

Debate Pack

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Support for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh

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1 Summary

A debate on support for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh will take place on Tuesday 2 May 2023, in the House of Commons chamber. The debate was scheduled by the Backbench Business Committee and will be led by Mohammad Yasin MP and Antony Higginbotham MP.

2 Background

2.1 Situation in Bangladesh

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Refugee Agency, as [of the end of March 2023](#) there were nearly 961,000 Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. Almost all of these refugees [are settled in refugee camps in the Cox's Bazar area of Bangladesh](#), forming the world's largest refugee settlement.

Muslim Rohingya refugees [first began fleeing into Bangladesh in August 2017](#) to escape an outbreak of violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar.

According to an [overview of the current humanitarian situation](#) (PDF) published by the OCHA, the UN's humanitarian agency, including the over 500,000 members of the host communities living alongside the Rohingya, there are 1.52 million people in need as part of the Rohingya humanitarian crisis in Bangladesh.

2023 Joint Response Plan

A group of humanitarian agencies, led by the Government of Bangladesh, have produced a 2023 Joint Response Plan (JRP) for tackling the Rohingya humanitarian crisis over the next year.

The JRP lists five strategic objectives for tackling the crisis (the [Bangladesh Government prefer the term](#) forcibly displaced nationals from Myanmar (FDMNs) to refugees):

- Work Towards the Sustainable and Voluntary Repatriation of Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs to Myanmar.
- Strengthen the Protection of Rohingya Refugee/FDMN Women, Men, Girls, and Boys.
- Deliver Life-Saving Assistance to Populations in Need.

- Foster the Well-Being of Host Communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas.
- Strengthen Disaster Risk Management and Combat the Effects of Climate Change.

The JRP also references the Bangladesh Government’s plan to relocate 100,000 Rohingya by the end of 2023 to a new settlement on Bhasan Char, an island in the Bay of Bengal. There are currently 75,000 refugees settled there. [Concerns have been raised](#) that the island is flood-prone, remote, and that some refugees have been resettled against their will.

Return of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar

The first of the five JRP objectives focused on the repatriation of Rohingya refugees, and particularly the timetable for their return and under what conditions, has been a particular source of contention due to the situation in Myanmar.

Following the February 2021 military coup in Myanmar, [civil war has broken out in the country](#), and the Myanmar military have continued to carry out [abuses against the civilian population and ethnic minorities in particular](#). Aside from [a decade-long peace process between 2011 and 2021](#), the Myanmar military [has been fighting ethnic armed groups](#) for most of the period since the country became independent in 1948.

In March 2023, Volker Türk, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, [told the UN’s Human Rights Committee](#) that the Rohingya community remaining in Myanmar “continues to face widespread and systematic discrimination in every area of life”, and that “the necessary conditions for voluntary, safe and dignified returns of refugees to Rakhine State simply do not exist”.

In the same month, [Human Rights Watch called upon Bangladesh to halt a pilot scheme aiming to repatriate around 1,000 Rohingya to Myanmar](#), claiming “lives and liberty may be at grave risk”.

In preparation for the pilot scheme, representatives from Myanmar’s military Government visited the settlements in Cox’s Bazar. Bangladesh’s Refugee, Relief and Repatriation Commissioner Mizanur Rahman, [told the news agency Al Jazeera](#) that the Myanmar delegation did not have the power to commit refugees to a possible repatriation date.

Mr Rahman said that repatriation is the “only possible solution” for the Rohingya refugees, adding “They are their citizens, they have to take them back”.

2.2

UK aid spending

The [UK Government has provided £350 million in aid](#) to support the Rohingya in Bangladesh since 2017. Between 2017/18 and 2020/21, bilateral aid was highest in 2019/20, at £112.4 million.

To 6 March 2023, the [UK had provided £15 million to the Rohingya response](#) during 2022/23.

Total UK bilateral aid to Bangladesh has fallen over this period, from £241 million in 2019/20 to £190 million in 2020/21. This [reflects wider reductions in the UK aid budget](#).

