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Agenda item 2

**Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner
for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the
High Commissioner and the Secretary-General**

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 6 July 2026

62/3. Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant international human rights law,

Recalling relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, General Assembly and Human Rights Council, the most recent being Security Council resolution 2669 (2022) of 21 December 2022, Assembly resolution 80/221 of 18 December 2025, and Council resolutions 37/32 of 23 March 2018, 39/2 of 27 September 2018, 40/29 of 22 March 2019, 42/3 of 26 September 2019, 43/26 of 22 June 2020, 46/21 of 24 March 2021, 47/1 of 12 July 2021, 49/23 of 1 April 2022, 50/3 of 7 July 2022, 52/31 of 4 April 2023, 53/26 of 14 July 2023, 55/20 of 4 April 2024, 56/1 of 10 July 2024 and 58/20 of 3 April 2025, 59/2 of 4 July 2025 and 61/30 of 31 March 2026, as well as Human Rights Council decision 36/115 of 29 September 2017,

Recalling also the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the root causes of the human rights violations and abuses faced by the Rohingya and other minorities in Myanmar submitted to the Human Rights Council at its forty-third session¹ and on the implementation of the recommendations of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar, including those on accountability and justice and on progress in the situation of human rights in Myanmar, including of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, submitted to the Council at its forty-fifth session,² and reiterating the urgency of the full implementation of the recommendations contained in both reports,

¹ A/HRC/43/18.

² A/HRC/45/5.



Recalling further the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights submitted to the Human Rights Council at its sixtieth session,³ and the subsequent update prepared for the High-Level Conference on the Situation of Rohingya Muslims and Other Minorities in Myanmar,⁴ and expressing grave concern at the findings therein regarding the continued deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation in Rakhine State, including renewed conflict dynamics, the targeting of civilians, renewed displacement, restrictions on movement, denial of humanitarian assistance, forced recruitment, and arbitrary detention,

Noting the work and the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, while deeply regretting the continued non-cooperation of Myanmar with the mandate and the denial of access to Myanmar since December 2017, and urging Myanmar to extend full cooperation to the Special Rapporteur,

Noting with appreciation the work of the successive special envoys of the Secretary-General on Myanmar, as well as that of the current Special Envoy, encouraging the engagement and inclusive dialogue of the Special Envoy with all relevant stakeholders and affected populations and her collaboration with the Special Envoy of the Chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on Myanmar, and urging Myanmar to extend full cooperation to the Special Envoy,

Welcoming the ongoing work and reports of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 39/2, to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse evidence of the most serious international crimes and violations of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, committed in Myanmar since 2011, including its fifth report submitted to the Human Rights Council,⁵ and underscoring also the importance of its cooperation with ongoing international and national accountability processes, including proceedings before the International Criminal Court, the International Court of Justice and competent national jurisdictions, while expressing regret at the continued lack of access for and cooperation with the Mechanism,

Expressing concern at the findings of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar that a coordinated and organized hate speech campaign on Facebook by the Myanmar Armed Forces and other parties against Rohingya Muslims helped fuel mass violence and subsequently the mass exodus of Rohingya in 2017, expressing concern also that that campaign on social media, notably Facebook, is continuing unabated, and condemning all instances of hate speech, notably against Rohingya,

Expressing deep concern at the rise of misinformation, disinformation and hate speech, including through the use of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, which continue to fuel discrimination, dehumanization, intercommunal tensions and violence against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and stressing the importance of political, military, religious and community leaders, as well as relevant private and technology companies, in preventing incitement to violence, preserving evidence and cooperating with accountability mechanisms, consistent with international human rights law,

Recalling the significant work done by the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar and its reports, including its final report⁶ and its papers on the economic interests of the Myanmar Armed Forces and on sexual and gender-based violence in Myanmar and the gendered impact of its ethnic conflicts,⁷

Alarmed at the findings of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar of evidence of gross human rights violations and abuses perpetrated against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities by the security and armed forces of Myanmar that, according to the fact-finding mission, undoubtedly amount to the gravest crimes under international law, expressing deep concern at the lack of progress in the implementation of

³ A/HRC/60/20.

⁴ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, "Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar: update", 26 September 2025.

⁵ A/HRC/54/19.

⁶ A/HRC/42/50.

⁷ Available at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/session42/Pages/ListReports.aspx.

the fact-finding mission's recommendations to conduct prompt, effective, thorough, independent and impartial investigations and to hold perpetrators accountable for crimes committed across Myanmar, and deeply regretting the lack of cooperation of Myanmar with the fact-finding mission,

Condemning strongly the gross, deliberate, widespread and indiscriminate human rights violations and abuses perpetrated by the security and armed forces of Myanmar against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, as evidenced by the findings of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar, and regretting the lack of tangible progress in Myanmar in creating conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of forcibly displaced Rohingya Muslims from Bangladesh to Myanmar,

Reiterating its deep concern over the continued violence as well as violations and abuses of human rights against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and the continuing internal forced displacement of civilians, including of Rohingya Muslims and other ethnic minorities, thus still posing challenges to the creation of conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of all refugees and forcibly displaced persons to Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities,

Expressing concern that developments resulting from the declaration and subsequent extensions of the state of emergency by the Myanmar military pose serious challenges to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of all forcibly displaced persons, including Rohingya Muslims and all internally displaced persons, including those displaced since 1 February 2021, in this regard stressing the need to address the root causes of the crisis in Rakhine State, and reaffirming the necessity of an immediate cessation of the use of military force to prevent further displacement of and human rights violations against civilians, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, both internally and across borders,

