

statement on

THE DESTRUCTION OF ROHINGYA

The case of Rohingya is a long standing heinous horror crimes that been well documented and well known to international communities, world leaders and United Nations. The Rohingya people have been facing total destruction and slowly driven out from their homelands throughout various pogroms by the military powered governments since 1960s.

The attacks resumed very violently from June 2012 under the banner of 'transition to democracy' led by former military general Thein Sein to popular Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi. The late military powered government of NLD became more powerful in defence of their brutalities and making them acceptable internationally due to lack of effective action by United Nations, international communities, world leaders, and also for vital supports from China, Russia and India.

Massive attacks from June 2012 have achieved wiping out of 90% of total Rohingya population numbering about a million of people, killing over 60,000 innocent people including children and women, destruction of about 500 villages, rapping thousands of women as young as aged 10, detention of thousands of people involving children, large scale of physical tortures, looting, extortion, permanently trapping about 150,000 people into concentration camps and systematic confinement of the remaining people followed by blockage of aid and ration supplies, destroying identities and forcing to accept foreigner identity.

These types of vigilante attacks, indiscriminate killings, brutal rapes, persistent persecution, systematic oppression, tyrant abuses, arbitrary arrest, corporal and collective punishments, violence and rapes, massive destruction of historical buildings and houses, destroying identities, practicing discriminatory laws and orders, rigid confinement and restriction, segregation and creation of muslim free-zones, permanent barrier in every social, cultural, welfare, health-care, education, livelihood sectors and cutting off of electricity and waters, are very clear evidences of genocide, ethnic cleansing, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The Suu Kyi led NLD government defiantly blocked the UN Inquiry Commission, foreign officials, independent journalists, aid agencies and ration supplies. As well as, it has constructed fake stories, provided reverse information, and dismissed the crisis on the ground by forming commission after commission and fancily fingering the armed Rohingya resistant group ARSA.

Because of the repeating attacks and violence were very well planned and sponsor by the state rulers, as well as, the Myanmar judiciary is completely authoritarian that continued denial of their heinous crimes that is another attempt of dismissal of their crimes, all the Inquiry Commission set up by Myanmar government in the past have not met the standard requirements of international laws and not capable of leading to the criminal prosecution of all of those responsible and address the root causes to end the cycle of violence and attacks. This ongoing Rohingya crisis on the ground therefore requires strong international actions right now. We should not let any more lives lost by weakening the actions and soft talking with this same terror government and perpetrator

authorities. The roles of United Nations, its laws, responsibilities and actions, their leadership roles and solidarity, foreign responsibilities, should not be compromised in this matter.

Intentional Quotes of:

- the ousted Thein Sein government to the UNHCR chief to relocate all Rohingyans to a third country in Aug 2012,

- the ongoing operation in Rakhine state is 'unfinished businesses from world war II' by the top military general Min Aung Hlaing on 1st Sept 2017-

-"the Rakhine state should be established in the same way Israel was initially established", by the former chairman of Rakhine National Development Party, Dr. Aye Maung on Venus News Journal 14 June 2012-

are parts of a very involvement and motivation of the government itself and authorities. It is therefore the former state rulers Thein Sein, Than Shwe, and former state secretary Khin Nyunt, former western commander Win Myint of 77th Light Infantry Division (deceased), and current state ruler Ms. Suu Kyi and current military generals top to bottom including the government trained Rakhine people and armed members of Arakan Liberation Party, are heavily responsible for their direct involvement in brutal and heinous crimes past and present. The figure includes:

