Timeline of International Response to the Situation in Burma/Myanmar

This timeline provides a chronological list of important responses and actions from national and international actors to the situation in Burma/Myanmar since anti-Muslim violence erupted in June 2012.

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June 2012

10 June

- **President Thein Sein** declares a state of emergency in Arakan/Rakhine state after deadly clashes between Buddhists and ethnic Rohingya Muslims, killing at least 88 people and displacing over 90,000.

July 2012

12 July

- **President Thein Sein** tells the UN High Commissioner for Refugees that the government will take responsibility for its own ethnic nationalities, but it is “not at all possible to recognize the illegal border-crossing Rohingyas who are not our ethnicity.” He says the Rohingya pose a threat to national security and that they should be resettled in any third country that is “willing to take them.”

27 July

- **UN High Commissioner for Human Rights** Navi Pillay expresses concern over reports of human rights violations committed by security forces in Arakan/Rakhine state against Muslims, particularly Rohingyas, and calls for a prompt, independent investigation. She calls upon national leaders to speak out against discrimination, the exclusion of minorities and racist attitudes.  (Statement)
August 2012

4 August
- **UN Special Rapporteur** on the human rights situation in Myanmar, Tomás Ojea Quintana, concludes six-day visit to Burma/Myanmar, reporting that the country “continues to grapple with serious human rights challenges,” particularly in Arakan/Rakhine state. He calls for an independent investigation into allegations of human rights abuses and excessive use of force by security and police in response to the June violence. ([Statement](#))

6 August
- **UN Secretary-General’s Special Adviser for Myanmar** Vijay Nambiar and the **UN High Commissioner for Human Rights**, Navi Pillay, call for an impartial investigation into the violence in Arakan/Rakhine state.

September 2012

25 September
- **UN Special Rapporteur** on the human rights situation in Myanmar, Tomás Ojea Quintana, releases a report on the human rights situation, saying the country continues to grapple with serious human rights challenges. ([Report](#))

29 September
- **UN Secretary-General** Ban Ki-Moon meets with President Thein Sein to discuss the situations in Kachin and Arakan/Rakhine states. President Thein Sein commits to addressing root causes of the violence in Arakan/Rakhine state.

October 2012

18 October
- **Buddhist monks** gather at the All-Arakanese Monks’ Solidarity Conference, calling for Rohingya “sympathizers,” including those advocating for the protection of their human rights, as “national traitors.”

21 October
- Sectarian violence reignites across nine townships in Arakan/Rakhine state, displacing another 35,000 people, mostly Muslims.

25 October
- **UN Special Rapporteur** on the human rights situation in Myanmar, Tomás Ojea Quintana, expresses his concern over continuing violence in Arakan/Rakhine state. He calls upon the government to prevent further violence and engage in dialogue to resolve longstanding concerns, including the “endemic discrimination against the Rohingya community.” ([Press Conference Statement](#))
27 October
- **Organization for Islamic Cooperation** urges the government of Burma/Myanmar to “deploy concrete measures to put an end to the aggression against Muslims,” ensure their safety, and bring perpetrators to justice.

30 October
- **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretary-General** Surin Pitsuwan reports that the government of Burma/Myanmar has rejected an offer by ASEAN to open tripartite talks between ASEAN, the UN, and the government aimed at quelling the violence in Arakan/Rakhine state. ([Source](#))

31 October
- **UN experts** on Myanmar, Minority Issues and Internally Displaced Persons release a statement expressing deep concern over continuing inter-communal violence in Arakan/Rakhine state and reminding the government of its obligation to protect those affected by violence, particularly the Rohingya Muslims. ([Statement](#))

**November 2012**

9 November
- **UN High Commissioner for Human Rights** Navi Pillay calls upon the government of Burma/Myanmar to review the 1982 Citizenship Law, which rendered Rohingya Muslims stateless, “to ensure that Rohingya have equal access to citizenship.”

19 November
- **United States President** Barack Obama meets with President Thein Sein and Aung San Suu Kyi, becoming the first sitting US president to visit Burma/Myanmar.

26 November
- **UN General Assembly** adopts a resolution on the human rights situation in Burma/Myanmar, expressing concern about ongoing violations, and calling upon the government “to address the continuing armed conflict in Kachin State and the outbreak of deadly violence in Rakhine State, and the discrimination and human rights violations affecting ethnic minorities, especially the Rohingya.” ([Resolution](#))

28 November
- **Association of Southeast Asian Nations Inter-Parliamentary Caucus** releases a statement welcoming the 26 November UN General Assembly resolution and warning that the government’s refusal to recognize the Rohingya could exacerbate inter-communal tensions and the spread of violence.
December 2012

24 December
- **UN General Assembly** adopts a resolution expressing concern about violence in Kachin and Arakan/Rakhine state, and the situation of Rohingyas, and calling upon the government to accelerate its effort to address discrimination, human rights violations, and violence affecting various ethnic minorities, and to take all necessary actions to protect civilians. ([Resolution](#))

January 2013

27 January
- **World Bank** announces that Burma/Myanmar’s arrears to the World Bank and Asian Development Bank have been cleared with the help of the Japanese government, and approves a $440 million credit to the country. The Asian Development Bank grants a $512 million credit.

