

Forum:

Security Council

Issue:

The Question of the Situation in Myanmar

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Position: President of the Security Council

Introduction

The first known city-states were founded in Myanmar in the 2nd Century AD. In 1057 the first unified Myanmar state was founded by King Anawratha. The Bagan Kingdom first ruled by King Anawratha collapsed in 1287 due to Mongolian invasions which led to 250 years of political fragmentation. During the years 1510–1752 the Toungoo dynasty ruled the reunited country known as Burma. The Konbaung dynasty laid the foundations for a modern state during 1752–1885. When the First Anglo-Burmese war occurred in 1826 Burma lost parts of its area to the British. In 1852–1853 the Second Anglo-Burmese war occurred and the British occupied much of central Burma. In 1885 the Third Anglo-Burmese war occurred and the UK annexed the rest of Burma. Burma gained independence from Britain in 1948, but the time under British rule left long term consequences.¹ The country has been embroiled in conflict ever since.² After gaining independence, general elections were held twice and a military caretaker government ruled from 1958. During the military caretaker governments reign general elections were held once more.³

From 1962 to 2011 the country was ruled by a military junta and considered a pariah state due to suppression of all dissent and human rights abuses.⁴ Though in 1990 general elections were held and the National League for Democracy (NLD) won, but the military didn't

¹ "Myanmar country profile." *BBC*, 26 May 2023, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-12990563>. Accessed 16 December 2025.

² Calkins, Laura M. "Burmese Civil Wars of 1948–1958 | Research Starters." *EBSCO*, <https://www.ebsco.com/research-starters/history/burmese-civil-wars-1948-1958>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

³ "History of Elections in Myanmar." *Myanmar Election Watch*,

<https://myanmarelectionwatch.org/en/history-of-elections-in-myanmar>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

⁴ "Myanmar country profile." *BBC*, 26 May 2023, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-12990563>. Accessed 16 December 2025.

recognise the results and thus its rule continued.⁵ In 2010 a gradual liberation began. Elections were held in 2015 and in 2016 a government led by Aung San Suu Kyi came to power. In 2017 an army operation in Rakhine state caused over half a million Muslim Rohingyas to flee to Bangladesh. The United Nations called this operation a genocide. This caused substantial damage to the international reputation of State Councillor Aung San Suu Kyi's government. The military, called the Tatmadaw, gradually tightened its grip and in February 2021 the State Councillor and her government were overthrown in a coup by the military.⁶

Due to the military coup there were widespread protests by the public. The military started killing and arresting those criticising its rule. Many civilians joined the "people's defence forces" to fight against the military. Ethnic groups that have fought for independence also started fighting the military. As of 31st of January 2025, the military controlled 21% of the country's territory. The military has been accused of war crimes. The military has promised elections.⁷ The elections are to be held in December 2025, but the plans to have elections have been called sham by international observers.⁸

Definition of Key Terms

Tatmadaw

The Tatmadaw means "armed forces" in Burmese. The name has become synonymous with Myanmar's current national armed forces. The Tatmadaw carried out the 2021 coup and is the central actor opposing resistance forces.⁹

People's Defence Force

⁵ "History of Elections in Myanmar." *Myanmar Election Watch*, <https://myanmarelectionwatch.org/en/history-of-elections-in-myanmar>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

⁶ "Myanmar country profile." *BBC*, 26 May 2023, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-12990563>. Accessed 16 December 2025.

⁷ Ratcliffe, Rebecca. "Myanmar civil war: a quick guide to the conflict." *The Guardian*, 31 January 2025, <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2025/jan/31/why-is-myanmar-embroiled-in-conflict>. Accessed 16 December 2025.

⁸ "Myanmar arrests hundreds under new election law ahead of December vote." *Reuters*, 19 December 2025, <https://www.reuters.com/business/media-telecom/myanmar-arrests-hundreds-under-new-election-law-ahead-december-vote-2025-12-19/>. Accessed 19 December 2025.

⁹ Marsh, Nick. "Tatmadaw: Myanmar's notoriously brutal military." *BBC*, 1 February 2022, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-56660483>. Accessed 19 December 2025.