- 1) Top military general Min Aung Hlaing.
- 2) Vice senior general Soe Win (current deputy commander in chief and member of NDSC).
- 3) Current western military commander Bri. Gen Soe Thint Naing, and Former western military commander Maj. Gen Maung Soe.
- 4) Brigadier General Khin Maung Soe, commander of Military Operation Command 15.
- 5) Brigadier General Aung Aung, commander of the 33rd Light Infantry Division.
- 6) Brigadier General Than Oo, former commander of the 99th Light Infantry Division.
- 7) Lt. Gen. Aung Kyaw Zaw, commander of the Bureau of Special Operations No. 3.
- 8) Major Aung Myo Thu, a field commander with the 33rd Light Infantry Division.
- 9) Border affairs minister Lt. Gen Ye Aung and his deputy Maj. Gen Than Htut.
- 10) Former chief of border guard police Bri. Gen Thura San Lwin and current chief of border guard police Bri. Maung Maung Khin.
- 11) Current police Col. Aung Myat Soe and Former police Col. Sein Lwin.
- 12) Current home affairs minister Lt. Gen Kyaw Swe and his deputy Maj. Gen Aung Soe and former home affairs minister Lt. Gen Ko Ko.
- 13) Current immigration minister Thein Swe and Former immigration ministers Bri. Gen. U Khin Yi.
- 14) Dr. Aye Maung- chairman of Arakan National Party and Rakhine MPs including MP Aung Myat Kyaw of Sittwe, MP Aye Maung of Kyauktaw and Kyauktaw RNDP president Dr. Tun Aye.
- 15) The village headman, police chief, military captain from every village who were directly joined the attacks.
- 16) Attack organizers include many Rakhine businessmen including Aung Tun Sein (Olympic group) and Pho Sein (Danyawadi group), Win Mauk umbrella shop owner, members of Rakhine Martial Arts, family members of former military generals.
- 17) Preaching hates and instigation by the state counselor office director general and government spokesperson Major Zaw Htay, nationalist monks including ex-prisoner Wirathu and nation's top Abbot Sitagu Sayadaw (Ashin Nyanissara) from central Burma, ex-prisoner U Pinnya-Sya-Ra from Sittwe, Religious and cultural affairs minister Thura Aung Ko, Saw Mya Razar Lin (former joint secretary of military wing Arakan Liberation Party and operating Rakhine Women's Development Foundation and Rakhine Women's Union, both in Bangladesh and Myanmar).

The attacks from 25 Aug 2017 in Mayu region (Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung townships) in Northern Rakhine state by government armed forces jointly with Rakhine armed force- Rakan Liberation Party (ALP) and government trained Rakhine gangs, used fight helicopters, tanks, machine guns, rocket launchers and land mines that killed more than 43,000 innocent villagers involving babies, children and elderly people. Women and girls as young as aged 12 were brutally raped in front of their relatives and in the public and some of them were shot dead and slaughtered, children including babies were also slaughtered, burnt and buried alive, and drown to death.



arrested Rohingyas were brutally tortured and never return dead or alive



a photo of many Rohingya dead bodies

The MSF report showed about 10,000 dead among the arrivals of just in the first month. According to the ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights (APHR) cited data from the Bangladeshi government that puts the number of lost parents as high as 43,700 people. The actual death toll is significantly higher than the reports on the account of the number of parents lost for current about 55,000 orphans plus family members who lost their husband, wife, children, and siblings.

Cases of looting goods and cash, crops and animals, arrests including children and people who teaching Rohingya kids, distributing rations, language support workers, medical assistance providers, bearing phones, having radio and foreign contacts, are very common.

Up to date, more than 400 villages of total about 485 villages have been completely razed down and the government forces bulldozed the remnant parts of the buildings and houses by following days.

Nearly 700,000 out of estimated 780,000 Rohingyas were forced into Bangladesh thru ravines and jungles.

The remaining Rohingyas are horribly trapped and facing frequent attacks, deadly starvation and Rohingya lands are clearing and replacing with mega projects and military base camps.

The NLD government has been deliberately lying situation on the ground and bulldozing the crime evidences of military forces. The 14 years sentence for the two Reuters journalists (Wa Lone and Kyaw Soe Oo) who discovered one of the many massacres from Inn Din village and jailing of a deputy police captain Moe Yan Naing for testifying in a Yangon court by 20 April 2018 about setting

up the arrest of two journalists and how he led the attacks across many villages, are part of how the NLD government's attempt of erasing the evidences.



(one of the massacre discovered from Inn Din village by two Reuters journalists)

