

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

**CASE CONCERNING
APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION ON
THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF
THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE**

THE GAMBIA

v.

MYANMAR

**THIRD REPORT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 86(4) OF
THE ORDER OF 23 JANUARY 2020**

20 MAY 2021

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINED TERMS

ARSA	Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army
CDNH	Center for Diversity and National Harmony
CIPB	Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body
Court	International Court of Justice
First Report	Report of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar Pursuant to Paragraph 86(4) of the Order of 23 January 2020, 22 May 2020
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
MMK	Myanmar kyat (currency of Myanmar)
MOHS	Ministry of Health and Sports of Myanmar
MOSWRR	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement of Myanmar
Myanmar	Republic of the Union of Myanmar
PLWs	pregnant and lactating women
PNA	Preliminary Needs Assessment
Provisional Measures Order	Order of the Court, 23 January 2020
RfP-Myanmar	Religions for Peace - Myanmar
Second Report	Second Report of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar Pursuant to Paragraph 86(4) of the Order of 23 January 2020, 23 November 2020
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USD	United States dollar
WFP	World Food Programme

I. Introduction

1. In its Order of 23 January 2020 (the “**Provisional Measures Order**”), at paragraph 86, the International Court of Justice (the “**Court**”) indicated the following provisional measures:
 - (1) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall, in accordance with its obligations under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, in relation to the members of the Rohingya group in its territory, take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of all acts within the scope of Article II of this Convention, in particular:
 - (a) killing members of the group;
 - (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to the members of the group;
 - (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; and
 - (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
 - (2) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall, in relation to the members of the Rohingya group in its territory, ensure that its military, as well as any irregular armed units which may be directed or supported by it and any organizations and persons which may be subject to its control, direction or influence, do not commit any acts described in point (1) above, or of conspiracy to commit genocide, of direct and public incitement to commit genocide, of attempt to commit genocide, or of complicity in genocide;
 - (3) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall take effective measures to prevent the destruction and ensure the preservation of evidence related to allegations of acts within the scope of Article II of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;
 - (4) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall submit a report to the Court on all measures taken to give effect to this Order within four months, as from the date of this Order, and thereafter every six months, until a final decision on the case is rendered by the Court.
2. In accordance with the fourth of these provisional measures, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (“**Myanmar**”) submitted its first report to the Court (the “**First Report**”) on 22 May 2020, and its second report on 23 November 2020 (the “**Second Report**”). Myanmar now submits the present third report.
3. Paragraphs 3 to 5 of the First Report apply also to the present report. Notably, once again the action taken by Myanmar to give effect to the Court’s Provisional Measures Order is without prejudice to any of its rights, or its position in these proceedings with regard to jurisdiction, admissibility or the merits.

4. The present document reports to the Court on measures taken since the First Report and the Second Report to give effect to the Provisional Measures Order. This report therefore avoids where possible any repetition of the contents of the two previous reports.
5. The information in this report covers events until 15 April 2021, unless specified otherwise. Later events will be dealt with in the next report.

II. The conflict in northern Rakhine State

(i) Introduction

6. As noted in the Second Report, the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Defence Services declared a ceasefire from 10 May to 31 August 2020, subsequently extended until 30 November 2020, in all areas of the country other than those areas where groups designated as terrorist groups under the Counter Terrorism Law of Myanmar were active.¹ This ceasefire has then been extended each month for a further month, and is currently in force until 31 May 2021.² Announcements of extensions to the ceasefire have called upon all relevant organizations and individuals to undertake work and negotiations for peace during the ceasefire periods.
7. On 11 November 2020, the United League of Arakan/Arakan Army³ announced a unilateral ceasefire from 11 November to 31 December 2020. On 12 November 2020, the Arakan Army released a statement,⁴ requesting that by-elections be held as soon as possible in those areas of Rakhine State where the 2020 general election had been postponed (see paragraphs 158-161 of the Second Report). On the same day, the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services welcomed that statement and assured utmost coordinated efforts to hold by-elections in those areas where the election had not been held.⁵ Since

¹ See paragraph 15 and Annex 1 of the Second Report.

² See **Annex 1**.

³ The United League of Arakan is the political wing of the Arakan Army. On 23 March 2020, the Arakan Army / United League of Arakan was declared by the Central Committee for Counter Terrorism to be a terrorist group: see paragraph 57 of the First Report and paragraph 15 of the Second Report.

⁴ See **Annex 2**.

⁵ See **Annex 3**.

12 November 2020, there have been no armed engagements between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army.⁶

8. On 11 January 2021, a member of parliament from the Arakan National Party submitted a motion to the Rakhine State Hluttaw (Parliament), calling on the Union Government through the Rakhine State Government to remove the United League of Arakan/Arakan Army from the list of terrorist organizations. On 14 January 2021, the Rakhine State Hluttaw approved the motion.
9. On 11 March 2021, in accordance with Section 6(c) and Section 72(b) of the Counter Terrorism Law, the Central Committee for Counter Terrorism issued Order No. (1/2021), finding that the United League of Arakan/Arakan Army no longer commits terrorist acts, and withdrawing its designation as a terrorist group.⁷
10. On 9 November 2020, the Peace Talks Committee of the Myanmar Defence Services was formed in order to achieve enduring eternal peace in the country and to continue peace talks with ethnic armed organizations. Since then, the Myanmar Defence Services and representatives of the Arakan Army have held talks.
11. The Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (“**ARSA**”) continues to be designated as a terrorist group, to which the ceasefire announcement does not apply. Details of armed activities involving ARSA are given below.

(ii) Civilians displaced by the conflict

12. As of 15 April 2021, 79,998 people remained displaced as a result of the past armed clashes between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Myanmar Border Guard Police on the one hand, and the Arakan Army on the other.

⁶ The information in this sentence is current to 15 April 2021.

⁷ See **Annex 4**.

13. The table below gives a breakdown of this number by township.

No.	Township	Number of people displaced as of 15 April 2021
1.	Buthidaung (five Muslim villages)	1,728
2.	Buthidaung (Others)	5,612
3.	Ponnagyun	2,848
4.	Rathedaung	19,142
5.	Pauktaw	138
6.	Sittwe	3,929
7.	Mrauk-U	22,813
8.	Minbya	2,892
9.	Kyauktaw	15,324
10.	Myebon	3,486
11.	Ann	2,086
	Total	79,998

14. The people referred to in item 1 of the table above are Muslims, while the rest are not. Apart from the people referred to in item 1 of the table above, who are temporarily staying in Muslim relatives' homes, those displaced have taken shelter at temporary relief sites. The table above only shows those displaced by the clashes between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Myanmar Border Guard Police and the Arakan Army since 2019 when these armed engagements with the Arakan Army started, and does not include those displaced by the events of 2012, 2016 and 2017.

(iii) Civilian casualties

15. In the period from 6 November 2020 to 15 April 2021, there were no civilian casualties in Muslim communities in northern Rakhine State as a result of armed conflict between the

Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army, or otherwise as a result of actions of the Myanmar Defence Services. Details of casualties of actions of ARSA are given below.

16. Between 1 November and 12 November 2020, there were eight armed engagements between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army in Rakhine State, resulting in no casualties. As has been noted above, there have since 12 November 2020 been no armed engagements between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army.
17. Nevertheless, between 6 November 2020 and 15 April 2021, 5 Rakhine civilians were killed, 13 Rakhine civilians were injured and 6 civilians from Muslim communities in northern Rakhine State were injured in northern Rakhine State due to incidents involving landmines and unexploded ordnance. Details of the circumstances of these civilian casualties are given in Appendix 1 to this report. The assessment of civilian casualties is based on the same criteria as those in the First Report (see paragraph 69 thereof).
18. Myanmar is confident of the accuracy of the figures in Appendix 1 to this report, even in cases where open-source materials may suggest different figures.
19. In order to prevent, mitigate and respond to the risk of civilian casualties and to eliminate the risk of landmine explosions, the Myanmar Defence Services are taking steps to remove landmines in roads and villages in Rakhine State so that displaced civilians can return safely to their places of residence.⁸ The Myanmar Defence Services also have been providing health care to people injured by landmines.⁹
20. On 8 and 9 November 2020, there were two coordinated military activities by the Arakan Army and ARSA in villages of Maungdaw. Between 9 November 2020 and 28 February 2021, 6 ARSA military activities were reported in villages of Maungdaw, 17 ARSA activities were reported in villages of Buthidaung, and further ARSA activities were reported in several locations near the border between Myanmar and Bangladesh. On 17 November 2020, three civilians were killed and six were injured near Laitya Junction in Maungdaw due to a landmine planted by ARSA; none of these casualties were Muslims.
21. Furthermore, between 9 November 2020 and 28 February 2021, ARSA detained four Muslims from Thabeit Taung (Northern) Village, three Rakhines from Ou Daung Taung Vil-

⁸ See **Annex 5**.

⁹ See **Annex 6**.

lage and three Muslim village administrators from Arr Kar Taung Village (Muslim), Rathedaung Township, who were later released.

22. On 5 February 2021, there was a clash between the Myanmar Defence Services and ARSA, resulting in no casualties, in which the Myanmar Defence Services seized firearms and ammunition. Subsequently, on 23 February 2021, the Myanmar Border Guard Police found four suspected members of ARSA with a boat on the shore of the Myanmar side of the Naf River, approximately 2.5 kilometres southeast of Taung Pyo Letwe Town in Maungdaw Township.¹⁰ One Muslim from the Balukhali camp in Bangladesh was arrested with one handmade firearm, one bullet, a keypad mobile and a boat, while the others entered Bangladesh and escaped.
23. On 5 March 2021, a Warrant Officer II and two civilian workers from No. 942, Construction Engineering Corp. were shot dead in northern Maungdaw near the border with Bangladesh while travelling in a vehicle from Boundary Pillar 45 outpost to Aung Zan outpost near Aung Zan Village for constructing a border wall at a border outpost. The perpetrators were 20 members of ARSA and 10 members of the former Rohingya Solidarity Organisation, who later fled to Bangladesh.
24. Furthermore, on 30 March 2021, there was an armed engagement between the Myanmar Border Guard Police and ARSA after one Myanmar police outpost, near Boundary Pillar 43 in Maungdaw Township, was shot at by seven ARSA members from the Bangladeshi border, who later fled to Bangladesh. There were no resulting casualties on the Myanmar side and ARSA casualties are being investigated.

III. Measures taken to implement the Provisional Measures Order

(i) Restoration of Internet services

25. The 2G mobile Internet services restored to all communities in seven conflict-affected townships (Buthidaung, Rathedaung, Ponnagyun, Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw, Minbya and Myebon) in Rakhine State as of 1 August 2020, referred to in paragraph 33 of the Second Report, have been upgraded to 3G starting from 3 February 2021.

¹⁰ In this area in northern Rakhine State, the Naf River forms the border between Myanmar and Bangladesh.

(ii) *The three Directives issued by the President of Myanmar*

26. The three Directives issued by the Office of the President in April 2020¹¹ require Union Ministries and State and Region Governments to report on the measures taken to implement those Directives. The respective Union Ministries and State and Region Governments have submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs periodic reports pursuant to the Genocide Convention Directive for the periods November 2020 to January 2021 and February to April 2021. The respective Union Ministries and State and Region Governments have submitted periodic reports pursuant to the Preservation of Evidence Directive and the Hate Speech Directive covering the period 1 November 2020 to 31 March 2021.
27. According to these reports, the Union Ministries and State and Region Governments have conducted awareness-raising activities and capacity-building programmes relating to the Directives among officers, staff, military and other security forces, civil services and local people. The Union Ministries and State and Region Governments have also reported that there have been no violations of the Directives in the reporting period(s), and that no criminal case or complaint has been filed regarding killings/murder, rape or torture allegedly committed by Government officials/staff or military/police personnel against any member of the Muslim community in northern Rakhine State from 1 November 2020 to 30 April 2021.