The People's Defence Force (PDF) is an armed force with the goal of ousting the military junta and defending the people of Myanmar. It was formed by the National Unity Government, because the people of Myanmar felt as though they didn't have a military force protecting them as the peaceful pro-democracy protests in 2021 were met with extreme violence from the Tatmadaw.¹⁰

Ethnic armed organisation

Ethnic armed organisations (EAOs) are the various armed groups that have arisen from the ethnic groups Myanmar consists of. There are 135 ethnic groups in Myanmar and over 25 different armed factions.¹¹

National Unity Government

The National Unity Government (NUG) is the self-proclaimed legitimate government consisting of elected lawmakers in contrast to the despised and unelected military junta. The NUG was established in 2021 and is in exile. It was first seen as a body to bring together various different groups opposed to the military junta, but has instead come to be conceived as the successor of the National League for Democracy (NLD), the party of Aung San Suu Kyi.¹²

Coup d'etat

A coup d'etat or coup for short means the sudden overthrow of a government. The overthrow is conducted by a small group of people part of the country's elite, not a big group of citizens. A coup is violent.¹³

Military junta

¹⁰ "Myanmar People's Defence Force (PDF)." *Modern Insurgent*, 28 February 2023, <https://www.moderninsurgent.org/post/myanmar-people-s-defence-force-pdf>. Accessed 19 December 2025.

¹¹ Graceffo, Antonio. "Backgrounder: Ethnic Armies in Myanmar Civil War." *Geopolitical Monitor*, 27 February 2024, <https://www.geopoliticalmonitor.com/backgrounder-ethnic-armies-in-the-myanmar-civil-war/>. Accessed 19 December 2025.

¹² Nachemson, Andrew. "Myanmar's National Unity Government Isn't a Unity Government." *The Diplomat*, 11 June 2025, <https://thediplomat.com/2025/06/myanmars-national-unity-government-isnt-a-unity-government/>. Accessed 19 December 2025.

¹³ "Coup d'etat | Definition, Examples, & Facts." *Britannica*, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/coup-detat>. Accessed 19 December 2025.

A military junta is a government led by military officials. A military junta has taken power in a country by force and not through election.¹⁴

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional organisation that brings together Southeast Asian nations to address economic and security issues. The group's impact remains limited.¹⁵

Background

The most recent coup occurred in February 2021. The Tatmadaw alleged widespread electoral fraud in the November 2020 general elections, seized power and declared the elections invalid. The military arrested Aung San Suu Kyi – the de facto leader of the country. Sakharov Prize and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Aung San Suu Kyi was once a highly respected leader in the eyes of the international community.¹⁶ From the year 2016, the international community started criticising the leader, because she didn't condemn the persecution conducted by the Tatmadaw towards the Rohingya minority. In 2017 over 600 000 members of the Rohingya minority were forced to flee to Bangladesh due to military strikes by the Tatmadaw. After the coup, Aung San Suu Kyi and other politicians have been sentenced to prison sentences in closed-door trials that have been condemned by the international community as politically motivated.¹⁷ The coup caused widespread protests through a heterogeneous resistance movement. The military junta responded to these protests with cruel force. Some of the actions undertaken by the junta have been widely considered human rights violations. In

¹⁴ "MILITARY JUNTA definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary." *Collins Dictionary*, <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/military-junta>. Accessed 19 December 2025.

¹⁵ Maizland, Lindsay. "What Is ASEAN?" *Council on Foreign Relations*, <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/what-asean>. Accessed 19 December 2025.

¹⁶ "Myanmar: Towards a 'sham' election - A country in need of peace, democracy, human rights, legality and humanitarian aid." *Think Tank European Parliament*, 18 December 2025, [http://europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_BRI\(2025\)782583](http://europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_BRI(2025)782583). Accessed 23 December 2025.