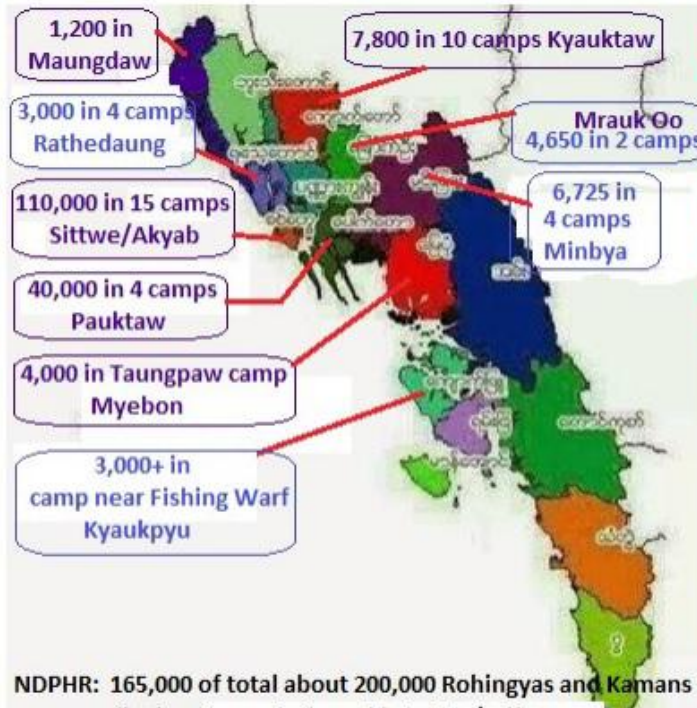
The fact is that despite the government fancily fingers onto the small number of Rohingya armed resistant group (ARSA), the ARSA not actually existed in most of those over 400 villages destroyed. The government's attacks not targeted ARSA, nor arrest any of ARSA members even though the ARSA has been in the region for over two years. In the other hand, the actions done by ARSA in 30 different areas were also part of minor defense after the government armed forces provoked various forms of brutalities from 5 of Aug 2017. Otherwise, the actions of ARSA done same as other armed ethnic groups defending against the government armed forces' ongoing brutalities.

Similar attacks in Oct 2016 under the banner of so call 'clearance operation', the government trained Rakhine people and armed members of Arakan Liberation Party were actively involved in the operation and began with physical tortures, violent rapes, looting, extortion, destruction of properties and religious buildings, arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of about 800 Rohingyas involving children as young as aged 12, killing over hundred of innocent Rohingya villagers and over 90,000 villagers were forced into Bangladesh.

Vigilante Attacks originated From 8 of June 2012, razed down about (120) religious buildings, over (23,000) houses from (95) villages across (13) different townships of Arakan state, killing over 10,000 of Rohingyas and Kamans mostly from Sittwe region, displacing about 200,000 Rohingya and Kaman people and about 110,000 of whom are in 13 to 15 camps of Sittwe (Akyab) city and the rest about (65,000) those from other 8 regions in 26 camps are in aid workers unreachable areas. It been over six years now our Rohingyas and Kamans of Rakhine (Arakan) state

have been totally excluded, segregated, confined systematically with blockage of aid and ration supplies and dying up in concentration camps.

F) Arakan/Rakhine state: displaced Rohingya and Kaman



NDPHR: 165,000 of total about 200,000 Rohingyas and Kamans displaced people forced into 42 ghetto camps across 9 townships of Arakan/Rakhine state.

There are total about 200,000 Rohingya, Kaman and Rakhine muslims people involving about 75,000 children displaced (of whom about 175,000) have been forced into protracted camps and the rest about a million are also in appalling conditions under confinement and facing constant abuses since June 2012. Displaced people about (110,000) are in 13 to 15 camps of Sittwe (Akyab) city and the rest about (65,000) those from other 8 regions in 26 camps are in aid-workers unreachable areas.

Some camps have temporary houses and most of the camps have makeshift tents only. The camps are 'Ghetto Type' and the condition is completely horror that aid can be delivered through government authorities if they agreed to and Rakhine gangs didn't block the access.

In the attacks, the government authorities were directly involved by deploying the securities forces and joining the attacks vigilantly on the ground, introducing (laws and orders, curfew) and trapping the Rohingya villagers, openly allowing the aggressive armed Rakhine people trespassing and attacking of innocent unarmed Rohingya villagers. The attacks were very well planned that dispatching the gang members everywhere across Arakan, supplying one factory made arms such as arrows and knives, looting (goods, cash, crops and animals) and razing houses, allowing security forces to shot the Rohingyas, bulldozing the buildings those were not destroyed by following day and seizing lands of Rohingyas which were burnt down, disposing the displaced Rohingya victims into **concentration camps**, blocking of aid and foods supplies, destroying previous identities and forcing to accept foreigner identity in the mid of humanitarian crisis.



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The attacks not end with Rohingya and Kaman in Arakan state, but rapidly extended to different other muslims living in central Burma. From late 2012, with the active incitements and intimidation of ex-prisoner monk **Wirathu** and his guider well known **Abbot Tidagu**, the attacks swiftly spread across Yangon, Mandalay, Pagu, Saigaing, Magwe regions where killing hundreds, and displacing tens of thousands and burnt down thousand of houses. Some radical nationalist Burman Buddhist people

have proudly declared and designated some areas as muslim free villages and many of those displaced Burmese muslims are still not allowed to relocate in their village of origin.

It made very clear that the attacks target not only Rohingya but entire muslim population of Burma. There are other ethnic groups in Rakhine state called Kaman who are recognized within 135 ethnic groups but they too were ended up similarly, pushed into concentration camps and labeled as "illegal immigrants".

