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INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATIVE MECHANISM FOR MYANMAR • MÉCANISME D'ENQUÊTE INDÉPENDANT POUR LE MYANMAR

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ANTI-ROHINGYA HATE SPEECH ON FACEBOOK: CONTENT AND NETWORK ANALYSIS

Executive Summary

1. The United Nations Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar ("IIMM" or "Mechanism") was established by the UN Human Rights Council resolution 39/2 with the mandate to collect and analyse evidence of the most serious international crimes and violations of international law committed in Myanmar since 2011 and to prepare files to share with national, regional or international courts that may have jurisdiction to prosecute such cases.

2. In furtherance of its mandate, the Mechanism has collected large quantities of evidence concerning hate speech against the Rohingya population. After studying that material, the Mechanism has prepared the present Analytical Report. The report presents the findings of a large-scale project carried out by the Mechanism analysing the role of the Myanmar military in the spread of hate speech directed against the Rohingya.[1]

3. The project examined material posted on 43 Facebook Pages between July and December 2017 – encompassing the period of the military's clearance operations and the 55 days that immediately preceded the ARSA attacks of 25 August 2017. Meta, the parent company of Facebook, had removed each of these Pages in August 2018. Six of the Pages had been removed because they were considered to have engaged in human rights violations and the remaining 37 Pages had been removed for misrepresenting who they were and engaging in what Meta terms "coordinated inauthentic behaviour".

[redacted]

4. The Mechanism's review found thousands of posts on these Pages during the period reviewed that fell within its definition of hate speech. The posts promoted various narratives that the Rohingya were a threat to Myanmar's other ethnic groups and to Buddhism.

5. The Mechanism's analysis further found that these 43 Pages were part of a single network with clear ties to the Myanmar military. Often, the Pages share creators, administrators and/or editors. The report explains how the Mechanism found clear indications that the various Pages were often posting material using the same IP addresses and the same [redacted] The same material was often posted on multiple Pages in this network, sometimes within minutes. The Mechanism's review of these Pages establishes that the Myanmar military was actively promoting hate speech against the Rohingya at the time of the 2017 clearance operations.

Contents

I. Introduction 1

II. Assessment of Available Information 6

A. Content Analysis 6

1) Overview 6

a. Results from Keyword Searches 6

b. Results from Images and Videos 7

2) Hate Speech Narratives 8

a. Denial of the Rohingya Identity as a Distinct Ethnicity and/or as Natives of Myanmar 9

b. Portrayal of the Rohingya as an Existential Threat to Myanmar 10

c. Portrayal of the Rohingya as a Threat to Racial Purity of the Recognised Myanmar Ethnic People 12

d. Portrayal of Islam as a Threat to Buddhist Religious Sanctity 13

e. Justification of Violence against the Rohingya 13

f. Denigration of the Suffering of the Rohingya and Portrayal of Crimes against them as Fabrications 14

3) Content Analysis of HR Designation Takedown Pages 17

a. Before the Clearance Operations (1 July to 24 August 2017) 18

b. During the Clearance Operations (25 August to 5 September 2017) 22

c. After the Peak of the Clearance Operations (6 September to 31 December 2017) 27

B. Network Analysis 29

1) Connection via Creators, Administrators and/or Editors 30

a. Connections within the HR designation takedown Pages 30

b. Connections between accounts from the HR designation takedown Pages and those from CIB Pages 31

2) Connection via Usernames and Email Addresses 33

a. Account names and user IDs 33

b. Email Addresses 36

c. Email Addresses that include reference to the Defence Services Information Technology Department (DSITD) 37

d. Account Names and Email Addresses 39

e. "[redacted]" 40

3) Connection via Additional Metadata 42

a. [redacted] 42

b. [redacted] 43

c. [redacted] 43
d. IP Addresses 45
e. Geolocating IP Addresses 47
4) Notable Pages 48
a. Senior General Min Aung Hlaing Page 48
b. "Opposite Eyes" Page and "#Oppositeyes" 49
C. Coordination Pattern Analysis 50
III. Findings / Conclusions 52
IV. Annexes 54
Annex 1: Examples of Hate Speech Narratives 54
Annex 2: Emblematic Examples of Hate Speech to Show Coordination across Identified Military Network 106
Annex 3: List of Keywords Used to Search the Mechanism's Database for Hate Speech Content 229
Annex 4: The 43 Facebook Pages that the Mechanism Analysed in this Analytical Report 233
Annex 5: Definitions of Relevant Terms Provided by Meta 237
Annex 6: Basic Subscriber Information from Meta as Requested by the Mechanism 238
Annex 7: List of All Creators and Administrators of the 43 Pages analysed by the Mechanism 240
Annex 8.1: List of Facebook Accounts that were Creators, Administrators or Editors of the Six Pages that were HR Designation Takedowns, including the Blue Badge Verified Pages 255
Annex 8.2: List of Facebook Accounts that Served as Editors on the HR Designation Takedown Pages and the Number of Items Published by Each Editor 263
Annex 8.3: Analysis of the Creators and Administrators of the CIB Pages that Share Creators and Administrators with the HR Designation Takedown Pages 271
Annex 8.4: Summary Analysis of the Creators and Administrators of the CIB Pages that Share Creators and Administrators with the HR Designation Takedown Pages 284
Annex 8.5: List of Facebook Accounts Connected to the Identified Military Network that Managed the CIB Pages 303
Annex 9: Registered Email Addresses of the Facebook Accounts in Annex 8.1. and Annex 8.5 317
Annex 10: Additional Metadata Analysis Showing How Different Accounts are Connected to and are Part of the Identified Military Network 321

I. Introduction

1. This Analytical Report details the methodology and results of a project carried out by the Mechanism concerning hate speech against the Rohingya population. The project examined the questions of whether there was an organised campaign to spread hate speech against the Rohingya and if so, what role, if any, the Myanmar military – known as the Tatmadaw – played in any such campaign. To answer these questions, the Mechanism examined a discrete set of material that appeared on the internet, namely material that appeared on one social media platform – Facebook – over a six-month period, on 43 Pages that were subsequently taken down by the platform. According to Facebook, these Pages accumulated a mass audience reaching "millions of users."[2]

2. Many observers have reported that hate speech directed at the Rohingya was a contributing factor that helped fuel the mass violence during the Tatmadaw's 2017 clearance operations in Rakhine State. In this regard, many reports particularly focused on material that appeared on Facebook which was considered the most influential social media platform in Myanmar at the time and was reportedly often used to promote hate speech against the group.[3]

3. In April 2018, the Guardian newspaper reported:

> "[a]mong Myanmar's 53 million residents, less than 1% had internet access in 2014. But by 2016, the country appeared to have more Facebook users than any other south Asian country. [In April 2018], more than 14 million of its citizens use Facebook. A 2016 report by GSMA, the global body representing mobile operators, found that in Myanmar many people considered Facebook the only internet entry point for information, and that many regarded postings as news."[4]

A cyber security analyst in Yangon reportedly told the Guardian that "Facebook is arguably the only source of information online for the majority in Myanmar."[5] Similarly, Reuters reported in August 2018 that "[f]or many people in this emerging economy, Facebook is the internet: It's so dominant, it's the only site they use online."[6]

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[2] *See* **IIMM0027995255** Meta, "Removing Myanmar Military Officials from Facebook", 28 August 2018, also available at https://about.fb.com/news/2018/08/removing-myanmar-officials. When it announced the removal that included the 43 Pages reviewed in this analysis, Facebook said, "we are […] removing a total of 18 Facebook accounts, one Instagram account and 52 Facebook Pages, followed by almost 12 million people."

[3] *See, e.g.*, **IIMM0027993041** Steve Stecklow, "Hatebook: Why Facebook is losing the war on hate speech in Myanmar", *Reuters*, 15 August 2018: "the poisonous posts call the Rohingya or other Muslims dogs, maggots, and rapists, suggest they be fed to pigs, and urge they be shot or exterminated. The material also includes crudely pornographic anti-Muslim images." *See also* **IIMM0027995093** Amnesty International, "Myanmar: Facebook's Systems Promoted Violence Against Rohingya; Meta Owes Reparations" 29 September 2022, also available at https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/09/myanmar-facebooks-systems-promoted-violence-against-rohingya-meta-owes-reparations-new-report/.

[4] **IIMM0027993042** Libby Hogan and Michael Safi, "Revealed: Facebook hate speech exploded in Myanmar during Rohingya crisis," *The Guardian*, 3 April 2018.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Supra fn. 3.

4. Given the importance of Facebook in Myanmar at the relevant time, the Mechanism sought to understand whether the Myanmar military promoted hate speech on Facebook preceding, during and immediately after the 2017 clearance operations.

5. In its public communication entitled "Removing Myanmar Military Officials from Facebook", the platform announced that it had removed and preserved a total of 52 Pages in August 2018.[7] Meta, the new name adopted in 2021 for the parent company of Facebook,[8] subsequently voluntarily shared the content and metadata from these Pages with the Mechanism. For this analytical project, the Mechanism reviewed public content[9] from 1 July 2017 to 31 December 2017 that appeared on 43 out of these 52 removed Pages. The remaining nine Pages had no public content during the time period under review.[10] As explained below, through its analysis, the Mechanism found structural indicia of connections among all 43 Pages showing that they form a coordinated network with clear ties to the Myanmar military.[11]

6. Six of the 43 Pages included in the analytical project were removed by Meta for their connection to 20 individuals and organizations that Meta banned from Facebook for having "committed or enabled serious human rights abuses in [Myanmar]," as Meta wanted to "prevent them from using [its] service to further inflame ethnic and religious tensions."[12] All but one[13] of the banned individuals and organisations are overtly associated with the Myanmar military.[14] The other 37 Pages were removed by Meta for "engaging in coordinated inauthentic behaviour on Facebook." As explained in its public communications, Meta has defined "coordinated inauthentic behavior" (or "CIB") as occurring "when groups of Pages or people work together to mislead others about who they are or what they are doing."[15] Meta has further stated that these CIB Pages used "seemingly independent news and opinion Pages to covertly push the messages of the Myanmar military," and that "[t]his type of behavior is

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[7] Supra fn. 2.

[8] In 2021 Facebook announced that it was changing its name. Meta Platforms Incorporated ("Meta") is now the parent company that runs the Facebook platform and/or application, amongst others. For ease of reference, this report will refer to "Meta" instead of "Facebook", other than when referring to the Facebook platform or application.

[9] The analytical project undertaken by the Mechanism does not take into accounts all instances of problematic content on Facebook in Myanmar, nor does it consider the various compounding factors such as monetization, algorithms, and the role of financially motivated actors operating on the platform.

[10] Supra fn. 2. As noted above, only 37 of the 46 Pages removed for CIB in August 2018 were included in the Mechanism's analytical project as the others did not have public content in the time period reviewed (July-December 2017). Of the nine Pages removed for CIB that had no public content during the July-December 2017 period, three were not created until 2018 and thus have no content in 2017. The other six Pages were created in 2014-2016 and were not active from July to December 2017. All nine Pages have content outside the July-December 2017 period.

[11] For a complete list of the 43 Pages analysed in this report, *see* Annex 4. For the analysis of the Pages' connection to the Myanmar military, *see* Section II.B, "Network Analysis".

[12] Supra fn. 2.

[13] One of the 20 individuals and organizations included in the banned list is "Phay Sit Gyi", which approximately translates to "Father of Great War". It is not known to be the name of any individuals or organizations within the Myanmar military.

[14] For a full list of 20 banned individuals and organisations as reported in the media, *see* **IIMM0027995337** Myanmar NOW, "Removing Commander from Facebook is a permanent removal, the company said", 29 August 2018.

[15] *See* **IIMM0027995245** Meta, "Coordinated Inauthentic Behavior Explained", 6 December 2018, also available at https://about.fb.com/news/2018/12/inside-feed-coordinated-inauthentic-behavior.

banned under [Meta's] misrepresentation policy because [Meta] wants people to be able to trust the connections they make."[16]

7. Thus, in total, the Mechanism's analytical project reviewed 43 Pages – six linked to persons or entities that Meta removed from its Facebook platform for human rights abuses (hereinafter, "HR designation takedown Pages") and 37 that were part of the CIB network that Meta indicated was covertly pushing the messages of the Myanmar military (hereinafter, "CIB Pages").

8. The names and identification numbers of the six HR designation takedown Pages are:

1) Senior General Min Aung Hlaing Page (698627660171725),

2) တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး (CINCDS or Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Page) (526503167470553),

3) မြဝတီ (Myawady Page) (246194712164341),

4) မြဝတီ (Myawady Page) (573453879358666),

5) Myawady Daily Page (301875129924077), and

6) Phay Sit Gyi Page (1620931448152789).

9. The first four Pages above were "blue badge verified" by Facebook, meaning that "Facebook has confirmed that the Page [...] is the authentic presence of the public figure or global brand it represents."[17]

10. Two of the six HR designation takedown Pages were connected to Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar armed forces – one bears his name and the other is that of his office. Three other Pages were connected to Myawady, the military's media company. The sixth Page, Phay Sit Gyi, is not overtly connected to the military and Meta has not provided the Mechanism with the underlying reasoning for why it identified this Page as being connected with individuals or entities that committed or enabled serious human rights abuses. As explained later in this Analytical Report, however, there are clear connections between the Phay Sit Gyi Page, the other five HR designation takedown Pages, and the remaining 37 CIB Pages that Meta removed in August 2018.[18]

11. The Mechanism restricted its review to material posted on these 43 Pages during the six-month period between 1 July 2017 and 31 December 2017. Primarily, the Mechanism decided to restrict its review in this manner to cope with the vast quantity of material that appeared on all of these Pages across their respective lifespans. During this six-month period

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[16] Supra fn. 2.

[17] *See* **IIMM0027995200** Facebook's online Help Center, also available athttps://www.facebook.com/help/196050490547892. The Mechanism is not in receipt of the underlying information used by Facebook to verify these Pages.

[18] *See e.g.*, entry no. 6 of Annex 8.4.

alone, the material posted on these 43 Pages totalled over eight hundred thousand items.[19] The period of July 2017 through December 2017 was also identified as the most relevant as it captures the weeks preceding the commencement of the clearance operations on 25 August 2017, the period during which the operations peaked in intensity, and the months immediately afterwards.[20]

12. The majority of the material posted during this timeframe was in the Myanmar language ("Burmese") and was therefore initially reviewed by a team of Mechanism personnel fluent in the Myanmar language and aware of cultural contexts. As the quantity of material was prohibitively large to attempt reviewing it in its entirety, the Mechanism selected material for review by conducting keyword searches in the Mechanism's evidence repository database. The keywords used for the searches are listed in Annex 3.

13. There is no universal definition of "hate speech".[21] Various international and domestic jurisdictions apply different standards for what constitutes "free" or "protected" speech vis-à-vis speech that can incur criminal responsibility. For the purposes of this analytical project, the Mechanism considered content to amount to "hate speech" if, in the view of the Mechanism, it appeared that the content was intended or likely to influence its Facebook audience to fear the target group, hate the target group and/or to encourage, support or excuse discriminatory measures or violence directed against the target group, with the target group in this case being persons of Rohingya ethnicity or Muslims in general.[22] This definition is not intended as a legal test of when speech constitutes incitement to crimes, and no attempt was made in this analytical project to link specific examples of speech to specific crimes. Nor does the definition purport to delineate between speech that a government must censure and speech that must be tolerated in order to conform to free speech guarantees. This analytical project was not examining issues of what public speech a government tolerated, but rather, the project seeks to answer the question of whether a network of accounts connected to a state entity, the military, was actively promoting a narrative intended to vilify a vulnerable community.

14. The assessment as to whether particular content meets the definition of hate speech applied by the Mechanism is necessarily subjective and often context specific. Numerous

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[19] According to the Mechanism's records, there are 817,238 information items across the 43 Pages from 1 July 2017 to 31 December 2017. For the purposes of this review, an "item" is defined as a text of any length, a video, or a photograph.

[20] *See* Section II.A.3, "Content Analysis of HR Designation Takedown Pages", for a description of the time periods before, during and after the clearance operations as considered in this Analytical Report.

[21] *See e.g.*, the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, available at https://www.un.org/en/hate-speech/understanding-hate-speech/what-is-hate-speech. This United Nations initiative notes that "to date there is no universal definition of hate speech under international human rights law" and itself defines hate speech as "any kind of communication in speech, writing or behaviour, that attacks or uses pejorative or discriminatory language with reference to a person or a group on the basis of who they are, in other words, based on their religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, colour, descent, gender or other identity factor."

[22] For purposes of this analytical project, the Mechanism was not concerned with whether or not the material could or should have been prohibited, or whether it was "protected speech" in a legal sense. Rather, the analytical project's sole focus was on whether the material was intended or likely to influence its audience so as to promote fear or hatred against the target group, or to incite or excuse violence or discrimination against the group.

examples found on the relevant Pages are included in Annex 1 and Annex 2 of this report. These annexes contain the entire text of the posts in both the original Myanmar language and an English translation prepared by the Mechanism, in order to provide examples of messaging promoted on these Pages and to allow readers to make their own evaluation of the content.[23] Where necessary, some cultural or historical context is also provided to explain the implications and effects of the content on the target audience.

15. In addition to preserving the content of these Pages and sharing them with the Mechanism, Meta provided the Mechanism with basic subscriber information ("BSI") and metadata associated with the Pages and the accounts that operated these Pages. Meta also provided metadata for each specific item of content (text, photograph or video) posted. The metadata associated with the Pages included the Page names and identification numbers assigned by Facebook (Page IDs), the names of administrators authorised to post material to the Pages, and the email addresses of the administrators.[24] Also, for each post, the Mechanism received data from Meta on the exact date and time when the post was published, the name of the Page on which it appeared, the name of the author of the content (namely the person or Facebook account with administrative rights to publish content on that Page), and in some cases, the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses[25] of the sources of the content. Independently of material provided by Meta, the Mechanism also obtained a database of historical IP address data to assess whether this provided any further insights into the origins of the content.

16. The results of the analytical project are described below in this Analytical Report. First, Section II.A of this report, entitled "Content Analysis", discusses the hate speech content identified by the Mechanism, resulting from the keyword searches. Some examples are provided in Annex 1 of hate speech content that fits into various "hate speech narratives", namely the commonly deployed discriminatory or derogatory themes that unify the individual examples of hate speech into thematic categories.

17. Secondly, while the 43 Pages examined in this Analytical Report were chosen because Meta had linked them either to individuals or entities that committed or enabled serious human rights abuses, or to a CIB network that was "covertly pushing the messages of the Myanmar military", the Mechanism additionally looked at the associated data, particularly the BSI and metadata provided by Meta, to undertake its own independent assessment of whether any correlation existed between these Pages and the Myanmar military. The results of the Mechanism's analysis are provided in Section II.B of this report, entitled "Network Analysis", wherein the Mechanism identified linkages between these Pages, which are indicative of an inter-connected network associated with the Myanmar military.

18. Finally, the Mechanism also sought to determine whether these Pages and the actors behind them were acting in concert to promulgate hate speech content. Section II.C of this

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[23] Annex 1 provides examples that highlight the different narratives of hate speech discussed in Section II.A.2. Annex 2 provides emblematic examples that appeared multiple times across different Pages within the network, to show the coordinated effort to spread the message.

[24] *See* Annex 6 for a list of the Basic Subscriber Information requested by the Mechanism.

[25] *See* Section II.B.3.d., "IP Addresses", for further explanation of IP addresses.

report, entitled "Coordination Pattern Analysis", provides examples of how content containing hate speech was disseminated across the Pages examined in a systematic and coordinated manner.

II. Assessment of Available Information

A. Content Analysis

1) Overview

a. Results from Keyword Searches

19. Using keywords listed in Annex 3, the Mechanism searched the entire content of the 43 Pages under analysis consisting of 817,238 items[26] posted from 1 July 2017 to 31 December 2017. The keyword search identified any text or photograph or video captions which contained one or more of the keyword terms. A single post could consist of text and any number of photograph or video attachments. The keyword search identified 10,851 posts which contained keyword terms one or more times. The Mechanism read through the text included in each of these items to determine if the contents fit within the definition of hate speech used for this project as explained in paragraph 13 above. From this review, the Mechanism identified 10,485 items, which in the judgment of the Mechanism, fell within the project's definition of hate speech. The remaining keyword search results were deemed not to contain hate speech.[27]

20. Many of the posts that contained hate speech appeared multiple times during the six-month period reviewed in this project. Of the 10,485 items identified as hate speech, 4,232 were unique items[28] and these items were duplicated in 6,253 additional items. While some were exact copies, others contained the same text with different headings or with minor differences in details. Thus, a total of 10,485 items were identified that contained hate speech (4,232 unique items plus 6,253 duplicates).[29]

21. Since the Mechanism relied on keyword searches rather than individually reviewing each of the 817,238 items posted to the 43 Pages during the relevant six-month time frame, it is highly unlikely that the project identified all instances of hate speech. The keyword searches

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[26] *See* supra fn. 19, for an explanation of the term "item" as used in this Analytical Report. The keyword search was conducted at the item level, whether text of the post or caption of photograph or video.

[27] For example, one of the keywords searched was the slur, "Kalar" (Burmese: ကုလား) which has the same characters as the first part of the word "chair" (Burmese: ကုလားထိုင်), and posts advertising handmade chairs were included among the initial results of the keyword search, but thereafter excluded from further analysis.

[28] From the review, 4232 items were found to be unique. These 4232 unique items contain attachments, such as photographs and videos under the text of the post, or more photographs attached to a photograph, which amounted to a total of 8361 items. It is possible that some of the attachments are the same, because, for example, there are posts with different texts with the same photograph attachments.

[29] The Mechanism has listed all unique items, including text, photographs and videos that it identified as hate speech, and some duplicates in an index, **IIMM0027992866** which contains a short summary in English explaining why the item was deemed to fall within the hate speech definition. A second index, **IIMM0027997066**, lists 476 items which are two particular posts and selected comments in response to the posts, as discussed in paras. 46, 64 and 65. Due to their length, these Indexes are not included in this report.

likely missed some posts that were intended as hate speech. Hate speech often involves using language with multiple meanings or cultural subtleties. It can rely on references to fables, allegories or historical events, which are difficult to anticipate when selecting keywords to conduct the searches. It is possible, therefore, that further content that the Mechanism would consider as amounting to hate speech was posted during the relevant period but was not identified through the keywords searched.

22. Furthermore, the Mechanism's review is based on historical data produced by Meta, namely content that Meta preserved in August 2018 when it removed the Pages. Content that had been removed prior to August 2018, either by the Page administrators themselves or by Meta because of violation of its "Community Standards",[30] is likely not included in the historical data Meta produced for the Mechanism. It is possible, for instance, that additional items containing hate speech may have been posted on the platform at the time of the 2017 clearance operations but were removed before Meta preserved the 43 Pages and are thus unavailable for this review.

23. Hate speech content was identified across 36 out of 43 Pages reviewed in this analytical project, encompassing each of the six HR designation takedown Pages, and 30 out of 37 CIB Pages. Seven CIB Pages, namely ကျိုက်ကော် (Kyeik Kaw) (1219574294735802), မနောမြေ မီဒီယာ (Manawmyay Media) (857869040910688), ခွန်တန် (Khon Tan) (1427914403931113), GO & SEE (126275177952091), ပညာခေတ် ("Education Era") (521260894620659), မြန်မာ ပန်းဧရာ (Myanmar Pann Aye Yar) (182039631890567), and Just 4 FUN (694334354001551), did not return any results from the hate speech keyword searched. However, as noted in paragraphs 21-22 above, it is possible that there was content on these Pages that would fit the definition of hate speech but did not contain any of the keywords the Mechanism has used to search, as the Mechanism did not review all posts but only those that had hits on the keywords searched.

b. Results from Images and Videos

24. Images and videos, particularly those without text or captions, presented an additional challenge as they cannot be searched using keywords. The Mechanism was able to identify some photographs[31] with no captions that appeared to be aimed at promoting one of the hate speech narratives. This review was not thorough, however, and the Mechanism was only able

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[30] *See e.g.*, **IIMM0027995207** Meta, Facebook Community Standards, also available at https://www.facebook.com/business/good-questions/community-standards.

[31] Because of the technical limitations in running searches against non-textual content, photographs could not be systematically reviewed. In the process of running focused searches on certain dates, the Mechanism identified images of interest in the context and was able to assess these images.

to note limited instances of images that have no titles or descriptions. Below are some examples.[32]

Cartoon 1

Cartoon 2

Cartoon 3

2) Hate Speech Narratives

25. The Mechanism's review and analysis noted that a high proportion of the hate speech examples identified fall into one of the following narrative categories:

a. denial of the Rohingya identity as a distinct ethnicity and/or as natives of Myanmar;

b. portrayal of the Rohingya as an existential threat to Myanmar;

c. portrayal of the Rohingya as a threat to racial purity of the recognised Myanmar ethnic people;

d. portrayal of Islam as a threat to Buddhist religious sanctity;

e. justification of violence against the Rohingya; and/or

[32] *See* **IIMM0000365598**; **IIMM0000382240**; and **IIMM0000510095** for Cartoon 1; **IIMM0000583913**; **IIMM0000356841**; **IIMM0000359412**; **IIMM0000909392**; **IIMM0000918053**; and **IIMM0000941786** for Cartoon 2; and **IIMM0000355580** for Cartoon 3.

f. denigration of the suffering of the Rohingya and portrayal of crimes against them as fabrications.

26. These narratives are discussed and summarised immediately below.

a. Denial of the Rohingya Identity as a Distinct Ethnicity and/or as Natives of Myanmar

27. Much of the hate speech content found on the removed Pages invokes the narrative that no Rohingya ethnic group exists, that the people who call themselves Rohingya are actually all *Bengali* and do not belong in Myanmar but rather should live in Bangladesh.

28. Central to this narrative is the concept of "national races", which is also known as "ethnic people" or "*Taing-Yin-Thar*" (တိုင်းရင်းသား) in Burmese. Notably, under military rule, the concept of "national races" has gradually become the key criterion for membership in the country's political community, creating a common "other".[33] The military regime constructed eight major ethnic groups (Kachin, Kayah, Karen, Chin, Bamar, Mon, Rakhine and Shan), broken down further into 135 "national races". There are no authorities or rational explanation offered for this division. It appears arbitrary with some groups excluded and others listed twice. But these arbitrary ethnic categories are used to define those who "belong" in Myanmar and the consequences are momentous for the civil, political, and economic rights of individuals and groups concerned. Those excluded from the list, regardless of where they were born and for how many generations their ancestors have lived in Myanmar, are considered outsiders or immigrants. This is particularly the case for the Rohingya.[34] According to the Tatmadaw, "[d]espite living among peacocks, crows cannot become peacocks".[35] Many examples of hate speech identified by the Mechanism highlighted the fact that the Rohingya name is not included in the 135 national races and stated that the Rohingya have a plan to take away Myanmar's land by making themselves become the "136th group".[36]

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[33] *See e.g.,* N. Cheesman, "How in Myanmar 'National Races' Came to Surpass Citizenship and Exclude Rohingya", Journal of Contemporary Asia (2017), 47:3, pp. 461-483. *See also* UN Fact-Finding Mission, Report of the Detailed Findings (2018), A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 85.

[34] UN Fact-Finding Mission, Report of the Detailed Findings (2018), A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 85.

[35] [redacted]

[36] For one such example, *see* **IIMM0000223014**. *See also* Annex 2. Entry no. 22.

29. As found during the Mechanism's review, the authors of claims such as "there is no Rohingya in Myanmar,"[37] "they are Bengali,"[38] "Rohingya is not recognized by the State",[39] "Call Bengali Bengali",[40] "Rohingya is not the name of an ethnic group"[41] and "these animals are not from our country"[42] range from individuals who are the highest officials in the military, including the commander-in-chief, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing,[43] and his deputy, Vice-Senior General Soe Win,[44] to ministers,[45] politicians,[46] political analysts,[47] academic researchers,[48] and soldiers[49] operating on the ground during the clearance operations in Rakhine State in August 2017.

b. Portrayal of the Rohingya as an Existential Threat to Myanmar

30. Another narrative frequently seen across the hate speech content found on the removed Pages is the claim that the Rohingya are an existential threat to Myanmar. The Rohingya are portrayed as a violent group, who illegally immigrated to Myanmar, are associated with terrorism, and are inflicting violence upon the recognised Myanmar ethnic people, with the aim of confiscating land, starting in northern Rakhine State.

31. This narrative underlies most of the hate speech posts identified in the Mechanism's review. The post that is the first example in Annex 1 demonstrates how this narrative was used to try to convince the audience of ties between the Rohingya and foreign terrorist groups such as ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), by using pro-Rohingya statements made by the terrorist groups.

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[37] *See e.g.*, the following Facebook posts: **IIMM0000345895; IIMM0000223481**; **IIMM0000201465** and **IIMM0000237136**, all of which quoted Senior General Min Aung Hlaing as saying, "So we openly declare that absolutely, our country has no Rohingya race."

[38] *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000415340** for the post reporting on the event "Discussion of National Security and Future of Union" by U Wunna Maung Lwin (former Foreign Minister), U Ko Ko Hlaing (former adviser to the President), Dr. Yin Yin Nwe (another former adviser to the President), and Dr. Aye Chan (historian). The post used derogatory terms such as "Ro-lein-nyar" (Ro-liars) and stated that "Bengali is Bengali".

[39] *See* Annex 2. Entry no. 23.

[40] **IIMM0001077521**.

[41] **IIMM0000369056**.

[42] *See* Annex 2, entry no. 10, including, "That's why, these animals, who are not from our country, infiltrating into our country, wanting the region where our ethnic people are staying […]"

[43] *See* **IIMM0000223481**; **IIMM0000201465**; **IIMM0000237136** and **IIMM0000345895**.

[44] *E.g.*, "with regard to the incidents of the region, the Vice-Senior General explained the citizenship law of Myanmar similar to those of every country, needs of Bengalis to accept necessary scrutiny in line with the 1982 Myanmar's Citizenship Law and to accept the NVC cards, attempts being made by Bengalis to have direct citizenship chance without accepting the above-mentioned facts by creating Rohingya as the 136th ethnic which never includes on the list of 135 Myanmar ethnics, and no situation to allow direct citizenship with their wish to enjoy full rights of citizenship." *See* **IIMM0000223014**; **IIMM0000235175**; **IIMM0000199500**; **IIMM0000181555**; **IIMM0000223012**; **IIMM0000199498** and **IIMM0000235173**.