¹⁷ "Aung San Suu Kyi – 1990, Burma/Myanmar." *Sakharov-palkinto Euroopan parlamentti*, <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/sakharovprize/fi/aung-san-suu-kyi-1990-myanmar/products-details/20200330CAN54165>. Accessed 23 December 2025.

addition to human rights violations, the junta fosters an environment in which illicit activities such as scam centers and opium cultivation flourish.¹⁸

More than 3 million people have been displaced and the country has plunged into a deep economic crisis due to the civil war that started in 2021. The conflict followed the coup. Most of Myanmar's EAOs have joined the civil war. The NUG and the affiliated PDF are backed by several EAOs and many have aligned themselves with other resistance forces. The Tatmadaw has conducted brutal operations such as targeted atrocities and airstrikes on civilians. A large part of the country's land is controlled by non-state forces.¹⁹ The Rakhine State, the ancestral home of Rohingyas, has been faced with some of the worst violence.²⁰

¹⁸ "Myanmar: Towards a 'sham' election - A country in need of peace, democracy, human rights, legality and humanitarian aid." *Think Tank European Parliament*, 18 December 2025,

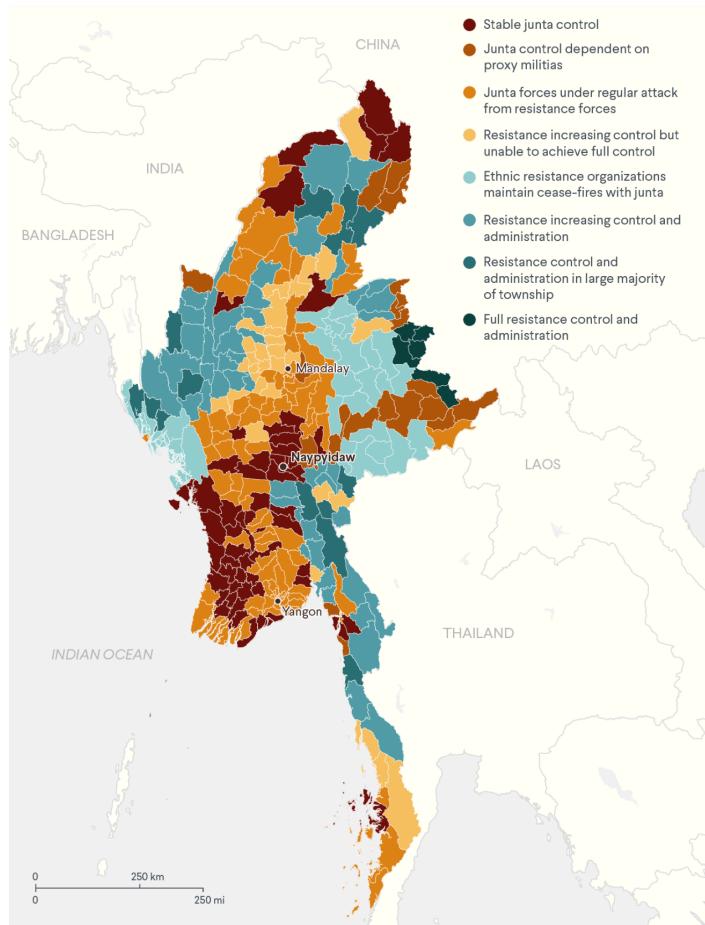
[http://europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_BRI\(2025\)782583](http://europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_BRI(2025)782583). Accessed 23 December 2025.

¹⁹ "Myanmar." *International Crisis Group*, <https://www.crisisgroup.org/asia-pacific/south-east-asia/myanmar>. Accessed 23 December 2025.

²⁰ "Myanmar's Rakhine State at a Crossroads: Regional Power Struggles and Bangladesh's Rohingya Dilemma." *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs*, 20 May 2025,

<https://gjia.georgetown.edu/2025/05/20/myanmars-rakhine-state-at-a-crossroads-regional-power-struggle-s-and-bangladeshhs-rohingya-dilemma/>. Accessed 23 December 2025.

Much of Myanmar Is Outside the Junta's Control
Estimated control by township during the first half of 2022

