

Weekly News Review

Issue 96, March 8 - 14, 2023

The Nam Neint Monastery Massacre

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Introduction

The Myanmar military council has perpetrated various types of terrorist acts since the military takeover on 1 February 2021, regardless of time or place. Despite the fact that the regime burned and killed civilians and civilian infrastructures for no apparent reason, the blatant behaviour of the military council, which often blames the forces that oppose it with fabrications and propaganda, has been evident during this period.

It is evident that the massacre that took place on the premises of Nam Neint village monastery was perpetrated by the coup military council troops.

This issue of Burma News International (BNI) - Myanmar Peace Monitor (MPM) Weekly News Review focuses on the massacre committed by the military council troops in the premises of Nam Neint village monastery based on collected data on the incident.

Incident

On 11 March 2023, the National Unity Government (NUG), the Karenni State Consultative Council (KSCC) and the Pa-O National Federal Council (PNFC) issued a joint statement on 16 March over the massacre of 22 people, including three monks and a woman, on the premises of Nam Neint village monastery, Hsawngpyaung area of Pinlaung Township, southern Shan State.

According to the Pa-O National Defense Force - Khan Kaung (PNDF-KK) statement on 12 March, bullet marks, MA 5.56 and M 79 cartridge cases and shell casings, and shrapnel marked "Made by Ka Pa Sa (Defense Industries)" were found at the scene after the bodies were removed, allegedly belonging to the military council's troops.



According to PNDK-KK, military council troops stationed in Phayataung, east of Nam Neint village, entered the village around 5 am on 11 March, firing artillery and machine guns indiscriminately and setting civilian homes on fire with rockets.



Major General Zaw Min Tun, spokesman for the military council, commented on the incident in a statement released on 13 March: "If we look at the whole incident, it was carried out to destroy the peace and development of the Pa-O region. It was an attempt to create illusions between the local Pa-O people, Pa-O militia and local security troops and Tatmadaw (military). We fought only with the KNPF (most likely KNDF), the KNPP, and the PDF."

The Pa-O National Organisation (PNO) - a group allegedly operating under the command of the regime - also made the unsubstantiated statement that the mass killing was perpetrated by the Karenni Nationalities Defence Force (KNDF) and the local People's Defence Forces.

Related findings

Records from the NUG Ministry of Human Rights show that military council troops committed 64 mass killings of five or more people against civilians by 13 March 2023, resulting in 766 deaths.

Among them, 482 were men and 78 were women. It is said to be difficult to determine the gender of the bodies of the remaining 206 people. Among the 559 corpses where the sex could be identified, 42 were over 60 years old and 62 were under 18, the 15 March statement said.

Of these 64 mass killings, the massacre of 34 innocent civilians in Yin village in Kani Township in Sagaing on 11 July 2021, the massacre by burning of 35 civilians in Moso village in Hpruso Township in Karenni on 22 December 2021; the massacre of 29 civilians in Montaingpin village in Ye-U Township in Sagaing on 12 May 2022, and the massacre of 40 civilians in Sezin village in Hpakant Township in Kachin are the most well-known incidents. On 23 October 2022, dozens of people were killed in an airstrike on a music concert in ANang Pa village in Hpakant Township, Kachin State. The NUG also said in a press conference that military council troops arrested and killed 17 civilians from Tartaing village in Sagaing Township, Sagaing Region, on 1-2 March.

The most recent massacre at on the premises of Nam Neint village monastery was not the first terrorist act committed by the regime's troops during the military coup, nor will it be the last of its kind. It should be noted that the mass killings in Inn Din village, which were perpetrated under the name of 'area clearance operations,' have yet to receive justice. The Myanmar military regime has too often resorted to various tactics to cover up its terrorist acts, spread disinformation, and erase records.

When Major General Zaw Min Tun spoke about the Nam Neint massacre in the 13 March statement, he uttered words that could potentially fuel an ethnic conflict between the Pa-O people and the Karenni people. "As the Pa-O region has been peaceful and stable for years, KNPF (most likely KNDF)/KNPP groups from the southern area are spreading such information among the government, Tatmadaw and local Pa-O people to destroy the peace and stability of the Pa-O region."

However, the Pa-O National Federal Council (PNFC), which is a major force in the Spring Revolution aimed at eliminating military dictatorship and creating a federal democratic union, through opinions of Pa-O, Karenni groups and Karen youth groups, issued a statement on 14 March condemning the military council's actions of deliberately fomenting "ethnic and religious conflicts".

Review

After the Nam Neint incident, pro-military lobby groups were seen misrepresenting the photos of the massacre around the monastery and celebrating the junta army's heroic deeds through their Telegram channels. Quite contrary to the regime's propaganda they were spreading, the victims of the massacre were not members of the local PDF, but monks and civilians, as it turned out on the ground.

4. Evidence



Photo (6): Photo posted by a pro-military lobby group's page



Photo (7): Photo taken by KNDF and combined forces





The massacre in Nam Neint village has urged every Spring Revolution force, including the public, to be cautious and ensure that such incidents are not repeated in the future.



While the military council and the PNO/PNA on one side and the PNFC and the Spring Revolution forces on the other side trade accusations over the mass murder at the Nam Neint monastery compound, the evidence on the ground clearly shows that the military council troops and pro-military groups committed the crime.

This incident is reminiscent of the mass killings committed by the military council troops in the past. At the same time, it also reflects typical actions of the regime troops along the routes of their advance against the resistance forces. Given the actions that are consistent with what regime troops have done in the past, including arbitrary arrests and killings of civilians, taking them hostage, and burning civilian homes, it is safe to assume that the perpetrator of the Nam Neint massacre has been established without question.

It is no longer easy for the military regime to gain control over large parts of Karenni State and Moebye and Pekon townships on the Shan-Karenni border, where local resistance forces are strong and united. Therefore, the military regime has tried to open a military front with the help of air support and local militias. As the battlefield expands across the country, the public must be vigilant about military developments. On the other hand, it is also important to be wary of ethnic and religious incitement and hate speech spread through various channels by the military council and its affiliated groups.

The real perpetrators of the massacre at the Nam Neint village monastery must be found and the killers of the monks and civilians brought to justice. Efforts must be made to bring the hidden truth to light and bring the perpetrators to justice. The massacre in Nam Neint village has urged every Spring Revolution force , including the public, to be cautious and ensure that such incidents are not repeated in the future.

