

# DIGITAL HATE

Free and Fair for Some: Discrimination and Hate Speech in Burma's General Election Campaign



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## Executive Summary

- Burma Human Rights Network documented several cases of hate speech and disinformation related to Burma's upcoming General Election on social media and reporting 39 cases in this document of which some posts being shared over 2000 times.
  - Most election related disinformation on social media alleges conspiracies between the NLD and Muslims or Muslim organisation.
  - In Response to allegations of favouring Muslims the NLD has themselves responded with harsh and divisive rhetoric that was meant to exclude Muslims from the electoral system.
  - BHRN found that Burma has not enforced any laws related to discriminating minority religions and elections laws when candidates used anti-Muslim rhetoric on the campaign trail.
  - BHRN found that Burma unjustly disqualified Muslim candidates from running for office after falsely claiming they could not prove their ancestry's citizenship.
  - BHRN documented discriminatory rhetoric from candidates and party members that sought to suppress Muslim voting.
  - BHRN documented several instances of violence during the election campaigns.
  - The discriminatory rhetoric and incitements used in these campaigns is against both Burmese and International laws.
  - Burma has failed to use its own laws related to incitement to protect minorities but has frequently used them to protect the military and those in power to suppress the freedom of expression.
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## About BHRN



Burma Human Rights Network (BHRN) is funded by the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC), American Jewish World Service (AJWS), Tide Foundation, and private individuals. We employ local researchers across Burma and neighbouring countries – in Rakhine State, on the Thai-Burma border, and on the Bangladesh border for investigating and documenting human rights violations. Any information we receive is carefully checked for credibility by experienced senior research officers in the organisation. BHRN publishes press releases and research reports after investigations are concluded on concerning issues. BHRN is one of the leading organisations from Burma conducting evidence-based international advocacy for human rights, including statelessness, minority rights, and freedom of religion and belief.



## Acknowledgements

Digital Hate is an ongoing series by Burma Human Rights Network that will regularly publish information regarding the spread of hate speech inside of Burma and the risks of escalating tensions and violence that could occur as a result. Issues will be released as relevant topics emerge, rather than monthly, to ensure that the information contained in the issue is pertinent and current.

BHRN has tried as best as we can to provide the nearest translation of the original social media posts in this report from Burmese to English and apologise in advance if there is any shortcoming.





## Methodology

The BHRN uses primary and secondary methods to investigate anti Muslim hate speech and incitement in Burma. Hate Speech Monitoring Team monitored social media and gathered information on hate speech, the spreading fake news, vicious attacks, and incitement of violence against Burmese Muslims. We recorded these incidents by copying their URLs or through screen shots of the comments to preserve the records in the likely event of posts being deleted or users losing their accounts. Then our staffs on the ground monitor and research the effect of online hate speech and collect the data and incidences. The monitoring and translations of relevant posts was done entirely by a team of native Burmese speakers. Translations have been presented as accurately as possible.

The individuals and groups our BHRN team mainly focus on in our research include:

1. Influential persons
2. Ultra-nationalist groups
3. Pro-military groups
4. Social media accounts of religious leaders who frequently post messages of hate
5. Supporters of political parties
6. The social media accounts of people known to hold ultra-nationalist views and instigate violence
7. Social media pages that appear from time to time to spread hate messages
8. The social media groups established for each town /townships
9. Fake and clandestine accounts that mostly post fake news and hate message on their pages
10. Those accounts tagged to influential people to spread hate speech

The BHRN Hate Speech Monitoring team monitors the social media accounts of such individuals and groups and we record posts of these pages which we deemed as hate speech, fake news, rumours, disinformation, and misinformation. We also observe those pages which call for actions against minority groups.

Our monitoring team assesses what the possible consequences are of hate speech and incitement may be, with consideration of how much interaction a post gets and how widely it is shared and viewed. Some posts may have less interaction but make especially egregious claims or calls to violence. Given this, we assess the influence and impact such information could have on the ground among public which gives cause for its inclusion in this report. The purpose of documenting these posts is not necessarily to draw attention to individual users, but to show a widespread trend on platforms used by large portions of the population.

Our primary subject in research was on hate speech and incitement against Muslims, as this is the most frequent topic and scapegoat. This is especially true as the general election approaches. This does not mean that other minorities are not also attacked on social media and on the ground, but we did not find the same frequency and severity in attacks against them at this time.

Our team monitored posts from Facebook and the Russian social media app Vk, local news channels and print media around the clock while our local teams collecting data on the ground.

The information in this report was collected by our team over seven months from March to September 2020.



## **Background and Summary**

Burma has long struggled with democracy since its independence. The country was ruled over by the Military for decades and it wasn't until 2015 that the country saw what outsiders considered to be the first free and fair election in their history. The National League for Democracy dominated the election, but the Military, by the rule of the constitution maintained a quota of seats in the parliament and three ministries. Violence has surrounded politics in Burma, often provoked by state or non-state actors to pressure the public into supporting those aligned with the military. Most of this violence has been connected to race and ethnicity.

Burma's next General Election is scheduled for 8 November 2020. In the time leading up to the election, BHRN has observed several examples of worsening rhetoric directed at minorities and instances of bias against minority candidates by the Union Election Commission. Since the campaign season began the number of hate messages and social media posts with inflammatory rhetoric about race and religion has sharply risen.

Ultrationalists, who first came to prominence under the reign of former president U Thein Sein, have continued efforts to restrict the rights of Muslims since Thein Sein's USDP party lost to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD). As such, Muslims face various restrictions on their day-to-day life, including restrictions on their right to worship, the ability to work and attend school, and their ability to participate in the electoral process. While ground level incidents of hate speech and intimidation have decreased, they continue unabated on social media.

The current political campaign follows a genocidal military campaign against the Muslim minority Rohingya and an ongoing conflict between the Tatmadaw and the ethnic Arakanese armed group The Arakan Army.

The Tatmadaw (Burmese military), its associate parties, and the nationalist movements are trying every method they can to put a dent in public support for NLD leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi who currently serves as the State Counsellor. Frequently these groups use Muslims and Rohingya as a scapegoat they connect to her and her party. In social media posts critical of the NLD, nationalists and pro-military posters use the party's policy on the Rohingya in order to stir fear and hatred among voters. The posts not only hurt the NLD but further demonise the Rohingya as foreign intruders to a population that already has little sympathy for them even after they faced genocidal operations by the Tatmadaw.

Even as Muslims are being prevented and discouraged from running, the few instances where they do run spark bigotry and resistance among the population. BHRN observed that the inflammatory rhetoric and hate speech online increased significantly after the NLD allowed two Muslims to run as candidates. In response around 200 Buddhist monks in Sintkine Township began a signature campaign against one of the candidates, Daw Win Win Mya, and sent a letter to the NLD demanding the party remove her candidacy.

Need to highlight in a few sentences that when the NLD allowed the two Muslim candidates, the

The military and nationalists have consistently used xenophobia and Islamophobia to rally supporters and undermine their opponents. Through dividing the public against themselves they also portray themselves as the only protectors against imagined outside threats that seek to destabilize the country. In order to compete with the popular support garnered by the NLD, the Military, its affiliated USDP Party, and the ultranationalists need to convince voters that the risk of an NLD Government is worse than the tyranny of a Tatmadaw government. It is a model that has become unfortunately common throughout the world.

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## Misinformation and Social Media

Ultra-nationalists and the Tatmadaw have spread negative messages about the Rohingya, using a slogan adopted by the Ministry of Immigration which says, "Race will not disappear if swallowed by the land, but it will if overwhelmed by members of another race." They warn of population explosions in which the Rohingya, who are a very small portion of the population, would take over Burma.

There has also been an increase in attacks against the NLD in social media posts. Posts accuse the NLD of favoring Muslims. Ultra-nationalists have claimed in social media posts that if the NLD retains power it will allow for the construction of more mosques. These users encourage people to monitor the activities of Muslims and use the words 'us' and 'them' to separate Muslims from Burmese society.

The Government has imposed a ban on the building of new mosques since 1962. However, authorities have approved using homes in new satellite townships where there is no mosque as temporary places of worship. This is especially true during the month of Ramadan when the number of worshipers participating significantly increases. This permission was granted without much incident under the previous government, led by the militarily aligned USDP party. However, under the NLD this permission has become more difficult to obtain. Under the USDP government, 16 places of worship were granted for Muslims in Shwe Pyi Thar satellite Township but they were all closed down during the NLD government. Similarly in South Dagon satellite Township, 23 places of worship were granted under the USDP but only three were allowed during NLD's reign. In 2017, the NLD government issued an order in several parts of Burma to shut down places using a residence for religious purposes.

On social media, users have posted that the NLD government would create a Muslim Affairs Ministry, a claim without evidence designed to weaponise hatred of Muslims against the NLD. Buddhists in Burma account for 89 percent of the population, while Muslims only account for around four percent. The creation of a Muslim Affairs Ministry would be seen as impractical by many, and politically toxic by most. It is remarkable that the false suggestion of a ministry to represent an oppressed and disenfranchised minority is seen as so upsetting that it can be proliferated in order to undermine a party in an election.

The use of false news as a political attack on the NLD during the campaign has also had the consequence of discouraging Muslim candidates from running in the elections. In some of the more unsettling of reactions, these posts have resulted in calls to boycott Muslim-owned businesses. Calls for boycotts on Muslim owned businesses in Burma have previously been in concert with anti-Muslim violence.

Posts on social media have also claimed that individuals and groups are working towards a future where Burma would be controlled by pan-Islamic organizations such as the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). Politicians who cooperate with Muslims have come under attacks in these posts and support is offered to those who call for the exclusion of Muslims.

There have been several posts on social media that accuse Burmese Muslims of being disloyal to their country. These posts question prominent Burmese Muslims who are running in the 2020 elections while portraying the Rohingya as despicable people. The posts praise the Tatmadaw as an institution working for the interest of the country while describing the NLD as a threat to the majority Buddhists and accuse them of receiving assistance from the Organization of Islamic Cooperation OIC.



## Examples of Hate Speech and Disinformation on Social Media

BHRN has documented several social media posts and shared here 39 instances of hate speech on social media by Burmese users. Below are screenshots of such comments and their translations. BHRN primarily focuses on accounts of people in positions of power but we have made a point to document regular users as well when the posts have a wide audience or contain especially inflammatory rhetoric. Many of these posts are interacted with and shared thousands of times and are seen by tens of thousands of users, spreading disinformation and hate speech throughout Burmese society like wildfire. Our goal in sharing these posts is to highlight hate speech as a broad movement with vast influence to give insight into how the public's views on Muslims and the election are being shaped.



### Translation:

"Do you want a government that can powerfully state that there is no Rohingya in Myanmar? Then remember our Union Solidarity and Development Party."

A comment made by U Maung Myint an MP from Minkin Township.