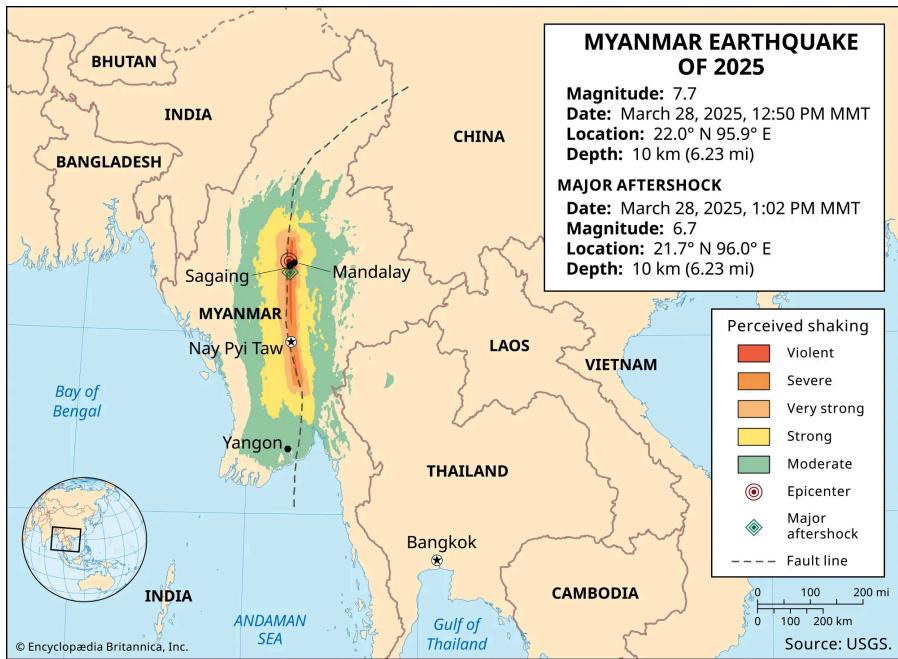


The map shows control of Myanmar during the first half of 2022. The junta has since then lost additional areas and controls approximately 20% of Myanmar.²¹

The intensifying civil war, recurrent natural disasters and economic collapse have caused a humanitarian emergency. Most of the over 3 million displaced people have fled their homes several times and usually end up in shelters with limited food, healthcare and clean water. The humanitarian crisis has deepened due to a magnitude 7.7 earthquake striking central Myanmar in March 2025. The earthquake damaged infrastructure and increased humanitarian needs.²²

²¹ "War-Torn Myanmar Plans to Hold Elections. Will They Matter?" *Council on Foreign Relations*, 9 March 2023, <https://www.cfr.org/in-brief/war-torn-myanmar-plans-hold-elections-will-they-matter>. Accessed 23 December 2025.

²² "Myanmar." *Humanitarian Action*, 10 December 2025, <https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1505/document/myanmar-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-2026/article/11-crisis-overview-7>. Accessed 23 December 2025.



The earthquake affected large parts of the country.²³

The China and Russia backed junta is organising general elections in December 2025. The results of the election are to be announced by the end of January 2025. Several international actors such as the United Nations Special Rapporteur in Myanmar, have called the elections a sham due to scepticism over the military leaders' assurances that the elections will be free and fair and about 80% of the country's area being controlled by non-state forces. Various experts say that the elections are an attempt by the junta to seek international legitimacy.²⁴ The current Myanmar regime announced that it lifted the state of emergency on July 31 2025.

²⁵Key Member States and NGOs Involved and Their Views

²³ "Myanmar earthquake of 2025." *Britannica*, 2025, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Myanmar-earthquake-of-2025>. Accessed 23 December 2025.

²⁴ "Myanmar: Towards a 'sham' election - A country in need of peace, democracy, human rights, legality and humanitarian aid." *Think Tank European Parliament*, 18 December 2025, [http://europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRI\(2025\)782583](http://europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRI(2025)782583). Accessed 23 December 2025.

²⁵ "The Situation in Myanmar Following the Lifting of the State of Emergency (Statement by Foreign Minister IWAYA Takeshi)." *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan*, 1 August 2025, https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_01507.html. Accessed 26 December 2025.

Myanmar^{26 27}

Myanmar is led by a military junta that refused to recognise the results of the last general election in 2020 and viewed them as fraudulent. The military sees their actions, regarding e.g. fighting and doubling down on protests, as necessary. The junta views the elections, scheduled for December 2025, as being conducted for the people of Myanmar and not the international community. This reflects the junta's views of the international community's criticism both regarding the elections and as a whole. The junta has said there will be no voting in various areas. Experts estimate about a third of the country won't be voting due to these restrictions caused at least partially by intense fighting in many areas.

