as their special envoys. Moreover, we encourage efforts that foster reconciliation, confidence building, and social cohesion. In conclusion, Algeria remains committed to a collective and principled approach that prioritize humanitarian needs, respects national sovereignty, and upholds international law for the prosperity of Myanmar and the well-being of its people, including the Rohingya.
CANADA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:54:00-2:57:07	Thank you very much, Madam President. I'm delighted to be able to join the conversation today. I think it's important for us to spend the day dealing with this challenging issue. I'd like to express my thanks to the governments of Malaysia and Finland as well as of course to the government of Bangladesh in particular to Dr Yunus, who I see in his seat, his leadership in bringing this issue in front of us is extremely important and we all recognize it. Eight years ago, I was appointed by our government as the special representative on the situation in Myanmar and visited the camp for the first time in Cox's Bazaar in October of 2017. The camp itself is uh is quite incredible. Over a million people arriving over a period of three or four weeks finding themselves in a part of Bangladesh that was already inhabited by people who live there and who still live there. So, the first thing I want to say is that whatever we do it has to connect with

	<p>the needs of the government and the people of Bangladesh as well as of the refugees. We can't have a situation where the aid to refugees is seen as taking away from the population of Bangladesh, something that we're all very familiar with, but it's a key issue. And that's why when Canada has targeted its assistance, which we have over \$600 million since 2017, it has always been on the basis that we assist direct assistance to the refugees. We also continue to direct assistance in the form of development aid, and in the form of encouraging incentivizing the World Bank and other international institutions to engage in the development of the region, not just the providing immediate assistance to the refugees, which is critically important, but also making sure that we're looking at the economic prosperity of the whole region. Second thing I want to say is that we have to deal with the situation in Myanmar by addressing the conflict holding the junta responsible for what's taking place and making sure that we're dealing with the consequences of the terrible violence that they've inflicted on the people of that country. And finally, I want to just say that it is not just the Rohingya who are facing a challenge. It is also the Chin, the Shan, the Kachin, the Karin, the Kareni. Together in this very difficult situation, we have to recognize that indeed we have to be very careful, pay great attention to the problems in that area of the world and that we acknowledge the needs in the country. We have to recognize that there are no unsolvable problems. It is only when we lack the will.</p>
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SPAIN

TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
2:58-3:01:11	<p>Madame President, Spain observes with great concern the situation of the Rohingya community and that of other minorities in Myanmar as well as the lack of prospects after more than 8 years of a quest for a lasting solution to the refugee crisis that are fleeing towards Bangladesh and other countries. The situation in Myanmar continues to worsen and the end of the state of emergency is posing additional challenges for the country and for neighboring countries. In the Rakhine state, the continued episodes of armed violence are compounded by the tragic consequences of natural disasters, the persecution of minorities, forced displacement, famine. Spain together with the EU continues to condemn the coup d'état and urges all parties of the conflict to respect international law and the international humanitarian law particularly for the civilian population. We also appeal for the parties to the conflict to respect the human rights of the Rohingya population and other minorities in Myanmar. Killings, forced disappearances, torture, forced recruitment all represent grave violations of the rights of these civilians, who are very often forced into displacement following the destruction of their homes or basic infrastructure. Spain therefore reiterates its commitment to continue contributing to establishing the conditions that would enable the immediate cessation of all forms of violence and the adoption of decisive measures to restore democracy in Myanmar, ensuring full respect for the will and democratic aspirations of its people. We support the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of the Rohingya to Myanmar, their country of origin. Nonetheless, while these conditions are not met, we believe that support for Rohingya refugees in the region, in particular in Bangladesh, whose efforts in</p>

	<p>hosting refugees deserve to be recognized, remains essential. Spain has since 2017 maintained a constant level of support for Rohingya refugees who have fled to other countries in the region as well as those who remain in Myanmar. These funds stand at more than 4.5 million euros. They have been directed fundamentally to addressing the refugee crisis and to disaster emergency response. We would like to continue working with the international community, the UN and the Bangladeshi government to build a more realistic and compassionate response. We would also think that we should provide a security framework to the Rohingya community to avoid the abuses that they are suffering and the constant violation of their fundamental rights as well as to promote minimum economic conditions that would allow us to meet their basic needs and guarantee respect for their human dignity.</p>
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Plenary Segment Part 2:

Link to segment: <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k11/k11jpn4pmm>

- *Statements by Member States and observers of the General Assembly*
- *Statements by civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders*
- *Concluding remarks by the President of the General Assembly*

JAPAN	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
01:15-04:18	<p>The devastating humanitarian situation of Rohingya is serious and pressing global matter, also affecting regional peace and stability. Amidst confounding humanitarian and security challenges, the joint visit to Cox Bazaar in March by Chief Advisor Yunus and the SG provided a crucial opportunity to renew the international community's attention and priority. Japan comments Bangladesh's continued acceptance and support of over 1.1 million forcibly displaced persons from Rakhine State, Myanmar.</p> <p>Through international partners, Japan supports Bangladesh's efforts in providing assistance to both Rohingya Muslims and host communities. Just yesterday, Japan signed an <u>exchange of support with WFP as part of approximately \$18 million in funding</u> for humanitarian assistance to Bangladesh this year. Given the prolonged displacement, it is significant the government of Bangladesh and the international community have agreed on enhancing self-reliance to improve the living standards of displaced persons, including through providing portable skills. Japan will continue to provide support for education, skills, training, and community development in addition to critical areas such as food. In order to ensure sustainable, voluntary, safe, and dignified return of Rohingya to Myanmar, the improved conditions and the restoration of democratic governance is essential. Despite calls for change, the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate while civilians suffer in Myanmar.</p>

	<p>Japan has consistently called on Myanmar military to immediately stop the violence, release those who are detained, and swiftly restore Myanmar's democratic political system. Since 2021 coup d'état, Japan supported the people of Myanmar by providing over 200 million USD in humanitarian assistance through international organizations and energy use, including Rakhine State. Japan will continue to urge the military government to uphold safe and unimpeded access and will also actively provide humanitarian assistance and support for improving people's lives in a manner that directly benefits the people of Myanmar.</p> <p>Japan remains committed to working with the international community, including ASEAN, towards a sustainable solution to improve the situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities.</p>
IRAN	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
04:35-07:10	<p>The ongoing situation worsened by national disasters, including the catastrophic earthquake of 28 March 2025, have forced thousands of Rohingya to flee to Bangladesh and other countries in the region.</p> <p>Simultaneously, the dramatic increase of humanitarian needs, reduction in food aid for Rohingya temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh, which continues to host over 1.1 million refugees from Myanmar, requires special attention. We appreciate the continued efforts of Bangladesh in hosting Rohingya refugees and strongly support the right of Rohingya to live in safety, dignity, and with full citizenship rights in their own homeland. The Islamic Republic of Iran stresses the need for sustainable solutions, including creating conditions for the voluntary, safe, and dignified return of displaced Rohingyas to their homeland.</p> <p>In this regard, the structural drivers of displacement, including issues of citizenship, equal protection under the law, and discriminatory policies must be addressed by Myanmar officials. We also call upon the international community to renew its commitment to providing humanitarian assistance to Rohingya refugees and internally displaced persons, ensuring their protection and access to basic needs. We reiterate the importance of addressing the root causes of Rohingya crisis, the discriminatory 1982 citizenship law, and emphasize the necessity of reviewing and reforming that law alongside repealing other discriminatory legislations.</p> <p>Also, we call for effective measures to be taken by national authorities in order to end conflicts in Rakhine immediately and to protect all human rights of Rohingya Muslims. This requires an immediate cessation of hostilities, increasing humanitarian assistance, and triggering the national reconciliation process and measures with participation of all national stakeholders. Mr. President, Iran supports the efforts conducive to a lasting solution to this complex crisis, especially those undertaken by OIC and ASEAN.</p> <p>In this regard, it is necessary to emphasize that all measures end up ending this crisis and protecting the rights of all minorities, especially the Rohingya Muslim</p>

	whose situation has become prolonged and multilayered, must be carried out with full respect for the national sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Myanmar. In this context, the authorities of Myanmar can play a conducive and decisive role.
CZECHIA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
07:35-10:15	<p>Mr. President, distinguished delegates, Czechia aligns itself with the statement delivered by the EU. We remain greatly concerned by the worsening human rights and humanitarian crisis in Myanmar, disproportionately affecting Rohingya Muslims and other minorities. The UN system must ensure a coordinated response across its human rights, humanitarian, and peacebuilding pillars. Credible UN reports describe indiscriminate area bombardments, masculine, sexual and gender-based violence, and forced conscription.</p> <p>These atrocities demand full accountability. Humanitarian access remains severely limited due to bureaucratic barriers and underfunding. We urge Member States to fully support the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan in line with humanitarian principles and call for expanded protection of aid operations, particularly in conflict-affected areas.</p> <p>We commend the UN Special Rapporteur and the independent investigative mechanism and call on Member States to facilitate access to witnesses and evidence. Accountability must be pursued nationally and internationally, including through the ICC and the ICJ. The UN must strengthen its support for civil society actors who provide life-saving assistance under dangerous conditions.</p> <p>Their inclusion in governance and peace process is indispensable. Condition in Rakhine State is not conducive to the safe, voluntary, and dignified return of Rohingya refugees. Statelessness, denial of citizenship, and systemic discrimination must be addressed.</p> <p>We call on Myanmar to implement the Advisory Commission's recommendations and urge greater international support for host countries. Mr. President, the UN must act with decisive, coordinated, and sustained efforts, bridging humanitarian needs with long-term development and peacebuilding to support the aspiration of Myanmar people for peace, justice, and democracy.</p>
SAUDI ARABIA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
10:30-13:35	<p>In the name of Allah, most gracious, most merciful, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, adults, we express our full support for the convening of this important conference at a time when the Rohingya and other minorities in Myanmar continue to face harsh humanitarian conditions that call for a unified position based on human solidarity and the principles on which the UN was founded.</p>