[45] *E.g.*, in the Facebook post at **IIMM0001099660**, the Mon State's minister, Dr. Aye Zan, was quoted as saying "I will say it clearly – there is no Rohingya in our country. They are Bengali".

[46] **IIMM0000415340**; **IIMM0000551034**.

[47] **IIMM0000917806**.

[48] **IIMM0000416948**; **IIMM0000223362**.

[49] *E.g.*, "That's why, these animals, who are not from our country, infiltrating into our country, wanting the region where our ethnic people are staying…" *See* Annex 2, entry no. 10.

32. This narrative is also used in conjunction with the first narrative claiming that there is no ethnic group known as Rohingya in Myanmar. When combined, the narratives contest the use of the Rohingya name, while associating the name with the threat of terrorism and illegal immigration.[50]

33. Facebook posts with this combined narrative suggest that only terrorists and their accomplices, and "bad *Kalar* Bengali that are sneaking in",[51] call themselves Rohingya, intending to gain the international community's attention and sympathy. The word "*Kalar*" is used by some in Myanmar to refer to those of South Asian descent but is considered a slur.[52] The Facebook posts adopting this narrative also highlight the threat of the Rohingya to Myanmar's sovereignty by stating that the Rohingya, supported by the United Nations, have a plan to seize Myanmar's land, the first step of which involves foreign troops entering the country under the guise of the doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect (commonly referred as "R2P"). R2P is often referred to in the Facebook posts as an imminent and alarming threat to the security and sovereignty of Myanmar.[53] This is also illustrated in many photograph attachments to posts, which depict the map of Myanmar with Rakhine State or the whole western and southern parts detached from the country and established as a separate "Islamic country".[54]

34. The second example in Annex 1 also serves as a relevant instance of this narrative regarding the Rohingya as a terrorist threat. Using graphic images of dead bodies, the post warns against the purported threat of the "bad guests" (referring to the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army,[55] known as ARSA, but which can also be understood to mean the whole Rohingya population) who were committing "jihad" against the Myanmar ethnic people. The

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[50] The FFM also stated that "Myanmar authorities actively associated Rohingya identity with terrorism. Rohingya are typically only referred to as terrorists or suspected terrorists, often in sweeping phrases implying that the entire group is terrorist or violent in nature. This narrative preceded the emergence of ARSA." *See* UN Fact-Finding Mission, Report of the Detailed Findings (2018), A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 1333.

[51] *See e.g.,* **IIMM0000357344**; **IIMM0000486656** and **IIMM0000359515**.

[52] *See e.g.,* **IIMM0027995333** Myanmar Mix, "How the word 'Kalar' is a depressing indictment of Myanmar society," Myanmar Mix (22 April 2020), also available at https://myanmarmix.com/en/articles/how-the-word-kalar-is-a-depressing-indictment-of-myanmar-society; and **IIMM0027995282** Frontier Myanmar "The 'Kalar' controversy shows many in Myanmar aren't listening," (19 June 2020), also available at https://www.frontiermyanmar.net/en/the-Kalar-controversy-shows-many-in-myanmar-arent-listening/. *See also* Annex 3 for explanation of derogatory terms.

[53] *See* **IIMM0000358107**; **IIMM0000798391**; **IIMM0001075688**; **IIMM0000389698**; **IIMM0000415028**; **IIMM0000571436**; **IIMM0000184645**. *See also* Annex 2, entry no. 3, especially, "Bengali lobby groups painted the 'genocide' picture, giving a pretext for R2P and the UN troops to enter, to create another Kosovo"; and Annex 2, entry no. 28, "the R2P group, which has newly been established by the UN, has threatened to deploy UN troops to Rakhine state if the Myanmar military shoots and arrests the so-called Rohingya-Bengali-Muslim terrorists."

[54] *See e.g.*, Annex 2, entry no. 4.

[55] Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) has been previously described by the FFM as a group that "emerged following the violence in 2012. The 2012 events, including the participation of the authorities in the violence and widespread human rights violations against the Rohingya, combined with increasing oppression affecting all aspects of Rohingya life, served as a trigger for many of the founding and early members. It first came to public attention in October 2016, when it launched three coordinated attacks on security posts in Rakhine State. It became more visible following its subsequent attacks of August 2017." *See* UN Fact-Finding Mission, Report of the Detailed Findings (2018), A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 1009. ARSA's official Twitter channel is: https://twitter.com/ARSA_Official.

post refers to a group of Mro ethnic people who were allegedly killed by ARSA on 3 August 2017.[56] Many posts used this incident to portray northern Rakhine State as a region caught in the midst of active terror attacks.[57]

35. From August to December 2017, the alleged killing of members of the Mro ethnic group was cited in several different posts as a basis to legitimise the continuing threat and invoking a fear of "terrorism" that was violently affecting the recognised Myanmar ethnic people.[58]

c. Portrayal of the Rohingya as a Threat to Racial Purity of the Recognised Myanmar Ethnic People

36. The third narrative identified portrayed the mere existence of the Rohingya in the country as a threat to the racial purity of the recognised Myanmar ethnic people. This includes posts that focused on the birth rate and population growth among Rohingya, the practice of polygamy and allegations that Muslim men were marrying Buddhist women as part of a strategy to change the demographic balance. The narratives often linked these intermarriages to allegations of forcible conversion to Islam and physical abuse of Buddhist women.

37. Some examples identified by the Mechanism make only passing references to this theme, with statements such as "uphold the 'population control law' and the 'monogamy law'",[59] "make sure there are only families that uphold the 'monogamy law'",[60] while others are more explicit, making such claims as "[the Rohingya] would breed with machines if they could";[61] "[w]e must control this multitude of Kalar whose numbers are exploding exponentially";[62] "Bangladesh, a small territory with exploding population, is eyeing the Rakhine State of Myanmar";[63] "due to exploding population, there is an exponential increase

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[56] UN Fact-Finding Mission, Report of the Detailed Findings (2018), A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 1057, stated that the Mission was unable to verify the incident or perpetrators but added that "[c]redible information indicates, however, that the killings may have been related to the illegal narcotics trade."

[57] **IIMM0000220125**; **IIMM0000185849**; **IIMM0000185669**; and **IIMM0000909819**.

[58] *See* **IIMM0000185925**; **IIMM0000220125**; **IIMM0000185849**; **IIMM0000185830**; **IIMM0000885738**; **IIMM0000752946**; **IIMM0000185613**; **IIMM0000223809**; **IIMM0000544936**; **IIMM0000885579**; **IIMM0000185510**; **IIMM0000185463**; **IIMM0000170694**; **IIMM0000185445**; **IIMM0000585529**. This incident was repeatedly referred to in the posts included on the CIB Pages until 28 December 2017, *see e.g.* **IIMM0000909819**.

[59] These references refer to a series of laws passed in 2015 that had a discriminatory impact on the Rohingya. The FFM described the laws as follows: "these four bills became law between May and August 2015. The laws make reference to 'non-Buddhists', not explicitly naming Rohingya or Muslims. However, given rhetoric in the lead-up to their adoption, the laws clearly had a discriminatory intent against the Rohingya. They were built on a number of prevailing stereotypes, including that Rohingya are polygamous and have a high birth rate, and that Buddhist women need protection from conversion to Islam and marriage to Muslims." *See* UN Fact-Finding Mission, Report of the Detailed Findings (2018), A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 600. For more examples with this narrative, *see* **IIMM0000725415**; **IIMM0000584272**; **IIMM0000582231**; **IIMM0000484417**; **IIMM0001041016**.

[60] This is included in the statement made by the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Commander-in-Chief (Army) Vice-Senior General Soe Win on 29 July 2017. *See* **IIMM0000223947**; **IIMM0000204064**; **IIMM0000239484**; **IIMM0000487185**; **IIMM0000682847**; **IIMM0000203988**; **IIMM0000239408**.

[61] *See* Annex 2, entry no. 24.

[62] Ibid.

[63] *See* Annex 2, entry no. 3.

in the Bengali population which is ready to overwhelm the Maungdaw region";[64] "Bengali Kalar, aka extremist terrorists (members of Islamic religion), 90% of whom are Muslims are, in fact, (illegal) intruders who have been (sneaking gradually) into Myanmar from Bangladesh, which is a small territory experiencing population explosion"[65]; "these non-citizens (Bengali), aka Muslim, who make up the 90% of the population, are living in [...] northern Rakhine state [...] to spread their Islam religion in Myanmar and to spread the Islamic generation of Bengali Muslim blood mixed with the blood of Myanmar and Myanmar ethnics"; [66] and "[the] Bengali issue is a continuing problem because of the exploding population of Bangladesh, disproportionate population compared to land mass."[67]

38. Two examples of this narrative are provided in examples 3 and 4 of Annex 1.

d. Portrayal of Islam as a Threat to Buddhist Religious Sanctity

39. The Mechanism also identified posts that expressed negative views of Islam. Implicit in these posts is the emphasis that the values espoused by Islam are diametrically opposed to Buddhist beliefs, and therefore offend, the sanctity of Buddhism.

40. Some examples identified by the Mechanism highlighted the destruction of Buddhist statues in Islamic countries,[68] including allegations that ARSA had destroyed Buddhist statutes in Rakhine State.[69] There are also posts that associated violence and terrorism with gatherings and/or teachings in mosques,[70] and called for bans on such gatherings or closure of the mosques.[71] Other posts directly attacked Islam as a religion[72] and claimed that it is an ideology to control its followers and that Islam was spreading like "cancer cells", which needed to be "surgically removed".[73]

41. One example showcasing this narrative is provided in example 13 of Annex 1.

e. Justification of Violence against the Rohingya

42. Through its review, the Mechanism identified that in late 2017, there were also posts describing and/or commending how other countries have dealt with minorities committing "terror acts" or alleged violence towards other ethnic groups. Notable examples include posts justifying Hitler's treatment of the Jewish people,[74] posts stating that Myanmar should imitate Israel's treatment of the Palestinians,[75] as well as posts about India's purported 'shoot-to-kill'

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[64] *See e.g.,* **IIMM0000359429**; **IIMM0000417441**; **IIMM0000544847**, referring to the Maungdaw region in northern Rakhine State.
[65] *See* example 4 of Annex 1.
[66] Ibid.
[67] *See* **IIMM0000914844**; **IIMM0000720926**; **IIMM0000679579**; **IIMM0000416443**; **IIMM0000579620**; **IIMM0000447746**; **IIMM0000882094**.
[68] *See* **IIMM0000753383**; **IIMM0000185837**.
[69] **IIMM0000359205**.
[70] **IIMM0000184637**; **IIMM0000722019**.
[71] Ibid.
[72] *See* **IIMM0000184012** and **IIMM0000917174**. *See also* example 13 of Annex 1.
[73] **IIMM0000184012**; **IIMM0000917174**.
[74] *See* **IIMM0000861303**; **IIMM0000552204**; **IIMM0000961221**. *See also* example 5 of Annex 1.
[75] *See* **IIMM0000389864**; **IIMM0000803791**; **IIMM0000183446**; **IIMM0000182537**. *See also* **IIMM0001078323**; **IIMM0000807094**.

policy against the Rohingya[76] and China's treatment of the Uyghur.[77] In parallel, other posts highlighted what happened to the countries that did not take "decisive" or "extreme" measures to counter the spread of Islam, such as Indonesia, Malaysia and Afghanistan which, these posts claimed, used to have a Buddhist majority but now have majority Islamic populations, with much violence and unrest.[78]

43. The Mechanism has also identified posts that explicitly encouraged violence against the Rohingya. The post in example 7 of Annex 1 encourages readers to join the effort to "drive out the Bengali back to Bangladesh."[79] One post addressing the Rohingya in Myanmar states "if you say you love the Myanmar land so much, you can get a six-foot pit" [meaning they can be buried in the land]".[80] The post translated in example 8 of Annex 1 states "I won't hesitate to eat dog meat", and "let's eat dog meat together".[81] In this context, the Rohingya are frequently referred to as "Dog Kalar".[82]

f. Denigration of the Suffering of the Rohingya and Portrayal of Crimes against them as Fabrications

44. After reports started to emerge in late August 2017 of violence and abuses against the Rohingya during the clearance operations, many posts on the Pages reviewed promoted a narrative of denying the accuracy of such reports and questioning the motives of the authors.

45. The Mechanism identified: posts suggesting that the number of Rohingya that had fled Myanmar to Bangladesh was exaggerated;[83] posts arguing that reports of violence and abuses against the Rohingya were fabricated by western countries and the international media;[84] posts implying that those who fled were lured by stories of better food and services in Bangladesh;[85] posts stating that some Rohingya left because they were threatened by

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[76] *See* example 6 of Annex 1. *See also* **IIMM0000914844**; **IIMM0000720926**; **IIMM0000679579**; **IIMM0000416443**; **IIMM0000579620**; **IIMM0000447746**; **IIMM0000882094**.

[77] *See* Annex 2, entry no. 12.

[78] *See e.g.*, the post with the title "Buddhism disappeared from Afghanistan" at **IIMM0000185837** and **IIMM0000662710**. *See also* **IIMM0000753383**.

[79] *See* example 7 of Annex 1.

[80] **IIMM0000579242**. *See also* example 12 of Annex 1. Clarifications in square brackets are provided by the Mechanism.

[81] *See* example 8 of Annex 1.

[82] *See e.g.*, UN Fact-Finding Mission, Report of the Detailed Findings (2018), A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 1312; and **IIMM0027993041**. *See also* Annex 2, entry no. 11.

[83] For example, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing stated in his meeting with then US Secretary of State, Rex Tillerson, "The number of Bengalis fleeing to Bangladesh from 25 August to 5 September was very small, and more had fled there only since then." *See* **IIMM0000222506**.

[84] *See* **IIMM0000235267**; **IIMM0000681037**; **IIMM0000222506**: "Western countries including the US have used words alleging that the Bengalis fled to Bangladesh due to the use of force from the Myanmar Tatmadaw. So, they need to know the real situation."

[85] *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000345833**, stating that "According to some quarters, the exodus was the result of food shortage, local threats and torching of homes". *See also* **IIMM0000222526**, stating that ARSA or "terrorists" "were also reported to have persuaded villagers through various ways saying: "You'll be able to lead a life of ease with international aid when you get into Bangladesh", "You'll be able to go to a third country, and get good jobs, better incomes and get rich", "Every villager come out, and leave your belongings behind because when you get into Bangladesh, we, who have phoned you, will give the money equivalent to your belongings if only five of your peer villagers who are the members of terrorist organization back you up."

terrorists,[86] or that the Rohingya had left to join their families.[87] Posts from the Pages reviewed also claimed that the Muslims duped the international community into sympathising with the Rohingya's plight by crying about suffering, which in actuality they had caused.[88] Posts also claimed that the Rohingya burned their own houses,[89] and that they gave up cheap houses to get land.[90] Posts from the Pages reviewed encouraged Myanmar people not to feel sorry for the Rohingya,[91] and not to show any mercy for the emotion-inducing crying.[92]

46. A rare example where posts reported on the suffering of the Rohingya can be seen in six duplicates of a post paraphrasing in the Myanmar language an AFP (Agence France-Presse) report, which stated that gang rape is one of the reasons the Rohingya left for Bangladesh in large numbers.[93] Although comments in response to Facebook posts were generally outside of the scope of this analytical project, the Mechanism reviewed the comments in response to one instance of this post, and found several comments accusing the Rohingya of lying.[94] One such comment stated:

> *"No bathing, no cleaning with rainwater, covered with dirt that is four finger thick, when you look at them, they are just bones, smelly, dirty, these kinds get raped by the military, really? No one would believe it even if you swear your life on it."*[95]

47. It is not apparent why these CIB Pages – which otherwise routinely disseminated content denying or discrediting the suffering of the Rohingya – published posts referencing the AFP article. It is apparent from the comments however that even these seemingly balanced

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[86] *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000222526**, which quoted "[r]un away or be attacked by the government troops with launchers, the village will be torched, they will be shot with machine guns and will be dropped bombs by helicopters", "Come out or we'll label you as traitors of Islam and slit your throat", "We'll kill you for the cooperation with the government", "Again, terrorists propagated at refugee camps in Bangladesh, saying 'We'll label Bengali villagers who chose not to flee as traitors having converted to Buddhism, and cooperating with the government.' So, Bengalis fled for fear that they would be killed when terrorist came into their villages again."

[87] *See* **IIMM0000222526**, "Meanwhile, some are the relatives of those who had participated in terrorist attacks and fled for fear that they would be punished under the law for hiding the secret." *See* **IIMM0000222506**, "Conspirators of terrorist attacks and families flee to Bangladesh."

[88] *See* Annex 2, entry no. 21.

[89] *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000219467**; **IIMM0000722129**; **IIMM0000369126**; **IIMM0000917162**; **IIMM0000219569**; **IIMM0000941567**; **IIMM0000582819**; **IIMM0000751642**; **IIMM0000840404**; **IIMM0000661573 IIMM0000550745**; **IIMM0000859620**; **IIMM0000681624**. Also see example 10 of Annex 1, and Annex 2, entry no. 18.

[90] *See* example 9 of Annex 1.

[91] *See* Annex 2, entry no. 10, particularly "If we see them fleeing, we have to be happy".

[92] *See* Annex 2, entry no. 21.

[93] *See* **IIMM0000444625**; **IIMM0001036954**; **IIMM0000718163**; **IIMM0000912014**; **IIMM0001020666**; and **IIMM0000799210**. There is no immediately apparent reason why this translation of an AFP article was posted on the removed Facebook Pages. There are a few other such examples from the Pages under analysis in the report. These examples cited media articles and reported on the Rohingya issue without any apparent hate speech. *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000480986**.

[94] *See* **IIMM0008660474** for one instance of the post, and **IIMM0008660479**; **IIMM0008660480**; **IIMM0008660481**; **IIMM0008660482**; **IIMM0008660483**; **IIMM0008660484**; and **IIMM0008660485** for seven comments under the said post. The Mechanism is not able to verify the authors or the source(s) of the comments, based on the information provided by Meta.

[95] *See* **IIMM0008660481**. The last sentence in the Myanmar language literally translates as "No one would believe it even if you say it while doing a somersault," using a figure of speech to signify the willingness to swear to the truth.

or objective posts acknowledging reports of crimes against the Rohingya provided a foundation for hateful and discriminatory comments in response, thereby still having the effect of promulgating anti-Rohingya sentiment to the Facebook audience.

48. It is further worth noting that these posts coincided in time with a post from the verified Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Page, publicising the findings of the "Tatmadaw True News Information Team" that was "assigned with the task of conducting ground inspection to know the true situation in connection with terrorist attacks of the ARSA Bengali terrorists on 30 police outposts and an army battalion headquarters in Buthidaung, Maungtaw and Yathedaung townships in Rakhine State on 25 August 2017 and to ascertain whether security troops conducted the military operations in accord with their duty assignments during the time the Tatmadaw was trying to restore regional peace and stability."[96] As set out in this post, the Tatmadaw True News Information Team found, inter alia, "[t]he findings of the investigation have proved that all security members up from the leaders to the privates were aware of and strictly abided by the orders and directives of superior bodies" and "[a]ccording to the answers of 2,817 villagers from 54 Bengali villages in interviews and confessions of 362 villagers from 105 Bengali villages, security forces did not commit [shooting at innocent villagers and sexual violence and rape cases against women.]"[97]

49. Thus, at the same time that the CIB Pages were referencing the AFP article about rape of Rohingya women, the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Page was specifically disavowing such allegations. Although the motivations for this are unknown, the juxtaposition of the official post on the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Page against the references to the AFP article on the various CIB Pages, gives the effect of the AFP report coming across as "fake news" in light of the investigation carried out by the Tatmadaw True News Information Team.

50. Most of the posts that deny the suffering of the Rohingya also repeatedly state that the Rohingya had burned their own houses before leaving for Bangladesh. Two such examples, both of which were posted on 13 September 2017, are noted in example 9 and example 10 of Annex 1, respectively.

51. A common stratagem used to discredit the media reports of mass killings, arson and sexual violence directed against the Rohingya was to associate the Rohingya name with different phrases in Burmese that sound similar to the word Rohingya but that mean "liars".[98] Two common terms that the Mechanism identified during the content analysis of the Pages

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[96] *See* **IIMM0000222526**.

[97] Ibid.

[98] Commonly, these phrases replace the last syllable of Rohingya with "nyar", which in the Myanmar language means "lying, liar, or lies". *See e.g.,* **IIMM0000359061** and **IIMM0000368052**, which include the term "Rohin-nyar".

removed by Meta are "Ro-Lein-Nyar" (ရိုလိမ်ညာ) (Ro-liar) [99] and "Ro-gein-nyar" (ရိုဂိန်ညာ),[100] which are translated as "Ro-liars are dogs that need to be hit."[101]

52. One such example is provided in example 11 of Annex 1.

3) Content Analysis of HR Designation Takedown Pages

53. The Mechanism examined how the type of messages being published on the six HR designation takedown Pages changed over time from July to December 2017 as the clearance operations against the Rohingya progressed. These Pages were chosen for this analysis as two were official Pages of the Commander-in-Chief and three were Pages belonging to Myawady, the military's media company, and all were removed by Meta for their connection to the individuals and organizations that had "committed or enabled serious human rights abuses in [Myanmar]".[102]

54. In particular, the Mechanism analysed the content from these six Pages within the following three time periods:

1) the period before the clearance operations, namely from 1 July 2017 to 24 August 2017;

2) the period during the peak of the clearance operations, from 25 August 2017 to 5 September 201;[103] and

3) the period following the peak of the clearance operations, from 6 September 2017 to 31 December 2017.

55. This analysis was not meant to exhaustively encompass all of the hate speech posts that appeared on the HR designation takedown Pages. Rather, the temporal scope of the analysis aimed to identify general patterns of content on the six Pages before, during and following the 2017 clearance operations. Through this analysis, the Mechanism also observed

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[99] *E.g.*, posts, photographs and videos from the 43 Facebook Pages that include the term "Ro-lein-nyar", *see* **IIMM0000917329**; **IIMM0000366450**; **IIMM0000414136**; **IIMM0000477697**; **IIMM0000388748**; **IIMM0001077814**; **IIMM0000914327**; **IIMM0001077582**; **IIMM0000720450**; **IIMM0000719523**; **IIMM0000365913**; **IIMM0000367183**; **IIMM0000415340**; **IIMM0000673114**; **IIMM0000676215**; **IIMM0000546984**; **IIMM0000961240**; **IIMM0000353546**; **IIMM0000358050**; **IIMM0000693384**; **IIMM0000675520**; **IIMM0000717285**; **IIMM0000910802**; and **IIMM0001018946**. *See also* Annex 3 for an explanation of this term.

[100] *See* example 11 of Annex 1.

[101] For more explanation of these two terms, *see* Annex 3, "Ro-lein-nyar" and "Ro-gein-nyar".

[102] Supra fn. 2.

[103] This is the "official" end date of the clearance operations as stated in the speech of then-State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi. *See* **IIMM0027995356** Network Myanmar, "Speech delivered by Her Excellency Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, State Counsellor of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar on Government's efforts with regard to National Reconciliation and Peace" (19 September 2017), also available at https://www.networkmyanmar.org/ESW/Files/SC-speech-transcription-Final-_19-9-2017__2.pdf, last accessed February 2023. The FFM noted that "[the clearance operations] continued for more than two months, and for a considerable period after the Government claimed their completion on 5 September 2017.": UN Fact-Finding Mission, Report of the Detailed Findings (2018), A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 751.

that duplicative content was published across both the HR designation takedown Pages and CIB Pages.

a. Before the Clearance Operations (1 July to 24 August 2017)

56. At the beginning of July 2017, the HR designation takedown Pages posted content that discussed acts of Islamic terrorism in the South and Southeast Asian regions. These included posts reporting on the beheadings carried out by Islamic State (IS) militants in the north of Afghanistan;[104] posts about an order enacted by the President of Indonesia to abolish extremist organisations, suggesting that the pronouncement was intended for an Islamist group, Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI) that aims to build an Islamic nation out of Indonesia;[105] as well as posts reporting on preparations made to combat terrorists, such as the Islamic militants in Marawi city, by the former President of the Philippines.[106] Within this period, the HR designation takedown Pages published these kinds of posts in a coordinated fashion. For example, the same content was published on different Pages at the same time. Their content portrayed violent attempts at Islamisation in the region as real, while also describing the actions being anticipated and/or taken by fellow ASEAN[107] countries in combating terrorist organisations as examples that Myanmar should imitate.

57. Starting from 3 August 2017, the incident of the alleged killing of the Mro ethnic people[108] by the "Bengali terrorists" was widely and repeatedly circulated across the HR designation takedown Pages. Posts reporting or commenting on this incident called the Rohingya "bad guests";[109] described the incident as a "violent killing of the minority host population by the majority 'Ae-Soe' (literally 'bad guest')";[110] used the term "Kalar" when describing the perpetrators of the killings;[111] and described the situation as between "local indigenous minority versus the Bengali villagers".[112] These posts depict the Rohingya as a violent threat and suggest that they do not belong in Myanmar. Posts referencing this incident remained in circulation – on both the HR designation takedown Pages and the CIB Pages – at least until the end of December 2017[113] and were sometimes used to criticize the NLD Government for not taking sufficient measures to protect the local ethnic people residing in northern Rakhine State.[114]

58. The initial reports concerning the alleged killing of the Mro ethnic people were then followed by extensive content posted across the HR designation takedown Pages and the CIB

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[104] **IIMM0000186743**. Reporting on such incidents continued on the CIB Pages until later in the year. *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000481406** for a post from 21 October 2017, on a CIB Page, (100006634817059), which reported on the bombing in Afghanistan between Shia and Sunni Muslim groups.
[105] **IIMM0000204964**.
[106] **IIMM0000204144**. *See also* **IIMM0000186547**.
[107] Association of Southeast Asian Nations.
[108] Supra paras. 34-35.
[109] *See* Annex 3 for an explanation of the derogatory term "bad guest".
[110] **IIMM0000220125**.
[111] **IIMM0000185925**.
[112] *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000185849**.
[113] *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000909819**: post of 28 December 2017 reporting on the alleged killing of the Mro in August 2017.
[114] *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000185669**.

Pages concerning a meeting held on 9 August 2017 between Rakhine politicians and the highest officials from the Myanmar military, including the Commander-in-Chief, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Commander-in-Chief (Army), Vice-Senior General Soe Win, the Chief of the General Staff (Army, Navy and Air Force), General Mya Tun Oo and senior military officers from the Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Army), concerning the need for peace and stability in Rakhine State.[115] One of the posts from a CIB Page also reported on Rakhine politicians asking for a "No-Bengali" zone in northern Rakhine State and advocating arming ethnic Rakhine people for self-defence against the "Bengali".[116]

59. The Myawady Daily Page also published a post that used derogatory terms such as "Ro-Lein-Nyar"[117], implying that all the Rohingya are liars. The emotive language used in the post depicted the existence of the Rohingya people as a security threat to Myanmar, while stating that military action against the Rohingya in Rakhine State was necessary to protect Myanmar from foreign invasion.[118] Posts with similar narratives continued to appear on the Myanmar military's verified Facebook Pages within this period preceding the clearance operations.[119]

60. From 24 to 25 August 2017, the same six Pages repeatedly posted content about Kofi Annan, then Chairman of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State ("Advisory Commission"), presenting the Advisory Commission's final report, and meeting with various Myanmar national interlocutors, including then President Htin Kyaw, the Commander-in-Chief, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Commander-in-Chief (Army), Vice-Senior General Soe Win, the Chief of the General Staff (Army, Navy and Air Force), General Mya Tun Oo and senior military officers.[120]

61. Posts reporting on the meeting between Kofi Annan and Senior General Min Aung Hlaing did not focus on the substance of the Advisory Commission's findings but focused, rather, on the purported security threat in Rakhine State, stating:

> "[a]s to the deployment of many security forces [in Rakhine State], security affairs have to go step by step together with the rule of law, security and defence. Regarding the rule [of] law, the situation of Buthidaung-Maungtaw could not be controlled by

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[115] *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000223798**; **IIMM0000203297**; **IIMM0000238722**; **IIMM0000345930**; **IIMM0000343482**; **IIMM0000585781**; **IIMM0000486536**; **IIMM0000682595**; **IIMM0000752871**; **IIMM0000841498**; **IIMM0000806427**; **IIMM0000170692**; **IIMM0000223797**; **IIMM0000203295**; **IIMM0000238720**; **IIMM0000345929**; **IIMM0000585760**; **IIMM0000585748**; **IIMM0000682584**; **IIMM0000392114**; **IIMM0000544936**; **IIMM0000885579**; **IIMM0000185510**; **IIMM0000170694**; **IIMM0000585529**; **IIMM0000806226**.

[116] **IIMM0000585760**.

[117] Supra paras. 51-52. *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000184864**.

[118] *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000184864**.

[119] *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000223625**; **IIMM0000201984**; **IIMM0000237469**.