Link: [https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=2528296810744615&id=100006929614674](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=2528296810744615&id=100006929614674)



👍 22

2 Comments · 1 Share

### **Translation:**

"Because we need to be cautious about the future of our country... if we abolish constitutional provision 59 (f) other people will come in... Do not amend it for the benefit of a person"

"A post based on reality does not constitute a hate message"

Link: [https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=2528296810744615&id=100006929614674](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=2528296810744615&id=100006929614674)





ဒီပိုဆိုလီးပဲ

May 3 at 1:43 PM · 🌐

#၂၀၀၈မြေ/ဥပြင်ရန်

အလောတကြီးလုပ်နေရတဲ့အကြောင်း

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ဘင်္ဂလီကျော်မြင့်သမီး(ဝေဝေန)အား  
သမ္မတခန့်အပ်ရန်  
အားလုံးမြို့ပိတ်ကွက်ဝှက်ထားနေကြသည်၊  
နိုင်ငံတကာဥပဒေပညာရှင်ဟုဆိုသည်၊  
OIC နှင့်အမေရိကန်မှတစ်ဆင့်ထောက်ခံထားပြီး  
ICJ မှလဲသဘောတူညီထားပြီးဖြစ်သည်ဟု  
သတင်းရရှိသည်။  
အချိန်တန်မထုတ်ပြမည်ဆိုရာ ။

ဝေဝေနကိုစွဲကြားထားတာကြာပြီ  
အမေရိကန်ကCIAမွေးစားသမီး  
NLDပါတီက  
အရွေးခံဖို့စီစဉ်ထားကြတယ်  
သူမြန်မာပြည်ရောက်ကတည်းကNLDမှာ  
သူအကြံပေးလုပ်နေတယ်  
ဒေါ်စုထက်ကြံရာရှိတယ်  
ရွေးကောက်ပွဲမှာဝေဝေနကိုအနိုင်ပေးပြီး  
အာဏာလွှဲကာ  
ဒေါ်စုပြန်မယ်အစီအစဉ်ချထားပြီးသား  
အဲဒီအချိန်မှာNLDကိုပေးတဲ့ပဲတွေဟာ  
ဝေဝေနအတွက်ဘဲဖြစ်မယ်  
ဒေါ်စုက CIAကပေးအပ်တဲ့တာဝန်ကြေးသွားလို့  
သူ့သားဆီပြန်နေဖို့အိမ်တောင်ဝယ်ထားပြီးပြီ  
သူ့ကိုယ်ပိုင်ရဟတ်ယာဉ်နှံပြန်သွားပြီး  
အနားယူတော့မှာ  
ဝေဝေနလက်ထက်မှာတော့  
မြန်မာနိုင်ငံပျောက်ပြီ  
ဒါကြောင့်ရွေးကောက်ပွဲ  
NLDမနိုင်မှဖြစ်မှာကိုသတိထားကြပါ။

မူရင်းပို့ပိုင်ရှင်အားcredit ပေးပါသည်။

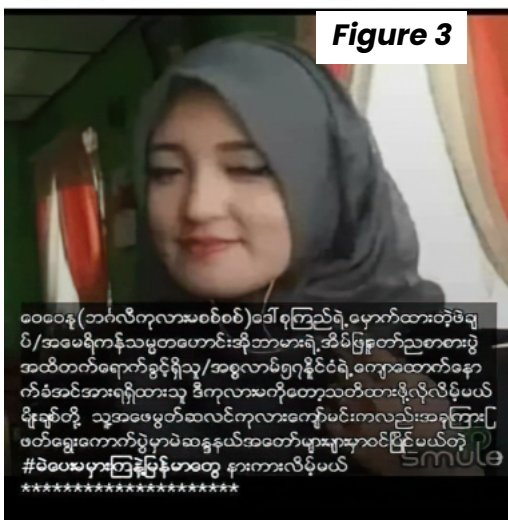


Figure 3

ဝေဝေန(ဘင်္ဂလီကျော်မြင့်သမီး)ဒေါ်စုကြည်ရဲ့မှောက်ထားတဲ့ပဲချ  
ပ်/အမေရိကန်သမ္မတဟောင်းဆိုတာမေးရဲ့အိမ်ပြန်တည်စာစားပွဲ  
အထိတက်ရောက်ခွင့်ရှိသူ/အလွယ်တကူနိုင်ငံရဲ့ကျောထောက်နောက်  
ခံအင်အားရရှိထားသူ ဒီကျော်မြင့်သမီးကိုတော့သတိထားဖို့လိုလိမ့်မယ်  
နီးလို့တို့ သူ့အဖေမှတ်ဆောင်ကျလားကျော်မင်းကလည်းအခုကြား  
ဖတ်ရွေးကောက်ပွဲမှာပဲဆန္ဒနယ်အတော်များများမှာဝင်ပြိုင်မယ်တဲ့  
#ပဲချမေးမှားကြန့်မြန်မာတွေ နားကားလိမ့်မယ်  
\*\*\*\*\*

👍👎🗨️ 852

937 Comments · 2.1K Shares

A post on the social media page of Than Tin.

Link: [https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=2528296810744615&id=100006929614674](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=2528296810744615&id=100006929614674)

### Translation:

A reason why there have been efforts to amend the constitution urgently:

Many people are deceptively planning to nominate Wai Wai Nu<sup>1</sup>, the daughter of Bengali politician Kyaw Myint. It has been agreed among so-called international legal experts, the United States, the Organization of Islamic States (OIC), and the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to use Wai Wai Nu as a trump card [to install a Muslim regime in Myanmar]. They said they would reveal their scheme at an appropriate time.

We have heard the matters relating to Wai Wai Nu for a long time.

She is like the daughter of the American spy agency the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). She is planning to stand as a candidate for the National League for Democracy (NLD).

She has been serving as an adviser to the NLD since her return to Myanmar. She is more powerful than the NLD chair Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. There is a scheme to hand over power to Wai Wai Nu and then Daw Aung San Suu Kyi will retire. At that time all the votes for NLD will be for Wai Wai Nu.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has even bought a home to spend her retirement in where she can live together with her sons, as a task assigned to her by the CIA has been accomplished. She will travel out of Myanmar on a helicopter she owns. During the reign of Wai Wai Nu Myanmar will disappear. That is why it is important that NLD must not win the elections."

### Picture caption

"Wai Wai Nu (a pure Bengali Kular<sup>2</sup>) is the trump card of Daw Su Kyi. She was allowed to attend a dinner hosted by President Barack Obama in the White House. We will have to be vigilant against this Kular woman who has the backing of 57 Islamic countries. Her father, a Bengali, is also contesting in a by-election. Nationalist brothers beware of their schemes."

1. Wai Wai Nu is a prominent Rohingya activist and the daughter of a Rohingya politician. She is a frequent target of hate speech, conspiracy theories, and slander.
2. The term kular or kalar is a racial slur for Rohingya, Muslims, and sometimes also for darker skinned people and South Asians in Burma.

**Translation:**

"Even if the NLD gets votes it will not actually win the election. The actual winner will be a strategy initiated by U Ko Ni<sup>3</sup>. His strategy is to win administration and legislative powers for Muslims.

It is U Ko Ni's strategy to use NLD as a proxy to achieve his goals. If NLD returns with the highest number of seats in parliament, it would be easy to reintroduce voting rights for Bengalis. Also, it will be easier to abolish or amend the laws that are detrimental for them to achieve their goals legally. They will include granting citizenship to Bengalis and allow them to migrate en mass into Myanmar. It is like a Myanmar proverb which says if there is a higher volume of water it can extinguish raging fire water and vice versa.

That is why during the NLD government the laws relating to temporary registration of residence, surveillance on the people, the Emergency Act of 1950, as well as the law on border surveillance and anti-nationalist laws were abolished.

Also, the government acceded to the Global Migration Pact, a law allowing the adoption of children under 18 years of age was amended. These moves were designed to allow Muslims, who migrate into Myanmar to vote, stand in the elections and to establish political parties, and eventually to install a Muslim as the head of state.

That is why the NLD is steering a series of actions like amendment of the Constitution and the Burma Citizenship Law of 1982. The party has urgently taken these steps during the past five years.

Even though U Ko Ni is using the NLD as his proxy to implement the aforementioned tasks like repealing and amendments of the laws which will allow Muslims to take control of Myanmar, however when he thinks he no longer needs the NLD he will work for establishing a pro-Muslim party and elect Muslims as MPs and install a Muslim as a head of state.

This has been U Ko Ni's vision and he will implement them in stages. The people of Myanmar must be vigilant about his scheme.

If you don't believe this I encourage you to listen to a speech he delivered in 2015 at Park Royal Hotel in 2015. The speech is on the unity of the Muslim community.

Thank you

U Myo Zaw (Mingladon)"

3. U Ko Ni was a prominent Muslim lawyer and member of the NLD. He was assassinated in 2017.

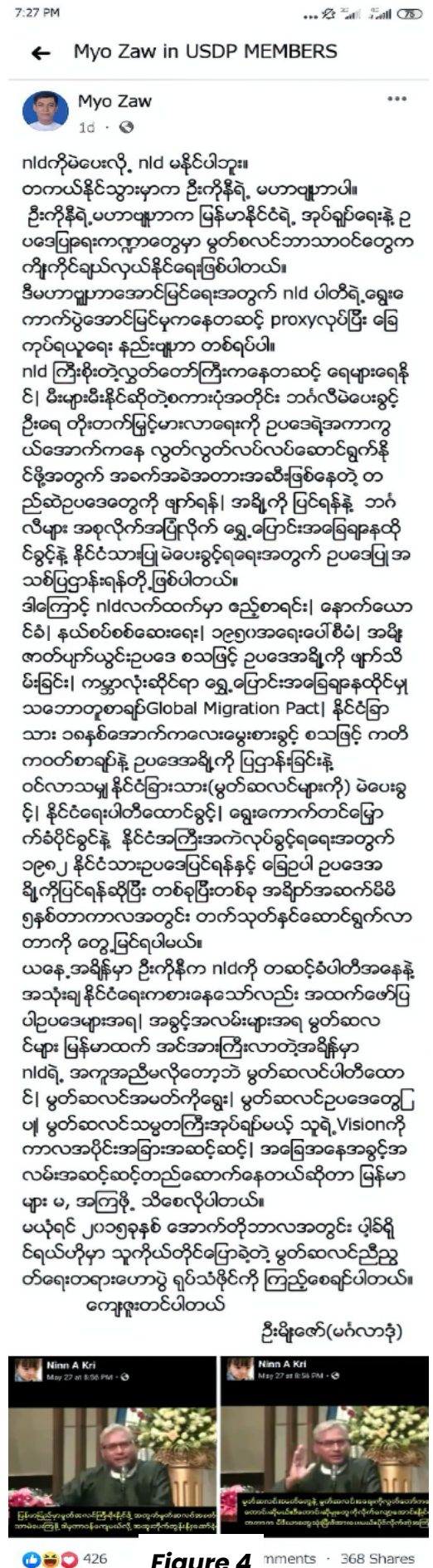
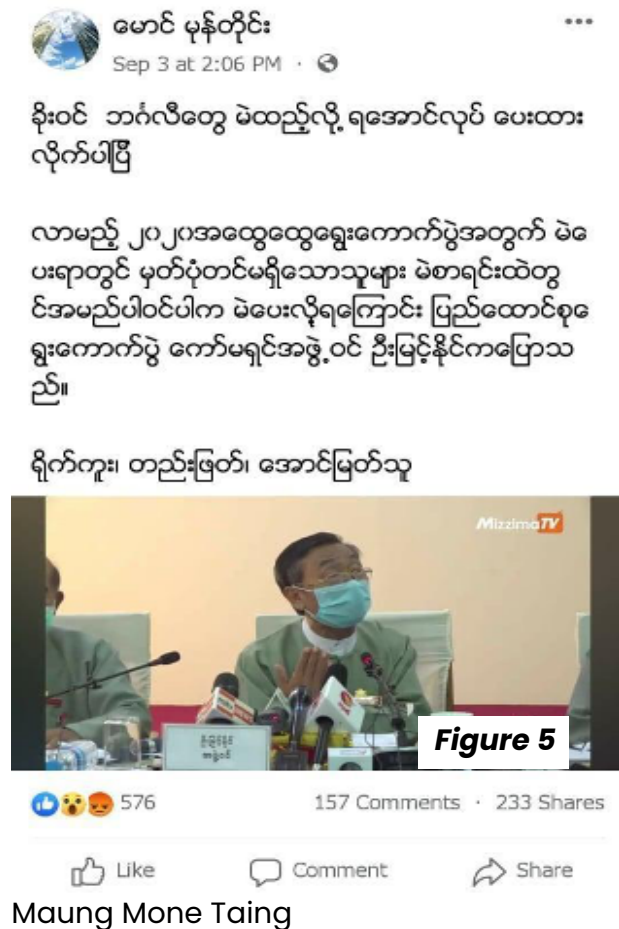