	<p>My country reaffirms its firm commitment to the principles of international law and the charter of the UN, in particular with regard to the respect for human rights and the preservation of human dignity. We follow, with great interest, the developments of the situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar. United Nations resolutions, including GA resolution 79/182, have stressed the need to create conditions for the safe, dignified, and voluntary return of Rohingya refugees to their homes.</p> <p>In this context, the Kingdom stresses the importance of providing a safe humanitarian environment that ensures respect for fundamental rights and opens the door to sustainable solutions. Mr. President, based on its humanitarian responsibilities, the Kingdom was and remains one of the first countries to provide support to the Rohingya, whether through humanitarian and relief assistance deployed by King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre in the areas of food, health, education, and shelter, or through its positions in support within the framework of the United Nations and OIC. While expressing our deep appreciation to the People's Republic of Bangladesh for shouldering the heavy burden of hosting more than 1 million Rohingya refugees, my country stresses the need for the international community to share this responsibility through increased humanitarian and development support to host countries.</p> <p>Mr. President, a sustainable solution to this crisis requires the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of the Rohingya refugees. In this regard, we stress the central role of the United Nations and its humanitarian agencies in supporting efforts to create conditions for such return. My country also calls on the Government of Myanmar to cooperate constructively with the UN and the international community, thereby contributing to addressing this humanitarian crisis in a spirit of transparency and shared responsibility. In closing, my country reiterates its firm commitment to work with the United Nations, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and all regional and international partners to support all efforts to alleviate the human suffering of Rohingya Muslims and ensure their voluntary, safe, and dignified return to their homeland.</p>
AUSTRALIA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
14:00-17:05	<p>Australia is deeply concerned by the worsening humanitarian and security situation in Myanmar. Millions of people have been forced from their homes and many more need a great deal of help. In a world of many crises, we must not forget this conflict nor the plight of the Rohingya people. Bangladesh has generously hosted Rohingya for years.</p> <p>However, reduced donor funding is making an already dire situation worse, increasing tensions that fuel violence and crime and forcing more people to risk dangerous sea voyages to find refuge. We urge all member states to support the response to this crisis and increase their funding. In this regard, we acknowledge the announcements made earlier today by the United Kingdom and the United States.</p>

	<p><u>Australia has committed \$370 million in humanitarian assistance over the next three years to the people of Myanmar, displaced Rohingya and their host communities in Bangladesh.</u> This brings our commitment to Australian \$1.26 billion since 2017, making it Australia's largest ongoing humanitarian response. We call on the international community and multilateral agencies to sustain life-saving assistance to Myanmar and Bangladesh.</p> <p>We must also support Rohingya self-reliance. Helping Rohingya's build livelihoods and develop skills to support economic advancement will be key. We must also address the root causes of displacement. Australia wants to see Rohingya's return to Myanmar in a voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable way. But Rohingya in Myanmar suffer ongoing targeted violence, including appallingly high levels of sexual violence, which particularly affects women and girls. The Myanmar military regime and other armed groups continue to restrict humanitarian access.</p> <p>The regime also denies the rightful citizenship of Rohingya. Until this changes, Rohingya cannot return home. Alongside other partners, Australia has repeatedly registered our serious concern about the political and humanitarian situation.</p> <p>We condemn the regime's widespread human rights abuses and atrocities. Australia calls for an immediate cessation of violence, the release of those unjustly detained and safe and unhindered humanitarian access. And we reiterate our strong support for ASEAN's efforts to resolve the crisis, including through the Five Point Consensus and the ASEAN Special Envoy, as well as the efforts of the UN Special Envoy.</p> <p>Australia is concerned that the regime's announced elections can be neither free nor fair, elections held without the regime engaging in genuine and inclusive political dialogue risk greater instability. We urge a peaceful transition of power in Myanmar to an inclusive..</p>
KYRGYZSTAN	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
17:20-19:35	<p>Mr. President, Excellencies, first let me thank you for convening this important and timely high level conference. It provides a crucial opportunity to once again draw the world's attention to the plight of the Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar. The Kyrgyz Republic aligns itself with the statement delivered on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.</p> <p>We reaffirm our unwavering solidarity with the Rohingya Muslims, who have endured immense suffering, persecution, and displacement over many years. We remain deeply concerned by the ongoing humanitarian situation, including limited access to basic services, continued restrictions on movement, and the lack of the durable solutions for the displaced Rohingya communities, both within Myanmar and across the border. Protecting human dignity must be at the center of all efforts.</p>

	<p>We call upon all stakeholders to prioritize safe, voluntary, dignified, and sustainable return of displaced persons in accordance with international law. Humanitarian access must be ensured, and accountability for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law must be pursued. Until this becomes possible, we express our deep appreciation to Bangladesh for generously hosting over a million Rohingya refugees.</p> <p>We call on the international community to increase humanitarian support to Bangladesh and other host countries. The Kyrgyz Republic strongly believes that dialect, reconciliation, and inclusive political solutions are the only viable path forward. As a country with a long tradition of inter-ethnic and inter-religious harmony, the Kyrgyz Republic knows the importance of mutual respect, tolerance, and peaceful coexistence.</p> <p>We encourage all partners to redouble their efforts to promote these values in Myanmar. Finally, we emphasize the role of regional and international cooperation. The Kyrgyz Republic will continue to lend its voice in support of justice, dignity, and human rights for all.</p>
COSTA RICA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
19:50-22:45	<p>Mr. President, almost one million Rohingya remain displaced. Many of them are stateless. They have been stripped of their most fundamental rights and condemned to perpetual exile.</p> <p>With that in mind, allow me to underscore three points. Firstly, Costa Rica condemns the fact that the Rohingya people have been stripped of their citizenship and rendered legally invisible. Statelessness constitutes an absolute denial of human dignity. It is something that we must eradicate in accordance with international law. Consequently, it is vital that the international community take urgent action and that it act with resolve to put an end to this situation, a situation which condemns these people to live without a homeland, without rights, and without hope.</p> <p>My second point, Costa Rica demands special protection for Rohingya women and girls. They are the ones that suffer the worst violations of human rights, including sexual violence, forced marriage, and trafficking in persons. In terms of education, despite the fact that 80% of children between 6 and 11 years old do have access to learning centres, the gender gap appears when girls reach puberty and drop out of school. Moreover, owing to the humanitarian financing crisis, the education of some 230,000 refugee children is under threat.</p> <p>If no immediate action is taken, we will lose an entire generation. Thirdly, we insist that any return must be safe, voluntary, and dignified. Conditions in Myanmar are worsening. Since April 2024, at least 150,000 people have fled to Bangladesh and other regions of ASEAN. The Arakan Army wages armed attacks, perpetrates summary executions, forced recruitment, and the displacement of entire villages.</p>

	<p>Myanmar has confirmed that only 180,000 refugees, 18% of the total are eligible to return. That is an insufficient figure after years of delay. Without guarantees of security, citizenship, and basic services, there are no conditions for dignified return in place.</p> <p>Mr President, eight years later we must guarantee justice and accountability for the Rohingya people. Every person must be able to exercise their right to a nationality, to their fundamental rights, and to sustainable solutions.</p>
CHINA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
23:03-25:20	<p>President, China attaches great importance to the repatriation of Rakhine State's population displaced by upheaval. We support the humanitarian efforts of the UN system and humanitarian agencies, and we commend the government of Bangladesh for generously helping the displaced people over the years despite its own challenges.</p> <p>For the repatriation to truly work, a phased approach is required that is based on dialogue and consultation between Myanmar and Bangladesh. Repatriation arrangements agreed by both countries are the only ones that are actionable and sustainable. The international community's patience and continued support is vital to enhance dialogue and communication on top of what's been achieved so far, thus fostering mutual understanding and trust and creating the right conditions and environment for the repatriation process.</p> <p>China has been actively working on a diplomatic front to this end. We have provided multiple consignments of humanitarian aid for Myanmar and Bangladesh and encouraged to help them to reach multiple important understandings. As for this high-level meeting, we have our reservations as it's consistent with our position on this matter.</p> <p>Namely, any action by the UN must respect the sovereignty and will of the country's concern and must not involve forced intervention or imposed solutions. In more general terms, we oppose the politicization and instrumentalization of human rights issues or public pressurization. Some member states made references to the situation in Myanmar.</p> <p>China supports Myanmar in pursuing a development path suited to its national conditions, safeguarding its sovereignty, security, and development interests. We support Myanmar in post-earthquake reconstruction, improving its people's livelihoods, and we support efforts towards broad unity among political forces at home to restore stability and development. We support ASEAN as the main mediator in facilitating effective alignment between ASEAN's five-point consensus and Myanmar's five-point roadmap, such to contribute positively to resolving the Myanmar issue.</p>

	<p>China and Myanmar are connected by mountains and rivers with sincerely hopeful political and social stability and economic revitalization in Myanmar. China has always provided and will continue to provide support and assistance to that end. We hope all parties' concerns will make positive and constructive efforts in the same direction.</p>
RUSSIA FEDERATION	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
25:40-28:30	<p>President, the Russian Federation continues to oppose the practice of the adoption of selective unilateral resolutions on situations of human rights in specific countries. We believe this approach is ineffective, will not promote or protect human rights, and will only aggravate confrontations between states. Therefore, as you know, we did not support a Resolution 79/278 adopted by General Assembly in March of this year.</p> <p>We did not see the point in holding a conference that would aim to lay the blame for the crisis and responsibility for resolving it solely on Naypyidaw's shoulders. These actions do not also help to resolve the Rakhine situation. The role of the international community in resolving this problem, which is rooted in the colonial pasts of neighboring countries in Myanmar and Bangladesh, ought to lie in creating a favorable environment for the implementation of repatriation agreements between them, while respecting their sovereignty and not interfering in their internal affairs.</p> <p>At the same time, the priority should be placed on restoring peace and stability in Rakhine. Until a direct bilateral updated agreement on the gradual repatriation of Rohingya upon verification identity is reached between Naypyidaw and Dhaka, supported by the UN, and until conditions are met for its implementation, the international community ought to refrain from carrying out any plans to establish humanitarian corridors or canals to repatriate Rohingya or any controversial projects on establishing so-called safe zones in Rakhine, Myanmar. These actions could only exacerbate situation.</p> <p>We believe that Western states' efforts to exploit this long-standing problem for their own geopolitical purposes are counterproductive. The civil and legal status of forcibly displaced persons ought to be resolved in accordance with the domestic participation of both countries. Pressure on this and other sensitive issues is not acceptable.</p> <p>We must continue measures to implement the trilateral memorandum between Myanmar, UNHCR, and UNDP regarding facilitating the return and settlement of repatriated persons. We should also support the efforts of ASEAN on this front, including through the special ASEAN ad-hoc support team, as well as the ASEAN emergency response and assessment team and special mechanism for his economic projects in Rakhine. Russia, as a historic and sincere friend of both Myanmar and Bangladesh, opposes any attempt to interfere with their internal affairs or to exert pressure on their governments.</p>

