

Key Recommendations to UN Member States for the 2012 UN General Assembly Resolution on Burma, September 2012

Despite the fragile and limited reforms over the past year, human rights violations are on-going, serious and prevalent throughout Burma. The Government has yet to introduce or implement the substantive reforms necessary to establish the rule of law and democratic institutions and to protect human rights. The Government has intensified its offensives in ethnic areas (Kachin and Shan states) or continued military operations in others (Karen State, Tenneserim/Tanitharyi Division) while making little efforts to initiate a sustainable peace process through genuine political dialogue with all stakeholders. Religious intolerance continues to be a problem for Muslims and Christians. The root causes of human rights violations, in particular, impunity, are left largely unaddressed. Several oppressive laws linked to an undemocratic Constitution have been enacted, while security laws long condemned by the international community remain. The Burma Army remains politically and economically powerful and well beyond civilian control.

Therefore, enhanced scrutiny and monitoring is more essential than ever before. At the upcoming session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA), UN Member States must strengthen the 22nd UNGA resolution on Burma, elaborate on its recommendations and expectations for substantive reforms, and hold the Government to account for not complying with previous resolutions' urgent calls.

Impunity

Previous resolutions urged the Government to conduct credible investigations into all reports of human rights violations and to bring to justice those responsible in order to end impunity. Burma has consistently failed to act on this urgent call.

Serious human rights violations, including arbitrary arrest and detention, destruction of dwellings, religious and ethnic discrimination, forced labour, forced displacement, land grabbing, torture, rape and other forms of sexual violence, and deliberate targeting of civilians in armed conflict, continue to be documented across the country, especially in ethnic areas and around sites of economic development projects. Abuses occur in both conflict and non-conflict zones. These violations have not been fully and impartially investigated and none of the perpetrators have been brought to justice before a competent tribunal.

The judiciary is politically pliable and lacks independence. The Myanmar National Human Rights Commission is not compliant with the Paris Principles, frequently toes the line of the Government, and has so far failed to publish in detail the findings on the thousands of complaints it claims it has received. It has publicly refused to investigate human rights abuses in ethnic areas. There is an utter lack of effective and accessible redress mechanisms, judicial or otherwise, within the country. Countless victims have little to no meaningful means of seeking redress for the violations they have suffered.

All UN Member States should

- Strongly reiterate their call for an end to impunity as has been done in previous UNGA resolutions and express deep concern that there is a continued lack of effective redress mechanisms at the national level.
- Continue to express grave concern about the ongoing systematic violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, some of which may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity under international law.
- Strongly urge the Government to immediately allow and facilitate a full, transparent, effective, impartial and independent investigation into all reports of human rights violations and to bring those responsible to justice, regardless of rank or position or political affiliation, before a competent tribunal, while also recalling the Special Rapporteur's recommendation in 2012 that the Government establish a truth commission to address past crimes and his recommendations in 2010 that UN institutions consider the possibility to establish a commission of inquiry, with a specific fact-finding mandate to address the question of international crimes, if the Government fails to assume the responsibility to investigate and prosecute individuals responsible for these crimes.
- Reiterate that States are bound by treaty and customary law to prosecute grave breaches of international human rights and humanitarian law, including war crimes and crimes against humanity, and that amnesties covering such crimes are not deemed valid under international law, and legislation providing for such amnesties should be repealed.
- Urge the Government to ensure the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission is independent, free from political interference, credible and effective, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), including by seeking technical assistance from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the international community.

Escalating Conflict in Kachin State

The brutal military offensives in Kachin State continue for the 16th straight month and have increased in July and August. The Burma Army has deployed nearly 25% of its battalions to Kachin State. The war has internally displaced close to 80,000 people, including more than 10,000 refugees who fled into China, where many have been pushed back in late August despite real risk of persecution. There have also been reports of arbitrary arrest of Kachins, many of whom were then charged under the Unlawful Association Act on politically motivated accusations that they are members of the Kachin Independence Army and Kachin Independence Organization which have been declared "unlawful" groups.