Figure 4



**Translation:**

"The authorities have made arrangements for allowing illegal immigrants to vote in the elections. A member of the Union Elections Commission, U Myint Naing, said those who do not hold a citizenship registration card can cast their ballots."

**Translation:**

"We think she is always right, we do not know we are actually a slave of such deception. After she wins the 2020 elections landslide, the State Counselor is only worth mentioning with the girl in the picture below.

We should not regret when she hands over power to her adopted daughter Wai Wai Nu, only then we will realize that we have become a victim.

So let us continue to support her with the assumption that she will never make a mistake.

Maung Cho Wai  
5 September 2020"

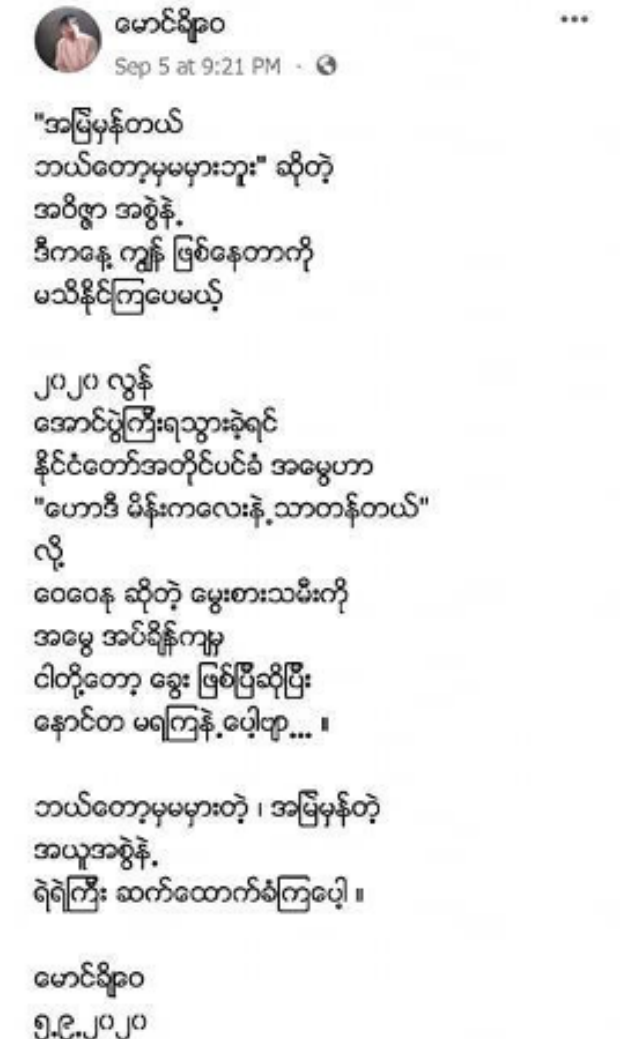






Figure 7

**Translation:**

"I will only worship God.  
I will tell you straight, If you want to  
worship God vote USDP, If you worship  
Kular vote NLD "

Su Myat Shwe Zin Htun



Figure 9

**Translation:**

"Vote for USDP on 8 November 2020,  
because if Muslims come to power the  
country will be destroyed."

Pho Hman

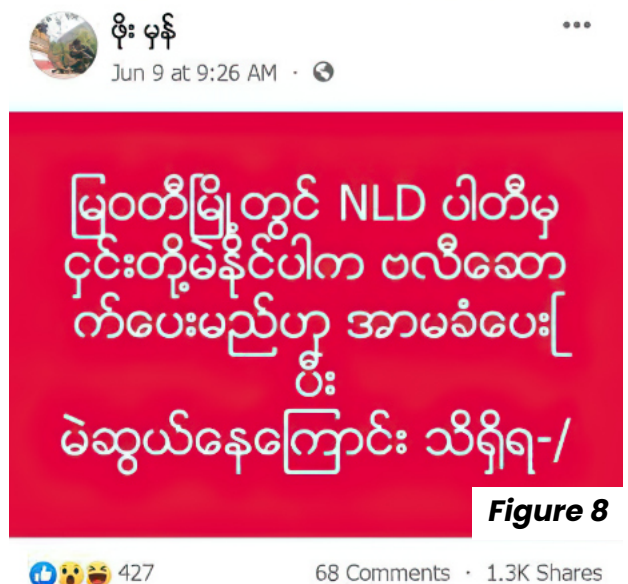


Figure 8

**Translation:**

"An NLD candidate is campaigning in  
Myanwaddy with the promise of  
building a mosque. "

Pho Hman

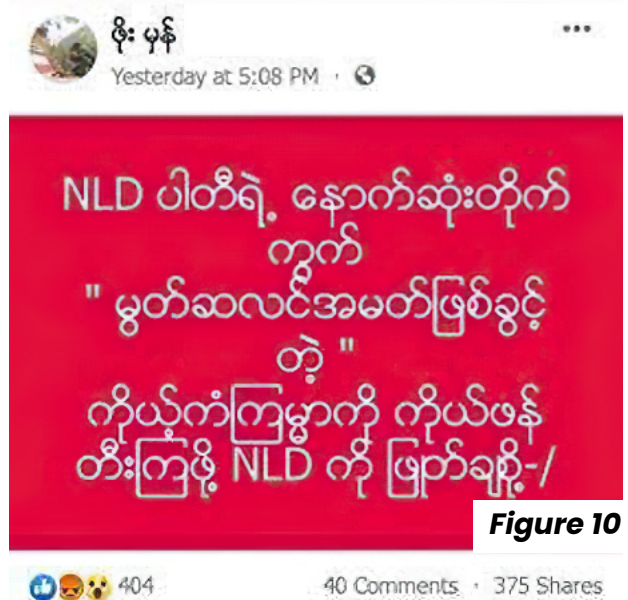


Figure 10

**Translation:**

"The latest tactic of the NLD is to  
reinstate a right for Muslims to  
become MPs. Let us bring down the  
NLD for our self-determination."

Pho Hman



ကိုယိုက်

Sep 21 at 5:33 PM · 🌐

နိုင်ငံပိုင်သတင်းစာတွေထဲမယ် ဗုဒ္ဓအဆုံးအမတွေကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြခြင်းသည် အခြားဘာသာများကိုနှိမ်ချ သလိုဖြစ်စေတာကြောင့် မထည့်ရဘူးလို့ ပြောခဲ့တဲ့ NLD ဦးဇေမြင့် ။ မြန်မာပြည်မယ် ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာတစ်ခု တည်းက ကြီးမားစေတာကို ကျွန်ုပ်တို့လက်မခံပါဘူးလို့ ပြောခဲ့တဲ့ NLD ဒေါ်မေဝင်းမြင့် ။ NLDအစိုးရအနေဖြင့် မန်မာပြည်မယ် ဗလီတွေကို ဖျားပြားစွာ စိတ်တိုင်းကျ ဆောက်မပေးနိုင်ရင် နိုင်ငံတကာမှာ NLDအစိုးရအနေဖြင့် မျက်နှာငယ်ရတယ်လို့ ပြောခဲ့တဲ့ NLDဦးအောင်မိုးညို ။ လူထောင်ချီသွားတဲ့ ဗလီကြီးတွေကို ဆောက်မပေးသင့်တယ် ဆောက်ပေးဖို့အတွက်လည်း စိတ်ကူးရှိပါတယ်လို့ ပြောခဲ့တဲ့ NLDဦးအောင်ကို ။ ဗုဒ္ဓဆိုတာဟာ သာမန်လူတစ်ယောက်မို့ ထူးပြီးကွယ်နေစရာမလိုပါဘူး ဘုန်းကြီးကိုးကွယ်သတ်တာဟာသာမန်ဖြစ်ပါဘူး ဗလီဆိုတာကတော့ သူတို့ရဲ့အသက်နဲ့ဖြစ်လို့ ဘာမှ သွားမလုပ်သင့်ပါဘူး လို့ ပြောခဲ့တဲ့ NLDဒေါ်စုကြည် ။ မှတ်ချက် ကြိုက်တဲ့ကောင် ကြိုက်တဲ့ကောင်မ အိုကွာ တစ်နိုင်ငံလုံးက NLDကို မဲပေးခဲ့ရင်တောင် အဲဒီသူတွေအားလုံးထဲမှာ ငါ့မပါစေရဘူး ဘာကြောင့်လဲ ဆိုတော့ လူတစ်သိန်းသေလို့မှ တစ်ယောက်တောင် ကောင်းရာသုဂတိဘုံသို့ မရောက်ကြဘူးလို့ မြတ်ဗုဒ္ဓက သတိပေးခဲ့တာကို ကျုပ် သဘောပေါက်လို့ပါပဲဗျာ ။

မူရင်း.. Creditcrd ကိုယိုက်

Figure 11



886

286 Comments · 1.3K Shares

**Translation:**

“U Pe Myint, a member of the NLD, said the state-owned newspapers should not publish teachings of Lord Buddha as it will sound like belittling the members of other religions.

Another member of the NLD, Daw May Win Myint, said she opposed the idea of Buddhism dominating Myanmar society.

U Aung Moe Nyo, an NLD member also said the country will not have to feel ashamed in front of the international community if the government allows the construction of many more mosques in the country.

U Aung Ko, also a member of NLD, said his party will allow construction of big mosques that can accommodate more than 1000 worshippers.

The leader of NLD Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said it is not required to worship Lord Buddha as he was an ordinary person. She also said that burning a monk alive does not matter but cautioned not to destroy mosques as they are close to the hearts of Muslims.