	Only direct and mutually respectful dialogue of the two neighbors can help to resolve long-standing problems between them. We intend to do all we can to help this process.
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
29:05-32:05	<p>I'd like to thank the Presidential General Assembly for organizing this high-level conference at a critical juncture. Indeed, the Republic of Korea remains deeply concerned by the escalation of the conflict and deteriorating humanitarian situation in Myanmar. We urge all parties to immediately cease violence against civilians and respect human rights and fundamental freedoms. The situation in Rakhine State remains particularly devastating.</p> <p>In this connection, the Republic of Korea wishes to express its deep appreciation to the people and government of Bangladesh who continue to host more than 1 million Rohingya refugees, especially in light of the protective humanitarian crisis they still face. As a part of the ASEAN community, the Republic of Korea has consistently worked to shed further light on the ongoing crisis in Myanmar at both UN Security Council and General Assembly, and prioritized humanitarian assistance aimed at improving the situation on the ground. Following last year's 23 million USD contribution for Rohingya refugees in Myanmar and Bangladesh, <u>my government plans to provide an additional 10 million USD this year</u>. Thank you. It also continues to support the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of the Romya people to Myanmar. However, ongoing conflict and mounting civilian casualties in Myanmar continues to hamper home returns. At this pivotal moment, the international community must step up to address the humanitarian crisis in Myanmar. We firmly back ASEAN's efforts to address this crisis and implement the five-point consensus.</p> <p>At the same time, the crisis in Myanmar should be regarded not only as a regional issue, but also international one. As such, the Republic of Korea strongly supports enhanced cooperation between ASEAN and UN, especially by a coordinated engagement of the UN Special Envoy with ASEAN Special Envoy. As a proponent of the fundamental principles of human rights and democracy, the Republic of Korea actively and strongly supports scaling up regional and international efforts toward approaching a peaceful resolution.</p>
KINGDOM OF THAILAND	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
32:35-35:30	<p>I extend our appreciation to you for convening this critical high-level conference at a time of competing global crisis. This meeting is, of course, essential to ensure the plight of the Rohingya people and other minorities in Myanmar remains high on our collective agenda.</p> <p>The repercussion of this protracted crisis stands far beyond Myanmar's borders, directly affecting neighboring countries like Bangladesh and Thailand. As a transit</p>

	<p>country, we continue to receive Rohingya influxes by both maritime and land routes. In accordance with humanitarian principles, we remain steadfast in providing assistance to those in need. As a neighbor to both Myanmar and Bangladesh, Thailand is increasingly concerned over the worsening situation of Rohingyas. We match this concern with action. Since 2017, Thailand has contributed over 4 million U.S. dollars to aid Rohingya displaced persons in both Myanmar and Bangladesh. Just earlier this month, we made an additional contribution of 700,000 Thai baht to the World Food Program to bolster full security for the Rohingyas in Bangladesh. We urge the international community to uphold the principle of burden and responsibility sharing in the face of concerning financial limitations.</p> <p>While humanitarian aid is crucial, it is not a lasting solution. A sustainable resolution requires addressing the root causes of the crisis which are linked to the broader political situation in Myanmar. This entails a genuine and inclusive process towards political reform, democratization, and the strengthening of institutions that uphold social justice and human rights. We do recognize the complexity of this process, but earnest dialogue and, most importantly, concrete action must begin now. We cannot afford further delay in ending the suffering and injustice. In this regard, we wish to recognize the vital role of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General on Myanmar and the ASEAN Chair's Special Envoy in their good office to promote inclusive dialogue. And Thailand will continue to work closely with them.</p> <p>Our collective and ultimate goal must be to create conducive conditions in Rakhine State to facilitate the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of the Rohingya. This is the only durable solution.</p>
KINGDOM OF NETHERLANDS	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
35:50-38:45	<p>Mr. President, Excellencies, dear colleagues. Let me first start with saying that the Kingdom of the Netherlands aligns itself with the EU statement. It has been four and a half years since the coup in Myanmar and eight years since the forced mass displacement of Rohingyas. The Myanmar people, including Rohingya and other minorities, continue to suffer at the hand of Myanmar army and are facing a further deterioration of already dire circumstances.</p> <p>We call on the Myanmar military to immediately cease all violence, respect fundamental human rights, grant unhindered humanitarian access, and take decisive steps to restore Myanmar's democratic past. This path can only be achieved through inclusive dialogue with all stakeholders involved. We also call for full accountability for human rights crimes and reiterate our full support for international justice mechanisms. We thank the Government of Bangladesh for continuing to provide shelter to over 1.3 million Rohingyas, and we commend other countries that have given refuge to those fleeing Myanmar. Bangladesh deserves our recognition and respect for the efforts of hosting such a large group for so many years. Unfortunately, conditions in Myanmar for a voluntary, safe, dignified, and</p>

	<p>sustainable repatriation of the Rohingyas are not present. Therefore, supporting Rohingya in the region, particularly in Bangladesh, remains of essence.</p> <p>As global humanitarian funding is facing unprecedented strain, particular attention should be given to education and livelihood opportunities of Rohingya refugees. We thank all member states for coming together today to discuss our efforts to support Rohingya, including encouraging their self-reliance alongside much-needed humanitarian support. The Kingdom of the Netherlands supports Rohingya through long-term, unearmarked funding to humanitarian organizations like UNICEF, WFP, and IRC, as well as funding to the Central Emergency Response Fund. In addition, my country allocated an additional €1 million to UNHCR to specifically reach Rohingyas in Bangladesh and Rakhine. In closing, the Kingdom of the Netherlands reaffirms its solidarity with the people of Myanmar and commends them for their amazing resilience. They deserve a peaceful, democratic future.</p>
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
39:00-42:00	<p>Mr. President, South Africa is concerned at the persisting and serious humanitarian crisis affecting the Rohingya, Muslims, and other minorities in Myanmar. Secretary General Guterres has reflected that the situation in Myanmar is, and I quote, a stark reminder of the world's collective failure to find solutions, end quote. The humanitarian crisis is not only affected by the political and economic situation, but is being perpetuated by the lack of access to life-saving humanitarian assistance, including the lack of healthcare, education and other essential social and welfare services. as well as ways to make a decent living and live a full life. South Africa reaffirms its support for the ASEAN-led efforts to chart a course out of the crisis by finding a peaceful and durable solution.</p> <p>This includes the five-point consensus, which is aimed at achieving an inclusive and durable, peaceful resolution that is Myanmar-owned and Myanmar-led, thus contributing to peace, security, and stability in the region. The efforts of the countries in the region are appreciated, especially Bangladesh, for their generous efforts, including taking in refugees. South Africa wishes to express its appreciation to the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar for its work and for the notable progress it has made in monitoring and investigating the deteriorating human rights situation in the country. We particularly commend the mechanism for continuing to prioritize the collection of information on sexual and gender-based crimes which disturbingly have been committed with, and I quote, the highest levels of cruelty and harm to the victims, end quote. Mr. President, what is needed is immediate, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access to allow for humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>Additionally, there must be accountability for human rights violations and other violations of international law, including atrocity crimes. We support the case at the International Court of Justice brought by Gambia under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. South Africa reiterates that states parties to the Convention are obliged to prevent and punish genocide.</p>

PORTUGAL	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
42:20:44:55	<p>Eighty years after the mass displacement over 1.1 million Rohingya, the humanitarian crisis continues to deepen. The escalation of conflict in Rakhine state has forced hundreds of thousands more from their homes. Rohingya men and women face killings, forced recruitment, and systematic restrictions of their movements and freedoms.</p> <p>Camps and shelters remain overwhelmed with food shortage, disease, and inadequate humanitarian access. We commend Bangladesh for hosting thousands of refugees fleeing from Myanmar. We urge all parties, especially the Myanmar military, to grant full, safe, and unhindered access for humanitarian actors. Portugal recognizes the complexity of the challenges facing Myanmar. Yet, lasting and durable peace cannot be achieved without addressing the root causes of discrimination and without ending the cycle of impunity. This requires listening to the voices of the Rohingya men and women whose participation is vital in any credible peace process. Accountability, recognition of the right of self-identification, the protection of women and girls are indispensable to building a future of dignity and equality.</p> <p>Portugal echoes the calls of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar. Excellencies, in concluding, the plight of the Rohingya Muslims and the situation of women in Myanmar are not only a test of our collective commitment to human rights, but also a matter of regional and international peace and security. Portugal reiterates its full support for the central role of the ASEAN in finding a resolution to the crisis in the country, including the work of the ASEAN Chair and special envoy, consistent with the five-point consensus, along with its reinforced cooperation with the UNSG special envoy. We welcome the ASEAN leaders' call for sustained extension and nationwide expansion of ceasefire in Myanmar as a step towards the escalation with a view to ensure humanitarian access and for creating space for political dialogue. Portugal stands ready to work with all partners in Myanmar, in the region, and across the international community.</p>
REPUBLIC OF MALTA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
45:00-48:20	<p>President, Excellencies, the plight of the Rohingya people remains dire. Almost eight years since the mass atrocities of 2017, more than one million Rohingya continue to live as refugees in Bangladesh, while hundreds of thousands remain in Rakhine states under conditions of persecution, statelessness, and insecurity. We are deeply alarmed by the recent developments of renewed violence between the Myanmar military and the Arakan army, which has triggered forced recruitment, indiscriminate attacks, sexual violence, and starvation as a weapon of war. These acts are a tragic reminder that the Rohingya community continues to face existential threats. This demands our urgent attention and unified action.</p>