There are uncounted numbers of Rohingyans and Kamans have been killed, arrested and imprisoned during their escape from northern Arakan state thru inland waters and by lands. Many groups including children and women were arrested on the arrival to central regions of Burma.



(Background Information)

In 1994-95, the command of former S.G (1) Gen. Khin Nyunt under the dictator Than Shwe (SLORC) government, taken away about 4,000 youths from northern regions and they never returned dead or alive, forced about 10,000 Rohingyas fled into Bangladesh, seizing of Rohingya lands and replaced with new settler Rakhine people and convicted Burman prisoners.

Pyitaryar Operation in 1991 under dictator Than Shwe (SLORC) government, killing hundreds and thousands jailed, mostly from Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Rathidaung, Sittwe townships. Over 270,000 Rohingyas were forced to fled and hosted in 20 refugees camps of Bangladesh and some of about 35,000 of them forcefully repatriated. And the government continued seizing, demolishing, vandalizing of historic buildings, villages of Rohingya and replaced with new settlers and military base camps. According to **Jamil Ahmed** (*an asylum seeker in Australia and a former supervisor of UNHCR Maungdaw*), most of Rakhine villages today found in Maungdaw and Buthidaung were built on Rohingya people 'lands under **Model Village Settlement** programs and they were never existed before 1990s.

Nagamin Operation in 1978 under dictator Ne Win (BSPP) government, killing in confrontation, sinking the ships load of Rohingyans and thousands of Rohingyans jailed from various parts of Arakan state, seizing and vandalizing Rohingya lands, historical buildings. About 300,000

Rohingyans were forced to fled into Bangladesh and about 200,000 of them forcefully repatriated under the so call bilateral agreement.

Step by step, years after years, the tyrant central rulers have achieved its strategies of eradication of Rohingya and Kaman from their home lands. It began with erasing our identity, seized our lands, destroying our properties, looting and rapes, arrest, detention and killing our people.

Lists of lands confiscations & Destructions in Arakan state up to year 2010 from 1978

A. **Sittwe (Akyab) city:** It is one of the 3rd largest Muslim population after Maungdaw and Buthidaung. Rohingya reached to two third of the town's total population prior to and during British emperor and Rohingya dialect became a main language for social and commercial dealings. Until 2010, there were 72 muslim villages of Rohingya and Kaman and the rest about 50 Rakhine villages.

1) Rohingyas who resided in the town, near by market areas and along Mawlake and Ambalar main roads were forced to move to farer places for various concerns including requirements such as zinc roofing, fence, taxes and other huge legal responsibilities.

2) The old Thatkaybyin (Sakki Fara) village demolished in 1990 when Win Myint promoted as a Rakhine state command-commander who later became the third secretary of Burma and died in an accident in Mawlamyine. The village was replaced by **Military Missile Force, (818)-Military Camp, Military Communication Camp-(4)** and Training Field.

3) The old Santole village was demolished in 1990 and relocated at the back side of Sittwe Lake (Kandawgyi). And fishery factories and stored ports were replaced and named as industrial park.

4) Some houses of Ma-Kyi-Myaine (Holtaung @ Buhar fara), along the both sides of the Mayu road, were seized in the late 1990 and replaced with **Buddhist Museum** completed in 1997 and **Lawkananda Pagoda** completed in 1999.

5) Half of the both West and East Sanpya (Baasara Fara) were seized and relocated in new Thatkaybyin in 1990 including some farming lands seized for the **Golf Mart** expenditure.

6) Rohingya farming lands of Daapaine (Thae Chaung) were used to expend local Rakines village of Shwe Min Gan in later of 1990.

7) The half land of the biggest central Mosque was seized and built the **Cultural Museum** completed in 1997.

