



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 Sixth Committee General Debate on Agenda Item: 86³ 3 U R W H F W L R Q R I 3 H U V R Q V L
(New York, 7 October 2024)

Madam Chair,

At the outset, I wish to congratulate you and the Bureau for your elections.

The growing frequency and intensity of natural disasters is a matter of grave concern for us. The vulnerable populations always bear the greatest burden of such disasters and their impacts. Developing countries, in particular, often lack the resilience and resources necessary to effectively respond to and recover from these disasters. Their limited infrastructure and capacity leave them disproportionately exposed to the devastating impacts.

In this light, it is high time for the international community to establish a comprehensive legal framework to address the gaps in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. Such a framework would enhance global cooperation and provide needed support to vulnerable communities.

Madam Chair,

Myanmar is of the view that the draft articles on the protection of persons in the event of disasters, developed by the International Law Commission, represent a valuable contribution to the development of international law and address a significant gap in this area. We thank the International Law Commission for its contribution to the current

draft articles serve as a good starting point for discussion, we believe they still need improvement in both scope and clarity. Allow me to highlight some as follows

- Regarding Draft Article (10), while it emphasizes the primary role of the affected State, it may not adequately address situations where the State is unable or unwilling to fulfill this role, particularly in cases of conflict issues. Therefore, this article could be strengthened by including provisions for international support mechanisms when the affected State is incapacitated, ensuring that aid can still reach those in need.
- In Draft Article (15), mobility is a fundamental component of disaster response, and Article (15) aims to facilitate it through various measures. However, challenges

My country, Myanmar, serves as a clear example of why ~~human~~ ~~made~~ ~~disasters~~ should not be overlooked.

Since the illegal coup attempt in February 2021, we have witnessed the severe consequences of both natural and ~~human~~ ~~made~~ disasters. The military junta has not only committed egregious human rights violations but has also caused widespread devastation leading to untold suffering for millions of people. This situation underscores the importance of ensuring that the draft articles provide comprehensive coverage for all forms of disasters, including those caused by human actions.

Since the illegal coup attempt, G X H W R W K H P L O L W D U \ M X Q W D ¶ V

humanitarian assistance have always hindered humanitarian efforts, both access and delivery, leaving millions in dire need of emergency lifesaving aid.

We therefore call on the international community, including the UN, to cooperate effectively with the National Unity Government (NUG) and Ethnic Resistance Organizations (EROs), and all relevant stakeholders working on the ground to facilitate the reach of coordinated and coherent humanitarian responses to those most affected and in need.

In conclusion, Madam Chair, we have persistently appealed to the international community including the UN Security Council to help protect the people of Myanmar to protect its people and promote their well-being.

However, when the people cry out for help to protect them and provide necessary assistance to the people in need, if the international community can help them immediately and effectively, it would save so many lives and safeguard their future.

To enable the international community to do so, there must be an international legal