Weekly HighLight Quote

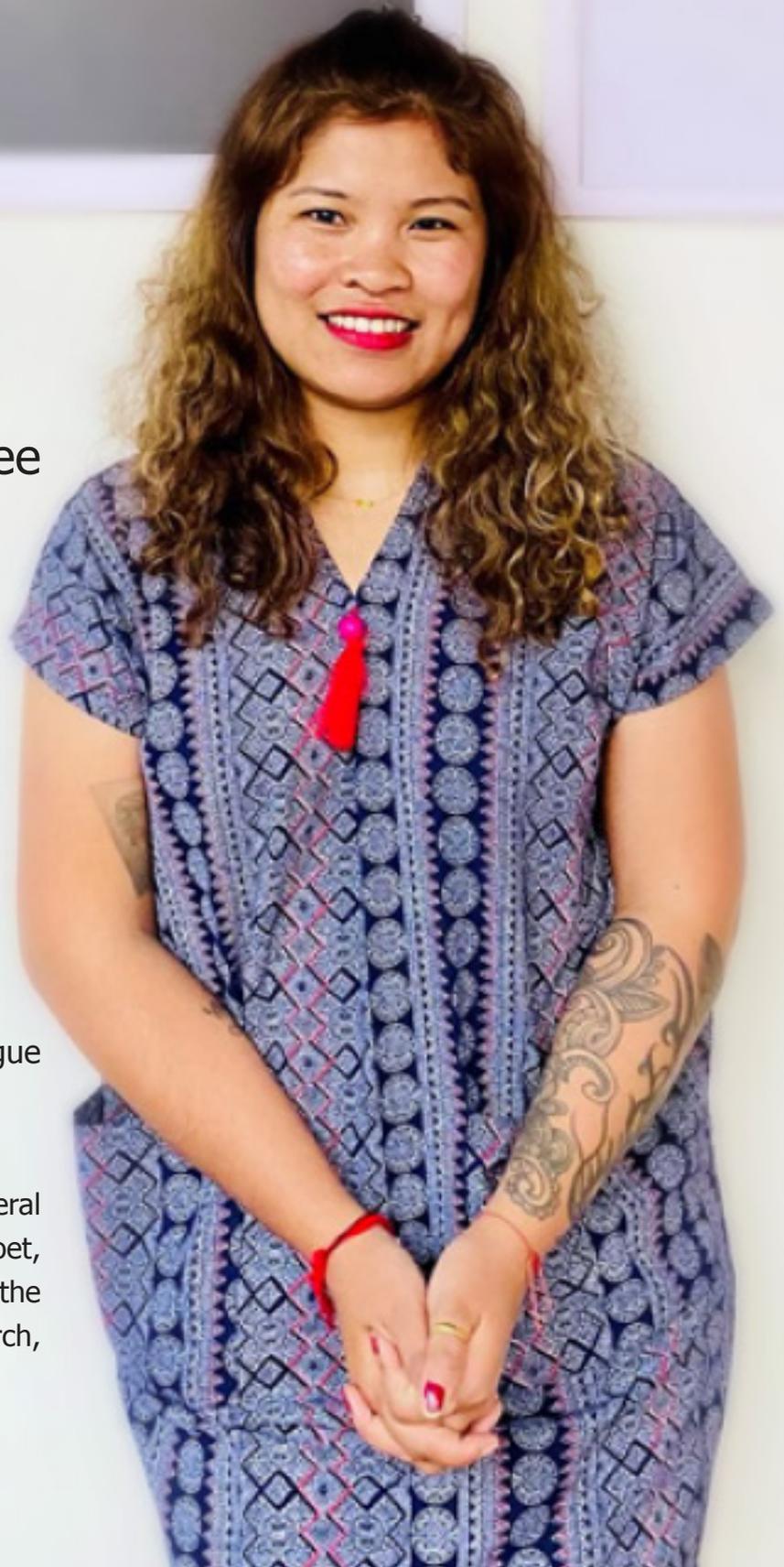


The federal democratic union which can guarantee genuine peace, justice and equality is very far away if we cannot end the manel tradition.



Ma Naung Moet Moet,
General Secretary of Women's League
of Burma (WLB)

Quote from the interview with General Secretary of WLB Ma Naung Moet Moet, which was published on the website of the BNI-Myanmar Peace Monitor, on 10 March, 2023.



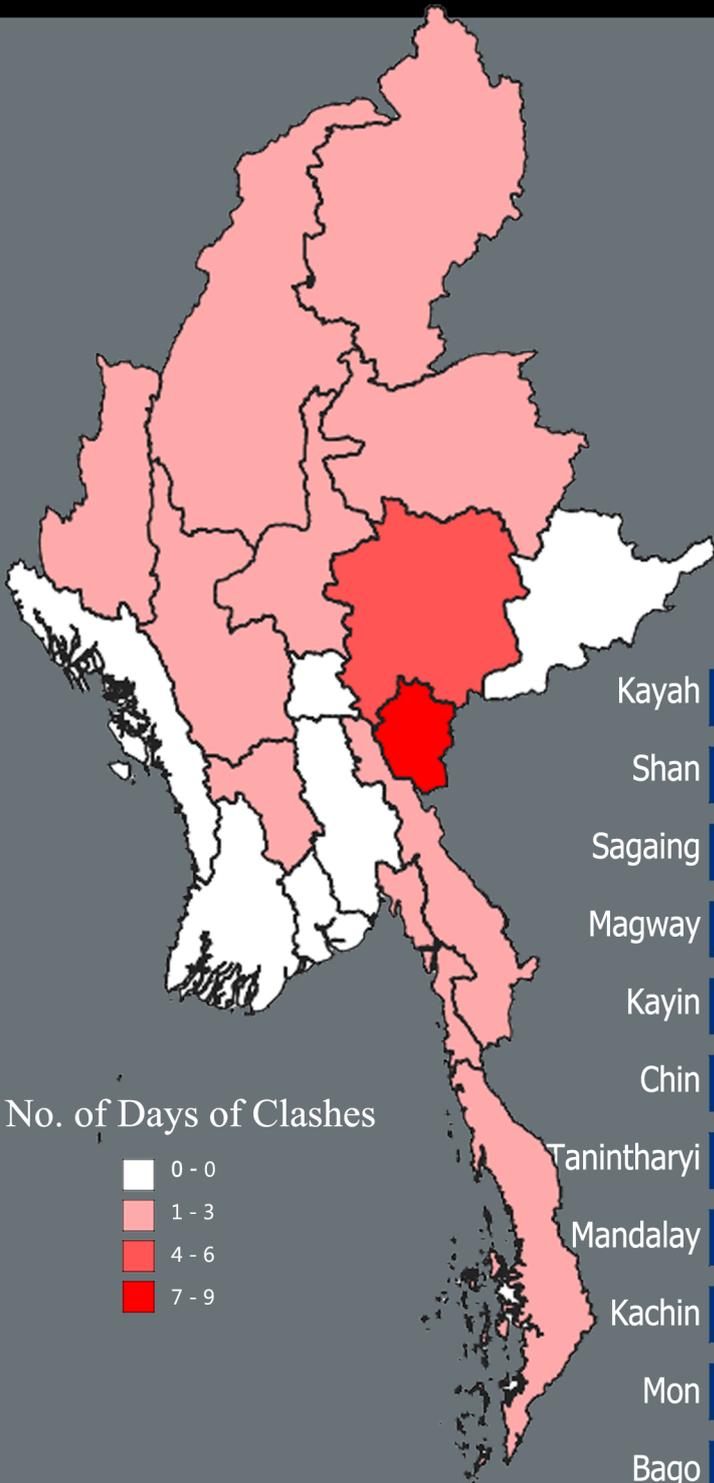
Part II

What Happened this Week

According to data collected by BNI- Myanmar Peace Monitor, there were 41 days of clashes between military council forces, the People's Defense Forces/Local Defense Forces (PDF/LDF), and Ethnic Revolutionary Organizations (EROs) from 8 to 14 March. Broken down by state and region, Karenni (Kayah) State topped the list with nine days. BNI-MPM records the situation of fighting in days by township, but the actual number of incidents may be higher given the frequency of clashes.