[120] *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000223627**; **IIMM0000345914**; **IIMM0000202034**; **IIMM0000237490**; **IIMM0000237489**; **IIMM0000202033**; **IIMM0000219888**; **IIMM0000219885**; **IIMM0000343485**; **IIMM0000223623**; **IIMM0000201982**; **IIMM0000237467**; **IIMM0000335663**; **IIMM0000345912**.

administrative bodies and ordinary police forces. That is why border guard police forces have been assigned security duties. Currently, Section 144 [which authorises certain emergency powers] is imposed in that region. Tatmadaw troops had to get involved as the situation worsened in the aftermath of terrorist acts in October 2016" and that "[t]he operations on Mayu Mountain have not finished."[121]

62. Objections to the report itself and the actual findings of the Advisory Commission continued well into the period at the height of the clearance operations. The military-backed political party, the Union Solidarity and Development Party, issued a joint statement made by 28 political parties, in which it declared its disagreement with the recommendations of Kofi Annan's Advisory Commission and called upon the government to take more decisive action to govern the entire Rakhine State.[122] This joint statement was widely circulated on the CIB Pages.[123]

63. Similarly, one of the verified Myawady Pages posted about an event to "object to the Kofi Annan report and to oppose and condemn the terrorist acts of the ARSA extremist Bengali terrorists", which was subsequently held on 30 August 2017 in front of the Yangon city hall. The post again used derogatory terms such as "Khoe-Win Bengali" (ခိုးဝင်ဘင်္ဂလီ) (Bengali that are sneaking in).[124]

64. On 24 August 2017, one day before the ARSA attacks and the commencement of the clearance operations, the verified Page of the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services (CINCDS), with ID 526503167470553, published a post stating that at 6:00 am on that day, the Myanmar Police Force, Border Guard Police and the Immigration Department, accompanied by a Tatmadaw column, were investigating those who had attended "terrorist training" at Ah Htet Nan Yar in northern Rakhine State, a village tract neighbouring Chut Pyin, when 200 "Bengali carrying sticks, swords, and spears" blocked the investigative group.[125] The post said that the Tatmadaw column provided security and that the investigative group entered the village and "did clearance."[126] The post stated that at 9:00 am, the "Bengali terrorists" at the southern end of the village carrying sticks and swords attempted to attack back, causing the security forces to shoot one terrorist leader dead, while another who tried to run away was found dead "from suffocation from exhaustion" and 27 "Bengali" suspected of links to the "terrorist training" were arrested.[127]

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[121] **IIMM0000343485**; **IIMM0000223623**; **IIMM0000201982**; **IIMM0000237467**; **IIMM0000335663**; **IIMM0000345912**.
[122] **IIMM0000184461**.
[123] *See* **IIMM0000917843**; **IIMM0000583655**; **IIMM0000417360**; **IIMM0000517942**; **IIMM0000359290**; **IIMM0000884530** for the same content posted on six CIB Pages.
[124] **IIMM0000201531**.
[125] **IIMM0005712685**.
[126] Ibid.
[127] Ibid.

65. The Mechanism identified 685 comments in response to this particular post.[128] Over 200 comments explicitly called for the Rohingya villagers, as well as Rohingya and/or Muslims in general, to be shot, killed, exterminated or permanently removed from Myanmar. Some examples include language such as: "Kill all Kalar";[129] "Shoot all insolent Kalar";[130] "Shoot and kill all Kalar";[131] "Shoot and kill them all";[132] "Clear the whole village";[133] "Don't leave any one of these 'Muslim dogs' alive";[134] "Drive away the 'Dog Kalar' invader Bengali from Myanmar land, don't leave a single one behind";[135] and "Kill all dogs. Make them extinct".[136] Some comments used dehumanising language, comparing the Rohingya or Muslims to dogs, pigs and animals,[137] while others called for the Rohingya to be killed with bullets soaked in pork fat,[138] pork blood,[139] or with other anti-Islamic references.[140] Another comment called for "arrest[ing] them all and inject[ing] them with the AIDS [HIV] virus, so that when they mate with each other they all die."[141] In response to this comment referencing the AIDS virus, some other comments suggested the use of the H1N1 virus for a similar purpose.[142] Some comments used the derogatory term "son of a dog, grandson of a sow" to refer to the Rohingya or Muslims, referencing a well-known anti-Islamic story circulating on Facebook at the time.[143] The Mechanism is not in possession of sufficient information to identify the actors behind these comments or to assess whether their authors have any connection with the "Military Network"[144] identified in this report. This example,

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[128] Of these 685 comments, the Mechanism noted 463 comments that contained hate speech. These are provided in **IIMM0027997066**, which lists the text of the comments as appeared on Facebook, along with the Mechanism's translation of the text, where necessary. This assessment by the Mechanism did not include "stickers" and/or pictures posted as comments, as these were not included in Meta's production to the Mechanism.

[129] **IIMM0005713308**; **IIMM0005713247**.

[130] **IIMM0005713076**.

[131] **IIMM0005712742**; **IIMM0005713027**.

[132] **IIMM0005713142**; **IIMM0005712893**; **IIMM0005712978**.

[133] **IIMM0005712826**; **IIMM0005712895**; **IIMM0005712716**; **IIMM0005712692**; **IIMM0005713121**; **IIMM0005713265**; **IIMM0005712939**.

[134] **IIMM0005713223**.

[135] **IIMM0005713089**.

[136] **IIMM0005712867**; **IIMM0005713140**.

[137] *See, e.g.,* **IIMM0005712965**; **IIMM0005713322**; **IIMM0005713308**; **IIMM0005712956**; **IIMM0005712808**; **IIMM0005713222**; **IIMM0005712848**; **IIMM0005712810**; **IIMM0005713223**; **IIMM0005713089**; **IIMM0005713099**; **IIMM0005713215**; **IIMM0005713182**; **IIMM0005712867**; **IIMM0005713034**; **IIMM0005712877**; **IIMM0005713140**; **IIMM0005712822**; **IIMM0005712948**; **IIMM0005713353**; **IIMM0005713330**; **IIMM0005713141**; **IIMM0005712833**; **IIMM0005712853**; **IIMM0005712967**.

[138] **IIMM0005712697**; **IIMM0005712703**.

[139] **IIMM0005712987**.

[140] **IIMM0005713041**; **IIMM0005712938**; **IIMM0005712923**; **IIMM0005712974**; **IIMM0005713108**; **IIMM0005713330**; **IIMM0005713088**; **IIMM0005712808**.

[141] **IIMM0005712804**.

[142] **IIMM0005713191**; **IIMM0005713081**.

[143] **IIMM0005713228**; **IIMM0005712833**; **IIMM0005712967**. *Also see* example 13 of Annex 1. The same story was still found on the Facebook platform in June 2023. *See* **IIMM0028034626,** www.facebook.com/539979392826632/posts/854132878077947, last accessed June 2023.

[144] For the meaning of "Military Network" as used in this report, see para. 93.

nonetheless, demonstrates how one post on a verified Page unleashed a torrent of public vitriol, on the eve of the clearance operations.

b. During the Clearance Operations (25 August to 5 September 2017)

66. The HR designation takedown Pages posted about the attacks on police outposts in Maungdaw township, in northern Rakhine State in the early hours of 25 August 2017, as an attack by the "extremist Bengali terrorists", referring to ARSA. All of the posts alleged that ARSA's attacks on police outposts were timed to coincide with the release of the Kofi Annan Commission's final report on Rakhine State and the upcoming United Nations General Assembly in September 2017 and intended to attract international attention.[145]

67. The government of Myanmar declared ARSA as a terrorist organisation as of 25 August 2017[146] and widely disseminated a statement warning the public regarding the extremist Bengali terrorists.[147] Quoting the Information Committee[148] as its source, the relevant passages of the statement urge the public not to support "extremist Bengali terrorists" and ARSA.[149]

68. On 26 to 27 August 2017, a post published on the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Page and written in English[150] reported that the military and security forces in Rakhine State had been reinforced in response to an increase in the number of attacks by ARSA on non-Rohingya civilians and the latter's properties as well as the killings by ARSA of government personnel "from the same religious background" (as ARSA).[151] The same post alleged that the "Bengali residents" had set houses on fire and destroyed the villages themselves.[152] This particular post, which also quoted the Information Committee, is one of the examples of coordinated postings across both HR designation takedown Pages and CIB Pages. M[redacted]M[redacted] the author who published the English language post on the three verified Pages,[153] also published the same content in Myanmar language on fifteen of the CIB Pages on 26 August 2017 between 12:16 pm and 12:22 pm.[154]

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[145] **IIMM0000223614; IIMM0000201945; IIMM0000237449; IIMM0000184627.**
[146] **IIMM0000237423; IIMM0000201903.**
[147] **IIMM0000219774.**
[148] A branch of the then State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi's office, the Information Committee, was established after the October 2016 ARSA attacks on police outposts, ostensibly to provide information on alleged attacks in northern Rakhine State. The FFM also reported that "[a]fter October 2016, the State Counsellor's Information Committee, State media, and other national media increased the focus on ARSA activities, with increased monitoring and reporting." UN Fact-Finding Mission, Report of the Detailed Findings (2018), A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 1134.
[149] Ibid.
[150] On occasion, particularly when reporting on official events, statements and communications, the verified Pages published content in English language alongside the Myanmar language content.
[151] **IIMM0000223592.**
[152] Ibid.
[153] **IIMM0000223592; IIMM0000201840; IIMM0000237360.**
[154] **IIMM0000884633; IIMM0000551201; IIMM0000918070; IIMM0000450320; IIMM0001027203; IIMM0000662075; IIMM0000485478; IIMM0000723559; IIMM0000518113; IIMM0000840835; IIMM0000860158; IIMM0000544827; IIMM0000390997; IIMM0000583915; IIMM0000752169.**

69. Some posts from the two non-verified HR designation takedown Pages claimed that the Rohingya were gathering in the mosques on Fridays to plan further attacks in the region, and urged the authorities to ban gatherings on Fridays.[155] Other posts emphasised the relative population sizes, frequently mentioning that it is "98% Bengali versus 2% '*Taing-Yin-Thar*' [recognised ethnic people]" in Maungdaw, hence suggesting that the Rakhine ethnic people were facing a disproportionate threat.[156] The HR designation takedown Pages also published posts which claimed that 300 foreign fighters had entered northern Rakhine and that the security threat to the local ethnic people would be "unfathomable", if these fighters were to join forces with the 800,000 "Bengali".[157]

70. On 5 September 2017, a message warning against imminent, planned, and coordinated explosions in the big cities across Myanmar by the "ARSA extremist Bengali terrorists" was posted on the official Page of the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Page. The post urged the public from all villages and townships across Myanmar to report any suspicious activities to the nearest military or police station, including the collection of fertilisers that could be used to make explosives.[158] This warning coincided with a series of posts on "9/11 Myanmar" that were posted on the CIB Pages.[159] According to civil society organisations in a subsequent open letter to Facebook, the 9/11 Myanmar messages that spread on Facebook resulted in "at least three violent incidents".[160]

71. During this period, there was widespread reporting across the HR designation takedown Pages and CIB Pages about an article in local media on an interview with Mr. [redacted] a [redacted] employee of an international Non-Governmental Organisation (INGO) operating in Rakhine State, [redacted] The article: 1) asserted that local people from the recognised ethnic groups are in danger of ARSA's "terrorist attacks", yet international organisations remain in favour of the Rohingya; 2) accused Mr. [redacted] of justifying the extent of damage caused by ARSA by saying "only 30 police outposts were attacked, whereas there are many outposts in northern Rakhine"; 3) accused the United Nations of receiving funding from the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and being biased against the Myanmar ethnic groups in the ongoing terrorist attacks; and 4) disparaged

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[155] **IIMM0000184637**.
[156] Ibid.
[157] **IIMM0000219697**.
[158] **IIMM0000223416**.
[159] *See* examples discussed in Annex 2, such as entries no. 14, no. 15, no. 16, and no. 17.
[160] A series of posts and messages circulated on Facebook from 1 September 2017 to 11 September 2017, spreading misinformation to Myanmar Buddhists that on 11 September (9/11), Muslims were planning to attack Buddhists nationwide and to be vigilant, while similar messages circulated among the Muslims stating that the Buddhists were about to attack the Muslims. A group of Myanmar civil society organisations (CSOs) escalated this chain of messages to Facebook, and its Chief Executive Officer, Mark Zuckerberg, mentioned this incident in an interview on 2 April 2018 with Vox.com saying this is a clear example of "people trying to use our tools in order to incite real harm." *See* **IIMM0027995583** Ezra Klein, "Mark Zuckerberg on Facebook's hardest year, and what comes next", Vox Media, 2 April 2018, also available at https://www.vox.com/2018/4/2/17185052/mark-zuckerberg-facebook-interview-fake-news-bots-cambridge. In a follow-up open letter to Mark Zuckerberg on 5 April 2018, Myanmar CSOs wrote that "far from being stopped, [the messages] spread in an unprecedented way, reaching country-wide and causing widespread fear and at least three violent incidents in the process." *See* **IIMM0027993043** for the open letter by Myanmar civil society to Mark Zuckerberg, CEO of Meta.

Mr. [redacted]'s claim that the incidents in northern Rakhine State were not terrorist attacks as this contradicted what the government had already officially announced and suggested that Mr. [redacted] was blatantly lying to protect the Rohingya.[161]

72. Next, the posts stated that the interviewer inquired about Mr. [redacted]'s opinion on the widespread allegation of the Rohingya's high population growth rate and reported that Mr. [redacted] replied that it is within each person's rights and freedom to give birth to his/her preference. When asked if he was aware of the newcomers from Bangladesh entering Myanmar, Mr. [redacted] is reported as replying that no Bangladeshi were coming into Myanmar. "Why would any Bangladeshi enter [Myanmar]? Why would they come to a place where there are ongoing killings? The Bangladeshi would never come". These remarks were portrayed on the removed Facebook Pages as representing the extremely biased views of Mr. [redacted] that were paid by funds from the OIC, leading these posts to call for the authorities to prosecute Mr. [redacted] according to the "Anti-Terrorism Law".[162] Identical or near identical content of this interview with Mr. [redacted] was published across several CIB Pages, with the same post appearing multiple times on some Pages.[163] The tone and wording used in these posts suggest an attempt to mobilise the local (non-Rohingya) ethnic population to action against the INGO and NGO workers in the region.

73. The Mechanism has subsequently interviewed Mr. [redacted] and obtained a signed statement from him. He indicated that at the time of the reported interview in Rakhine State, he was working for [redacted] as a [redacted] Mr. [redacted] confirmed that he was interviewed by a person in the presence of a small group of protestors holding the banner that said "No Human Rights for Terrorists" in [redacted] of Yangon, Myanmar.[164] Mr. [redacted] said that he saw the day after the interview that this interview was widely circulated on Facebook, along with his photograph taken at the Buthidaung jetty and a photocopy of his passport.[165] In his witness statement to the Mechanism, he described that this Facebook post was shared over a thousand times, with comments accusing him of helping the "terrorists" – referring to ARSA – and warning that he should leave the country. These threats subsequently led Mr. [redacted] to leave Myanmar.[166] He further stated that he was made aware of "how the Myanmar military used Facebook to coordinate its propaganda against the Rohingya population" through reading international news,[167] and that he recalled the accusations faced by the United Nations of

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[161] *See,* **IIMM0000219704**; **IIMM0000184458**; **IIMM0000184310**.
[162] Ibid.
[163] *See* **IIMM0000390593**; **IIMM0000583257**; **IIMM0000804532**; **IIMM0000485095**; **IIMM0000356557**; **IIMM0000359286**; **IIMM0000884527**; **IIMM0000917780**; **IIMM0000917778**; **IIMM0000369213**; **IIMM0000917728**. Three duplicates (**IIMM0000917780**; **IIMM0000917778** and **IIMM0000917728**) were posted on the CIB Page, Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174), and two duplicates (**IIMM0000356557** and **IIMM0000359286**) were posted on the CIB Page Oppositeyes (262770877158690).
[164] **IIMM0001557475** P0111 Witness Statement (IIMM), 10 February 2022.
[165] Ibid, at para. 115. *See also* **IIMM0001477824**; **IIMM0001477800**; **IIMM0001477762**; **IIMM0001477769**; **IIMM0001477815**; **IIMM0001477846**.
[166] **IIMM0001557475** P0111 Witness Statement (IIMM), 10 February 2022, para. 115.
[167] Ibid, at para. 30.

supporting the terrorists after the announcement from the government that World Food Programme (WFP) biscuits were found in an ARSA camp.[168]

74. When reporting on the military operations against the Rohingya, posts from the HR designation takedown Pages used derogatory and offensive terms to refer to the Rohingya, such as "Kalarsoe", "Bengali Kalarsoe", and "Kalar".[169] As noted above, the word "Kalar" is often used in Myanmar as a slur to insult and highlight someone's dark skin and foreign ancestry.[170]

75. The HR designation takedown Pages also claimed that the Rohingya burned their own houses,[171] spreading the fire to the homes of the Myanmar ethnic people.[172] These posts were often published together with reports on the alleged killings of the Daingnet ethnic people by the "extremist Bengali terrorists".[173]

76. Some content posted during this period – at the peak of the clearance operations – propounded in detail the narrative of the non-existence of Rohingya in Myanmar. For instance, the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Page discussed how and why the Rohingya have no soil or blood relationship with Myanmar, claiming to prove that the Rohingya originated from Bangladesh and entered Rakhine State under the rule of the British Empire. It further referenced the conflicts between the Rohingya and ethnic Rakhine in 1942, and indicated that within that period, Buthidaung and Maungdaw were home to a majority Rakhine population. The post claimed that the Rohingya had become the majority in the area ever since the conflict of 1942, and that the local ethnic groups were now the minority and had become the victims of ongoing violence by the Rohingya. The post also suggested that the outbreak of violence in 2012 was intentionally created by the Rohingya. It further highlighted that ARSA was being funded by foreign countries and was locally trained to conduct terrorist attacks. The post then drew the conclusion that the threat of the situation had escalated so much that northern Rakhine State was impossible to control with just the local authorities and security forces, including the Border Guard Police (BGP), thereby justifying the involvement of the military as necessary.[174] Similarly, the Phay Sit Gyi Page also published a post stating how the Rohingya have no relation with Myanmar as they are from "Bengal", speak the dialect that is part of the Chittagongnian dialect, and have come into Myanmar during the British Empire.[175]

77. On 30 August 2017, in a post quoting the Bullet Journal,[176] the Myawady Daily Page reiterated the non-existence of the Rohingya ethnicity in Myanmar, citing the 1982 citizenship

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[168] Ibid, at para. 93.
[169] **IIMM0000184616**. For explanation of these derogatory terms, *see* Annex 3.
[170] Ibid. at Annex 3.
[171] **IIMM0000223414**.
[172] **IIMM0000219808**.
[173] *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000219712**.
[174] **IIMM0000223504**. For a post that justified reinforcement of military on the basis that the BGP were not capable, *see* **IIMM0000223530**.
[175] **IIMM0000219634**.
[176] A well-known publication in Myanmar.

law as an authoritative reference for rejecting the term Rohingya.[177] The post also accused the Rohingya people of being unmotivated and being incapable of acting like Bamar people and, therefore, not being worthy to be eligible as citizens. The author further interpreted the recommendations made by the Kofi Annan Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, particularly the point on the granting the Rohingya citizenship, as a threat to turn Myanmar into an Islamic State. The post further portrays how the United Nations favoured the Rohingya and cited a lack of motivation by the Government of Myanmar to solve the sovereignty issue that the country was facing.[178]

78. In discussing the suffering of non-Rohingya in Rakhine State, a post on the Myawady Daily Page on 31 August 2017 stated that although Myanmar ethnic people were being killed, the situation was misinterpreted by the international community, and that photographs were being misused by the Rohingya living abroad to twist the narratives of what was happening on the ground. The post stated that the situation was akin to a Burmese person saying "Mi-Aye-Hna-Kha-Na" (မိအေးနှစ်ခါနာ), literally "Ms. Aye gets hurt twice," implying that the Myanmar ethnic people have to suffer twice, first from the violence, and then from the denial of their suffering.[179] One day later, on 1 September 2017, the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Page also published the same post.[180]

79. On 1-2 September 2017, in a post entitled "Entire government institutions and people must defend the country with strong patriotism", the Commander-in-Chief, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, was quoted as denying the Rohingya identity as follows:

> "[a]s regards the term Bengali, the Senior General said as the Bengalis in Rakhine State came from Bengal region during Myanmar was under British colonial rule, they have been termed Bengalis throughout the successive eras. It is known that in India people living in Bengal are also called Bengalis. The Bengalis calling themselves Rohingya has become a national cause. So, we openly declare that 'absolutely, our country has no Rohingya race.'"[181]

The post also reported the Senior General as saying that:

> "[t]here were Muslims [in Myanmar] but there was no problem. But the situation in Buthidaung and Maungtaw regions is different. Bengalis from those regions were taken into the country as manpower from Bengal region during the colonial era. Their population increased through various means, and later they attacked the local ethnics. During the Alethankyaw crisis in 1942, over 20,000 ethnic Rakhine people were

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[177] **IIMM0000184402**.
[178] Ibid.
[179] **IIMM0000184324**.
[180] **IIMM0000223486.**
[181] *See* **IIMM0000223481**; **IIMM0000201465**; **IIMM0000237136**; **IIMM0000345895** for the duplicate English-language posts across HR designation takedown Pages. *See* **IIMM0000345896** for the post in Burmese. The same content of this post was published on CIB Pages. *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000184185**; **IIMM0000485047**; **IIMM0000681822**.

slaughtered. Bengalis after murdering ethnic Rakhine people seized their land and villages and lived there."[182]

A video reporting on the same event was also posted on Senior General Min Aung Hlaing's Facebook Page.[183]

80. Additionally, on 4 September 2017, the Myawady Daily Page published a post stating that relevant authorities should understand that "there is no human rights for terrorists" in the context of northern Rakhine State and accused the United Nations of raising human rights related reasons to interfere with Myanmar's internal issues.[184]

c. After the Peak of the Clearance Operations (6 September to 31 December 2017)

81. Following the Myanmar government's reported end date of the clearance operations on 5 September 2017, some posts from the HR designation takedown Pages published warning letters from ISIS to Myanmar diplomatic missions abroad concerning the ongoing killings of Rohingya in Myanmar. These posts warned the public to be on high alert as ISIS groups may launch terrorist attacks inside Myanmar to retaliate against the alleged attacks against the Rohingya.[185]

82. On 6 September 2017, the Myawady Daily Page also published content containing anti-Muslim sentiments. For instance, one post from this Page stated that Islam is not a religion, but a political ideology meant to restrict and to control its followers. The post compared Islam to cancer cells, suggesting that the spread of Islamic ideology is threatening the lives of people and therefore, the "cancer cells" need to be "surgically removed".[186] The same content was also posted on a CIB Page a few hours prior on the same day.[187]

83. Another post from the Myawady Daily Page decried that the number of mosques in Yangon were increasing at an alarming rate and that the "Kalar" have each other's backs and would "swallow" the city if no action was taken.[188]

84. A verified Page, also with the name Myawady, published interviews with non-Rohingya ethnic people, with the headline "Heartfelt Voices of Local Ethnics who Left their Homes due to Inhumans Assaults of ARSA Extremist Bengali Terrorists". The text indicates that it was unsafe for the non-Rohingya ethnic people to cohabitate with the Rohingya, and that only the Myanmar military could provide protection and security for the ethnic villagers. The post also includes certain offensive terms, such as "dirty Bengali".[189]

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[182] *See* **IIMM0000223481**; **IIMM0000201465**; **IIMM0000237136**; **IIMM0000345895**; **IIMM0000345896**; **IIMM0000184185**; **IIMM0000485047**; **IIMM0000681822**.
[183] *See* **IIMM0000343491**. At the 04:10 minute mark, it was reported that the Senior-General Min Aung Hlaing said he stated clearly that there are no Rohingya in Myanmar.
[184] **IIMM0000184158**.
[185] **IIMM0000184021**.
[186] **IIMM0000184012**.
[187] **IIMM0000917174**.
[188] **IIMM0000183991**.
[189] For two duplicative instances of the post, *see* **IIMM0000059710**; **IIMM0000059712**.

85. The Phay Sit Gyi and Myawady Pages also reported on pro-military protests, which sought to expunge the Rohingya from Myanmar and to publicly reject the existence of the Rohingya people in Myanmar. For instance, in reports of these events, the protesters were seen holding banners such as "NO ROHINGYA IN MYANMAR",[190] "REJECT TO REACCEPT BENGALI IN MYANMAR",[191] and "PROTECT THE RAKHINE",[192] and urging the government "to protect the 1982 citizenship law".[193] The six Pages reported on the pro-military and pro-government protests that took place in Pathein, in Ayeyarwaddy Region,[194] Meikhtila, in Mandalay Region[195] and Sittwe and other towns in Rakhine State.[196]

86. A series of events entitled "Talk on Rakhine Issue: Discussion on Finding Solutions"[197] was held on 7 and 8 September 2017, in Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw respectively. These were extensively reported on the HR designation takedown Pages. The talks consisted of panels of local and international experts, aiming to discuss the origin of the Rohingya name, Rohingya immigration and eligibility for citizenship, and the role of the international community on Rakhine issues.[198] U Ko Ko Hlaing, the former Chief Political Advisor to President Thein Sein Government, was one of the key speakers of the talk, alongside Dr. Jacques P. Leider, Head of the French Institute of Asian Studies. U Ko Ko Hlaing stated that media agencies were intentionally spreading the tarnished image of the Myanmar military in the past, despite the fact that the military aims to protect the nation.[199] U Ko Ko Hlaing also suggested that the 1982 citizenship law was the standard to adhere to in determining citizenship eligibilities.[200] He further commented that India had enacted a "shoot to kill policy" against the "Bengali" and had reportedly killed one thousand "Bengali" illegally entering the Indian territories, implying that Myanmar had not taken such harsh measures.[201]

87. In the last quarter of 2017, the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Page and Myawady Pages reported on the formation of an investigation team led by the Inspector-General of the Defence Service, Lieutenant General Aye Win, to investigate any misconduct during the clearance operations.[202] Subsequently, the post that informed about the findings of the Tatmadaw investigation team stated that the "the security forces abided by laws related to the wars in conducting area clearance operations," suggesting that the clearance operations were conducted out of necessity, and cited the involvement of Rohingya

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[190] **IIMM0000078648; IIMM0000078651.**
[191] **IIMM0000078651.**
[192] **IIMM0000182017.**
[193] **IIMM0000235466.**
[194] **IIMM0000219513.**
[195] **IIMM0000182017; IIMM0000235466.**
[196] **IIMM0000218659.**
[197] Public invitation to attend the event was widely circulated online from 05 September 2017. The talk series was held in Yangon on 07 September 2017 (**IIMM0000201252**) and in Nay Pyi Taw on 08 September 2017 (**IIMM0000201158**). The events were reported to be organised by Myawady Media Group.
[198] **IIMM0000223375; IIMM0000201149; IIMM0000236837.**
[199] **IIMM0000223325; IIMM0000201042; IIMM0000236733; IIMM0000183661.**
[200] Ibid.
[201] Also *see* example 6 of Annex 1.
[202] **IIMM0000222905; IIMM0000234592; IIMM0000198915.**

villagers and children in the "synchronised terrorist attacks" and in "setting their own homes on fire".[203]

B. Network Analysis

88. In addition to the public content from the removed Facebook Pages, Meta also provided the Mechanism with basic subscriber information (BSI) and metadata from the Pages reviewed in this project. BSI and metadata provide certain information about the individuals or entities managing a Facebook Page. This information cannot be accessed by the public when visiting a Facebook Page. Examining the BSI and metadata is useful in assessing whether there are connections between different Facebook Pages, which may not, on their face, otherwise appear to be connected. Thus, the Mechanism compared the BSI and metadata from the HR designation takedown Pages with the BSI and metadata from the CIB Pages to determine whether there were any connections between these two groups of Pages.

89. The analysis of metadata showed conclusively that all 43 Pages reviewed by the Mechanism in this project formed part of a network on Facebook that was connected to the Myanmar military. The evidence of ties to the Myanmar military begins with the four verified Pages among the six HR designation takedowns removed by the company in August 2018. Four of these Pages were "blue badge"[204] verified by Facebook as being controlled by the entity it purported to represent – Pages belonging to Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, the office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, two Pages representing Myawady, the Myanmar military's media company.[205] As set out further below, there are also numerous connections between all six of these Pages, linking even the non-verified Pages to the Myanmar military.

90. In its analysis, the Mechanism also compared the creators, editors and administrators of the six HR designation takedown Pages with the sources behind the 37 CIB Pages removed by Meta in August 2018. The Mechanism found that all 37 CIB Pages shared administrators and/or creators with the HR designation takedown Pages.[206] As noted in Annex 5, Meta defines a "Facebook Page Administrator" as "a Facebook user(s) that can change how the Page looks and publish as the Page or who has been given permission to manage the Page" and a "Facebook Page Creator" as "the person who registered the domain name and set up the Facebook Page."[207]

91. Furthermore, many of the accounts behind the CIB Pages shared the same or very similar email addresses and account names with the accounts behind the HR designation takedown Pages.

92. Lastly, the Mechanism examined additional metadata details also provided by Meta to the Mechanism, such as [redacted], [redacted] and

[203] **IIMM0000222526**; **IIMM0000197305**; **IIMM0000232983**; **IIMM0000180563**.
[204] Supra fn. 17.
[205] *See* **IIMM0027995255** Meta, "Removing Myanmar Military Officials from Facebook", 28 August 2018, also available at https://about.fb.com/news/2018/08/removing-myanmar-officials.
[206] Annex 7 lists all the administrators and creators of all these Pages.
[207] **IIMM0019915199**. *See also* Annex 5.

IP addresses, all of which indicate that the accounts behind the HR designation takedown Pages and the CIB Pages were often sharing [redacted] and locations, and thus formed an interconnected and coordinated network.

93. In this Analytical Report, this group of interconnected Pages and their associated user accounts, including administrators, creators and editors,[208] are together referred to as the "Military Network", in recognition of their discernible links to the verified official Pages of the Myanmar military removed by Meta in August 2018. It may be inferred from these connections that the individuals or entities behind the official, verified HR designation takedown Pages deliberately used the seemingly unaffiliated CIB Pages, which posted popular lifestyle content, to also post hate speech content. The content served the interests of the Myanmar military while not being directly attributable to official military sources.

94. The Mechanism's analysis was limited to the 43 Pages that were the subject of this project. It is possible that additional accounts and/or Pages were also part of this same Military Network, and this would be apparent if one examined the metadata from these accounts and/or Pages, but this project was limited to the 43 Pages that posted public content between July and December 2017 and were removed from the platform by the company in August 2018. Based on the material that the Mechanism has received from Meta to date, it is not possible for the Mechanism to determine if additional Pages were also part of the Military Network.

1) <u>Connection via Creators, Administrators and/or Editors</u>

a. Connections within the HR designation takedown Pages

95. To create and publish content on a Facebook Page, a Facebook account is required. Several accounts can create and administer a Page together.[209] Annex 7 lists the Facebook accounts that served as the creators and administrators of the Pages removed by Meta in August 2018. Entries no. 1 to no. 6 in Annex 7 list the administrators of the six HR designation takedown Pages. These administrators form the basis of the Mechanism's analysis which identified linkages between the 37 CIB Pages and the six HR designation takedown Pages.