ASEAN^{28 29}

ASEAN's most significant contribution to ending the civil war is the Five-Point Consensus. The Five-Point Consensus contains a common opinion between ASEAN leaders on matters such as cessation of violence in Myanmar, constructive dialogue among parties involved, mediation and humanitarian assistance. There hasn't been substantial progress in the implementation of it. ASEAN has denounced the continued acts of violence. There have been concerns over the continuation of the bloc's coherent response, because countries have conducted diplomacy through informal and bilateral channels. Some of these informal and bilateral actions have supplemented the bloc's response while others bypass the bloc altogether.

²⁶ "Civil War in Myanmar | Global Conflict Tracker." *Council on Foreign Relations*, 1 October 2025, <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/rohingya-crisis-myanmar>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

²⁷ "Not for the people': Myanmar junta prepares for elections designed to legitimise grip on power." *The Guardian*, 26 December 2025, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/dec/26/myanmar-junta-prepares-elections-legitimise-power>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

²⁸ "ASEAN Leaders' Review and Decision on the Implementation of the Five-Point Consensus Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia." *ASEAN*, 26 October 2025, <https://asean.org/asean-leaders-review-and-decision-on-the-implementation-of-the-five-point-consensus-kuala-lumpur-malaysia/>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

²⁹ Lam, Vu. "Myanmar and ASEAN's parallel diplomacy trap." *Lowy Institute*, 20 June 2025, <https://www.lowyinstitute.org/the-interpreter/myanmar-asean-s-parallel-diplomacy-trap>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

Bangladesh^{30 31 32}

The interim government of Bangladesh has stressed the need for Rohingyas safe return to Myanmar. Over 1.2 million Rohingya refugees remain in Cox's Bazaar and Bhasan Char in Bangladesh of which over 150 000 have fled to Bangladesh in the last 18 months. Only around $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Joint Response Plan 2025–2026 to aid the Rohingya refugees has been funded. Relation between Myanmar and Bangladesh soared due to the Rohingya genocide. The relations have become more complex over the last years.

China³³

China is considered the junta's closest ally. Initially China supported two pro-China EAOs, the Ta'ang National Liberation Army and the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army. Previously China also affirmed a non-interference policy regarding Myanmar. Now China is pivoting to save the military regime. China's "multi-stakeholder strategy" is a balance of military and diplomatic actions. The actions include pressuring the EAOs and increasing security and military cooperation with the junta. Chinese Premier Li Qiang has reaffirmed China's full backing for Myanmar's political situation. Additionally China has pledged support for the national election.

China's continued support of the junta is caused by both pragmatic and strategic

³⁰ "Bangladeshi leader demands justice for Rohingya, 'safe return' to Myanmar." *Al Jazeera*, 25 August 2025, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/8/25/bangladeshi-leader-demands-justice-for-rohingya-safe-return-to-myanmar>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

³¹ "Eight things you should know about the Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh." *Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)*, 15 September 2025, <https://www.nrc.no/feature/2025/eight-things-you-should-know-about-the-rohingya-crisis-in-bangladesh>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

³² Zahid, Omar. "Bangladesh-Myanmar Relations and the Rohingya Challenge: Security and Diplomatic Implications – Global Policy Institute." *Global Policy Institute*, 19 October 2025, <https://gpilondon.com/publications/bangladesh-myanmar-relations>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

³³ "China's Geopolitical Balancing Act in Post-coup Myanmar." *Geopolitical Monitor*, 22 April 2025, <https://www.geopoliticalmonitor.com/chinas-geopolitical-balancing-act-in-post-coup-myanmar/>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

reasons. Beijing is interested in gaining access to the Indian Ocean through Myanmar ports. The success of this goal depends on the junta's control of these areas. China has already succeeded in promoting its interests. China has e.g. received economic and strategic concessions from the junta chief regarding the China-Myanmar Economic Corridor. China has made threats against the EAOs and has plans to cut off essential medical supplies, food and other products by shutting border crossings. Due to these actions, the public image of China has plummeted. A Chinese consulate in Mandalay was the target of a bomb attack.

Russia^{34 35}

Russia is considered a key ally of Myanmar. Russia intends to foster profitable military-technological ties with Myanmar. Russia has sold weapons and military equipment to the Myanmarese military as well as educated Myanmarese officers since the 1990s. Russia has used its permanent seat at the security council to protect the military junta from concrete international actions. Russia's policy has not changed greatly after the coup. Russia has rather grasped new opportunities especially regarding military and political cooperation.

