

Human Rights in Myanmar

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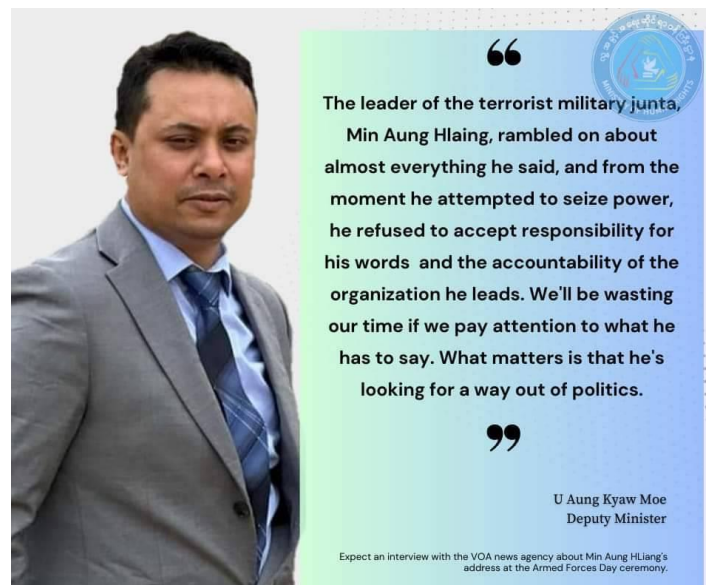
18th April 2024

DY Minister reports on human rights violations committed by terrorist military junta in March



The Deputy Minister for the Ministry of Human Rights of the National Unity Government, Khun Bahan Htan reported through a video clip on the data collection documented by the Ministry of Human Rights about the human rights violations committed by the terrorist military junta in March 2024.

The reports include information on the occurrence of violations in each state and region, the type of case, and the worsening of the violations. They are also timely submitted to the international community.





important to have accurate and valid information, so when sending a complaint –

- Who/which organization commits it?
- Who/what are the perpetrators?
- Where did it happen?
- When did it occur?
- What crime did you commit?
- What kind of offense did you commit?

It is necessary to have as much information as possible.

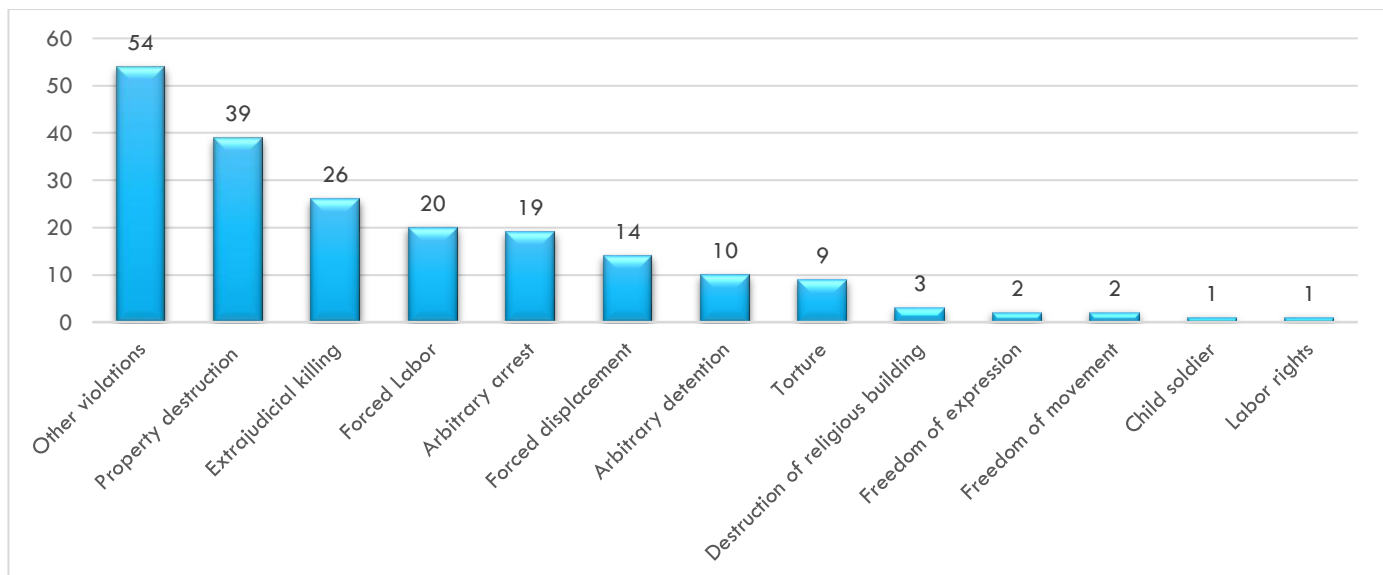
MOHR will organize the complaint records in an orderly manner and will do its best to achieve justice. The complaint was sent via the Ministry of Human Rights - MOHR's Facebook page. Or you may send a complaint to the email address