96. Entries no. 1 to no. 6 in Annex 7 show that many of the same creators and administrators appear on the different HR designation takedown Pages. This is indicative of connections among these Pages. For example, the accounts M[redacted] M[redacted] with Facebook account ID 100002042350279, and N[redacted] A[redacted] with ID 100000206858040, appear as creators and administrators on five of the six HR designation takedown Pages, namely all except for the Senior General Min Aung Hlaing Page. Further, as explained in detail in the below section, several administrators of the six Pages were registered with the same email addresses or have connections between each other via account names and email addresses.[210]

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[208] *See* para. 97 for the more discussion on editors.

[209] *See* **IIMM0027995183** Facebook's online Help Center, also available at https://www.facebook.com/help/289207354498410, especially "[k]eep in mind that multiple people can have roles on a Page, but each person needs their own personal Facebook account."

[210] For details, *see* the Section [redacted], infra, paras. [redacted]

Editors

97. The BSI provided by Meta to the Mechanism included information on the "editor" of Facebook Pages. As noted in the definitions provided in Annex 5, a "Facebook Page Editor" means "a Facebook user(s) that has all of the access of an [administrator] except for adding and assigning Page roles." The editors of a Facebook Page, therefore, have authorised credentials to publish content on a Facebook Page, but do not have the full privileges of an administrator to assign accounts which can manage the Page.[211] Editors are sometimes known as "authors" of an individual post, photograph or video on a Facebook Page.[212] To further map out the network of Facebook accounts connected with the HR designation takedown Pages, the Mechanism first identified the respective "editors" of those six Pages. Meta did not provide the Mechanism with a list of the authorised editors of the 43 Pages, however, the material Meta provided for each post did indicate who had published the post, indirectly indicating the account was an authorised editor for that Page.

98. Annex 8.2 lists 56 editor accounts that published at least 15 items on the six HR designation takedown Pages from 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018. The Mechanism selected the cut-off measure of 15 items for this analysis to focus on editors who had regular interactions with the six HR designation takedown Pages.

99. For example, between 2016 and 2018, the Facebook user M[redacted] M[redacted] (100002042350279), identified as entry no. 1 in Annex 8.2, published a total of 67,678 items across five HR designation takedown Pages.[213] M[redacted] M[redacted]'s status as an editor on five out of six HR designation takedown Pages and regular activity further demonstrates the connection between these Pages.

b. Connections between accounts from the HR designation takedown Pages and those from CIB Pages

100. Annex 8.1 lists all of the 65 accounts of the creators, administrators and editors of the HR designation takedown Pages. Meta explains "multiple people can have roles on a Page, but each person needs their own personal Facebook account."[214]

101. The Mechanism next looked at the connections between the six HR designation takedown Pages and the 37 CIB Pages by comparing the administrators and creators of the CIB Pages with the 65 creators, administrators and editors of the HR designation takedown Pages, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. For example, the Page named Pyi Myanmar listed the following creators and administrators.

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[211] *See also* **IIMM0027995183** Facebook's online Help Center, also available at https://www.facebook.com/help/289207354498410, for Meta's explanation of the roles of administrators, editors and creators.

[212] In its correspondence with the Mechanism, Meta has noted "Authors" as "Username and/or User ID who posted [on the Page]."

[213] M[redacted] M[redacted] is an editor on all five HR Pages except for the Senior General Min Aung Hlaing's Page.

214 See **IIMM0027995183** Facebook's online Help Center, also available at https://www.facebook.com/help/289207354498410.

Table 1. Creators and Administrators of CIB Page, Pyi Myanmar[215]

Facebook Page Name (ID)	Facebook Account Name (ID)	Role of Account on Page
ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)	K[redacted]K[redacted]L[redacted] (100004449217506)	Page Creator
	M[redacted] M[redacted] (100002042350279)	Page Creator and Page Administrator
	M[redacted] M[redacted] O[redacted] (100024388628280)	Page Administrator
	N[redacted] A[redacted] (100000206858040)	Page Creator and Page Administrator
	O[redacted] K[redacted] (100006164342450)	Page Creator and Page Administrator

102. Comparing the creators and administrators of the Pyi Myanmar Page with the creators, administrators and editors of the six HR designation takedown Pages shows that three creators, administrators and editors have a role on the HR designation takedown Pages, as follows:

- M[redacted] M[redacted] (100002042350279) is a Page creator and administrator of the office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Page (526503167470553), three Pages with the name Myawady (246194712164341), (573453879358666) and (301875129924077), and the Phay Sit Gyi Page (1620931448152789). In addition, as an editor, M[redacted] M[redacted] published 67,678 items across six HR designation takedown Pages from 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[216]

- N[redacted] A[redacted] (100000206858040) is a Page creator and administrator of the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Page (526503167470553), three Pages with the name Myawady (246194712164341), (573453879358666) and (301875129924077), and the Phay Sit Gyi Page (1620931448152789). In addition, as an editor, N[redacted] A[redacted] published 34,187 items across six HR designation takedown Pages from 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[217]

- O[redacted] K[redacted] (100006164342450) is a Page creator and administrator of the Myawady Daily Page (301875129924077) and the Phay Sit Gyi Page

[215] *See* entry no. 33, Annex 7.

[216] M[redacted] M[redacted]'s connection to the HR designation takedown Pages is also summarised as entry no. 7 on Annex 8.1.

[217] N[redacted] A[redacted]'s connection to the HR designation takedown Pages is also summarised as entry no. 9 on Annex 8.1.

(1620931448152789). In addition, as an editor, O[redacted]K[redacted] published 37,522 items across six HR designation takedown Pages from 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[218]

103. As three out of its five creators and administrators are creators, administrators and editors of one or more HR designation takedown Pages, the Pyi Myanmar Page (544353522262317) is clearly connected to the Myanmar Military Network, despite having no overt relation to the Tatmadaw.

104. Annex 8.3 contains a similar administrator analysis, using seven additional CIB Pages as examples, and further demonstrates the interconnection among those seven Pages and their connection to the military. In addition, Annex 8.4 summarises the results of this network analysis for all of the Pages reviewed by the Mechanism.

2) <u>Connection via Usernames and Email Addresses</u>

105. The Mechanism found additional linkages among the 43 Pages reviewed by examining the account names and email addresses used to register the accounts. These names and email addresses demonstrate the interconnection between the accounts that managed the various CIB Pages, between the accounts that managed the various HR designation takedown Pages, and the connections in accounts *across* these two groups of Pages.

a. Account names and user IDs

106. Some of the accounts that act as administrators, creators and/or editors of the 43 Pages reviewed share the same account names, even though they have different user IDs. User IDs are generated by Facebook and each registered user, also known as an account, has a unique ID, although several accounts can share the same name. The fact that accounts share the same name may be an indication that they are connected to the same individual, but this is not conclusive. It is possible that multiple Facebook users may share the same name, particularly in Myanmar where it is not uncommon for unconnected individuals to share a name. In the case of the accounts under analysis, however, there are additional linkages that establish that these accounts are part of a network.

107. For example, some accounts with the same names posted the same example of hate speech on the same CIB Page, on different days. Two accounts with the name "H[redacted]N[redacted] M[redacted]" have IDs 100004631406630 (entry no. 35 on Annex 8.1) and 100003310872816 (entry no. 52 on Annex 8.1). With both IDs, H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] has editor status, having published 3,484 items with the first ID, and 206 items with the second ID, across HR designation takedown Pages. Annex 2, entry no. 6 shows an additional connection between the two accounts, as both accounts posted the exact same text – an example identified as hate speech by the Mechanism's review – on the same CIB Page. This suggests that it is not a coincidence that these two Facebook accounts have the same name, since both accounts had credentials to

[218] O[redacted]K[redacted]'s connection to the HR designation takedown Pages is also summarised as entry no. 17 on Annex 8.1.

publish on the same CIB Page and used those credentials to post the same hate speech content in this instance.[219]

108. Other accounts that share the same names also co-managed the same CIB Pages together as administrators and creators, demonstrating an additional connection and linkage between the two accounts. For example, two accounts with the name "K[redacted] Z[redacted]" have IDs 100007828867816 (entry no. 3 on Annex 8.5) and 100005894015247 (entry no. 23 on Annex 8.1), respectively. Both of these accounts are administrators on the following CIB Pages:

1) Burmese Treasure (515854785138996);[220]
2) Today Myanmar (503838583065718);[221]
3) We Are Myanmar (1672193766337112);[222]
4) Yangon Media (560439514014305);[223]
5) စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ ("Standard Time News") (1653248821582840);[224]
6) သတင်းများစုစည်းရာ (News Compilation) (491322144368081);[225] and
7) ဒေါက်တာဒီမိုချက်ကြီး (Dr. Demochatgyi) (116784942063195).[226]

109. With the ID 100005894015247, K[redacted] Z[redacted] is the administrator of the HR designation takedown Page Phay Sit Gyi Page (1620931448152789). With the other ID (100007828867816), K[redacted] Z[redacted] administered nine CIB Pages. On seven out of these nine CIB Pages, this K[redacted] Z[redacted] account is an administrator together with the former K[redacted] Z[redacted] account (see para. 108), and on two additional CIB Pages, namely Myanmar Forward (525889830763129) and လမ်းပြကြယ် ("Guiding Star") (470464142996468), this latter K[redacted] Z[redacted] account is an administrator without the former K[redacted] Z[redacted] account. As set out in Annex 8.4 (which shows the CIB Pages that share administrators and creators with the HR designation takedown Pages), these nine CIB Pages are connected to the HR designation takedown Pages through their administrators.[227] Having K[redacted] Z[redacted]'s first account as an editor on the Phay Sit Gyi Page provides an additional linkage through which these nine CIB Pages are connected to the six HR designation takedown Pages.

110. Annex 8.1 sets out the Facebook accounts affiliated with the HR designation takedown Pages, including the account names and user IDs. As noted in Annex 8.1, the name "M[redacted] W[redacted]" appears twice on the list, with ID 100026863844101 (entry no. 25 on Annex 8.1) and

[219] For an example of hate speech that the two accounts posted, *see* Annex 2, entry no. 6.
[220] *See* entry no. 7 on Annex 7 for the administrators of this Page.
[221] *See* entry no. 18 on Annex 7 for the administrators of this Page.
[222] *See* entry no. 22 on Annex 7 for the administrators of this Page.
[223] *See* entry no. 24 on Annex 7 for the administrators of this Page.
[224] *See* entry no. 29 on Annex 7 for the administrators of this Page.
[225] *See* entry no. 39 on Annex 7 for the administrators of this Page.
[226] *See* entry no. 43 on Annex 7 for the administrators of this Page.
[227] For more on this, *see* Section II.B.2). "Connection via Creators, Administrators".

with ID 100013672264603 (entry no. 56 on Annex 8.1), respectively. One account is the Page administrator of the HR designation takedown Page Phay Sit Gyi (1620931448152789), whereas the other is an editor account that published 132 items on the six Pages during the period from 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018. Although these two accounts do not manage any of the removed Facebook Pages together, the same account name suggests a possible connection.

111. Similarly, usernames "K[redacted]T[redacted]H[redacted]"[228] and "A[redacted]N[redacted]"[229] each appeared as the names for two Facebook accounts that ran various CIB Pages.

112. "K[redacted]T[redacted]H[redacted]", with account ID 100000489612398, published 360 items on the six HR designation takedown Pages between 2016 and 2018. This demonstrates that this user has direct access to the HR designation takedown Pages. There is also a second user ID for the name K[redacted]T[redacted]H[redacted] user ID 100027384366811. Under this user ID, K[redacted]T[redacted]H[redacted] is the administrator of three CIB Pages. These Pages, namely MM Daily Star (1540803296219384), We Are Myanmar (1672193766337112) and သတင်းများစုစည်းရာ (News Compilation) (491322144368081), are connected to the HR designation takedown Pages as they share administrators, the details of which are listed on Annex 8.4.[230]

113. Two accounts named "A[redacted]N[redacted]" have IDs 100002945205685 (no. 32 on Annex 8.5) and 100005820311462 (no. 33 on Annex 8.5), respectively. Both accounts jointly ran the CIB Page မြန်မာ ပန်းဧရာ (Myanmar Pann Aye Yar) (182039631890567), along with the administrator M[redacted]M[redacted] (100002042350279), which is also affiliated with five of the six HR designation takedown Pages.[231]

114. Finally, the names of some accounts, while appearing very different, are in fact the same or very similar names with one written in the Latin alphabets and the other in Burmese script. For example, A[redacted]S[redacted] (100013057933001) and [redacted] (A[redacted]S[redacted]L[redacted]) (100002909427425) share the first three syllables of the name. The Burmese script "[redacted]" transliterates to "A[redacted]S[redacted]L[redacted]". Both of these accounts are administrators of the CIB Page လမ်းပြကြယ် ("Guiding Star") (470464142996468), further showing their connection.

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[228] *See* entries no. 45 on Annex 8.1. and no. 6 on Annex 8.5 for the two accounts of K[redacted]T[redacted]H[redacted].

[229] *See* entries no. 32 and no. 33 on Annex 8.5 for the two accounts of A[redacted]N[redacted], both of which are administrators of the CIB Page, မြန်မာပန်းဧရာ (Myanmar Pann Aye Yar) (182039631890567).

[230] *See* entries no. 18, no. 24 and no. 28 on Annex 8.4 for the three Pages.

[231] *See* paras. 68, 96 and entry no. 7 on Annex 8.1 for more information on M[redacted]M[redacted]

b. Email Addresses

115. A review of the email addresses connected with the 43 Pages reveals further interconnections between the network of accounts, and in several cases, demonstrates an explicit association between the accounts and the Myanmar military. Annex 9 lists the email addresses used to register the accounts that ran the 43 Pages under analysis.

116. Sometimes, two accounts with very different usernames share similar email addresses. Such is the case with the accounts of N[redacted] W[redacted] (100011397205246) and K[redacted] Y[redacted] (100005361097659). The former has the registered email n[redacted] w[redacted] 0649@[redacted],[232] and the latter, nw[redacted] 49@[redacted].[233] "Nw[redacted]" could be an abbreviation for "n[redacted] w[redacted]", and the number 49 appears in both addresses. Both accounts are administrators of the verified Page of Senior General Min Aung Hlaing (698627660171725).

117. At other times, two accounts with the same username are found to have similar email addresses, providing further reason to conclude that they are connected. The accounts, K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)[234] and K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100027384366811) have registered email addresses "k[redacted] 49@[redacted]",[235] for the former, and "k[redacted] 499@[redacted]",[236] for the latter.

118. In some instances, the same email address is used to register more than one account, providing very strong evidence of a connection between the accounts. Annex 9 lists the email addresses used to register more than one account in bold text, to highlight their repeated appearances across the Annex. One of the email addresses in bold text on Annex 9 – "n[redacted] @[redacted]" – is used to register the accounts N[redacted] A[redacted] (100000206858040) and K[redacted] N[redacted] (100004540208842).[237]

119. Likewise, the accounts K[redacted] A[redacted] N[redacted] S[redacted] (100010612032534)[238] and M[redacted] C[redacted] L[redacted] (100015379895373)[239] share the registered email address, "m[redacted] @[redacted]". Both accounts are administrators of a CIB Page, ကျိုးက်ကော် (Kyeik Kaw) (1219574294735802).[240]

120. Finally, the accounts M[redacted] S[redacted] A[redacted] (100017663299092)[241] and M[redacted] M[redacted] O[redacted] (100024388628280)[242] share the same email, "m[redacted] @[redacted]". M[redacted] S[redacted] A[redacted] (100017663299092) is an editor that published 1,477 items across three verified HR designation takedown Pages from 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018,[243] whereas M[redacted] M[redacted]

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[232] *See* entry no. 58 on Annex 9.
[233] *See* entry no. 30 on Annex 9.
[234] For a discussion of these two accounts, *see,* supra, para. 112.
[235] *See* entry no. 2 on Annex 9.
[236] *See* entry no. 75 on Annex 9.
[237] *See* entries no. 1 and no. 26 on Annex 9.
[238] *See* entry no. 52 on Annex 9.
[239] *See* entry no. 68 on Annex 9.
[240] *See* entry no. 27 on Annex 7.
[241] *See* entry no. 69 on Annex 9.
[242] *See* entry no. 72 on Annex 9.
[243] *See* entry no. 20 on Annex 8.2.

O[redacted](100024388628280) is an administrator on five CIB Pages: New Myanmar News (297712177033636), Unofficial: ကြေးမုံသတင်းစာ (Unofficial: "The Mirror Newspaper") (612462675461875), ဗိုလ်တထောင် သတင်းစဉ် (Bo Tha Htaung News) (237723043084383), ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317), and ရသစုံသတင်းများ ("News of Every Taste") (213014425568213).[244] This shows that these five CIB Pages have a clear connection to the three verified HR designation takedown Pages, as one of their administrators is registered with the same email address.

c. Email Addresses that include reference to the Defence Services Information Technology Department (DSITD)

121. Of particular note in reviewing email addresses associated with the 43 Pages are email addresses that include the letters "dsitd". The abbreviation "DSITD" is commonly used by the Defence Services Information Technology Department, the Myanmar military's information technology department. For example, entry no. 73 in Annex 9 is an account with username M[redacted]W[redacted](100026863844101), who registered on Facebook with an email address "**dsitd**[redacted]@[redacted]". It should be noted that the email addresses associated with an account are not visible on the account's public view.

122. The acronym DSITD appears in many of the open-source addresses used by the official military websites and/or products from the Myanmar military. For example, the mobile applications of the Myanmar military, such as those of the CINCDS (Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services), the Myawady military newspaper and the Ministry of Defense, include "dsitd" in their links on the Google Playstore.[245] Additionally, the footers of the official Myanmar Military Recruitment website (http://www.mmrecruitment.gov.mm) and Information Sheet website[246] (https://infosheet.org/mm/) include copyrights attributed to the DSITD.[247]

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[244] *See* entry no. 13 on Annex 8.5.

[245] Before their removal from Google Playstore, the mobile applications of the Myanmar military were available for download from the following links, (the letters "DSITD" in the links are italicized and underlined by the Mechanism to highlight the reference to DSITD):
https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.*dsitd*.cincdsapp;
https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.*dsitd*.mwdapp; and
https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.*dsitd*.modflutterapp.
By July 2023, these applications have been removed from the Google Playstore, rendering the links invalid. The Mechanism searched the Internet Archive website (https://archive.org/web/) for previous iterations of these links saved by the Internet Archive. *See* **IIMM0028034829** and **IIMM0028034836** for screenshots preserved by the Mechanism, from the Internet Archive website, showing the first two links as seen on 17 February 2021.

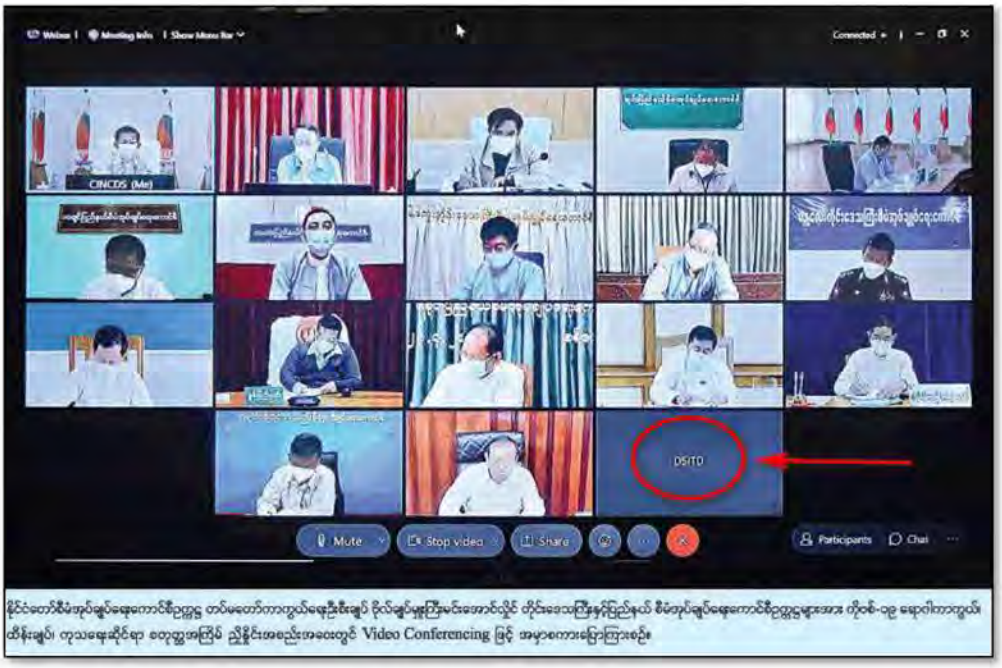
[246] The website called "Information Sheet" regularly updates the Myanmar government's official activities and official announcements, which the website makes available in Myanmar, English, Russian and Chinese languages. The first entry on the website was published on 14 February 2021, following the coup d'état on 1 February 2021. *See,* **IIMM0028034821** Information Sheet, also available at https://infosheet.org/mm, and **IIMM0028034821** for the screenshot preserved by the Mechanism of the website.

[247] Screenshots were taken from the respective websites, accessed in March 2023. *See* **IIMM0019928191** and **IIMM0027993045** for the screenshots preserved by the Mechanism.

Myanmar Military Recruitment website (http://www.mmrecruitment.gov.mm) with added emphasis to show reference to DSITD

Information Sheet website (https://infosheet.org/mm/) with added emphasis to show reference to DSITD

123. Further, the 24 July 2021 issue of the Myawady Daily newspaper reported on a video conference between the Commander-in-Chief, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, and other military officials. On the screenshot of the video conference, as reported in the Myawady newspaper, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing appears as "CINCDS" and "DSITD" is another user present at the same meeting without the video camera on.[248]



Screenshot of video conference with Min Aung Hlaing, as reported in the Myawady Daily newspaper with added emphasis to show reference to DSITD

[248] *See* **IIMM0001502572**, top right corner of pages 16-17.

124. As with M[redacted] W[redacted] entry no. 70 on Annex 9 lists the account user [redacted] (S[redacted] H[redacted] N[redacted] (100022233066329) as having the email address "socialmedia**dsitd**@[redacted]". Logically, "socialmedia**dsitd**" likely stands for the social media unit of the DSITD. Both M[redacted] W[redacted] and [redacted] S[redacted] H[redacted] N[redacted] (100022233066329) are the administrators of the Pages MM Daily Star (1540803296219384)[249] and New Myanmar News (297712177033636).[250] Thus, these two CIB Pages are run by administrators whose email addresses reference the DSITD.

d. Account Names and Email Addresses

125. In some cases, the name of one account is seen in the email address of another. For example, M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196) is the administrator and creator of five CIB Pages. The account S[redacted] Y[redacted] H[redacted] M[redacted] H[redacted] W[redacted] (100002786016567) has as its registered email s[redacted]@[redacted], the first part reflecting the name of M[redacted] S[redacted] reversed. Both accounts are affiliated as administrators or creators with the two Pages စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ ("Standard Time News") (1653248821582840) [251] and ဒေါက်တာဒီမိုချက်ကြီး (Dr. Demochatgyi) (116784942063195).[252] Further, the account US[redacted] (100013772585096) has as its registered email "s[redacted]@[redacted]". One of the emails used to register the account M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196) is "e[redacted]s@[redacted]", which is "s[redacted]e" backwards. Therefore, these three accounts appear to be connected.

126. Email addresses and account names sharing the same names can be seen again in the account U M[redacted] M[redacted] A[redacted] (100004473277226),[253] which is an editor account that published 21 items across six HR designation takedown Pages from 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[254] This name is found in the registered emails of the account, A[redacted] C[redacted] (100011371815262), as "m[redacted]@[redacted] and "m[redacted]@[redacted].[255] A[redacted] C[redacted] is also an editor, having published a total of 16,237 items across six HR designation takedown Pages from 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[256]

127. The accounts K[redacted] L[redacted] A[redacted] (100006567814612) and K[redacted] l[redacted] A[redacted] (100009598507764) have the same username, spelled with and without a space between the first two syllables, K[redacted] and L[redacted] The former account, K[redacted] L[redacted] A[redacted] (100006567814612), has a registered email address of "k[redacted]@[redacted]".[257] The latter account, K[redacted] l[redacted]

[249] *See* entry no. 12 of Annex 7.
[250] *See* entry no. 15 of Annex 7.
[251] *See* entry no. 29 on Annex 7.
[252] *See* entry no. 43 on Annex 7.
[253] The email address used to register this account was not provided by Meta to the Mechanism.
[254] *See* entry no. 64 on Annex 8.1.
[255] *See* entry no. 56 on Annex 9.
[256] *See* entry no. 30 on Annex 8.1.
[257] *See* entry no. 36 on Annex 9.

A[redacted] (100009598507764),[258] has a very similar registered email of "k[redacted]@[redacted].[259] Further, one of the email addresses for K[redacted] L[redacted] A[redacted] (100006567814612) is "s[redacted]@[redacted]".[260] The name "S[redacted] L[redacted]" corresponds to another editor account with ID (100011377113319), which has published a total of 6,071 items across six HR designation takedown Pages from 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[261] Therefore, even though the account K[redacted] L[redacted] A[redacted] (100006567814612) is itself not an administrator, creator or editor of any of the HR designation takedown Pages, it is connected to two other editor accounts of the HR designation takedown Pages, via account names and email addresses.

128. As explained in paragraphs 108-109 above, the two accounts with the name K[redacted] Z[redacted] with IDs 100007828867816 and 100005894015247, are connected as they administered seven CIB Pages together, in addition to having the same account name. The K[redacted] Z[redacted] account, with the latter ID 100005894015247, is an administrator of a HR designation takedown Page, Phay Sit Gyi, and the K[redacted] Z[redacted] account, with the former ID 100007828867816, administered nine CIB Pages.[262] Additionally, the name K[redacted] Z[redacted] is also seen in the registered email address of another account, S[redacted] N[redacted] (100007879969051), which is "k[redacted]z[redacted]@[redacted]".[263] S[redacted] N[redacted] (100007879969051) is one of the editors, having published a total of 131 items across the six the HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[264] Therefore, the Mechanism's review of the account names and registered email addresses revealed numerous interconnections between HR designation takedown Pages and nine CIB Pages,[265] through K[redacted] Z[redacted] (100005894015247), an administrator of the HR designation takedown Pages, and S[redacted] N[redacted] (100007879969051), an editor of the HR designation takedown Pages.

e. "[redacted]"

129. As outlined in paragraph 118118, the accounts N[redacted] A[redacted] (100000206858040) and K[redacted] N[redacted] (100004540208842) have one registered email address in common, namely "n[redacted]@[redacted]", pointing to a connection between the two accounts. The account K[redacted] N[redacted] (100004540208842) is affiliated with another email address: "t[redacted]@[redacted]". The phrase, "T[redacted]" is seen in the username for another

[258] This is an editor account that published a total of 8,054 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.
[259] *See* entry no. 46 on Annex 9.
[260] *See,* supra, fn. 257.
[261] *See* entry no. 33 on Annex 8.1.
[262] The nine CIB Pages are Burmese Treasure (515854785138996), Myanmar Forward (525889830763129), Today Myanmar (503838583065718), We Are Myanmar (1672193766337112), Yangon Media (560439514014305), ("Standard Time News") (1653248821582840), ("Guiding Star") (470464142996468), ("News Compilation") (491322144368081) and (Dr. Demochatgyi) (116784942063195). See entry no. 3 on Annex 8.5.
[263] *See* entry no. 40 on Annex 9.
[264] *See* entry no. 57 on Annex 8.1.
[265] *See*, supra, para. 109.

account with ID 100004531599816, "[redacted]", which can be transliterated into "K[redacted] T[redacted]" (literally "[redacted]").

130. N[redacted] A[redacted] (100000206858040) and [redacted] (K[redacted] T[redacted]) (100004531599816) are the administrators and/or creators of three verified Pages: Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Page (526503167470553), Myawady (246194712164341), and Myawady (573453879358666).

131. Furthermore, N[redacted] A[redacted] (100000206858040) is the administrator of all HR designation takedown Pages, except the Senior General Min Aung Hlaing Page. As K[redacted] N[redacted] (100004540208842) shares the same email address with N[redacted] A[redacted] there is a clear connection between K[redacted] N[redacted] and five HR designation takedown Pages.

132. Additionally, N[redacted] A[redacted] and K[redacted] N[redacted] are administrators of six CIB Pages in total. These six CIB Pages are tabulated below for ease of reference.

Table 2. CIB Pages with Administrators affiliated with N[redacted] A[redacted]

No.	CIB Page Name (ID)	Two Administrators of the CIB Page
1.	Mother land Media (855249537845956)	K[redacted] N[redacted] (100004540208842), N[redacted] A[redacted] (100000206858040)
2.	Unofficial Myanmaalinn (544574995611911)	K[redacted] N[redacted] (100004540208842), N[redacted] A[redacted] (100000206858040)
3.	ပညာခေတ် ("Education Era") (521260894620659)	K[redacted] N[redacted] (100004540208842), N[redacted] A[redacted] (100000206858040)
4.	ရတနာပုံ သတင်းစာ (Yatanarpon Newspaper) (1002822433102830)	K[redacted] N[redacted] (100004540208842), N[redacted] A[redacted] (100000206858040)
5.	ဦးဦးဖျားဖျားထူးထူးခြားခြား ("First and Special") (1811012045782141)	K[redacted] N[redacted] (100004540208842), N[redacted] A[redacted] (100000206858040)
6.	ငွေတာရီ (Ngway Thar Yee) (276648355848687)	K[redacted] N[redacted] (100004540208842), N[redacted] A[redacted] (100000206858040)

133. The fact that these CIB Pages have an administrator, K[redacted] N[redacted] (100004540208842), with the same registered email address as N[redacted] A[redacted] (100000206858040) which, as discussed, is an administrator account on five HR designation takedown Pages, demonstrates an additional layer of interconnections between the two sets of Pages and the accounts that managed them.

3) Connection via Additional Metadata

134. A study of additional metadata associated with the accounts identified above provides further confirmation that the sources behind the 43 Pages analysed by the Mechanism were coordinating and belonged to a single network. The additional metadata reviewed by the Mechanism includes:

a. [redacted]

b.

c.

d. IP addresses.