Bilateral aid is that given for a specific programme or purpose. The UK also provides funding to multilateral funds such as the Global Partnership for Education, International Committee of the Red Cross, and the World Bank that are supporting the Rohingya.

UK bilateral aid to support the Rohingya in Bangladesh	
2017/18	£49.1 million
2018/19	£62.98 million
2019/20	£112.36 million
2020/21	£65.5 million

Source: PQ 3829 [[Bangladesh: Rohingya](#)], 24 May 2021

[UK bilateral aid has focused on providing immediate humanitarian assistance](#) such as food, water, sanitation, shelter, and protection services to Rohingya refugees and vulnerable host communities.

Under the [Rohingya Response and National Resilience Programme](#), since 2021 the UK has also sought to shift towards supporting a longer term response, through helping to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities to disasters and securing livelihood opportunities to improve the self-reliance of refugees.

The FCDO acknowledges that bilateral aid has fallen as part of wider reductions in UK aid spending. In February 2023, [the Department said the UK remains committed to working with the UN and Government of Bangladesh](#) to support the Rohingya while they remain in Bangladesh. The Government also says [it has prioritised lifesaving assistance](#).

In March 2023, [the FCDO announced an additional £5.26 million in aid](#), the majority of which will be distributed through the World Food Programme.

[Full spending plans for 2023/24](#) have not been announced.

Response to UN appeal, 2023

[In March 2023 the UN launched a joint response plan for Rohingya refugees and Bangladeshi host communities](#), with a call for funding of US\$876 million to reach 1.5 million people in need.

According to the UN Office for Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service, [the appeal is currently 15% funded \(US\\$130 million\)](#). The UK is the third largest donor, pledging US\$6.4 million. The US and Japan are the largest donors, pledging US\$97.8 million and US\$17.8 million, respectively.

In February 2023, the World Food Programme said a gap in funding had caused it to reduce its General Food Assistance voucher value from US\$12 to US\$10 per person per month from March. [It warned further reductions would follow if funding was not raised “immediately.”](#)

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Press and media articles

The following is a selection of press and media articles relevant to this debate.

Please note: the Library is not responsible for either the views or accuracy of external content.

[Bangladesh: Halt 'Pilot' Plan to Return Rohingya](#)

Human Rights Watch

23 March 2023

[The Guardian view on the forgotten Rohingya refugees: lives without futures](#)

The Guardian (Editorial)

19 March 2023

[Bangladesh investigates huge fire at world's largest refugee camp](#)

BBC News

6 March 2023

['Everywhere they go, the Rohingya are exploited'](#)

Al Jazeera

Usaid Siddiqui

28 February 2023

[From Myanmar to Bangladesh to oblivion: the new wave of misery crashing over the Rohingya](#)

The National (UAE)

Anjana Sankar

24 February 2023

[Rohingya Crisis Response in Bangladesh: Is a strategic shift from the current approach needed?](#)

The Daily Star (Bangladesh)

17 February 2023

[UN experts warn of 'catastrophic consequences' if Rohingya refugee rations are cut](#)

UN News

16 February 2023

[The Rohingya Crisis](#)

Council on Foreign Relations

Eleanor Albert and Lindsay Maizland

23 January 2023

[The Rohingya crisis, explained: 5 things you need to know](#)

Concern Worldwide

16 August 2022

[How Myanmar's Buddhists actually feel about the Rohingya](#)

CNN

Katie Hunt

20 September 2017

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Press releases

[UK provides new life-saving support for Rohingya people](#)

Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

10 March 2023

- Minister for the Indo-Pacific, Anne-Marie Trevelyan, announces new UK funding through the World Food Programme to help 449,000 people
- she is visiting Bangladesh for the first time in her role to strengthen historic UK-Bangladesh ties
- she will meet Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and Foreign Minister Dr A K Abdul Momen, and strengthen UK-Bangladesh partnership on climate action

Minister for the Indo-Pacific Anne-Marie Trevelyan will visit Cox’s Bazar this week to see first-hand how UK support is providing a lifeline to Rohingya people in the camps.

During her first visit to Bangladesh in the role, she will also set out how the UK is providing new humanitarian support through the World Food Programme to supply food for 449,000 people living in the camps this month.