report@mohr.nugmyanmar.org

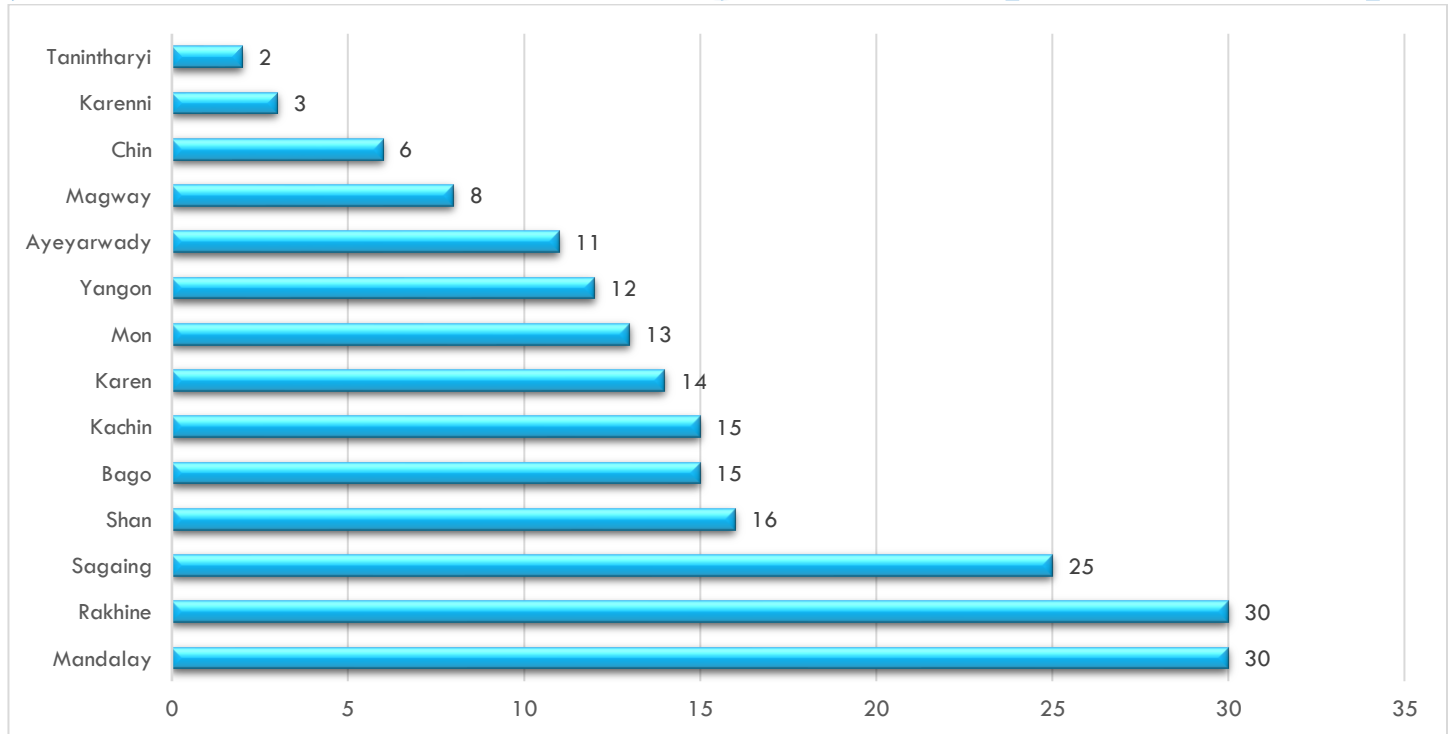
Dear people,

Whether or not he was violated in his own human rights. Whether or if there are human rights violations around you, effective action is required. To seek justice, you can file a complaint with the Ministry of Human Rights of the National Unity Government - NUG - MOHR. When making a complaint, it is