(iii) *Civilian accountability*

28. The work of the Task Force of the Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body (the “CIPB”), which had been delayed due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the security situation in Rakhine State, resumed in January 2021. Some members of the Task Force of the CIPB have retired, and the CIPB will be re-established with new members. The status of the 139 cases under investigation or prosecution by the Task Force is as follows.¹²

¹¹ On 8 April 2020, the President of Myanmar issued the directives on “Compliance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide” and “Preservation of evidence and property in areas of northern Rakhine State” and on 20 April 2020, the directive on “Prevention of incitement to hatred and violence (or) Prevention of proliferation of hate speech” was issued. See paragraphs 89-92 of the First Report and paragraphs 35-44 of the Second Report.

¹² As previously mentioned in First Report and Second Report, the Final Report of the Independent Commission of Enquiry identifies 139 cases of crimes apparently committed by members of ARSA and their collaborators, members of the Myanmar Border Guard Police, and local people in the 13 locations identified in the annexes to that report. These cases involve offences of murder, looting and destruction of property.

29. Of the 87 cases where members of ARSA and their collaborators were the apparent perpetrators, 12 cases are under police investigation, 34 cases are being tried *in absentia* due to the abscondence of the accused, 12 cases have resulted in convictions with sentences of imprisonment from 10 to 20 years under the Counter Terrorism Law, 9 cases have been closed for insufficient evidence, and 13 cases remain under consideration by the Task Force in light of newly-filed First Information Reports in a further 7 cases.
30. Of the 23 cases where the apparent perpetrators were members of the Myanmar Border Guard Police, 14 cases have been closed for lack of evidence, 7 cases are under investigation, and 2 cases have resulted in sentences by the police court under the Myanmar Police Force Maintenance of Discipline Law.
31. Of the 29 cases where the alleged perpetrators were local people, First Information Reports have been newly filed in 2 cases, 10 cases remain under police investigation, 3 cases have been closed for insufficient evidence, 4 cases are being tried *in absentia* due to the abscondence of the accused, 2 cases have resulted in convictions with sentences of imprisonment of 10 years, 1 case has resulted in the Police Brigadier General being tried by a police court and removed from the Myanmar Police Force for lack of supervision although the alleged perpetrators could not be identified, and 7 cases are under consideration by the Task Force.

(iv) Proceedings within the military justice system

32. Paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Second Report noted the conclusion of the Gu Dar Pyin court-martial.
33. The Chut Pyin incident is still under consideration by the Special Court of Inquiry. Additional civilian witness statements will be collected for the events related to Chut Pyin Village.
34. In respect of events relating to Maung Nu Village, a Special Court of Inquiry led by Major General Myat Kyaw¹³ examined a total of 38 witnesses, including 17 from the Myanmar Defence Services (officers/other ranks who participated in the operation), 5 from the Myanmar Police Force and 16 Muslim civilians. The examinations were carried out transpar-

¹³ See the photographs of the examinations of the Special Court of Inquiry at **Annex 7**.

ently without force or threat. Additionally, evidence was collected and a field examination was carried out. Interpreters were provided to Muslim civilians examined by the Court.

35. Based on the findings of the Special Court of Inquiry, those in charge prepared summary notes of evidence, in line with Section 22 of the Defence Services Rules, 1960, for action to be taken against one military officer and two other ranks of the Myanmar Defence Services. The Special Court of Inquiry then requested a legal opinion from the Judge Advocate General, who found that there were specific grounds to charge them.
36. A Summary General Court-Martial was established to try the above-mentioned persons.¹⁴ The officer who was responsible for supervisory failures was charged under Section 65 of the Defence Services Act, 1959, for disorderly conduct and failure to operate military rules. The two other ranks members of the Defence Services were charged under Sections 392 and 323 of the Myanmar Penal Code for committing robbery against a Muslim woman, and for using criminal force against three other Muslim women. The Summary General Court-Martial carried out its examination according to the provisions of the Defence Services Rules and the procedures of courts-martial, and the accused persons were found guilty. The Summary General Court-Martial sentenced the officer in charge to forfeiture of one year's military service for pension purposes. It sentenced the two members of other ranks to one year's and two years' imprisonment with hard labour, respectively.
37. The Taung Bazar incident, allegations regarding which are included within the scope of the Maung Nu investigation (paragraph 55 of the Second Report), is still under investigation.
38. The Judge Advocate General of Myanmar will continue to examine the remaining incidents on the list of the Independent Commission of Enquiry and the results will be updated in future reports.

(v) *Workshop to raise awareness of international humanitarian law*

39. From November 2020 to February 2021, the Office of the Judge Advocate General conducted seven training sessions concerning international humanitarian law for 266 military personnel and 303 military cadets. These training sessions were held at various military training schools and military academies. Additionally, from 1 March to 15 April 2021, the Office of the Judge Advocate General has conducted 38 awareness-raising sessions regard-

¹⁴ See the photographs of hearings of the Maung Nu Summary General Court-Martial at **Annex 8**.

ing international humanitarian law for 1,693 military personnel. Moreover, from January to March 2021, training sessions relating to international humanitarian law were held three times for 60 military officers and personnel of other ranks who are now serving in northern Rakhine State. The Myanmar Defence Services will send military personnel and officers abroad to participate in training sessions, workshops, seminars and lectures on international humanitarian law and human rights law when the international situation in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic permits.

(vi) *Measures to combat hate speech*

40. The Ministry of Information has continued to raise awareness of preventing the proliferation of hate speech, discrimination and violence within communities, and to preventing any speech or acts of incitement to violence on the basis of religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, gender or other identity factor.
41. From November 2020 to January 2021, the Ministry made 39 broadcasts of a radio programme for anti-hate speech to nationwide audiences. In addition, it has regularly aired public service announcements on State television to stop incitement to hatred and violence, and to prevent the proliferation of hate speech. The Ministry has carried out awareness activities on the community standards of Facebook through radio and television as well.
42. On 12 December 2020, the third meeting of the Women’s Dialogue for Anti-Hate Speech and Social Cohesion in Rakhine State was held virtually. Present at the meeting were 105 representatives from the 17 groups of women (one from each township in Rakhine State) forming the Women’s Network-Rakhine State. They discussed preparations for anti-hate speech campaigns to be held simultaneously across the 17 townships in Rakhine State on 23 January 2021. These campaigns were then conducted as planned. This initiative drew huge public attention, being the second time in which such campaigns had been conducted in all townships of Rakhine State and in which local women of all ethnicities and of the Hindu, Muslim and Christian faiths actively and effectively participated. It was found that such engagement from multi-ethnic communities and multi-faith groups can contribute highly to social cohesion. Local media and Yangon-based press reported on the campaigns. The campaigns were carried out in line with applicable COVID-19 regulations.¹⁵

¹⁵ See **Annex 9**.

(vii) *Repatriations to Myanmar from Bangladesh*

43. Myanmar continues to work with Bangladesh in good faith for the repatriation to Myanmar of displaced persons in Bangladesh. On 19 January 2021, a Tripartite Informal Vice-Ministerial Meeting between Myanmar, Bangladesh and China was held by video conference, to discuss the implementation of the bilateral agreement between Myanmar and Bangladesh for the repatriation of displaced persons. The parties agreed to start the resettlement of verified displaced persons currently residing in the Myanmar-Bangladesh border areas, including those of the Hindu faith. The parties also agreed to set up a hotline between the Directors-General of the respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Myanmar and Bangladesh, to discuss matters related to repatriation. The Government of Myanmar remains ready to cooperate to implement the pilot project for the repatriation of potential verified returnees (see paragraph 72 of the Second Report).
44. Myanmar continues to verify the lists of individuals provided by Bangladesh. Bangladesh has provided Myanmar with six batches of lists, containing a total of 829,001 persons for verification. As of 19 April 2021, Myanmar had scrutinized 46,181 persons. Of those scrutinized, 30,842 persons had been verified by Myanmar as former residents of Rakhine State. Of these, 384 persons were verified as having been involved in terrorist acts. Myanmar has been providing to Bangladesh verified lists batch by batch. As of 12 November 2020, Myanmar had provided to Bangladesh detailed information of 42,484 scrutinized persons. Of these, 28,307 persons were verified as former residents of Rakhine State, and 14,177 persons were not found in household lists of Rakhine State.
45. ASEAN has been assisting Myanmar in the repatriation process through the ASEAN Secretariat and the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre. On 21 January 2021, an ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Retreat was held via video conference. During that meeting, the Foreign Ministers discussed the implementation of the projects under the Preliminary Needs Assessment (the "PNA") and the finalization of the Terms of Reference for the Comprehensive Needs Assessments which will be developed based on findings of the PNA.¹⁶

¹⁶ The overall objective of the needs assessment is to identify possible areas of cooperation in support of the Government of Myanmar-led efforts in the repatriation process. The needs assessment will be conducted in two phases: i) a Preliminary Needs Assessment and ii) Comprehensive Needs Assessments. The PNA was conducted to assess the readiness of Reception and Transit Centres including potential relocation sites that have been identified by the Government. The findings of the PNA will feed into the development of the Comprehensive Needs Assessments.

46. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (the “**MOSWRR**”) has been working to finalize the project proposals for the remaining projects of the PNA and implementation of the ongoing four prioritized joint projects under the PNA: 1) improving access to information to facilitate the repatriation process; 2) capacity-building for the verification process at the reception centres; 3) provision of agriculture equipment; and 4) livelihood-recovery programme, in close consultation with the ASEAN Secretariat and line ministries.¹⁷
47. In a speech given to the public on 8 February 2021,¹⁸ the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Defence Services, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, in his capacity as Chairman of the State Administration Council, stated that Myanmar will continue receiving displaced persons in Bangladesh in accordance with the bilateral agreement.

(viii) Resettlement of internally displaced persons

48. The Government of Myanmar has continued to implement its national strategy to close IDP camps in spite of difficulties posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. With the closure of Taung Paw IDP camp in Myebon Township in May 2020, there remain 17 IDP camps in Rakhine State (see paragraph 75 of the Second Report).
49. On 21 December 2020, an online meeting was held, attended by the Union Minister of the MOSWRR, the Chief Minister of Rakhine State, Ministers of the Rakhine State Government, administrative members and representatives of the Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp. The participants discussed the closure of the Kyauk Ta Lone camp and the resettlement of those presently residing in that camp. The camp closure process has been delayed due to the outbreak of COVID-19 in Rakhine State.
50. The Memorandum of Understanding between Myanmar, the United Nations Development Programme (“**UNDP**”) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (“**UNHCR**”) was extended on 11 May 2020 to June 2021 to facilitate the further implementation of the bilateral agreement with Bangladesh (see paragraph 78 of the Second Report). Myanmar has notified to UNDP and UNHCR its readiness in principle to extend this Memorandum of Understanding for a further year.

¹⁷ See also paragraph 74 of the Second Report.

¹⁸ See **Annex 10**.

51. In December 2020, the Government of Myanmar approved 20 more Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) in 12 villages of Buthidaung Township. Therefore, the Government of Myanmar has now approved 95 QIPs out of 115 QIPs proposed by UNDP and UNHCR.¹⁹

(ix) Preservation of property and evidence

52. Incidents of squatting on land formerly occupied by Muslim people have been dealt with by the local authorities as follows:

(a) In Rathedaung Township, the local authorities issued orders not to occupy areas of land burned in the incidents of 2012 and 2017. So far, there have been no squatters on such lands.

