

## **UPR 37 - Myanmar Pre-session - Text for the pre-recorded statement of Tun Khin, BROUK.**

I am Tun Khin from the Burmese Rohingya Organisation UK, speaking on behalf of Rohingya Communities Worldwide.

Today, Myanmar continues to deny our existence and our identity as Rohingya. Myanmar officials repeatedly refuse to use our name 'Rohingya', instead referring to us as 'Illegal Bengali'. This has the effect of dehumanising us and normalising the racism and violence we face.

In 2016 and 2017, BROUK documented gross human rights violations perpetrated by the Tatmadaw during 'clearance operations', resulting in significant loss of life. These included mass rape of Rohingya women, children burned alive, the use of rocket launchers to raze entire Rohingya villages to the ground, and coordinated massacres.

The key to preventing history from repeating itself is ensuring accountability for atrocity crimes perpetrated against us in Myanmar, including genocide.

The UN-mandated Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar concluded that ‘the factors allowing the inference of genocidal intent are present’. It called on the UN Security Council to either refer the situation to the International Criminal Court, or establish an international criminal tribunal.

Our Rohingya family members and friends remaining in their places of origin are surrounded by tight security and subjected to restrictions on freedom of movement. They are confined in an open-air prison. Others are trapped in overcrowded detention camps. Humanitarian access has been severely restricted by the State, resulting in chronic food shortages and lack of access to basic healthcare.

We therefore call on Member States to put forward the following recommendations to Myanmar at the upcoming UPR:

1. Protect and respect the right to identity for Rohingya in law, policy, and practice in accordance with its obligations under international human rights law.

2. Grant full, unfettered, and sustained humanitarian access to Rakhine State and all parts of Myanmar, to assist vulnerable populations in line with international law.

3. Cooperate fully with the UN-mandated Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, the International Criminal Court and all other international criminal investigations. This includes allowing unrestricted access to Rakhine State.