UK support will also go to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for pressure cookers that can help to reduce the consumption of cooking gas.

Minister for the Indo-Pacific Anne-Marie Trevelyan said:

“The UK is committed to supporting Rohingya people who continue to live in Cox’s Bazar. We are helping the World Food Programme feed 449,000 people, as well as providing pressure cookers that can help to reduce the consumption of cooking gas.

“The UK continues to push for a long-term solution that will enable the Rohingya to return to Myanmar on a safe, voluntary and dignified basis.”

During her visit, Minister Trevelyan will meet Bangladesh’s Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and Foreign Minister Dr A K Abdul Momen as well as hold talks with civil society organisations.

British High Commissioner to Bangladesh Robert Chatterton Dickson said:

“I’m pleased to welcome the Minister for the Indo-Pacific to Bangladesh. The UK’s partnership with Bangladesh is a unique and valued relationship which contributes much to the prosperity and security of both our countries.

“This visit reaffirms the UK’s firm commitment to Bangladesh as a fast growing Indo-Pacific partner with strong people-to-people connections and our ambition to work even more closely together in the future.”

Background

The new package of funding totals £5.26 million. £4.26 million will be distributed through the [World Food Programme](#) and £1 million will go through the [UNHCR](#) for pressure cookers.

Since 2017, the UK has provided £350 million to support Rohingya, and Bangladeshi host communities. This has included food, shelter, water and sanitation, healthcare and protection services that are vital for women and girls in the camps.

[2023 Rohingya Joint Response Plan: UK statement \(Speech\)](#)

Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

7 March 2023

The UK's Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva, Ambassador Simon Manley, delivered this statement during the 2023 Rohingya Joint Response Plan.

Let me begin by expressing my heartfelt appreciation to the Honourable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, State Minister Shahriar Alam, and the Government of Bangladesh. You have generously hosted one million Rohingya refugees for over 5 years. I would also like to express our gratitude to our humanitarian partners that are providing vital assistance, including, High Commissioner and Director-General, you, your staff and the volunteers on the ground.

As we enter the sixth year of the crisis, a long-term solution for the Rohingya people remains frustratingly out of reach. The UK remains deeply concerned by the worsening situation in Myanmar, which means that the conditions for the Rohingya to return are not in place. The High Commissioner for Human Rights set out that situation just yesterday across town in the Human Rights Council, just as the DG did here this morning: military attacks on the civilian population up nearly 400%. Over 600 villages torched by the junta’s troops. A staggering 17.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Since the February 2021 coup d’etat, we have provided over £100 million in humanitarian support in Myanmar, including for the Rohingya and other Muslim minorities.

In December, as the State Minister mentioned, the UK led efforts to secure the first ever UN Security Council Resolution - UNSCR 2669 - on the situation in Myanmar. That Resolution stresses the need to address the root causes of the

crisis in Rakhine State and create the conditions necessary for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of Rohingya refugees.

We also continue to do all we can do to support the Rohingya whilst they remain in Bangladesh – providing £345m since 2017. The UK Minister for the Indo-Pacific, Anne-Marie Trevelyan, will visit Bangladesh just this week to see in person the effect of our support for the humanitarian response. And we welcome this year's JRP, in particular the inclusion of the skills development framework, and roll-out of the Myanmar curriculum. These are vital to help prepare the Rohingya for their eventual return to Myanmar.

We well understand the challenges the Government of Bangladesh faces in managing this protracted crisis, including security, environmental and economic impacts. The tragic fire just this weekend in Cox's Bazar, leaving thousands of Rohingya without shelter, just adds to that challenge.

And we are deeply troubled by the trajectory for 2023, and the fragility of the situation set out so graphically today by the High Commissioner and the UN Resident Coordinator. As the High Commissioner said, we face unparalleled global humanitarian need - a situation exacerbated of course by Russia's ongoing war against Ukraine - and the global response is under unprecedented strain. This has been highlighted by the first food ration cut for Rohingya refugees since 2017. There is a real risk that refugees, including the extremely vulnerable, will not receive the full range of basic assistance they so desperately need, as the UN Resident Coordinator set out this morning.