	<p>The humanitarian situation is equally alarming. In Bangladesh, international funding shortfalls have led to aid cuts in already overcrowded camps. Across Southeast Asia, Rohingya refugees are undertaking perilous sea journeys and face detention, deportation, and trafficking. In Myanmar, restrictions on humanitarian access have exacerbated hunger and disease, leaving countless civilians without assistance. Malta calls for immediate safe and unhindered humanitarian access across Myanmar, including cross-border operations, to reach communities in need. We also stress the importance of accountability. The international community must support the work of the independent investigative mechanism for Myanmar, as well as proceedings before the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court, to ensure that perpetrators of atrocities are brought to justice. We also call for increased efforts to cut off the junta's access to arms, jet fuel, and resources that enable its repression. We commend Bangladesh for its generosity and resilience in hosting such a large refugee population.</p> <p>Yet, without addressing the root causes in Myanmar, there can be no durable solution. Safe, voluntary, dignified, and sustainable return is only possible once Myanmar ensures full respect for human rights, citizenship, and security for the Rohingya. President, Malta welcomes the recent appointment of the Secretary General's Special Envoy and encourages continued coordination with ASEAN, while noting the lack of progress in implementing the five-point consensus. Regional cooperation is vital, but it must be matched with genuine political will to end impunity and restore civilian governance. The Rohingya crisis is not only a national tragedy for Myanmar, but also a regional and global concern. It fuels displacement, trafficking, and instability across borders. The international community cannot allow the Rohingya to become forgotten people.</p>
STATE OF KUWAIT	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
48:50-51:22	<p>Mr. President. First, my country aligns itself with the statement of the OIC, and we express the wishes of the state of Kuwait to you for the success of this important conference as the international community faces a humanitarian and moral serious test. We also express our thanks to His Excellency Mr. Mohammed Yunus, the Chief Advisor of Bangladesh, for his tireless effort to hold this conference with the wide support of the regional groups.</p> <p>The ethnic cleansing, systematic mass displacement, and denial of the most basic human rights that Rohingya Muslims have witnessed is a full-fledged crime against humanity. These policies have led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands and their crowding in camps that lack the most basic elements of decent life, while violations inside Myanmar continue unabated in a scene that raises serious concerns about the stability of the region and the future of peaceful coexistence.</p> <p>Based on the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international laws and recalling previous resolutions on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the state of Kuwait affirms the following: strong condemnation</p>

	<p>of all violations committed against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities and demanding their immediate and unconditional cessation. Two, ensuring safe and full and unhindered humanitarian access to all affected people within Myanmar. Three, stress that the Rohingya have the right to return to their homes in a voluntary, safe, and dignified manner. They should be empowered to fully exercise their civil and political rights without discrimination. Four, express grave concern at the escalation of hate speech, incitement to violence, and destruction of villages and homes, and stressing the principle of accountability and non-impunity. Five, call for increased support to host countries, especially Bangladesh, which is shouldering a burden on behalf of the international community and is overstretched.</p> <p>The continuation of this tragedy without a radical solution not only undermines the stability of the region but also shakes the foundations of our international system based on justice, dignity, and equality among peoples. There's no justice or peace without the Rohingya Muslims receiving their full rights and returning to their homes in a safe and dignified manner.</p>
GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
51:40-54:30	<p>Mr. President, Luxembourg aligns itself with the statement made by the European Union. We wish to add a number of remarks in our national capacity. We thank the speakers that took the floor during the opening segment, particularly civil society representatives. They delivered deeply moving testimony.</p> <p>This high-level conference on the situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar is a timely one. The humanitarian situation in Myanmar has never before been so dire. The ceasefires announced following the earthquakes last March have remained a dead letter. Today, around 20 million people require humanitarian aid, and more than 3.6 million people have been internally displaced. Moreover, Myanmar remains a hotbed of illegal activity, namely drug production and cybercrime, and that has regional and global repercussions. Impunity remains the norm. In Rakhine State, the escalation of the conflict has worsened the situation of the Rohingya and other vulnerable communities. Stripped of citizenship, caught in the crossfires, subject to forced recruitment and abuse, many Rohingya have fled. Attempts to flee by boat have culminated in hundreds of deaths or missing persons.</p> <p>However, in spite of that fact, no concrete measures have been taken to tackle the root causes of that displacement. Mr. President Luxembourg expresses its full solidarity with the people of Myanmar.</p> <p>Our solidarity has taken the form of financial support extended to the humanitarian response in the region, including Bangladesh. This year, Luxembourg has supported WFP projects, as well as some under the United Nations High Commission of Refugees, to the tune of €1 million. Luxembourg also supports the NGO Friendship, an NGO who works in education in emergency situations. They</p>

	<p>also work on disaster prevention and crisis preparedness. We also support the program of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Myanmar. The people of Myanmar, in all of their diversity, place hope in the international community's support to realize their legitimate aspirations to peace, dignity, human rights, and a democratic transition. Today, we once again convey our full support to them.</p> <p>Luxembourg stands shoulder to shoulder with the people in Myanmar in their quest for peace, justice, freedom, and sustainable development.</p>
VIETNAM	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
54:45-57:10	<p>Mr. President, Vietnam welcomes this important conference and shares a deep common concern over the prolonged crisis in Myanmar. Years of violence compounded by natural disasters have caused immense suffering to the people of Myanmar, especially the vulnerable ethnic and religious communities. Mounting casualties, mass displacement, and restricted humanitarian access not only endanger Myanmar's future, but also undermine regional peace and stability. This complex situation, deeply rooted in history, requires a comprehensive and balanced approach. Vietnam has been closely following the development in Myanmar.</p> <p>Our approach prioritizes the well-being of all affected communities, safe and unhindered humanitarian access, and the creation of conditions conducive to peace, national reconciliation, and sustainable development. Any solution must respect Myanmar's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, while ensuring that its people can determine their own future. We urge all parties to exercise maximum restraint, end the violence immediately, and pave the way for a sustained nationwide ceasefire. In Rakhine State, addressing root causes is critical to preventing further displacement and achieving lasting solutions for the affected communities. Safe, voluntary, and sustainable returns must be guaranteed, alongside continued humanitarian assistance for all vulnerable groups, including the internally displaced. Vietnam stresses the urgent need for full and effective implementation of the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus.</p> <p>We commend Malaysia as ASEAN Chair and the Chair's Special Envoy for advancing this engagement. We encourage stronger coordination between ASEAN and the United Nations, including between their respective Special Envoys, as well as between ASEAN Coordinating Center for Humanitarian Assistance and relevant UN agencies on the ground. Mr. President, Vietnam reaffirms its commitment to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and stands ready to contribute to building trust and fostering constructive dialogue among all stakeholders of the crisis in Myanmar.</p>
BULGARIA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT

<p>57:40-01:00:40</p>	<p>Mr. President, we align with the statement delivered on behalf of the European Union. Bulgaria remains greatly concerned by the worsening human rights and humanitarian crisis in Myanmar and stress the need, the root causes of the crisis in Rakhine state to be addressed in an urgent and comprehensive manner. Systematic abuses by the military against the Rohingya and other minorities including killings, sexual and gender-based violence, arbitrary detention and forced displacement are alarming. This year alone, over 125 Rohingya fled to Bangladesh, while many others risked their lives at sea.</p> <p>We commend Bangladesh's generosity in hosting more than 1.1 million Rohingya refugees, while prospects for durable solutions remain distant. Repatriation must be safe, voluntary, dignified, and sustainable. Issues such as statelessness, denial of citizenship, and systematic discrimination must be addressed without delay. We are deeply disturbed by restrictions on humanitarian access which prevent life-saving aid and risk famine and malnutrition. We call for full, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access in line with international humanitarian law. We condemn all abuses against civilians by all parties and call for an immediate end to violence and the release of all political prisoners.</p> <p>Accountability for crimes against Rohingya and other groups is essential to ending impunity and preventing further atrocities. Bulgaria supports the ongoing work of the independent investigative mechanism for Myanmar and calls for enhanced dialogue between the General Assembly and the mechanism during the 80th session. We support inclusive dialogue with the meaningful participation of all stakeholders to restore democracy and the rule of law. Bulgaria commends ASEAN's efforts, including the five-point consensus, and values the work of its Special Envoy in coordination with the UN Special Envoy. We also support continued EU engagement.</p> <p>In closing, sustained global support is essential to address the urgent needs of refugees and host communities. Bulgaria reaffirms its solidarity with the Rohingya and all communities suffering grave violations. We remain committed to international efforts for accountability, humanitarian access, and the restoration of peace democracy and dignity in Myanmar.</p>
<p>PAKISTAN</p>	
<p>TIME STAMP</p>	<p>TRANSCRIPT</p>
<p>01:01:00-01:03:24</p>	<p>Mr. President, Pakistan aligns itself with the OIC statement delivered by Türkiye. This high-level conference comes at a critical moment. The plight of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar remains one of the most urgent humanitarian and human rights challenges of our times. These deliberations provide an opportunity to reaffirm our collective resolve to pursue a balanced and pragmatic way forward, seeking solutions anchored in compassion and shared responsibility through dialogue and engagement. All while respecting Myanmar's sovereignty and territorial integrity. For too long, the Rohingya have endured displacement and limited access to rights and services.</p>