41 Days

No. of Days of Clashes



Kayah **9**

Shan **7**

Sagaing **4**

Magway **4**

Kayin **4**

Chin **4**

Tanintharyi **3**

Mandalay **2**

Kachin **2**

Mon **1**

Bago **1**

Military, PDF Member and Civilian Deaths

Mar 8 - 14, 2023



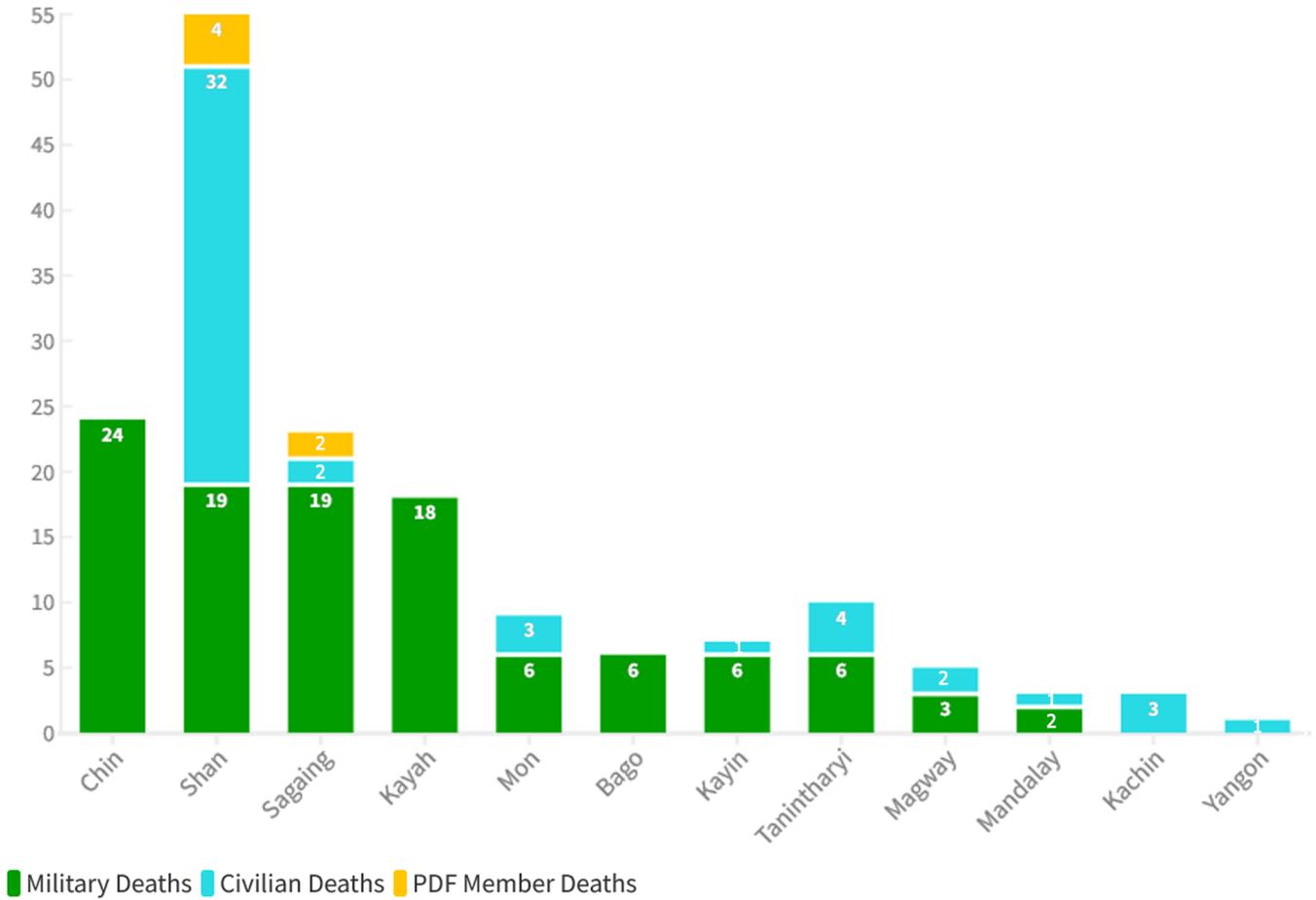
Military Deaths



PDF Member Deaths



Civilian Deaths

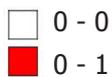


34,300 Total Number of IDPs (March 8 - 14, 2023)





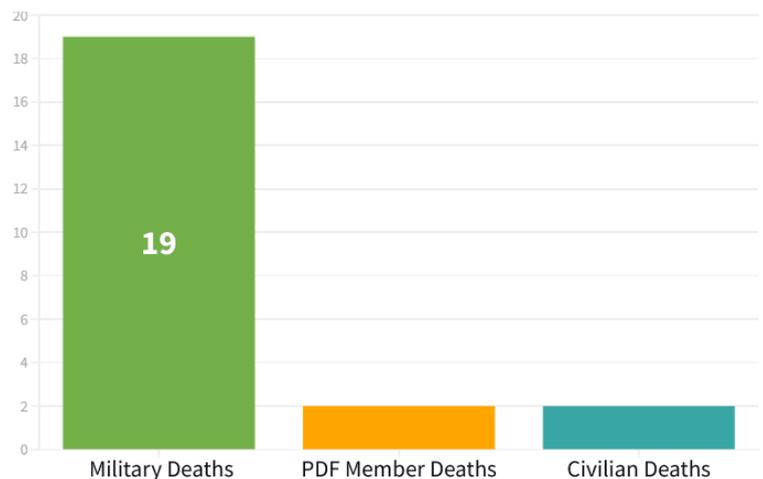
No.of Days of Clashes

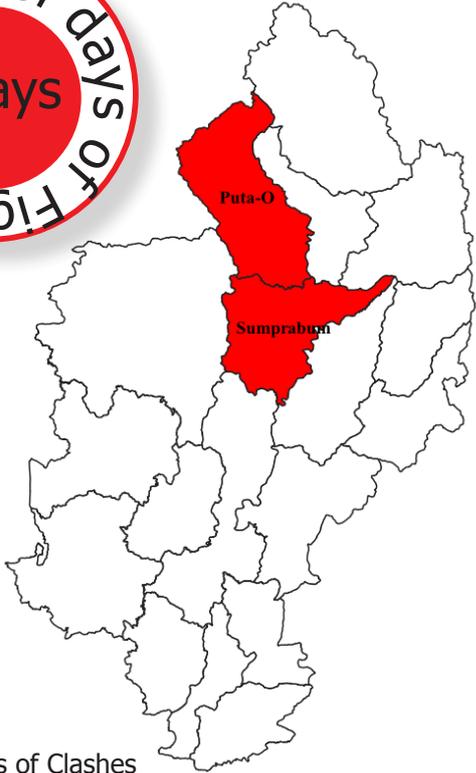


Sagaing Region

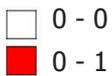
A combined force of the military council and the Pyu Saw Htee members which stationed in Bantbway village in Yinmarbin Township shot Ko Zaw Min, 35, a toddy palm climber, dead for no apparent reason when they entered Nabutaw village on the evening of 8 March. U Mya Aye, a 60-year-old toddy palm climber, who saw the killing of Ko Zaw Min suddenly fell off a toddy palm tree and then died. On 10 March, a woman and a child were found dead by locals near the edge of the forest near 23rd mile of Monywa-Yargyi road section in Kani Township. According to the investigation by medical experts, the victims are a mother and her daughter. The victim was raped and strangled to death. Some injuries were found on her body. Her daughter was also found dead with neck and head injuries.

Clashes occurred between military council troops and PDF in Monywa, Wetlet, Salingyi, and Pale Townships, resulting in the death of 19 junta soldiers. On 13 March, two PDF members were killed while conducting reconnaissance near Thanbo village in Khin-U Township. On 8 March, two residents of Nabutaw village, Yinmabin Township, were shot dead by regime soldiers.





No. of Days of Clashes



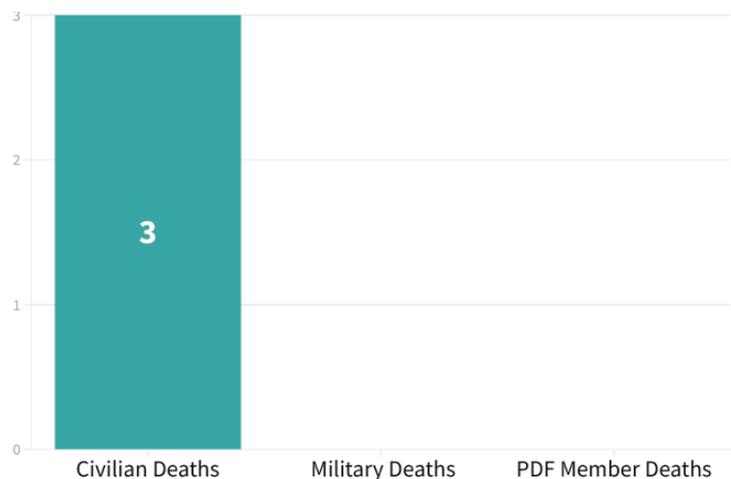
Kachin State

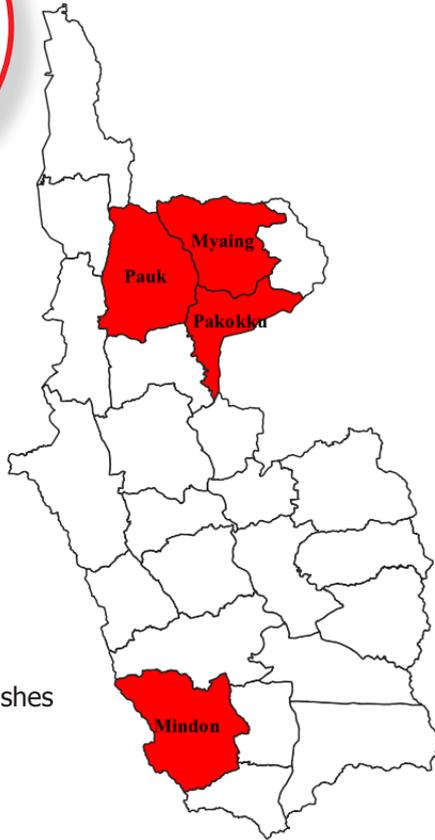
Around 50 junta soldiers who arrived by the military vehicles arrested seven men in Hmawwan Ward in Hpakant Township for allegedly funding of the PDF. The detainees are hairdresser Ko Myo Thant, Ko Phoe Chan, U Phu Lan Khaing, U Chit Khaing, U Kyaw Myint, U Naung Naung (aka) U Phyo Kyaw and U Aung Zeya.