(b) In Thiho Kyun Village, Maungdaw Township, the local authorities issued an order and resettled 25 squatters who had tried to illegally construct houses on land burnt during the incidents in 2017. Currently, the Committee for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development in Rakhine (CHRD)²⁰ is constructing housing for the families who formerly lived on that burnt land. After the 2017 incidents, these families moved to wards or villages near the burnt lands.

(c) In Ywar Thit Ward, Myin Hlut Town, Maungdaw Township, where squatters occupied and built 21 houses on land which was burnt in the incidents in 2017, the local authorities have met with the squatters and explained that they will be settled in newly built houses in Inn Din Village (new village), Inn Din Village Tract, when completed.

(d) In Gyin Taw Ward, Myin Hlut Town, Maungdaw Township, the local authorities issued an order to one squatter to move from the squatted land.

53. The local authorities explained to all the squatters who tried to build on burnt lands that no construction can be done thereon, and squatters will be resettled by the local authorities.

¹⁹ See further paragraph 79 of the Second Report.

²⁰ Formerly Union Enterprise for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development in Rakhine (UEHRD). Since 16 March 2021, it has been renamed as the Committee for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development in Rakhine (CHRD).

(x) *Action on sexual violence*

54. The National Action Plan drafted by the Ministerial-level National Committee (see paragraph 147 of the First Report and paragraph 93 of the Second Report) was approved by the previous Office of the President on 7 January 2021.
55. The National Committee is now working on implementing the National Action Plan with the cooperation of, and in discussion with, the ministries concerned and other organizations.
56. Survivors of sexual violence have been treated and provided with physical and mental care by One Stop Women Support Centers established by the Department of Social Welfare under the MOSWRR. These Centers have been established in Yangon, Mandalay, Lasio, Mawlamyaing and Loikaw. The establishment of one in Rakhine State is still in progress and, in the meantime, a temporary safe house has been set up in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State, at which case managers systematically trained by the Department of Social Welfare under the MOSWRR meet with survivors to provide necessary assistance for their security, physical and mental health, legal needs and livelihood.
57. From December 2020 until February 2021, a 12-year-old Muslim girl, a victim of sexual violence,²¹ from Pauktaw Township, was cared for at this temporary safe house in Sittwe Township, treated for her physical and mental health as well as provided with legal and social support. In February 2021, she was transferred to her parents' house upon her request.
58. In relation to the case of rape of a Rakhine woman reported in paragraph 94 of the Second Report, three soldiers have now been convicted by a court-martial of sexual violence offences and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment with hard labour in accordance with the Myanmar military justice system. The incident occurred in Oo Gar Village, Rathedaung Township.

²¹ Two people are being prosecuted in relation to this matter.

(xi) *Birth registrations for children born in Rakhine State*

59. From 1 November 2020 to 15 April 2021, a total of 4,022 children from Muslim communities in northern Rakhine State were issued with birth certificates, as follows:

No	Township	Total number of children from Muslim communities issued with birth certificates
1.	Sittwe	69
2.	Myebon	18
3.	Buthidaung	3,720
4.	Maungdaw	203
5.	Pauktaw	9
6.	Kyaukphyu	2
7.	Thandwe	1
Total		4,022

(xii) Citizenship and residence rights

60. Mobile teams from the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population resumed their activities (see paragraph 96 of the Second Report) and conducted field trips to some village tracts in Maungdaw and Pauktaw Townships and Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp in Kyauktaw Township, from 6 January 2021 to 26 February 2021, to issue household lists and National Verification Cards (“NVCs”), and to deal with applications for e-ID and citizenship. A total of six awareness-raising sessions in relation to NVCs have been held at Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Kyaukphyu and Thandwe Townships in Rakhine State in March and April 2021 and 190 leaflets with information of NVCs have been distributed at Maungdaw and Buthidaung Townships in Rakhine State. The table below gives details of NVCs, e-IDs and household lists issued by these mobile teams:

No	Type of Action	Male	Female	Total
1.	Issuing NVCs	108	56	164
2.	Issuing e-IDs	114	56	170
3.	Issuing household lists	-	-	25 households (for 115 people)
4.	Receiving applications for citizenship by NVC holders in accordance with Section 65 of the 1982 Citizenship Law	9	11	20

61. From 1 November 2020 to 15 April 2021, the Government issued NVCs to 3,465 Muslims from northern Rakhine State. Additionally, 368 Muslims from northern Rakhine State were issued relevant citizenship cards, of whom 11 were granted Citizenship Scrutiny Cards and the others were granted Naturalized Citizenship Scrutiny Cards in accordance with the Citizenship Law, 1982.

(xiii) Measures for social cohesion

62. Workshops and discussions for the promotion of social cohesion and the prevention of hate speech have been organized, not only in Rakhine State, but also in other States and Regions of Myanmar. Most activities have been temporarily postponed due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

a. Religions for Peace - Myanmar

63. In June 2012, religious communities in Myanmar formed Religions for Peace - Myanmar (“**RfP-Myanmar**”) as the country’s first fully-fledged representative and action-oriented interreligious body for reconciliation, peace and development. RfP-Myanmar brings together all four major religions of Myanmar – Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and Hinduism – and was officially inaugurated in September 2012.
64. From 12 to 15 January 2021, RfP-Myanmar conducted basic leadership skill training via video conference for four days for young women of different religions from Sittwe Township, Rakhine State. On 12 January 2021, an online discussion was held with the participation of RfP-Myanmar and leaders of different religions in Kyaukphyu Township, Rakhine State, to discuss peaceful coexistence among different religions.

b. Capacity-building and training

65. The Government of Myanmar, in cooperation with the Center for Diversity and National Harmony (the “**CDNH**”),²² international organizations and civil society organizations, has been implementing social cohesion programmes for communities and Government officials in Rakhine State. The programme includes community dialogues, campaigns against hate speech, women’s forums, and vocational trainings and workshops.
66. The Government of Myanmar conducted “First Aid for All” training programmes in cooperation with the Myanmar Red Cross Society and the CDNH via video conference from 6 to 23 December 2020 with the purpose of increasing the health-care knowledge in Rakhine State and of enhancing social cohesion and trust among different communities. The training courses were conducted for three days via video conference in Sittwe, Pauktaw, Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Kyaukphyu and Thandwe Townships in Rakhine State. Each training course had 25 to 30 participants from different communities and altogether 170 participants from the Rakhine, Bamar, Chin, Mro, Thet, Khami, Daingnet, Maramagyi, Kaman, Muslim, and Hindu communities completed the training. The “Second Step” of the programme was conducted in Manaung, Ramree, Ann, Taungup and Gwa Townships in Rakhine State from 6 to 23 January 2021; this involved a three-day online training course

²² The Center for Diversity and National Harmony (CDNH), based in Yangon with offices in Rakhine State and Mandalay Region, is an independent non-governmental organization established with an overall objective to enhance social harmonization, peaceful coexistence and mitigation of violence in Myanmar.

for each township. Altogether 247 participants from different communities have completed the training courses.

67. From November to December 2020, the CDNH conducted 10 virtual lectures on social cohesion in Rakhine State which had in total 5,250 participants, of which Muslims accounted for about 30 per cent. In the same period, the CDNH conducted 12 virtual trainings on intercultural competence in Rakhine State, for a total of 543 participants, of which about 32 per cent were Muslims. In December 2020 and January 2021, the CDNH conducted a Youth Forum with 300 participants and a Women's Forum with 280 participants in Rakhine State via video conference respectively. About 40 per cent of the participants in both of these activities were Muslims.

(xiv) Education for the Muslim community in Rakhine State

68. Due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, all schools throughout the country, including in Rakhine State, have been closed since 27 August 2020.

(xv) Health-care services

69. The Ministry of Health and Sports (the "MOHS") provides health-care services to people living in Rakhine State, including Muslims in northern Rakhine State, in collaboration with international and local non-governmental organizations.
70. As of 31 March 2021, there were altogether 71 hospitals (ranging in size from 16-bedded to 500-bedded ones) located across 17 townships in Rakhine State, operated under the administration of the MOHS. A list of hospitals in Rakhine State can be found in Appendix 2 to this report. In addition to these hospitals, as of 15 April 2021, across the 17 townships in Rakhine State, there were 744 health-care facilities, namely, local health centres, maternal and child health centres, station health centres, rural health centres and sub rural health centres.
71. In Rakhine State, as of 15 April 2021, there were 1,468 medical staff and 507 other staff members under the Department of Medical Services, and as of 15 April 2021, there were 2,021 medical staff of various categories under the Department of Public Health. Thus, altogether 3,996 medical and other staff are allocated to health-care facilities such as hospitals, rural health centres, and supporting offices such as regional, district and township medical services departments. As of 15 April 2021, these health-care professionals from

the MOHS were working together with 446 medical staff (working in Mobile Teams as well as Non-Mobile Teams) from 22 health partner organizations in Rakhine State, namely, Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH), Handicap International - Humanity & Inclusion, the International Committee of the Red Cross (the “**ICRC**”), the International Rescue Committee, the International Organization for Migration, Ipas, the Myanmar Health Assistant Association, Malteser International, Mercy Malaysia, the Myanmar Medical Association, the Myanmar Red Cross Society, Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders), Relief International, Save the Children International, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), University Research Co., LLC, the World Food Programme (“**WFP**”) and the World Health Organization.

72. Mobile clinics arranged by the MOHS in cooperation with local and international non-governmental organizations are thus the primary health-care services providers to the majority population of IDP camps as well as to those living in shelters due to the outbreak of armed conflicts in the region. The arrangements for health-care services provided to people living in IDP camps are similar to those described in paragraph 188 of the First Report and paragraph 112 of the Second Report. Currently, health-care professionals from the MOHS, together with the International Organization for Migration, Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders), the International Rescue Committee, Relief International, Mercy Malaysia, the Myanmar Red Cross Society, the Myanmar Medical Association and the Myanmar Health Assistant Association, are providing health-care services to people living in IDP camps (see Appendix 3 to the First Report and Annex 29 to the Second Report).
73. In the period from 1 November 2020 to 15 April 2021, a total of 67,830 Muslims and 666,314 other people across the 17 townships of Rakhine State were provided with health-care services from MOHS facilities. Further details are provided in Appendix 3 to this report.
74. In the same period, 30,131 people living in IDP camps located in five different townships in Rakhine State, namely Kyaukphyu, Kyauktaw, Myebon, Pauktaw and Sittwe, were treated by mobile clinics.
75. Since November 2020, the Myanmar Defence Services have provided health-care services to 4,654 people at the outpatient departments of the Myanmar Defence Services’ hospitals in Rakhine State, admitted 506 civilian patients to the hospital, and given surgical treat-

ment for cataracts to 20 elderly persons. From 1 March 2021 to 15 April 2021, the following health-care services activities were carried out in military stations in the areas of the Western Command:

- (a) In Ann Military Station, 609 civilians were treated in outpatient departments of hospitals and medical battalions of the Myanmar Defence Services, and a further 87 civilians were treated in inpatient care.
- (b) In Sittwe Military Station, 26 civilians were treated in outpatient departments of hospitals and medical battalions of the Myanmar Defence Services, and a further three civilians were treated in inpatient care. Additionally, two civilians were given COVID-19 tests.
- (c) In Buthidaung Military Station, 17 civilians were treated in outpatient departments of hospitals and medical battalions of the Myanmar Defence Services, and a further three civilians were treated in inpatient care. Additionally, eight civilians were given COVID-19 tests, and cleaning and COVID-19 disinfection was carried out in Aung Mingalar Monastery.