	<p>The recent upsurge of violence in the Rakhine state has further intensified their suffering, forcing many to flee and worsening an already dire humanitarian situation. Pakistan commends Bangladesh and other host countries for their generosity in sheltering displaced Rohingya. We empathize and share their burden, as Pakistan itself has hosted millions of refugees for decades, and we recognize the immense strain that this entails. For a lasting solution, it is essential to address the root causes of this crisis. Full implementation of the Advisory Commission's recommendations, particularly on pathways to citizenship, would enable safe and dignified return. A holistic and inclusive approach, owned by Myanmar and supported by ASEAN, is vital for durable peace and reconciliation, thus creating the conditions for the early return of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities.</p> <p>Pakistan stands ready to work with all partners, including the UN, ASEAN, and the OIC, to meet the humanitarian needs and to promote lasting peace and stability in Myanmar.</p>
IRELAND	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
01:03:40-01:05:48	<p>Thank you, President. Ireland aligns itself with the statement delivered on behalf of the European Union. We welcome this high-level conference on the human rights situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar. Ireland is deeply concerned by the human rights situation across Myanmar. There are credible reports of killings, forced displacement, and acts of torture being committed against the Rohingya Muslims, as well as other minorities in Myanmar. We are also disturbed by the increasing reports of villages and homes being destroyed.</p> <p>Ireland condemns the ongoing and increasing use of sexual and gender-based violence by the military, affiliated militias and other armed groups. Such acts in their totality inflict extensive physical and psychological damage on victims and survivors from the Rohingya and other minorities, particularly after years of systematic abuses at the hands of the military. Ireland reiterates our call for the military and all armed groups to immediately cease all human rights abuses and attacks against civilians. We also call on them to release those arbitrarily detained, sentenced or prosecuted, and to uphold their obligations under international humanitarian law. We regret that conditions are increasingly unconducive to a safe, voluntary, sustainable, and dignified return of Rohingya refugees. And we reiterate that those conditions must be in place before repatriation efforts are undertaken.</p> <p>Ireland commends the remarkable courage, resolve, and bravery of civil society and human rights defenders in Myanmar, who have continued to voice their dissent despite intimidation and reprisals. While there remains a long road to achieve sustainable peace and national reconciliation, Ireland is encouraged by international efforts towards ensuring accountability and justice, including the ongoing processes at the IIMM, the ICJ, and the ICC. We reaffirm our support for the efforts of the United Nations and ASEAN, including the full and effective implementation of the Five Points Consensus.</p>

CAMBODIA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
01:06:18- 01:08:38	<p>Mr. President, first of all, Cambodia would like to express appreciation for PGA for organizing this high-level conference on the situation of Rohingya and other minorities in Myanmar.</p> <p>Cambodia also recognizes the continuous cooperation between Bangladesh and Myanmar on their bilateral repatriation efforts for displaced persons and wishes to underscore the following key element of our stance. First, Cambodia remains deeply concerned about the humanitarian situation in Rakhine state. Acts of violence and armed attacks by any party must cease, as they have led to the tragic losses of life and the displacement of a large number of people. We emphasize that the voluntary repatriation of displaced persons must be carried out in a safe, secure, dignified, and sustainable manner, in line with the international humanitarian principles. Second, Cambodia supports the ASEAN Secretary General's role as humanitarian assistance coordinators together with ASEAN mechanism led by the AHA Centers in delivering humanitarian aid and recovery efforts.</p> <p>We value ASEAN's mobilization of additional support to the affected communities as a foundation for lasting stability and inclusive development of in Rakhine state. Finally, Cambodia reaffirms its support for the important roles played by the ASEAN Special Envoy and the UN Special Envoy on Myanmar. We encourage their continuous engagement with all stakeholders and foster dialogues, build confidence and advance peace reconciliations and durable solution for affected populations.</p>
NORWAY	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
01:08:55- 01:11:59	<p>Mr. President, eight years ago, the Myanmar military caused mass displacement of the Rohingyas. Four and a half years ago, the same military overthrew the democratically elected government. The consequences are increased human suffering and regression in all areas of development and human rights. 3.5 million people are internally displaced.</p> <p>The consequences are that humanitarian needs are rising dramatically. The Rohingya and other minorities are particularly affected and many minority-populated areas remain active conflict zones. Restrictions prevent humanitarian aid from reaching conflict affected areas. This is unacceptable and must end. Many have been forced to flee across borders. More than one million Rohingya remain displaced in Bangladesh. President, we are grateful to Bangladesh for its efforts to ensure the basic needs and rights of the Rohingya refugees. We acknowledge the resilience of the Rohingya in the face of their ongoing hardship and displacement. We hear the voices promoting their repatriation. Refugees need an environment that allows for voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return. This is currently not the case in Rakhine State. Rakhine is affected by armed conflict, a military-</p>

	<p>imposed blockade, ethnic tension and a severe humanitarian crisis with no imminent solutions in sight.</p> <p>We welcome efforts to facilitate the refugees' access to work and livelihoods while in Bangladesh. This will support their ability to live with dignity and self-reliance, both in Bangladesh and in Myanmar, when conditions are conducive for return. At the same time, we encourage the provision of time and space for confidence-building processes between the different stakeholders in Rakhine. President, a solution for Rohingya can only be found within the context of a broader solution to the political and security crisis in Myanmar. We reiterate our call for an immediate end to all attacks against civilians and urge all parties to respect their obligations under international humanitarian law. We call for safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access and encourage others to join in the funding efforts. We continue to support efforts to promote genuine, constructive and inclusive dialogue that includes women....</p>
POLAND	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
01:12:20-01:15:00	<p>Poland aligns itself with the statement by the European Union. Eight years have passed since the brutal attack by the military against the Rohingya people in Myanmar, which led to the displacement of over one million people seeking refuge mainly in Bangladesh, but also in other neighboring states. As a country that provides safe harbor for war refugees from Ukraine, Poland understands and supports the efforts to improve lives of displaced persons by relevant international institutions and national governments and will play a part. The situation of the Rohingya and other minorities in their home country has unfortunately further worsened since the military coup in 2021. Attacks against civilians persist, the humanitarian situation in Rakhine remains grim, with destruction of homes, displacement, and famine.</p> <p>Continuous atrocities, including against women and children, are committed both by the military and other actors of the conflict. We are particularly concerned by the attacks against civilians using advanced technologies, including drones, as well as airstrikes. Such deadly means of warfare would not be available to the perpetrators without support from other state actors, including Russia, which seems to be sharing its own terrifying know-how from the brutal invasion of Ukraine.</p> <p>We urge all member states to act responsibly and refrain from enabling the Myanmar military's actions against civilians with political and material support. We support the calls by the EU for a global embargo. We welcome the international community's efforts to address the situation including by the ASEAN, the Special Envoy of the Secretary General on Myanmar, and multiple UN agencies.</p> <p>We commend the work of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, the International Criminal Court, and the International Court of Justice. Upholding human rights, protection of civilians, and vulnerable groups, including religious</p>

	<p>minorities, are among Poland's priorities for the 80th session of the UN General Assembly. Staying true to those commitments, Poland strongly condemns abuses of the human rights of the people of Myanmar, notably the Rohingya.</p> <p>We call for an immediate cessation of attacks against civilian population and allowing unimpeded humanitarian assistance to all we need.</p>
DENMARK	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
<p>01:15:20- 01:18:00</p>	<p>Excellencies, distinguished delegates, on behalf of Denmark, I thank the president of the General Assembly for convening this important high-level conference. Denmark aligns itself with a statement made by the EU.</p> <p>This conference comes at a critical time. Eight years after the mass displacement of Rohingya communities in 2017, their suffering remains one of the greatest humanitarian crises of all time. Alongside them, other minorities and communities continue to face human rights abuses, escalating conflict and violence. The objectives of this conference are clear. To mobilize political support, sustain international attention, and address the root causes of this tragedy. For Denmark, three priorities must guide our action.</p> <p>First, all parties must respect international humanitarian and human rights law. Denmark calls on all parties to allow full, safe and unimpeded humanitarian access, and we encourage neighboring countries to facilitate cross-border trade, benefiting the economies of all sides. Second, durable solutions cannot be based on premature repatriation. Instead, the root causes of displacement in Rakhine must be addressed. Anything less risks, repeating the tragedies of the past. Denmark remains steadfast in our support for the UN Special Envoy, and we firmly support the role of ASEAN in finding a solution to the crisis.</p> <p>Denmark also acknowledges the heavy burden shouldered by Bangladesh. Until safe returns are possible, we must work to empower and strengthen the self-reliance of refugees. In the face of declining humanitarian aid, supporting such initiatives can reduce aid dependence while equipping them for durable solutions.</p> <p>Third, Myanmar suffers from a lack of accountability and the perpetration of impunity. Denmark reiterates the importance of the work of independent investigative Americanism for Myanmar, the ICC, and ICJ for pursuing accountability efforts to bring justice. The military regime has announced plans for elections.</p> <p>Elections without prior political dialogue uniting the people of Myanmar. They risk exacerbating existing divisions and escalating violence. We recall the need for implementing Security Council Resolution 2669 and urge all members of the Council to prioritize Myanmar on its agenda.</p>

	In conclusion, the Rohingya people and other minorities deserve a future built on rights, justice, and dignity. Denmark stands ready to work with all partners to help secure that future.
PHILIPPINES	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
01:18:20- 01:20:34	<p>Mr. President, the Philippines strongly condemns the continued acts of violence in Myanmar and urges all parties involved to take concrete action to immediately halt indiscriminate violence and create an environment conducive for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The Philippines is concerned with the negative impact of the prolonged conflict in Myanmar on the Rohingya and other minorities. The Philippines steadfastly supports the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus.</p> <p>The sustainable resolution of the conflict requires the inclusive participation of all stakeholders in Myanmar. We also expect the government of Myanmar to ensure the safety and security for all communities in the Rakhine State and facilitating the voluntary return of displaced persons in a safe, secure, and dignified manner. The Philippines also hopes that the gradual lifting of the state of emergency will translate into cessation of violence, eventually leading to an inclusive political dialogue with all Myanmar stakeholders, including the various ethnic groups.</p> <p>The election set for December must be fair, free, peaceful, and inclusive to be considered credible. An inclusive and transparent national political dialogue with stakeholders is needed prior to the elections to help contribute to ensuring free and fair elections. We support the work of the Special Envoy for the ASEAN Chair and the contributions of the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General and other external parties.</p> <p>The Philippines supports initiatives such as those conducted by Thailand to provide enhanced humanitarian assistance to Myanmar. Such initiatives should involve the AHA Center and, if necessary, the Red Cross and or Red Crescent, and earnest efforts must be made to assure that such assistance reaches all those in need. Finally, the Philippines remains committed to assisting Myanmar through the Complementary Pathways Program, which provides scholarships to Rohingya refugees.</p>
SLOVENIA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
01:20:50- 01:23:	<p>Mr. President, Slovenia aligns with the statement of the European Union. Eight years after the Myanmar military launched its campaign against the Rohingya population, their suffering continues. Slovenia remains deeply concerned about the ongoing armed conflict, the widespread unsystematic human rights violations, the deteriorating humanitarian situation, and the rise of organized crime in Myanmar. These factors continue to fuel displacement, both within the country and beyond its borders.</p>