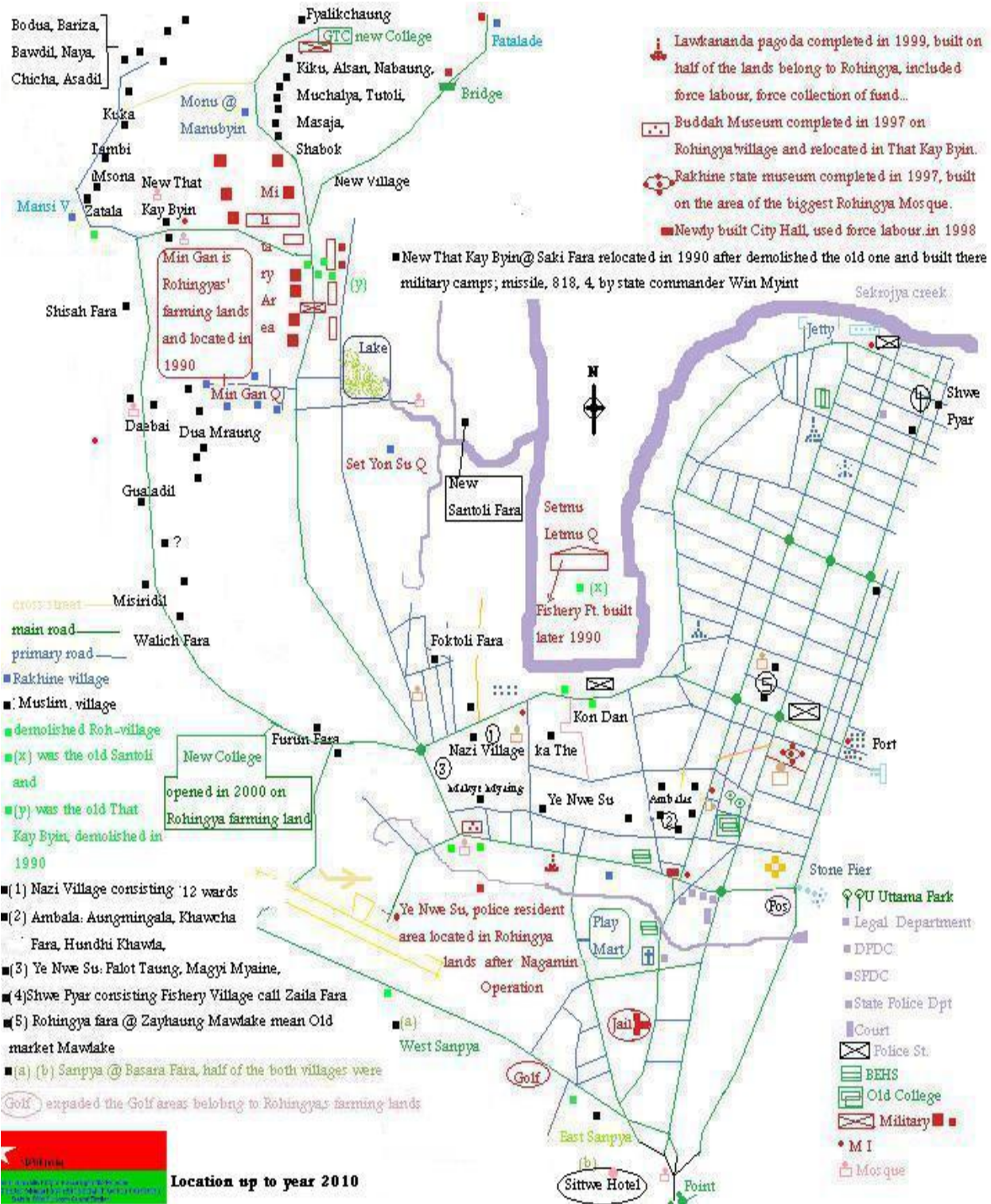
8) The areas today called Ye new Su (Derum fara), located police residential area, was Rohingya farming lands confiscated in 1978, and utilized later of 1990.

9) The area of **New College** completed in 2000 was the lands of Bumay (Furang fara) village. And the new **GTC College** area was belong to the Fyalikchaung villagers. Most of the farming lands between Fyalikchaung Fara and Shabok Fara were also seized.

10) In 2001 Feb 5, Four houses had been burnt down in the riot between Rohingya and Rakhine in Aungmingala (Mole fara). The next day on 6 Feb 2001, about 22 houses along Nazi road side of Konden ward, were fired into ashes. Military had introduced Martial-law for both area before the riot but it did not stop aggression behaviors. And arrested about hundred of Rohingya youths including acting leaders. Those burnt down areas were seized and villagers were relocated in Santole and New Thatkaybyin villages.

11) All of environmental creeks were seized in 1990 and used for military income and rehire to Rohingya.

12) The area today built up there **City Hall** was seized during Nagamin Operation but the building was completed in 1998.



13) Shrine mosque Buddar Mukan (Bodumuhun) and two lapping rocks situated near by East Sanpya (East Basara Fara), were seized since 1978 but not demolished yet. The Rohingya farming lands near by there were replaced Navy Camp before 1990. Now, replaced military training school.

14) Shrine Baziaraa mosque, tomb and pound situated the southern part of Sittwe Lake (Kandawgyi) and Sangana fara were seized in about 1985, using as **Military Camp**.