A documentation of human rights violations between April 1st and 15th



Human rights violations committed by the terrorist military junta's forces in states and regions from April 1st to 15th April



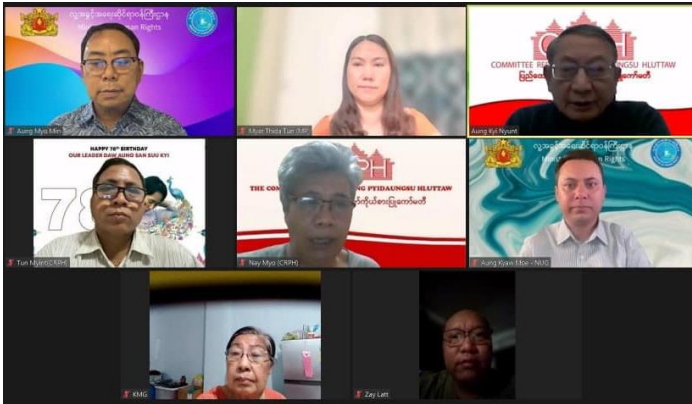
Let's be strong for the war refugees who have devoted their lives, and let's keep trying

Let us continue to strive as the revolutionary people residing abroad with intellectual prowess, generosity, and valuable time, as those who are on the ground are battling and have sacrificed their lives for it. Being depressed and feeling down is a common human emotion. We should commit to memory the revolutionary comrades who lost their

lives, the young people who lost limbs even though they were alive, and the people who fled the conflict and are resilient whenever we feel like this. Let's keep trying.

- **Khun Bahan Htan, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Human Rights, National Unity Government**

The Ministry's implementation procedures are made clear in CRPH



Regarding the implementing processes being implemented by the Ministry of Human Rights of the National Unity Government-NUG, a clarification was made to the regular coordination committee meeting of the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw – CRPH on April 12th, as well as meetings with the affairs committees.

Firstly, the Chairman of the Committee, U Aung Kyi Nyunt, gave an opening speech at the meeting, and the Union Minister, U Aung

Myo Min, also stated, explaining that the ministry was implementing a process in the international arena concerning human rights issues, including the process of prosecuting the human rights violations of the terrorist military junta in international courts. Deputy Minister U Aung Kyaw Moe clarified that the 1982 Citizenship Law could be permanently repealed and replaced with a new one, and that human rights situations included the recruitment of Rohingya people by the terrorist military junta's forces in the refugee camps in Rakhine State.

Furthermore, the NUCC Affairs Committee and the International Relations Committee explained the committee's activities, and the meeting was attended by the CRPH chairman and members, the chairman and secretaries of the Affairs Committee, the Union Minister and Deputy Minister, and office personal.

Attack on Pazigy village one year anniversary promises

As of today, April 11, more than fifty innocent citizens have died as a result of an attack carried out by the terrorist military junta on Pazigy hamlet in Kanbalu Township, Sagain Region.

The Ministry of Human Rights is collecting data on this incident by conducting direct interviews with witnesses and documenting evidence in photos and videos that indicate exactly what transpired during the incident. In

addition to data collection, a press conference and diplomatic meetings were held concerning this incident, and a report was submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Council, the United Nations Special Investigating Officer, and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar -IIMM. Being able to present this tragic incident has prompted an increase in international action.

Many countries have strongly condemned this incident. The terrorist military is carrying out a premeditated operation that also targets civilians. There have been condemnations that have been expressed as war crimes. The Pazigyí village incident has become a point of discussion at the United Nations Human Rights Council and other meetings about airstrikes. This has not only been included in the Human Rights Council's resolution not to export, transport, transfer, or store aviation fuel for terrorist military purposes, but it has also been submitted to the Security Council.

The information submitted by the Ministry of Human Rights provided adequate evidence to continue presenting to international tribunals and prosecuting. It is time to file a case in any court, and in addition to being able to file a lawsuit, we have prepared a complete and sufficient case that can be submitted with specific and strong evidence.

We honor all those who perished in Pazigyi village as well as those who died as a result of the terrorist military junta's violence against civilians and monks. We will keep working hard to put the law into effect on this day marking the one-year anniversary of the airstrike attack on Pazigyi Village. We have to swear that we will continue working toward global initiatives to reduce the amount of aviation fuel used.