135. These metadata are explained below, along with some key findings. The underlying information is provided in Annex 10.

a. [redacted]

136. [redacted]

137. [redacted]

[redacted]

b. [redacted]

c. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

d. IP Addresses

145. An Internet Protocol address ("IP address") is a unique numerical identifier for every device or network that connects to the internet. An IP address usually consists of four decimal numbers, each ranging from 0 to 255, separated by dots (for example, "2[redacted]"). Devices such as computers, servers, tablets and mobile phones all use IP addresses to identify each other and communicate. When one joins a network to connect to the internet through a router or other gateway, it is typically the IP address of the connection device (modem, router or other gateway) that is transmitted to the website or application. Websites (or applications) therefore, often receive and store, IP address data associated with the devices that have accessed their site.

146. An "IP block" (also sometimes known as an "IP range") is a continuous segment of IP addresses. IP blocks can serve as logical subdivisions of an IP network (subnetwork). Several individual IP addresses in a range can belong to a subnetwork. For example, addresses in the range *2*[redacted]*.0* to *2*[redacted]*.255* belong to the same network and can be said to be in the IP block of *2*[redacted]*.**, with the asterisk signifying the possible numbers from 0 to 255.

147. Meta provided to the Mechanism the IP address data associated with certain user activities such as posts of photographs and videos, user-based activities such as log-in, log-out, password updates, mobile number removal and change of usernames. However, the material provided by Meta did not include IP addresses when a post contained only text.

148. Typically, a user's IP address can be used to narrow down the user's physical location to a city and sometimes to a more exact location. Even though users may be using different computers or devices, they may still be connecting to the same internet connection and thus would share the same IP address. For example, users connecting to the internet from the same office or those sharing the same house are more likely to have the same IP address, which is usually the IP address of the modem or gateway that connects the users to the internet from that location.

149. [redacted]

150. The Mechanism reviewed the IP address data produced by Meta, where available,[277] to determine the IP addresses of the devices used to post the hate speech content identified by the Mechanism. This data is provided in Annex 10d.

151. As shown in the first table in Annex 10d, the IP address from which the greatest number of identified hate speech content, namely 684 items, originated is "2[redacted]".

152. The Mechanism noted that the same IP block range, "2[redacted]*", was used to update the Wikipedia pages associated with the Myanmar military as follows:

https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Myanmar_Army[redacted][278]
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Myanmar_Army[redacted][279]
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Myanmar_Police_Force[redacted][280]
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Myanmar_Navy[redacted][281]
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Myanmar_Navy[redacted][282]
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Myanmar_Navy[redacted][283]
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Myanmar_Air_Force[redacted][284]
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Myanmar_Air_Force[redacted][285]
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Defence_Services_Technological_Academy[redacted][286]

153. Publicly available open-source information lists the website of the "owner" of the IP block 2[redacted]* as "mail.mod.gov.mm" – the website of the Myanmar Ministry of Defence.[287] Similarly, in May 2017, open-source information linked the website "myawady.net.mm", which is the website of the Tatmadaw's media company Myawady, with the IP address "2[redacted]" – an IP from the same IP block 2[redacted]*.[288]

154. The data that the Mechanism received from Meta shows that, during the period from July to December 2017, 33,439 items were posted to the 43 Pages from IP address 2[redacted] – see the third table in Annex 10d, entitled "Facebook Pages (from among the 43 Pages analysed in this report) that posted items from the IP address 2[redacted] during the period 1 July to 31 December 2017". Out of these items, 2,378 items were posted to the Office of the

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[277] As explained in para. 147, Meta provided the Mechanism with IP address information only alongside photographs and videos posted on the 43 Pages (not text), and therefore, from the content reviewed by the Mechanism, only these instances where photos or videos were posted contain IP addresses of the source(s).
[278] *See* **IIMM0028034242** for a screenshot of the website preserved by the Mechanism.
[279] *See* **IIMM0028034239** for a screenshot of the website preserved by the Mechanism.
[280] *See* **IIMM0028034254** for a screenshot of the website preserved by the Mechanism.
[281] *See* **IIMM0028034251** for a screenshot of the website preserved by the Mechanism.
[282] *See* **IIMM0028034245** for a screenshot of the website preserved by the Mechanism.
[283] *See* **IIMM0028034248** for a screenshot of the website preserved by the Mechanism.
[284] *See* **IIMM0028034236** for a screenshot of the website preserved by the Mechanism.
[285] *See* **IIMM0028034233** for a screenshot of the website preserved by the Mechanism.
[286] *See* **IIMM0028034230** for a screenshot of the website preserved by the Mechanism.
[287] *See* **IIMM0027995341** My IP, also available at https://myip.ms/view/ip_addresses/3411105024/2[redacted]#p_owner, last accessed May 2023.
[288] *See* **IIMM0027995341** My IP, also available at https://myip.ms/browse/sites_history/1/ipID/2[redacted]/ipIDii/2[redacted], no. 3 on the table, accessed May 2023.

Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Page (526503167470553), 1,876 items to Phay Sit Gyi Page (1620931448152789), 1,850 items to the Senior General Min Aung Hlaing Page (698627660171725), 155 items to Myawady Daily Page (301875129924077), and 66 and 61 items to the two Myawady Pages with the IDs 246194712164341 and 573453879358666, respectively.[289] Therefore, all six HR designation takedown Pages used IP 2[redacted] to publish content.

155. The same IP address 2[redacted] was also used by 34 out of 37 CIB Pages analysed in this report.[290] This demonstrates an additional linkage between the CIB Pages and the HR designation takedown Pages. For example, the third table in Annex 10d, entitled "Facebook Pages (from among the 43 Pages analysed in this report) that posted items from the IP address 2[redacted] during the period 1 July to 31 December 2017" shows that 4,461 items were also posted to the CIB Page Oppositeyes (262770877158690)[291] from IP address 2[redacted]

e. Geolocating IP Addresses

156. As noted above, IP addresses may be indicative of a physical location. Various websites and commercial internet service providers can provide information about the approximate physical location of IP addresses. As part of its analysis, the Mechanism sought to identify any such sources that could help determine the geolocation of the IP addresses associated with the Pages and accounts under consideration. As the location of an IP address can change over time, the Mechanism also made efforts to check databases that hold data from the specific period of interest. In 2022, the Mechanism obtained information on the location of IP addresses in Myanmar in 2017 from Digital Element,[292] a commercial company that maintains a database of IP address locations for up to five years.

157. Digital Element's data consists of IP addresses, associated geo-locations and other relevant technical details. The data contains IP address information as chunks of IP blocks and is updated by the company every two weeks. The information contained within this data includes the Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates, ranges of IP allocated for a region and the number of IP addressed included in each IP block.

158. After examining the data provided by Digital Element, the Mechanism found that in August 2017 the IP address of "2[redacted]", from which 684 items identified as hate speech by the Mechanism were posted,[293] was geolocated to Yangon, Myanmar. The Digital Element data further indicated that the connection was broadband Wi-Fi and the company indicated that the IP address was located at the GPS coordinates of Latitude [redacted] Longitude [redacted] From open-source Google Maps data, the Mechanism noted that these coordinates are located in downtown Yangon. An open-source website that provides geolocation and registration information for IP addresses also associates this IP address with the location of

[289] *See* entries no. 4, 6, 8, 24, 30 and 32 on Table 6 of Annex 10d.
[290] *See* Table 6 of Annex 10d.
[291] *See* the below section on "Opposite Eyes" Page.
[292] *See* https://www.digitalelement.com/
[293] *See* entry no. 2 on Table 4 of Annex 10d.

Myanmar Post & Telecommunication in Yangon, Myanmar.[294] Digital Element, however, has cautioned that it has less confidence in the suitability of its data from 2017 to correctly geolocate exact locations within a city. It has indicated that it obtained more reliable device-derived data starting from 2018-2020 onwards, which gives it much more confidence in the exact geolocation it has provided since then.

159. The data provided by Digital Element also indicated that in August 2022, the same IP address, "2[redacted]", was geolocated to a different set of GPS coordinates at Latitude [redacted] Longitude [redacted] From open-source Google Maps data, the Mechanism noted that these coordinates are located in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, in a "military zone".[295] The Mechanism is not in possession of additional information regarding the geolocation of the same IP address to different locations in 2017 and in 2022, but notes that there are several technically possible explanations for changing geolocations for IP addresses, including the Internet Service Provider (ISP) re-assigning the IP address to a new region.

4) <u>Notable Pages</u>

a. Senior General Min Aung Hlaing Page

160. The verified Facebook Page of Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar military, had over 1.4 million followers,[296] until 28 August 2018 when it was removed by Meta. It is the only Page analysed in this report that does not share any administrators or creators with any of the other Pages analysed, but it does share an editor account, W[redacted] (1684078671830257), which published content on both the Commander-in-Chief's Page and other verified Pages, as shown in the Table below.

Table 3. No. of items W[redacted] account published on the verified Pages

No.	Facebook Page Name (ID)	Total number of items the Editor account, W[redacted] (1684078671830257) published on Pages from 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018
1.	Senior General Min Aung Hlaing (698627660171725)	320
2.	မြဝတီ (Myawady) (246194712164341)	27

[294] *See* **IIMM0027995177**, DBIP, also available at https://db-ip.com/2[redacted]. This site was last accessed by the Mechanism on 24 May 2023 and is understood to provide contemporary (not historical) IP address information.

[295] *See* **IIMM0027995323** Google Maps, also available at https://www.google.com/maps/place/[redacted] accessed in May 2023. Notably Google Maps data indicates that the road leading to the area is called "Military Base Road" and a number of military-affiliated structures appear within this "military zone" including "Defence Services General Hospital", "Military Parade Ground" and "National Defence College". An open-source article also refers to this zone in reference to the military. *See*: https://www2.irrawaddy.com/article.php?art_id=21095, last accessed 31 May 2023.

[296] UN Fact-Finding Mission, Report of the Detailed Findings (2018), A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 1329.

3.	တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး (CINCDS or Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services) (526503167470553)	9
4.	မြဝတီ (Myawady) (573453879358666)	3

161. As can be seen in Table 3, the account W[redacted] (1684078671830257) mostly published on the Senior General Min Aung Hlaing (698627660171725) Page, namely 320 items in the period from 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018, but it also posted on the Office of the Commander-in-Chief Page, တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး (CINCDS or Office of the Commander-in-Chief) (526503167470553) and on the two Myawady Pages, all of which were also verified Pages. From the data provided by Meta, there is no visible connection between the W[redacted] account and any of the CIB Pages.

b. "Opposite Eyes" Page and "#Oppositeyes"

162. The account M[redacted]W[redacted] (100026863844101), which almost certainly has a connection to the Defence Services IT Department (DSITD) based on the email address used to register the account (**dsitd**[redacted]@[redacted]),[297] is the administrator of the two CIB Pages with the same name, "Oppositeyes". These Pages have the IDs 262770877158690 (entry no. 16 on Annex 7) and 452931138503854.[298] As noted in paragraph 110 above, the username "M[redacted] W[redacted] is associated with two Facebook account IDs.[299]

163. In October 2018, the New York Times reported that, according to two sources, the military was behind "the Facebook page called Opposite Eyes, which began as a blog about a decade ago and then leapt to the social network."[300] The article quoted researchers and activists who have been following the "Opposite Eyes" closely for years, who stated that it "provided a mix of military news, like hype about the purchase of new Russian fighter jets, and posts attacking ethnic minority groups like the Rohingya" and that it operated in a systematic way. The New York Times further noted that "although Facebook has taken the page down, the hashtag #Oppositeyes still brings up anti-Rohingya posts".[301]

164. In its review of the public content from 1 July to 31 December 2017 on one of the Oppositeyes Pages, namely the page with ID 262770877158690, the Mechanism found posts attacking ethnic minorities, including the Rohingya.[302] In February 2023, the Mechanism also

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[297] *See* Section II.B.2c[redacted] and supra para 121.

[298] The Oppositeyes Page with ID 452931138503854 is one of the Pages removed by Meta in August 2018 that had no public content during the period from July to December 2017, and therefore, was not included in the Mechanism's present analysis.

[299] For discussion on an email address used to register the account M[redacted]W[redacted] (100026863844101), *see*, supra paras. 121-124.

[300] **IIMM0027995360** Paul Mozur, "A Genocide Incited on Facebook, With Posts From Myanmar's Military", New York Times (15 October 2018) also available at https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/15/technology/myanmar-facebook-genocide.html.

[301] Ibid.

[302] For specific examples, *see* Annex 2.

searched the hashtag "#Oppositeyes" on Facebook and identified a post from 17 June 2018,[303] attacking Kofi Annan for his report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, particularly for comments by Kofi Annan concerning the Myanmar citizenship law. The Mechanism found three duplicates of this post on the Oppositeyes (262770877158690) Page among the material Meta provided to the Mechanism.

C. Coordination Pattern Analysis

165. The third phase of the Mechanism's analysis was aimed at reviewing the material falling within the hate speech definition that appeared on the material reviewed to discern any patterns indicating coordination between those operating the Military Network in an attempt to spread hate speech against Rohingya.

166. The military's efforts to conduct an organised and coordinated campaign on Facebook was reported in the New York Times article from October 2018, as follows:

> "[w]hile Facebook took down the official accounts of senior Myanmar military leaders in August, the breadth and details of the propaganda campaign – which was hidden behind fake names and sham accounts – went undetected. The campaign, described by five people who asked for anonymity because they feared for their safety, included hundreds of military personnel who created troll accounts and news and celebrity pages on Facebook and then flooded them with incendiary comments and posts timed for peak viewership. Working in shifts out of bases clustered in foothills near the capital, Naypyidaw, officers were also tasked with collecting intelligence on popular accounts and criticizing posts unfavorable to the military, the people said. So secretive were the operations that all but top leaders had to check their phones at the door."[304]

167. Section II.A.3 of this report, supra, entitled "Content Analysis of HR Designation Takedown Pages", demonstrated that the authors frequently posted the exact same text, or the same substantive content with some minor cosmetic changes, across multiple Pages, including both the HR designation takedown Pages and CIB Pages, either simultaneously or within minutes of each other. Annex 2 further examines coordination between the Pages in this military network by examining 29 emblematic examples of hate speech and by looking at the timing of the material being posted on various accounts and the identity of the authors. The examples in Annex 2 are cited chronologically. A few notable examples are discussed below.

168. The post in Example 26 of Annex 2 states that "Sweden, Norway, Germany, England, Russian, China, India, Czech, Angola, Australia and Scotland are not only trying to expel the Muslims from their countries but also opposing Islam now" and ends by asking, "what is the Myanmar government's plan for the shit-bags of the world that are stirring up such troubles?" This post appeared 13 times on 10 of the CIB Pages in just over 24 hours between 26 and 27 October 2017. The last to post was the author, M[redacted]W[redacted] who registered on Facebook with an

[303] *See* **IIMM0027993044** for a screenshot preserved by the Mechanism.
[304] Supra, fn. 300.

email address that included the abbreviation for the Defence Services Information Technology Department, "dsitd".

169. Example 2 of Annex 2 is a post that first appeared on 10 August 2017. It includes a photograph of a disembowelled cow with the text below warning that thousands of extremists Muslims in Bangladesh were demanding that their government train and arm "the Bengali Muslims who fled Rakhine state" and complains that the nothing is being done in Myanmar to prepare against a potential attack. This post appeared 15 times on the Pages reviewed in this project. All were posted on the same day, 10 August 2017 – two weeks before the ARSA attacks and the start of the clearance operations – the date on which troops from No. 33 and 99 Light Infantry Divisions (LID-33 and LID-99) were sent to Rakhine State following a closed-door meeting between the Commander-in-Chief and Rakhine politicians.[305]

170. The post in Example 4 of Annex 2 purports to be from a monk and complains of Muslim refugees, who are referred to with a derogatory term that means "trash floated along a river and reached the shore, but no one knows its origins", reaching the shores of Myanmar, and is accompanied by a map showing Rakhine State and other areas in Myanmar and surrounding countries as a black band where Islam is said to be attempting to spread. With some variations in the text and illustration, this post appeared 38 times on 24 of the 43 Pages reviewed in this project. The post appeared twice on 22 August, 22 times on 28 August, and 14 times on 16 November 2017.

171. The post in Example 6 of Annex 2 alleges that 13 May 1942 was the day that the "Bengali Kalar attempted a genocide of the Rakhine people". The post appeared eight times on seven different Pages in the Military Network.

172. Example 18 of Annex 2 is a post that appeared with photographs that purport to show the Rohingya burning their own homes. The photographs were taken during a guided visit of foreign journalists to Rakhine State. Journalists recognised some of those setting houses on fire as Hindu people that they had met earlier on the trip. When interviewed by the Associated Press, one woman in the group setting fires, who appeared to be wearing a tablecloth as a headscarf, confirmed that she was a Hindu and claimed that the Rohingya had attacked her village. The post appeared on eleven of the 43 pages in the Military Network. Ten were posted within two hours, between 1:05pm and 3:02pm on 6 September 2017 and the last was posted on the following morning.

173. The post in Example 22 of Annex 2 concerns an event held in Bangkok in 2016 entitled "No. 136: A Rohingya Photo Exhibition." The number 136 referred to the Rohingya's goal to join the other 135 recognised ethnic groups and be recognized as an ethnic group indigenous to Myanmar with equal rights to others. The post refers to those behind the exhibit as

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[305] *See* **IIMM0000001428,** The Irrawaddy, "ANALYSIS: Myanmar Army Deployed in Maungdaw", (11 August 2017) also available at https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/analysis-myanmar-army-deployed-maungdaw.html. *See also* the following posts from the removed Facebook Pages, announcing the arrival of soldiers on 10 August 2017 with photos: **IIMM0000220021**; **IIMM0000369370**; **IIMM0000220018**; **IIMM0001041618**; **IIMM0000359566**; **IIMM0000417854**; **IIMM0000486131**; **IIMM0000662545**; **IIMM0000885210** and **IIMM0000185143**.

"maggots in the flesh." This post appeared on 12 of the 43 Pages in the Military Network, all posted between 16 and 18 September 2017.

174. Lastly, example 24 of Annex 2 is a post that states that 260,000 children were among those who fled Myanmar for Bangladesh and complains that the Rohingya are "unscrupulously breeding like rabbits." It first appeared on the Myawady Daily Page, the namesake of the Myanmar military's media company, when posted by M[redacted]T[redacted]K[redacted]at 6:33am on 17 September 2017. A minute later, the same author posted the identical content on one of the CIB Pages. In total, the Mechanism identified this post on eight of the 43 pages in the Military Network, on the same day, 17 September 2017. The post also appeared for a second time on one of these Pages the next day, 18 September 2017.

III. Findings / Conclusions

175. The Mechanism's project examined 43 Pages that posted content on Facebook between July and December 2017 and found that 36 of these Pages posted hate speech against the Rohingya during this time period. In total, the Mechanism identified 10,485 items with hate speech on these Pages that Meta removed from the Facebook platform in August 2018.[306] The Mechanism's analysis found that hate speech content often played upon prevalent discriminatory and derogatory narratives concerning the Rohingya, ranging from the narrative that the Rohingya pose an existential threat to Myanmar through violence, terrorism or "Islamisation", to the narrative that they pose a threat to Burmese racial purity through their alleged rampant breeding.

176. The Mechanism identified hate speech content in all six of the Pages removed for being connected to the persons or entities banned by Meta for human rights violations (HR designation takedown Pages) as well as the 30 out of 37 Pages that Meta had taken down for coordinated inauthentic behaviour (CIB Pages). Notably, the Mechanism identified numerous examples of hate speech on the "verified" Pages, which *de facto* served as the official presence of the Tatmadaw on Facebook.

177. The Mechanism also identified numerous connections between the HR designation takedown Pages and the CIB pages, the latter Pages having no outward affiliation to the military.[307] The Mechanism determined that these two groups of Pages together formed an interconnected network – the Military Network – on Facebook. The connections within this Military Network are evidenced in numerous ways, ranging from the overlapping administrators and creators behind these Pages, the overlapping accounts posting to these Pages (the editors), the shared usernames and email addresses associated with the underlying accounts, and the appearance of the abbreviation DSITD (for the Defence Services Information Technology Department) in email addresses used to register the accounts. The connections are also evidenced through overlapping additional metadata, such as [redacted] IP addresses. Notably, the website

[306] *See* Section II. A of this report, entitled "Content Analysis".
[307] *See* Section II.B of this report, entitled "Network Analysis".

of the Myanmar Ministry of Defence is associated with the IP address block that the 43 Pages used to access Facebook.

178. The Mechanism analysed some examples of hate speech in detail with regards to the authors that published the content, as well as the times and dates that the posts appeared on the relevant Pages.[308] These examples demonstrate the systematic and coordinated nature of the hate speech content, which was often posted to numerous Pages in close succession or sometimes nearly simultaneously, indicating that the Military Network undertook organised efforts to promulgate and disseminate hate speech content.

179. Overall, the Mechanism's analysis demonstrates that the Myanmar military spread material designed to instil fear and hatred of the Rohingya minority. It accomplished this by creating a clandestine network of Pages on a social media site with the potential to reach an audience of millions. This campaign of hatred was ongoing at the very time that many Rohingya villages were burned and while thousands of Rohingya men, women and children were beaten, sexually assaulted and/or killed, and continued as hundreds of thousands of Rohingya were forced to flee from their homes. The evidence from this analytical project conclusively shows that rather than taking all steps to prevent the violence and protect its people, the Myanmar military conducted a social media campaign that excused and promoted violence against the Rohingya minority.

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[308] *See* Section II.C of this report, entitled "Coordination Pattern Analysis".

IV. Annexes

Annex 1: Examples of Hate Speech Narratives

Warning: Some examples contain graphic images.

1. "Terror Threat to Myanmar": Post of 24 September 2017

THE CURRENT TERROR THREAT TO MYANMAR
IS DANGEROUSLY INCREASING
Coming From Terrorists Magazines, Groups, and Authorities
by Rick Heizman

THREATS FROM TERRORIST MAGAZINES
In the last few years, ISIS, al-Qaeda and other Islamic terrorist groups, have started and are issuing English language Magazines online, with slick graphics and presentation, extolling their violent jihad activities around the world. These magazines have articles with photos and diagrams on how to make various kinds of bombs, how to make chemical weapons, how to kill with knives, how to ambush, etc. And, these magazines are more and more mentioning Burma/Myanmar, Arakan, and Buddhists, and calling for total jihad against the Buddhist people of Arakan as well as all of Burma, and even all Buddhists in Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia, etc. And, disturbingly, this is what the Qur'an instructs Muslims to do.
The main magazines are: 'Rumiyah', and 'Dabiq' both from ISIS, 'Inspire' from al-Qaeda in the Arabian peninsula and 'Resurgence' from al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent.

(words in red are highlighted by myself, words in parenthesis are explanations of terms)

From DABIQ, issue 14, April 2016, Dabiq magazine interviews Shaykh Abū Ibrāhīm al-Hanīf, the Amīr of the Khilāfah's soldiers in Bengal.

DĀBIQ: How are you planning to aid the weak and oppressed Muslims in the region, especially those of Burma?

SH. ABŪ IBRĀHĪM: *"The Muslims in Burma have been oppressed by the mushrik Buddhists for a long period of time (mushrik is a derogatory term for 'idol worshippers'). Our hearts are with them and we believe it is a duty upon us to help them and support them in every possible way. And we will begin launching operations within Burma once we've reached the capability to do so. However, we believe it will be more effective to strengthen the jihād front in Bengal first before fully moving into Burma, as fighting the nearer murtaddīn (another derogatory and intolerant term used to denigrate more tolerant Muslims) takes precedence over fighting the farther enemy.*

1

Allah said,

"O you who have believed, fight those adjacent to you of the kuffār (same meaning as infidel, but even more hateful and intolerant) and let them find in you harshness. And know that Allah is with the righteous."

The kafir (derogatory, intolerant term for non-muslim) regime in Burma can only be fought effectively after we bring an end to the apostate Bengali regime. And Allah knows best."

(This photo is used in this article, and labeled: a Burmese Buddhist. It may very well be photo-shopped, or it is a child monk holding a toy gun that belongs to a kid in the village. Burmese people, including monks, do not have access to guns at all. It is obvious to the non-muslim world that this photo is the polar opposite of the kind of photo that would represent a Burmese Buddhist. But, it is common to see Muslim kids in any Muslim country, with real weaponry, posing, training, shooting, or threatening.)

DĀBIQ: Can you explain the importance of Bengal to the Khilāfah (Caliphate) and its jihād globally?

SH. ABŪ IBRĀHĪM: *"Bengal is an important region for the Khilāfah and the global jihād due to its strategic geographic position. Bengal is located on the eastern side of India, whereas Wilāyat Khurāsān (Afghanistan and Pakistan areas) is located on its western side. Thus, having a strong jihād base in Bengal will facilitate performing guerilla attacks inside India simultaneously from both sides and facilitate creating a condition of tawahhush (Management of Savagery - carrying out a campaign of constant violent attacks to exhaust the ability and will to maintain authority, allowing chaos - or 'savagery' - to ensue. Extreme violence is emphasized.) in India along with the help of the existing local mujāhidīn there, until the soldiers of the Khilāfah are able to enter with a conventional army and completely liberate the region from the mushrikīn, after first getting rid of the Pakistani and Afghani regimes. Also, jihād in Bengal is a stepping-stone for jihād in Burma as already mentioned."*

From RESURGENCE, issue 1, Fall 2014
A Step Towards Unity of Ranks by Hassaan Yusuf

Yusuf outlines the objectives of the *"blessed call of jihad* [that] *has spread from West Africa to East Asia."* One objective is: *Striving for the freedom of all occupied Muslim lands and liberating the oppressed Muslims of the* [Indian] *Subcontinent from Kashmir to Arakan. It is our belief that the revival of Jihad is the ultimate hope of the oppressed Muslims of Kashmir and Arakan....*

2

From RUMIYAH, issue 2, Sept 2016
Operations in Bengal
In a fanciful 'map of achievements' in 2016, the following are noted and praised:

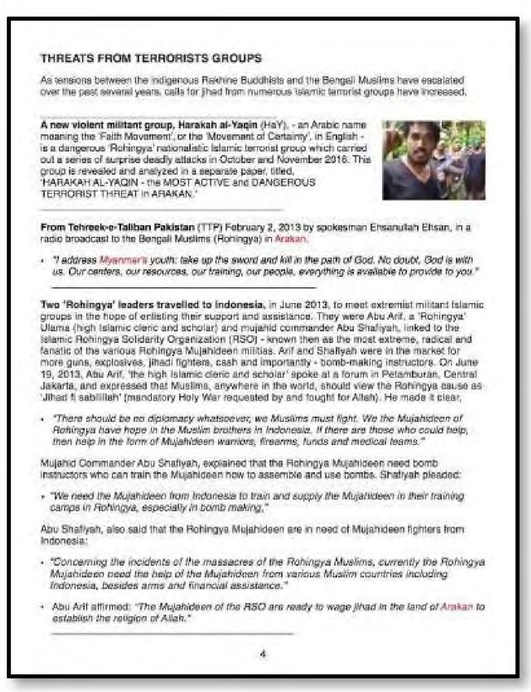
- Buddhist monk targeted in Bandarban
- Buddhist party leader killed by knife
- Hindu monk killed by knife
- Christian eliminated in Bonpara Village
- Hindu temple curator critically wounded
- Inghimasi operation by 5 Mujahideen leaves 22 crusaders killed and more than 50 injured (with the tactic known as inghimasi the mujahideen deliberately aim to stay alive and kill as many infidels as they can before detonating their suicide vests.)
- Crusader-Ally citizen (Japanese) eliminated by gun
- Italian crusader eliminated with a silenced pistol
- Director of Bahai (a peaceful and tolerant non-Islamic religion founded and now banned from Iran) critically wounded in Rangpur
- Atheist propagandist killed by knife attack
- Rafidi (derogatory term used by Sunni muslims referring to Shiite Muslims) temple targeted bringing down multiple dead and wounded
- Explosion at the Dalan Rafidi Temple kills and injures 100 Rafidah
- Italian missionary critically wounded
- Istishhadi (suicide bomber) operation with explosive belt targets a worship place of Qadiani (derogatory term for Ahmadiyya Muslim minority)

From Dabiq, issue 12, Nov 2015
The Revival of Jihad in Bengal by Abu Abdir-Rahman Al-Banghali
May Allah bless the mujāhidīn in Bengal, support them, and grant them continuous success so that they may become a source of strength and support for the oppressed Muslims in both Bengal and Burma. May Allah unite the ranks of the Muslims in every region under the shade of the Khilāfah.

From Resurgence, issue 1, Fall 2014
Bangladesh at the Crossroads by Sulaiman Ahmed
"Today, as we witness a new dawn for the Ummah heralded by the blood of thousands of martyrs - from the farthest corners of West Africa to Bangladesh and Burma - let us rise once more with complete faith in Allah's promise that He will perfect his light, no matter how much the disbelievers of the East and the West may dislike it."

Gross exaggerations, spread by Muslim media, which are believed as facts through the Muslim world. The 2012 violence killed a couple of hundred Buddhists and Muslims - total - by nearly all accounts.

3



THREATS FROM TERRORISTS GROUPS

As tensions between the indigenous Rakhine Buddhists and the Bengali Muslims have escalated over the past several years, calls for jihad from numerous Islamic terrorist groups have increased.

A new violent militant group, Harakah al-Yaqin (HaY), - an Arabic name meaning the 'Faith Movement', or the 'Movement of Certainty', in English - is a dangerous 'Rohingya' nationalistic Islamic terrorist group which carried out a series of surprise deadly attacks in October and November 2016. This group is revealed and analyzed in a separate paper, titled, 'HARAKAH AL-YAQIN - the MOST ACTIVE and DANGEROUS TERRORIST THREAT in ARAKAN.'

From Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) February 2, 2013 by spokesman Ehsanullah Ehsan, in a radio broadcast to the Bengali Muslims (Rohingya) in Arakan.