(xvi) *Maternal and child support*

76. The Government of Myanmar continues to provide cash assistance (MMK 15,000 (approximately USD 11) per month per beneficiary) to pregnant women and children under the age of 2 years in Rakhine State. From October to December 2020, a total of 145,572 pregnant women and children from all 17 townships in Rakhine State were provided cash assistance, of whom 11,621 were Muslim pregnant women and 28,546 were Muslim children. This programme is implemented by the MOSWRR and the MOHS in cooperation with United Nations agencies and international non-governmental organizations, including UNICEF, WFP, the International Labour Organization, Save the Children, and the International Rescue Committee.

(xvii) *Provision of food*

77. The Union and State authorities have continued to allow humanitarian assistance activities to be carried out in Rakhine State by United Nations agencies and local and international non-governmental organizations, such as WFP, the ICRC, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the Myanmar Red Cross Society, except in are-

as where security conditions do not make them viable. These humanitarian assistance activities include conducting need assessments for shelters, providing food, and providing health-care services by mobile clinics. There are no restrictions on humanitarian assistance in IDP camps and shelters.

78. Especially for COVID-19 relief, authorities such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs rendered assistance to facilitate the arrangement of WFP humanitarian flights. In addition, the ICRC has managed to distribute food and other related items to people living in Rakhine State, in cooperation with Union-level, regional and local authorities.
79. Food and humanitarian assistance in Rakhine State is primarily the responsibility of the MOSWRR. From 1 November 2020 to 31 January 2021, 54,176 households (which amount to 221,115 people), who are living in shelters as a result of the conflicts in Rakhine State, were provided rice and food with a value of MMK 1,565,638,310 (approximately USD 1,111,048.50).
80. From 1 March 2021 to 15 April 2021, local authorities from Rakhine State, on 56 different occasions, provided food and relief assistance to 21,414 households (87,368 people) who experienced natural and man-made disasters such as armed conflicts and fire, amounting to MMK 668,104,584 (approximately USD 430,435).
81. In October 2020, in southern Chin State, WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to 4,850 IDPs in Paletwa Town and 3,400 IDPs in Samee Town. As the result of months of unremitting efforts, cash assistance was successfully delivered to some 900 IDPs in isolated rural villages in Meeza Town, where supplies have been scarce. With the cooperation of the Chin State authorities, WFP completed delivery of 403 metric tons of food commodities to Paletwa, sufficient to feed 10,000 food-insecure IDPs and vulnerable host communities affected by the conflict between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army. In central Rakhine State, WFP made electronic cash transfers to 34,100 people displaced by the conflict between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army. Additionally, WFP provided two-month rations of food and cash assistance to 139,500 food-insecure people, including 28,950 children aged 6-59 months and 5,500 pregnant and lactating women (“**PLWs**”) who were provided with fortified blended food.

In northern Rakhine State, WFP assisted 103,300 people with emergency food and nutrition assistance, including 16,700 children aged 6-59 months and 3,100 PLWs.²³

82. In November 2020, in southern Chin State, WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to 8,300 internally displaced people (IDPs) in Paletwa Town and Samee Town. Cash assistance was also delivered to some 900 IDPs in isolated rural villages in Meeza Town. In central Rakhine State, WFP made electronic cash transfers to 36,050 displaced people affected by the conflict between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army. Additionally, WFP provided two-month rations of food and cash assistance to 140,050 food-insecure people, including 25,600 children aged 6-59 months and 5,100 PLWs who were provided with fortified blended food. In northern Rakhine State, WFP assisted 100,900 people with emergency food and nutrition assistance, including 18,100 children aged 6-59 months and 3,200 PLWs.²⁴
83. In December 2020, in conflict-affected areas of southern Chin State, WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to 8,600 IDPs in Paletwa and Samee Towns. Rice was also provided to 5,000 vulnerable host community members in Paletwa and cash assistance was delivered to some 800 IDPs in isolated rural villages in Meeza Town. WFP provided lean season support to 4,500 vulnerable people from the host community in Paletwa Town that month. The authorities cooperated and permitted WFP to additionally deliver food commodities and preposition 720 metric tonnes of food in Paletwa. In central Rakhine State, the WFP distributed assistance, using electronic cash-based transfers, to 35,500 displaced people affected by conflict between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army. In addition, WFP provided food and cash assistance to 120,100 food-insecure people, including 28,900 children aged 6-59 months and 5,440 PLWs who were provided with fortified blended food. In northern Rakhine State, WFP assisted 103,260 people with emergency food and nutrition assistance, including 18,000 children aged 6-59 months and 3,240 PLWs.²⁵
84. According to the WFP Myanmar Emergency Dashboard February 2021,²⁶ 9,500 IDPs in Southern Chin State, 101,200 conflict-affected people in northern Rakhine State and

²³ See <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000121216/download/>.

²⁴ See <https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/wfp-myanmar-country-brief-november-2020>.

²⁵ See <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000122866/download/>.

²⁶ See <https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/myanmar-emergency-dashboard-february-2021>.

40,800 conflict-affected people in central Rakhine State were assisted by WFP in January 2021. According to the WFP Myanmar Emergency Dashboard March 2021,²⁷ 321,900 people in Rakhine State were assisted by WFP in February 2021 with general food distribution, school feeding, livelihoods and nutrition.

(xviii) The COVID-19 pandemic

85. COVID-19 prevention activities have been carried out in line with the ICRC Action Plan by the “Committee to Cooperate with ICRC on Prevention and Control of COVID-19 at IDP camps in Rakhine State”.²⁸ As of 26 January 2021, collaborating with the MOHS, the ICRC had implemented its humanitarian activities in preventing a potential outbreak of the pandemic in IDP camps, wards, villages, MOHS health-care facilities and quarantine sites in Rakhine State.
86. There have been no confirmed cases of COVID-19 at IDP camps in Rakhine State.
87. The MOHS has continued practising measures for prevention, control and treatment of COVID-19 in the country through community-based surveillance in wards and villages, and public health education at IDP camps in Rakhine State. The Ministry has distributed pamphlets and brochures on COVID-19 health education, and in particular, voluntary health workers have circulated necessary information on COVID-19 in IDP camps in Rakhine State. Hospitals and schools such as Sittwe General Hospital, traditional medicine hospitals, Sittwe University and nursing training schools are preparing to be ready for confirmed cases of COVID-19.

²⁷ See <https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/myanmar-emergency-dashboard-march-2021>.

²⁸ See paragraphs 132 and 135-136 of the Second Report.

88. As of 29 March 2021, since the outbreak of COVID-19 in Rakhine State in August 2020, there had been 4,163 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Rakhine State, resulting in 37 deaths. The numbers of confirmed cases of COVID-19 by township in Rakhine State are as follows.

No.	Township	COVID-19 Confirmed Cases	COVID-19 Recovered Cases	Deaths
1.	Sittwe	1,570	1,556	14
2.	Mrauk-U	242	240	2
3.	Thandwe	116	115	
4.	Buthidaung	192	191	1
5.	Kyaukphyu	455	451	4
6.	Kyauktaw	243	234	9
7.	Maungdaw	405	402	3
8.	Minbya	59	58	1
9.	Myebon	92	92	
10.	Pauktaw	114	111	3
11.	Ponnagyun	96	96	
12.	Taungup	177	177	
13.	Ann	174	174	
14.	Manaung	10	10	
15.	Gwa	40	40	
16.	Rathedaung	152	152	
17.	Ramree	26	26	
	Total	4,163	4,125	37

89. Since November 2020, the Myanmar Defence Services have tested 1,711 civilians for COVID-19 and have sprayed 16 monasteries with disinfectant against the coronavirus. Additionally, during March and April 2021, they provided medical supplies and equipment

to the regions of the Western Command for the prevention, control and treatment of COVID-19.

90. On 27 January 2021, the Government of Myanmar launched a COVID-19 vaccination programme as a critical part of reducing COVID-19 infections and deaths within the communities of the States and Regions concerned.²⁹ As the first priority, vaccinations were arranged for health workers and the volunteers who have been assiduously implementing COVID-19 control measures. These were then followed by the representatives of the Hlut-taws (parliaments) at the Union level. The nationwide vaccination programme then commenced on 5 February 2021.
91. The Department of Social Welfare under the MOSWRR, in cooperation with the General Administration Department under the Ministry of Home Affairs, has been collecting the data of displaced persons at the IDP camps in Rakhine State in order to arrange their vaccinations in the townships of Sittwe, Pauktaw, Myebon and Kyaukphyu, in that order. With regard to the COVID-19 control measures at the IDP camps in Rakhine State, 80 community health workers and auxiliary birth attendants and 341 Muslim voluntary teachers were vaccinated the first time on 17, 18 and 19 March 2021. Additionally, 65 Muslims over the age of 65 were inoculated with COVID-19 vaccine in Rakhine State.

(xix) Illegal entry during the COVID-19 pandemic

92. As indicated in paragraph 147 of the Second Report, with a view to the prevention and control of COVID-19, certain measures have been taken to prevent illegal entry of persons into Myanmar from neighbouring countries.
93. Between 1 November 2020 and 15 April 2021, 211 nationals of China, 123 nationals of Thailand, 12 nationals of Sri Lanka, 2 nationals of Korea, 2 nationals of India, and 2 nationals of Bangladesh (a total of 352 foreign nationals) were prosecuted in accordance with the Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947, Section 3 (1) / 13 (1) for illegal entry into Myanmar.
94. Between 1 November 2020 and 28 February 2021, 30 displaced persons were detained for entering Rakhine State illegally. They comprised 14 males and 16 females. Among them were two underage teenage girls who entered in November 2020, and one underage teen-

²⁹ See **Annex 11**.

age girl who entered in January 2021; they were not prosecuted and were handed over to their guardians. In January 2021, another two of those arrested were released with a fine. The remaining 25 persons were sentenced in accordance with the Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947.

95. Furthermore, between 1 March and 15 April 2021, 34 persons, comprising 21 males and 13 females, entered Rakhine State illegally from Bangladesh. Among them, 4 adults were sentenced in accordance with the Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 and another 9 persons were prosecuted under the same Act, while 8 teenage children were released under the Child Rights Law and 13 other children were handed over to their guardians.
96. On 6 January 2021, 99 Muslims from northern Rakhine State, who had entered Yangon, were detained by Shwepyithar Township police in Yangon as they could not prove or show any relevant document to identify themselves. They comprised 26 males and 73 females. After the detainees were investigated by the authorities concerned, they were released. On 16 February 2021, those 77 Muslims from Maungdaw Township (21 males and 56 females) and those 22 Muslims from Buthidaung Township (5 males and 17 females), were sent back to their places of residence. Among them, NVCs were issued for 42 Muslims from Maungdaw Township (4 males and 38 females).
97. Between April 2020 and February 2021, 627 Muslims from northern Rakhine State (354 males and 273 females) were detained in other States and Regions as they were unable to produce proper identity documents when asked by immigration and/or police officials, for which they could potentially have been charged under Section 13(1) of the Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 and Section 6(2), 6(3) of the Residents of Myanmar Registration Act, 1949. They were, however, not prosecuted; some charges were withdrawn and they were sent back to their places of residence (see paragraph 158-160 of the First Report).

IV. Conclusion

98. Myanmar considers that the measures set out above confirm compliance with the Provisional Measures Order. The next report pursuant to paragraph 86(4) of the Provisional Measures Order is due to be submitted by Myanmar on 23 November 2021.



H.E. U Ko Ko Hlaing

**Union Minister for International Cooperation
of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

Agent of Myanmar

APPENDIX 1

Civilian casualties in northern Rakhine State related to landmine explosions and similar incidents between 6 November 2020 and 15 April 2021

Casualties in the shaded row of the table below include members of the Muslim community.