The Security Council, which consists of five permanent members, has seen the outcome of the ten rotating member countries' stances

The Security Council might be considered the UN's highest body. It frequently makes decisions in collaboration with the rest of the United Nations. Therefore, depending on the circumstances, even talking about a country in the Security Council is truly getting worse and

calls for global action. Thus, in reference to Myanmar, others were previously prohibited from attending.

It was a closed-door meeting attended exclusively by those invited and members of

the UN Security Council. Now, as the Myanmar people would say, the meeting door has been closed many times, but this time it was a milestone when the door was opened. This time, however, the discussion took place behind closed doors. We don't know how the country stands. Now consider the position of the five permanent member nations with veto power in the United Nations. We are currently seeing the perspectives of ten countries on Myanmar, which is serving on a rotational basis. This is the outcome of the open-door meeting.

But aside from these discussions, which are only opening or closing doors, Myanmar has

not changed from the previous decisions made thus far. The United Nations had already adopted the first resolution 1669 on Myanmar concerns in 40 years.

-U Aung Myo Min (Union Minister, Ministry of Human Rights, National Unity Government), an excerpt from the Human Rights Barometer episode 37 features "Discussions between the UN Security Council and the Human Rights Council on Myanmar situation." (The Ministry of Human Rights and the Mizzima News agency collaborate to broadcast this program.).

Deputy Ministers take part in the Kayan National Day and fundraising events

April 7



The Deputy Minister for the Ministry of Human Rights of the National Unity Government, Khun Bahan Htan took part in the 24th Kayan National Day and fundraising



events for war refugees in Australia on April 6. It was done with the aim of raising funds for more than 100,000 war refugees who were displaced by the conflict in the Kayan region,

in order to continue preserving the Kayan National Day and culture.

During the occasion, the Deputy Minister stated that as Kayan ethnics, they are actively participating with the national brethren to achieve a federal democratic union, the right to create their own future, and the right to self-determination in fighting the military dictatorship. As members of the Kayan ethnic group, they have actively participated in all periods of history, including the ancient feudalism, British colonialism, Japanese occupation, military coup in 1962, and the current Spring Revolution, with their ethnic brothers and sisters.

The Deputy Minister urged that, since the revolution has been going on for more than three years without experiencing any setbacks,

we remember the civilians who are in facing difficulties, the fallen comrades who gave their lives in battle, and comrades who sacrifice their lives and limbs, and encourage them to keep their spirits high and continue to support the revolution.

Likewise, Deputy Minister U Aung Kyaw Moe participated in the celebration of the Kayan National Day in Iowa, USA. CRPH Chairman U Aung Kyi Nyun, the Deputy Minister for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of NUG, U Moe Zaw Oo, Vice President Daw Evelyn of Karenni State Consultative Council-KSCC, and members of the ethnic community from Myanmar residing in the United States were present at the occasion.

The Ministry's presence in the media

The terrorist military junta is losing every battle, thus they are forcing the Rohingyas to fight instead of providing the necessary human resources.

**- U Aung Kyaw Moe, Deputy Minister,
Ministry of Human Rights, National Unity
Government**

*An excerpt from an interview with RFA
Burmese news agency*

Military backers only have their own interests

Military supporters are of no particular race or religion. They simply have their own interests. They do whatever the military orders them to do in order to obtain money through unlawful ways, and their supporters shout a phrase in order to receive a daily allowance.

They don't reflect their religion, regardless of race or religion. Millions of Rohingya are enraged by the actions of terrorist military

forces, and a few hundred dictatorial creatures and informers spewing misinformation will not put an end the terrorist military's violence. When the time comes, all those who were involved and manipulated must face justice.

- U Aung Kyaw Moe, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Human Rights, National Unity Government

Religious freedom is limited in comparison to neighboring countries and at the international level

I wish for peace and prosperity from Allah Almighty to all Muslims, including those in Myanmar Muslims and the Rohingya community, on this day of Eid al-Fitr. All of our Muslim population observes "Islam As-salamu alaikum," or "Roza," during the month of Ramadan. On the day of Eid, friends and family of various religious backgrounds gather to enjoy the holiday. But since the military dictatorship began in our country in 1962, both the Rohingya people and the Muslims who make up the majority of the population in Myanmar have experienced various forms of oppression and hardship. When compared to other countries and international level, religious freedom remains low.

Muslims in Myanmar who practice Islam will be treated as second-class citizens, and some, such as the Rohingya, would not be recognized citizens at all. In the past, we took part in nation-building, but everything was canceled by military dictators who manipulated the process and used it for their own benefit.