- *"I address Myanmar's youth: take up the sword and kill in the path of God. No doubt, God is with us. Our centers, our resources, our training, our people, everything is available to provide to you."*

Two 'Rohingya' leaders travelled to Indonesia, in June 2013, to meet extremist militant Islamic groups in the hope of enlisting their support and assistance. They were Abu Arif, a 'Rohingya' Ulama (high Islamic cleric and scholar) and mujahid commander Abu Shafiyah, linked to the Islamic Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO) - known then as the most extreme, radical and fanatic of the various Rohingya Mujahideen militias. Arif and Shafiyah were in the market for more guns, explosives, jihadi fighters, cash and importantly - bomb-making instructors. On June 19, 2013, Abu Arif, 'the high Islamic cleric and scholar' spoke at a forum in Petamburan, Central Jakarta, and expressed that Muslims, anywhere in the world, should view the Rohingya cause as 'Jihad fi sabilillah' (mandatory Holy War requested by and fought for Allah). He made it clear,

- *"There should be no diplomacy whatsoever; we Muslims must fight. We the Mujahideen of Rohingya have hope in the Muslim brothers in Indonesia. If there are those who could help, then help in the form of Mujahideen warriors, firearms, funds and medical teams."*

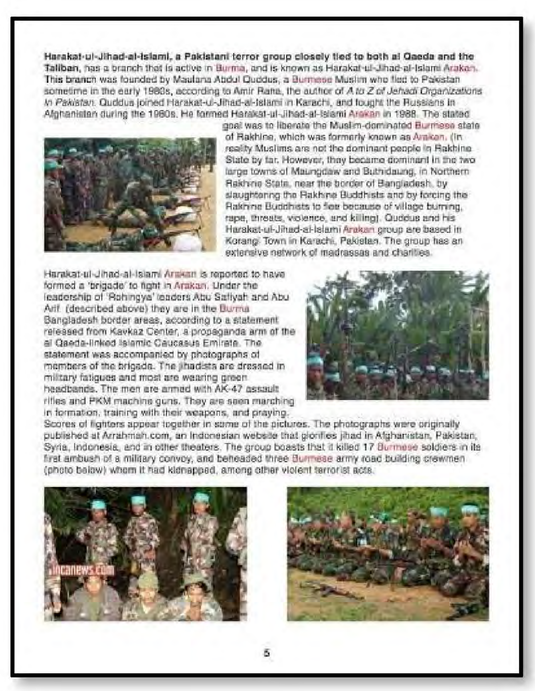
Mujahid Commander Abu Shafiyah, explained that the Rohingya Mujahideen need bomb instructors who can train the Mujahideen how to assemble and use bombs. Shafiyah pleaded:

- *"We need the Mujahideen from Indonesia to train and supply the Mujahideen in their training camps in Rohingya, especially in bomb making."*

Abu Shafiyah, also said that the Rohingya Mujahideen are in need of Mujahideen fighters from Indonesia:

- *"Concerning the incidents of the massacres of the Rohingya Muslims, currently the Rohingya Mujahideen need the help of the Mujahideen from various Muslim countries including Indonesia, besides arms and financial assistance."*
- Abu Arif affirmed: *"The Mujahideen of the RSO are ready to wage jihad in the land of Arakan to establish the religion of Allah."*

4



Harakat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami, a Pakistani terror group closely tied to both al Qaeda and the Taliban, has a branch that is active in Burma, and is known as Harakat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami Arakan. This branch was founded by Maulana Abdul Quddus, a Burmese Muslim who fled to Pakistan sometime in the early 1980s, according to Amir Rana, the author of *A to Z of Jehadi Organizations in Pakistan*. Quddus joined Harakat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami in Karachi, and fought the Russians in Afghanistan during the 1980s. He formed Harakat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami Arakan in 1988. The stated goal was to liberate the Muslim-dominated Burmese state of Rakhine, which was formerly known as Arakan. (In reality Muslims are not the dominant people in Rakhine State by far. However, they became dominant in the two large towns of Maungdaw and Buthidaung, in Northern Rakhine State, near the border of Bangladesh, by slaughtering the Rakhine Buddhists and by forcing the Rakhine Buddhists to flee because of village burning, rape, threats, violence, and killing). Quddus and his Harakat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami Arakan group are based in Korangi Town in Karachi, Pakistan. The group has an extensive network of madrassas and charities.

Harakat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami Arakan is reported to have formed a 'brigade' to fight in Arakan. Under the leadership of 'Rohingya' leaders Abu Safiyah and Abu Arif (described above) they are in the Burma Bangladesh border areas, according to a statement released from Kavkaz Center, a propaganda arm of the al Qaeda-linked Islamic Caucasus Emirate. The statement was accompanied by photographs of members of the brigade. The jihadists are dressed in military fatigues and most are wearing green headbands. The men are armed with AK-47 assault rifles and PKM machine guns. They are seen marching in formation, training with their weapons, and praying. Scores of fighters appear together in some of the pictures. The photographs were originally published at Arrahmah.com, an Indonesian website that glorifies jihad in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Syria, Indonesia, and in other theaters. The group boasts that it killed 17 Burmese soldiers in its first ambush of a military convoy, and beheaded three Burmese army road building crewmen (photo below) whom it had kidnapped, among other violent terrorist acts.

5

From the Turkestan Islamic Party (TIP) a violent Islamic extremist separatist organization founded by Uyghur jihadists in western China. The Uyghur were formally Buddhists of various desert Kingdoms whom were then brutally slaughtered or converted at the hands of invading Turkic Muslims during the Islamization and Turkification of Xinjiang.

After being converted to Islam, the Uyghur Muslims have failed to retain memory of their ancestral Buddhist legacy (or more likely have intentionally erased their heritage from their own history) and do not believe that they were the ones who built the many significant Buddhist ruins and monuments in their area.

The stated goals of the TIP include establishing an independent Islamic Sharia state called 'East Turkestan' in Xinjiang. One of their chief grievances against China is that China implemented female and male equality. TIP is allied with the Islamic Party of Uzbekistan, along with the Pakistani Taliban (Tehreek i Taliban Pakistan) and Al-Qaeda.

On February 24, 2014, the Turkestan Islamic Party released a video-recorded message titled *"We Are Coming O Buddhists."* The message is presented by Sheikh Abu Dhar 'Azzam, who extols the acts of jihadis coming from Xinjiang, China (Eastern Turkestan) and calls upon Muslims to support them with money and men. Addressing the *"Chinese and Buddhists,"* he warns them of dire punishment for their crimes against Muslims and Islam, and says that killing them and shedding their blood is *"good."*

- *"Oh! Turkey Republic of Muslim people,*
  We are a country connected by the Islamic solidarity.
  I tell you, those Chinese Buddhists, their small eyes, flat noses ...
  Judgment day will not come, until we attack them.
  Judgment day will not come, until we slaughter them.
  Judgment day will not come, until our war with them.
  In the name of Allah we will do what is good for you –
  In fact, killing and slaughtering you is a good thing.
  We are Muslims, and you are the enemy, Oh!
  To Kill you, to spill your blood, to cut off your heads, these are good things.
  We will kill and slaughter you with a vengeance.
  We will cut you apart, piece by piece.
  May Allah curse you, and all like you.
  We are people who love death as you love wine and woman of the country.
  We want to kill the Buddhists of the East and the West.
  Killing and slaughtering you is a good thing.

6

Abu Dhar Azzam (aka Abu Zarr Azzam), also known as Abu Dhar al-Burmi (aka Abu Zarr al-Burmi), is a Pakistani-educated Islamic cleric of Burmese origin and a member of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU). He has also been a prominent member of the Turkistan Islamic Party, and the Pakistani Taliban. Al-Burmi is very sympathetic and supportive to the Rohingya cause.

In June 2012 a great massacre occurred in Burma in the province of Arakan

Al-Burmi is keen on establishing a Sharia State not only in Pakistan, but worldwide. In a German-language video release by IMU for example he talks about the historic region of al-Hind. He claims:

- *"At the time of the Prophet Muhammad, nine countries were part of Al-Hind. Sri Lanka, Maledives, Pakistan, Nepal, Kashmir, Bhutan, Baharat, Burma and Bangladesh."*

From Al-Burmi's understanding these countries must be islamized again and must join to form a Islamic caliphate ruled by the Shariah.

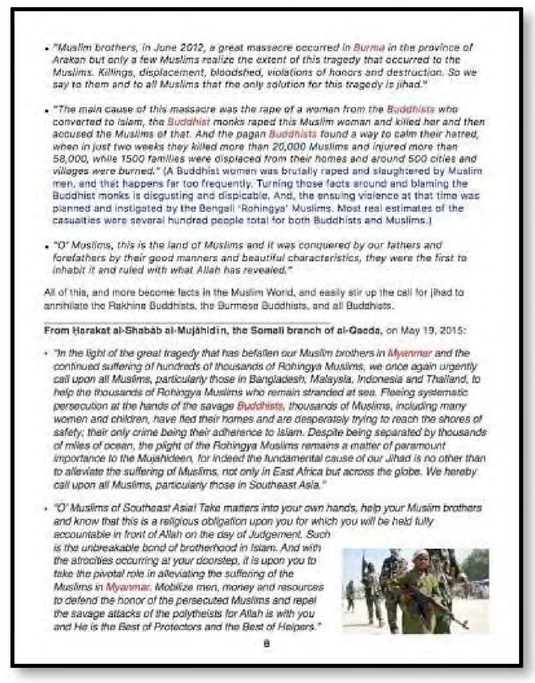
On Nov. 28, 2012, Abu Dhar al Burmi, issued one of the most blatant calls for Muslims to wage jihad in Burma.

- *"Rise O servants of Allah to help your brothers and sisters!,"* Azzam proclaimed. *"Rise to save your sons and daughters! Do your best in jihad, O guardians of creed and [monotheism], against the enemies of Allah the idolatrous Buddhists, and target the most important installations of Burma, China and Germany, and their interests and the interests of the United Nations, which supports these massacres and this genocide in Arakan."*

Al-Burmi has contrived ridiculously convoluted claims, histories, and 'facts'. From a speech of his titled, 'A Lost Nation':

- *"Burma is an 'Indian' state and Islam entered Burma through the Arab traders during the first half of the seventh century after Hijra (the migration or journey of Muhammad and his followers from Mecca to Medina, in the year 622). The Muslims in this land are of Arab, Maghrebi, Persian, and Turkish and Bengali origin. The Muslims of Arakan are called 'Rohingya!'"* (They never called themselves 'Rohingya', nor did anyone else) *"The first Islamic kingdom in Arakan was established by Suleiman Shah in 784 A.H.(1445) they continued to rule Arakan for four centuries before the Buddhist Burmese occupied the kingdom in 1784."* (Arakan was never ruled by Muslims, in any manner).

7



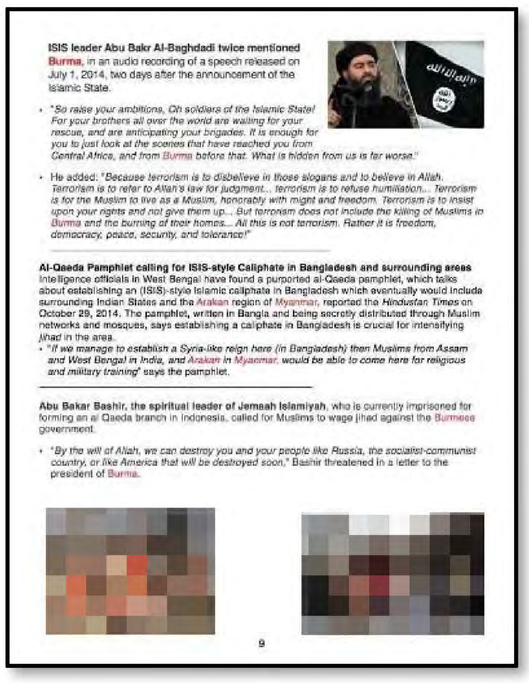
- *"Muslim brothers, in June 2012, a great massacre occurred in Burma in the province of Arakan but only a few Muslims realize the extent of this tragedy that occured to the Muslims. Killings, displacement, bloodshed, violations of honors and destruction. So we say to them and to all Muslims that the only solution for this tragedy is jihad."*
- *"The main cause of this massacre was the rape of a woman from the Buddhists who converted to Islam, the Buddhist monks raped this Muslim woman and killed her and then accused the Muslims of that. And the pagan Buddhists found a way to calm their hatred, when in just two weeks they killed more than 20,000 Muslims and injured more than 58,000, while 1500 families were displaced from their homes and around 500 cities and villages were burned."* (A Buddhist woman was brutally raped and slaughtered by Muslim men, and that happens far too frequently. Turning those facts around and blaming the Buddhist monks is disgusting and displicable. And, the ensuing violence at that time was planned and instigated by the Bengali 'Rohingya' Muslims. Most real estimates of the casualties were several hundred people total for both Buddhists and Muslims.)
- *"O' Muslims, this is the land of Muslims and it was conquered by our fathers and forefathers by their good manners and beautiful characteristics, they were the first to inhabit it and ruled with what Allah has revealed."*

All of this, and more become facts in the Muslim World, and easily stir up the call for jihad to annihilate the Rakhine Buddhists, the Burmese Buddhists, and all Buddhists.

From Harakat al-Shabāb al-Mujāhidīn, the Somali branch of al-Qaeda, on May 19, 2015:

- *"In the light of the great tragedy that has befallen our Muslim brothers in Myanmar and the continued suffering of hundreds of thousands of Rohingya Muslims, we once again urgently call upon all Muslims, particularly those in Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand, to help the thousands of Rohingya Muslims who remain stranded at sea. Fleeing systematic persecution at the hands of the savage Buddhists, thousands of Muslims, including many women and children, have fled their homes and are desperately trying to reach the shores of safety; their only crime being their adherence to Islam. Despite being separated by thousands of miles of ocean, the plight of the Rohingya Muslims remains a matter of paramount importance to the Mujahideen, for indeed the fundamental cause of our Jihad is no other than to alleviate the suffering of Muslims, not only in East Africa but across the globe. We hereby call upon all Muslims, particularly those in Southeast Asia."*
- *"O' Muslims of Southeast Asia! Take matters into your own hands, help your Muslim brothers and know that this is a religious obligation upon you for which you will be held fully accountable in front of Allah on the day of Judgement. Such is the unbreakable bond of brotherhood in Islam. And with the atrocities occurring at your doorstep, it is upon you to take the pivotal role in alleviating the suffering of the Muslims in Myanmar. Mobilize men, money and resources to defend the honor of the persecuted Muslims and repel the savage attacks of the polytheists for Allah is with you and He is the Best of Protectors and the Best of Helpers."*

8



ISIS leader Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi twice mentioned Burma, in an audio recording of a speech released on July 1, 2014, two days after the announcement of the Islamic State.

- *"So raise your ambitions, Oh soldiers of the Islamic State! For your brothers all over the world are waiting for your rescue, and are anticipating your brigades. It is enough for you to just look at the scenes that have reached you from Central Africa, and from Burma before that. What is hidden from us is far worse."*
- He added: *"Because terrorism is to disbelieve in those slogans and to believe in Allah. Terrorism is to refer to Allah's law for judgment... terrorism is to refuse humiliation... Terrorism is for the Muslim to live as a Muslim, honorably with might and freedom. Terrorism is to insist upon your rights and not give them up... But terrorism does not include the killing of Muslims in Burma and the burning of their homes... All this is not terrorism. Rather it is freedom, democracy, peace, security, and tolerance!"*

Al-Qaeda Pamphlet calling for ISIS-style Caliphate in Bangladesh and surrounding areas
Intelligence officials in West Bengal have found a purported al-Qaeda pamphlet, which talks about establishing an (ISIS)-style Islamic caliphate in Bangladesh which eventually would include surrounding Indian States and the Arakan region of Myanmar, reported the *Hindustan Times* on October 29, 2014. The pamphlet, written in Bangla and being secretly distributed through Muslim networks and mosques, says establishing a caliphate in Bangladesh is crucial for intensifying jihad in the area.

- *"If we manage to establish a Syria-like reign here (in Bangladesh) then Muslims from Assam and West Bengal in India, and Arakan in Myanmar, would be able to come here for religious and military training"* says the pamphlet.

Abu Bakar Bashir, the spiritual leader of Jemaah Islamiyah, who is currently imprisoned for forming an al Qaeda branch in Indonesia, called for Muslims to wage jihad against the Burmese government.

- *"By the will of Allah, we can destroy you and your people like Russia, the socialist-communist country, or like America that will be destroyed soon,"* Bashir threatened in a letter to the president of Burma.

9

THE TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST MYANMAR AND ALL BUDDHISTS ARE VERY REAL, AND DANGEROUSLY GROWING #Rick Heizman

180. The post is in English and is accompanied by 11 attachments309 corresponding to 11 pages of an article. The text of the first two pages is reproduced in the following paragraph, for ease of reference.

181. The text of the first two pages of the article in the images states:

> "THE CURRENT TERROR THREAT TO MYANMAR IS DANGEROUSLY INCREASING Coming from Terrorists Magazines, Groups and Authorities by Rick Heizman THREATS FROM TERRORISTS MAGAZINES In the last few years, ISIS, al-Qaeda and other Islamic terrorist groups, have started and are issuing English language Magazines online, with slick graphics and presentation, extolling their violent jihad activities around the world. These magazines have articles with photos and diagrams on how to make various kinds of bombs, how to make chemical weapons, how to kill with knives, how to ambush, etc. And, these magazines are more and more mentioning Burma/Myanmar, Arakan, and Buddhists, and calling for total jihad against the Buddhist people of Arakan as well as all of Burma, and even, all Buddhists in Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia, etc. And, disturbingly, this is what the Qur'an instructs Muslims to do. The main magazines are: 'Rumiyah', and 'Dabiq' both from ISIS, 'Inspire' from al-Qaeda in the Arabian peninsular and 'Resurgence' from al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent.
>
> (words in red are highlighted by myself,[310] words in parenthesis are explanations of terms)
>
> From DABIQ, issue 14, April 2016, Dabiq magazine interviews Shaykh Abu Ibrahim al-Hanif, the Amir of the Khilafah's soldiers in Bengal.

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[309] The 11 attachments corresponding to 11 pages of the article, in order of page number, are as follows: **IIMM0000379969**; **IIMM0000379968**; **IIMM0000379967**; **IIMM0000379966**; **IIMM0000379965**; **IIMM0000379964**; **IIMM0000379963**; **IIMM0000379962**; **IIMM0000379961**; **IIMM0000379960**; **IIMM0000379959**.

[310] Meaning by the author of the article, Rick Heizman.

DABIQ: How are you planning to aid the weak and oppressed Muslims in the region, especially those of Burma?

SH. ABU IBRAHIM: "*The Muslims in Burma have been oppressed by the mushrik Buddhists for a long period of time (mushrik is a derogatory term for 'idol worshippers'). Our hearts are with them and we believe it is a duty upon us to help them and support them in every possible way. And we will begin launching operations within Burma once we've reached the capability to do so. However, we believe it will be more effective to strengthen the jihad front in Bengal first before fully moving into Burma, as fighting the nearer murtaddin (another derogatory and intolerant term used to denigrate more tolerant Muslims) takes precedence over fighting the farther enemy.*

Allah said,

"O you who have believed, fight those adjacent to you of the kuffar (same meaning as infidel, but even more hateful and intolerant) and let them find in you harshness And know that Allah is with the righteous." The kafir (derogatory, intolerant term for non-muslim) regime in Burma can only be fought effectively after we bring an end to the apostate Bengali regime. And Allah knows best."

[photo of a young monk with a gun] (This photo is used in this article, and labeled: a Burmese Buddhist. It may very well be photo-shopped, or it is a child monk holding a toy gun that belongs to a kid in the village. Burmese people, including monks, do not have access to guns at all. It is obvious to the non-muslim world that this photo is the polar opposite of the kind of photo that would represent a Burmese Buddhist. But, it is common to see Muslim kids in any Muslim country, with real weaponry, posing, training, shooting, or threatening.)

DABIQ: Can you explain the importance of Bengal to the Khilafah (Caliphate) and its jihad globally?

SH. ABU IBRAHIM: "Bengal is an important region for the Khilafah and the global jihad due to its strategic geographic position. Bengal is located on the eastern side of India, whereas Wilayat Khurasan (Afghanistan and Pakistan areas) is located on its western side. Thus, having a strong jihad base in Bengal will facilitate performing guerilla attacks inside India simultaneously from both sides and facilitate creating a condition of tawahhush (Management of Savagery - carrying out a campaign of constant violent attacks to exhaust the ability and will to maintain authority, allowing chaos - or 'savagery' - to ensue. Extreme violence is emphasized.) in India along with the help of the existing local mujahidin there, until the soldiers of the Khilafah are able to enter with a conventional army and completely liberate the region from the mushrikin, after first getting rid of the Pakistani and Afghani regimes. Also, jihad in Bengal is a stepping-stone for jihad in Burma as already mentioned."

From RESURGENCE, issue 1, Fall 2014

A Step Towards Unity of Ranks by Hassaan Yusuf

Yusuf outlines the objectives of the "blessed call of jihad [that] has spread from West Africa to East Asia." One objective is: Striving for the freedom of all occupied

Muslim lands and liberating the oppressed Muslims of the [Indian] Subcontinent from Kashmir to Arakan. It is our belief that the revival of Jihad is the ultimate hope of the oppressed Muslims of Kashmir and Arakan.... […]"

182. The below table shows the details including the author of the post, the date and the Page on which it was posted.

Table 4. Details of 24 September 2017 post

No.	BIN	Date Created[311]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000368815	9/24/2017 2:17 AM	M[redacted]M[redacted]O[redacted] (100004504148522)	True Man (1625967570980408)

183. As discussed in entry no. 58 of Annex 8.1, the author of this post, M[redacted]M[redacted]O[redacted] (100004504148522), is part of the Military Network on Facebook as it is one of the editors of the HR designation takedown Pages. M[redacted]M[redacted]O[redacted] published 73 items across the six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[312] The CIB Page True Man (1625967570980408), on which this post was published, is also part of the Military Network for sharing seven of its creators and administrators with those from the HR designation takedown Pages.[313]

[311] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[312] *See* entry no. 58 on Annex 8.1.
[313] *See* entry no. 26 on Annex 8.4.

2. *"Bad Guest": Post of 4 August 2017*

"အိမ်ရှင်လူနည်းစုကို ဇည့်ဆိုးလူများစုက အကြမ်းဖက်သတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်း"

========== ဒီနေ့ ဂျီဟာဒ်အလုပ်ခံခဲ့ရတဲ့ပုံတွေပါ။

အတိုင်ပင်ခံရုံးက အပြည့်အစုံ မထုတ်ပြန်သေးလို့ ရထားသမျှပုံတွေအားလုံးကို တင်ပြပေးလိုက်ပါတယ်။ တကယ်ဆိုရင် မြိုတိုင်းရင်းသားတွေဟာ ဘင်္ဂလားမှာနေလည်း ကုလားသတ်တာခံရ၊ ရခိုင်ပြည်မှာနေလည်း ကုလားသတ်တာခံရတဲ့ဘဝမျိုး ကျရောက်နေပါပြီ။ ကိုယ့်မြေ၊ ကိုယ့်ရေမှာတော့ လုံလုံခြုံခြုံ ထားပေးသင့်ပါတယ်။ တကယ်လို့များ ဘင်္ဂလီတွေ ဒီပုံအတိုင်း အသတ်ခံရမယ်ဆိုရင် ဒီအမှုဟာ အမေရိကန်၊ အီးယူ၊ ကုလသမဂ္ဂ၊ OIC အထိ ရောက်ရှိသွားမှာပါ။ အခုတော့ ဌာနေတိုင်းရင်းသားတွေ အသတ်ခံရတာဖြစ်လို့ ကမ္ဘာကြီးက မမြင်ချင်ယောင်ဆောင်နေကြလေရဲ့။ ခေတ်ကိုက အကြမ်းဖက်သမားကို အကာအကွယ်ပေးတဲ့ ခေတ်။ ကုလားကိုမှ လူထင်နေတဲ့ ခေတ်။ အသတ်ခံရသော ရှစ်ဦးအနက် နှစ်ဦးပျောက်ဆုံးနေပါတယ်။ မစင်ကော်(၃၄)နှစ်နှင့် မတုံးတေ(၂၄)နှစ်တို့ ပျောက်ဆုံးနေတာပါ။

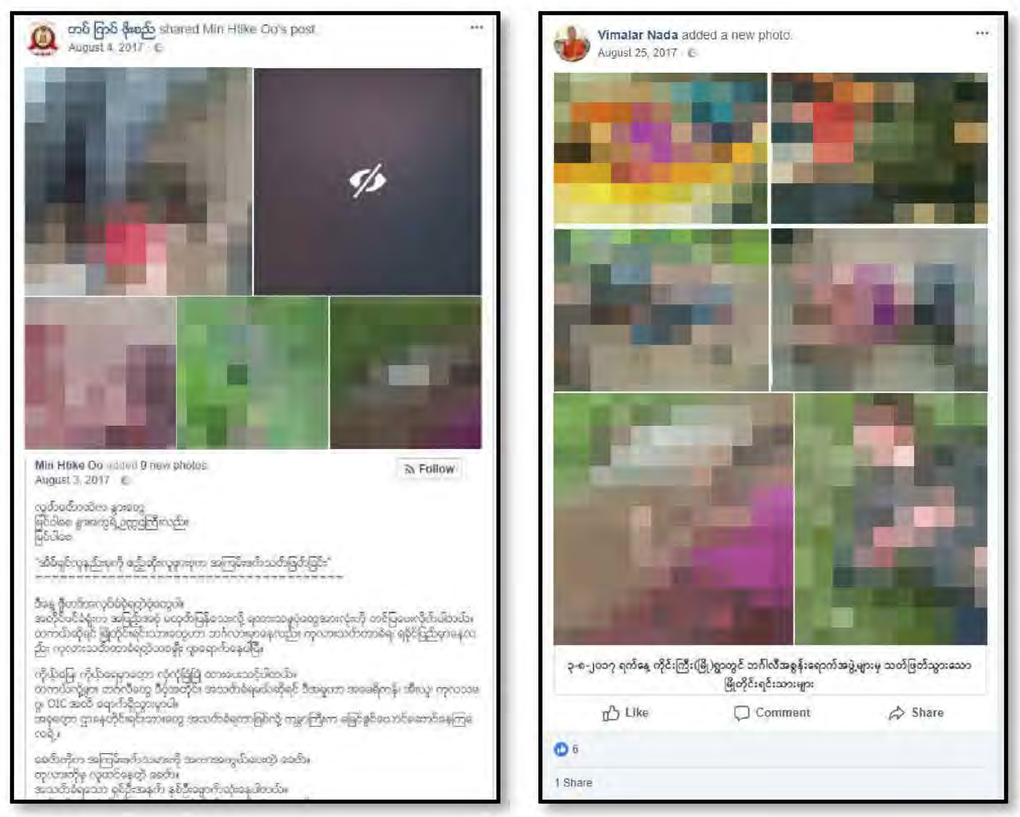
184. The post is accompanied by five graphic images of dead bodies.

185. Translation[314] of the Burmese text reads as follows:

[314] Clarifications are provided in square brackets […].

"Violent killing of the minority host population by the majority 'Ae-Soe'[315] [literally 'bad guest'] ========== These are pictures from today of Jihad being committed [against us]. State Counsellor office has not issued the full statement so I'm presenting here all the pictures I've received so far. In fact, the Mro ethnic people have reached the kind of situation where they get killed by 'Kalar' whether they stay in Bangla or in Rakhine State. They need to be provided for safely and soundly at least on our own land, in our own waters. If the 'Bengali' [referring to the Rohingya] were to be killed in a similar style, this case will reach America [the United States], EU, UN and the OIC [Organisation of Islamic Countries]. Now, it is only the case of local ethnic people being killed, so the world is pretending not to see it. The current era is the era that protects the terrorists [literally 'violent people'.] The era that thinks only the 'Kalar' are human. Out of the eight that got killed, two are missing. Ma Sin Kaw (34-year-old) and Ma Tone Tay (24-year-old) are still missing."

186. This is an example of hate speech collected by the FFM, which was included in the material the FFM handed over to the Mechanism.[316] Below are two screenshots collected by the FFM, which were posted or shared by individual accounts, whereas the above instance identified by the Mechanism was from among the posts from the removed Facebook Pages. This shows that during 1 July to 31 December 2017, this content was also posted outside the Pages that Meta ultimately removed from Facebook.



Screenshots collected by the FFM in April 2018

187. From 1 July 2017 to 31 December 2017, only one instance of this content was identified by the Mechanism. The table below shows the details of this post, including the author, the date and the Page on which it was posted.

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[315] This is one of the derogatory terms cited by the FFM, as explained in Annex 3.
[316] For the examples collected by the FFM, *see* **IIMM0000024670** and **IIMM0000024674**.

Table 5. Details of 4 August 2017 post

No.	BIN	Date Created[317]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000220125	08/04/2017 3:10 AM	[redacted](A[redacted] T[redacted] N[redacted] B[redacted] (100009949396562)	Phay Sit Gyi (1620931448152789)

188. Basic subscriber information and metadata provided by Meta show that a version of this post already appeared on an HR designation takedown Page, namely Phay Sit Gyi. The author, A[redacted] T[redacted] N[redacted] B[redacted] is an editor on a HR designation takedown Page. He published 1,565 items on the Phay Sit Gyi Page between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[318]

[317] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[318] *See* entry no. 19 on Annex 8.2.