	<p>The situation in Rakhine State is particularly alarming. Civilians, including the Rohingya, are caught in the crossfire between the Myanmar military and the Arakan army, facing devastating humanitarian consequences and grave human rights violations and abuses, including forced recruitment. Slovenia reiterates its strong call for the immediate cessation of all violence, including against the Rohingya, and for full respect of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law.</p> <p>The protection of all civilians is essential to any genuine path towards peace, justice, and reconciliation in Myanmar. Ethnic and religious minorities, particularly the Rohingya, remain under most vulnerable populations, including those living in refugee camps in Bangladesh. Slovenia commands Bangladesh for its continued generosity in hosting over one million Rohingya refugees.</p> <p>Its humanitarian efforts carried out in cooperation with the UN agencies deserve strong international support and solidarity, especially as humanitarian needs remain overwhelming and funding continues to fall short. We would like to emphasize that conditions are not met yet for any voluntary, safe, dignified, unsustainable return of refugees and displaced persons. Slovenia strongly supports ASEAN's central role in resolving the conflict.</p> <p>We welcome the enhanced cooperation between UN, ASEAN, and other special envoys. We hope this conference serves as a renewed call for a strong international commitment to ensure the protection for the Rohingya and other minorities, to address the root causes of their displacement, and to work urgently and collectively towards a durable solution for the Rohingya and all people of Myanmar.</p>
MALAYSIA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
01:23:45- 01:26:31	<p>Sir. President, the convening of this conference is long overdue as the Rohingya has been subjected to persecution for decades.</p> <p>As the conflict in Myanmar worsened, the security and humanitarian situation faced by the Rohingya and other minorities continues to deteriorate. The latest influx of 150,000 Rohingya into Cox Bazar reflects this grim reality. Today, we have an opportunity to improve the fate of the Rohingya and other minorities in Myanmar.</p> <p>The gravity of this crisis demands our urgent attention and resolute action. President, about 73% of refugees worldwide are hosted by low- and middle-income countries with limited resources. This is also true in the case of the Rohingya.</p> <p>It is imperative that the global community recognizes this disproportionate burden. We must galvanize global solidarity to enhance burden sharing. Our collective efforts are extremely crucial to avoid negative socioeconomic impacts that can jeopardize the stability of host countries.</p> <p>Thus, Malaysia urges the global community to deliver, based on the principle of burden and responsibility sharing, their commitments under the 2018 Global</p>

	<p>Compact on Refugees. President, to truly address the Rohingya crisis, we must confront its root causes. The 1982 citizenship law has systematically denied the Rohingya people their fundamental rights.</p> <p>Let us be clear. Attempts to erase the Rohingya's identity, faith, history, and heritage clearly violate international human rights law and must be rejected. Only through a genuine political recognition can we hope to forge a path towards lasting peace, justice, and dignity for all.</p> <p>Rohingya people and other ethnic minorities in Myanmar deserve their rightful place within Myanmar's society. The international community must show solidarity and support a clear, coordinated, and sustained humanitarian and political response to achieve this goal. We must work together towards finding a sustainable solution which includes an environment conducive for the voluntary, safe, and dignified return of Rohingya refugees to their places of origin in the Rakhine State.</p>
KENYA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
01:27:00-01:30:00	<p>Mr. President, Kenya welcomes the timely convening of this MBA and gathering and conveys its appreciation to the organizers for ensuring inclusive and meaningful participation.</p> <p>Standing in solidarity with the Rohingya, Muslims, and other minority groups who continue to ensure suffering, Kenya reaffirms its unwavering commitment to human dignity, justice, and international law. We remain deeply concerned by the ongoing humanitarian and human rights crisis in Myanmar. The continued displacement, statelessness, and denial of fundamental rights to minority communities, particularly the Rohingya, demand, attend, and sustain international attention.</p> <p>Kenya comments the government of Bangladesh for its remarkable cooperation and the generosity in hosting displaced populations. We underscore the importance of equitable burden-sharing and urge international community to uphold its collective responsibility in addressing this global challenge. In addressing the challenges faced by the minorities in Myanmar, the needs and voices of women and youth must be recognized and integrated across humanitarian, this building, and the police efforts.</p> <p>While women and youth are disproportionately impacted by displacement and discrimination, they also play a critical role in fostering inclusive and sustainable peace. Ensuring their protection and empowerment is fundamental to our collective commitments to justice, dignity, and the last institutions. Mr. President, guided by our constitutional commitment to human rights and the consistent with the principles of the African Union and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Kenya calls for protection of all civilians, regardless of ethnicity or religion, and urges full respect for international humanitarian and human rights law.</p>

	<p>Two, it supports inclusive political dialogue in Myanmar that reflects the country's diversity and promotes national reconciliation. Three, encourages regional and international cooperation, including efforts by Asians and Bangladesh to facilitate the safe, voluntary, and dignified return of displaced persons. Kenya affirms this commitment to materialisms and supports mechanisms that promote accountability and justice.</p> <p>Finally, Kenya believes that durable peace in Myanmar must be anchored in justice, inclusion, and respect for human dignity. We stand ready to work with our partners to advance these shared goals.</p>
MALDIVES	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
01:30:20- 01:32:42	<p>President, for far too long, the crisis in Myanmar has been pushed to the margins of global concern. Over shadowed, under-reported, and too often ignored, yet the suffering is immense. The conflict is escalating. Lives are being uprooted with terrifying speed and brutality. Out of sight does not mean out of suffering.</p> <p>15 million people face hunger, with up to 2 million at risk of famine. This is not a slow-moving emergency, but an urgent, human-induced catastrophe unfolding in real time. The Maldives believes that in the face of grave international crimes, we cannot and must not remain idle. The Maldives' decision to submit a declaration of intervention before the International Court of Justice reflect this commitment. We commend the Gambia, representing OIC, for its strong leadership in bringing this vital case forward. The Maldives calls for an immediate end to all forms of violence across Myanmar. A comprehensive and lasting ceasefire is essential to open the path towards dialogue, trust-building, and reconciliation. We must also address the root causes. Denial of citizenship, entrenched discrimination, and lack of access to education, health care, and freedom of movement must be tackled decisively.</p> <p>Until conditions for voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return are met, we urge the international community to scale up humanitarian assistance to Rohingya refugees, especially in Cox's Bazar and Bashan Char, where needs far exceed resources. We commend Bangladesh for all its doing in support of this community. Let this be the moment when nations stand united, the turning point for Rohingya for vulnerable communities and for the promise of a peaceful and inclusive Myanmar.</p>
NIGERIA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
01:33:10- 01:36:05	<p>Excellencies, distinguished delegates, Nigeria welcomes this high-level conference at a critical moment in our fragile global landscape where the inalienable rights of our fellow human beings continue to be violated. Eight years since this great injustice began, the Rohingya community remains the largest population in the world. We must ask ourselves, where do the Rohingya Muslims</p>

	<p>and other minorities in Miami truly belong? Nigeria recalls the charter of the United Nations and the Human Rights pillar of UNGA-AT, which bind us as members of this organization.</p> <p>We commend the UN for sustaining global attention on the plight of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar. As a country that has endured conflicts and made a much stronger true dialogue, inclusion, and respect for diversity, Nigeria approaches this issue with moral and historical responsibility. Exclusion, systemic discrimination, and silence in the face of injustices have no place in today's world.</p> <p>We remain deeply concerned about the multilayer humanitarian crisis confronting Rohingya displacements, statelessness, restrictions on movement and livelihood, denial of education and services, and the continued violation of human rights. Nigeria reiterates its firm position, anchored on legal and moral principles, that these injustices constitute great violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. A position publicly expressed by the former president, his excellency late Mohammed Buhari at the 72nd session in this assembly in 2017.</p> <p>Excellencies, the protracted crisis in Myanmar is a state on our collective conscience. We have a moral and legal duty to act decisively to protect the human rights of the Rohingya population and prevent further atrocities. Nigeria reaffirms this call on the government of Myanmar to take credible steps to address the root causes, ensuring safe and voluntary returns, restoring citizenship rights, guaranteeing justice, and creating an inclusive political environment.</p> <p>We commend the government and people of Bangladesh for their generosity. In most Rohingya refugees, under difficult circumstances. This compassion reminds us that before anything else, we are forced human.</p> <p>They must not bear this burden alone. We also acknowledge the social effort of Asian, particularly truly five-point consensus, as well as Italian's work of other regional actors. These initiatives provide a foundation for broader engagements, both most re-matched by measurable progress and stronger international response.</p> <p>Nigeria supports the role of international mechanism to ensure that verified allegations of violations are addressed fairly and transparently. Let our words translate into concrete actions. The time for a new dawn of open injustice is now.</p>
PANAMA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
01:36:40- 01:39:30	<p>Excellencies, the situation of the Rohingya Muslims and that of other minorities in Myanmar remains one of the most gravely serious human rights and forced displacement crises of our times. Millions of people have found themselves stripped of their fundamental rights, forced to endure violence, exclusion, exile, and erasure. They have been forgotten.</p>

	<p>Entire families have been obliged to flee their homes in search of the bare minimum necessary for a dignified life, security, education, food, healthcare, and livelihoods. All of them must be adequate in order to rekindle hope in the midst of an uncertain present and future. That is what they're searching for.</p> <p>This tragedy says as a reminder that human dignity cannot be tied to borders, religious affiliation, or ethnicity. The international community has a shared responsibility to act decisively, to protect the most vulnerable, to guarantee humanitarian assistance, and to support a safe, voluntary, and dignified return of refugees. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights has warned that the fate of the Rohingya is a clear example of systematic persecution and structural discrimination.</p> <p>Consequently, lamenting what is happening and speaking out against it is not enough. We must act decisively with conviction and coherently. Human rights violations cannot go unpunished, speaking for must receive justice and redress, and an unequivocal message must be conveyed.</p> <p>That is that the countries of the world represented here will not be complicit with silence or inaction. It is only by doing the above that we can break the cycle of violence, exclusion, and displacement, a cycle that has marked these people for generations. We support closer cooperation between the United Nations and ASEAN in accordance with Chapter 8 of the UN Charter.</p> <p>This work should be guided by the conviction that genuine peace can only be built on the basis of justice, solidarity, and respect for human dignity. We reiterate our commitment to the staunch and unfettered defense of human rights, diplomacy, and multilateralism as fundamental pillars of our foreign policy. It is only in that way that we will be able to achieve a stable, just and inclusive peace, one in which every person can fully exercise their rights and be free of discrimination and persecution.</p> <p>Let us ensure that this meeting is not just one more appeal to the world's conscience, but rather a living commitment to the fact that humankind will never abandon those calling for dignity, justice, and hope.</p>
HOLY SEE	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT

<p>01:39:55- 01:42:37</p>	<p>Mr. President, the Holy See welcomes the convening of the High-Level Conference to address the critical situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar. According to the latest data, there are more than 1.2 million Rohingya refugees displaced and stateless from Myanmar, with some 89 percent seeking asylum in Bangladesh.</p> <p>While the humanitarian outreach offered by Bangladesh, together with neighboring host countries, constitutes a generous response to this great crisis, the overall response remains under serious threat due to insufficient funding. Without the urgent provision of funds, access to critical services, notably basic health care, food assistance, and education, will face major disruptions in the coming months. This could create further openings for exploitation.</p> <p>Bridging the gap between humanitarian needs on the ground and the current lack of funding is an essential short-term strategy also aimed at easing pressure on host countries. It is necessary that all actors ensure unrestricted and indiscriminate access to the humanitarian aid that is provided in accordance with the international humanitarian law. There is an urgent need to work on long-term solutions with a view to addressing the root causes of the crisis and moving towards national reconciliation and integration.</p> <p>The Holy See firmly believes that religious differences should not fuel division, but rather promote unity, forgiveness, and nation-building, as religions can help uproot conflict, encourage dialogue, support justice, and give a voice to all who suffer. Mr. President, every human being possesses a God-given dignity, as well as fundamental rights, including a right to nationality and to live in safety. While unequivocally condemning all forms of discrimination, persecution, and violence based on ethnicity or religion, the Holy See urges all parties to uphold international human rights to take increased steps to protect ethnic and religious minorities and to respond to Pope's Leo call, and I quote "to engage in inclusive dialogue the only path that can lead to a peaceful and enduring solution".</p>
<p>AUSTRIA</p>	
<p>TIME STAMP</p>	<p>TRANSCRIPT</p>
<p>01:43:05- 01:45:20</p>	<p>Austria aligns itself with the statement of the European Union. It is unacceptable that roughly 1.3 million Rohingya refugees remain in Bangladesh, including around 200,000 who are de facto stateless. A third of 125,000 have been displaced since the beginning of this year.</p> <p>Most of them are dependent on humanitarian aid, and that is proportionally affected by monsoon floodings and landslides. Let me use this opportunity to thank Bangladesh for all their efforts to alleviate the suffering of those refugees. Mr. President, against this dire backdrop, allow me to highlight three elements to this effect.</p> <p>First, we call on the member states and parties to the conflict to comply with international humanitarian law, human rights, including children's rights and</p>

	<p>refugee law. Upholding international law remains non-negotiable. Second, we must use the tools at our disposal to break the cycle of impunity and hold those responsible to account.</p> <p>We must do more to support the work of the independent investigative mechanism for Myanmar, the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice in their efforts to bring justice to the victims of atrocity crimes in Myanmar. Third, we must dedicate ourselves to facilitating the safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable return of Rohingya refugees currently hosted in Bangladesh. This can only be achieved by ensuring a pathway to their legal status, guaranteeing their fundamental rights and creating the necessary conditions for the security within Myanmar.</p> <p>I thank ASEAN, and especially its current chair, Malaysia, for its efforts to find political solutions for the situation in Myanmar. Mr. President, in closing, be assured that Austria will continue to stand with the Rohingya and remain a steadfast supporter of their humanitarian needs. Let their plight be a powerful reminder that it is our shared responsibility to fight for the rights of minorities everywhere.</p>
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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
01:45:45-01:47:52	<p>Mr. President, for more than eight years, Bangladesh has carried an extraordinary responsibility, hosting over one million Rohingya. Their generosity commands our deepest respect and strongest support. At last month's Stakeholders dialogue in Cox's Bazaar, Rohingya representatives clearly voiced their wish to return. But only when return is safe, voluntary and sustainable.</p> <p>Until then, despair is mounting. Without hope, many risk turning to dangerous coping mechanisms, including irregular migration routes. IOM is present every day, providing life-saving assistance, protecting the vulnerable, and supporting skills and livelihoods.</p> <p>By humanitarian lifelines fraying, greater efficiency itself cannot substitute for the resources urgently required. Action must be taken on two fronts. Preserve lifelines in Bangladesh and address root causes in Myanmar. Implementing the advisory commission's recommendations remains essential. Regional actors, including ASEAN and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have vital roles to play. Coordinated, inclusive efforts are needed to ensure conditions for safe return and rebuild trust.</p> <p>Mr. President, fatigue must not give way to neglect. The cost will be measured not only in human suffering, but also in regional instability. The Rohingya are not asking for charity, but for safety, dignity, and the future. IOM stands with them, and we're all committed to ensuring they are not forgotten.</p>

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
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<p>01:48:20- 01:50:44</p>	<p>Mr. President, as we convene at this high-level conference to mobilize support for the Rohingya and other minority communities in Myanmar, we must ensure sustained international attention to their humanitarian needs, whether in Bangladesh, Myanmar, or across the region. We owe them more than words of solidarity but sustained support that protects their dignity and restores their hope.</p> <p>In Cox's Bazar, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, BRCDS, supported by the IFRC, operates across all 33 camps and Bhasan Char. Every day, they provide shelter, health care, water, and sanitation services and protection, while leading on disaster risk management to help communities prepare for and respond to disasters. Given our experience in Cox's Bazar, first the IFRC wants to thank the government of Bangladesh and host communities who face costs in their ongoing solidarity with the Rohingya people.</p> <p>Yet, despite efforts, we must acknowledge that conditions in Cox's Bazar remain fragile and fully dependent on humanitarian aid. Families continue to live in shelters beyond capacity and are exposed to disasters. Protection and security risks are growing, and the hard truth is that shrinking funding is threatening food rations, health care, water and sanitation services, and fuels violence and pushing families towards dangerous coping strategies.</p> <p>Second, we need to prioritize both lifesaving humanitarian assistance and invest wisely and sustainably in longer-term interventions to reduce vulnerabilities, strengthen resilience in power communities, and ultimately diminish reliance on aid. BDRCS, for example, supports the Rohingya people with skilled building, livelihood training, and inclusive community programming. More of this is needed.</p> <p>Third, we need to support local and national organizations, such as BDRCS, represented here by Secretary-General. Local and national humanitarian actors can and should increasingly play innovative, community-inclusive and cost-effective lead roles. In closing, Mr. President, when conditions allow, return must be voluntary, safe and dignified, and approach with realism and responsibility.</p> <p>Until then, we continue our efforts to support and provide dignity to the Rohingya people and other minorities in Bangladesh in Myanmar, along with protection, and throughout the region and elsewhere, who may live in daily fear and face discrimination. The IFRC and our entire network of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, including BDRCS and Myanmar Red Cross, stand ready to support.</p>
<p>INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY AND ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE</p>	
<p>TIME STAMP</p>	<p>TRANSCRIPT</p>
<p>01:51:15- 01:54:00</p>	<p>Excellencies, this high-level conference provides a vital opportunity to address the immense suffering endured by the Rohingya Muslims and other minorities of Myanmar. The Rohingya have endured decades of persecution. They have been denied citizenship, restricted by discriminatory laws, and deprived of basic human rights.</p>

	<p>Since the violence of 2017 that forced over 700,000 Rohingya into exile, most of them to Bangladesh, their situation has remained one of insecurity and statelessness. The military junta continues its campaign of human rights violations to perpetuate the exclusion of the Rohingya people by recognizing discriminatory laws and administrative practices and violence to erase their identity and render them stateless. The 2021 military coup halted the democratic aspirations of Myanmar's people as well as the Rohingya's hopes to participate in shaping Myanmar's future.</p> <p>Therefore, for international IDEA, the Rohingya crisis is not only a humanitarian and human rights crisis, it is a crisis of democracy and inclusion. The federal democratic framework that guarantees minority rights, equal citizenship, and participation of women and youth is essential for lasting peace. Without inclusion, there can be no reconciliation.</p> <p>Without democracy, there can be no justice. We commend the efforts of Myanmar's pro-democracy actors to create an inclusive Myanmar under the Federal Democracy Charter and the interim government institution's commitment to citizenship for the Rohingya. The path forward must be guided by democracy, equality, and human rights.</p> <p>That means ending all violations of international law and ensuring full human rights protection for Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, addressing the root causes of the crisis through reform of discriminatory laws, policies, and administrative practice, ensuring accountability for crimes committed against the Rohingya, guaranteeing safe, voluntary, and dignified return to Rakhine State, and including Rohingya communities in shaping Myanmar's future. Excellencies, this conference is a call to action. Myanmar is a neglected crisis and the Rohingya is forgotten people.</p> <p>Humanitarian support must continue, diplomatic pressure must intensify, the international community must support democratic actors committed to rights-based solutions for the Rohingya. International IDEA stands with the Rohingya people, with Myanmar's minorities, and with all those who seek a future of equality, dignity, and democracy. The rights of the Rohingya are not negotiable. Their recognition is essential for justice and for Myanmar's democratic transformation.</p>
PAN-AFRICAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCY FOR WATER AND SANITATION FOR AFRICA	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
01:54:30-01:57:15	<p>Mr. President, it is with deep sense of duty that I take the floor at the high-level conference convened to address one of the most pressing humanitarian and human rights crisis of our time, the plight of the Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar. Today, we gather not only to review the suffering that continues to unfold in the Rakhine State and beyond, but to move forward with a corporate time-bound plan to ensure justice, accountability, and, above all, dignity. Excellency, the situation remains alarming.</p>