The Government has placed severe restriction on local and international organizations from delivering life-saving humanitarian access to those in need. Although UN aid was allowed in certain areas, the

quantity of aid delivered was far below the minimum needed to meet the needs of the small fraction of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees who received it. More recently, the UN has been denied access in order to deliver further aid to areas where IDPs are sheltered.

Grave violations of international human rights and humanitarian law continue in Kachin State with full impunity. For instance, local human rights groups have documented at least 63 cases of rape of women and girls by security forces since June 2011. Previous UN resolutions have repeatedly called for an end to impunity for these violations, but the Government has failed to take any effective actions in this regard and in fact has on many occasions denied any responsibility. The Myanmar National Human Rights Commission has already refused to investigate alleged abuses and instead blamed “insurgents” for human rights abuses in Kachin State.

The failure to restore peace in Kachin State seriously undermines the viability of the preliminary, and fragile, ceasefire agreements reached with other ethnic armed opposition groups. In May 2012, the United Nationalities Federal Council (UNFC), comprised of Burma’s armed ethnic opposition groups, issued an ultimatum to the Burma Army to cease military offensives in Kachin State by June 10, but the offensives continued and more troops were deployed. The UNFC had warned that if the ultimatum was ignored, its members would “review the peace process and future programs, including the preliminary ceasefire agreements reached.”

All UN Member States should:

- Express grave concern about the continuation and intensification of armed conflict in areas including Kachin State and northern Shan State, and express deep regret that President Thein Sein’s orders to the armed forces to halt offensives in Kachin State have not been heeded.
- Call upon the Government to immediately stop the Burma Army’s offensives in Kachin State, and call on the Government and Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) to re-enter into political dialogue in good faith to restore and respect the ceasefire agreement reached in 1994.
- Express grave concern about continuing violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, including indiscriminate and deliberate targeting and killing of civilians, forced displacement, forced labour, forced portering, restriction of humanitarian aid, pillaging of properties, rape and other forms of sexual violence, torture, and the use of anti-personnel mines, and strongly call upon the Government to take urgent and effective measures to immediately put an end to impunity for such violations by identifying and bringing all perpetrators to justice, regardless of rank, position, or political affiliation, in accordance with international fair trial standards, and to provide reparations to all victims without discrimination, drawing on the assistance of the United Nations.
- Strongly call upon the Government to allow and facilitate full, unfettered and safe delivery of humanitarian assistance to all persons in need throughout the country.
- Strongly call on all parties in Burma and neighboring countries to respect the international principle of non-refoulement.

- Call on the Government, in full cooperation with UNHCR, to ensure that return of IDPs and refugees from Burma living in neighboring countries shall be voluntary, planned and implemented in meaningful consultation with them, and take place on the basis of their freely expressed will, so as to ensure their safe and dignified return, resettlement, and reintegration.

Violence in Arakan State

The outbreak of communal violence between Buddhist Arakanese and Muslim Rohingya in June has killed at least 89 people and led to the destruction of properties and places of worship belonging to both communities. There are credible allegations that state security forces are responsible for mass arbitrary arrests primarily targeting the Rohingya, excessive use of force leading to fatalities, and failure to intervene when both communities attacked one another.

This communal violence is not an isolated incident, but part of a broad pattern of abusive policies implemented under military rule and by the current Government across the country. Both the Arakanese and Muslim communities have suffered as a result of these policies. The recent violence is also a tragic consequence of long-standing discrimination and state-sponsored racism against Muslim Rohingya, who have been rendered stateless as a result of the 1982 Citizenship Law. President Thein Sein's "solution" to either deport all Rohingya or send them into refugee camps managed by the UNHCR is a sobering indication of the Government's lack of commitment to protect the rights of vulnerable groups under its jurisdiction. In August, the Government formed a 27-member investigative commission to probe the Arakan violence. However, doubts remain with respect to its independence and impartiality as some commission members have publicly expressed strong anti-Rohingya sentiments.