Expressing concern also at the role of the Arakan Army and the Myanmar military in perpetuating cycles of violence in Rakhine State, including through targeted attacks on Rohingya communities, obstruction of humanitarian access and actions that fuel ethnic strife, and expressing deep concern at the impact of cycles of violence on Bangladesh and other neighbouring States,

Expressing grave concern that Rohingya Muslims in Rakhine State remain exposed to serious risks, in particular from the Myanmar military, the Arakan Army and other armed actors, and emphasizing that all parties exercising control over territory or populations must protect civilians without discrimination, prevent reprisals and collective punishment, respect religious places and civilian infrastructure, and allow and facilitate full, rapid, safe, sustained and unhindered humanitarian access,

Expressing deep concern at the resumption of episodes of conflict in Rakhine State and at recent reports of increased hostilities towards and increased violence against Rohingya, the burning of Rohingya villages and the destruction of property in Buthidaung township in Rakhine State, leading to the reported death, injuries and forced internal displacement of thousands of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, which have aggravated the already precarious human rights and humanitarian situation in Rakhine State,

Expressing grave concern at reports of the use of Rohingya Muslims as human shields and the forcible conscription of Rohingya Muslims by the Myanmar Armed Forces and other armed actors, which are escalating intercommunal tensions between Rakhine communities and Rohingya Muslims, and at reports of the destruction of religious sites of all religions and the use of Muslim places of worship, including mosques and madrasas, as military outposts,

Expressing deep concern over the deaths and injuries of several persons, including citizens in the territory of Bangladesh, when mortar shells and bullets exchanged between the Myanmar Armed Forces and ethnic armed groups landed and exploded in the territory of Bangladesh, and expressing deep concern also over the ongoing armed conflict between the Myanmar Armed Forces and different ethnic armed groups undermining the safety and security of people and property in bordering Bangladesh,

Expressing grave concern at the escalating conflict in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships and the devastating impact that this could have on humanitarian needs and further displacement, and emphasizing the need for all parties to prioritize the protection of civilians,

Expressing deep concern at the new episodes of forced displacement taking place due to the ongoing conflict in Rakhine State, compelling over 150,000 Rohingya to flee to Bangladesh and many thousands to other countries of the region since November 2023,

Expressing deep concern also that the renewed influx of Rohingya Muslims into Bangladesh and other countries in the region results from the continuing failure to address the root causes of the crisis in Rakhine State in Myanmar, including statelessness, systematic discrimination, insecurity, restrictions on freedom of movement, food insecurity, lack of access to livelihoods and basic services, and also noting the serious humanitarian and security implications of this renewed forced displacement for host countries and the wider region,

Expressing deep concern further at the most recent reports of grave human rights violations and abuses against Rohingya Muslims in Rakhine State by the Myanmar military and the Arakan Army, including the widespread burning of villages, the forced displacement of over 200,000 individuals and the deliberate killing or other targeting of civilians, including through forced conscription and arbitrary detention, which has led to heightened insecurity and intercommunal tension, and condemning strongly the escalating violence in Maungdaw and other areas, which continues to severely worsen the already fragile humanitarian conditions in Rakhine State,

Expressing serious concern at the cross-border impact of the ongoing conflict and violence in Myanmar, particularly in Rakhine State, including incidents that have resulted in the killing and injury of civilians and the firing of mortar shells and other munitions into the territory of neighbouring countries, including Bangladesh,

Gravely alarmed by the tragic deaths of at least 427 Rohingya Muslims, including women and children, in separate maritime incidents in early May 2025 while fleeing by sea from the violence and persecution in Rakhine State, according to reports by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, recalling that nearly one in five Rohingya who have attempted sea crossings in 2025 have died or gone missing, and emphasizing that these maritime tragedies highlight both the desperation of the Rohingya people and the failure of the international community to provide adequate protection and address the root causes of displacement,

Recognizing that irregular maritime movements of Rohingya Muslims are a direct consequence of persecution, insecurity, statelessness, lack of freedom of movement, restrictions on access to livelihoods and the absence of durable solutions in Rakhine State in Myanmar, underscoring that such irregular movements demonstrate the failure to address the root causes of displacement, and stressing the obligations of the international community to protect life, rescue persons in distress at sea and combat trafficking and smuggling,

Expressing grave concern at reports of Rohingya refugees being subjected to forced removal, including arbitrary detention, transfer to remote locations and abandonment at sea under life-threatening conditions, many of which acts could, if verified, constitute serious violations of international human rights law, including the principle of non-refoulement,

Expressing its concern at the restrictions, both online and offline, on civil society, journalists and media and humanitarian workers, and noting with concern, in this regard, the spread of misinformation and disinformation, including on social media, that may exacerbate further the plight of Rohingya Muslims and other ethnic minorities in Myanmar,

Expressing its unequivocal support for the people of Myanmar and their democratic will, interests and aspirations for peace, as well as for the need to strengthen democratic institutions and processes, to refrain from violence and to fully respect human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law,

Expressing serious concern that Rohingya Muslims continue to be disenfranchised and barred from meaningful participation in electoral and political processes in Myanmar, including through the denial of citizenship, civil documentation, freedom of movement and the right to vote and to stand for election, and further expressing concern that the unilateral convening by the Myanmar military of elections in December 2025 and January 2026, without inclusive dialogue or conditions allowing Rohingya Muslims and other minorities to fully and equally exercise their political rights, further entrenched discrimination, exclusion, instability and the root causes of the crisis in Rakhine State,

Reiterating the urgent need to ensure that all those responsible for violations and abuses of international law throughout Myanmar, including international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law, are held to account through credible and independent national, regional or international justice mechanisms, while recalling the authority of the Security Council to refer cases to the International Criminal Court,