On 11 March, the military council arrested four members of the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and the PDF and five civilians while they were preparing to hold a meeting at the traditional culture office in Pharpyin village in Hpakant Township.

On 13 March, the military council troops arrested two civilians in Khinduyan in Swanparabwan Township as human shields.

Clashes occurred between military council troops and Kachin Independence Army (KIA) in Sumprabum and Puta-O Townships. On 10 March, two men on motorcycles were killed when they were shot at a roadside outside of Hpakant. On 12 March, U Myint Lwin, deputy staff officer of Hpakant Township's immigration office, was shot dead by an unidentified group of gunmen.





No. of Days of Clashes

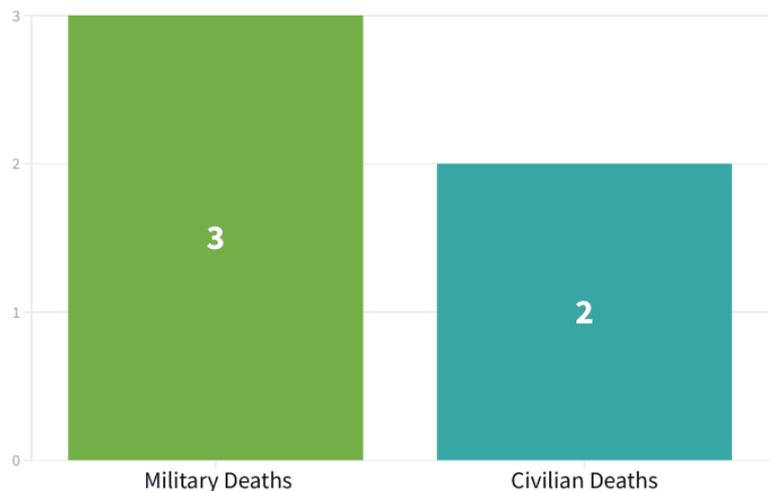
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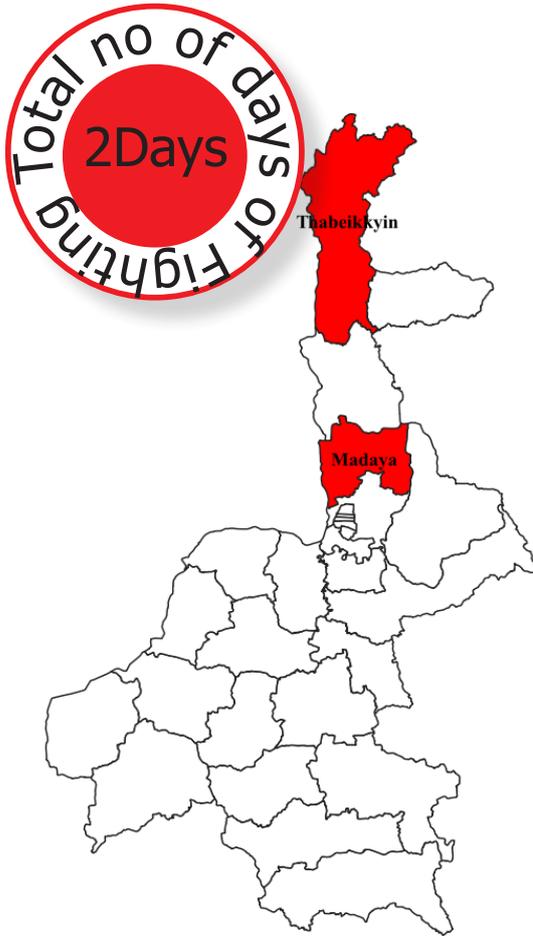
Magway Region

On 10 March, around ten junta soldiers beat a 30-year-old man with mental illness in Pakokku Township while he was sleeping beside the road. The victim is U Aung Khaing from Myosoe village in Pakokku Township.

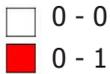
Two women were killed and many civilians including a member of the People’s Defense Force (PDF) wounded by the heavy shells fired by the military council into Nyaungwon (North) and (South), Ywatharaye and Wethmee villages on 9 March. Over 5,000 locals from around eight villages fled to safer places as the military council conducted an offensive. The people from nearby villages provide accommodation for the refugees.

Clashes occurred between military council troops and PDF in Pakokku, Mindon, Pauk, and Myaing Townships, killing three regime soldiers. On 9 March, two local women were killed and more than 5,000 residents from eight villages were forced to flee to safer places as junta troops made a violent advance, firing small and heavy weapons.





No. of Days of Clashes

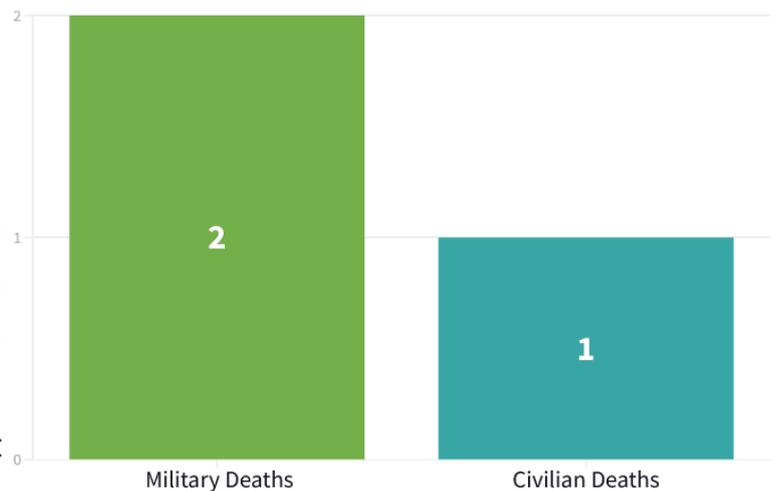


Mandalay Region

Junta soldiers raided the golden crab restaurant which produces Zalonegyi gravy, which is located between 66th Street, between 31st Street and 32nd Street in Chanayethazan Township in Mandalay. Then, junta soldiers arrested the owner. The junta soldiers raided the branches and seized the products. The junta soldiers arrested the owner a few minutes after Han Nyein Oo's Telegram channel lobbying the army shared the news that Zalonegyi gravy packets are available at the grocery store owned by Pan Sal Lo who is a famous internet celebrity for the anti-dictator movement. Han Nyein Oo complained that the authorities are required to do inspections and take actions as it is very convenient for the PDFs.

On 7 March, 2022, the military council arbitrarily detained the ex-chair of Mahlaing Township Students' Union between Mahlaing and Meiktila. He was taken to Light Infantry Battalion-99 in Meiktila. Over 20 days later, his family got in contact with him. The family did not get any information apart from the news about the transfer of him to the prison as of 2 April, 2022.

Clashes occurred between military council troops and PDF in Madaya and Thabeikkyin Townships, killing two regime soldiers. On 14 March, a man named Kyaw Naing Oo, a staff officer of immigration, was shot dead by an unidentified group of gunmen.