The Arakan crisis also underscores the real risk of instability and violence in other ethnic areas if discrimination and marginalization are not addressed in a manner that ensures the equal enjoyment of human rights for all. Genuine peace and national reconciliation will not be possible without full respect for the fundamental principles of equality and non-discrimination, which Burma is obligated to uphold as a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

All UN Member States should:

- Express deep concern at reports of excessive use of force, rape, mass arbitrary arrest and detention by state security forces during and following the violence in Arakan State in June.
- Strongly urge the Government to 1) ensure that any investigation into the communal violence in Arakan State will be conducted transparently, effectively, impartially and independently in order to fully establish the facts surrounding the events and reports of grave human rights violations, to identify the perpetrators, and to make public recommendations to assist the Government in preventing future outbreaks of violence; 2) call on all parties to cooperate fully with such an investigation; 3) promptly bring all perpetrators to justice before a competent tribunal,

regardless of rank, position, political affiliation, in accordance with international fair trial standards; and 4) provide reparations to all victims, without discrimination.

- Call upon the Government to take effective measures to protect all civilians, without discrimination, from further acts of violence in Arakan State.
- Call upon the Government to release all those detained under the state of emergency or charge them with an internationally recognizable crime and try them before civilian courts meeting international fair trial standards.
- Strongly call upon the Government to end all forms of discrimination in law and in practice and to prevent and punish incitement of racial or religious hatred in accordance with due process of law.
- Call on the Government to take immediate steps to amend or repeal the 1982 Citizenship Law, so as to comply with its existing obligations under international law to ensure equality and non-discrimination, including Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), to which Burma is a State party since 1991.
- Note with concern the arrest and prosecution of humanitarian workers in Arakan State and call on the Government to ensure full, unfettered and safe delivery of humanitarian assistance to all persons in need, and that all humanitarian workers and organizations are able to conduct their work freely and without restrictions and fear of reprisals.

Political Dialogue and National Reconciliation

National reconciliation is difficult to achieve while Government troops continue to attack and commit human rights abuses in areas inhabited by ethnic minority or indigenous groups, including, but not limited to Kachin State and Northern Shan State. The preliminary ceasefire agreements reached with other ethnic opposition groups will become increasingly fragile without further progress in achieving a just and political solution to the long-standing grievances of the ethnic nationalities, including their aspirations to ethnic and gender equality, the right to self-determination, a multi-party democratic system, and effective civilian control over the armed forces. Responding to these aspirations is crucial in the lead up to the 2015 general elections.

Equality in law and in practice is key to building a just and democratic Burma. Persons belonging to ethnic, religious and other minorities or indigenous groups continue to face multiple forms of discrimination and do not enjoy equal access to justice, social services, education, economic opportunities, and participation in public and cultural life. This includes such communities as the predominantly Christian ethnic Chin communities, who continue to face religious persecution including destruction of religious structures, disruption of gatherings and being expelled from their usual place of abode. Ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples do not benefit equitably from economic development projects in the areas they inhabit and which have often borne the brunt of the adverse impact of such projects while their free, prior and informed consent has rarely been solicited or considered.

All UN Member States should:

- Call on the Government and all parties to immediately cease hostilities and implement a nationwide ceasefire, and, if necessary, invite independent international observers to monitor the implementation of ceasefire.
- Encourage the Government and all parties to take further steps to go beyond the current ceasefire agreements and enter into a comprehensive, inclusive and time-bound political dialogue that fully engages the democratic opposition, genuine representatives of all ethnic opposition groups, and civil society actors.
- Express concerns that the continuation of the armed conflict in ethnic areas, as well as the continued detention of political prisoners, undermines any efforts made to achieve genuine peace and national reconciliation.