Russia has positioned itself as Myanmar's saviour through political backing that has legitimised the junta's rule. Russia has succeeded in promoting increased cooperation. Naval and air defense cooperation has grown. Western businesses have left the country and left Russian companies with more investment opportunities. Russia's goal is to develop Myanmar to become a strategic ally and increase its influence in the region of Southeast Asia. Min Aung Hlaing visited Russia in September 2025. The meeting featured conversations on nuclear, space and port cooperation. The countries have agreed on various common projects regarding these themes.

³⁴ "Russia's Policy in Myanmar and in South-East Asia." *Peace Nexus*, 2022, <https://peacenexus.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Executive-summary-English-version.pdf>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

³⁵ Yan, Wai, and Pamela Kennedy. "Symbolic Alignment: Why the Myanmar Junta Is Expanding Its Engagement with Russia • Stimson Center." *Stimson Center*, 17 December 2025, <https://www.stimson.org/2025/symbolic-alignment-why-the-myanmar-junta-is-expanding-its-engagement-with-russia/>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

European Union^{36 37 38}

The European Union (EU) has pledged “steadfast support for the people of Myanmar in their aspiration to live in dignity, peace and freedom.” The EU has also condemned the human rights violations and the persecution of e.g. civil society and journalists. The EU views the national elections as a way of “pursuing bolstering legitimacy objectives for the junta”. The EU urges all stakeholders to prioritise a ceasefire. The EU has also called for the implementation of ASEAN’s Five-Point Consensus. The EU allocated 29 million euros for Myanmar and Rohingya refugees in humanitarian aid in December 2025. Additionally the EU has drastically increased sanctions against Myanmar following the coup. 106 individuals and 22 entities have been sanctioned as of 26.12.2025.

United Kingdom^{39 40}

The United Kingdom (UK) has expressed concern over the violence, human rights violations and sexual and gender-based violence in Myanmar. The UK has stressed that inclusive dialogue and mutual trust building will be critical in bettering the situation. The UK has expressed special concern over the situation in Rakhine and of the Rohingyas. The UK has also made it clear that in their view the national elections most probably will not be free and fair, and

³⁶ “Myanmar: Statement by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the upcoming elections.” *European Council*, 9 December 2025, <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/12/09/myanmar-statement-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-european-union-on-the-upcoming-elections/>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

³⁷ “EU allocates €29 million for Myanmar and Rohingya humanitarian crises.” *European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations*, 16 December 2025, https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/news-stories/news/eu-allocates-eu29-million-myanmar-and-rohingya-humanitarian-crises-2025-12-16_en. Accessed 26 December 2025.

³⁸ “Sanctions against Myanmar - Consilium.” *consilium.europa.eu*, <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions-against-myanmar/>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

³⁹ “Speech: The UK is concerned by the ongoing violence in Myanmar, including escalating human rights violations and increasing reports of sexual and gender-based violence: UK Statement at the UN Third Committee.” *Gov UK*, 20 November 2025, <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/the-uk-is-concerned-by-the-ongoing-violence-in-myanmar-including-escalating-human-rights-violations-and-increasing-reports-of-sexual-and-gender-based>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

⁴⁰ “Myanmar: Foreign Relations.” *UK parliament*, 22 October 2024, <https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2024-10-22/HL1845>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

instead risk provoking violence and putting genuine solutions out of reach. The UK has pledged full support of ASEAN's Five-Point Consensus. The UK has issued sanctions targeted at stopping the military regime's access to finance, arms and equipment.

United States⁴¹

Under Donald Trump's second term the United States (US) has renewed sanctions under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA). When renewing these sanctions, the Trump administration called the threat to the US national security caused by the actions by the junta "unusual and extraordinary". The US has also issued new sanctions on the Karen National Army (KNA). The US froze most aid to Myanmar in January 2025. It didn't revoke the genocide determination stands of Joe Biden (Biden condemned violence, but avoided the genocide label regarding the Rohingya crisis). Tariffs have been used by the US on Myanmar.