	<p>Despite repeated calls by this very assembly, the Human Rights Council and the Security Council, Rohingya communities continue to face grave violations of human rights, including forced displacement, denial of citizenship, systematic segregation, and violence. Yet, I must underline this crisis is not only a Myanmar crisis. Its implications stretch far beyond borders, affecting regional peace, stability, and trust.</p> <p>Mr. President, the Pan-African Intergovernmental Agency for Water and Sanitation for Africa stands in solidarity with the Rohingya Muslims and all minorities facing persecution. Our mission is rooted in the belief that basic human dignity includes access to safe drinking water and sanitation is inseparable from promotion and protection of human rights. No displaced person should be left without clean water, no refuted child should be denied the right to education, and no woman should carry the compounded burden of statelessness displacement and unsafe living conditions.</p> <p>We therefore call for a comprehensive time-bound plan, which is the Resolution A-RES-79-278, accountability mechanisms, urgent humanitarian assistance, stronger regional and international cooperation, and full participation of Rohingya voices, women, youth, and community leaders. Let us be clear. The Rohingya and other minorities in Myanmar are not asking for charity.</p> <p>They are demanding what is their right. Mr. President, the world's moral credibility is being tested today. We cannot allow indifference to triumph.</p> <p>We must ensure that the name Rohingya is no longer synonymous with displacement, deprivation, and despair. The Pan-African Intergovernmental Agency for Water and Sanitation for Africa is ready to work with member states, United Nations agencies, and civil society partners. As we conclude, let us recall the words inscribed in the Charter of the United Nations to reform faith in human rights. Excellencies, the urgency is now.</p>
THE EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (EDUCO)	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
01:57:45-02:00:10	<p>Mr. President, distinguished delegates, thank you so much for supporting me to be here. The Education and Development Foundation is a global development and humanitarian organization working in 18 countries in Asia, Africa, America, and Europe, and a member of the Child Fund alliance, and committed to ensuring safe, equitable, quality education for children in vulnerable contexts, and supporting directly more than one million children worldwide.</p> <p>EDUCO has been one of the key actors in the Rohingya response since the onset of the crisis and supporting 70,000 children directly. We extended our sincere appreciation to the government of Bangladesh for its unwavering humanitarian support and remarkable generosity in hosting more than 1.2 million Rohingya refugees over half of whom are children. As one of the most persecuted minorities in the world, the Rohingya have faced massive violence and forced displacement.</p>

	<p>They remain in Bangladesh without legal refugee status, access to formal education, the right to work. The Rohingya fully depend on humanitarian aid for survival, which is rapidly sinking. Men who help protect prospects for safe, dignified, and voluntary return remain blamed. With the root cause of displacement, the denial of Rohingya citizens is still unresolved. They are totally stateless. Mr. President, the conflict is continuing. This escalating conflict and deepening humanitarian needs have made increasingly unattainable for Rohingya in their country of origin, promoting more to flee than at any time since 2017.</p> <p>Mr. President, we urge to all stakeholders, including governments, UN bodies, civil society, and donors to act decisively and collectively to ensure continued humility and development support, child protection, durable solution, right-based solution, and dignified deportation. We believe that protracted displacement must not mean protracted neglect. Thank you so much from the EDUCO and NGO platforming balance.</p>
INDEPENDENT DIPLOMAT	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
02:00:35-02:02:15	<p>President, distinguished guests, Peace in Myanmar rests on the recognition that the Rohingya are equal members of Burmese society, equally deserving of education, citizenship, human rights, and justice. This conference and the powerful Rohingya voices that we heard today are a stark reminder that the Rohingya are integral to Myanmar's past, its present, and its future, and they deserve the full support of the international community.</p> <p>Because when Rohingya speak, whether it's to the urgent need of her humanitarian aid, calling for the safe, voluntary, and dignified return of refugees, demanding equal citizenship in Myanmar, or insisting on accountability, member states bear the responsibility not merely to listen, but also to act to uphold international law. The fact is that true action has been lacking. As diplomats, experts, and activists have convened in these halls, the Rohingya have remained stateless, displaced, and denied their most fundamental rights.</p> <p>Your Excellency, the gap between our stated principles and our collective responsibility, has allowed atrocities to continue with impunity, and it has deepened the suffering of far too many people. The Rohingya and, indeed, all minorities in Myanmar deserve better than that. This conference is a reminder that we all can and must do better.</p>
SASAKAWA PEACE FOUNDATION	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
02:02:35-02:04:37	<p>Mr. President, excellencies, and ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation and our mother foundation, the Nippon Foundation, we would like to send you a lawsuit for your tremendous effort to reprioritize this Rohingya refugee crisis. Since 2017, the Sasakawa Peace Foundation and the Nippon</p>

	<p>Foundation have been working together, and we already spent almost \$10 million for humanitarian assistance and livelihood model. We actually prioritize the Bhasan Char model for their sustainable livelihood.</p> <p>We are convinced that humanitarian aid alone is not enough. We have needed the collective effort to resolve the burden of the country of Bangladesh. Beyond the humanitarian efforts, both Sasakawa Peace Foundation and the Nippon Foundation have actively engaged in providing research, fostering dialogue for the peaceful and dignified limitations of Rohingya refugee people.</p> <p>I would like to mention the one important thing since here, Nippon Foundation and our chairman, Mr. Sasakawa, already contributed to the ceasefire between the junta and the Arakan army twice. It is upon us, international think tanks and philanthropic foundations, our mission is guided by a philosophy of peace and prosperity for all people on the earth. We believe that this is one of the most tremendous humanitarian crises in our time. So, in closing, allow me once again to thank you for the tremendous leadership to re-prioritize this Rohingya refugee crisis for a sustainable solution.</p>
ROHINGYA NATIONAL LEAGUE	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
02:05:05- 02:08:11	<p>Mr. President, excellencies, distinguished guests, and Rohingya community brothers and sisters. I think a new political page opened today for the Rohingya people in this gathering. Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to address this esteemed General Assembly.</p> <p>Mr. President, for decades, the Rohingya people have been subjected to systemic persecution, discrimination, and violent campaigns of ethnic cleansing. These abuses have escalated to the level of genocide, as documented by the United Nations and multiple human rights organizations. Neither the Burmese military nor the Arakan Army recognizes the Rohingya people as an indigenous community. Both have committed great atrocities, human rights abuses, mass killings, arbitrary arrests, and forced displacement against our people. The military regime is responsible for repeated mass killing, forced displacement, and destruction of Rohingya villages. The Arakan Army, which claims to fight for the rights of the Arakanese people, has shown no respect for the rights or presence of the Rohingya people.</p> <p>Instead, they continue to harass, marginalize, abuse, and killing our people on daily basis. Mr. President, the Rohingya are being pushed to the brink of extinction, and the wall cannot remain silent. In this gathering today, I would like to pinpoint the following reasons. Number one, justice and accountability. We demand full international accountability for the genocide and crime against humanity committed by both Burmese military regime and the Arakan Army against the Rohingya people. All perpetrators must be brought to justice through the international legal mechanisms, including the International Criminal Court ICC and International Court of Justice ICJ.</p>

	<p>Number two, restoration of poor citizenship rights. We demand the immediate restoration of poor citizenship and political rights for the Rohingya people under Myanmar's law, in line with international human rights standards. We are the indigenous people of Arakan and must be recognized as such....</p>
<p>CLOSING STATEMENT</p>	
TIME STAMP	TRANSCRIPT
<p>02:08:35- 02:13:53</p>	<p>Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, as we close this high-level meeting, I thank all of you for participating and commitment to renew our collective attention to the situation in Myanmar. Today's high-level meeting underlined how important it is to uphold the situation of the Rohingya Muslims and other minorities because eight years is way too long and because the situation is so dire. When listening to voices like Maung Sawyeddollah, a Rohingya Muslim formerly living in Cox's Bazaar, we could hear the pain in his voice and in so many other voices of these eight years.</p> <p>We could hear the pain of eight years not being able to return home. We could hear it also in the report of the Special Envoy on Myanmar stating that, like vote, the violence continues between the military and ethnic armed organizations and people's defense forces, meaning that people cannot return even though they wish so much. We have heard also what it means that UNICEF had to suspend a major segment of its education program for both Rohingya refugees and Bangladeshi host communities in Cox's Bazaar.</p> <p>We could understand the pain, what it means when High Commissioner for Human Rights puts it in numbers that nearly a third of the country's population, some 15.2 million people, are facing acute food insecurity this year. That represents an increase of almost two million people in a year. It was so important that Lucky Karim, Rohingya refugee who was formerly living in Cox's Bazaar, added the questions we have to face. "How do we prepare for reputation when people in Rakhine State are starving, suffering from the impacts of conflicts and during trying to flee? How do we prepare for political solutions in Rakhine State if we do not have a counterpart willing to engage in conversations about our future?"</p> <p>I would like to thank you Excellencies and the member states for reacting to these important questions even though we cannot answer them all by today. But making clear in so many statements that for far too long the world didn't care, that for far too long Rohingya Muslims have been subject to violence, armed conflict and targeted persecution, that for far too long we have faced this lack of funding. So, it was important to hear today some concrete contributions by member states to support Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh and also those proposals to address the root causes of the conflict and chart the way forward.</p> <p>It was important that the Special Envoy on Rohingya and other minorities and the Special Envoy on the ASEAN Chair in Myanmar underlined that the international community must step up to support efforts to bring peace and scale up funding.</p>

	<p>Now is the time to translate this momentum into action. Three priorities are clear from today's discussions.</p> <p>First, we must provide adequate and sustained financial support to deliver basic necessities for refugees and internally displaced persons, including food security, health services and education. Second, we must remember that refugees want to return home to their communities, families and livelihoods, but that we need an environment where they can return home in dignity, voluntarily and safe. Meaning also to end impunity and enabling their full participation in society. Third, a sustainable resolution on the crisis means building trust with an inclusive peace process. This includes ensuring citizenship and fundamental rights and freedom for all.</p> <p>Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, dear participants of the civil society and especially dear Rohingya people. Today was just the starting point. We have to do more, and therefore an action orientated summary from this discussion is forthcoming. I thank everyone today for your participation and by closing the session, maybe we should all remind ourselves how thankful we can be that we can just go home and say have a good evening. By this, the high-level conference on the situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar is now concluded.</p>
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