The UK sees an urgent need to work pragmatically with your Government, State Minister, taking account of your concerns about the impact of the Rohingya refugee presence, to find a sustainable way forward that:

- Offers the Rohingya more self-reliance, and less dependence on humanitarian aid;
- Ensures that we achieve maximum effect with every pound, euro or dollar we spend; and
- Supports a safe and secure environment for refugees.

International Financial Institutions must play an important role in helping to meet the needs of all refugees and support the host community in Cox's Bazar. We hope the dialogue with them continues, and stand ready to contribute to creative solutions.

Let me end by reiterating the UK's commitment to the Rohingya while they are in Bangladesh, and the communities that do generously host them, and to working with you all to resolve the underlying causes of this tragic crisis.

UK announces additional £4.5 million funding for the Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh

**British High Commission Dhaka
12 December 2022**

The United Kingdom is contributing an additional £4.5 million to sustain the Rohingya refugee response in Bangladesh, lifting its funding from the start of the crisis in August 2017 to a total of £345 million. This additional support to WFP (£3m) and UNICEF (£1.5m) will provide food, water, sanitation, and child protection to Rohingya refugees and host communities in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char.

British High Commissioner Robert Chatterton Dickson said

“The UK remains committed to supporting Rohingya refugees and their host communities in Bangladesh. This new UK assistance will provide vital food, water, sanitation, and protection to Rohingya refugees and host communities in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char.

“The UK continues to push for a long-term solution that will enable the Rohingya to return to Myanmar on a safe, voluntary and dignified basis, when the conditions there allow. We will continue to provide support to the Rohingya whilst they remain in Bangladesh.”

This new UK support will provide

- Food assistance to 219,000 Rohingya refugees
- Water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for 46,000 Rohingya refugees
- 8,500 menstrual hygiene kits for Rohingya women and adolescent girls
- Protection support to 1,500 children and adolescents from the refugee camps and host communities

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PQs

Bangladesh: Rohingya

24 Apr 2023 | 180894

Asked by: Tom Hunt

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, what recent steps his Department has taken to provide aid and support to Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.

Answering member: Anne-Marie Trevelyan | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK Government has been a leading donor to the Rohingya response in Bangladesh, contributing £350 million to the crisis since 2017. Our support has provided food, water, sanitation, shelter, healthcare and protection services to Rohingya refugees and vulnerable host communities.

I (Minister Trevelyan) visited Bangladesh in March this year and witnessed the challenges facing the Rohingya first hand. During my visit, I announced a further £5.26 million for the response. This funding has helped the World Food Programme feed 449,000 people and provided pressure cookers to help reduce the consumption of cooking gas. The UK will continue to work with the UN and the Government of Bangladesh to provide support to the Rohingya whilst they remain in Bangladesh.

Cox's Bazar Refugee Camp

14 Mar 2023 | 729 cc684-685

Asked by: Rushanara Ali

What steps his Department is taking to support those affected by the recent fire in the Rohingya refugee camp in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.

Answered by: Anne-Marie Trevelyan | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

I was in Cox's Bazar just on Saturday, when I was able to visit the site of the terrible fire that affected 12,000 people and destroyed 2,000 homes. I was able to announce a new package of funding of £5.26 million to support the Rohingya, and to meet the agencies that are all working at incredible pace to help them to rebuild their homes.

Asked by: Rushanara Ali

I thank the Minister for her answer and for making that important visit. She will be aware that the UN Food Programme has announced that it has been forced to reduce rations for Rohingya refugees by 17% because of wider funding cuts. Despite her recent announcement, UK aid for the Rohingya

refugee crisis has gone down by just over 80% since 2020. How can that be justified when this population has faced genocide at the hands of the Burmese military? Has she discussed with the Chancellor restoring the overall aid budget, which is the best way to ensure that we tackle refugee crises?

Answered by: Anne-Marie Trevelyan | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK has been a leading donor to the Rohingya crisis, providing over £350 million since 2017. Last week at the UN, the joint response plan was published; it is only just over 40% funded so far, so we will be working with our friends across the world to find the funding to support it completely.