B. Kyauktaw township: The population of muslim before 1942 in Kyauktaw was about 70% of total population of Kyauktaw but now dropped at less than 25%.

1) Manaegya fara (market area) in the main of the town, muslim houses were reduced slowly by replacing Rakhines, monasteries, and expansion of market lots from 1967.

2) Rungsu fara in Dok-kan-chaung Rakhine village and Borgua fara in Boseingya village with mixed of a few Hindhu residents, were replaced by Rakhines in 1967. And many farming lands in Dokkanchaung, Ambare, Boseingya were confiscated and retained some of them by later.

3) Sangadaung village was demolished in 1976 and built there the **Sugar Mill** in 1982. The villagers were relocated in Falom fara. Again in 1995, both new settlers of Sangadaung and the villagers of Falom fara were forced to move to 7 miles farer area. But, all villagers came back and settled near by the edge of the old Falom-fara.

4) Kanpaw fara in Rakhine Paik-tay-yet was destructed to pave space for **New Bridge** project but Rakhines are still allowed to stay. The villagers were relocated near by Futakhale fara where is a creek call Kanta Chaung.

5) Between 1992 and 2006, many irrigation farming lands both in table lands of Falom fara, Khondol Barwa fara (Khaungdok Alay Kyuan), Bazar fara, Nai-raung fara (Radanapon) and beach side areas in Aapawa (Aa-fok), Foyda fara, Haine fara, Guu-taung bazaar, Ambare fara, Boseingya fara, were confiscated for **Sugar Plant Plantations**.

C. Mrauk Oo (Mro-Haung): Mrauk Oo and another small town call Minbya situated opposite side of Mrauk Oo, was also counted Mrauk Oo territory.

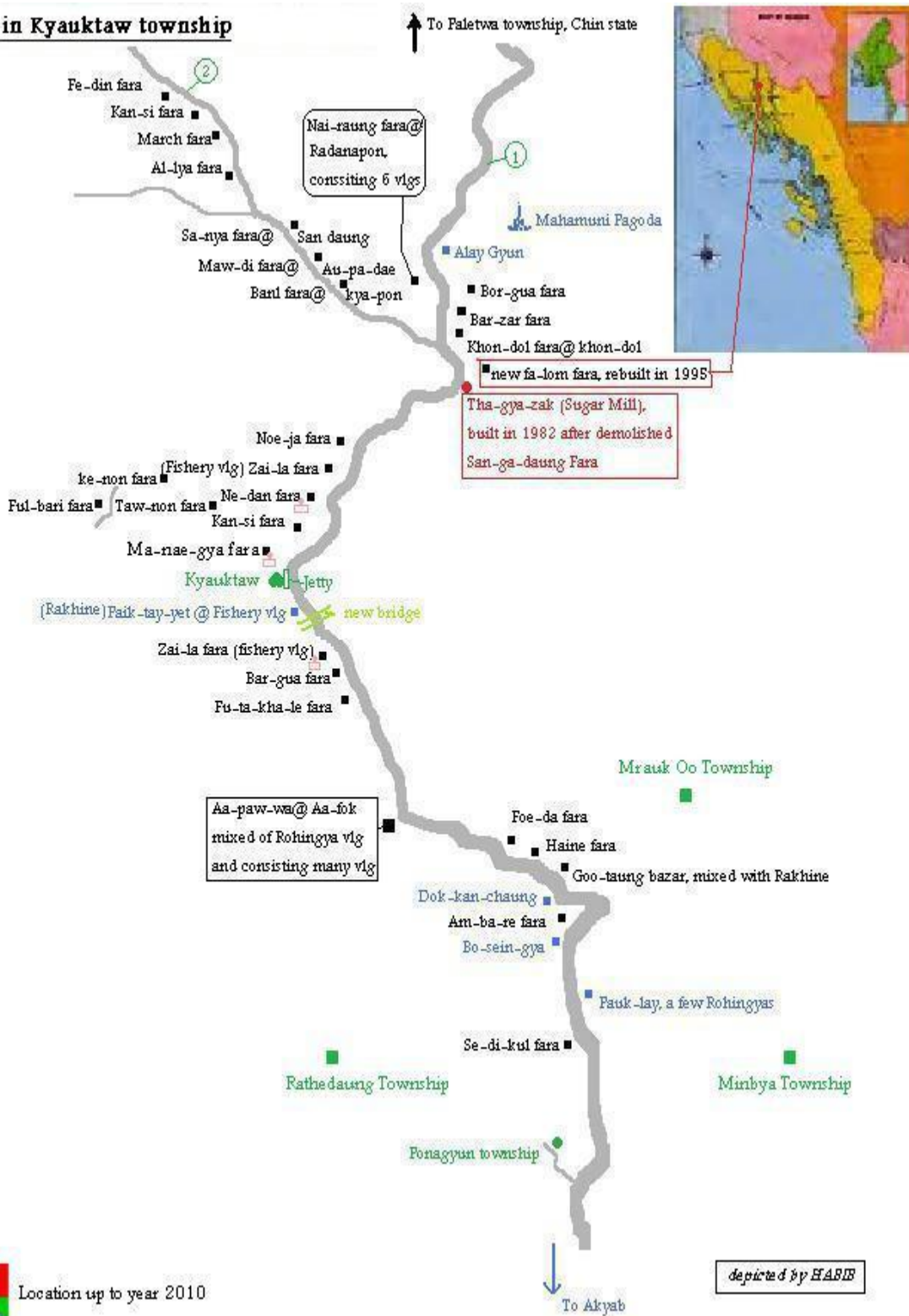
1) **Alam Lashkar Mosque** built by Mrauk Oo King's army officer during Mrauk Oo dynasty, in Pann Mraung (Fike Mraung) village of Minbya, demolished in June 2012 attacks.