Continuing to underline the critical need for the Myanmar military and other armed groups to cease all actions that run counter to the protection of all persons within the country, including those belonging to the Rohingya community, by respecting international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and ending violence, including sexual violence, and calling for urgent steps to ensure justice with regard to all human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law so that those displaced by violence are able to voluntarily return in safety and with dignity to a place of their origin or choice in a sustainable manner,

Recognizing the complementary and mutually reinforcing work of the various United Nations mandate holders and mechanisms, including international justice and accountability mechanisms, working to improve the humanitarian situation and the situation of human rights in Myanmar, and noting with concern the lack of sufficient humanitarian access, in particular to areas with internally displaced persons and to the areas from which many people have been and continue to be forcibly displaced and in which many others are living in precarious conditions, such as Rohingya Muslims, thereby exacerbating the humanitarian crisis,

Expressing deep concern at the severe deterioration of humanitarian access throughout Myanmar, particularly in conflict-affected regions, due to systematic restrictions imposed by the Myanmar military, ongoing armed conflict and increasing interference by other armed groups, which have collectively left many displaced and vulnerable populations – including Rohingya Muslims and ethnic minorities – without adequate food, healthcare or protection,

Condemning the deliberate obstruction of humanitarian assistance, including the arrest, detention and killing of humanitarian workers and the occupation of aid infrastructure, as well as the exploitation or restriction of aid delivery by Myanmar security forces and armed opposition groups, including the Arakan Army in the Rakhine State, and underlining the need for all parties to the conflict to allow and facilitate unimpeded, safe and sustained humanitarian access in accordance with international humanitarian law and to support local civil society organizations and cross-border aid channels that are capable of reaching populations in dire need,

Noting the ongoing processes to ensure justice and accountability in respect of alleged crimes committed against Rohingya Muslims and other ethnic minorities in Myanmar,

Noting also that the International Criminal Court has authorized its Prosecutor to investigate alleged crimes within the Court's jurisdiction relating to the Situation in the People's Republic of Bangladesh/Republic of the Union of Myanmar, and noting further the filing on 27 November 2024 by the Prosecutor of an application for a warrant of arrest based on the conclusion by the Office of the Prosecutor that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a senior Myanmar military official bears criminal responsibility for the crimes against humanity of deportation and persecution of Rohingya committed in Myanmar and in part in Bangladesh,

Noting further the steps taken by States to investigate and prosecute the most serious crimes under international law committed in Myanmar, as an important contribution to ending impunity and ensuring justice for victims and survivors,

Recalling the order of the International Court of Justice of 23 January 2020 that indicated provisional measures in the case lodged by the Gambia against Myanmar on the application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, in which the Court found that the Rohingya in Myanmar appeared to constitute a "protected group" within the meaning of article 2 of the Convention, and that there was a real and imminent risk of irreparable prejudice to the rights of the Rohingya in Myanmar, and calling upon Myanmar to fully comply with the order,

Recalling also the order of the International Court of Justice of 22 July 2022 rejecting the preliminary objections of Myanmar in the case lodged by the Gambia against Myanmar on the application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and finding the application of the Gambia to be admissible, and welcoming the holding of the public hearings on the merits of the case and welcoming also in this regard the funds contributed by a number of States members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the engagement of other Member States to back the ongoing proceedings,

Re-emphasizing the right of all refugees and the importance of all displaced persons being able to return home, and that such returns should be in safety and with dignity and in a voluntary and sustainable manner, and calling upon the international community to urgently take collective responsibility in handling forcibly displaced persons in the region,

Noting that the Independent Commission of Enquiry established by Myanmar on 30 July 2018, notwithstanding the limits of its terms of reference and modus operandi, recognized in the executive summary of its final report that war crimes, serious human rights violations and violations of domestic law had been committed and that there were reasonable grounds to believe that members of the Myanmar security forces were involved, while regretting that the full report of the Commission remains unpublished at present,

Underlining the continued importance of making greater efforts to fully implement the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State that remain relevant, of action to address the root causes of the crisis and of ending the persecution of and granting citizenship to Rohingya Muslims, ensuring freedom of movement and reparations for land appropriation, eliminating systematic segregation and all forms of discrimination and ensuring inclusive and equal access to health services, education and birth registration, in full consultation with members of all ethnic minorities and persons in vulnerable situations, including Rohingya Muslims, including on matters of citizenship for Rohingya, and affirming the importance of the call by the Secretary-General in this regard,

Underscoring the need for the reinstatement and subsequent implementation of the memorandum of understanding signed by Myanmar, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance in the repatriation process for all persons displaced from Rakhine State, including Rohingya Muslims, and calling upon Myanmar to grant United Nations agencies unhindered access to northern Rakhine State so that they can engage meaningfully in the process,

Alarmed at the continued influx, leading to the temporary shelter, of about 1.2 million forcibly displaced Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar to Bangladesh over the past four decades, most of whom have arrived since 25 August 2017 in the aftermath of atrocities committed by the security and armed forces of Myanmar, as reported by multiple United Nations mechanisms,

Recognizing that other States members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, especially in South-East Asia, continue to host a large number of Rohingya Muslim refugees who have fled the crisis in Myanmar,

Commending the ongoing humanitarian efforts and commitments that the Government of Bangladesh, in cooperation with United Nations agencies and the international community, including all humanitarian actors, has extended to those fleeing human rights violations and abuses in Myanmar, welcoming in this regard the memorandum of understanding between the Government of Bangladesh and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide humanitarian assistance to the Rohingya relocated to Bhasan Char, and recognizing the extensive investments that the Government of Bangladesh has made in Bhasan Char, including in facilities and infrastructure for relocated Rohingya,