Remark: people can make their own choice but I will never vote for such a party even if the entire country cast their ballots in support of the NLD.

That is because I noted in a sermon of Lord Buddha in which he said less than one person in more than 100 000 deaths will be allowed to go to heaven.

Ko Hteik

**Picture caption**

2020 elections are not merely a contest between NLD and USDP. It is like a final match for the Buddhists. If we lose out this time our entire generation will be wiped out. ”



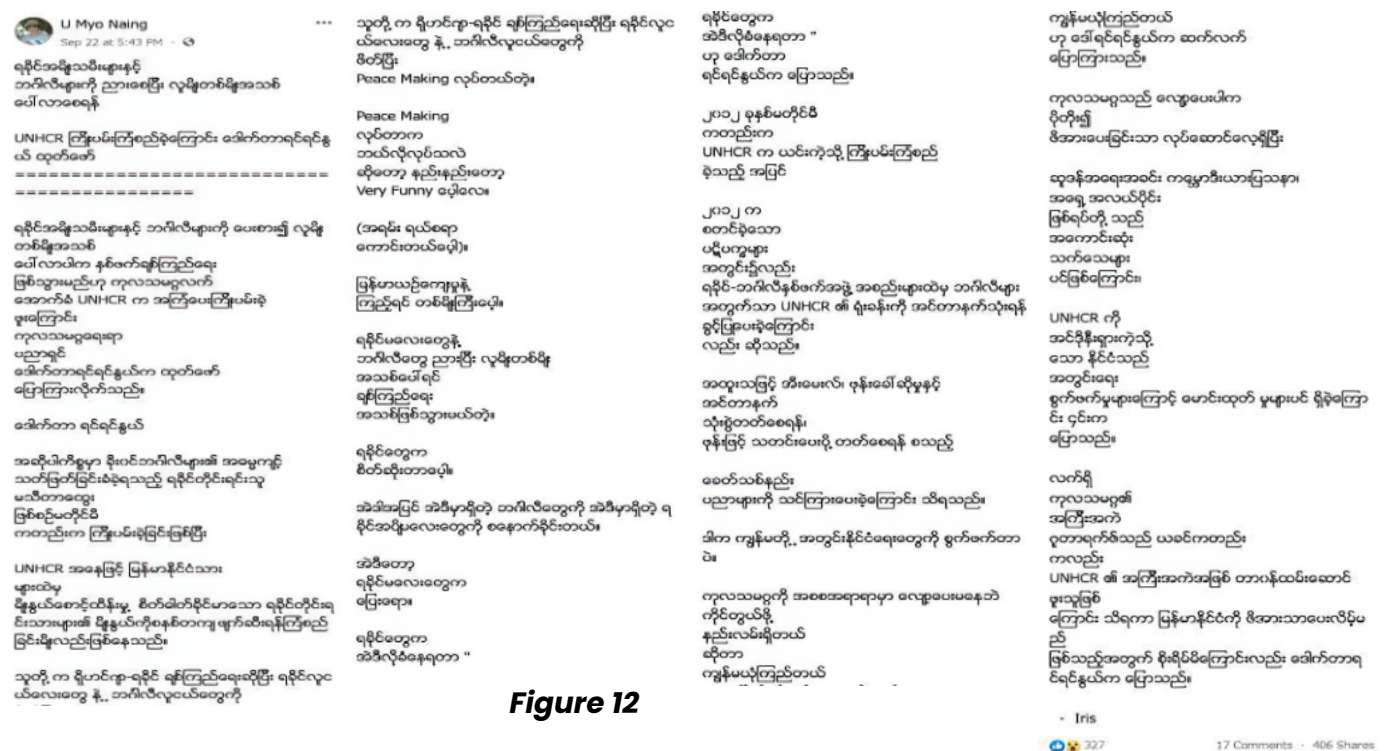


Figure 12

Posted by U Myo Naing Account- September 22 at 5:43 PM

"Dr.Yin Yin Nwe exposed UNHCR's plan of marrying Rakhine women with Bengalis to make a new race

Dr. Yin Yin Nwe, an expert on the UN, exposed that UNHCR tried and had ideas to marry Rakhine women with Bengalis to make a new race to create peace between the two ethnic groups.

Dr. Yin Yin Nwe

This plot had happened before Ma Thidar Htwe<sup>4</sup>, an ethnic Rakhine woman, was raped and killed by illegal Bengali immigrants. And this shows that UNHCR wants to systematically destroy the race of Rakhine people who are people who protect their race and are committed people among Myanmar people. They say they promote friendship between Rakhine and Rohingya by inviting Rakhine youth and Bengali youth for a peacemaking purpose. The way they do peacemaking looks a bit funny. (actually, it is very funny). It looks weird from the point of Myanmar culture. They claim that peace will be obtained when Rakhine women and Bengali males are married and make a new race. That makes Rakhine people angry. They also asked the Bengalis there to tease Rakhine virgin women who live there. Thus, Rakhine women run away and that's how Rakhine people are being abused." Dr. Yin Yin Nwe told.

"UNHCR has been plotting this since before 2012, and during the conflict which started in 2012, UNHCR allowed only Bengalis to use their office for the internet usage, especially training them how to use advanced technologies such as email, telecommunication and internet usage. And this clearly is intervening in our country's internal affairs. I believe that there are ways we can handle this without compromising everything to the UN." Daw Yin Yin Nwe continued.

"The UN always pressures more whenever they get compromises. Events happened in Sudan, Cambodia, and the Middle East that are very good examples. There are instances in history when UNHCR was kicked out of Indonesia due to their meddling in the country's affairs." She said.

"The current chief of the UN, Atonio Guterras, worked as the chief of UNHCR before and he will pressure Myanmar and it is quite alarming for the country." Dr. Yin Yin New said.

-Iris"

4. Ma Thida Htwe was a young Rakhine Woman who was brutally raped and murdered in 2012. Her death was blamed on Muslims based on flimsy evidence and triggered massive anti-Muslim riots throughout the state.





မဟာ အာနာဝကျော်ကြီး is with ကို  
တမာ and 16 others.

1d · 🌐

၂၀၂၀ မှာတစ်အိမ်လုံးမဲမပေးတော့ဘူးလို့ဆုံးဖြတ်ထား  
တာ ယနေ့တော့စိတ်ပြောင်းသွားပါပြီ  
ဘာကြောင့်လဲဆိုတော့  
လတ်ရှိအနိုင်ရပါတီဟာ ပြောင်းကျကျ  
လွှတ်တော်ထဲကိုဘာသာခြား  
ကုလားတွေထည့်ဖို့ဆုံးဖြတ်ထားလို့ပါပဲ အလွှာအမိန့်ခံ  
ယူသွားသောငါနို့ရဲ့  
စကားတွေကိုကြည်ခြင်းအားဖြင့်  
ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာနိုင်ငံကိုအစ္စလာမ်မစ်  
နိုင်ငံဖြစ်အောင်ဘာသာခြားတွေက  
ကြိုးစားနေကြတာမျှ ဒါကြောင့်  
ဘယ်လိုမှလတ်ခံနိုင်စရာမရှိဘူး  
ကုလားကိုဆရာတင်မိခဲ့တဲ့သူတွေရဲ့  
လတ်ထဲမှာလုပ်ပိုင်ခွင့်ရခဲ့တယ်  
ကုလားအကြိုက်ကုလားကွက်တွေ  
ရေးခဲ့ကြတယ်ခုကုလားတွေကို  
လုပ်ပိုင်ခွင့်ပေးမယ်ဆိုတော့  
ခင်ဗျားတို့ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာဝင်တွေ  
စဉ်းစားပါလတ်ရှိအနေအထားမှာတောင်  
ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာဝင်ရဟန်းသံဃာတွေ  
ဖိနှိပ်ချုပ်ချယ်ခံနေကြတာကိုခင်ဗျားတို့အသိဆုံးဖြစ်မှာ  
ပါ  
ကဲဒီတော့ခင်ဗျားတို့ရောဘာလုပ်ကြမှာလဲ ကျွန်န  
ပ်တို့အိမ်က  
တာကုလားကြီးဆိုးမှာမခံနိုင်တဲ့အတွက်ပြည်ခိုင်ဖြိုးကိုမဲ  
ထည့်ဖို့ဆုံးဖြတ်ထားလို့ပြီဘေးကအိမ်ရောပဲ  
kk.အမျိုးသားရေးဝါဒီ

### Translation:

Post from Mahar Anawar Kyaw Kyi with Ko Ta  
Mar and 16 others.

"We decided not to vote in 2020, but that  
changed today because the current ruling  
party has clearly decided to put people of  
other religions into the Hluttaw. By seeing the  
words of Nga Ni who has obeyed the order of  
Allah (the salutation used by Muslims in  
Myanmar when a Muslim passes away), it is  
very clear that the people of other religions are  
trying to change the Buddhist country into an  
Islamic State. Thus, it is not acceptable. The  
people who placed Kalars as masters got  
opportunities under their era, they wrote plans  
that favored Kalars and their associates.

Now, when they are going to give opportunities  
to Kalars, then the Buddhist people should  
carefully consider its seriousness now. Even  
with the current situation, you know very well  
that the Buddhist monks are facing restrictions  
and persecutions. So, what are you going to  
do? Since I cannot tolerate the ruling of Kalars  
in the country, our next-door neighbors and I  
have decided to vote for the Union Solidarity  
and Development Party.

Kk the nationalist

**Figure 13**



The translation of the text in the photo of Sithu  
Maung, NLD Muslim candidate for Pyithu  
Hluttaw Pabedan constituency  
the NLD candidate who is asking for Arabic  
language, the language of Islam, to be used in  
the school curriculum."