Rule of Law

A genuine transition to democracy requires the establishment of the rule of law. Burma needs a system of independent checks and balances, composed of transparent and accountable institutions capable and willing to protect the rights of all persons. It also requires an enabling environment for a free media.

The rule of law requires an independent and impartial judiciary, which does not currently exist in Burma. It also requires the Government to amend or repeal all laws and policies not consistent with international human rights standards and laws, including those identified by the Special Rapporteur. There is still a range of repressive laws that the Government continues to use as a tool to arrest, prosecute and imprison activists, journalists, and members of opposition groups. The 2008 Constitution is fundamentally un-democratic, enshrines impunity, and places the military above the law and civilian authority.

In August of this year, the Government ended pre-publication screening of the media, but has kept other censorship laws and practices firmly in place. Journals and newspapers still need to submit their articles to the Press Scrutiny and Registration Board (PSRD) after publication. The Government continues to have the power to suspend news journals as it has done in the past. Furthermore, the Government has introduced a new 16-point ethical guideline that prohibits media workers from reporting on topics deemed harmful to “the interests of the State.” Such repressive laws and policies will further perpetuate self-censorship, which is so inimical to a genuinely democratic society and is already pervasive after years of draconian censorship and the persecution of media workers.

All UN Member States should:

- Strongly urge the Government to review without delay all legislation, including the 2008 Constitution, with a view to amend or repeal those not consistent with international human rights standards and laws, including discriminatory electoral laws, the Printers and Publishers

Registration Act, State Protection Law, Electronic Transactions Law, and Unlawful Associations Act, and, pending such a review, refrain from using these laws to restrict fundamental freedoms.

- Strongly urge the Government to undertake urgent judicial reforms to ensure the independence, impartiality and accountability of the judiciary, lawyers, and prosecutors, so that they are free from any restrictions, improper influences, inducements, pressures, threats or interferences, direct or indirect, from any quarter or for any reason, and to draw on the assistance of the United Nations and other international organizations in this regard.
- Encourage the Government to ensure the right of legal professionals to form and join self-governing professional associations to represent their interests, promote their continuing education and training and protect their professional integrity.
- Note with concern the recent suspension of two news journals in Rangoon for politically motivated reasons, and call on the Government to abolish censorship in law and in practice and respect freedom of the press.
- Call upon the Government to ensure that all laws are introduced, debated, formulated, and enacted in an accessible and transparent process in which the people of Burma can meaningfully participate.
- Call upon the Government to become at the earliest opportunity a State party to 1) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and its two Optional Protocols, recognize the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications under Article 41, and align domestic laws and practices with the Covenant and its protocols; and 2) the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) and recognize the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) to receive and consider individual communications under Article 14.

Women, Peace and Security

This year's resolution should devote special attention to the human rights of women and girls and their role at all stages of the peace process. Women and girls of all ethnic, religious, social and other backgrounds have been victims of widespread and systematic human rights violations, including rape and other forms of sexual violence, in both conflict and non-conflict areas. They continue to face multiple forms of discrimination. Most worryingly, women have also been largely sidelined in the current peace negotiations between the Government and various ethnic opposition groups.

All UN Member States should:

- Reaffirm the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and stress the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution.

- Express grave concerns at the continuing reports of rape and other forms of sexual violence against, as well as arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of women and girls; and strongly urge the Government to immediately allow and facilitate a full, transparent, effective, impartial and independent investigation into these violations, bring perpetrators to justice, and provide effective remedies to victims.
- Note with deep concern that allegations of violations of women's human rights, including rape and other forms of sexual violence, brought to the attention of the Government, the judiciary, and the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission, have not been fully and effectively investigated.
- Urge the Government to take all necessary measures to protect women and girls from and prevent acts of gender-based violence and other violations of women's human rights
- Urge the Government to ensure the meaningful participation and representation of women in negotiating and implementing peace agreements in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000).
- Encourage the Government to fully implement recommendations received from the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; and to become a State party at the earliest opportunity to the Optional Protocol of the CEDAW.