Expressing grave concern at the persistent decline and, more recently, abrupt reductions in international humanitarian assistance for Rohingya sheltered in Bangladesh, including the reduction in food aid, the suspension of youth education programmes and the continued underfunding of healthcare services, which have disproportionately affected women, children and persons with disabilities,

Expressing grave concern also that the 2026 appeal by the United Nations and partners for Rohingya sheltered in Bangladesh only addresses the most critical needs amid shrinking humanitarian resources, and stressing that further reductions in food, health, protection, education, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene assistance would have severe and disproportionate consequences for Rohingya women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities and other persons in vulnerable situations,

Noting with alarm that, as of June 2026, less than half of the 2026 joint response plan for the Rohingya humanitarian crisis has been funded,

Expressing deep concern at the reduction in food aid and support for youth education programmes owing to inadequate and shrinking international financial support for Rohingya temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh, noting in this regard with grave concern that, despite the unprecedented generosity of host countries and donors, the gap between humanitarian needs and the availability of funding continues to grow, recalling in this context the need for more equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing, and encouraging in this regard States and other actors to leverage the follow-up process of the second Global Refugee Forum, held in Geneva from 13 to 15 December 2023, to demonstrate commitment to easing the pressure on the host countries and working towards solutions to this protracted crisis through the sustainable and voluntary repatriation of the Rohingya to Rakhine State in Myanmar in safety and with dignity,

Noting with appreciation the facilitation by the Government of Bangladesh of the visits of various officials, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar and the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, and noting with appreciation also that other Governments have facilitated such visits,

Recalling the visit of the Secretary-General to the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, in March 2025, during Ramadan, and his expression of solidarity by observing fasting and iftar with the Rohingya community,

Noting as an important first step, the pronouncements of the National Unity Government articulated in the "Policy position on the Rohingya in Rakhine State" released on 3 June 2021, its recognition that Rohingya are entitled to citizenship as articulated, in particular its acceptance of the final recommendation of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, chaired by Kofi Annan, its commitment to a new citizenship act to replace the 1982 Citizenship Law and its subsequent pledges to dismantle the discriminatory legal framework that has enabled human rights violations against Rohingya and other minorities, and encouraging the National Unity Government to provide updates in this regard, delineating its plan for the implementation of the final recommendations of the Advisory Commission,

Stressing the imperative that Myanmar make genuine efforts to address the situation in Rakhine State by creating conditions conducive to voluntary, safe and dignified repatriation in a sustainable manner, in accordance with its bilateral agreements with Bangladesh,

Acknowledging the importance of the initiatives to facilitate the right of all Rohingya refugees and forcibly displaced Rohingya Muslims to voluntarily return to their homeland in Myanmar in safety and with security and dignity, including initiatives that aim to promote social cohesion in Rakhine State, and create inclusive platforms for reconciliation and dialogue,

Expressing deep concern that prolonged uncertainty over the repatriation has been leading Rohingya Muslims temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh to despair, and may be having spillover effects on regional peace and stability,

Underscoring the urgency of the implementation of the national strategy for the sustainable closure of camps for internally displaced persons in Myanmar, in full consultation with United Nations agencies, humanitarian and development actors and displaced persons, to ensure their voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return and resettlement in line with international standards and to guarantee non-discriminatory access to citizenship, the reassertion of those persons' control over their original land and safety and security, freedom

of movement, unimpeded access to livelihoods and essential services, including health services, education and shelter, and compensation for all losses and to promote social cohesion initiatives across different ethnic and religious communities,

Recalling that States have the primary responsibility to respect and protect human rights and have the responsibility to comply with their relevant obligations to prosecute those responsible for crimes involving violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and for abuses of human rights law, and to provide an effective remedy to any person whose rights have been violated, such as restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction and guarantees of non-recurrence, with a view to ending impunity and ensuring accountability and justice,

Recognizing the important role of regional organizations, in particular the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, in facilitating the creation of an environment in Myanmar that is conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of forcibly displaced persons, including Rohingya Muslims, to Myanmar, and reiterating the need to work in close coordination and in full consultation with Rohingya Muslims, as well as with all relevant United Nations agencies and international partners, and to address the root causes of the crisis and displacement so that affected communities can rebuild their lives after their return to Myanmar,

Welcoming the Association of Southeast Asian Nations leaders' review and decision on the implementation of the five-point consensus, adopted in Kuala Lumpur on 26 October 2025, and reaffirming that the five-point consensus remains the main reference to address the political crisis in Myanmar and that it should be implemented in its entirety,

Acknowledging the efforts of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, alongside relevant international efforts, aiming to bring peace and stability to Rakhine State and other states and regions of Myanmar, including through the work of the Special Envoy for Myanmar of the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

Welcoming the convening of the High-level Conference on the Situation of Rohingya Muslims and Other Minorities in Myanmar in New York in accordance with General Assembly resolution 79/182 of 17 December 2024, encouraging Member States and all relevant stakeholders, including international and regional organizations, to support efforts, including by convening periodic dialogues, concrete, time-bound and adequately resourced actions towards a sustainable solution to the Rohingya crisis, and calling for increased international financial support for the Rohingya temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh and a comprehensive, innovative and concrete plan for a sustainable resolution of the crisis, including efforts to create an environment conducive to the voluntary, safe, sustainable and dignified return of Rohingya Muslims to Myanmar, on 30 September 2025,

Recalling the recommendations made by the independent inquiry into the involvement of the United Nations in Myanmar from 2010 to 2018, and underlining the urgent need to implement relevant recommendations to enable more effective work in the future,