[Rohingya: Refugees](#)

07 Mar 2023 | HL5778

Asked by: The Lord Bishop of Southwark

To ask His Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the decision of the World Food Programme to cut the daily food ration to Rohingya refugees by 17 per cent; and whether they will contribute to making up the shortfall in funding.

Answering member: Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK is a leading donor to the Rohingya response in Bangladesh, providing £345 million in vital humanitarian support since 2017. We are monitoring the impact of the food ration cut on the refugees closely. The UK provided £8.8m for food assistance to the Rohingya during 2022 and will continue to provide support during 2023. Global humanitarian funding is under unprecedented strain, and we are concerned that total donor funding for the Rohingya response will not revert back to previous levels. We continue to raise with the Government of Bangladesh and the UN on the importance of improving the Rohingya's self-sufficiency through income generating opportunities to reduce the reliance on humanitarian aid.

[Bangladesh: Rohingya](#)

06 Mar 2023 | 156134

Asked by: Jim Shannon

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, how much funding his Department provided to Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh in (a) 2018 and (b) the previous financial year.

Answering member: Anne-Marie Trevelyan | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK has been a leading donor to the Rohingya response in Bangladesh since 2017, providing £345 million in vital humanitarian support. In financial year 2018/19, the UK provided £63.9 million, and in 2017/18 provided £51.8

million to the Rohingya response. This supported food, water, sanitation, shelter, healthcare and protection services to Rohingya refugees and vulnerable host communities. The UK will continue to work with the UN and the Government of Bangladesh to provide support to the Rohingya whilst they remain in Bangladesh.

Myanmar: Rohingya

06 Feb 2023 | 134034

Asked by: Imran Hussain

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, if he will take steps to raise the Burmese Military's actions towards the Rohingya at the international war crimes meeting at Lancaster House in March 2023.

Answering member: Mike Freer | Ministry of Justice

The Justice Ministers Conference in March 2023 is aimed at supporting the International Criminal Court in its efforts to seek accountability for the atrocities being committed in Ukraine. The meeting will bring countries together to discuss further practical support that can be provided to the ICC in areas including evidence gathering and coordination, and support for witnesses.

The UK is clear that there must be accountability for the atrocities committed in Myanmar. We condemn the ongoing serious human rights violations by the Myanmar Armed Forces, as well as previous atrocities against the Rohingya. These actions require further scrutiny, and the UK is supportive of any attempts to bring these issues before the ICC. The UK has provided over £25m since 2017 for the Rohingya and other Muslim communities in Rakhine.

Bangladesh: Development Aid

30 Jan 2023 | HL4788

Asked by: Lord Patten

To ask His Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the UK aid, if any, given to Bangladesh over the last year.

Answering member: Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK was one of the first countries to recognise Bangladesh's independence in 1971, and we celebrated 50 years of diplomatic relations in February 2022. The breadth of the UK-Bangladesh partnership has matured over the last 50 years, and includes trade and investment, defence and security, people-to-people links and cooperation on Rohingya and climate. Bangladesh is a key trading partner, with UK-Bangladesh trade totalling \$4.5 billion per year. Bangladesh is an economic and development success story, with an average of 6% GDP growth over the last two decades. In 2021, the UK provided £87.2 million of bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Bangladesh,

which contributed towards the Sustainable Development Goals including on humanitarian preparedness and response, women and girls, climate and governance. As Bangladesh works towards graduation from Least Developed Country status in 2026, the UK is proud to stand as a close partner, strengthening ties and building on our shared interests.

[Bangladesh: Rohingya](#)

24 Oct 2022 | 64102

Asked by: Sarah Champion

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, what recent assessment his Department has made of the leverage of the UK to support the (a) legal status, (b) education, (c) work opportunities and other long-term issues for the Rohingya in Bangladesh.