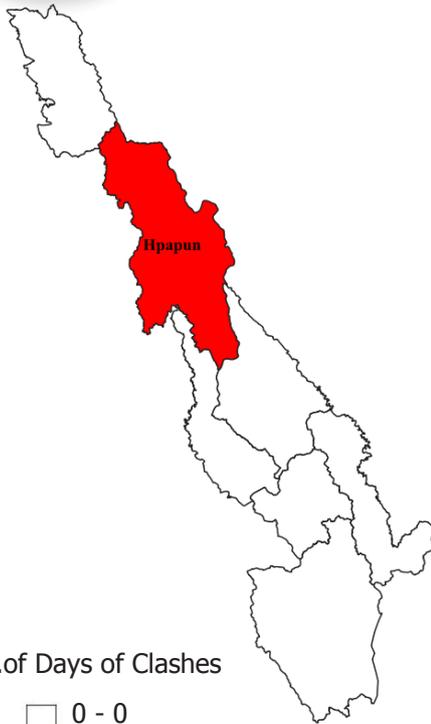


Karen State

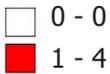
Ma Khaing Tha Zin Htway (aka) Ma Mon Chan, 18, from Kyantaw village near Phayathonesu of Kyarinseikgyi Township left the house by motorbike on the morning of 12 March. She was found dead near a rubber plantation in Kyantaw village at around 4 pm on 13 March.

The Border Guard Force (BGF) arrested four members including an officer from the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) in connection with an ambush attack on a car of BGF leader Major General Hpah Nwee's son near Kaso and Rathekone villages in Paingkyone Township in Hpa-An District.

Among the detainees are a military veteran living near a rubber plantation near the village, one local woman, a local man and an officer of the KNLA Battalion-19, who met his unhealthy mother-in-law.

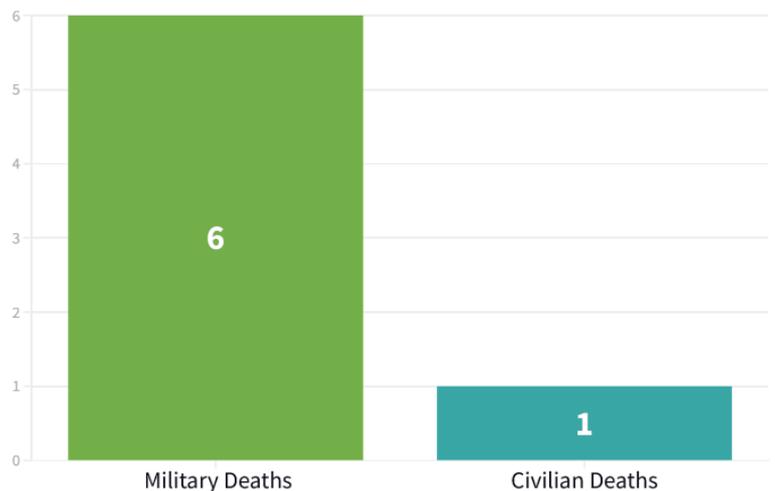


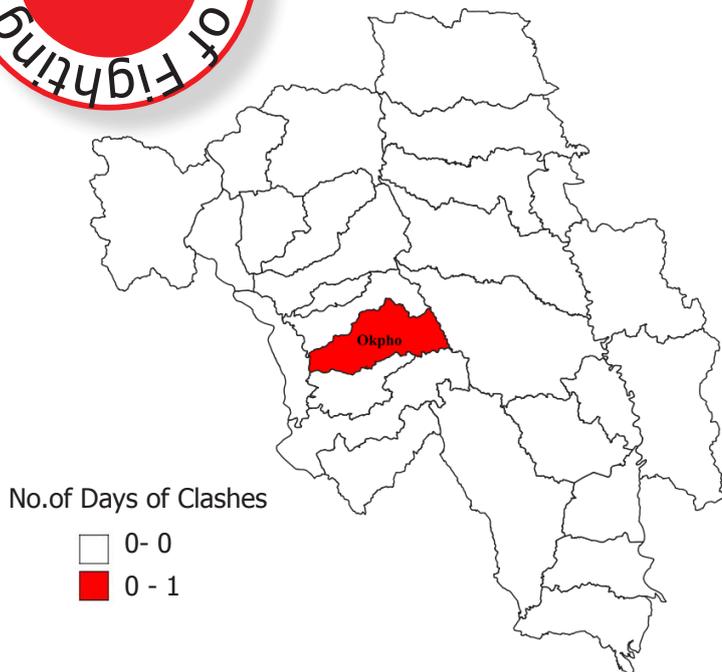
No.of Days of Clashes



Karen State

Clashes occurred between military council troops and Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) from 8 to 11 March, resulting in the death of six junta soldiers.

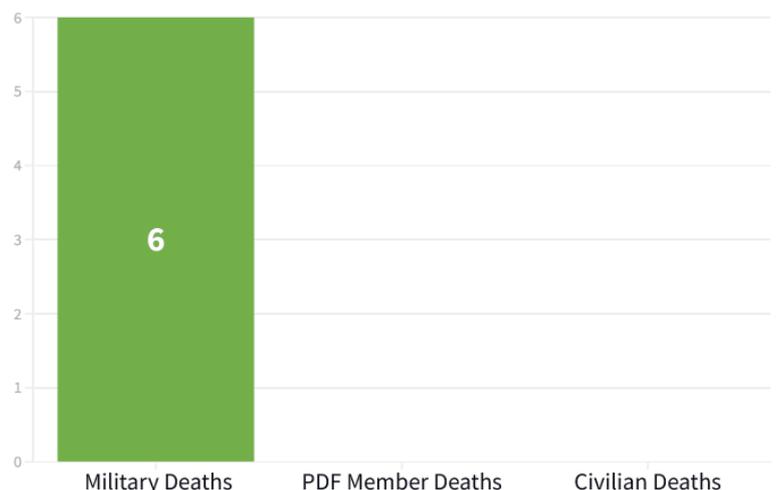




On 9 March, PDF members opened fire on military council troops stationed at the house of junta-appointed administrator U Myo Win in Htan Pin Kone village, Okpho Township. On 10 March, PDF members killed two members of the junta-backed Pyu Saw Htee members U Tin Myint Aung from Thayet Kone village, Kawa Township, and U Aung Win Htay from Thit Poke village, Paungde Township. On 12 March, a bomb explosion occurred at the office of Military Security Affairs in Pyi, killing four regime soldiers. More than 1,300 people were forced to flee to safety as the military council troops had been making an advance and firing artillery in Mone Township, Nyaunglebin District since 11 March.

Bago Region

On 11 March, the military council's artillery shelling hit and wounded a 14-year-old boy and a 45-year-old man and displaced over 1,300 in Lua village in Mone Township in Nyaunglebin District. The wounded are Saw Al Khu Soe and Saw Pyae Sone. Two leaders of military-backed Pyu Saw Htee from Paungde and Kawa Townships were shot dead by the PDFs as part of the Nan Htike Aung operation. On 10 March, the PDF assassinated military informant and Pyu Saw Htee leader U Aung Win Htay on Myaeni road near Letpankhone village in Paungde Township and Pyu Saw Htee leader U Tin Myint Aung who extorting money at Thayetkone market in Kawa Township while.

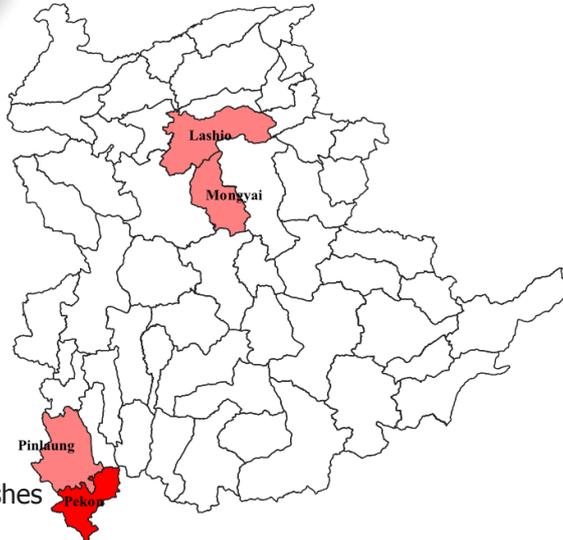




Shan State

The junta soldiers killed the monks and the IDPs taking shelter at a monastery in Namname village in Pinlaung Township. The bodies of 28 victims brutally killed by the junta soldiers were recovered, according to the statement by the Karenni Nationalities Defense Force (KNDF). On 11 March, the military council conducted airstrikes and artillery shelling near Namname village in Pinlaung Township. Then, the junta soldiers entered the village and brutally killed 30 villagers and three monks taking shelter in the compound of a monastery, according to the KNDF's statement.