The Rohingya were massacred in 2016–2017, and hundreds of thousands of people were forced to flee their homeland due to the terrorist military junta.

The terrorist military junta has deliberately obstructed our political participation, and now,

in many Arakan townships, Rohingyas are being recruited as military soldiers. The military is actively creating tension amongst ethnic groups. We must remain vigilant at these times. This is an excellent opportunity to demonstrate our discipline, solidarity, and love for our country. To eliminate this military dictatorship, we must join the revolution alongside the rest of the country's people.

Such injustices will lead to everyday military casualties. Finally, I believe we must all continue to collaborate to promote equality in the future federal democratic union.

- U Aung Kyaw Moe, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Human Rights, National Unity Government

The 3rd anniversary of the founding of the National Unity Government, the Ministry of Human Rights reports to the public

1. The Ministry of Human Rights was established on May 3, 2021, to promote equality, peace, and justice. As the Ministry of Human Rights has systematically documented the crimes committed by the terrorist military junta, there is a growing awareness of the need for international action to bring justice to Myanmar's people, as well as the establishment of policies that respect human rights in accordance with international standards, and legislation is being drafted.

2. Since the Ministry's establishment, criminal offenses and human rights violations committed by the terrorist military junta have been systematically documented. Multiple complaint mechanisms have been established for the victims to report violations by terrorist military junta. The Ministry has received more than 80,000 reports of human rights violations

from the public. Among the records, 8,940 cases that were confirmed to be accurate and valid were collected in a systematic manner. Of these, 1,280 cases with legally sufficient information were thoroughly reviewed and documented before being submitted as a case file.

3. The Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar -IIMM, which collects information about Myanmar, has also been able to strongly submitted 301 cases. In addition, the Ministry was able to raise international awareness of the terrorist military junta's brutality by holding 10 press conferences and briefing international diplomats on the truly terrible and brutal actions (such as the Thantlang fire, the aerial bombing of Pazigy village, the killings in Anangpa village, and the Muso murders). At the same time, the Ministry of Human Rights

Rohingya policy in order to develop policies that uphold human rights issues in the policy making of the NUG government and democratic institutions. Additionally, attempts are being conducted to replace the 1982 Citizenship law with a new law and decisions might be made to amend it. The Ministry has been able to develop and uphold the Military Code of Conduct, which stipulates that military ethics in revolutionary forces must not be violated.

6. In addition to raising awareness through education, soldiers must follow the Military Code of Conduct and be aware of the mechanisms through which the public can submit complaints about violations of human rights. It is also possible to learn the required information through online or in-person classes, and working through discussions is a possibility. In terms of human rights, the ministry is attempting to accomplish as much as possible during the period of three years, although there are numerous challenges. Therefore, human rights issues are not only related to the Ministry of Human Rights but to everyone, so we respectfully encourage everyone to participate.

5. At the same time, the Ministry established based on the human rights perspective on the

Figures as a result of a military coup

4,884 (1,700)

During the Spring Revolution, which arose in response to the military coup on February 1st, 2021, a total of 4,884 pro-democracy activists and civilians lost their lives. There are also around 1,700 victims whose identities are still being investigated and need to be confirmed.

26, 524

A total of 26,524 political activists and civilians were detained by the terrorist military junta from the time of the coup until April 12th, 2024, and 20,315 of them are still being held imprisoned. Of these, 8,940 have been sentenced to prison for various arbitrary offenses by terrorist military junta's courts.

166 - 43

Up to 166 people accused of being involved in the Spring Revolution were executed by the terrorist military junta in opposition to the military coup; 123 people are still detained in prisons across the country, including 43 who received the death penalty for taking matters into their own hands after participating in the Spring Revolution.

April (Male: 39)

The terrorist military junta detained and slaughtered people around the country from April 1st to April 12th, 2024, killing 39 people in total. Five of those killed were under the age of 18, with three above the age of sixty. The majority of the fatalities are from the Sagaing Region, comprising 17 people.

Airstrike: 13; heavy weaponry: 12

39 men lost their lives at the hands of the terrorist military junta's forces between April 1st and April 12th, 2024; of these, 13 were killed in aerial attacks, while 12 were killed in clashes with heavy weaponry.

Reference: AAPP

CODE OF CONDUCT

Soldier's Rules



When fighting, use only necessary force to manage to minimize the damage.