



MYANMAR

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**Statement by Ambassador Kyaw Moe Tun, Permanent Representative of the
Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations,
at the General Debate on Agenda Item 81: “Crimes Against Humanity” of the Sixth
Committee of the 80th Session of the UN General Assembly
(New York, 13 October 2025)**

Mr. Chair,

Myanmar thanks the International Law Commission for its continued work on the draft articles on the prevention and punishment of crimes against humanity and acknowledges the substantive discussions held during the resumed session of the Seventy Ninth session of the UN General Assembly.

We commend the sustained commitment of Member States to advancing this important initiative, which aims to close the existing gaps in the international legal framework and to strengthen accountability for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community.

We also note with appreciation that, at its seventy ninth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Humanity. This milestone decision marks a decisive step toward the negotiation of a comprehensive international convention, reaffirming the global resolve to end impunity for perpetrators of such heinous crimes.

Myanmar aligns itself with the statements delivered by the ASEAN and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

Myanmar is conscious of the ongoing commission of crimes against humanity in many parts of the world, including in our own country, Myanmar.

Mr. Chair,

The concept of crimes against humanity remains one of the most significant achievements in the development of modern international law.

Despite its established status as customary international law, crimes against humanity remain the only category of core international crimes not yet governed by a specific international convention. This legal gap continues to impede global efforts to ensure consistent prevention, punishment and inter State cooperation.

The elaboration of a dedicated convention, based on the draft articles of the International Law Commission, would therefore provide the necessary legal certainty and reinforce the international framework for accountability and deterrence.

Myanmar believes that the draft articles strike a careful balance between codification and progressive development of international law. They reaffirm essential principles, including individual criminal responsibility, the duty to cooperate and the obligation to prevent and punish.

The adoption of a convention founded on these principles would not only strengthen international justice but also give tangible expression to the collective moral responsibility enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations to uphold human dignity and protect present and future generations from the scourge of atrocity crimes.

Mr. Chair,

The situation in Myanmar continues to exemplify the catastrophic consequences of the international community's failure to act decisively against crimes against humanity. For over four years since the illegal coup, the military has conducted 3,744 indiscriminate aerial attacks, resulting in 4,135 deaths and the destruction of more than 100,000 private properties including over one thousand schools, clinics and religious buildings. There have been 452

documented massacres, claiming the lives of 4,763 civilians, including hundreds of children. The junta has also carried out 1,618 cases of unlawful conscription, forcing more than 30,000 persons, among them minors, into its ranks.

Even on 6 October 2025, a Buddhist religious day, the military junta inhumanely conducted aerial attacks on a crowd gathered in Chaung U Township, Sagaing Region, killing about 20 civilians including children and severely injured many.

Mr. Chair,

The latest report of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, presented to the Human Rights Council in September 2025, provides alarming evidence of the escalating gravity of crimes committed by the military junta. The Mechanism confirmed that these acts constitute crimes against humanity and war crimes, noting a sharp increase in indiscriminate air and artillery attacks on civilians across Chin, Kachin, Karenni (Kayah), Kayin, Rakhine, Shan, Sagaing and Magway Regions, as well as systematic torture, sexual violence and the unlawful imprisonment of thousands, including children.

Within days of the 28 March 2025 earthquake, when people were still reeling from a natural disaster, the military launched aerial bombardments on civilian villages in Mandalay and Sagaing Regions.

The deliberate targeting of civilians in such circumstances reflects a policy of terror and a total disregard for international humanitarian law.

Mr. Chair,

The military junta is seeking to evade accountability for its atrocities by organizing a sham election process aimed at legitimizing its unlawful seizure of power. In Myanmar, the junta exercises control over less than thirty percent of the national territory; the judiciary has been dismantled; laws are arbitrarily promulgated; political leaders, human rights defenders and civilians are unlawfully detained or executed; and freedom of expression and assembly have

been entirely suppressed. Under these conditions, any election conducted by the military junta can neither be free nor fair, nor can it represent the genuine will of the people.

Such attempts to manufacture legitimacy cannot and must not shield the perpetrators of atrocity crimes from accountability.

Justice, truth and redress are indispensable foundations for genuine peace and national reconciliation. If crimes remain ignored and unpunished, perpetrators will be emboldened to commit further atrocities.

To break this cycle of impunity, we must have sustained political will. The culture of impunity must end, and those responsible for crimes against humanity must be held to account, including through appropriate proceedings before the International Criminal Court and other competent judicial mechanisms.

As such, I appeal to the international community and all Member States to use all available avenues to categorically reject the junta's planned scam election and to stand firmly with the people of Myanmar in their efforts to end military dictatorship, build a federal democratic union, and secure a peaceful and just future for Myanmar.

Only through accountability, justice and the restoration of democratic governance lasting peace and human dignity can be achieved.

I thank you.