Answering member: Gillian Keegan | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK is a leading donor to the Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh and has contributed £340 million to the response since 2017. This includes support to education and income generating activities for the Rohingya and host communities. The UK, along with other donors, consistently advocates for greater education, skills and livelihoods opportunities for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. We welcome the rollout of the Myanmar education curriculum earlier this year, and our ongoing dialogue with the Government of Bangladesh on skills development, which are vital in preparing the Rohingya for their safe, dignified and voluntary return home when conditions allow. The UK is clear that expanded livelihoods opportunities will improve the security situation in Cox's Bazar, reduce reliance on humanitarian aid, and help the refugees live meaningful and fulfilling lives while in Bangladesh.

[Bangladesh: Rohingya](#)

10 Feb 2022 | 119748

Asked by: Preet Kaur Gill

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, what discussions she has had with her Bangladeshi counterpart on (a) fires, (b) the murder of refugee leader Mr Mohammed Mohibullah in September 2021 and (c) the general security situation in the Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh.

Answering member: Amanda Milling | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

We are deeply saddened by the recent fires in Cox's Bazar camps. Lord Ahmad, the Minister for South Asia, shared his condolences to those affected by the fire on 9 January. We provided immediate support to the UN to replenish destroyed stoves and cooking gas, and to rehabilitate camp infrastructure.

We were also disturbed by the killing of local Rohingya leader, Mohib Ullah. Lord Ahmad sent condolences after his death in September. The UK provides support to UNHCR, who responded by increasing their staff presence in the camps after Mohib Ullah's murder to ensure vulnerable members of the community have access to protection and assistance services, including psychosocial support.

Lord Ahmad visited the Rohingya camps on 16 November 2021 and stressed the need for better protection for those most vulnerable. We continue to engage with the Government of Bangladesh on the deteriorating security situation for the Rohingya in Cox's Bazar, especially with regards to the safety of women and girls who are living in constant fear of sexual assault, rape and abduction.

[Myanmar: Rohingya](#)

12 Jan 2022 | 96896

Asked by: Imran Hussain

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, what steps her Department is taking to engage with the Rohingya community as part of the UK's relations with the Government of Myanmar.

Answering member: Amanda Milling | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK is committed to ensuring that the voices of Rohingya people are at the heart of our policy making. We have worked to keep the Rohingya crisis on the international agenda, at both the UN Security Council and the UN Human Rights Council.

The UK funded Rohingya refugees to attend the International Court of Justice in December 2019 to provide testimony of their experiences. Rohingya leaders have met regularly with FCDO Ministers over the last few years, both in person and virtually. The Minister responsible for South Asia, Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon, visited the refugee camps in Cox's Bazar in late 2021, where he spent the day meeting Rohingya refugees and listening to their experiences. My officials have a strong relationship with the Rohingya community based in Bradford, last visiting in October 2019, shortly before the pandemic.

[Myanmar: Minority Groups](#)

23 Sep 2021 | HL2528

Asked by: Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth

To ask Her Majesty's Government what representations they have made to the government of Myanmar to promote a right to citizenship in Myanmar for (1) Rohingya Muslims, and (2) other religious minorities in Myanmar.

Answering member: Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK has had no high level engagement with the military regime in Myanmar since the 1 February coup. Nevertheless, we have publicly called for the removal of restrictions that withhold citizenship from individuals who are not from a community recognised by the Myanmar authorities as a 'national race', such as the Rohingya, including through the UN Human Rights Council. The UK has supported the recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission's to reform the 1982 Citizenship Law and is clear that Myanmar must fully implement them. Minister Adams raised Myanmar's discriminatory citizenship laws with his counterpart in the civilian National League for Democracy (NLD) government last year.

6 Other Parliamentary material

6.1 Debates

[Human Rights in Myanmar](#)

19 Apr 2023 | House of Commons | 731 cc113-135WH

Motion that this House has considered human rights in Myanmar. Agreed to on question.

[Persecution of the Rohingya: International Response](#)

13 Oct 2022 | House of Commons | 720 cc349-352

Agreed to on question.

6.2 Written Statements

[Update on Myanmar](#)

02 Feb 2023 | House of Commons | HCWS540

[Update on Myanmar](#)

01 Feb 2023 | House of Lords | HLWS529

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