2) In 1993, Aung Daine village and Nyung Pin Zay village near by jetty, only Rohingya houses from Shit Taung including **Shwedah Qazi Mosque**, were demolished and relocated at Kwan Lon (Kha-wa-lon @ Mandarabyin) village. And the places were replaced with **Electric Station** and house lots for military.

3) In the middle of 1994, Aa-Lae-Zay @ Shwe Gu Daung village including **Nan Oo Mosque**, Kwan Lon (Kha-wa-lon @ Mandarabyin) plus **Sandhi Khan Mosque**, Ponna Mraung village, were demolished by Military Forces-540. The stone blocks and teaks beside the mosques were forcefully carried by Rohingya carts and used in expansion of **Buddhist monastery** of Shwe Taung village. The villagers about 10,000 Rohingyas were forcefully lifted to Maungdaw town. Some Kwan Lon villagers who escaped had tried to resettle in own village by rebuilding temporary tents, were also lifted to Maungdaw town. The villagers' lands were replaced with **Military Forces-540, Military Forces-377** and **Environmental Projects**.

36 muslim villages in Kyauktaw township

- ① Kaladan River
- ② Fir-khal (Fir creek)
-  Ancient Mosque
-  Rohingya village
-  Rakhine village



4) Maung Tha Gon (Rwa Handaa Fara) village including **Musa Pali Mosque** were demolished in about 1983. The villagers were relocated to Kan Paw village and their lands were replaced with **Model Village** of Rakhines and military purposes.

5) Farming lands of Paung Do (Fun-du-Kol) villagers were seized and replaced with **Military Forces-378** but the village was not demolished up to year 2010.

Becoming of De-facto Stateless & Repatriation Deal

The government introduced 1982 citizenship laws and conducted various forms of population checks and forcing Rohingyas and Kamans to accept foreigner identity, seizing and destroying their residential documents. It is the government authorities who are intentionally not allowing the Rohingyas to recourse to become new citizenship and also not accepting of the historical evidences and primary resources of Rohingya that prove the very earlier existence prior to 1823 and automatically qualified to be citizen and ethnic group under 1982 citizenship laws.

Following year of 1983, Gwa, Taungup, Tandwe and Ponnagyuan townships were defined as **muslim-free-zones** by the government that officially offering a killing license to Rakhine people. Hundreds of Rohingyas and Kamans those captured in these regions were brutally murdered and buried alive by Rakhine people.

Today, over a million of Rohingya people have been forced into foreign countries and less than 100,000 Rohingyas left in northern regions (Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung townships), another about 300,000 Rohingyas and Kamans left in systematic confinement including about 150,000 people in 42 concentration camps across Sittwe and Southern regions.

The Repatriation Agreement signed between Bangladesh and Myanmar is the third time after 1992 and 1978. Many Rohingyas refugees today reloaded in Bangladesh are repatriated former refugees of 1978 and 1991 and having bitter experiences of repatriations.

On the return in the past, repatriated Rohingyas were forcefully issued the **Temporary Registration Card** known as (**White Card**) with promises of *relocation, rehabilitation, citizenship rights, lifting restriction*. The promises are never delivered and the government slowly achieved issuing of White Card to the overall population in Northern Rakhine state and placed tougher restriction on traveling.