Htay Htay and 761 others

321 Comments

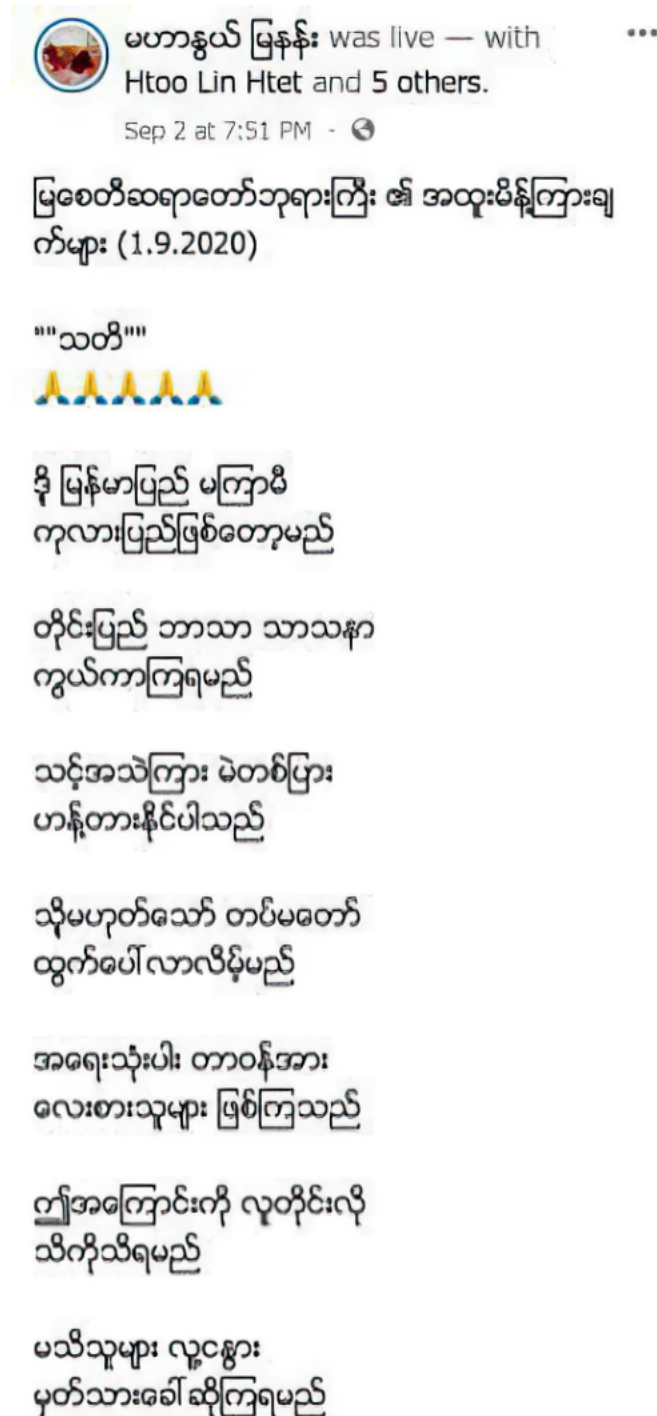


Figure 14

**Translation:**

MaharNwe Mya Nan was live with Htoo Lin Htet and 5 others.

Posted on September 2 at 7:51 PM.

"The special sermons of the Venerable Mya Saydi Sayardaw (1st September 2020)

"Be cautious"

Our land of Myanmar will become the land of Kalars soon.

We must protect our nation, faith, and religion.

The vote that comes from your heart can stop it.

Otherwise, the Tatmadaw will come again. They respect the great three causes.

Everyone must know about it. Otherwise, they are foolish people.

Excerpts from the sermon of the Venerable Mya Saydi Sayarda named

"Our land of Myanmar will become the land of Kalars soon.

1st September 2020."



Figure 15

**Translation:**

Bala Min Htin posted on Yesterday at 1:26 PM

"NO MATTER WHO RULES THE COUNTRY, WE CAN TOLERATE HAVING MISTAKES BUT WE CANNOT ACCEPT HAVING KALARS."

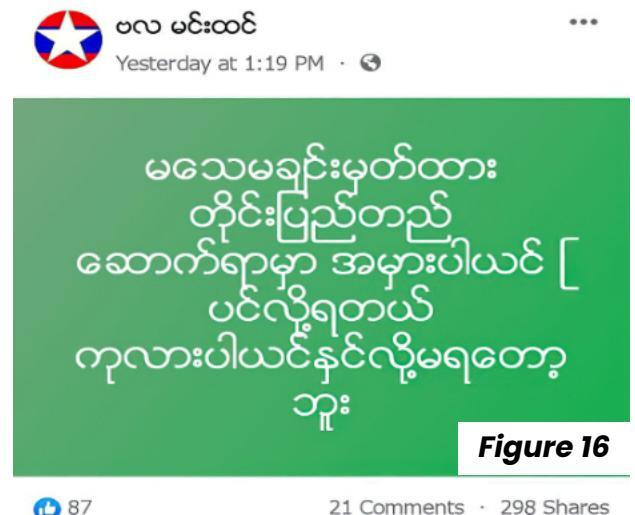


Figure 16

**Translation:**

Bala Min Htin post on Yesterday at 1:19 PM

"ALWAYS REMEMBER THIS... IN NATION BUILDING, IT IS OK TO FIX WHEN THERE ARE MISTAKES. BUT YOU CANNOT DRIVE AWAY WHEN THERE ARE KALARS."

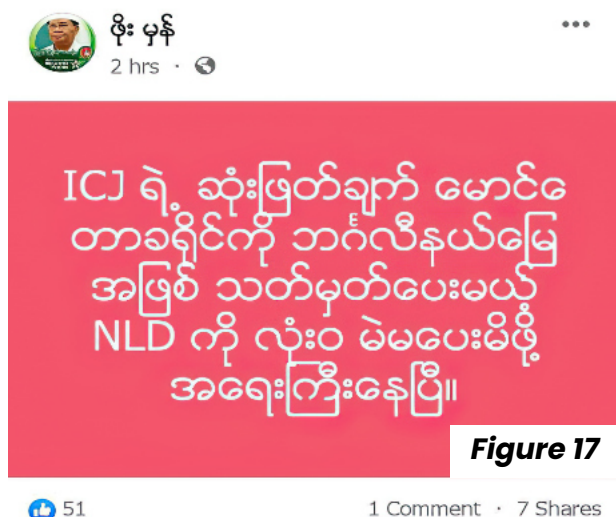


Figure 17

**Translation:**

PHOE MAN posted before 2 hours ago

"It is extremely important now not to vote NLD which will designate the Maungdaw District as the Bengali region<sup>5</sup> as it is the verdict of ICJ."

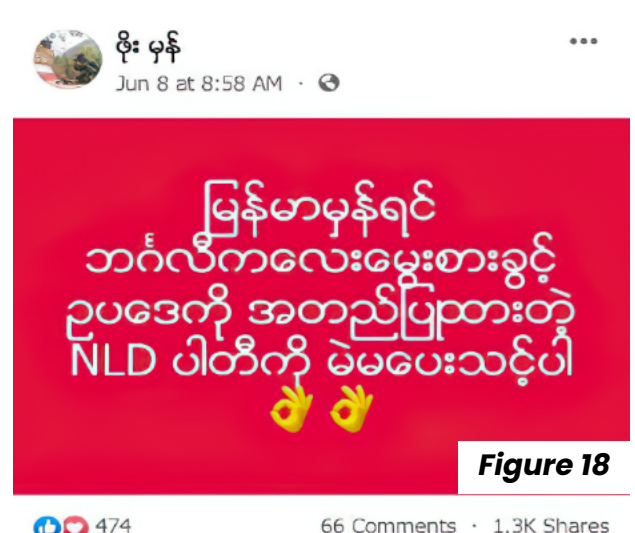


Figure 18

**Translation:**

PHOE MAN posted on Jun 8th at 8:58 AM "If you are a real Myanmar person then you must not vote NLD, which made the bill which allows the adoption of Bengali kids."

5. A popular talking point of nationalists is that parts of northern Rakhine State, the frontier district, would be turned into a Muslim enclave through conflict or order of UN.





ဖိုး မှန်

Jun 9 at 9:26 AM · 🌐



Figure 19

👍👎👏 427

68 Comments · 1.3K Shares

### Translation:

PHOE MAN posted on Jun 9th at 9:26 AM

"We learned that the NLD is campaigning in Myawwaddy by promising that they will build a mosque if they win the election."



Southern Native

19 August at 9:09

မြန်မာ့သမိုင်းမှာ ဘုရားပေါ်တက်ပြီး မော်လဝီဆရာ တရားဟောခွင့်ရတာ NLDအစိုးရလက်ထက်မှာပဲရှိတယ်...။

တန်းတူအခွင့်ရေးလိုအော်ပြီး ဗလီထဲမှာတရားပွဲကျင်းပခွင့်မရှိတာ ငါတို့ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာပါ...။

12.8.2020.

စောမြင်း။»copy

Figure 21



👍 24

💬

➦ 10

👁 179

### Translation:

Southern Native posted on 19 August at 9:09

"In the history of Myanmar, it is only this time under the NLD government when the Mawlawi is allowed to preach at the pagoda..... While they are yelling for equality, our Buddhism is not allowed to have Buddhist sermons in the mosque.

12.8.2020

Saw Nyein copy"



ဇာနည်သွေး

Yesterday at 2:28 PM · 🌐



Figure 20

👍 198

48 Comments · 29 Shares

### Translation:

Zar Ni Thwe posted on Yesterday at 2:28 PM

"Will you vote for the Bengali leader Daw Su Kyi? Or will you vote for the people's leader U Than Htay?"



Kyaw Lunn

Yesterday at 7:25 PM · 🌐



Figure 22

👍 318

208 Comments · 119 Shares

### Translation:

Kyaw Lunn posted on Yesterday at 7:25 PM

"If you want to see the Shwedagon as a mosque then vote NLD."



Tin Thein

yesterday at 5:23

Sandythin Maroo

"သို့ အစိုးရ"

Figure 23

"ဘင်္ဂလီစီးဝင်ကို ဘယ်လောက်အိမ်ဆောက်ပေးပေး ဘင်္ဂလီ အနွယ်ဝင်က အသင်တို့အကြောင်းတွေကို အချက်အလက်မှန်မှန်ကန်ကန်နဲ့ နာမည်ပါအပြည့်အစုံ ထောက်ပြ Challenge ချဲ့လင့် ခေါ်နေတာကို အသင်တို့ပါတီကရေး၊ ခေါင်းဆောင်တိုင်းကပါ ပြန်လည်မချေပ ရတာ ဘာကြောင့်လဲ? တိုင်းပြည်ရဲ့ ကမ္ဘာကျော် မြန်မာ့ထေရဝါဒဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာ ပျောက်ကွယ်မှာစိုးလို့ ပြောပြနေတဲ့ အပြစ်ပစ်ဆရာတော်တွေကတော့ ထောင်ထဲထည့်၊ ဝရမ်းထုတ်ရဲ တဲ့ အသင်တို့ ဒီ မူဆလင်လူမျိုး ဦးဌေးအောင်ကို ကျွန်တော့် ဘာလို့ ဝရမ်းမထုတ်၊ ဖမ်းမချုပ် ရဲ တာလဲ? တိုင်းပြည်ရဲ့ နှစ်ပေါင်း ၂၆၀၀ ကျော်ကြာ မြန်မာ့သမိုင်း၊ မြန်မာ့ယဉ်ကျေးမှု၊ မြန်မာစကားတွေကို မပျက်ပျက်အောင် ဖျက်ဆီးနေသော ဂျူ လူမျိုး ကျွေးဆိုးရောင်း ရဲ့သားနဲ့ ပညာရေးအကြံပေးတွေကိုရော ဘာလို့ မြန်မာပြည်ထဲကနေ Get Out လို့ နှင်မထုတ်ရဲ တာလဲ? ဒီ အချက်အလက်တွေကြောင့်ကို မြန်မာပြည်သူပြည်သားများက မြန်မာအနာဂတ်အရေးအတွက် အသင်တို့ ပါတီကို ဆန္ဒ မဲ မပေး ရဲတော့ တာရော သိကြရဲ့လား? နိုင်ငံတကာ က မဲ လည်း မမျှော်နဲ့တော့! နိုင်ငံတကာ က မဲ ကို မဖြစ်ဖြစ်တဲ့ နည်းနဲ့ စိုးစိုးလည်း မကြံနေ နဲ့တော့! သတင်းက ပျံ့နှံ့ပြီ။ မြန်မာလူမျိုးတွေက အသင်တို့ ထင်သလောက် မအ ဖူး။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရဲ့ ကမ္ဘာကျော်ထေရဝါဒဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာ မပျောက်ချင်သော မြန်မာပြည်ကို အလွန်ချစ်တဲ့ မြန်မာ့ဇာတိသွေးဇာတိမာန် တက်ကြွတဲ့ မြန်မာလူမျိုးတွေ နိုင်ငံတိုင်းမှာ ရှိတယ်။ မြန်မာပြည်ကိုကာကွယ်ပေးမဲ့၊ ရွေးကောက်ပွဲ ကို ကူညီမည့် မြန်မာပြည်ကို အလွန်လေးစားသော နိုင်ငံတွေ

**Translation:**

Tin Thein posted on Yesterday at 5:23

Sandythin Maroo

""Attention to the government"

"No matter how many homes you build for the illegal Bengali immigrants, the Bengali people are arguing against your party with facts and challenging you all. Why does your party and your leaders dare not to refute them?"