No.	Date	Civilians Casualties	Description of Events
1.	13 November 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine) 2 injured (Rakhine)	Lay Thoon Village, Sa Hnyin Village Tract, Myebon Township One person, aged 21, was killed and two others were injured by a bomb explosion, after they hammered the bomb with a rock, presumed to be a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG).
2.		Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Nat Maw Village, Dar Lat Chaung Village Tract, Ann Township A man, aged 73, was injured when he stepped on a landmine while heading to his cashew nut garden.
3.	28 November 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Kazu Kaing Village, Kazu Kaing Village Tract, Ann Township A woman, aged 49, was injured when she stepped on a landmine while heading to cut banana trees.
4.	4 January 2021	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Khapaw Village, Marlar Village Tract, Kyauktaw Township A woman, aged 43, was injured on her face and eyes by a landmine explosion when she stepped on it while searching for firewood.
5.	4 February 2021	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine) 2 injured (Rakhine)	Pyin Shay (Rakhine) Village, Pyin Shay Village Tract, Buthidaung Township A male teenager, aged 13, was killed and two other teenagers were injured by a bomb explosion, after they found and hammered the bomb with a rock while they were herding cattle.
6.	17 February 2021	Civilian casualties:	Thayat Pin Village, Kazu Kaing Village Tract, Ann Township

		1 injured (Rakhine)	A man, aged 42, was injured by a landmine explosion when he stepped on it while searching for canes.
7.	22 February 2021	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Pann Kone Ma Village, Buthidaung Township A male teenager, aged 18, was injured by a handmade mine explosion, when he stepped on it while carrying out bush clearing to rebuild a fence.
8.	4 March 2021	Civilian casualties: 2 injured (Rakhine)	Paethadu Village, Rathedaung Township Two male children, aged 8, were injured by a bomb explosion after they shot it with a sling-shot.
9.	8 March 2021	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Sa Nhyin Village, Myebon Township A man, aged 28, was injured when he stepped on a mine while searching for firewood.
10.	4 April 2021	Civilian casualties: 3 killed (Rakhine) 1 injured (Rakhine)	Shwe Pyi Village, Alae Kyun Village Tract, Kyauktaw Township One woman, aged 30, and two children were killed and one child was injured by a bomb explosion, when they stepped on it while they were on their way to throw rubbish.
11.	8 April 2021	Civilian casualties: 6 injured (Muslim)	Taung (Ywar) Village, Kyout Yan Village Tract, Buthidaung Township Three children and three teenagers, aged between 9 and 15, were injured when they stepped on a mine while they were playing near their parents' farm.

APPENDIX 2

**List of hospitals in Rakhine State
as of 31 March 2021**

No.	Township	Size (number of beds)						Remark
		500	200	100	50	25	16	
1.	Sittwe	1					2	
2.	Rathedaung					1	5	Three 16-bedded hospitals are under construction
3.	Ponnagyun					1	3	
4.	Pauktaw				1		2	One 16-bedded hospital is under construction
5.	Mrauk-U			1			3	
6.	Kyauktaw				1		4	One 16-bedded hospital is under construction
7.	Minbya				1		2	One 16-bedded hospital is under construction
8.	Myebon				1		4	One 16-bedded hospital is under construction
9.	Maungdaw				1		4	
10.	Buthidaung				1		2	
11.	Kyaukphyu		1				3	
12.	Ramree				1		5	
13.	Manaung				1		2	

No.	Township	Size (number of beds)						Remark
		500	200	100	50	25	16	
14.	Ann			1			4	
15.	Thandwe			1		1	3	
16.	Taungup			1			4	One 16-bedded hospital is under construction.
17.	Gwa				1		2	
Total		1	1	4	8	3	54	

APPENDIX 3

**Number of people provided with health-care services in Rakhine State
(From 1 November 2020 to 15 April 2021)**

No.	District	Township	Number of people provided with health-care services	
			Muslims	Others
1.	Sittwe	Sittwe	15,628	81,653
		Pauktaw	11,352	37,218
		Ponnagyun	556	34,760
		Rathedaung	135	34,365
2.	Mrauk-U	Kyauktaw	1,880	60,778
		Mrauk-U	1,324	58,556
		Minbya	3,518	52,415
		Myebon	1,764	33,135
3.	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu	1,438	38,203
		Ramree	434	24,138
		Manaung	-	14,390
		Ann	-	27,746
4.	Thandwe	Thandwe	6,303	29,976
		Taungup	-	38,400
		Gwa	-	24,546
5.	Maungdaw	Buthidaung	11,519	49,668
		Maungdaw	11,979	26,427
Total			67,830	666,314

ANNEXES

I have the honour to certify that the documents contained in the following annexes are true copies and conform to the original documents, and that where such a document is accompanied by a translation into English, that translation is accurate.

A handwritten signature in black ink, written in a cursive style, positioned above a horizontal line. The signature appears to be 'U Ko Ko Hlaing'.

H.E. U Ko Ko Hlaing

**Union Minister for International Cooperation
of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

Agent of Myanmar

Annex 1

Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services,
Announcements on Ceasefire and Eternal Peace, 1 December 2020 to 30 April 2021

Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, Announcement on Ceasefire and Eternal Peace, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 2 December 2020, p. 6

6 NATIONAL

2 DECEMBER 2020
THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Tatmadaw releases statement on ceasefire, eternal peace

THE Office of Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services released a statement on the ceasefire and eternal peace in the country on 1 December.

The full text of statement said— the Tatmadaw ceased all military operations during the period from 1 to 30 November 2020 in all areas, except from the places where groups declared by the State as terrorist groups are active to carry out Covid-19 prevention, containment and treatment undertakings with accelerated momentum and for the success and effectiveness of the processes for restoring eternal peace in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar: In addition, the Peace Talk Committee of the Tatmadaw was established for the effectiveness of the endeavours for peace.

The Tatmadaw issued a news release on the further suspension of its military operations from 1 to 31 December 2020 in all areas except the places where groups declared by the State as terrorist groups are active to enable ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) to continue the peace dialogue with the Tatmadaw for the success in restoring eternal peace if necessary, to continue the talks in order to cement peace with signatories to the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA), to hold talks with non-signatories till they also become signatories, to look into the requirements till the success has been achieved in restoring eternal peace, and to increase the momentum of Covid-19 prevention, containment and treatment undertakings.—MNA

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services
Statement on Ceasefire and Eternal Peace
(2nd Waning of Nadaw, 1382 ME)
(31 December 2020)

1. For striving towards the achievement of eternal peace aspired by the public and effective and rapid control of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Office of Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services has issued a statement to enforce the ceasefire from 1 to 31 December 2020 in all areas excluding the areas where terrorist groups declared by the government take positions. The Tatmadaw was forming a peace dialogue committee to hold discussions with EAOs for achieving eternal peace.
2. With the aim to achieve eternal peace in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, to smoothly implement peace processes with EAOs, and to increase momentum of effective containment, prevention and treatment of COVID-19 pandemic, The Tatmadaw announced the extension of suspension of military activities from 1 to 31 January 2021 in all areas excluding the areas where terrorist groups declared by the government take positions.

Office of Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

Tatmadaw releases statement on ceasefire, eternal peace

THE Office of Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services released a statement on the ceasefire and eternal peace in the country on 28 January 2021.

The full text of statement said—the Tatmadaw ceased all military operations from 1 to 31 January 2021 in all areas, excluding the places where groups declared by the State as terrorist groups are active, to carry out Covid-19

prevention, containment and treatment measures with accelerated momentum and for the success and effectiveness of the processes for restoring eternal peace in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. In addition, the Peace Talk Committee of the Tatmadaw was established for the effectiveness of the endeavours for peace.

All military operations of the Tat-

madaw except from defending the Union and administrative affairs will be suspended in the said areas from 1 to 28 February 2021 to enable ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) to continue peace dialogues with the Tatmadaw for eternal peace, to smoothly carry out the peace processes and to smoothly implement COVID-19 prevention, containment and treatment measures.

Therefore, the Tatmadaw urged the stakeholder organizations and individuals to effectively use the suspension period of the Tatmadaw's military operations to fulfil the people's desire for the prosperity and socio-economic development of the Union and taking a right democratic path and to continue the peace dialogues for restoring eternal peace. —MNA

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Office of Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services
Announcement on Ceasefire and Eternal Peace

Full Moon of Tabodwe 1382 ME
26 February 2021

1. The Tatmadaw is exerting strenuous efforts into political, economic and social development of the country by adopting five future programmes and the nine objectives with the formation of the State Administration Council.
2. Moreover, as the implementation of eternal peace is necessary for the country, the Tatmadaw has formed peace negotiation committee to continue peacemaking processes with the ethnic armed organizations which have signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement and the remaining potential EAOs who have not signed the NCA.
3. In order to continue peace dialogues of the Tatmadaw Peace Negotiation Committee with NCA-S-EAOs, non-signatories in NCA and completion of peace processes, as well as COVID-19 containment measures, military operations will be suspended from 1 to 31 March 2021, except for the defence and administrative issues, across the country.
4. Therefore, all the relevant organizations and individuals in peacemaking processes are advised to do more works for peace during the period for suspension of military activities and continue more negotiation for eternal peace to be fulfill the aspiration of national people for the prosperity of Union, socioeconomic development and moving forward properly on the democratic way.

Office of Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. VII, No. 350, 5th Waning of Tabaung 1382 ME

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Thursday, 1 April 2021

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services
Statement on Ceasefire and Eternal Peace
4th Waning of Tabaung 1382 ME
31 March 2021

1. The Tatmadaw formed the State Administration Council and is carrying out the improvement of multiple sectors such as political, economic and social affairs of the State with might and main by adopting five future programmes and nine objectives.
2. As a plan to accomplish the process of eternal peace is a must for the State, the Central Committee for National Unity and Peacemaking, the Work Committee for National Unity and Peacemaking and the National Unity and Peacemaking Coordination Committee were constituted for soonest holding the dialogues on peace process with the armed organizations, some of which have signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement and some of which are still holding talks to sign the NCA.

SEE PAGE-3

1 APRIL 2021
THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

NATIONAL 3

Republic of the Union of Myanmar Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services ...

FROM PAGE-1

3. The Tatmadaw will further cease all military operations from 1 to 30 April 2021 across the nation except for the period when security and administrative machinery of the government in addition to State defence and administrative measures are encroached on, to hold further talks with NCA signatory ethnic armed organizations for further strengthening of peace process in accord with the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA), continue further discussions with non-NCA signatory ethnic armed organizations until they sign the NCA, discuss necessary measures till the eternal peace is accomplished and organize the Myanmar traditional Maha Thingyan festival for 1382 Myanmar Era in line with health guidelines for COVID-19 issued by the Ministry of Health and Sports.
4. As such, all organizations and persons who have a role in the peace process must exert collective efforts to make more effective use of the period the Tatmadaw has halted all military operations to restore eternal peace through continued discussions to fulfil the wishes of the entire ethnic people, which are, a peaceful and prosper Union, socio-economic development and the correct path to democracy.

Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

4th Waning of Tagu 1383 ME
30 April 2021

Statement on Ceasefire and Enduring Peace

1. The Tatmadaw formed the State Administration Council and adopted the five-point road map and nine objectives in order to strive for the development of all sectors such as political, economic and social affairs of the State with might and main.
2. Moreover, as the accomplishment of restoring the enduring peace is a must for the State, the Central Committee on National Unity and Peacemaking, the Work Committee on National Unity and Peacemaking and the National Unity and Peacemaking Coordination Committee were constituted in order to soonest hold the dialogues on the peace process with ethnic armed organizations, some of which have signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement and some of which are still holding talks to sign NCA.
3. The Tatmadaw will further cease all military operations from 1 to 31 May 2021 across the nation, except for the period when security and administrative machinery of the government in addition to State defence and administrative measures are encroached on, in order to hold further talks with NCA signatory ethnic armed organizations for strengthening the peace process in accord with the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA), continue further discussions with non-NCA signatory ethnic armed organizations until they sign the NCA, and continuously discuss necessary measures until the durable peace is restored successfully. During the period when the Tatmadaw further ceases military operations, concerted efforts should be made for restoring the enduring peace through negotiations.

Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

Annex 2

United League of Arakan / Arakan Army, Statement, 12 November 2020



UNITED LEAGUE OF ARAKAN (ULA) / ARAKAN ARMY (AA)

No. (41/2020)
12 November 2020

STATEMENT

The 2020 general election has been held. The results of the winning and losing candidates as well as the winning party in the position of forming the new government have been published.

In most of the townships in Arakan, however, elections were cancelled. As a result, the people of those constituencies were disenfranchised. They lost their representation. Their voices cannot be heard, and the rights of the citizens and of the indigenous ethnic groups, and their basic democratic rights cannot be defended through their elected representatives.

Our organization sincerely desires that by-elections be held in those constituencies in order that the people do not lose their rights. To that end, we have extended our unilateral ceasefire effective from the 11th of November through the 31st of December 2020.

Myanmar Army should cooperate with the NLD government to hold by-elections as soon as possible by halting ongoing offensives in Arakan and declaring a comprehensive ceasefire embracing the whole nation.

We therefore would like to request and recommend that the NLD government and Myanmar Army facilitate by-elections in the townships where elections were cancelled.

In order to contribute to a stable situation conducive to the holding of elections, we, ULA/AA, hereby declare our desire to cooperate with the government and respective organizations where needed.

United League of Arakan/Arakan Army (ULA/AA)

12/11/2020

PS: This is a translation from the Burmese into English. Therefore, please consult with the Burmese language version in case there is any contradictory or vague terms.

Annex 3

Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services,
Statement on Ceasefire and Eternal Peace, 12 November 2020



OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF DEFENCE SERVICES

Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Statement on Ceasefire and Eternal Peace (12th Waning of Thadingyut, 1382 ME) (12 November, 2020)

Submitted by cincdsmyanmar on Fri, 11/13/2020 - 07:42

Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services
Statement on Ceasefire and Eternal Peace
(12th Waning of Thadingyut, 1382 ME)
(12 November, 2020)

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services
Statement on Ceasefire and Eternal Peace
(12th Waning of Thadingyut, 1382 ME)
(12 November, 2020)

1. Statements on halting the military operations were issued in September and October 2020, and the Tatmadaw ceased its operations till the end of November 2020 for the successful holding of the 2020 multi-party democracy general election of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the effectiveness of COVID-19 prevention and containment undertakings, and the effective and successful realization of the Part 3 of the Union Accord.
2. Moreover, the statement on the attitude towards the EAOs in respect of the 2020 multi-party democracy general election was released on 2 November 2020 before the election day; and the statement on the establishment of the peace talks committee of the Tatmadaw and its functions with the aim of successfully restoring the eternal peace was released on 9 November 2020 one day after the election day.
3. ULA/AA released a statement on 12 November 2020 requesting the holding of a by-election in the areas in Rakhine State where the election could not be held before 31 December 2020.
4. The Tatmadaw has already expressed its serious stance on the freeness and fairness of the multiparty general election and on enabling all the eligible voters to cast votes at the respective constituencies. Hence, the Tatmadaw welcomes the statement of ULA/AA and assures utmost coordinated efforts to hold a by-election in the areas where the election has not been held.
5. In addition, the respective organizations are urged to make collective and coordinated efforts to hold a by-election in Mongkai Township of Shan State, soonest.

Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

Annex 4

Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Anti-Terrorism Central Committee, Withdrawal from declaration as terrorist group, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 11 March 2021, p. 1

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Anti-Terrorism Central Committee
Withdrawal from declaration as terrorist group
Order No (1/2021)
13th Waning of Tabodwe 1382 ME
11 March 2021

The Anti-Terrorism Central Committee has issued this order with the approval of the State Administration Council in exercising the Anti-Terrorism Law Section 6(c) and Section 72 (b).

1. The Anti-Terrorism Central Committee declared the United League of Arakan (ULA)/Arakan Army (AA) as a terrorist group with Order No (1/2020) on 23 March 2020.
2. Currently, the United League of Arakan (ULA)/Arakan Army (AA) no longer commit any terrorist acts and so, the State Administration Council withdraws the declaration as a terrorist group starting 11 March 2021 to establish an eternal peace in accordance with the five future work plans and nine objectives of the Council.

Chairman
Anti-Terrorism Central Committee

Annex 5

Photographs of mine risk reduction; landmine clearance by the Myanmar Defence Services in roads and villages in Rakhine State











Annex 6

Photographs of the Myanmar Defence Services providing health care to the people injured by landmines incident of Taung Ywar Village, Kyout Yan Village Tract, Buthidaung Township, 8 April 2021









Annex 7

Photographs of examinations by the Special Court of Inquiry of Maung Nu village residents,
10-11 July 2020

Photos: The examinations of the Special Court of Inquiry to the Maung Nu village residents, 10-7-2020



Photos: The examinations of the Special Court of Inquiry to the Military officers, other ranks and Maung Nu village residents, 10-7-2020



Photos: The examinations of the Special Court of Inquiry to the Maung Nu village residents, 10-7-2020



Photos: The examinations of the Special Court of Inquiry to the
Maung Nu village residents,
10-7-2020



Photos: The examinations of the Special Court of Inquiry to the Military officers, other ranks and Maung Nu village residents, 10-7-2020



Photos: The examinations of the Special Court of Inquiry to the Military officers and other ranks, 11-7-2020



Photo: The examinations of the Special Court of Inquiry to the Border Guard Police Forces, 11-7-2020



Photos: The examinations of the Special Court of Inquiry to the Maung Nu village residents, 11-7-2020



Annex 8

Photographs of the proceedings of the Summary General Court-Martial for the Maung Nu incidents,
22 February 2021

Photos: The Proceedings of the Summary General Court- Martial for
the Maung Nu incidents, 22-2-2021



Photos: The Proceedings of the Summary General Court- Martial for
the Maung Nu incidents, 22-2-2021



Photos: The Proceedings of the Summary General Court- Martial for the Maung Nu incidents, 22-2-2021



Annex 9

Report on “The Activities of Anti-Hate Speech and Social Cohesion in Rakhine State, Educational Measures for Control and Prevention of COVID-19 and Anti- Hate Speech Campaigns”

Report on “The Activities of Anti-Hate Speech and Social Cohesion in Rakhine State, Educational Measures for Control and Prevention of COVID-19 and Anti- Hate Speech Campaigns”

Introduction

1. Led by the Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor, the activities of anti-hate speech and social cohesion in Rakhine State were being carried out, in collaboration with the Centre for Diversity and National Harmony (CDNH), international organizations, civil society organizations (CSO), community based organizations and representatives from social communities. The activity for “The Women’s Dialogue for Social Cohesion” had been held three times amongst a variety of campaigns, workshops and dialogues. On 12 December 2020, the “Women’s Dialogue for Anti-hate speech and social cohesion in Rakhine State (Third Meeting)” was held virtually. Present at the meeting were 105 representatives from the 17 groups of women under the “Women’s Network-Rakhine State” from each township in Rakhine State. They discussed the support of the Government for the activity of conducting “Anti-Hate Speech Campaigns” simultaneously across the 17 townships in Rakhine State. On 23 January 2021, this “Anti-Hate Speech Campaign” was conducted in all 17 townships in Rakhine State. This campaign drew huge public attention, being the second time in which such a campaign had been conducted in all townships of Rakhine State and local women of all ethnicities and of the Hindu, Muslim and Christian faiths actively and effectively participated. It was ascertained that such engagement from multi-ethnic communities and multi-faith groups can contribute highly to social cohesion. Local media and Yangon-based press reported on the campaign. The campaign was carried out in line with applicable COVID-19 regulations.

Objectives

2. (a) to stop the hate speech based on nationality and religion
- (b) to stop hate speech based on national origin and sexual orientation.
- (c) to prevent the conflicts based on nationality and religion
- (d) to bring about social harmony among all communities living in Rakhine State

Coordination

3. On 8 January 2021, the Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor informed the Rakhine State Government to assist in conducting the activities on Educational Measures for

Control and Prevention of COVID-19 and Anti- Hate Speech Campaigns.

Implementation

4. On 16 January 2021, the anti-hate speech campaigns were managed to conduct in all the 17 townships in Rakhine State at the same time but they could be held only in some townships because of some COVID-19 preventive measures. On 23 January 2021, the campaigns were able to be carried out simultaneously in all 17 townships in Rakhine State. Headed by the women from the townships concerned, each small group which was not more than 5 persons was formed to deliver masks and hand sanitizers, and disseminate anti-hate speech leaflets to 166,00 people in total including by-passers, vendors and customers from the markets. Moreover, the activities of dialogues for social cohesion within the communities, hanging posters of anti-hate speech and the release of anti-hate speech statements were conducted. Participated in the activities were 615 members of “Women’s Network-Rakhine State” from the 17 townships in Rakhine State.

Public Awareness

5. The Anti-Hate Speech Campaigns drew huge public attention, being the second time in all townships in Rakhine State. Not only women and youths but also political communities from Rakhine State were interested in the Campaigns. In addition, it was appreciated by the international community and UN agencies.

Media Involvement

6. The news of the Campaigns was published on Local news agency DMG, and DVB press agency.

Health Measures

7. The activities were undertaken in line with the preventive measures of COVID-19 issued by the Ministry of Health and Sports.

Review

8.

(a) Public attention on this Campaign was high because it was implemented second time in all 17 townships in Rakhine State at the same time.

(b) It was an effective activity because it was led by the local women of all ethnicities and of the Hindu, Muslim and Christian faiths.

- (c) It helped building social cohesion and harmony because of the participation of women and youths from different communities.
- (d) Such campaigns should be held in the future for social cohesion and harmony in the communities.
- (e) State Media and news agency based in Yangon did not publish the news of Campaign even though the local media did.
- (f) As a result some preventive measures of COVID-19 in some townships in Rakhine State, the campaigns were not widely conducted like the first time.

Conclusion

9. The “Anti-Hate Speech” campaigns and the activities of “Social Cohesion” should be regularly carried out as it would help much to peace and stability of Rakhine State. Besides, to arrange practical training course for women and youths in the communities, to hold dialogues among them and to create a space of collaboration will surely enhance mutual respect and understanding to each other. They will improve the intercommunication among the communities and remarkably contribute to the prevention of hate speech. Such being the case, these activities are absolutely worthwhile not only for Rakhine State but for the whole country of Myanmar.