3. *"Marry a dog instead of marrying a Kalar" - Post of 18 August 2017*

ပန်ဆယ်လို ဦးဝီရသူကို ဝေဖန်ထား တဲ့ ပို့အောက်က မန့်လေးပါ ကျွန်တော်ကြိုက်လို့ ကော်ပီ မလာတယ်😎 😎😎😎 COPY ထပ်မလာသည် 😂😂😂😂 ##သောက်ကမြင်းမ ကွကို ငရဲမကြောက်ရင် ကွကို မရိုင်းဘူး ဖော်လိုဝါ ၄သိန်းခွဲကိုပါ အပါခေါ်နေတာ -ခွေးကို ယူဆိုတာ စကားအဖြစ်ပြောတာလေ ဖွတ်မရဲ့ တကယ့်ခွေးကို ဘယ်သူက ယူခိုင်းမလဲ -ကုလားမှ ကုလား- ကုလားကို မရရင် သေမလိုဖြစ်နေတဲ့ နင်တို့လို စပြုမတွေကို - ကုလားယူမယ့်အစား ခွေးကိုသာယူဖို့ စကားအဖြစ်ပြောတာလေ နင်တို့ရဲ့ စကြာဝဠာထိပ်ခေါင်တင် ဂျင်းမေမေတောင် လူတွေ ကျယ်မရဲ့ #ခွေးလေးလောက်သာ လိမ္မာရင်😂😂 ဘာဖြစ်တယ် ညာဖြစ်တယ်နဲ့ မြန်မာပြည်က လူတွေကို ခွေးနဲ့နှိုင်း ပမာပြုလို့ စကားအဖြစ် ပြောခဲ့သေးတာပဲ -ဂျင်းမေမေရဲ့ စကားက ကြမ်းပေးမယ့် စေတနာကြီးလို့ ပြောတာ လူတိုင်းသိတယ် အေး အတူတူပဲ ဘုန်းကြီးမိန့်တဲ့ ကုလားကို ယူမယ့်အစား ခွေးကို ယူပါဆိုတာ ကြမ်းကောင်း ကြမ်းနိုင်တယ် ရိုင်းကောင်း ရိုင်းနိုင်တယ် -ဒီစကားနောက်က စေတသိက်ကတော့ နှုးညံ့တယ် စေတနာကြီးတယ် မေတ္တာပါတယ် အရှည်သဖြင့် အမြော်အမြင်တွေပါတယ် တိုင်းပြည်နဲ့ လူမျိုး/ ဘာသာ သာသနာရဲ့ အနာဂတ်အတွက် စိုးရိမ်မကင်းမှုတွေပါတဲ့ ဂရုဏာဒေါသစကားသာ ဖြစ်တယ်ဆိုတာလောက်မှ နားမလည်ဘူးလား စောက်ထုံမရယ် -ဒါမှမဟုတ် သိသိကြီးနဲ့ တမင် အဆိပ်ခပ်ချင်ရတာလား တရားတပုဒ်လုံးရဲ့ အနစ်သာရကိုမှ နားမလည်ဘဲနဲ့များ လေးဖက်ကြီးတဝိုင်း တက်လာသေးတယ် ပါဝီမရယ် -ကုလားကို ယူရင် နင့်မွေးလာတဲ့ကလေးက ကုလားဖြစ်မယ် နင်လဲ ဘူခါမဖြစ်မယ် - နင့် ရင်က ဖွားတဲ့ နင့်အသွေးနင့်အသား သားမြေးမြစ်တီတွတ်တွေအကုန်လုံးဟာ မြတ်ဘုရားသာသနာကို ချီးမြှောက်ပေးမယ့်သူ/ လက်ဆင့်ကမ်း စည်ပင်ပြန့်ပွားပေးကြမယ့် အမျိုးကောင်းရတနာတွေ ဖြစ်မလာတဲ့အပြင် -ဗုဒ္ဓသာသနာတခုလုံး စမုံတုံးပေးမယ့် အဓွမဝါဒီ လူသတ်မဒိန်းကျင့်လမ်းစဉ်လိုက်သူတွေပဲ ဖြစ်လာမှာမို့ -နင်တို့လို ကုလားလဲလူ ငါးခူလဲငါး တုတ်ပါရင် ပြီးရော ဖြစ်နေသူတွေအဖို့ ကုလားလဲ တုတ်ပါတာချင်း ခွေးလဲ တုတ်ပါတာချင်းအတူတူမို့ - မနေနိုင်မထိုင်နိုင်ဖြစ်နေရင် ကုလားယူမယ့်အစား ခွေးကို ယူသင့်ကြောင်း #စကားအဖြစ် ပြောတာ ဘာဖြစ်သလဲ ဗိုင်းဒါမ ချဉ်ပေါင်ရွက်ဒုတ်ထိုးမရယ် ခွေးကို ယူတော့ 👉 ခွေးက ကျေးဇူးရှင်မှန်း သိတဲ့အမျိုး 👉သစ္စာစောင့်တဲ့အမျိုး အေးချမ်းတဲ့ 👉သာသနာအစစ်အမှန်တန်ဖိုးကို သိတဲ့အမျိုးမို့ မွေးလာတဲ့ ခွေးတပိုင်း လူတပိုင်းလေးတွေဟာ (သဘောပြောတာပါ ခရိုမိုဇုမ်းနံဘာမတူလို့ မျိုးစပ်လို့လဲ မရဘူးလို့ ဖတ်ဖူးပါတယ်) ကုလားကို ယူသလို ဘာသာသာသနာ ညစ်နွမ်းစေမှာ မဟုတ်ဘူးလေ -ခွေးတကောင်ဟာ ကုလားတကောင်ထက် ဘုရားသာသနာနဲ့ ဘုရားသားတော်တွေကို စောင့်ရှောက်ပေးနိုင်တယ်၊ သစ္စာခံနိုင်တယ်လေ ဥာဏ်တိမ်ချက်က နဖာကလော်လောက်တောင် မရှိဘူးလား -ဖြုတ်စပ အနာလုပ်ပြီး တရားတပုဒ်လုံးထဲကမှ တစ်လုံးထဲ ကွက်ယူပြီး ဦးကာ ချဲ့မနေနဲ့ ဒီအစား ဘာသာခြား တရုတ်ကုလားတွေဆီ တနှစ်ကို ရာထောင်ချီပြီး အလိုမတူဘဲ ဖျက်ဆီးခံထိနေရတဲ့ တိုင်းရင်းသူတွေရဲ့ ဘဝကို ဘယ်လို ကူ/ ကာကွယ်မလဲဆိုတာ စဉ်းစားပြီး နင်တတ်တဲ့ စာရေးခြင်း အတတ်ပညာနဲ့ ကယ်တင်သင့်တယ် -အလိုတူလို့ နန့်နန့်တက် ကုလားမယားဖြစ်သွားတဲ့ တိုင်းရင်းသူတွေကိုလဲ တိုင်းပြည်နဲ့ လူမျိုး၊ ဘာသာသာသနာရဲ့ အနာဂတ်ကို အရှည်သဖြင့်မျှော်တွေးပြီး ဆင်ခြင်စဉ်းစားတတ်အောင် နင့်ကလောင်နဲ့ လက်စွမ်းပြသင့်တယ် -ဘုန်းကြီးလအု သန်းရှာ လအုံ့ကို တုတ်ထိုး လုပ်မနေဘဲ အကျိုးရှိရာရှိကြောင်းသာ အာရုံစိုက်စမ်းပါ စပြုမရယ် တော်သေးပြီ ဘုတ်ဆုံမ crd##### copy.....Tin Ko Ko Photo credit to original uploader.

189. Translation[319] of the Burmese text reads as follows:

"This is the comment below Pencilo's post criticising U Wirathu. I copied it as I liked it. 😎 😎😎😎 I brought another COPY [sic] 🧐🧐🧐🧐 ## That stupid trollop, [Translator's note: the meaning of "trollop" is unclear.] bringing your 4 hundred thousand and a half followers with you. – the saying 'take dogs as husbands' is just a metaphor, you idiot! Who would ask you to marry a real dog? He is metaphorically speaking, advising the likes of you, slutty cunts, who are dying to marry Kalar, to take dogs as husbands instead of Kalar. Even your universal queen, ginger mother [Translator's note: 'ginger' is a Burmese slang for 'fake'. Here, it is derogatory referent to Aung San Suu Kyi], you bitch # if only you had the conscience of a puppy 😂😂 used dogs as a simile to complain about the people in Myanmar. Ginger mother's words are harsh. But everyone knows that these words come from the goodness of her heart. Likewise, the monk's sermon to marry a dog instead of marrying a Kalar may be harsh, offensive. The mental volition behind these words is kind, great, full of love, and far-sighted. Can't you, dopey, see that these angry yet sympathetic words show his concerns for the race/language, religion of the country? Or are you deliberately intent on poisoning [him]? How shameless of you, Papi Ma [Translator's note: a major character in a military propaganda film], to come crawling not knowing the essence of the whole paragraph of the sermon! If you take Kalar as your husband, the children born to you will become Kalar. You will also become Bu Khar Ma [Translator's note: meaning 'useless woman']. The flesh and blood that you will give birth, and their descendants will not be treasured as a good race who will help propagate Buddha's teaching. Instead, they will be the followers of anti-Dhamma, murderous, rapists who will root out the entire Buddhism. For people like you who believe Kalar is also human as much as catfish is fish, having wood is all that matters, both dogs and Kalar have wood, if you become restless with sexual urges, you should take dogs rather than Kalar as your husband. #This is a metaphorical speech, don't you, a useless woman from the backstreet, know? If you marry a dog, 👉 dogs are grateful kind 👉 loyal to its own kind, peaceful 👉 which knows the genuine value of Sasana [Translator's note: a Pali word meaning 'teaching' pertaining to a religious doctrine.] its offspring, half canine half human, (I'm saying for the sake of it although I read that the chromosomes are different, and they cannot be crossbred.) Dogs will not defile Sasana but taking Kalar as husbands would. Dogs are more loyal and can protect Buddha's Sasana and his sons better than a Kalar. The shallowness of your intelligence can only be matched by an earpick. Stop taking a word out of context and expanding into frivolous punditry. Instead, you should use your art of writing to rescue ethnic women who are defiled in hundreds and thousands a year by Chinese and Kalar of different religions. You should also show your pen skills in helping those ethnic women who voluntarily, sluttishly become Kalar's wife to become far-sighted persons for the country, race,

[319] Clarifications are provided in square brackets [...].

language and sasana, and to be able to use reason. Instead of looking for fleas among the monks' nether regions or indulging in frivolous stuff, just concentrate on fruitful causes. That's it for now, lardy girl! Crd ##### copy …. Tin Ko Ko Photo credit to original uploader."

190. The post is accompanied by an image of Pencilo, a well-known social media influencer in Myanmar. The post claims to be reposting a comment found under the post of Pencilo, who criticised the monk Wirathu for attacking Aung San Suu Kyi in a post on his Facebook account. Wirathu claimed that Myanmar ethnic women would fare better to marry a dog instead of a "Kalar". Both the comment, Pencilo's post, and Wirathu's original post all contain highly derogatory words and sentiments for the Rohingya and Muslims, including a variety of expletives. Details of the post are provided in the table below.

Table 6. Details of 26 August 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[320]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0001093274	08/18/2017 4:28 PM	T[redacted] Z[redacted] M[redacted] O[redacted] (100013498060507)	ဒေါက်တာဒီမိုချက်ကြီး (Dr. Demochatgyi) (116784942063195)

191. The account that published this post, T[redacted] Z[redacted] M[redacted] O[redacted] (100013498060507), is an administrator of two CIB Pages, "Standard Time News" (1653248821582840) and Dr. Demochatgyi (116784942063195),[321] which are also managed by creators, administrators and editors from the HR designation takedown Pages.[322] [redacted] analysis shows that T[redacted] Z[redacted] M[redacted] O[redacted] used nine[redacted] to access Facebook.[323] [redacted] analysis shows that T[redacted] Z[redacted] M[redacted] O[redacted] was using the same[redacted][324] as two other accounts, S[redacted] Y[redacted] H[redacted] M[redacted] H[redacted] W[redacted] (100002786016567)[325] and US[redacted] (100013772585096).[326] [redacted] analysis shows that T[redacted] Z[redacted] M[redacted] O[redacted] used the same two[redacted] as six other accounts.[327] These additional metadata analyses show that this account is interconnected with, and is therefore, part of the identified Military Network on Facebook.

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[320] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[321] *See* entry no. 28 on Annex 8.5.
[322] *See* entries no. 30 and no. 33 on Annex 8.4.
[323] *See* entry no. 12 on the table in Annex 10.1.
[324] *See* entry no. 2 on the table in Annex 10.2.
[325] *See* section II.B.2d Account Names and Email Addresses, para. 125.
[326] *See* section II.B.3a [redacted], para.137, "the account US[redacted] (100013772585096) is associated with 184[redacted], meaning there were 184[redacted] that had the credentials to log into this account."
[327] T[redacted] Z[redacted] M[redacted] O[redacted] (100013498060507) used the same machine as the accounts K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398), M[redacted] B[redacted] D[redacted] (100010036750735), M[redacted] W[redacted] (100013672264603), M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196) (entry no. 23 on the table in Annex 10.3), and another same[redacted] as M[redacted] W[redacted] (100013672264603), M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196), S[redacted] Y[redacted] H[redacted] M[redacted] H[redacted] W[redacted] (100002786016567) and US[redacted] (100013772585096) (entry no. 26 on the table in Annex 10.3).

4. *"Written with Rakhine blood" - Post of 26 August 2017*

ရခိုင်သွေးနဲ့ ရေးတဲ့စာ ... ¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥ * ရခိုင်ပြည်မြောက်ပိုင်း ဗူးသီးတောင် မောင်းတော ရသေ့တောင်ဒေသတွင် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လျှက်ရှိနေသော ... ဘင်္ဂလီ(ခေါ်)အစွန်းရောက်အကြမ်းဖက်အဖျက်သွား(အစ္စလာမ်ဘာသာဝင်)မွတ်စလင်လူမျိုး၉၀%ရာခိုင်နှုန်းရှိသော ကုလားများသည် ... * နယ်မြေကျဉ်းပြီး လူဦးရေပေါက်ကွဲမှု ပွားများနေသော ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်နိုင်ငံဘက်မှ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ အတွင်းသို့ (တစိမ့်စိမ့်ခိုးဝင်)လာပြီး။ (တရားမဝင်)ကျူးကျော်ဝင်ရောက် နေထိုင်ကြသူများသာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ် ... ထိုနိုင်ငံသားမဟုတ်တဲ့ (ဘင်္ဂလီ)ခေါ် မွတ်စလင်လူမျိုး၉၀%ရာခိုင်နှုန်းကျော် တို့သည်... ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်မြောက်ပိုင်းဗူးသီးတောင် မောင်းတော ရသေ့တောင်ဒေသ၌ နေထိုင်ခြင်းရဲ့အဓိကရည်ရွယ်ချက်တို့ သည်။ * မြန်မာပြည်၌ ... သူတို့ရဲ့အစ္စလာမ်ဘာသာ သာသနာ ထွန်းကားပြန့်ပွားရေးနှင့် ... ဘင်္ဂလီမွတ်စလင်လူမျိုးများနဲ့ မြန်မာလူမျိုးများ မြန်မာ့တိုင်းရင်းသား လူမျိုးများနှင့် အစ္စလာမ်မျိုးဆက်သွေး ပြန့်ပွား ပွားများစေဘို့ရန်... အဓိကဦးတည်ချက်ထားပြီး ရည်ရွယ်ချက် အကြီးကြီးတို့ဖြင့် ယ္ဘုလိုတရားမဝင်ဘဲ(ခိုးဝင်)၍ ... ကျူးကျော်ပြီးဝင်ရောက်နေထိုင်ကြခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ * ၁၉၄၂ခု ဒုတိယကမ္ဘာစစ်ကာလ၌ ဘင်္ဂလီမွတ်စလင်များသည် အင်္ဂလိပ် စစ်တပ်မှ အင်္ဂလိပ်စစ်သားများနှင့် ပူပေါင်းပြီး ... ဒေသခံရခိုင်တိုင်းရင်းသား(၂၀၀၀) နှစ်သောင်းကျော်ခန့်ကို လူမဆန်စွာဖြင့်(ညှင်းပန်းနှိပ်စက်)ပြီး သတ်ဖြတ်ခဲ့သလို ... ရခိုင်လူမျိုးတို့ရဲ့လူနေအိမ်နှင့်ကျေးရွာ ပေါင်းများစွာကိုလည်း မီးရှိုးဖျက်ဆီးပစ်ခဲ့သလို... ရခိုင်တိုင်းရင်းသူများကို (မုဒိန်း)ကျင့်ပီး သတ်ဖျက်ခဲ့တာတွေဟာ ... ရခိုင်ရဲ့(သမိုင်းက)သက်သေခံတွေရှိ နေသလို... ထိုသို့ မတရားအနိုင်ကျင့် အသတ်ခံရ ခြင်းတို့ကြောင့်။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်၌ ရခိုင်သူ ရခိုင်သား တိုင်းရင်းသား မောင်နှစ်မတို့၏ ... လူဦးရေဟာ လျော့ပါးသွားခဲ့ရခြင်းလဲ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ * တစ်ဖက်နိုင်ငံမှ ခိုးဝင်လာသို... တရားမဝင် တိုင်းရင်းသားမဟုတ်သော ဘင်္ဂလီမွတ်စလင်လူမျိုးများ၏မျိုးပွား လူဦးရေဟာ တိုးပွား ပွားများမြန်ဆန်မှု တို့ကြောင့် ... ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် ဗူးသီးတောင် ရသေ့တောင် မောင်းတောနယ်မြေ ဒေသများသည်... အစွန်းရောက် အကြမ်းဖက်သွား ဘင်္ဂလီမွတ်စလင်လူမျိုးများတို့၏ သီးသန့်နေထိုင်ရာ ဌာနတစ်ခုလိုဖြစ်နေပါတယ် ... ထိုကဲ့သို့အသွင်ကို ... ရောက်ရှိလာအောင်လည်း အစွန်းရောက် ဘင်္ဂလီမွတ်စလင်များမှ ဒေသခံရခိုင်တိုင်းရင်းသားများကို မနေနိုင်အောင်လည်း ... (အကြမ်းဖက်နည်း)ကို အသုံးချပြီး ... ဘာသာရေးအသွင်ဆောင်တဲ့ နိုင်ငံရေး ဆောင်ရွက်မှုများကို တစ်စတစ်စနဲ့ တိုးချဲ့လာခဲ့ပါတယ်။ * ၁၉၄၆ခုနှစ်တွင် စတင်ဖွဲ့စည်းခဲ့သည့် (ဂျာမေသူအူလမာ)အဖွဲ့ဟာ ... ၁၉၄၇ခုနှစ်တွင် ပါကစ္စတန်နိုင်ငံသို့

သွားရောက်၍ ... ပါကစ္စတန်လွတ်လပ်ရေးလှုပ်ရှားသူ ခေါင်းဆောင် မွတ်စလင်လူမျိုး ... (မစ္စတာဂျင်နား)နှင့် တွေ့ဆုံပြီး... ထိုရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်မြောက်ပိုင်း ဗူးသီးတောင် မောင်းတောနဲ့ ရသေ့တောင်တို့ကို(ပါကစ္စတန်ပိုနက်) ထဲသို့ ထည့်သွင်းပေးပြီး လွတ်လပ်ရေး ကို တပေါင်းတည်းဆောင်ရွက်မှု ပြုလုပ်ပေးရန် ... (ဂျာမေသူအူလမာ)အဖွဲ့ခေါ် ဘင်္ဂလီ မွတ်စလင်များက သွားရောက်ပြီး တောင်းဆိုမှုများပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပါတယ် ... ထိုတောင်းဆိုမှုကို မစ္စတာဂျင်နားက ပါကစ္စတန်နယ်မြေထဲ ထည့်ပေးရန် မဖြစ်နိုင်၍ (လက္ခဒံဘဲ)ညင်းဆိုခဲ့ပြီး ထိုအကြောင်းအရာများကို ဝိုလ်ချုပ်အောင်ဆန်းနှင့်တွေ့ဆုံပြီး ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခဲ့သည်ဟု ... သမိုင်းမှတ်တမ်းမှာ ဖတ်ခဲ့ရသလို သမိုင်းမှတ်တမ်းတွေလဲ ရှိခဲ့ပါတယ် ... * ထိုနောက် ဘင်္ဂလီများသည် ... ၁၉၄၈ခုနှစ်၌(မွတ်စလင်လွတ်မြောက် ရေးအဖွဲ့)ညီလာခံကို မောင်တောမြို့၌ ကျင်းပပြုလုပ်ပြီး... (မူဂျာဟစ်ပါတီကို)တည်ထောင်ခဲ့ပြန်ပီး| နယ်မြေများခွဲဝေပေးဘို့နှင့် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ရှိ ဘင်္ဂလီမွတ်စလင်များ အားလုံးကို(တိုင်းရင်းသားအဖြစ်)လက်ခံ သတ်မှတ်ပေးရန် တောင်းဆိုမှုများပြု လုပ်လာပြန်ပါတယ်။ * နောက်တစ်ဖန် ... ၁၉၅၁ခု ဇွန်လ၌ ပါလီမန်အမတ်များ အပါအဝင်| (မွတ်စလင်များပေါင်းစု) ညီလာခံတစ်ရပ်ကို မောင်တောမြို့မှာ ကျင်းပပြုလုပ်ပြီး ... တောင်းဆိုချက်(၁၄)ချက်ကို ထုပ်ပြန် ကြောကြာပြီး တောင်းဆိုခဲ့ပြန်ပါတယ်။ ၁= စစ်တွေမြို့ကို ၂/ပိုင်းခွဲပေးရန်နှင့်... ၂= ရခိုင်မြိုနယ်ရှိ မြို့ပြကျေးရွာများ တွင် မွတ်စလင်များကို အုပ်ချုပ်ခွင့်ပေး ရန် ... ၃= လက်နက်ကိုင်အဖွဲ့အစည်း ဌာနတိုင်းတွင် မွတ်စလင်လူမျိုးများ ၅၀%ရာခိုင်နှုန်း ပါဝင်ခွင့်ပေးရန် ... ၄= ဗဟိုအစိုးရအဖွဲ့၌ မွတ်စလင်အကြီးအကဲပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တို့အား (ခန့်အပ်)ထားပေးရန် ... ၅= မွတ်စလင်ကောင်စီအဖွဲ့များ ထားရှိ ပေးရန် ... ၆= (အစ္စလာမ်မွတ်စလင် အထက်တန်းကျောင်းများ)ဖွင့်ပေးရန် နှင့် ... ၇= (အစ္စလာမ်ကောလိပ်ကျောင်းများ) တည်ထောင်ခွင့် ခွင့်ပြုရန်နှင့် ... စသဖြင့် စသဖြင့်။ ထိုကဲ့သို့အရေးပါ အရာရောက်သိ အချက်(၁၄)ကို ထိုညီလာခံမှာ ထုပ်ပြန်ကြောကြာပီး တောင်းဆိုခဲ့ပါ တယ်။ မွတ်စလင်လူးမျိုးများသည် ထိုညီလာခံမှ တောင်းဆိုချက်များကို... (အလ္လာဟ်၏)လမ်းညွှန်ချက်အဖြစ် ထင်မှတ်ခံယူပြီး... မွတ်စလင်လူမျိုးများ၏ နိုင်ငံရေးနှင့် ဘာသာရေး ပင်မရည်မှန်းချက်အဖြစ်။ ယနေ့တိုင်ထိ အရေးဆိုနေခြင်းဖြစ်ပေ သည်။ * ၁၉၈၈ ခုနှစ်၌ (ဒီမိုကရေစီ)လူထုအုံကြွ မှုကို အခွင့်ကောင်းယူပြီး... ၁၉၈၈ခု မေလ(၁၃)ရက် ည(၉)နာရီ အချိန်ခန့်၌ မွတ်စလင်ဦးရေငါးသောင်း ခန့်ဟာ ... မောင်းတောမြို့ကို ပါတ်လည်ပိုင်းရံ ထားပြီး (ရခိုင်တိုင်းသားအားလုံးကို) လူမျိုးတုန်းသတ်ပြစ်ဘို့ ကြံစီကျူးပမ်း သော်လည်း... ပြည်သူ့ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များနှင့် မြန်မာ့တပ်မတော်သားများမှ အချိန်မီ ကာကွယ်ထိန်းသိမ်းပေးနိုင်ခဲ့သိအတွက် ဒေသခံရခိုင်လူမျိုးများဟာ... သေဘေးမှ လွတ်မြောက်ခဲ့ရသည်။ ၁၉၉၄ခု မေလ(၁)နေ့၌ RS0အဖွဲ့မှ မောင်းတောမြို့အား ဗုံးဓလုံးကို တစ်ပြိုင်တည်းဖေါက်ခွဲခဲ့သည်ကိုလည်း ရခိုင်လူမျိုးတို့ရဲ့ရင်ထဲ၌မေ့ဖျောက်မရ သော နေ့စွဲတစ်ခုဖြစ်ပေသည်။ * ၂၀၁၂ ခုနှစ်=နှင့် ... ၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ်= အောက်တိုဘာ(၉)ရက် နေ့အား ၄င်း ... ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်= မေလ(၃၁)ရက်နေ့မှ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်= ဇွန်လ(၂၀)ရက်နေ့အား ၄င်း...။ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်= သြဂုတ်လ(၃/၄)ရက်နေ့ ထိုနေ့ရက်/လတို့ဟာ ... ငါတို့ရဲ့ရင်ဖွား ရခိုင်တိုင်းရင်းသား ညီအကိုမောင်နှစ်မ များစွာနဲ့ ... နယ်ချားစောင့်ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင် ၉ဦး ... တပ်မတော်အရာရှိ တစ်ဦးတို့သည်... တို့နိုင်ငံကို ကျူးကျော်ပြီးခိုးဝင်လာတဲ့ အစွန်းရောက်အကြမ်းဖက်အဖွဲ့ အစည်းဖြစ်သိ ဘင်္ဂလီမွတ်စလင်လူမျိုး များရဲ့ အုပ်စုဖွဲ့အနိုင်ကျင့် သတ်ဖြတ်ခံ ရခြင်းကြောင့် ...တို့လူမျိုးတွေဟာ... မသေသင့်ပါဘဲ(သေခဲ့ရပြီ)မဟုတ်လား ... မွတ်စလင်ကုလားတွေဟာ တို့လူမျိုးနွယ်တွေကို ရက်ရက်စက်စက် သတ်ပြစ်ကြသလို ... တို့ကိုးကွယ်အားထားတဲ့ဗုဒ္ဓရုပ်ပွားတော် စေတီတော် ပုထိုးတော်များနဲ့ သံဃာတော်များကိုလည်း သတ်ဖြတ် ဖျက်ဆီး ရိုက်ချိုးပြစ်တာကိုလည်း ... ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာဝင်တွေအားလုံး သတိချပ်သင့်ပြီလို့ နှိုးဆော်ချင်ပါတယ်။ * တစ်ချိန်ကပေါ့ ... အရှေ့တောင်အာရှမှာ ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာအင်အား အကြီးဆုံးဖြစ်ခဲ့ ဘူးတဲ့ အင်ဒိုနီးရှားနိုင်ငံမှာ ကဘွာ့အကြီးဆုံးဖြစ်တဲ့(ဗောရောဗုဒ္ဓါ) စေတီတော်မြတ်ကြီးရှိခဲ့ဘူးတယ်...

နှစ်ပေါင်း(၁၅၀၀)ကျော်မျှ အခွန်ရှည်ပီး တည်တံ့ခိုင်မြဲလာတဲ့ ဗုဒ္ဓသာသနာတော်နဲ့ ထိုဗောဓေဗုဒ္ဓါ စေတီတော်မြတ်ကြီးဟာ ... (အင်ဒိ)မှာ ... မွတ်စလင်ကုလားတွေ ပွားများကြီးစိုး လာတော့- ထိုဗောဓေဗုဒ္ဓါစေတီကြီး လည်း ဖြိုခွင်းဖျက်ဆီးခံလိုက်ရသလို ယွင်ကဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာဝင် အားလုံးကလဲ... အစွလာမ်ဘာသာဝင် မွတ်စလင်လူမျိုး တွေဖြစ်သွားခဲ့ရတယ်ဆိုတာကို... ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာဝင်မြန်မာလူမျိုးအားလုံးကို အသိတရားကပ် သတိထားတပ်စေဘို့ နှိုးဆော်ချင်ပါတယ်... * လက်ရှိဖြစ်ပေါ်နေတဲ့ ... ရခိုင်ရဲ့အနောက်တံခါးပေါက်ကို ... #ရဟန်းနှင့် ဝိုလ်လူ ... #အများ ပြည်သူတို့ ... #ကြာညြေ့ လက်ဆွဲ ... #ခိုင်ခိုင် တွဲသော် ... #တိုက်ပွဲ အကျော်များ ...ဖြစ်လတံ့။ဟု ---------- ကျမှာတည်သရွေ့... အမိမြန်မာပြည်နှင့်... လူမျိုး ဘာသာ သာသနာတော်ကြီး အခွန်ရှည်တည်တံ့ခိုင်မြဲပါစေသော်ဝ်။ PayToe(အမုန်ခံ)AungLa/ရွှေဘို။

192. Translation[328] of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "A letter written in Rakhine blood... ~~¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥¥~~ * What is happening in Maungdaw, Rathedaung region in the northern Rakhine state ... Bengali Kalar, aka extremist terrorists (members of Islamic religion), 90% of whom are Muslims are, in fact, (illegal) intruders who have been (sneaking gradually) into Myanmar from Bangladesh, which is a small territory experiencing population explosion. The main reason why these non-citizens (Bengali), aka Muslim, who make up the 90% of the population, are living in Maungdaw, Rathedaung region in the northern Rakhine state is to spread their Islam religion in Myanmar and to spread the Islamic generation of Bengali Muslim blood mixed with the blood of Myanmar and Myanmar ethnics. * During the Second World War in 1942, Bengali Muslims collaborated with the English soldiers of the English army and inhumanely (tortured) and killed more than 20,000 Rakhine ethnics and destroyed many homes and villages of the Rakhine people, and also (raped) and murdered Rakhine ethnic women. There is (historical) evidence about them in Rakhine. As a result of these bullying and murders, the population of Rakhine ethnic siblings has declined. * So fast is the reproduction rate of the Bengali Muslims who are not indigenous ethnics but entered stealthily from the other country that Buthitaung, Rathedaung and Maungdaw regions in Rakhine state are becoming like an exclusive habitat for the extremist, terrorist Bengali Muslim people. This is deliberately designed by the extremist Bengali Muslims who resorted to (terrorist means) to make the local Rakhine ethnic people fear for their lives and gradually expanded their territory by means which took the shape of religion and politics. * (Jama'atul Ulama) group which was first formed in 1946 went to Pakistan in 1947 and met with the Muslim leader of Pakistan independence movement (Mr. Jinnah), and demanded Buthidaung, Maungdaw and Rathedaung in the northern Rakhine state be incorporated into (Pakistani territory) and attained the independence together. Mr. Jinnah rejected the demand (did not accept) and described it when he met Bogyoke Aung San. There is historical evidence about this which I have read. * After that, the Bengalis, in 1948, organized the conference of (the Muslim Liberation Organization) in Maungdaw, and formed

[328] Clarifications are provided in square brackets […].

the (Mujahid Party) again. They again demanded separate territories, and all the Bengali Muslims in Rakhine State to be recognized (as an ethnic group). * Again... in June 1951, a (Pan-Muslims) conference was held and Maungdaw which included the members of parliament,) and announced the 14-points demands again: 1 = to divide Sittwe into 2 parts, 2 = to allow Muslims to rule in urban, villages in Rakhine township ... 3 = to constitute 50% of every armed organization with Muslims 4 = to (appoint) Muslim leaders in the central government, 5 = to allow the establishment of Muslim councils 6 = to open (Islamic Muslim high schools) and 7 = to open (Islamic colleges) etc. These 14 demands were announced at the conference. Even to this day, Muslims are demanding the demands of that conference as (Allah's) guidance and the original political and religious goal of the Muslim people. * In 1988, taking advantage of the (democratic) public uprising, about fifty thousand Muslims surrounded Maungdaw at nine at night on 13th May 1988 to exterminate (all Rakhine ethnic people. But local Rakhine people escaped from death after people's police officers and Tatmadaw intervened in time. On May 1, 1994, the RSo group exploded 9 bombs simultaneously in Maungdaw. This is the date that cannot be erased from the hearts of the Rakhine people. * ditto 2012 = and 2016 = 9th October, ditto 2017 = 31st May to 20th of June 2017. On the 3rd/4th of August 2017, didn't many of our Rakhine ethnic brothers and sisters and 9 members of the border guard police force and an army officer meet untimely death after they were brutally murdered by a group of Bengali Muslims known to be an extremist terrorist organization that invaded and sneaked into our country? I would like to urge all Buddhists to be aware not only of the brutal killing of our races, but also of the destruction of the pagodas and stupas and the killing of the monks. * Once upon a time, there existed the largest Buddha statue in the world (Borobudur) in Indonesia which used to be the largest Buddhist country in Southeast Asia. After Muslim Kalar's number multiplied and their influence increased, that Borobudur stupa which had long lasted for more than 1500 years along with Buddha's teachings were demolished and all those Buddhists became Muslims. I would like to urge all Myanmar Buddhists to take this to their heart and be vigilant. * The present problem of Rakhine western gate # when monks, soldiers # and the people # joined hands with joy #and united in strength #famed battles will result. Long live the motherland Myanmar and its people and religion. Pay Toe (Ah Mon Khan) AungLa/Shwe Bo"

193. The post is accompanied by two screenshots allegedly showing the violent character of the "Bengali terrorists". Details of the post are provided in the table below.