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of Event
4 January 1948	Burma gained independence from Britain
2 March 1962	Military junta captured power through a coup d'etat
27 May 1990	The first multi-party elections since 1960
2010	Gradual liberation from the military rule began
8 November 2015	Openly contested elections held for the first time since 1990

⁴¹ "Myanmar- US ties under Trump: Old Playbook, New Moves." *Observer Research Foundation*, 10 September 2025, <https://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/myanmar-us-ties-under-trump-old-playbook-new-moves>. Accessed 26 December 2025.

2016	Government led by Aung San Suu Kyi came to power
October 2017 (ongoing)	The Rohingya genocide
1 February 2021	Military junta captured power through a coup d'etat
28 December 2025	National elections are to be held

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

The international community has tried to resolve the situation in Myanmar especially through UN organs, specifically the Security Council. Here are the most relevant resolutions, treaties and other documents regarding the matter.

- Press Statement, 4 February 2021, (SC/14430)⁴²
 - This Security Council press statement expressed deep concern at the declaration of the state of emergency and the detention of members of the government.
- Presidential Statement, 10 March 2021, (S/PRST/2021/5)⁴³
 - This Security Council presidential statement expressed support for the democratic process in Myanmar, condemned the violence and emphasized the need to pursue dialogue and reconciliation.
- Five-point consensus, 24 April 2021⁴⁴
 - ASEAN leaders reached a common opinion on matters such as cessation of violence in Myanmar, constructive dialogue among parties involved, mediation and humanitarian assistance.
- Letter, 22 March 2022, (S/2022/258)⁴⁵

⁴² "Security Council Press Statement on Situation in Myanmar." *UN Press*, 4 February 2021, <https://press.un.org/en/2021/sc14430.doc.htm>. Accessed 19 December 2025.

⁴³ "S/PRST/2021/5." *Security Council Report*, 10 March 2021, https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_prst_2021_5.pdf. Accessed 19 December 2025.

⁴⁴ "Chairman's Statement on the ASEAN Leaders' Meeting." *ASEAN*, 24 April 2021, <https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/Chairmans-Statement-on-ALM-Five-Point-Consensus-24-April-2021-FINAL-a-1.pdf>. Accessed 19 December 2025.

⁴⁵ "S/2022/258." *Security Council Report*, 23 March 2022, <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/S-2022-258.pdf>. Accessed 19 December 2025.

- Summary of Informal Expert Group on Women and Peace and Security of the Security Council (IEG) meeting on Myanmar. The meeting addressed fairly extensively the difficult situation of women in Myanmar.
- Resolution 2669, 21 December 2022, (S/RES/2669)⁴⁶
 - This Security Council resolution, among other matters, demanded an immediate end to all forms of violence in the country and requested that the UN Secretary-General or his Special Envoy, in coordination with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Special Envoy, report to the Council on UN support for the implementation of ASEAN's Five-Point-Consensus.
- Letter, 6 November 2024, (S/2024/813)⁴⁷
 - Summary of IEG meeting on Myanmar. The meeting addressed fairly extensively the difficult situation of women in Myanmar.

Possible Solutions

In Myanmar the problems are multi-layered hence the solution needs to be multi-layered too. The civil war could be addressed through increased diplomatic efforts by the international community. First a ceasefire could be established by taking into account the views of the relevant parties. Next a peace agreement could be negotiated between the relevant parties. A third party could work as a peace broker. Urgent humanitarian needs could be addressed e.g. through the peace treaty and the funding of existing response plans such as that of the United Nations. The commencement of reconciliation, after peace has been achieved, could be part of the solution, as the country has many different ethnicities that have been part of the war in one way or another. The reconstruction of society and urban as well as rural areas affected by the war could commence properly after peace has been achieved.⁴⁸ Preparation for natural disasters is also important to take into account due to Myanmar being situated in an earthquake prone area.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ "S/RES/2669 (2022)." *Security Council Report*, 21 December 2022, <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/N2276733.pdf>. Accessed 19 December 2025.

⁴⁷ "S/2024/813." *UN Digital Library*, 6 November 2024, <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4066701?ln=en&v=pdf>. Accessed 19 December 2025.

⁴⁸ "'Wars, disasters, displacement, hunger' continue to burden Myanmar." *UN News*, 11 September 2025, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/09/1165826>. Accessed 23 December 2025.

⁴⁹ "Myanmar: Earthquake." *IFRC*, <https://www.ifrc.org/emergency/myanmar-earthquake>. Accessed 23 December 2025.

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