1. *Expresses grave concern* at continuing reports of serious human rights violations and abuses in Myanmar, in particular against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, including those involving arbitrary arrests, deaths in detention, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the deliberate killing and maiming of children, forced labour, the use of school buildings for military purposes, indiscriminate shelling in civilian areas, the destruction of places of worship, buildings, homes and civilian properties, socioeconomic exploitation, forced displacement, including the forced displacement of more than 1.5 million Rohingya and other minorities to Bangladesh and across the region, hate speech and incitement to hatred, and rape, sexual slavery and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children, as well as restrictions on exercising the rights to freedom of religion or belief, of expression and of peaceful assembly, in particular in Rakhine, Chin, Kachin, Shan, Kayah and Kayin States and in Sagaing, Magway and Mandalay regions;

2. *Reiterates its concern* and calls for the immediate and unconditional release of those who were arbitrarily detained, charged or arrested during and in the aftermath of 1 February 2021, strongly condemns the attack in Buthidaung township on 17 May 2024 and

the continuous targeting of Rohingya Muslims, calls for the sustainable return of the victims of this attack to their place of origin in Buthidaung township to prevent any further internal displacement, and urges all parties to the conflict to fully comply with the provisional measures ordered by the International Court of Justice to ensure the protection of Rohingya Muslims;

3. *Strongly condemns* the suspension and obstruction by the Myanmar military of humanitarian access to affected areas of Myanmar, after the March 2025 earthquakes and Typhoon Yagi in 2024 and to Rakhine State after Cyclone Mocha in 2023, urges the provision of humanitarian aid to all in need, including through organizations already operating in affected areas, in line with the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and calls upon the Myanmar military and other parties to cease all hostilities and to facilitate full, rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access to all victims and survivors in all affected regions;

4. *Calls for* engagement in a constructive and peaceful dialogue and reconciliation, in accordance with the will and interests of the people of Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and other ethnic minorities;

5. *Strongly condemns* all violations and abuses of human rights in Myanmar, before and after the military coup, including those related to and following the declaration of the state of emergency on 1 February 2021, and calls upon Myanmar to end immediately all violence and violations of international law in the country, to ensure full protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons in Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, in an equal, non-discriminatory and dignified manner in order to prevent further instability and insecurity and alleviate suffering, to address the root causes of the crisis, including by repealing or reforming all discriminatory legislation, to forge a viable, lasting and durable solution to the crisis by ensuring repatriation in a voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable manner, to take all measures necessary to provide justice and reparations to victims and to ensure full accountability and end impunity for all violations of human rights by undertaking a full, transparent and independent investigation into reports of all violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law;

6. *Calls upon* all parties, including all armed groups, to immediately cease all forms of violence and violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, including the use of civilians as human shields and the obstruction of humanitarian access, urges the United Nations, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, to expand its investigative efforts to include these recent atrocities, reiterates the importance of holding all perpetrators accountable, including through appropriate international justice mechanisms such as the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice, and emphasizes the importance of ensuring that victims are afforded justice, truth, reparations and guarantees of non-repetition;

7. *Calls upon* the Myanmar military and other armed actors in Rakhine State, including the Arakan Army, to immediately cease attacks against civilians, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, to end forced recruitment, including the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, arbitrary detention, forced labour, forced displacement, the use of civilians as human shields, the destruction of civilian property and places of worship and the obstruction of humanitarian assistance, and to comply fully with international human rights law and international humanitarian law;

8. *Expresses grave concern* at the forcible conscription of Rohingya Muslims by the Myanmar Armed Forces and other armed actors, in particular the Arakan Army, which reportedly targets Rohingya minors and youths who risk being arrested or subjected to violence if they resist, and urges all warring parties to immediately put an end to such forcible conscription and allow already conscripted Rohingya to return home in safety and with dignity;

9. *Urges* all actors exercising effective control over territory or populations in Rakhine State to ensure the protection of civilian populations, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, without discrimination, and civilian infrastructure and places of worship, to prevent reprisals, collective punishment, incitement to hatred and intercommunal

violence, to allow and facilitate full, rapid, safe, sustained and unhindered humanitarian access, as well as to ensure access to food, health care, education, livelihoods, civil documentation and freedom of movement;

10. *Reiterates* the importance of conducting international, independent, fair and transparent investigations into gross human rights violations and abuses in Myanmar, including those involving sexual and gender-based violence and abuses against women and children and alleged war crimes, and of holding accountable all those responsible for brutal acts and crimes against all persons, including Rohingya Muslims, in order to deliver justice and reparations to victims using all appropriate legal instruments and domestic, regional and international judicial mechanisms, including the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court, as applicable;

11. *Expresses deep concern* that, despite the provisional measures ordered by the International Court of Justice on 23 January 2020, Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar, including women and children, continue to suffer from targeted killings, indiscriminate violence and serious injuries, including by means of indiscriminate fire, airstrikes, shelling, burning, landmines and unexploded ordnance;

12. *Welcomes* the order of the International Court of Justice on 22 July 2022, in which the preliminary objections of Myanmar challenging the Court's jurisdiction in the case brought by the Gambia under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide were rejected and the applications of the Gambia were found to be admissible, and in this regard notes the public hearings on the merits of the case of the Gambia against Myanmar held at the International Court of Justice from 12 to 29 January 2026;

13. *Calls upon* States, entities of the United Nations system, civil society organizations and others to support initiatives to engage stakeholders, including Rohingya, in advance of the International Court of Justice's judgment on the merits, as well as to prepare appropriate follow-up to any orders or findings of the Court and to provide remedies;