You issued arrest warrants for the monks and sent them to jail. They spoke out because they have concerns about the country's globally renowned religion of Buddhism disappearing. But, why don't you dare enough to either issuing a warrant or arrest the Muslim U Htay Aung ? Why don't you have the guts to say get out to the Jewish man George Soros's son and his educational consultants who are asking to remove the country's 2600 years long Myanmar culture and its language? Due to these facts, citizens of Myanmar do not dare to vote for your party for the sake of the future of our country. Did you know that? Do not expect the votes from overseas and do not make plots to steal the overseas votes! Your bad news is already spreading a lot. Myanmar people are not that stupid like you expected before.

There are Myanmar people who love their country very much and they have full pride for the Myanmar race, they do not want Myanmar's globally renowned Buddhism to disappear, and they live in every country in the world. There are also countries who deeply respect and protect Myanmar, and they will assist the election. "



အသိဉာဏ်ရှိသူ

Yesterday at 5:09 PM · 🌐

🇲🇻 ထူးခြားသတင်း 🇲🇻

OIC အစွဲလမ်းမစ် { 57 } နိုင်ငံမှ NLD ပါတီအား တရားစွဲဆိုနိုင်ရန် သဘောတူ လက်မှတ်ရေးထိုးခြင်း။



Figure 24

**Translation:**

The Wise One posted on yesterday at 5:09 PM  
""Breaking News"

57 Islamic states of the OIC signed together to make the court case against the NLD party."

👍👎 660 110 Comments · 3.1K Shares · 30K Views



ကုလားလ်လူ ငါးခုလ်ငါး လူသားတွေဆိုပေမယ့် ရဟန်း  
ဆိုတာ ဘုရားသား ဘာသာခြား နဲ့ တူရမလားကွယ် ။  
ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံက ဆုတောင်းပွဲပုံ ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာရင်ခုန်သံ မြန်  
စခဲ့ပြီ ။

ဘယ်သူ့မှာ တာဝန်ရှိပါသလဲ ၊

ဘယ်သူတာဝန်ယူကြမည်လဲ အကဲခမ်းတဲ့ သည်အချိန်  
အိမ်ပြန်ရောက်ကြပါစေ ။

ဗုဒ္ဓဂုဏ်ရည်သာသနာစောင့်ရှောက်ရေးအဖွဲ့

၀၉၇၉၂၁၃၀၄၃၀

၀၉၂၅၂၄၀၃၀၅၂



**Figure 25**

1K

247 Comments · 398 Shares

### Translation:

"Although it is true that Kalar is a human being and a fish is a fish. But, the monks are the sons of Buddha, are they the same as the people from other religions? The scene of prayer from Thailand increased the heartbeat of Buddhism with full concerns. Who has the responsibility for this? Who will take accountability for that? May this time of sensitivity reach home ?

Association of the protection of the pride of Buddha

09-792130430

09-252403052"



ဝတီ နွယ် is with HtueHtuenaing and 46 others.

Aug 12 at 8:27 PM · 🌐

( တရားဥပဒေ အထက်တက်ထိုင်ပြီး  
လယ်သမားအလုပ်သမားပြည်သူကို  
ဖိနှိပ်သော မည်သည့် " အာဏာရှင်"  
မဆိုဆန့်ကျင်သွားမည် )  
ဒေါ်ထက်မွန်ဆွေ  
NDF ဗဟိုလူငယ်  
BA (Eco)Diploma InBusiness Law(DBL)  
ဗမာ့သွေး (သွေးလှူရှင်အသင်း)



**Figure 26**

29

10 Comments · 7 Shares

### Translation:

Waddi Nwe is with HtueHtunenaing and 46 others: Posted on August 12th at 8:27 PM

"We will oppose any dictator who sits above the law and persecute farmers and workers."

Daw Htet Mon Swe

NDF Central Youth Committee

Qualifications: BA (Economics), Diploma in Business Law (DBL)

Ba Mar Twe (the blood of Bamar) (Association of blood donors)

On the photo:

"Let's vote the bamboo hat party so as not to extinguish race and religion"

Regional Hluttaw (2), Sint Kai Township, Mandalay Region

2020"



ဗုဒ္ဓဂုဏ်ရည်ဆရာတော်  
ဗုဒ္ဓဂုဏ်ရည်သာသနာစောင့်ရှောက်ရေးအဖွဲ့  
၀၉၇၉၂၁၃၀၄၃၀  
၀၉၂၅၂၄၀၃၀၅၂

မှတ်ချက်  
( အခန်းတွင်းက ----- စောင့်နေရင်  
-----များမကြာမှီ -----ခံရပါလိမ့်မ  
ယ်။)  
ညာဏ်ဖြင့်ခန့်ကာ ဖြေနိုင်ပါစေ။  
ဗုဒ္ဓသာသနံ စိရိတိဌတု သဒ္ဓမ္မော။



Figure 27

👍 276

95 Comments · 86 Shares

### Translation:

"Buddha Pride Sayardaw

Association of the protection of the pride  
of Buddha

09-792130430

09-252403052

Remark (If you are waiting from your  
room.....then you will be attacked.....very  
soon)

May you be able to see things with  
wisdom.

Buddha Tharthanan Si Ran Ti Hta Tu Tha  
Da Maw."



Sai Lwam Thu

Jul 25 at 6:39 AM · 🌐

NLD ထောက်ခံသူတွေရော တစ်ခြားပါတီဝင်တွေရော  
သာသနာရေးက လူကြီးတွေရော ဒေါ်စုက ၂၀၂၀ ခု  
ရွေးကောက်ပွဲမှာ မွတ်ဆလင်တွေ အတင်းထိုးထည့်နေ  
တာကို မပြောကြဘူးလား။ ဒီအတိုင်း ခေါင်းငုံ့နေကြ  
တာမှာလား။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမှာ ထေရဝါဒ ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာဟာ  
နိုင်ငံတော်ဘာသာဖြစ်တယ်။ ဒီအတိုင်းသာဆိုလျှင် လူ  
ဦးရေ တိုးပွားနှုန်းအရ မြန်မာပြည် ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာကွယ်  
ပျောက်သွားမှာ သေချာနေပြီ။ ဒီလိုဖြစ်အောင်ကို ဒေါ်စုကို  
ယ်တိုင်က တမင်ဖန်တီးနေတယ်လို့ ထင်တယ်။ ကျွန်  
နက်ကတော့ လုံးဝ လုံးဝ လက်မခံနိုင်ဘူးဗျာ။ များ  
များ Share ပေးကြပါ



Figure 28

👍 45

3 Comments · 19 Shares

### Translation:

Sai Lwam Thu posted on July 25th at 6:39  
AM

"Don't NLD supporters, people from other  
parties, and elders from other parties say  
anything about Daw Su's forceful move of  
putting too many Muslims in the 2020  
election?

Are you going to submit to everything like  
this?

If so, then according to the incremental  
rate of the population, Myanmar's  
Buddhism will disappear for sure. Daw Su  
is doing this to be done with the purpose.  
I cannot accept this at all. Please share  
this as much as possible.

"Let's vote for NLD to get the Rohingya  
State.""

**Translation:**

Nwelay posted on August 10th at 2:12 AM

"I posted this because people are saying that the reddish jacket wearers are very rude, look at them, how polite and modest are they by sitting like that on the ground."

**Translation:**

"We have reached the era of prostitution.....so let's fight the NLD to save Myanmar culture.... May....."

**Translation:**

May posted on Jul 19 at 11:20 AM

"There is nothing that we can point out about the goodness of Ko Ni in Myanmar. But, there may be some for Daw Su and Muslims. Thus, I strongly object to the contesting of Muslims in the election."

Captioned photo within figure (30)

Nay La New media

21 hours ago.

Daw Su urged everyone not to object to Muslim candidates in the election in order to show her gratitude to U Ko Ni.

Cannot see very clearly the rest of the sentences there.

Captioned within figure (30) in the picture of a European man wearing a jacket:

"The UN representative urged Myanmar to allow Rohingya to vote in the election.

(Ye Khaung Myint Maung) ..... see more"





**Figure 33**



Sein Tunn posted on 11th July at 11:51

The single enemy of every race's nationalism and religion are the Black guys who hold the only worshipping view which is the philosophy of Islam."

"From cronies to tycoons: Every five years, the power struggle between USDP and NLD, the power of black guys became stronger. They are swallowing smaller parties.

Caption from Figure (33)

Today this is the rally saying no to the army, the black and Muslim liars also showed up. If there are none of the black guys, then their wives' stepsons who come from all the corners.

Caption within figure (32) of the photo of a man is standing leaning against a van

"Fellas, they will contest the election."

===== cannot read what is written in red  
color in Burmese =====

Another picture within figure (32) subtitled-  
"Ko Nikki Diamond<sup>9</sup> - Fortify Rights<sup>10</sup> "

Another picture in figure (32) of a man in a Longyi standing near a staircase

“The driver Sha Feel (not clear the typing of his name), the owner of Roal Mahar Zan Chitty Restaurant and Indian Restaurant owner from Thabyay Kone Number (154-155) special quarter 2 and the Hluttaw Building.

The Muslim liar candidate from Ba Pe dan,  
Communist cowboy Sithu Maung

Now, in this time's NLD's candidate list, Muslims are included, so we do not know whether such a kind of situation will come to Myanmar.... Thus, the public must be aware of what U KO Ni said about taking over a country without using any weapon.....

Crd "

9. Nikki Diamond is a Burmese journalist who has worked for major foreign media outlets covering the Rohingya and other minority issues.