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း "အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေး"နှင့် "လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေး"
လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များ

“Covid – 19 ရောဂါကူးစက်မှုမှ ကာကွယ်တားဆီးရေး အသိပညာပေးလှုပ်ရှားမှုများ နှင့်
အမုန်းစကား ဆန့်ကျင်ရေးလှုပ်ရှားမှု (Anti-Hate Speech Campaign)များ”

ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့သည့် အစီရင်ခံစာ

နိဒါန်း

၁။ နိုင်ငံတော်အတိုင်ပင်ခံရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာနက ဦးဆောင်၍ CDNH အပါအဝင် နိုင်ငံတကာ အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၊ CSO များ၊ ရပ်ရွာအခြေပြုအဖွဲ့များ၊ လူမှုအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းများမှ ကိုယ်စား လှယ်များနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းကာ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း "အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေး" နှင့် "လူမှု သဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေး" လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအား ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။ ထိုသို့ဆောင်ရွက် ရာတွင်လှုပ်ရှားမှု Campaignများဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ Workshopများ ဆောင်ရွက် ခြင်း၊ စကားဝိုင်း Dialogue များ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း စသည်ဖြင့် ပုံစံအမျိုးမျိုးဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက် လျက်ရှိရာ "လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေးဦးတည်သော အမျိုးသမီးများဆွေးနွေးပွဲ" များ (၃)ကြိမ် ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။ "ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း အမုန်းစကား ဆန့်ကျင်ရေးနှင့် လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေး ဦးတည်သော အမျိုးသမီးများ တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ (တတိယကြိမ်)" ကို ၂၀၂၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ ဒီဇင်ဘာလ (၁၂) ရက်နေ့ က On line ဖြင့် ကျင်းပ ခဲ့ပြီး အဆိုပါဆွေးနွေးပွဲသို့ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် (၁၇)မြို့နယ်ရှိ လူမျိုးပေါင်းစုံ၊ ဘာသာပေါင်းစုံမှ အမျိုးသမီးကိုယ်စားလှယ်များပါဝင်သည့် အမျိုးသမီးကွန်ယက် (ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်) (Women's Network-Rakhine State) ၏ မြို့နယ်အသီးသီးရှိ ကွန်ယက်အဖွဲ့ဝင် အမျိုးသမီး အဖွဲ့အစည်း (၁၇) ဖွဲ့တို့မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်စုစုပေါင်း (၁၀၅)ဦး တို့ ပါဝင်ဆွေးနွေး ခဲ့ပါသည်။ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲတွင် "အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင် ရေးလှုပ်ရှားမှု" "Anti-Hate Speech Campaign" များကို ပုံမှန် ပြုလုပ်မည်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊ ၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ တွင် "Covid – 19 ရောဂါကူးစက်မှုမှ ကာကွယ်တားဆီးရေး အသိပညာပေးလှုပ်ရှားမှုများ နှင့် အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေးလှုပ်ရှားမှု (Anti-Hate Speech Campaign)များ" ကို

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ရှိ (၁၇)မြို့နယ်စလုံး၌ တပြိုင်တည်း ဆောင်ရွက်သွား ကြမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး အစိုးရက ကူညီထောက်ပံ့မှုများ စီစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးစေလိုပါကြောင်း ဆွေးနွေးတင်ပြခဲ့ကြ ပါသည်။

ရည်ရွယ်ချက်

- ၂။ (က) လူမျိုးရေး၊ ဘာသာရေးကိုအခြေခံသော အမုန်းစကားပြောဆိုနေမှုများရပ်တန့်ရန်။
 - (ခ) မွေးဖွားရာဒေသ၊ လိင်ကွဲပြားခြားနားမှုတို့အပေါ်အခြေခံသော အမုန်းစကား ပြောဆိုမှုများ ရပ်တန့်ရန်။
 - (ဂ) လူမျိုးရေး၊ ဘာသာရေးကိုအခြေခံသော ပဋိပက္ခများဖြစ်ပွားမှုများမှ ကာကွယ် တားဆီး နိုင်ရန်။
 - (ဃ) ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေးကို ဦးတည်ရန်။

ညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်ပေးမှု

၃။ **“Covid-19ရောဂါကူးစက်မှုမှ ကာကွယ်တားဆီးရေးအသိပညာပေးလှုပ်ရှားမှုများ နှင့် အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေးလှုပ်ရှားမှု (Anti-Hate Speech Campaign)များ”** အဆင်ပြေစွာ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် နိုင်ငံတော်အတိုင်ပင်ခံရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာနက ရခိုင် ပြည်နယ် အစိုးရအဖွဲ့ထံသို့ (၈-၁-၂၀၂၁) ရက်စွဲပါ စာအမှတ် ၂၃၃ (၅၀) /၁၀/၂၀၂၁(၇၅) ဖြင့် ညှိနှိုင်းအကြောင်းကြားပေးခဲ့ပါသည်။

လှုပ်ရှားဆောင်ရွက်မှု

၄။ ၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ (၁၆) ရက်နေ့တွင် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ရှိ (၁၇)မြို့နယ်စလုံး၌ တပြိုင်တည်း ပြုလုပ်ရန် စီစဉ်ခဲ့သော်လည်း အကန့်အသတ်အချို့ကြောင့် မြို့နယ်အများစု တွင်သာ ပြုလုပ်နိုင်ခဲ့ပြီး ၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ (၂၃) ရက်နေ့တွင် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ရှိ (၁၇)မြို့နယ်စလုံး၌ တပြိုင်တည်းပြုလုပ်နိုင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ လှုပ်ရှားဆောင်ရွက်မှုများအဖြစ် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် (၁၇)မြို့နယ်စလုံးတွင် သက်ဆိုင်ရာမြို့နယ်များမှ အမျိုးသမီးများ ဦးဆောင်၍

လူ (၅) ဦးထက်မပိုသော အဖွဲ့ငယ်များဖွဲ့စည်း၍ ဆုံမှတ်နေရာများ၊ ဈေးများတွင် လမ်းသွား၊ လမ်းလာများ၊ ဈေးသည်၊ ဈေးဝယ်များအား Maskများ၊ လက်သန့်ဆေးရည် Hand gelများ နှင့် အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေး လက်ကမ်းစာစောင်များအားဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း၊ မတူကွဲပြားမှုများ ကိုအသိအမှတ်ပြု၍ သဟဇာတဖြစ်စွာအတူတကွနေထိုင်နိုင်ရေးအတွက် ဆွေးနွေးပြောကြား ခြင်း၊ အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေးပိုစတာများချိတ်ဆွဲခြင်း၊ "အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ ကြေညာစာတမ်း" ထုတ်ပြန်ခြင်း တို့ကို ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ကြပါသည်။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် (၁၇) မြို့နယ်မှ အမျိုးသမီးကွန်ယက်(ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်)အဖွဲ့ဝင် (၆၁၅)ဦး လှုပ်ရှားမှုတွင်ပါဝင်ခဲ့ကြပြီး လူဦးရေ (၁၆၆၀၀)ကျော်အား Maskများ၊ လက်သန့်ဆေးရည် Hand gelများ နှင့် အမုန်းစကား ဆန့်ကျင်ရေး လက်ကမ်းစာစောင်များအား ဖြန့်ဝေနိုင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

လူထုစိတ်ဝင်စားမှု

၅။ ယခုလှုပ်ရှားမှုသည် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း ဒုတိယအကြိမ်အဖြစ် (၁၇) မြို့နယ် စလုံးတွင် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဖြစ်သောကြောင့် လူထုစိတ်ဝင်စားမှု ကောင်းစွာရရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။ အမျိုးသမီးများ၊ လူငယ်များသာမက ရခိုင်နိုင်ငံရေးအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းကပါ စိတ်ဝင်စားမှုရှိခဲ့ ကြောင်းသိရပါသည်။ ထို့ပြင် ကုလသမဂ္ဂအပါအဝင် ပြည်တွင်းအခြေစိုက် နိုင်ငံတကာ အဖွဲ့ အစည်းများကလည်း အသိအမှတ်ပြုခြင်းခံရကြောင်း သိရပါသည်။

Media များတွင် ပါဝင်မှု

၆။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အခြေစိုက် သတင်းဌာနဖြစ်သော DMG သတင်းဌာန နှင့် DVB သတင်းဌာနများတွင် ယခုလှုပ်ရှားမှုသတင်းများအား ဖော်ပြခဲ့ကြောင်းတွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

ကျန်းမာရေးလမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ

၇။ လှုပ်ရှားမှုများအား ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် အားကစားဝန်ကြီးဌာနက ထုတ်ပြန်ထားသော COVID-19 သတိပေးလမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့်အညီ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

သုံးသပ်တင်ပြချက်

- ၈။ (က) ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် (၁၇) မြို့နယ်လုံးတွင် ဒုတိယအကြိမ်အဖြစ် တစ်ပြိုင်နက် ပြုလုပ်နိုင်ခဲ့ခြင်းကြောင့် လူထုစိတ်ဝင်စားမှုခံရသော လှုပ်ရှားမှုဖြစ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။
- (ခ) ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်၊ မြို့နယ်အသီးသီးရှိ တိုင်းရင်းသား အမျိုးသမီးများ၊ ဟိန္ဒူ ဘာသာဝင်အမျိုးသမီးများ၊ မွတ်စလင်ဘာသာဝင် အမျိုးသမီးများ၊ ခရစ်ယာန် ဘာသာဝင်အမျိုးသမီးများ ဦးဆောင်ပါဝင်သော ဒေသခံအမျိုးသမီးအဖွဲ့အစည်း များ က ဦးဆောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ဖြစ်ခြင်းကြောင့် ထိရောက်သော လှုပ်ရှားမှု ဖြစ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။
- (ဂ) လူမျိုးပေါင်းစုံ၊ ဘာသာပေါင်းစုံမှ အမျိုးသမီးများ၊ လူငယ်များ ပူးပေါင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ဖြစ်ခြင်းကြောင့် လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေးအတွက် အထောက်အကူ ဖြစ်စေပါသည်။
- (ဃ) ယခုလှုပ်ရှားမှုကဲ့သို့ လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေးကို ဦးတည်သော လှုပ်ရှားမှုများ ဆက်လက်ပြုလုပ်သွားနိုင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- (င) ဒေသခံမိဒီယာများနှင့် ရန်ကုန်အခြေစိုက်မိဒီယာအချို့တွင် လှုပ်ရှားမှုသတင်းကို ဖော်ပြကြသော်လည်း နိုင်ငံပိုင်မိဒီယာများတွင် သတင်းဖော်ပြမှုမရှိခဲ့ကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။
- (စ) Covid-19ရောဂါဆိုင်ရာ အကန့်အသတ်အချို့ကြောင့် မြို့နယ်များတွင် ပထမအကြိမ်ကဲ့သို့ ကျယ်ကျယ်ပြန့်ပြန့် ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ခဲ့ခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း သိရှိရပါသည်။

နိဂုံး

၉။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း "အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေး" နှင့် "လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေး" လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များ ပုံမှန်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဖြင့် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးအား များစွာ

အထောက်အကူပြုမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထို့ပြင် လူငယ်များ၊ အမျိုးသမီးများအတွက် လက်တွေ့ အကျိုးရှိသော သင်တန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း၊ တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲများ ဆောင်ရွက် ပေးခြင်း၊ အတူတူပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်နိုင်သည့် လှုပ်ရှားမှုများ ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်းဖြင့် လူမှုအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းအသီးသီးမှ လူငယ်များ၊ အမျိုးသမီးများအကြား နားလည်မှု၊ ယုံကြည်မှု တိုးမြှင့်လာစေပြီး ဆက်သွယ်မှုများ ပိုမိုကောင်းမွန်လာကာ အမုန်းစကားပြောဆိုမှုများ၊ ကောလဟာလများ ပြန့်ပွားမှုများမှ ကာကွယ်နိုင်စေ၍ လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေးကို ဦးတည်စေမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ယခုကဲ့သို့ "အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေးလှုပ်ရှားမှု" များသည် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွက်သာမက မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတစ်ခုလုံးအတွက်ပါ အကျိုးရှိသောလှုပ်ရှားမှုမျိုး ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ လှုပ်ရှားမှုများအား ပုံမှန်ဆက်လက်ပြုခြင်းဖြင့် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေးနှင့် တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးကို များစွာ အထောက်အကူပြုမည် ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း အစီရင်ခံတင်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။

ဒေါက်တာအောင်သူရိန်
ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး
၂၈-၁-၂၀၂၁

Annex 10

Republic of the Union of Myanmar, “State Administration Council Chairman Senior General Min Aung Hlaing makes speech to public”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 9 February 2021, pp. 1-2

Republic of the Union of Myanmar State Administration Council Chairman Senior General Min Aung Hlaing makes speech to public

Esteemed national people in the Union,

The Tatmadaw is an organization that holds the high opinion "People are the parents" while following the leading role in national politics steadfastly and adhering to the provisions of the 2008 Constitution. First, I would like to say that the Tatmadaw could implement the "multiparty democracy system" expected by the people in successive eras through some forms of political cultures such as negotiation, law and regulations.