Land-grabbing

Violations of land and housing rights are increasingly widespread, affecting both urban and rural communities across the country. Those responsible or complicit in these violations include the armed forces, government cronies, state-owned enterprises, and private companies, both domestic and foreign. Rural communities resisting land grabbing have faced judicial harassment.

Forced eviction and arbitrary land confiscation, in addition to being human rights violations in themselves, also undermine the enjoyment of other human rights, including the right to education, health, food, and access to safe water and sanitation. They also undermine efforts to reduce poverty in a country already impoverished after decades of economic mismanagement and endemic corruption.

All UN Member States should:

- Note with concern increasing reports of arbitrary deprivation of land by both state and non-state actors, and encourage the Government to strengthen its legal framework and relevant policies to address this long-standing challenge, consistent with international human rights law and standards.
- Encourage the Government to recognize and respect all legitimate tenure right holders and their rights, in line with international standards on the protection of tenure rights, including the

Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.

- Call on the Government to end all forced evictions and introduce a moratorium on evictions until a legal framework and relevant policies are in place to ensure that evictions are conducted only in accordance with Burma's international human rights obligations and relevant international standards.
- Call on the Government to cease and refrain from all forms of intimidation, including arbitrary detention and judicial action, against those who are facing eviction or have been forcibly evicted from their land.
- Call upon the Government to become a State party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and its Optional Protocol, and to agree to be bound by the individual communication and the inquiry procedures, at the earliest opportunity.

Political Prisoners

Although 363 political prisoners were released in the three amnesties between January and August 2012, the Assistance Association of Political Prisoners (AAPP) is able to confirm the continued detention of at least 394 political prisoners as of September 1, 2012, and is currently verifying the supposed detention of 424 others. Many of the political prisoners 'amnestied' were released conditionally with outstanding criminal records, and could be re-arrested without warrant at the discretion of the executive branch to serve the remainder of their sentences often exceeding 50 years term. Meanwhile, Government officials continue to combine the denial of the existence of political prisoners with blanket accusations that they are 'ordinary criminals' who violated existing laws. In August 2012, the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Burma, Mr. Tomás Ojea Quintana, stressed that there were prisoners whose identities and cases are known and that they should be released immediately and unconditionally. These known political prisoners include Myint Aye, co-founder of the Human Rights Defenders and Promoters Network, sentenced to life and eight years imprisonment; Yan Shwe, NLD member sentenced to life and 13 years; Shwe Htoo, a high school teacher involved in the 88 uprising, serving a 42 year sentence; Aung Naing, member of All Arakan Students and Youth Congress, serving a six year sentence; and Soe Kywe, volunteer for a project entitled "Respect and Protect Human Rights and Democracy" sentenced to one year imprisonment and arrested on 10 January 2012 after protesting against corrupt authorities.

In order to resolve any discrepancies in the number of remaining political prisoners, a thorough investigation is needed. An independent review panel, composed of competent domestic and international experts, including UN representatives, could undertake such an investigation. The establishment of such an independent review panel is already supported by the UN Special Rapporteur Tomás Ojea Quintana, US Ambassador to Burma Derek Mitchell, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch.

Since February 2012, there have been at least 75 documented arrests on politically motivated charges. In an emblematic case of continuing repression on human rights defenders, on August 29, human rights lawyer Saw Kyaw Kyaw Min, who went into exile in Thailand in October 2008 after being threatened with the charge of contempt of the court and who recently returned to Burma, was arrested and received a six month sentence that was handed down in absentia during his exile. He is now jailed in Insein Prison in a communal room for criminal offenders rather than with political prisoners. Following the outbreak of communal violence and the declaration a state of emergency in northern Arakan State in June, there have been reports of mass arrests and arbitrary detention by soldiers, police and the border security force Nasaka.