10. Fortify Rights is a human rights organization that frequently covers the Rohingya and Muslim issues.



အဲဒါအမျိုးသမီးကို ဗလီထဲဆွဲသွင်းပြီး  
ရက်ရက်စက်စက် သတ်ပစ်ခဲ့ကြတယ်။

#မြန်မာတွေ အမျိုးမပျောက်စေချင်ရင်တော့  
NLD ပါတီကို ဝဲ မပေးကြပါနဲ့လို့ တိုက်တွန်းပါရစေ။

သေရွာပြန်  
ဖိုးမှန်



Figure 34

122

10 Comments · 108 Shares

### Translation:

Text from Radio Free Myanmar

"In 2020, 68% of NLD MPs will be Muslims.

RFM: Maryland 16-6-2020

According to the top leaders of the NLD party, it was learned that the party has a policy to have 68% of candidates be Muslims. Since 2019, NLD has clearly said that Muslims will be selected more in the 2020 election as candidates.

Currently, the central committee of the party has secretly collected the list of candidates. In the Mandalay region, Sagaing region, Magway region, Yangon region, and Thanintharyi region, 80% will be appointed by the NLD party.

It was learned that Daw Aung San Su Kyi will go abroad for medical purposes and will retire after the 2020 election.

In the picture, Chan Myae Aung, the NLD party's candidate for Pyi Thu Hluttaw from Sagaing Region is with NLD party members."

မိုက်ကယ်ကျော်မြင့်

Jun 12 at 7:24 PM · 6



Figure 35

167

14 Comments · 22 Shares

### Translation:

Posted by Michael Kyaw Myint on June 12th at 7:24 PM

"It is clearly mentioned that the person's parents must be ethnic people of Myanmar.

It is not allowed to put the golden badge on a dog to make them a citizen."

Nyan Win

Sep 18 at 11:03 AM · 6



Figure 36

320

22 Comments · 21 Shares

### Translation:

Posted by Nyan Win on September 18th at 11:03 AM

"Human rights are not for the ones who do not act like human beings and have no human mindset. It is an issue only for real human beings."

င်သော မြန်မာပြည်ကို အလွန်ချစ်တဲ့ မြန်မာ့ဇာတိသွေး  
ဇာတိမာန် တက်ကြွတဲ့ မြန်မာလူမျိုးတွေ နိုင်ငံတိုင်းမှာ ရှိ  
တယ်။ မြန်မာပြည်ကိုကာကွယ်ပေးမဲ့၊ ရွေးကောက်ပွဲ ကို  
ကူညီမည့် မြန်မာပြည်ကို အလွန်လေးစားသော နိုင်ငံတွေ  
လည်း ရှိတယ်။ သူတို့ရဲ့ နည်းပညာ ကလည်း အသင်တို့  
အားကိုးနေတဲ့ နိုင်ငံတွေထက် အလွန် ပိုသာတယ်။ ဗုဒ္ဓ  
ဘာသာတိုင်းပြည်ဆိုတာကိုလည်း လေးစားကြတယ်။  
ကဲ...

ရိပ်မိလောက်ရောပေါ့!

#Credit #S

Figure 37



### Translation:

(The first part of the text was not included in the picture.)

"In every country, there are Myanmar people who are very proud of Myanmar blood and its culture. There are also countries who deeply respect Myanmar and will protect our country. They will also assist the election. Their technologies are more advanced than that of the countries which you have sought help from. They respect our status of being a Buddhist country. So, what will you say?....

You will understand what I am saying.

Credit #S "

Figure (37) yellow

"It is really odd for our ears

The public protested and spoke out that there is no Rohingya in our country. In return, they said that there is no need for Ma Ba Tha to still be here.

The public protested against accepting the illegal Kalar immigrants. In return, they gave the national ID to them.

Don't tell me that they are the public government, it is really odd for our ears.

NLD government and NLD party are Islamizing Myanmar. (the text in red with the NLD flag in the background)"

Figure (37) text in red

"Aung San Su Kyi is not making these mistakes accidentally. She is doing Jihad against Myanmar with on purpose."

Figure (37) text in light blue

"Send to death the NLD who is destroying the country and the race and has no self-love for the race."

Figure (37) text where the photo of the man with the gray hair is pictured

"There is no one in the whole group who is capable including Daw Aung San Su Kyi.

They killed that lady by putting her in the mosque. I'd like to urge Myanmar people if you do not want to extinguish your race, please do not vote for NLD.

Phoe Mhan- the survivor from the detah"



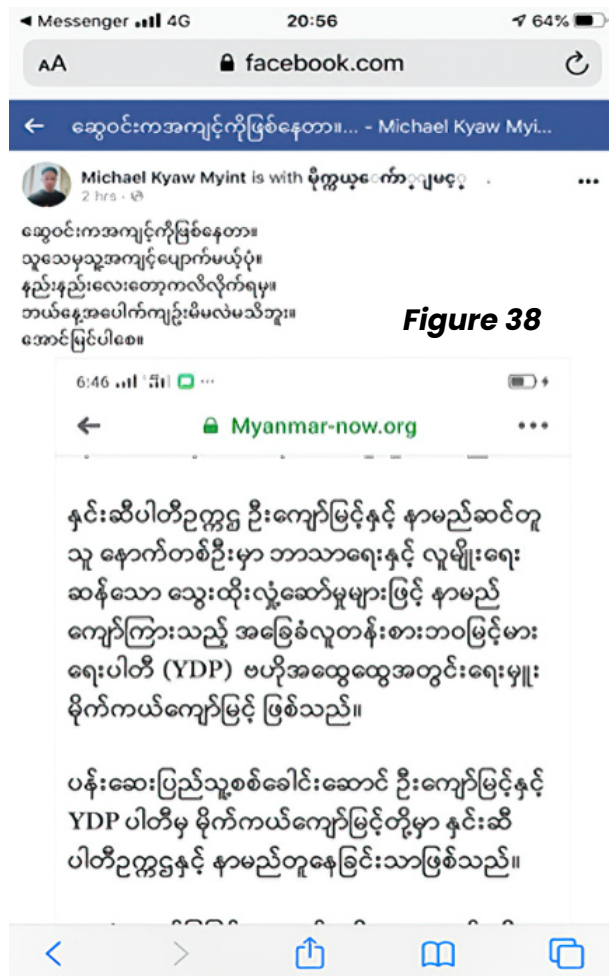


Figure 38

**Translation:**

Michael Kyaw Myint is with (...unreadable Facebook account name written in an unreadable font)

It is Swe Win's habit to behave like this. He will only change his habit when he dies. He always wanted to instigate even if it is very little. I don't know when he will be hit by the small hole.

Good Luck.

The inner post

Myanmar-now.org excerpt

Translation

Another one who has a similar name with U Kyaw Myint is Michael Kyaw Myint, secretary-general of YDP (Yeomanry Development Party) who is notoriously famous for his instigations with religious and ethnic issues.

Pan Say militia's leader U Kyaw Myint and YDP party's Michael Kyaw Myint have the same name as the chairman of the rose party."

**Translation:**

"No Rohingya"

The rest of the writing in figure (39) is too small to be read and translated accurately.



Figure 39



Facebook has taken down many of the accounts spreading hate speech but the users simply use many accounts at once and create new ones when they are shut down for hate speech. This has made tracking accounts harder to, and while the banning of problematic accounts is a positive step by Facebook it would be more beneficial to ban user IP addresses when they are known to run multiple problematic accounts. Facebook, to their credit, has reached out to many Civil Society Organisations and the proactive approach to this period is very welcome. It is vital that they continue to be as cooperative and diligent after the elections are over.



## **Discrimination, Violence, and Violations by Candidates**

The General Secretary of the Yeomanry Development Party (YDP), Michel Kyaw Myint, wrote an inflammatory post on social media saying “Dogs should not be allowed to wear a golden belt” Referring to Muslims attempting to take political power. Michel Kyaw Myint was among a group of politicians who met with Burma’s Commander-in-Chief, Min Aung Hlaing. He was a leading advocate for closing places of prayer for Muslims in South Dagon Township in 2017. He was previously imprisoned for his involvement in anti-Muslim riots. Currently, he is running for a seat in the lower house of parliament for South Dagon Township.

By insinuating that Muslims running for office are seeking to control the country and comparing them to dogs, Michel Kyaw Myint is spreading discriminatory rhetoric based on religion about candidates who are registered with the election commission. The Union Elections Commission has failed to take any action against those who are using hate speech about race and religion.

State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has made comments throughout the campaign which seem to intentionally omit Muslims and Hindus or make light of those with lesser citizenship status. Recently, Aung San Suu Kyi called on the people of Burma “whose parents were Tineyinthaar (Ethnicis)” to cast their ballots in the election. The comment resonates with those who hold ultra-nationalist views who do not consider non-Buddhist or non-Bamar people to be equal Tineyinthaar (Ethnics) and think that non-Buddhists should not be allowed to run for office.

Language like this has worried Muslims and Hindus in particular because their citizenship status is frequently questioned or degraded. A member of the commission, U Myint Naing, tried to reassure them that those who did not have a citizenship registration card could still vote as long as they had a photo identification card. This does not include Rohingya Muslims in Rakhine State.

U Nyan Win, a USDP candidate for Zigone Township in Bago Region, used the Buddhist flag as part of his political campaign. Nyan Win previously was a Major General in the Tatmadaw and was the country’s foreign minister. In a social media post, Nyan Win wrote that “Human rights are only for those qualified to be called human beings, not for those who do not know how to behave like human beings.” The language could not be more overtly dehumanizing while also justifying atrocities against minorities.

According to section 10 (i) of the Election Law, “A person who uses religion for political purpose and utters, delivers a speech and makes or issues declaration to vote or not to vote and those who encourage and incite such acts or is a member of an organization which carries out such act” shall be prohibited from standing in the elections.

On top of hate speech, there has been a great deal of concern about violence during the campaigns. On 16th September, in Meikhtilar Township, where anti-Muslim riots occurred in 2013, the election campaign convoy from the NLD and the USDP confronted each other and raised concern among the local people. There were many Muslims present on the convoy of NLD and Meikhtilar has been a stronghold of the USDP party. It was reported that USDP campaigners carried Buddhist flags while they harassed NLD party campaigners in Meikhtilar.

Also on 16th September, the USDP campaign convoy attacked four young men who were herding buffaloes because they were wearing NLD t-shirts. Villagers from Thi Yar Kone village intervened in the brawl to protect the four young men.

On 20th September USDP campaigners became violent when a Nyaung Kaing Villager did not accept them. The USDP members used the inflammatory slogan "This is a Buddhist country" and initiated violence.

On 4 October in Kan Ni Village, Myaing Township, Magway Region, there was a mob attack against the NLD's township level central executive committee member, U Myint Naing. A mob swarmed and attacked his home, causing damage to the property and his belongings but police were able to protect him and his family from harm.

These incidents use fear, intimidation, and even violence to sway the outcome of the election. With Muslims as a central point in these actions, it is a serious concern that they could increasingly become targets for violence, even after the election is over. While the USDP and YDP took part in the most egregious examples, the NLD is also responsible for their behaviour, tone, and the example they set for the country. Nationalism and Islamophobia do not have to be fixed beliefs for Burma, and it will require a course of bravery, honesty, compassion, and reflection for Burma to repair the harm that bigotry from some politicians and ultra-nationalists has caused the country. In the event that the NLD wins this should be at the top of their agenda for the coming years.