Latest group arrested on 23 May 2018, included *Ma Hla Pyu* (a first year uni student, volunteer teacher at *Kyauk-Ta-Lone* displaced camp of *Kyaukpyu* township), bearing valid National Identity (not described race), speaking fluent Burmese and Rakhine language,- has been charged one year with hard labour very instantly on 25 May 2018 by *Taungup* court.

Later, the White Card came to introduce in Southern Arakan (SRS) and many acting Rohingya leaders from both Southern and Northern regions were detained for resisting it. It was not successful in Southern regions until 2002 and therefore the government changed the card's colour, some written words and forced to have each household to bear at least one that written Bengali race, or mix or non-description of race.

Lately after June 2012 crisis, the government planned to issue same type of foreigner identity with new name (*National verification cards- NVC*). By laws, the NVC card issuing is for verification of the undocumented non-citizens therefore it is nothing to do with Rohingya people who have been issued nationality identities, recognized as an ethnic group and having records of inhabitant.

It is also note that many Rohingya and Kaman people who were forcefully issued NVC cards, too are subjected to restrictions of travelling, education, medication, access to food and waters, livelihood and facing arbitrary imprisonment and abuses.

Signing the repatriation deal with Bangladeshi government and the MoU with UNDP and UNHCR that have no guarantee *the recognition of Rohingya identity, citizenship right, relocation, rehabilitation, lifting restriction*. The Rohingya body not included for discussion and consultation in the process and the deals also violate the international refugee law and international human rights law. As well as, the deals are nothing more than a delusive task to topple international pressures from the account of genocide, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. By laws, these heinous crimes should not be forgiven by ICC with the excuse of repatriation and or with other excuses.

Kachin civil society organizations who are suffering from large-scale violations of international law have also called on the United Nations Security Council to 'do their job' and refer Burma to the International Criminal Court.

The influence of China and Russia therefore should not be a barrier tool in exercising the UN's existing laws and powers in order to save over a million of population from genocide and ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. We call the current **Chinese president Xi Jinping** who experienced Mao's ruthless persecution during his young age to support justice for Rohingya and other minorities of Burma.

In case other countries insist or support the Bangladesh government's repatriation deal, these countries will require to create- it is a "*Protected Return*" and to engage to ensure the Myanmar government undertake its said tasks to be delivered and materialized firstly with the remaining Rohingyans and Kamans in the country including those in 42 concentration camps.

For decades, the majority of the entire people and the government authorities are jointly denying our existence, horribly terrorizing and actively attacking of our people from all corners. For Rohingya, we are counting the deaths, destruction, attacks, rapes, arson and massive displacement day by day. The Rohingya people therefore in need of a *Safe zone* (or) *Statehood* (or) *Protectorate* (or) *Autonomy state*, investigation by United Nations Inquiry Commission and urgent referral to ICC. But not a repatriation, nor another shifty commission of NLD government.

Repeating nature of Rohingya tragic is an indication of failure again by the United Nations and the international communities. The UNSC must show solidarity and achieve justice for the world most

persecuted and neglected Rohingya victims and pave pathway to end the widespread ongoing cycles of violence and brutalities in Myanmar.

We would like to call all member nations of the United Nations particularly member nations of Security Council, and international communities to unite together:

- 1) To take effective and immediate actions onto the terror government of Myanmar and its authorities.
- 2) To investigate properly by the UN Inquiry Commission and refer those perpetrators to ICC.
- 3) To create a Protected Return of Rohingya refugees into Protected Lands to guarantee the lost rights and dignity of Rohingya people.
- 4) To release all muslim political prisoners from central Burma and thousands of Rohingya prisoners involving children mostly detained in Sittwe Central Jail, Buthidaung Jail and many others detained in police lock-up and military camps.
- 5) To support Rohingya themselves to eventually establish a Safe zone (or) a Statehood (or) Protectorate state (or) Autonomy state thru Security Council's R2P Resolution.
- 6) To cut business ties, suspend military aid and ban entry visa of Ms. Suu Kyi, military generals and their family members visiting, studying and investment.

We would kindly request governments around the world particularly muslim nations to stay alert over China and Russia and to boycott their products and investments in case their power misused in Rohingya affairs.

We also would like to remind that the repatriation should not be camp to camp. As part of the development, the UNHCR and UNDP must make sure the Myanmar government lift all kind of restrictions, segregation, discrimination and barriers. Also to guarantee equal rights and citizenship once for all, relocation to places of origin, rehabilitation and to progress this plan with the remaining Rohingya and Kaman population who are trapped including those in concentration camps across Arakan state.

Thankfully,

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