Torture and degrading and inhuman treatment or punishment of political prisoners continues to be reported, such as the case of Htaw Brang Shawng, a 25 year old Kachin IDP, who was arrested on 17 June on baseless charges of being affiliated with the Kachin Independence Army and brutally tortured in an effort to extract a confession: his cheeks were burned with hot knives, his thighs were heavily carved into with knives, and the skin on his calves shows evidence of extensive peeling. His trial is on-going.

Many recently-released political prisoners have also faced harassment and restrictions on their civil rights, including freedom of movement. In August 2012, 20 prominent members of the 88 Generation Students Group issued complaints that they had not been issued passports despite having applied six months prior.

All UN Member States should:

- Strongly call upon the Government to immediately and unconditionally release all remaining political prisoners, including Saw Kyaw Kyaw Min, Myint Aye, Yan Shwe, Shwe Htoo, Aung Naing and Soe Kywe.
- Urge the Government, with the assistance of the United Nations, to establish without delay a panel of independent and impartial experts to investigate and verify the number and identity of individuals currently imprisoned on politically-motivated charges. The panel should be transparent, independent, accountable, and include non-governmental organizations as well as former political prisoners.
- Strongly urge the Government to take all necessary measures to provide an effective remedy to all political prisoners wrongfully incarcerated, including through restitution, rehabilitation and/or compensation.
- Express deep concern at the continuing reports of restrictions on fundamental freedoms of former political prisoners, activists recently returned from exile, and human rights defenders, and strongly call upon the Government to cease and refrain from all forms of harassment or intimidation against them and to commit to fully protect their human rights, including their right to vote and to stand for elections, to participate in public life, to freedom of movement, expression, association, assembly, and to defend human rights individually and in association with others.

- Continue to strongly call upon the Government to immediately cease the practice of arbitrary and incommunicado detention, reveal the whereabouts of all persons detained, and put an end to politically motivated arrests.
- Urge the Government to grant amnesty to exiles, refugees and other displaced persons from Burma who may face prosecution under existing laws for having participated in non-international armed conflicts or involved in political activities, unless there is sufficient and admissible evidence of their responsibility for serious crimes of international concerns, such as war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of genocide, in order to guarantee their legal security, to fulfill their right to return peacefully without risk of arrest, detention, imprisonment or legal proceedings, and to guarantee their right to take part in the national political process.

Business, Trade, and Human Rights

The rule of law is non-existent and corruption is widespread and endemic. In this context, the Government's eagerness to attract foreign investment and the expected increase of economic activity in Burma carry significant risks of further aggravating inequality, disempowering local communities, and harming human rights, especially those of marginalized and vulnerable populations. Private actors, including corporations, have been complicit in human rights abuses, especially in high-risk sectors such as the extractive industries. The Shwe Gas Pipeline which traverses the breadth of Burma is among the projects which engender forced relocation, intensification of conflict and loss of livelihood for the local population. There is no adequate domestic legal framework to regulate businesses, ensure their respect for human rights and ensure remedies for victims.

In the absence of corporate accountability within the country, victims brought legal actions against Total and Unocal in American, Belgian, and French courts for alleged abuses, including forced labour, attributed to the operations of these oil companies in Burma. Victims of business-related human rights abuses in Burma may increasingly resort to extra-territorial litigation to hold corporations accountable if the Government is unable to introduce effective laws and regulations to prevent and punish such abuses.