14. *Calls for* a ceasefire throughout Myanmar and for the cessation of violence and restraint by Myanmar security and armed forces and other armed groups with a view to ensuring the safety, security and protection of civilians, including those who are displaced and willing to return;

15. *Also calls for* the immediate cessation of fighting and hostilities, of the targeting of civilians and of all violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law and for the implementation of an inclusive and comprehensive national political dialogue and nationwide reconciliation process, while ensuring the full, effective and meaningful participation of all ethnic groups, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, women, young people and persons with disabilities, as well as civil society and religious leaders, with the objective of achieving lasting peace, and also calls for a peaceful resolution through dialogue towards national unity;

16. *Expresses deep concern* over the cross-border spillover effect of the conflict in Myanmar, which has reportedly caused death and damage to property in Bangladesh and other bordering countries, and urges Myanmar to take all measures necessary to maintain stability along its international border and ensure the safety of lives and property in bordering countries;

17. *Calls upon* Myanmar to end immediately all violence and all violations of international law in the country, to ensure the protection of the human rights of all persons in Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and persons belonging to other minorities, and to take all measures necessary to provide justice and reparations to victims, to ensure full accountability and to end impunity for all violations and abuses of human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, starting with a full, transparent and independent investigation into reports of all these violations, and calls for the release of the full report of the Independent Commission of Enquiry established in 2018, or the sharing of its findings with relevant international mechanisms;

18. *Reiterates its urgent call upon* Myanmar to take the measures necessary to promote the inclusion, human rights and dignity of all people living in Myanmar, to address

the spread of discrimination and prejudice and to take credible steps to end legal and factual discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities, including Rohingya Muslims;

19. *Calls upon* Myanmar to combat incitement to hatred and hate speech against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, online and offline, by publicly condemning such acts and enacting necessary anti-hate speech and crime laws, in accordance with international human rights law, and by promoting interfaith dialogue in cooperation with the international community, and encourages political, religious and community leaders in the country to work towards national unity through dialogue;

20. *Also calls upon* Myanmar to lift the shutdown of Internet and telecommunications services fully in all areas in Myanmar, including Rakhine State, and to repeal article 77 of the Telecommunications Act in order to avoid any further cutting of Internet and telecommunications access and the stifling of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, in accordance with international human rights law;

21. *Further calls upon* Myanmar to protect the rights of all children, including Rohingya children, to acquire citizenship in order to eliminate statelessness, in accordance with the obligations of Myanmar under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to ensure the protection of all children in armed conflict and to end the recruitment and use of children in forced labour, and notes with concern that children in Myanmar have become increasingly vulnerable to the worst forms of child labour since 2021;

22. *Urges* Myanmar to cooperate fully with and to grant full, unrestricted and unmonitored access to all United Nations mandate holders and human rights mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 39/2, relevant United Nations agencies and international and regional human rights bodies, to independently monitor the situation of human rights and to ensure that individuals can cooperate without hindrance with these mechanisms without fear of reprisals, intimidation or attack, and expresses deep concern that international access to affected areas, including northern Rakhine State, remains severely restricted for the international community, including for United Nations agencies, humanitarian actors and international media;

23. *Welcomes* the work of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse evidence of the most serious international crimes and violations of international law committed in Myanmar since 2011, in particular in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States, making use of the information handed over by the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar, and to prepare files in order to facilitate and expedite fair and independent criminal proceedings, in accordance with international law standards, in national, regional or international courts or tribunals that have, or may in the future have, jurisdiction over these crimes, in accordance with international law, and its reports submitted to the Human Rights Council;

24. *Calls for* close cooperation between the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar and any ongoing or future investigations pertaining to serious international crimes and violations of international law in Myanmar by national, regional or international courts or tribunals;

25. *Calls upon* the United Nations to ensure that the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar is afforded the flexibility that it needs in terms of staffing, location and operational freedom so that it can deliver as effectively as possible on its mandate, and urges Myanmar, States, in particular those in the region, judicial authorities and private entities to fully cooperate with the Mechanism, including by granting it access, including access to witnesses where applicable, and by providing it with every assistance in the execution of its mandate;

26. *Reiterates* the importance of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the reports of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar, and urges Myanmar and the international community to give due consideration in this regard;

27. *Also reiterates* the importance of the full implementation of all the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State to address the root causes of the crisis, including those on the right to nationality and equal access to citizenship, freedom of movement, reparations for land appropriation, the elimination of systematic segregation and all forms of discrimination, and inclusive and equal access to health services, education and birth registration, in full consultation with all ethnic and religious minorities and persons in vulnerable situations, including Rohingya Muslims, and with civil society;

28. *Calls upon* Myanmar to make serious efforts to eliminate statelessness among and the systematic and institutionalized discrimination against members of ethnic and religious minorities, in particular Rohingya Muslims, by, inter alia, repealing and replacing the 1982 Citizenship Law, which has led to the deprivation of human rights, by ensuring everyone's right to a nationality and the equal access of all people in Myanmar, in particular Rohingya Muslims, to full citizenship through a transparent, voluntary and accessible procedure and to all civil and political rights by allowing for self-identification, by amending or repealing all discriminatory legislation and policies, including discriminatory provisions of the set of "protection of race and religion laws" enacted in 2015 covering religious conversion, interfaith marriage, monogamy and population control, and by lifting all local orders restricting the rights to freedom of movement and access to civil registration, health and education services and livelihoods;