## **Discriminatory Policies by the Union Election Commission**

U Kyaw Soe Htut, an independent candidate for Yangon Region's parliament seat in Latha Township, has used banners in his campaign rallies that include discriminatory messages against minority groups. The banner read "There is no Rohingya race in Myanmar. We will resolve the political crisis in western Myanmar together." This language dehumanizes the Rohingya and denies them the universal right for ethnicities to self-identify. It is done in violation of section 58 (c) of the Union Election Law which prohibits speech that makes declarations or instigates voting or non-voting on the grounds of race and religion. Similarly, U Kyaw Soe Htut's campaign called on the people to oppose foreign countries and international organisations from interfering in Burma's internal affairs, a clear reference to the UN and other agencies investigating crimes against humanity against the Rohingya and other minorities.

The candidacy of an independent candidate for Kyeikmaraw Township, Mon State, Ko Maung Maung, was rejected because his citizenship status was disputed. Ko Maung Maung, who is Muslim, was able to verify his father's citizenship card from 1957 in his application. Ko Maung Maung, a member of the NLD for more than 30 years, said he believed his case was decided against him due to his religion and said there were similar discriminatory practices within the NLD itself.

Five candidates who applied to run for the parliamentary seats in Maungdaw District had their candidacies rejected by the commission, despite all of the candidates' parents being citizens. The Government issued National Registration Cards since 1956 but many Muslims and Hindus became disenfranchised when the Government replaced the NRC with Citizenship Scrutiny Cards during the 1990s. Because of this many individuals whose parents are proven citizens have been denied equal citizenship on the basis of racial and religious discrimination. According to Chapter 5 section 10 (e) of the Election Law, "A citizen who was born of parents, both or one of whom was not a citizen at the time of his birth shall not be eligible to stand for election." The law clearly stated that the descendants of those who did not have citizenship during their lifetimes were not allowed to run as candidates in the elections despite the candidate becoming a citizen.

It is difficult to believe that the Union Election Commission can enforce its own rules fairly when they themselves have discriminated against minorities. While observers who watch the polls at the election may find the elections to be free and fair, these actions by the Election Commission show that already is not the case. Burma will not truly have free and fair elections until all of its residents can participate in the electoral process.



## Legal Considerations

### Burma

505. Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report,—  
 (a) with intent to -cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, Navy or Air Force [ \* \* ]<sup>1</sup> to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such; or  
 (b) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public or to any section of the public whereby any person may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquility; or  
 (c) with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite, any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community,  
 shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

<sup>1</sup>. Omitted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.

**Exception.**— It does not amount to an offence, within the meaning of his section, when the person making, publishing or circulating shy such statement, rumour or report has reasonable grounds for believing that such statement, rumour or report is true and makes, publishes or circulates it without any such intent as aforesaid.

Burmese law is frequently written in a way that ostensibly protects the public but is then weaponised against them by the military and ruling parties. This is particularly for minorities and anyone in opposition to the military or the USDP party. On the other hand, these laws are rarely enforced when violated by those supporting or connected to the Military, the USDP, or any ultra-nationalist group.

One of the most jarring double standards in Burma's legal system is the inequitable application of Penal Code section 505(b). Section 505(b) of the Penal Code prohibits actions or publications “likely to cause fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public, whereby any person may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquillity.” The law carries a penalty of up to two years in prison<sup>11</sup>. This law has frequently been used to target activists who have protested the military’s campaign in ethnic regions and journalists who’ve published information critical of the military and government. Yet, none of the individuals or groups documented in this report have faced any repercussions for their actions, which were carried out specifically to spread panic and alarm in the public and to incite violence against minorities among them. The unbalanced application of this law clearly is done only to protect those in power and serves no purpose in protecting the public, especially those most vulnerable.

Another example of inequitable legal application in this report is Chapter 5 section 10 (i) of the Election Law which states, “A person who uses religion for political purpose and utters, delivers a speech and makes or issues declaration to vote or not to vote and those who encourage and incite such acts or is a member of an organization which carries out such act shall be prohibited from standing in the elections.” BHRN has documented several cases in this report of candidates acting in defiance of this law, yet facing no consequences for doing so. Simultaneously, Muslim candidates have been excluded from running for office on baseless accusations against their ancestry in accordance with draconian laws that only serve to benefit nationalists and the racial and ethnic majority in the country. The unequal application of the law epitomizes the way in which the military and nationalists maintain power inside of the country while dealing harm to minorities.

11. “They Can Arrest You at Any Time” Human Rights Watch. June 2016. <https://www.hrw.org/report/2016/06/30/they-can-arrest-you-any-time/criminalization-peaceful-expression-burma#>



## International Law



International Law is designed to be far clearer in its purpose than a pariah state like Burma and is intended to be applied equitably. This has put Burma and the international community at odds almost since the time Burma became independent. In recent years many major nations and bodies of the UN have worked with Burma, hoping that its transition to a quasi-civilian run state might bring with it improvements in human rights but the past few years have shown this to not come to fruition. Because of this there has again been an impasse between Burma and the international community, with international law at the crux of the disagreements. In regards to the findings of this report, this impasse should be especially relevant.

An article of particular interest to this is Article 20(2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and Article 20(2) the ICCPR prohibits “advocacy of national, racial religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence.”<sup>12 13</sup>

Burma, through proliferation of hate speech, the military's connection to ultra-nationalists, and formal policies advocating for some races over others, is deeply in conflict with Article 20(2) of the ICCPR. Burma categorizes citizenship in tiers based on race and religion, utilizing those tiers in regards to voting rights and eligibility for elections, and spreads propaganda and hate speech about race and religion as a political weapon.

Another relevant Article is Article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD). Article 4 of ICERD states that, “all propaganda . . . based on ideas of theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form.”<sup>14</sup>

Burma has violated this article by allowing elected officials and party members to proliferate propaganda that dehumanises, demonises, and incites hatred against Muslims in the country. As documented throughout this report, this is most frequently done through social media and the scapegoating of Muslims has been weaponised by several political parties and elected officials in the country. Not only is this tolerated by authorities, but is being done by all major parties of the government. This has further normalised hatred against minorities who were already vulnerable before the election campaign, and its effects will last long after the elections are over. There is a clear line between hate speech and free speech and Burma has consistently banned free speech while enabling or even promoting hate speech.

These violations should be taken seriously, and investigations into violence against minorities in Burma must also consider these violations and the violence that may result from them. Burma cannot be permitted to seek the benefits of being a democratic nation when it grossly fails to be truly democratic and participates in activities in violation of international norms and international law.

12. “Hate Speech Ignited” Burma Monitor and Progressive Voice. October 2020 <https://progressivevoicemyanmar.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/20201007-PV-Hate-Speech-Book-V-1.4-Web-ready.pdf>

13. “International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights”. OHCHR. March 1976. <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/ccpr.pdf>

14 “Hate Speech Ignited”



## Conclusion and Recommendations

Burma remains a country where the military continues to dominate the society by embroiling the public in division and hatred. The country cannot truly be free until all of its residents are afforded equal rights and protections. Fundamental to this is the right to participate in the electoral process. No one should be excluded from candidacy or voting rights due to their religion or ethnicity. Furthermore, the topics of race and religion cannot be tolerated as campaign issues that put the majority in opposition to vulnerable minorities.

While a balance must be maintained between hate speech and free speech, there can be no tolerance for incitement. A free society allows its citizens to question all ideas and institutions without restriction but does not allow hate speech, lies, and slander to be used to provoke violence against civilians. Burma acknowledges the dangers of incitement in their own laws, but they fail to enforce them when minorities are targeted.

As a new government forms, it will be vital that they address the issues which so bitterly divide their nation. Religious and ethnic tensions are inflamed in the country and will likely remain that way without proper intervention by a just and fair government. Religious bigotry and civil war cannot remain a status quo for Burma, and the electoral process should be one that gives all people a peaceful way to seek change to the government where they feel it does not address their concerns.

All parties participating in the election must cease any acts of hate speech, violence, or intimidation. All parties must work towards a future that benefits all residents in Burma, and not just those within the majority. All parties must work with non-Buddhist minorities and avoid influences that seek to use them as scapegoats. These efforts must continue after the campaigns and be central to how elected leaders govern.

The USDP and other pro-military and pro-nationalist parties have used Muslims as a scapegoat in the election campaign and the NLD have responded with their own exclusionary and divisive rhetoric against Muslims. This has put the minority in the middle of a debate that has both sides treating them as an unwanted and dangerous element of the society. While this is unfortunately expected of nationalists, the NLD fails as a movement for the people when they exclude and demonize any among them.

Before the election campaigns, Muslims were already viewed negatively in Burma. This has worsened because of the hate speech and lies of the campaign and the ramifications of it will last long after the elections are over. Intervention is desperately needed to remedy the damage that has been done. As a society Burma should value its diversity and see the good that all segments bring, particularly Muslims who are so widely viewed as a negative group in the society. Without some intervention and reconciliation, the hatred lingering after the election will easily be used to justify mass violence and conflict. The NLD in particular should take a stronger role in combatting anti-Muslim rhetoric and should work with the international community and CSOs inside of Burma that are already striving to create a more peaceful and tolerant society.

The Union Election Commission must enforce its policies fairly for all candidates and parties. It must cease any efforts to disenfranchise minorities by preventing them from running for office. An independent review of the commission is necessary to correct the problems which have arisen this election cycle to prevent them from occurring again.

With recent news that the UEC would block voting in parts of Arakan, Kachin, Kayin, Mon, Shan, and Bago regions, the body must reinstate voting for all parts of the country. In the few areas in Arakan where conflict poses a serious risk, Burma needs to take steps to provide security for voting places and must strive for a ceasefire to avoid any harm to civilians. The International community must aid in this process and ensure that no voter intimidation takes place by security forces or insurgents.

The international community, particularly The US, EU, UK, and UN, must hold Burma accountable for discriminatory policies in the election, the proliferation of hate speech and misinformation, and violence in the campaigns. Burma cannot be a peer of democratic countries if its government and bodies within the government refuse to be truly democratic. Scrutiny and sanctions should not be limited only to the USDP, FDP, and ultra-nationalists but should also include those within the NLD who themselves have participated in discriminatory or anti-democratic actions.

The EU must take a more active and positive process in promoting equality and equity in Burma's elections and beyond. A phone application called mVoter 2020 which was funded by the EU has been found to be riddled with discriminatory language and practices. The app refers to Rohingya as "Bengalis" which is considered a slur against them that also denies their ethnic identity and indigeneness to the country. The app also shows the race and religion of candidates and their family members. This information has been used to target and disqualify Rohingya candidates and is being weaponised against Muslims in the elections. The EU must better supervise their projects inside of Burma to avoid these serious issues, especially surrounding ethnicity and religion.

The UN and its legal organs should consider Burma's violations of the ICCPR and ICERD while investigating other crimes committed by the Burmese military and its affiliates and proxies. The denial of rights for Muslims and the threat of future violence against them should be considered major offences done in concert with the violence against and erasure of Muslims in Rakhine State and elsewhere.

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