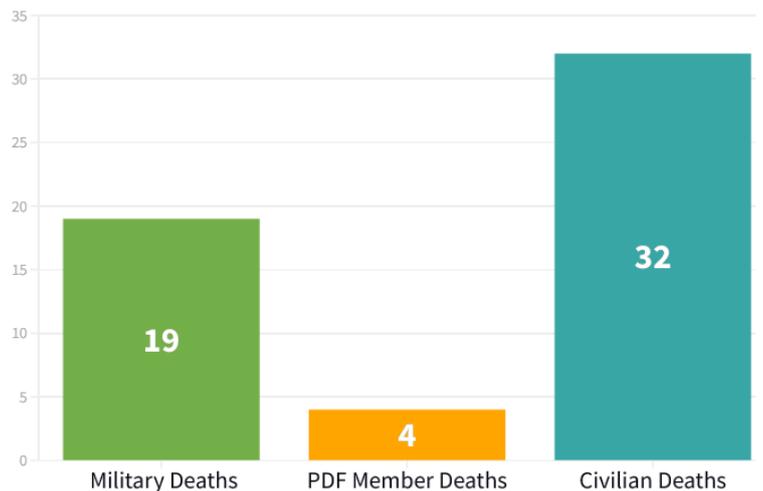
On 14 March, two men from Khoyaung village in Kyaukme Township were wounded in a landmine explosion. Sai Lain, 28 and Sai Aik Lan, 19, were wounded as they stepped on a landmine when they went fishing in the creek located about one mile from the village.

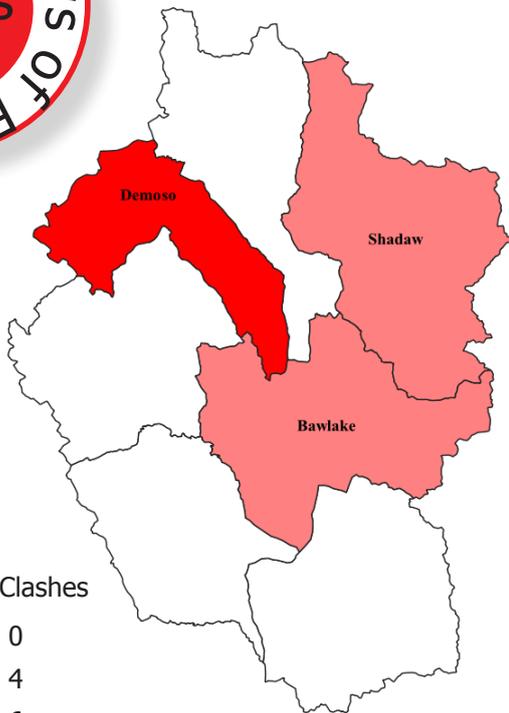


No. of Days of Clashes

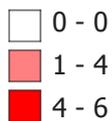
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Clashes occurred between military council troops and a combined force of Shan State Progress Party/Shan State Army (SSPP/SSA) and PDF in Pekon, Pinlaung, Lashio, and Mongyai Townships, killing 19 regime soldiers and four resistance fighters. Thirty-two people were killed by regime soldiers' gunfire in Pinlaung, Pekon, and Nyaungshwe townships. More than 5,000 people were forced to flee their homes as fighting between regime troops and PDF intensified since 9 March near Hsawng Pyaung village in Pinlaung Township.





No. of Days of Clashes



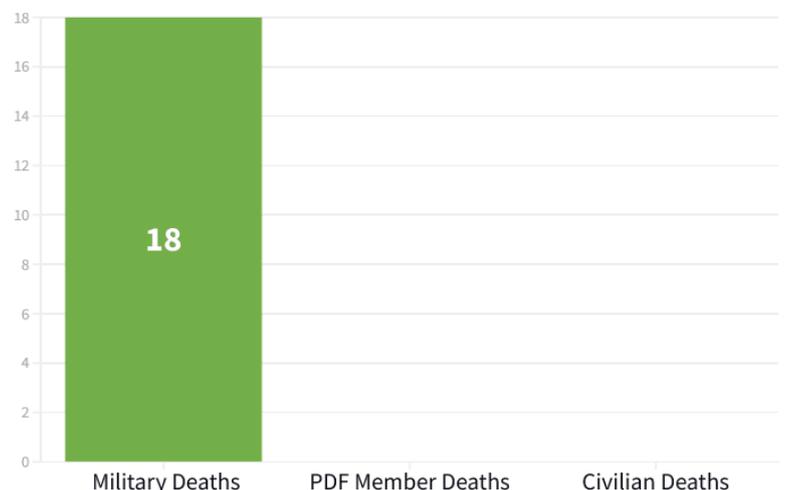
Kayah (Karenni) State

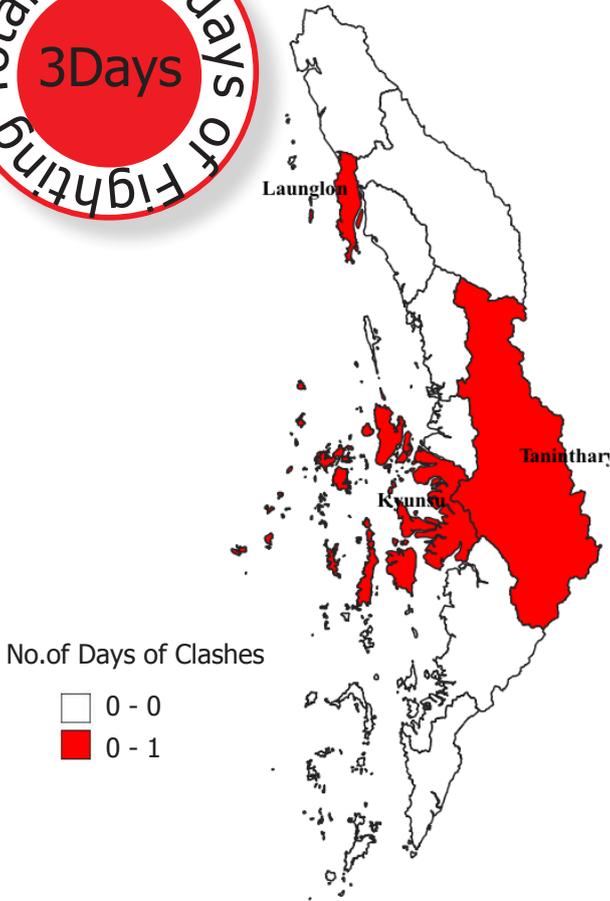
A military column of around 70 junta soldiers who advanced towards Dawtamagyi village-tract in the eastern part of Demoso from Bawlakahe abducted 14 civilians including women and children to be used as guides.

On 11 and 12 March, a 30-year-old woman was hit and wounded by the military council's artillery shelling in Phruso Township. The military council fired at least 10 rounds of heavy shells into the villages in the east of Phruso Township. The artillery shelling also destroyed civilian houses.

Over 5,000 of over 20,000 IDPs are stranded in the battles in the western part of Demoso Township due to intense fighting. New refugees are in urgent need of accommodation, ration and medicine.

Clashes occurred between military council troops and a combined force of Karenni Army (KA) and local defense forces in Shadaw, Bawlakhe, and Demoso Townships, resulting in the death of 18 junta soldiers. More than 20,000 were displaced by ongoing fighting in eastern Demoso Township.