29. *Expresses deep concern* over the lack of progress by the Myanmar Armed Forces in the implementation of the five-point consensus of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, reiterates its urgent call upon Myanmar to fully, swiftly and effectively implement the five-point consensus to facilitate a peaceful solution through inclusive dialogue among all parties, including the National Unity Government, ethnic organizations and broader civil society and affected populations, in particular women and youth, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and the immediate cessation of violence in the interests of the people of Myanmar and their livelihoods, including of Rohingya Muslims and other ethnic minorities, to that end calls upon all stakeholders in Myanmar to cooperate with the Association and the Special Envoy of the Chair of the Association on Myanmar, including by granting the Special Envoy access to all stakeholders, and expresses its support for these efforts;

30. *Expresses* its support for further efforts towards the implementation of the five-point consensus of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and in this regard welcomes the Association leaders' review of and decision on the implementation of the five-point consensus, adopted at the forty-seventh summit of the Association, held in Kuala Lumpur on 26 October 2025;

31. *Calls upon* States to protect Myanmar nationals, in particular Rohingya Muslims and other minorities within their borders, and to respect the principle of non-refoulement;

32. *Encourages* the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar to engage with Myanmar and all other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, and affected populations, such as Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar, aiming at the early resolution of the crisis in Myanmar, and urges Myanmar to cooperate fully with the Special Envoy;

33. *Encourages* Myanmar to review and repeal the amendments made in 2018 to the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law, to establish an inclusive land governance framework and to resolve issues of land tenure, in full consultation with affected populations, including ethnic and religious minority communities, in particular Rohingya Muslims;

34. *Calls for* an immediate end to the reclassification of areas where Rohingya villages were previously located and to the removal of the names of villages from official maps, potentially altering how the land may be used, and for the stopping, without delay, of the construction of military facilities in those villages;

35. *Urges* Myanmar to take all measures necessary to reverse and abandon policies, directives and practices that marginalize Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, to

prevent the destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, infrastructure and commercial or residential buildings belonging to all people, to ensure that all displaced persons, including Rohingya Muslims and persons belonging to other minorities, in Rakhine State and throughout Myanmar, including the 128,000 Rohingya and Kaman Muslims who have been confined in camps in central Rakhine State since 2012, can return to their homes and properties with freedom of movement and unimpeded access to livelihoods and essential services, to review relevant laws and to address the root causes of their vulnerable situations and forced displacement;

36. *Calls upon* Myanmar to dismantle the camps for internally displaced persons in Rakhine State with a clear timeline, ensuring that the return or relocation of internally displaced persons is carried out in accordance with international standards and best practices, including those set forth in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,⁸ in cooperation with the United Nations and the international community;

37. *Also calls upon* Myanmar, in line with the bilateral instruments on repatriation signed by Bangladesh and Myanmar, to take concrete steps towards the creation of an environment conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of forcibly displaced Rohingya Muslims and other minorities of Myanmar temporarily sheltering in Bangladesh, and to disseminate authentic information, in partnership with the United Nations and other relevant actors, on the conditions in Rakhine State in order to reasonably address the core concerns of Rohingya Muslims;

38. *Urges* Myanmar to commence the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable repatriation and subsequent reintegration of all forcibly displaced Rohingya Muslims and other minorities from Bangladesh by creating conducive conditions in Rakhine State, recalling the bilateral arrangement on the return of displaced persons from Rakhine State concluded between Bangladesh and Myanmar in November 2017, and of those residing in other host States to Myanmar, including by extending full cooperation to the Government of Bangladesh and the United Nations, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and, as applicable, the Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, with the assurance of providing returnees with freedom of movement and unimpeded access to livelihoods and social services, including health services, education and shelter, and compensating them for all losses;

39. *Calls upon* the United Nations and encourages other international agencies to provide all support necessary for the Government of Bangladesh and Myanmar to facilitate the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of forcibly displaced Rohingya Muslims and other minorities from Myanmar, including internally displaced persons;

40. *Expresses grave concern* at the increasing restrictions on humanitarian access, in particular in Rakhine, Chin, Kachin, Shan, Kayah and Kayin States, calls upon Myanmar to ensure full respect for international humanitarian law and to allow the full, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to all areas in Myanmar to provide humanitarian assistance, taking into account the vulnerable situation of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, as well as the delivery of supplies and equipment, and to ensure the full protection, safety and security of humanitarian and medical personnel in order to allow such personnel to perform efficiently their tasks of assisting the affected civilian populations, including internally displaced persons, and encourages Myanmar to grant access to the diplomatic corps, independent observers and representatives of national and international independent media, without fear of reprisals;

41. *Underscores* the importance of unhindered and adequate humanitarian assistance within Rakhine by the United Nations and all relevant humanitarian actors in view of the dire need for access to humanitarian assistance by the conflict-affected and internally displaced Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Rakhine State;

42. *Expresses concern* at the continued irregular maritime movement of Rohingya Muslims who risk their lives in perilous conditions at the hands of exploitative smugglers

⁸ E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

and human traffickers, which highlights their desperate situation and the urgent need to address the root causes of their plight, and calls upon the international community to effectively address such irregular maritime movements of Rohingya Muslims, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations agencies, and to ensure international burden- and responsibility-sharing, especially by the States Parties to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees;

43. *Calls upon* Myanmar to effectively address the root causes of human rights violations and abuses against ethnic minorities, including the Rohingya, in Rakhine State and to create the conditions necessary for the safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable return of all refugees, including Rohingya Muslim refugees, particularly in view of the fact that, to date, not a single Rohingya has returned through a bilaterally set-up mechanism for repatriation between Bangladesh and Myanmar owing to the failure of Myanmar to create such conditions in Rakhine State;