Free and fair elections are fundamental to strengthen the democratic system. In my 2020 New Year Message to the country, I said that 'the Year 2020 is an important year for the country. It is important to strengthen the multiparty democracy system this year with the holding of the general elections. For ensuring free and fair elections and for prioritizing the national interest sincerely in the politics, I said during the 3rd anniversary of Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement on 15 October 2018 that 'Nothing is as important as the ethnic affairs and the national interests, and only the politics with sincerity and fairness'.

During the 4th meeting of Union Peace Conference-21st Century Panglong, held on 20 August 2020, I also said that the concept 'no one is above the law' in establishing the demo-



cratic system as a fundamental rule in laying the democratic foundation, and 'no one or no organization is above the national interest in state-building and nation-building'. These concepts of the Tatmadaw are aimed to foster the multiparty democracy

expected by the people.

On the way to the multiparty democracy, our country has already organized the elections and by-elections four times in 2010, 2012, 2015 and 2020. Despite some common controversies in the polls, except in 2020, the Un-

ion Election Commission could solve the arguments in free and fair manners, pleasing both sides involving in the arguments and leading to the democratic way. In 2020 General Election, the UEC censored policy speech of political parties before being

broadcast on the MRTV, a wide range of announcement for advance voting with the reason for COVID-19 outbreak and the lack of fair canvassing for votes. Such situations were controversial manners before the elections. Meanwhile, the Tatmadaw managed to ensure correct voter lists of Tatmadaw personnel at the front lines and in duties outside the respective military depots and units for more than 90 days. The UEC announced voting of Tatmadaw members and their families at the polling stations outside the military depots and units. The Tatmadaw followed this announcement, and we all cast votes at the respective polling stations together with the people.

A series of controversies happened after the general elections. There were 84 political parties contested in the 2020 General Elections. A total of 217 letters of complaint were submitted. The UEC failed to take the complaints into consideration for many times. Political parties sought the assistance of the Tatmadaw, which is taking part in the leading role of national politics. The Tatmadaw then checked the voter lists and found 10,482,116 (over 10.4 million) fraud votes with overlapping in different townships, regions and states and some forms of possible irregularities.

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Republic of the Union of Myanmar

State Administration Council Chairman

Senior General Min Aung Hlaing makes speech to public

FROM PAGE-1

It was also found 11,943 ineligible voters under 18-year of age, 4,648,270 (over 4.6 million) without national scrutiny cards and 18,356 voters were the 100 years and above. The voter lists of UEC were also inconsistent. Its announcement on 25 July 2020 mentioned the number of eligible voters was 37,572,521 (over 37.5 million), 38,529,198 (over 38.5 million) on 2 October. After the elections, the reports of township election sub-commissions to township Immigration and Population offices have shown the 39,277,214 (over 39.2 million), eligible voters. The different figures were to be reconsidered. According to the population theory based on the actual number of people in the 2014 census, the number of persons with 18-year old and above on 1 October 2020 was estimated at 36,963,659 (over 36.9 million). However, the number of eligible voter lists announced by the UEC after the elections were 39.2 million. It was 5.4 million persons more than the figures of immigration and population ministry in October 2020, and over 2.3 million persons more than the estimated figures from the population calculating technology. These are pragmatic situations. It is advised to follow the pragmatic figures, rather than emotion if we have a genuine desire for disciplined democracy and development of the country.

A survey of post-2015 elections has shown that about 69.63 per cent of the country's population voted in the 2015 General Election. In the 2017 by-election, the number of voters has decreased to 50 per cent. In 2018 Yangon City Development Committee Election, just over 14 per cent of the eligible voters cast their votes in the election. In the 2020 General Election, about 71.06 per cent of eligible voters reportedly cast their votes in the General Election. Unlike from other General Elections, the 2020 General Election was held amidst Covid-19. Review it.

It is found how people viewed the administration and management of the authorities. No Vote campaigns against the 2020 General Election also occurred. Wherever I visited,

I urged the eligible voters to cast their votes in the General Election as I believe that a free and fair election is the lifeblood of the multiparty democracy system.

Authorities concerned for voting fraud are under investigation now. Incorrect voting results and the results came out from the statistics, which can be fraud, can bring obstacles for the strengthening of a democratic system inspired by the people.

The Tatmadaw, in accordance with the 2008 Constitution, has demanded the Union Election Commission, Hluttaw and the President to settle the voting fraud issue. However, they all failed to carry out their responsibilities. Until the last minute, the Tatmadaw upheld the negotiation process in line with the law. The situation was also reported to the people and the world through the press conferences of the Tatmadaw. Authorities concerned failed to take their responsibility and accountability. Therefore, we announced the state of emergency and have taken the responsibility of the State in accordance with the 2008 Constitution.

After the formation of the State Administration Council, we have already announced the five-point Road Map on 1 February. Let me report the five points and our undertakings to the ethnic people.

(1) To carry out necessary measures, including reformation of the Union Election Commission and inspecting the voting lists in accordance with the law. A new UEC has been formed, and the voting lists are being inspected. We will release the findings as soon as possible. What a terrible point is that UEC said it announced the third voting list. But, when we inspected the third list practically, still we did not find it. If we find it, we can approve it. We have found that the third voting list is the reproduction of the second voting list.

(2) To continue the preventive measures against the COVID-19 pandemic with added speed and effective ways. We are doing it practically. The second vaccination has been successfully conducted. Whichever chal-

lenges we face; we will tackle them together with the people. We systematically continue to manage the COVID-19 fund donated by the people. I also invite further donors. We will spend the fund in fighting the disease beneficially and effectively. We will speed up the efforts for prevention and treatment on the disease. We will continue to get further vaccines. We will continue vaccination, without leaving anyone, including people in the rural areas and monks. I would like to request the entire people to cooperate and participate in this drive.

(3) To remedy the economy damaged by the COVID-19 pandemic with possible ways as soon as possible. Forty-eight hours after I took the responsibility of a chairman of the State Administration Council,

I, together with the members of the council, met with the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry and chairmen of private banks and discussed for recovery of our country's economy. We welcome and invite domestic and foreign investments. I would like to say that we welcome cooperation from our country's partner countries and interested countries. We will follow the existing

it without fail. The Tatmadaw Peace Negotiating Committee was extended on 1 February. We shall perform our responsibility to achieve eternal peace in as many ways as possible while taking over the State. We invite collaborative participation of the EAOs and all nationalities in this practical implementation. (5) State power will be handed over to a winning party according to the democratic norms after the state of emergency provisions have been carried out to hold a free and fair multiparty democracy general election. The State Administration Council was formed with 16 members -- eight senior military officers, including me, and eight nationalities' and political parties' leaders. Union ministers have also been appointed with their competencies in the respective sectors. The states/regions, districts and townships administration councils have been set up with local elders relevant administrative personnel. That is different from the previous 1962 and 1988 Tatmadaw governments. We are taking the State responsibility based on unavoidable reasons. We shall perform the duties in accordance with the provisions stipulated for the state of emergency in the Constitution. We

with all countries. We invite foreign investments. In this regard, I like to reaffirm that there would be any possible effect as the foreign investments will be implemented under the existing laws. Business people are urged not to take opportunities in such an unlawful way. The 2008 Constitution was emerged out of constitutional conventions composed of over 700 representatives from eight stratum of life for many years to build a multiparty democratic system. We will unwaveringly defend the Constitution and multiparty democratic system. Pagodas and religious buildings have also been reopened nationwide today for the convenience of the public. I'm pleased to announce that all citizens should keep disciplined in line with the COVID-19 rules and regulations. For students' education, we shall also reopen schools in the earliest possible times according to the COVID rules. Students, our future generation, can prepare to get back to schools. We will make our utmost efforts for smooth transportation and communication links if they are not contrary to the rule of law. We shall create employment opportunity within the country and reopen the factories and workplaces following the COVID-19 protocols. We will start repatriating our nationals stranded abroad due to the COVID-19 pandemic. We will continue receiving the displaced persons in Bangladesh in accord with the bilateral agreement. Resettlement work for the internally displaced persons from IDP camps will also be implemented immediately.

In conclusion, in collaboration with the people, Tatmadaw has been taking the leading role in national politics during the 10-year multiparty democratic system. Now we are building a genuine and disciplined multiparty democratic system. The State Administration Council employs collective coordination and problem-solving tactics to perform Myanmar political, cultural and historical duty. I would like to request all ethnic national people to view pragmatic figures rather than emotion and work together.

Thank you all.

There will be no change in the foreign policy, government policy and economic policy of the country during the periods we are temporarily taking the State responsibility.

agreements in accordance with the law. We will work on giving permits to businesses which have been approved in policy by the previous government as soon as possible. As our country is relying on agriculture and livestock breeding, we will focus on the development of this sector through the resumption of export as quickly as possible.

(4) Works are being carried out to obtain eternal peace throughout the nation, according to the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA). Our strong desire is to attain lasting and sustainable peace in the entire country. We will continue implementing towards

shall build a genuine and disciplined democratic system. I like to stress the emergence of a clean government according to the multiparty democratic system.

There will be no change in the foreign policy, government policy and economic policy of the country during the periods we are temporarily taking the State responsibility. We shall carry the same path as before. Foreign policy is also keeping in line with the 2008 Constitution. We shall continue establishing friendly relations amongst world nations. I will repeat it. We shall continue establishing friendly relations

Annex 11

Ministry of Health and Sports, “Announcement on launching of COVID-19 vaccination programme in Myanmar”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 27 January 2021, p. 1

Announcement on launching of COVID-19 vaccination programme in Myanmar

MYANMAR will kick-start COVID-19 vaccination programme on 27 January 2021.

The government worked to acquire the high-quality and reliable COVID-19 vaccines in various ways such as proposals to the COVAX facility, purchase by the State Fund and government-to-government friendship programmes.

On 22 January 2021, Myanmar received 1.5 million doses of Covishield/AstraZeneca in terms of friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries.

Moreover, 2 million doses of Covishield/AstraZeneca, out of 30 million doses, purchased by the State Fund will arrive in Myanmar in the first week of February, followed by the arrival of vaccines from COVAX facility in March and the purchased vaccines

by the State Fund in April respectively.

The vaccination programme will begin for the health workers and volunteers in the front-line of COVID-19 control measures on 27 January 2021, for the Pyithu Hluttaw representatives on 29 January 2021 and for the Amyotha Hluttaw representatives and the Tatmadaw Hluttaw representatives on 30 January 2021.

Then, the nationwide vaccination programme will start on 5 February 2021, and it will reach members of Union Government, region/state government and the public.

The programme will prioritize the elderly persons, people with the underlying diseases and those who are vulnerable to the diseases living in the townships under the stay-at-home measures. Among these

townships, the programme will also prioritize people in townships and areas with a higher rate of infection in relation to the availability of doses for the vaccine.

The following vaccines will be used for the remaining persons in prioritized order.

“We need to protect ourselves in line with the guidelines of the Ministry of Health and Sports, such as the basic rules of wearing masks, washing hands, avoiding crowds and observing social distancing.”

(Excerpt from State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi’s speech on updated situations of COVID-19 containment measures on 21-1-2021)

Ministry of Health and Sports