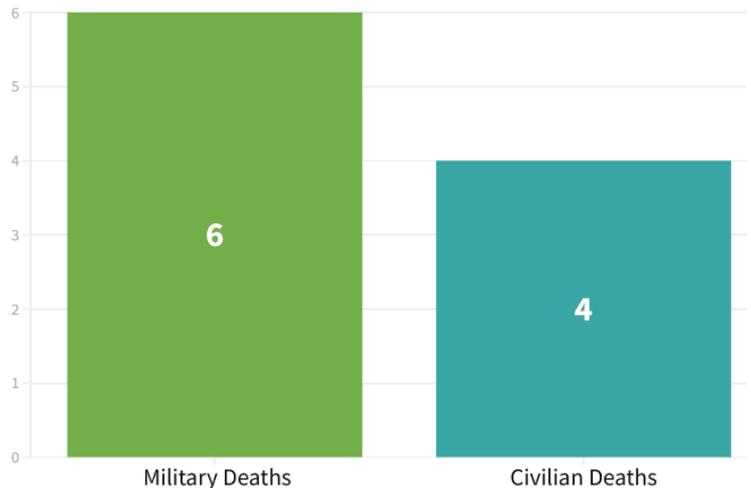
Tanintharyi Region

The junta soldiers arrested a 17-year-old girl and an 18-year-old girl on a motorbike in Kalaingaung of Yebyu Township and sent them to the interrogation center. The junta soldiers arrested Ma Kay Thi Thi Lin from Zinbar village and Ma Thet Myat Noe from Kyaukshut (Nweli) village near Kalainaung Bridge when they went back home after buying a mobile phone.

As junta soldiers entered Panyit village in Launglon Township by firing gunshots and destroyed five civilian houses on 10 March, locals fled to safer places.

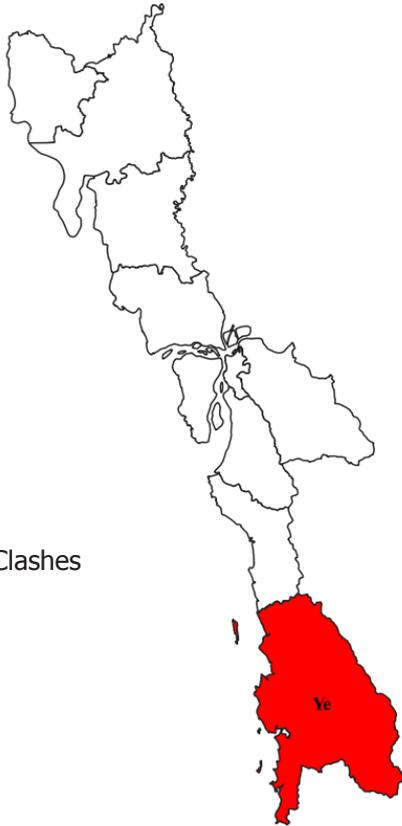
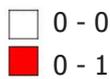
On 8 March, two locals were killed and two others wounded in a mine attack in Kyaungnaint village in Palaw Township. The mine blasted when locals did fishing in the area restricted by the PDFs.

Clashes occurred between military council troops and PDF in Launglon, Tanintharyi, and Kyunsu Townships, resulting in the death of six regime soldiers. On 5 March, PDF members killed a woman from Myaing Thar Yar village, Kyunsu Township, who was known to be regular informant for the military council. On 8 March, two locals were killed by the explosion of a landmine in Kyaung Neint village, Palaw Township. In addition, artillery fire by regime troops killed a child from Lel Thit village and forced more than 3,000 residents to flee to safety.





No. of Days of Clashes



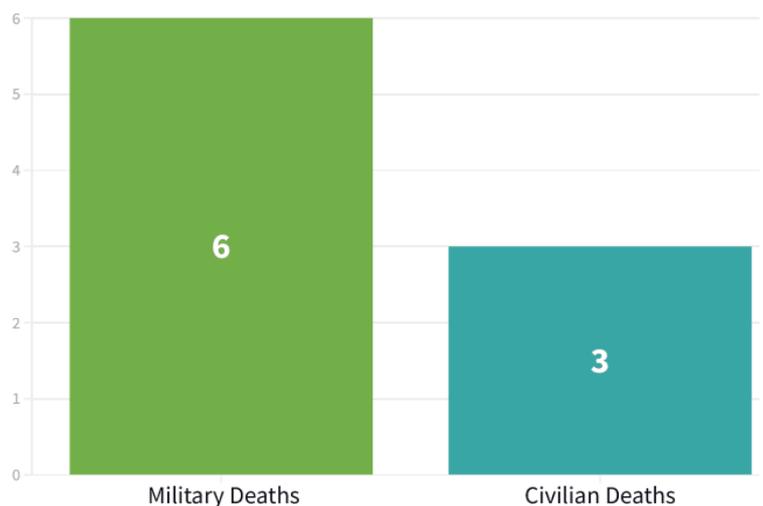
Mon State

Two children were killed and two others wounded as the military council fired artillery shells into Kyonemain village in Thaton Township. Those killed in the shelling are Ma Win Win Yi, 7, Maung Htike Pyaung, 13 and those wounded are Daw Manu Phoe, 50 and Saw Naw Dar Mu, 9.

Four civilian houses were destroyed and some animals wounded by the military council's indiscriminate artillery shelling into Wintarpan village in Bilin Township.

A military informant and a member of the People's Militia Force from Paung and Thanbyuzayat Townships were assassinated. On 9 March, U Maung Lay Gyi (aka) San Shae from Kyonekadat village in Thanbyuzayat Township was shot dead by unknown gunmen. He is an organizer of the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) and a notorious informant. On 14 March, U Kyaw Soe Moe, a member of the military-backed People's Militia Force was shot dead by unknown gunmen on Yangon-Mawlamyine road in Falat ward in Zin Kyaik of Paung Township when he returned his home by motorbike via Ouktada village.

On 10 March, members of the PDF opened fire on a junta camp near Khan Thin Bridge in Ye Township, resulting in the death of six junta soldiers. On 8 March, two children were killed when artillery shells fired unprovoked by junta troops struck Kyone Mein village in Thaton Township. In addition, on 14 March, PDF members assassinated U Kyaw Soe Moe, junta-appointed administrator of Phalat ward of Zin Kyaik, Paung Township.





Ayeyarwaddy Region

On 8 March, Aung San Battalion of the Red Kite Spring Revolution and Ingapu Township People's Defense Force (PDF) jointly ambushed five police members and a military-backed Pyu Saw Htee member in front of No.2 Ward Administrator Office when they returned after standing guard over the matriculation exam at the Basic Education High School in Maezaligone in Ingapu Township. The junta soldiers conducted inspections on the major roads and downtown area following the mile blast.

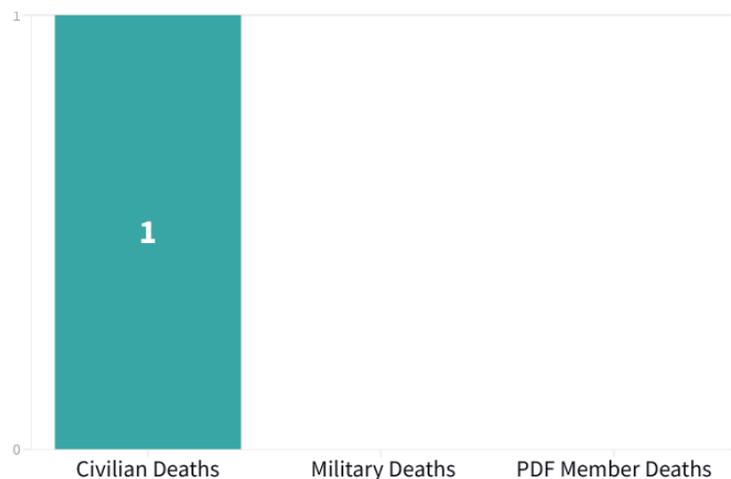
Police members threatened locals and extorted money from them in Bogale. The police members are searching the houses of those who are charged under Section 505 (a) of Penal Code, citing the check on the list of overnight guests. The police usually arrest family members. The police release the detainees only after the families pay four to five million MMK.



Yangon Region

A taxi abandoned the body of a 30-year-old man who died of multiple wounds, in front of Kyaikkasan Hittaing (place to voice complaints) on West Horse Race Course Road in Tamwe (B) ward, at around 11 pm on 12 March. The body was sent to Thingangyun Sanpya Hospital by the philanthropic organization's ambulance.