44. *Reaffirms* the critical importance of inclusive and participatory governance structures in Rakhine State that ensure the full and meaningful representation of all ethnic and religious communities, including Rohingya Muslims, in decision-making processes at all levels (local, regional and administrative), and expresses concern that the continued exclusion of Rohingya Muslims from emerging governance mechanisms, including interim administrative bodies and local development initiatives, entrenches their political marginalization and poses a serious obstacle to sustainable peace, social cohesion and long-term reconciliation in Myanmar;

45. *Calls upon* the Myanmar authorities to adopt transparent and non-discriminatory governance policies that ensure equitable political representation and uphold the rights of all ethnic and religious communities, including Rohingya Muslims, as an essential step towards national reconciliation, and in this regard urges the Myanmar authorities to end all forms of exclusion and discriminatory practices, to guarantee Rohingya equal rights to civic participation and to ensure their full and meaningful inclusion in present and future governance frameworks – including through comprehensive reform of the 1982 Citizenship Law and the repeal of all local orders and regulations that restrict their fundamental rights – including in line with the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State;

46. *Expresses deep concern* at the declining external humanitarian assistance and abrupt cuts in financial assistance for the Rohingya in Bangladesh and the uncertain aid prospects, urges all donor countries to make special efforts to maintain the level of assistance to the Rohingya sheltered in Bangladesh, and urges the international community to undertake efforts to broaden the donor base;

47. *Encourages* the international community, in the true spirit of interdependence and equal burden- and responsibility-sharing, to continue to assist Bangladesh in the provision of humanitarian assistance to forcibly displaced Rohingya Muslims and other minorities until their return to Myanmar, and to assist Myanmar in the provision of humanitarian assistance to all affected persons of all communities displaced internally in Myanmar, including in Rakhine State, taking into account the vulnerable situation of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities;

48. *Calls upon* States and other stakeholders that have not yet contributed to burden- and responsibility-sharing to do so with a view to broadening the support base, in a spirit of international solidarity and cooperation, and acknowledges and expresses appreciation for the efforts of the Government of Bangladesh to provide humanitarian assistance to the displaced Rohingya Muslims and other minorities thus far;

49. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to make adequate financial contributions for the forcibly displaced Rohingya temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh to avoid the irreversibility of the devastating impact of measures such as the ration reductions by the World Food Programme and the reduction of support for youth education programmes by the United Nations Children's Fund until the time that they return to Rakhine State;

50. *Urges* all States, regional organizations and international financial institutions to support these critical needs gaps through sustained, flexible and predictable funding, in

line with the principles of responsibility-sharing and solidarity, and to safeguard the rights and dignity of Rohingya refugees pending their voluntary, safe and dignified repatriation;

51. *Urges* humanitarian partners to come forward to reduce the gap between the amounts pledged and the amounts received, notably under the joint response plan for the Rohingya humanitarian crisis, and to prioritize sectors covering basic necessities, such as food, health, protection, site management, shelter and education, as part of their contributions;

52. *Calls upon* the international community to adequately support Bangladesh in responding to the needs of Rohingya Muslims temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh, including new arrivals fleeing the recent violence in Rakhine State, and recognizes that the international community has to share more responsibilities to face the challenges of this protracted crisis, pending the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable repatriation of the forcibly displaced Rohingya to their motherland in Rakhine in Myanmar;

53. *Calls upon* United Nations agencies and regional bodies to conduct extended humanitarian operations, and for full humanitarian access to be granted to all humanitarian actors in Rakhine State, including through, where feasible and consistent with international humanitarian law, cross-border aid delivery to Myanmar to ensure sustained delivery of life-saving assistance;

54. *Encourages* all business enterprises, including transnational corporations and domestic enterprises operating in Myanmar, to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;

55. *Recalls* Human Rights Council resolution 53/26, in which the Council requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to present a report at its fifty-ninth session, and requests the High Commissioner to present that report at its sixty-third session, to be followed by an enhanced interactive dialogue with the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar;

56. *Also recalls* Human Rights Council resolution 59/2, in which the Council requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to present an oral update to the Council at its sixty-fourth session, to be followed by an interactive dialogue, and a report at its sixty-sixth session, to be followed by an enhanced interactive dialogue with the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, and requests the High Commissioner to present that report at its sixty-fifth session, to be followed by an interactive dialogue, and the said oral update at its sixty-sixth session, to be followed by an enhanced interactive dialogue with the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar;

57. *Requests* the High Commissioner to monitor and follow up on the implementation of the recommendations made by the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar, including those on accountability and justice, and to continue to track progress in the situation of human rights in Myanmar, including of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, with the support of specialist experts and in complementarity with the work of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar and the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, and to present a report to the Human Rights Council at its sixty-eighth session, to be followed by an interactive dialogue, and an oral update to the Human Rights Council at its sixty-ninth session, to be followed by an enhanced interactive dialogue with the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, and a report to the General Assembly at its eighty-second session;

58. *Invites* the United Nations system, including agencies, funds and programmes, to actively engage in concrete follow-up actions to the High-level Conference on the Situation of Rohingya Muslims and Other Minorities in Myanmar, held in New York on 30 September 2025, with a view to improving the United Nations system's overall efficiency and ability to provide support and assistance, including humanitarian assistance, with regard to the situation impacting Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar;

59. *Calls upon* relevant United Nations bodies to continue to make concrete recommendations for action to resolve the humanitarian crisis, promoting the safe, dignified, voluntary and sustainable return of Rohingya refugees and forcibly displaced persons and

ensuring accountability for those responsible for mass atrocities and human rights violations and abuses in this regard;

60. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter on the basis of, inter alia, the reports of relevant United Nations mechanisms.

*31st meeting
6 July 2026*

[Adopted without a vote.]