February 2013

16 February
- **UN Special Rapporteur** on the human rights situation in Myanmar, Tomás Ojea Quintana, releases a statement at the conclusion of a five-day visit to the country, saying there are significant human rights shortcomings and a gap between reforms at the top and implementation on the ground. He calls upon the government and armed groups to ensure the protection of civilians in Kachin state, and urges the government to remove discriminatory regulations imposed upon Rohingyas. ([Statement](#))

March 2013

19 March
- **UN Human Rights Council** adopted a resolution urging the government to ensure accountability for those responsible for violence in Arakan/Rakhine state, facilitate effective humanitarian assistance and end discrimination against Rohingyas. ([Resolution](#))

20 March
- Inter-communal violence between Buddhists and Muslims engulfs the town of Meikhtila, in central Mandalay, and sweeps through several other regions, killing at least 40 and displacing another 12,000.

22 March
- President Thein Sein declares a state of emergency in Meikhtila.
25 March
- **UN Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide**, Adama Dieng, releases a statement expressing concern over increased violence in Meikhtila. He warns of the considerable risk of further violence unless the government implements measures to prevent escalation and protect populations at risk. ([Statement](#))

28 March
- **UN Special Rapporteur** on human rights in Myanmar, Tomás Ojea Quintana, expresses concern over the spread of violence between Muslim and Buddhist communities and calls upon the government to take immediate action to stop it from spreading. He says the government has not done enough to address the spread of discrimination and prejudice against Muslim communities. ([Statement](#))

**April 2013**

17 April
- **UN Special Rapporteur** on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Tomás Ojea Quintana, releases a report welcoming progress being made by the Government of Burma/Myanmar, but expresses deep concern over the situation in Rakhine State, discrimination against Rohingya, and the ongoing human rights violations in Kachin State. He says that government reforms are not meeting international human rights standards. ([Report](#))

22 April
- **European Union** lifts all sanctions against Burma/Myanmar with the exception of the arms embargo and the embargo on equipment which might be used for internal repression. ([Document](#))

29 April
- **Rakhine State Conflicts Investigation Commission** releases its report on the June and October 2012 sectarian violence, calling upon the government to increase humanitarian support to displacement camps and ensure that the human rights of all groups are protected. The report recommends the increased presence of security forces in the area. ([Report summary and recommendations](#))

**May 2013**

1 May
- **UN Special Rapporteur** on human rights in Myanmar, Tomás Ojea Quintana, welcomes the report of the Rakhine Investigation Commission but expresses concern over the lack of recommendations to address impunity and ensure investigations into the widespread human rights violations targeting Muslims in Arakan/Rakhine state. ([Statement](#))
2 May
- **United States President** Barack Obama extends current US sanctions against Burma/Myanmar for one year, while lifting the 1996 visa ban. (Document)

20 May
- **Government authorities** in Maungdaw District, Arakan/Rakhine state impose a two-child limit on Rohingya families.

26 May
- **Government of Japan** grants a loan of $504 million, the first loan to Burma/Myanmar in 26 years, and cancels the remainder of the country’s debt, saying that the Japanese government backs the progress of Burma/Myanmar’s reforms.

28 May
- Anti-Muslim violence breaks out in Lashio, Shan state. Buddhist rioters destroy a mosque, orphanage and Muslim-owned businesses, displacing at least 1,4000 Muslims.

31 May
- **UN Special Rapporteur** on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Tomás Ojea Quintana calls upon Burma/Myanmar’s Central Government to respond to the revival of the local order limiting Rohingya families to two children, saying the order “is a clear-cut human rights violation targeting a particular ethnic and religious group.” (Statement)

- **European Union** appoints Roland Kobia as Head of the EU Delegation to Burma/Myanmar, the EU’s first ambassador to the country. (Statement)

June 2013

13 June
- **European Union** adopts a resolution condemning the grave violations of human rights and the violence perpetrated against Rohingya Muslims and urging the government to ensure the protection of Rohingya and to authorize the establishment of a UN human rights office within the country to allow for adequate monitoring of the human rights situation. (Resolution)

14 June
- **Buddhist monks** meet at a Buddhist leaders’ conference in Yangon and propose an interfaith marriage law to impose restrictions on Buddhist women seeking to marry a Muslim man, including making it necessary to obtain permission from authorities and for the Muslim man to convert to Buddhism.

19 June
- **UN High Commissioner for Human Rights** Navi Pillay calls upon the government of Burma/Myanmar to tackle the continuing discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities, saying “the ongoing human rights violations against the Rohingya community in Rakhine State, and the spread of anti-Muslim sentiment across the State and beyond, is
threatening the reform process and requires focused attention from the Government.”

(Statement)

July 2013

1 July

- **Government of Malaysia** urges Burma/Myanmar to take stronger action to prevent the persecution of Muslims.

11 July

- **Government of Indonesia** urges Burma/Myanmar to address the citizenship status of Rohingya Muslims so they have access to the same legal rights as “the rest of their countrymen.”