All UN Member States should:

- Note with concern that non-state actors, including individuals, groups and corporations, have been associated with human rights violations in the past, and stress that where human rights are violated or likely to be violated by these actors, the Government must exercise due diligence to prevent, punish and ensure effective remedies.
- Encourage the Government to ensure that any trade, investment or other economic agreement it enters or which it implements is consistent with its obligation to respect, protect and fulfill human rights; and to take all necessary measures to prevent or remedy any adverse impact, particularly on marginalized groups, resulting from any failure to meet this obligation.
- Call on the Government to uphold the principles of transparency and community participation, including through incorporating in its domestic legislation provisions to ensure the conduct of

adequate human rights, social and environmental impact assessments of investment or development projects and to ensure such projects do not move forward without the consultation of affected communities and their free, prior and informed consent.

- Call on the Government to suspend the activities of businesses when these cause, or may cause, human rights violations, and to guarantee and facilitate access to justice of victims of these violations.
- Call on the Government to protect the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association of human rights defenders and all persons protesting development or investment projects and refrain from using the law to criminalize them.
- Call on the Government to exercise effective civilian control over state security forces and to prevent the use of these forces for the protection of private or business enterprises, and to adopt a code of conduct for security forces which, at a minimum, respect the UN Basic Principles on the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials and other applicable international standards, such as the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.
- Call on all UN Member States to respect their obligation to protect human rights and to observe due diligence policies to ensure that any trade, investment, or economic activity in which they engage with respect to Burma does not contribute to or result in the violation of the rights of the people of Burma, including through the regulation of the activities of transnational corporations under their jurisdiction when these corporations operate in Burma to ensure their respect for human rights.

General Recommendation

In light of the consistent failure of the Government to implement previous urgent calls by the General Assembly, the 22nd General Assembly resolution should **request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its next session, as well as to the Human Rights Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, with special attention devoted to previous urgent calls still awaiting implementation, including those on combating impunity, investigating human rights violations, and bringing perpetrators to justice.**

Signed By:

1. Actions Birmanie
2. All Kachin Students and Youth Union
3. Alternative Asean Network on Burma - Altsean Burma
4. ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus
5. Asia Pacific Solidarity Coalition
6. Asian Center for the Progress of People
7. Assistance Association for Political Prisoners - Burma
8. Association Suisse Birmanie
9. Back Pack Health Worker Team
10. Burma Action Ireland
11. Burma Campaign Australia
12. Burma Campaign New Zealand
13. Burma Campaign UK
14. Burma Center Delhi
15. Burma Issues
16. Burma Lawyers' Council
17. Burma Medical Association
18. Burma Partnership
19. BurmaInfo
20. C.A.N - Pax Romana ICMICA Malaysia
21. Cambodian Center for Human Rights
22. Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association
23. Cambodian Volunteers for Society
24. CenterLaw
25. Community Action Network-Malaysia
26. Dignity International
27. Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme -FIDH
28. Free Burma Campaign South Africa
29. Free Burma Coalition Philippines
30. Forum for Democracy Burma
31. Hong Kong Coalition for a Free Burma
32. Human Rights Education Institute of Burma
33. Human Rights Foundation of Monland
34. Imparsial the Indonesian Human Rights Monitor
35. Info Birmanie
36. Initiatives for International Dialogue
37. International Women Partnership for Peace and Justice

38. Kachin Environmental Organization
39. Kachin Women's Association - Thailand
40. Karen Environmental and Social Action Network
41. Karen Rivers Watch
42. Karen Women's Organization
43. Karen Youth Organisation
44. Kayan Women's Organization
45. Mae Tao Clinic
46. Maukka Education Magazine
47. Mon Youth Progressive Organization
48. Palaung Women's Organization
49. Pa-O Women's Union
50. Peoples' Defense Force
51. People's Forum on Burma
52. Philippine Coalition for the International Criminal Court
53. Project Maje
54. Social Change Institute of Myanmar
55. Solidarity Indonesia for ASEAN People
56. Swedish Burma Committee
57. Ta'ang Students and Youth Organization
58. Tavoy Women's Union
59. Thai Committee for Refugees Foundation
60. The Best Friend Library
61. US Campaign for Burma
62. Youth for Social Change Myanmar
63. Zomi Students and Youth Organization