On 9 March, two men on a Crown died in the junta soldiers' shootings at the vehicle running on Hmawbi-Tikegyi road in Lakekyi village in Tikegyi Township. On around 8 pm on 8 March, junta soldiers inspected and searched the vehicles along Hmawbi-Tikegyi road after the rocket attack on the military-owned No.11 arms manufacturing factory. Junta soldiers fired shots as two men failed to follow the order to stop the vehicle.





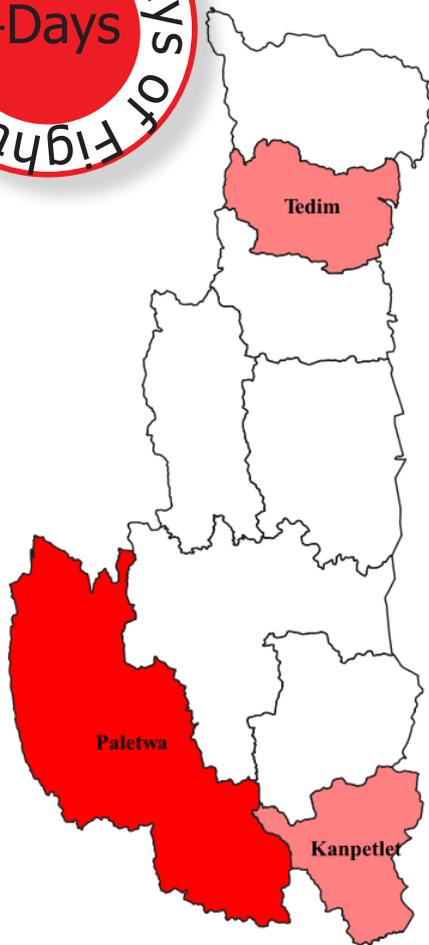
Arakan State

The Arakan Daily Facebook which shares the news about the military council's activities on March 11 posted that effective action shall be taken against the Narinjara News and the Border News Agency (BNA) based in Arakan State as they are covering the news which can undermine peace and stability of Arakan State. The BNA and the Narinjara face such a threat after they have covered the news about the military council's opening of more inspection gates, unnecessary inspections and extortion.

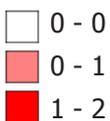
Five businesspersons from Maei of Taungup Township have gone into hiding as the military council opens the case against them under Section 17 (1) of the Unlawful Association Act and issue arrest warrants for alleged links to the Arakan Army (AA). They are U Tin Tun and U Tin Win from No.2 ward and U Maung Thein Tun, U Tun Win and U Zarni Min from No.3 ward in Maei.



4Days



No. of Days of Clashes



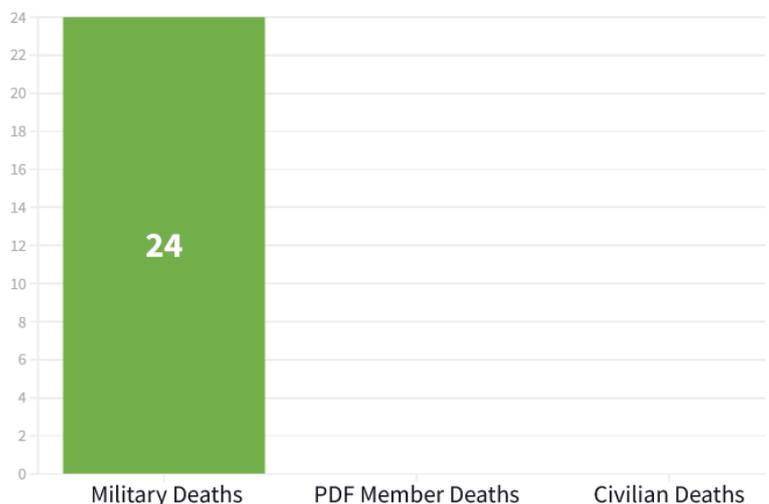
Clashes occurred between military council troops and local Chin defense forces in Paletwa, Tedim, and Kanpetlet Townships, killing 18 regime soldiers. On 11 March, six junta soldiers were killed when a junta column was attacked with mines as it left Kale for Falam.

Chin State

On the morning of 13 March, three civilians were wounded in a mine blast near Haimwar village in Tedim Township. Two men and one woman were wounded in the mine explosion Haimwar while they went to Lunmual village in Tedim Township from No.2 ward Reekhawdar in Falam Township to attend the church meeting by motorbikes.

On 12 March, the junta soldiers who were heading to Kalay in Sagaing Region burned three houses and a school in Tedim Township in Chin State.

Most people from Matupi Township face accommodation difficulties due to a shortage of ration. In Matupi Township where martial law is imposed, the military council has blocked Matupi-Gangaw and Matupi-Mindat roads connecting the plain land for months. The township faces a shortfall of ration due to a ban on cargo trucks.



International



Myanmar's military junta is orchestrating an online campaign of terror, and weaponizing social media platforms to crush democratic opposition, UN experts including Tom Andrews, the U.N. special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar said on 13 March.

UN experts called for barring pro-military misogynists and the Association for the Protection of Race and Religion from using Telegram in their online violence.

"Online rhetoric has spilled into real world terror, with military supporters using social media to harass and incite violence against pro-democracy activists and human rights defenders," the experts said. "Women have been targeted and severely harmed," they said. According to the experts, pro-junta accounts regularly use hateful, sexualised, and discriminatory rhetoric in an attempt to discredit women activists and human rights defenders.

Britain's UN ambassador Barbara Woodward said: "Myanmar is the second deadliest place in the world for civilians and the

people of Myanmar really can't wait. Security Council "really expects to see progress now".

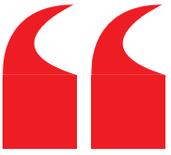
At a press conference before the closed-door session on Myanmar affairs held at the headquarters of the UN in New York of the US on 14 March, the activists working for Myanmar women affairs called on the UN to designate Myanmar military regime as a world terrorist organization like Taliban.

Myanmar army's acts aim to control the country and commit real violence. Their acts are crimes against humanity and the violations of human rights. After the coup, the junta has oppressed the arrangements for protests via digital platforms and the freedom of expression over political views. Some people get arrested, tortured, interrogated and killed even by clicking "like" on social media, women affairs activists pointed out.

Norway's UN representative expressed concern that Burmese women's voices were not being heard in a UN Security Council closed-door session on Myanmar held on 13 March. The Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General on Myanmar, Noeleen Heyzer met with Security Council members, in closed consultations.

The United Nations Security Council should build on its December 2022 resolution on Myanmar by adopting tangible measures to hold the junta accountable for ongoing abuses, Human Rights Watch (HRW) said.

Security Council members should consider the December resolution on Myanmar, which denounced the military's rights violations since the February 1, 2021 coup, as only a first step to reinvigorate global scrutiny of the junta's atrocities. The council should take meaningful actions under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, including instituting a global arms embargo, referring the country's situation to the International Criminal Court, and



Chairman of the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH) U Aung Kyi Nyunt had a meeting with Counselor Mr. Derek Chollet of U.S Department of State, during his working visit to Washington, D.C. of the United States from 7 to 9 March.



imposing targeted sanctions on junta leadership and military-owned companies.

Chairman of the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH) U Aung Kyi Nyunt had a meeting with Counselor Mr. Derek Chollet of U.S Department of State, during his working visit to Washington, D.C. of the United States from 7 to 9 March, according to the CRPH's statement. His tour is an attempt to get effective aid from the US government and international organizations in the US for Myanmar democratic movements and to enhance mutual cooperation, the statement says.

On 9 March, the Indian police arrested a couple from Myanmar for illegally staying in Imphal of Manipur State in India. The couple, namely Limdai Merr and Veikhohat Hatnu entered Nagaland's Avakhong village, Kiphire district, from Myanmar in January 2023, with fake Aadhaar cards.

On 13 March, around 15 fully-equipped soldiers of the Assam Rifles entered Shweliwa village in Paletwa Township in Chin State by firing around 10 rounds. Then, they left the village.

Remark:

References and news sources for the 'What Happened This Week' section are from local and foreign news agencies as well as 15 media organizations of Burma News International - BNI.