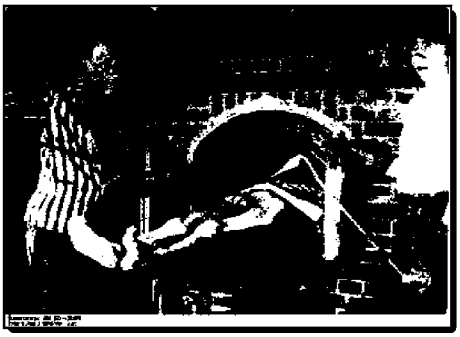
Table 7. Details of 26 August 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[329]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000918057	08/26/2017 3:03 PM	K[redacted]Z[redacted] (100007828867816)	Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174)

194. As discussed in the "Network Analysis" section of the Analytical Report, the author of this post, K[redacted]Z[redacted] (100007828867816),[330] is part of the identified Military Network on Facebook as it is an administrator of nine CIB Pages,[331] which are all managed by the creators, administrators and/or editors of the HR designation takedown Pages.[332] The CIB Page on which this post was published, Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174), is also part of the Military Network for sharing four of its creators and administrators with the HR designation takedown Pages.[333]

[329] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[330] *See,* paras. 108, 109 and 128.
[331] *See* entry no. 3 on Annex 8.5.
[332] *See* entries no. 12, no. 19, no. 20, no. 22, no. 23, no. 24, no. 28, no. 30, and no. 33 on Annex 8.4.
[333] *See* entry no. 13 on Annex 8.4.

5. *"Why did Hitler kill the Jews": Post of 29 July 2017*



ဟစ်တလာ ဘာ့ကြောင့် ဂျူး တွေကို သတ်သလဲ? သမိုင်းနောက်ကွယ်က သွေးစွန်းသော တနင်္ဂနွေ (Bloody Sunday) ဒုတိယကမ္ဘာစစ်အစ ပိုလန်ကို ဝင်ရောက် တိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်း ၁၉၃၉ ခုနှစ်အစ ဂျာမန် – ပိုလန် ပဋိပက္ခမှာ ပိုလန်တွေက ဂျာမန် ပိုင်နက် အရှေ့ပရပ်ရှား ပြည်နယ် ထဲကို ပိုလန် ရဲ့ ကမ်းခြေမြို့ ဖြစ်တဲ့ ဒန်းဇစ် (Danzig) ကနေ ပိုမို ကျူးကျော် ဝင်ရောက်ခြင်းကနေ အချင်းများ ရာက ပြဿနာ ကြီးထွား လာခဲ့ပါတယ်။ ဟစ်တလာ က ဒီပြဿနာအပေါ် ငြိမ်းချမ်းစွာ ဖြေရှင်းဖို့ကမ်းလှမ်း ပေမယ့် တည်ကြည်လေးနက်စွာ ဆွေးနွေး ညှိနှိုင်းခြင်းကို ပိုလန် တွေက ငြင်းဆန် ပယ်ချ ခဲ့ပါတယ်။ ပိုလန်ထဲရှိ လူနည်းစု ဂျာမန် တိုင်းရင်းသားတွေ လုံခြုံ့ရေးအတွက်လည်း ဟစ်တလာ မှာ သောကပေွလာပြီး ဦးစားပေး စဉ်းစားစရာ ဖြစ်လို့ လာပြီ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ၁၉၃၄ ခုနှစ် ကတည်းက အရှေ့ပရပ်ရှား နဲ့ ဒန်းဇစ်မြို့ကို ပိုလန်တွေ က ဖြတ်တောက် ထားရှိခဲ့ပြီး ဝါဆော အစိုးရ က ဒီ ဆိပ်ကမ်းမြို့ကို စစ်ရေး အတွက် အရေးပါ အရာရောက်မှန်းသိလို့ ထိန်းချုပ်ထားခဲ့ကြပါတယ်။ ထိုနည်းတူပင် အနောက်ပရပ်ရှားရှိ ဆိပ်ကမ်း မြို့နှစ်မြို့ကိုလည်း ထိုနည်းတူ ပိတ်ဆို့ထားရှိပါတယ်။ ဟစ်တလာ က ပြေလည်အောင် ဆွေးနွေးဖို့ အကြိမ်ကြိမ် ကြိုးစားခဲ့ သော်လည်း မအောင်မြင်ပါ။ အင်္ဂလိပ် နှင့် ပြင်သစ် နောက်ခံ အင်အား ရှိနေတဲ့အတွက် ပိုလန် က ဒီ ပြဿနာအပေါ် ခေါင်းမာပြီး ဂျာမနီ နဲ့ ကောင်းစွာ ဆွေးနွေး ညှိနှိုင်းခြင်း မပြုတာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ တစ်ချိန်တည်းမှာပဲ ပြဿနာရဲ့မီးစကို မီးတောက် ဖြစ်အောင် မီးရှို့ပေးမယ့် ကိစ္စတစ်ခုကိုလည်း ဝါဆောအစိုးရက မဆင်မခြင် ထပ်မံ လုပ်လာ ပါတယ်။ အနောက်ဖက်ရှိ ပိုလန် နယ်စပ်ကို နယ်မြေ ချဲ့ထွင်တဲ့ အနေ နဲ့ အနောက်ဖက် ဘာလင် ဖက်ကို ရုတ်တရက် စီမံကိန်း ချပြီး မြေနေရာ တိုးချဲ့လာတဲ့ အပြင် ပိုလန် နိုင်ငံ တစ်ဝှမ်းလုံးရှိ တိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးတွေအပြင်း ဂျာမန် အခြား မျိုးနွယ်စုတွေ ကိုလည်း လူမျိုးရေး၊ ဘာသာရေး အရ စနစ်တကျ ခွဲခြား ဖိနှိပ် သတ်ဖြတ် မှုတွေ လုပ်လာ ခဲ့ပါတယ်။ ညစဉ် လိုလို ပိုလန် နယ်စပ် တစ်လျှောက် သေနတ်သံများ ကြားကြ ရပြီး ဂျာမနီ ထဲ ပြေးဝင် ခိုလှုံ သူတွေ တစ်နေ့တစ်ခြား ပိုများ လာ နေပါတယ်။ ဒုတိယ ကမ္ဘာစစ်ကြီး မဖြစ်ခင် အချိန်တို အတွင်း မှာ ပိုလန် တွေ ရဲ့ရက်စက်မှုကြောင့် ဒန်းဇစ် နှင့် ဂျာမနီ နိုင်ငံအတွင်း ပိုလန် မှ ထွက်ပြေး လာသော ဒုက္ခသည် (၈၀,၀၀၀) နီးပါး ရှိနှင့် နေပြီ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ အထူးသဖြင့်

စိတ်ဓာတ် ခြောက်ခြား လန့်ဖြတ်လျှက် လုံခြုံမှုကင်းမဲ့ နေသော ပိုလန် ထဲရှိ ဂျာမန် အနွယ်ဝင် တို့ကို ဖိနှိပ်သတ်ဖြတ် နေခြင်း ကိစ္စတွေ ပိုမို ဆိုးဝါး စွာ တိုးပွား နေခြင်း က စစ်ဖြစ်ရန် အရေးအကြီးဆုံး နှင့် တတိယ သေချာသော အချက်ကို ဖြစ်လာစေ ခဲ့ ပါတော့တယ်။ ထိုအချိန် က ပိုလန် တွေ ရဲ့ရက်စက်မှုတွေ ကို ကမ္ဘာ က အသေအချာ သိရှိ ပါတယ်။ အထူးသဖြင့် ပြင်သစ်၊အင်္ဂလိပ် နှင့် ရုရှ စစ်နိုင်ခဲ့ သူတွေ ကောင်းကောင်း သိကြ ပေမယ့် အရေးမယူ မသိချင်ဟန် ဆောင် ဥပက္ခာပြု လစ်လျူရှုထားခဲ့ကြ ပါတယ်။ ဒီလို နည်းနဲ့ ပိုလန် မှ ဝါဆော အစိုးရ ကို မြှောက်ထိုးပင့်ကော် လုပ်ပေးမှု ကြောင့် "ဒန်းဇစ် အစုလိုက် အပြုံလိုက် သတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်း" (Danzig Massacres) ခံရမှုသို့မဟုတ် "သွေးစွန်းသော တနင်္ဂနွေ (Bloody Sunday)" ဟု ခေါ်ဆိုသော ကြောက်မက်ဖွယ်ရာ သတ်ဖြတ်မှုကြီး တစ်ခု စစ်ကြီး မဖြစ်ခင် (၅) လ လောက် အလို ဇပြီလ၊ ၁၉၃၉ ခုနှစ် မှာ ဖြစ်ပေါ် ခဲ့ ပါတယ်။ လက်တွေ့သတ်ဖြတ်သူများ ကတော့ ပိုလန် စစ်တပ် က ကျောထောက် နောက်ခံ ပြုပေး ထားတဲ့ ဇိုင်ယွန်နစ် (Zionist) ဝါဒီ ဂျူး လူမျိုး တွေ ဖြစ်ကြ ပါတယ်။ ဂျာမန် လူမျိုး (၅၈,၀၀၀) ကျော် သတ်ဖြတ် ခြင်း ခံခဲ့ ရပါတယ်။ ထို သတ်ဖြတ်မှုကြီး ကြောင့် ဟစ်တလာ အနေ နှင့် ပိုလန် ကို အလျင်အမြန် ဝင်ရောက် တိုက်ခိုက် ပါတော့တယ်။ ဒီကိစ္စ ကို သမိုင်းဆရာ အတော်များများ ဖုံးဖုံးဖိဖိ ရေးသားသလို အချက်အလက် ဓာတ်ပုံ မှတ်တမ်း တွေ ကိုလည်း ဖျက်ဆီးခဲ့ ကြတာ ကြောင့် ကမ္ဘာ မှာ လူသိ နည်းသော ကိစ္စ နှင့် စစ်ကြီး ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာပုံ ကွင်းဆက် ကို ဖြတ်ပြီး စစ်နိုင် သူတို့ ထုံးစံ အတိုင်း ဂျာမနီ နာဇီ ဟစ်တလာ ကိုသာ အပြစ်ပုံ ချပြီး ရေး သား ထားခဲ့ ကြ ပါတယ်။ ထိုသို့ ဂျာမန် အနွယ်ဝင်တွေ ကို ရက်ရက်စက်စက် သတ်ဖြတ် ခဲ့တဲ့ ပိုလန် လူမျိုး အစိုးရ နှင့် အထူးသဖြင့် ပိုလန် ဂျူးတွေ ကို ဟစ်တလာ ရဲ့ နာဇီ ဂျာမန်တွေ က ပိုလန် ကို သိမ်းပိုက်ပြီး နောက်ပိုင်း လက်စား ချေခဲ့ တာ ကိုတော့ ကမ္ဘာက မမေ့နိုင်အောင် ယနေ့အထိ ထုတ်ဖော် ကြလျှက် ရှိပါတယ်။ အနောက် ပရပ်ရှား မှာ ရှိသည့် ဂျာမန် အနွယ်ဝင် အိမ်များ ကို ပိုလန် အစိုးရ စစ်သားများ နှင့် ဇိုင်ယွန်နစ် ဂျူးများ က အကြမ်းဖက် လုယက်၊ မီးရှို့၊ မုဒိမ်းကျင့် ကြယုံမျှ မက အမျိုးသားများ ကို မြို့ပြင် ထုတ် လက်နောက်ပြန် ကြိုးတုတ် ပြီး တန်းစီ ပစ်သတ် ခဲ့ ပါတယ်။ ဒီလို အခြေအနေဆိုး အောက် မှာ ဟစ်တလာ အနေ နဲ့သူ့လူမျိုးတွေ ကို ပိုလန် ကနေ ကယ်မထုတ် နိုင်ရင် သို့တည်းမဟုတ် စစ်ရေးအရ ဝင်ရောက် မတားဆီး နိုင်ဘူး ဆိုလျှင် သူ့လူမျိုး အားလုံး သေချာပေါက် အသတ်ခံ ရမယ် ဆိုတာ ကို စိုးရိမ်မှု အပြည့် ရှိ နေသည်။ အကယ်၍ စစ်ရေး အရ တုန့်ပြန် ပြန်ရင် လည်း ပိုလန် အစိုးရ ရဲ့ကျောထောက် နောက်ခံ နိုင်ငံတွေ ဖြစ်တဲ့ ပြင်သစ် ၊ အင်္ဂလိပ် တို့နဲ့ အသေအချာ ထိပ်တိုက် တိုးမယ် ဆိုတာ တွက်ချက် လို့ ရပေ မယ့် ဆိုဗီယက် ရုရှ က ဝင်ပါ မည်လော (သို့) လက်ရှောင် နေမည် လား ဆိုတာ ကို ချီတုံ ချတုံ စဉ်းစားရ ကြပ်နေတာ ကြောင့်၊ ရုရှ ပါဝင် မလာနိုင်အောင် ဂျာမန် နိုင်ငံခြား ရေး ဝန်ကြီး ရစ်ဘင်ထရော့ (Joachim von Ribbentrop) ကို မော်စကိုသို့ စေလွှတ် ပြီး ရုရှ ခေါင်းဆောင် စတာလင် (Joseph Stalin)၊ နိုင်ငံခြားရေး ကော်မစ်စာ မိုလိုတော့တို့ နှင့် ဆွေးနွေး ညှိနှိုင်းမှုများ ပြုလုပ် ခဲ့ပါတယ်။ ရစ်ဘင်ထရော့ ၏ ကြိုးပမ်းမှုကြောင့် "ဂျာမန် – ဆိုဗီယက် မကျူးကျော်ရေး စာချုပ် (German-Soviet Nonaggre-ssion Pact) ကို စစ်ကြီး မဖြစ်ခင် တစ်လ အလို ၁၉၃၉ ခုနှစ် သြဂုတ်လ ၂၃ ရက် မှာ အောင်မြင်စွာ ချုပ်ဆို နိုင်ခဲ့ ပါတော့တယ်။ ပထမ ကမ္ဘာစစ် အတွင်း မှာ သာမန် ဆက်သား စစ်သားလေး ဟစ်တလာ ၏ နလုံးသားထဲ စွဲမြဲ အမာရွတ်ထင် ကျန်ရစ်နေသော ဂျာမနီ စစ်ရှုံး စေသည့် "နောက်ကျော ဓားထိုး ခံရခြင်း" မှ လွတ်ကင်း အောင် ယခု ဆိုလျှင် ဆိုဗီယက် ရုရှ ကို နောက်ကျောလုံအောင် ခွေးသိပ် နိုင်ခဲ့ပြီ မို့သူ့လူမျိုး အားလုံး ကို ကယ်တင်ရန် နှင့် အဖု အထစ်မရှိ နောက် ခြေလှမ်း တစ်လှမ်း လှမ်းရန် အဖက်ဖက် က အဆင်သင့် ဖြစ်ခဲ့ပြီ မဟုတ် ပါလော။ ထိုသို့သော နောက် ခြေလှမ်း တစ်လှမ်းကတော့.....။ နံနက် လင်းအားကြီး ၄ နာရီ ၄၅ မိနစ် မှာ ဂျာမန် စစ်တပ်ကြီး နယ်စပ် ကျော်ဖြတ်ပြီး ပိုလန်ကို အလုံး အရင်း နှင့် ဝင်တိုက် ပါတယ်။ German Luftwaffe လို့ခေါ်တဲ့ လေတပ် နှင့် ပိုလန် ရေတပ် အခြေစိုက်ရာ ဘော်လ်တစ် ပင်လယ်ထဲ ရှိ စစ် စခန်း တွေကို ဂျာမန် စစ်သင်္ဘော၊ ရေငုပ် သင်္ဘော (U-boats) တွေ နဲ့ပါ မြေပြင် တိုက်ခိုက်ချိန် နှင့် တစ်ချိန်တည်း လိုလို တိုက်ခိုက် ပါတယ်။ ဂျာမန် စစ်သည်ပေါင်း တစ်သန်းကျော် နှင့် အကြီးအကျယ် ထိုးစစ်ဆင်ခြင်း အကြောင်း က ပိုလန် အစိုးရ ထက် ၎င်းတို့နောက်မှာ မြှောက်ပေး နေတဲ့ အင်္ဂလိပ် နဲ့ ပြင်သစ် ကို

အင်အားပြခြင်း က အဓိက အချက် ဖြစ်တယ်။ တစ်ချိန်တည်း မှာ ဟစ်တလာ က ကရိုးလ် အော်ပရာ ဇတ်ရုံ ကို ရိုက်ချစတက် လွှတ်တော် လုပ်ပြီး ကမ္ဘာ ကို မိန့်ခွန်းပြော ကြားပါတယ်။ သာမန်ထက် ထူးခြားပြီး အံ့မခန်း သော သူ၏ မိန့်ခွန်း ထဲတွင် " ဒန်းဇစ်မြို့ဟာ ယခင် ကတည်း က ဂျာမန် ယဉ်ကျေးမှုနဲ့ ထွန်းကား လာတဲ့ ဂျာမန်မြို့ ဖြစ်တယ်။ ဒီ ကနေ့ ကိုယ့်မြို့ ကို ကိုယ်ပြန် ယူတယ်။ ပိုလန် သံအမတ် ကို လွှန်ခဲ့ တဲ့ သုံးပတ် အလို အချိန် ကတည်း က သတိပေး ထားတယ်၊ ဒီလို သာ ကျွန်ပ်တို့ လူမျိုးတွေ ကို ခင်ဗျားတို့ တစ်တွေ ဆက်လက် နှိပ်စက် ညှဉ်းပန်း နေမယ်၊ ဒန်းဇစ်မြို့ကို မောင်ပိုင် စီးပြီး စီးပွားရေး အရ ထိုးနှက် နေမယ် ဆိုရင် တော့ ကျွန်ပ်သီးခံ နိုင်တော့မယ် မဟုတ်ဘူး လို့ ပြောခဲ့တယ်၊ ပြေလည်အောင် ဖြေရှင်း ကြရ အောင်လို့ အကြိမ်ကြိမ် ပြောခဲ့ ပေမယ့် ဂရုမစိုက် လစ်လျူရှု့ တဲ့ အဖြေ ကို ခင်ဗျားတို့ ဒီနေ့ရကြ တာ ဖြစ်တယ်" ဟု ပိုလန် အစိုးရ ကိုလည်း တိုက်ရိုက် ရည်ညွှန်း ပြောကြား သွားခဲ့ ပါတယ်။ ယခု အချိန် မှာတော့ ဘယ်အရာက မှ သူ့ရဲ့ စစ်တပ်ကြီး ကို မဟန့်တားနိုင် သလို ပိုလန် တစ်နိုင်ငံလုံး တွေ့မြင် နေရတာ တော့ ဝုံးတစ်လုံးပြီး တစ်လုံး ကျရောက် ပေါက်ကွဲ သေကြေ ပျက်စီးခြင်းနဲ့သာ နစ်ပါး သွားနေရ ပါပြီ။ ဂျာမန် လက်နက်ကိုင် တပ်မတော် ကို အထင်သေး တွက်ချက်မှု့ မှားခဲ့တဲ့ အတွက် ပိုလန် အစိုးရ တန်ဘိုး ကြီးစွာ ပေးဆပ် ခဲ့ရ သလို ဂျာမန် လို Blitzkrieg (Lightning War / လျှပ်တစ်ပြက် ထိုးစစ်၊ ပြောက်ကျားစစ်) လို့ခေါ်တဲ့ ရှောင်တခင် လျင်မြန် တဲ့ အဟုန် နဲ့ ရုတ်တရက် မထင်မှတ်ဘဲ ထိုးစစ် ဆင်သော စစ်နည်း ဗျူဟာ ကို ပိုလန် စစ်တပ် တွန်းလှန် နိုင်စွမ်း မရှိပါ။ စစ်ကြီး မဖြစ်ခင်လေး အချိန် မှာ ပိုလန် နိုင်ငံထဲ ရှိ ဂျာမန် လူမျိုး (၅၈,၀၀၀) ကို ရက်ရက်စက်စက် သတ်ခဲ့ တဲ့ ကိစ္စကို ပိုလန် ကို သိမ်းပြီး မဆိုင်းမတွ အက်ဥပဒေ ပြဋ္ဌာန်း ၍ အရေးတကြီး ဆောင်ရွက် ပါတယ်။ ၁၉၃၉ ခု၊ ၃၁ သြဂုတ် နှင့် ၆ ရက် စက်တင်ဘာ အကြား စက်တင်ဘာ (၃) ရက်၊ ဘရွန်းဘတ် (Bromberg) မြို့ မှာ အထင်ကရ အထွတ်အထိပ် အကြီးအကျယ် သတ်ဖြတ် ခဲ့တဲ့ နောင်သော အခါ "သွေးစွန်းသော တနင်္ဂနွေ" (Bloody Sunday) လို့ သိခဲ့ ကြတဲ့ ဂျန်မန် လူမျိုးတွေ ကို အစုလိုက် အပြုံလိုက် သတ်ဖြတ်ခဲ့မှုနှင့် ဆက်လက် ၍ ကျူးလွန် နေ ကြတာ ဟာ ဂျာမန် တပ်တွေ Lowitsch မြို့ကို ရောက်ရှိ တဲ့ စက်တင်ဘာ (၁၈) ရက် အထိ ရှိနေ ခဲ့ပြီး ၎င်းတို့ရောက် ရှိလာ ချိန်မှ သာ ဒီ သတ်ဖြတ်မှု့ တွေ ကနေ ဂျာမန် တိုင်းရင်း သားတွေ လွတ်မြောက် ခဲ့ကြ ရ ပါတော့တယ်။ ဒီ အကြောင်းတွေ ကိုလည်း ကမ္ဘာ့သမိုင်း မှာ ယနေ့အထိ ထင်ထင်ရှားရှား ဖော်ပြမှု့ မရှိဘဲ ပျောက်ဆုံး လျှက် ရှိနေ သလို ထိုသို့ ရက်စက် ယုတ်မာသော အဖြစ် ကို ကျူးလွန်သူ အပေါင်း ပြစ်မှု ထင်ရှား သဖြင့် ဂျာမန် လက်ဖြောင့် တပ်သားတို့၏ ပစ်သတ်ခံ ရခြင်း ဖြင့် အသက် ကို အသက်ဖြင့် သာ ပြန်လည် ပေးဆပ် ခဲ့ရ ပါတော့တယ်။ Ref:သူရိယနေဝန်း ဂျာနယ် – «AndrewSoe» သမိုင်းက မပြောသော ဟစ်တလာ အကြောင်းများ အခန်းဆက် မှ VIA: Eaint Myat Chel NawKham

195. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

"Why did Hitler kill the Jews? Behind the events on Bloody Sunday [sic] At the beginning of the Second World War of 1939 in the German-Polish conflict, the problem grew bigger after the Poles invaded the German territory of East Prussia from the Polish coastal town of Danzig. Although Hitler offered to solve the problem peacefully, the Poles rejected solemn and serious negotiations. The security of the ethnic German minority in Poland became a cause of concern for Hitler. Since 1934, Poland had cut off Danzig from East Prussia and realizing that this coastal town is important militarily, the Warsaw government seized control of it. Two other ports in western Prussia were similarly blockaded. Although Hitler tried many times to negotiate a settlement, he did not succeed. Having English and French support, Poland was stubborn about this issue and did not negotiate seriously with Germany.

At the same time, the Warsaw government recklessly ignited a case that would turn sparks into flame: the expansion of Polish territory in the west by sudden expansion of its territory in the west toward Berlin, and the systematic discrimination based on ethnicity and religion, suppression, and the killings of other German ethnics in all parts of Poland. Gunshots were heard along the Polish border almost every night, and refugees were pouring into Germany in increasing numbers every day. In the short period before the outbreak of the Second World War, nearly 80,000 refugees had already fled from Poland to Danzig and Germany to escape the brutality of the Poles. In particular, the growing number of cases of oppression and killing of the terrorized, traumatized, and insecure Germans in Poland became the most important and the third most certain cause of the war. At that time, the world was well aware of the brutality of the Poles. In particular, those winners of the War, French, English, and Russian knew it well, but ignored it as if they did not know because they didn't want to act. As the Warsaw government in Poland was egged on in this way, five months before the outbreak of the war in April 1939, horrifying massacre called the "Danzig Massacres" [sic] or "Bloody Sunday" [sic] broke out. The actual killers were Zionist [Sic] Jews who were backed by the Polish army. More than 58,000 Germans were killed. Because of the massacre, Hitler quickly invaded Poland. As many historians made light of the event and destroyed the information and photo records, this became a little-known event, like a loss of a jigsaw piece in the whole picture describing the cause of the war and heaped the blame on Hitler which was customary for the victorious in war. But the subsequent revenge of the Nazi Germans, after their occupation of Poland, against the Polish government and in particular Polish Jews who had brutally massacred the German ethnics was reminded to this day lest the world forget. Polish government soldiers and Zionist Jews violently looted and torched the homes of German ethnics in West Prussia and raped them. Men were taken out of the town with their hands tied in their backs, lined up and shot dead. Under such terrible circumstances, Hitler was full of worry that unless he could rescue the people to which he belonged from Poland, or could prevent it by military intervention, all of his people were bound to be slaughtered. If he responded to it by military means, he would certainly be confronted by English and French who were supporting the Polish government. This he could see. But he was not sure about Soviet Russia's involvement. To prevent Russia from getting involved in any case, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop [sic] was sent to Moscow to negotiate with Joseph Stalin [sic] and his Foreign Affairs Commissar Molotov. As a result of Ribbentrop's efforts, 'German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact' [sic] was successfully signed on August 23, 1939, one month before the war. Having successfully secured its back by subduing Soviet Russia to prevent the repeat of 'stab in the back' that had left a permanent scar in the heart of Hitler who was merely an ordinary messenger during the First World War, didn't he prepare himself without a glitch to take the next step and to rescue all his people? And that next step is……. At 4:45 in the early hours, the colossal German Army crossed the border and invaded

Poland. The German Luftwaffe and the war ships, U-boats simultaneously attacked the Polish Navy bases in the Baltic Sea. A major offensive with over a million German troops was intended as a show of force against English and French, who had been egging on the Polish government from behind. At the same time, Hitler turned the Kroll Opera House into the Reichstag parliament and gave a speech to the world. In his extraordinary and amazing speech, he said to the Polish government directly, 'Danzig had been a German town in which flourished German culture, we were taking this town back today, we had warned the Polish ambassador three weeks ago that if they continued with the persecution of our people, the attack on Danzig economically by monopolizing it, I would no longer tolerate it, that they are today getting the result of ignoring our perennial request for a settlement of the issue'. Nothing could stop his Army, and what was being witnessed in the whole of Poland was the explosion of one bomb after another, resulting in the death and destruction. The Polish government paid a heavy price for its miscalculation of the German armed forces, and the Polish army was unable to resist the German Blitzkrieg (Lightning War / lightning strike, Guerrilla War) [sic] military strategy of sudden, rapid, and unexpected offensives. The case of the brutal killing of 58,000 ethnic Germans in Poland just before the start of the war was swiftly and urgently dealt with by the enactment of an Act. The notorious massacre of ethnic Germans in Bromberg between 31st of August and the 6th of September 1939, which became known later as 'Bloody Sunday', was stopped, and the Germans were subsequently freed on the 18th of September, when the German troops arrived at Lowitsch. This story was not narrated in official history books to this day, and all the perpetrators of such atrocities were only avenged life for life by the shootings of German sharpshooters. Ref: Thriya Nay Wun journal - <<Andrew Soe>> From About the Hitler history does not tell us VIA: Eaint Myat Chel NawKham"

196. This post was not counted as hate speech against Rohingya as neither Rohingya nor Muslims are mentioned. But the post concerning events in Europe in 1939 appeared three times between 29 July and 19 December 2017, in the midst of high tensions in Rakhine state. It is included in this Annex as it is very possible that the purpose of posting this pro-Nazi essay on "Why Hitler Killed the Jews" on Pages portraying themselves a Myanmar news sites was to persuade readers that allegations of genocide are political and unreliable, and readers should therefore discount all such claims. In making its justification for the wholesale slaughter of the Jewish people, the post cited several pieces of disinformation, some directly from the Nazi propaganda of 1940.[334]

[334] *See e.g.*, "For German propaganda, the attacks on ethnic Germans were exploited as an apparent justification for a policy of 'ethnic cleansing' that had surpassed in its first days anything that could be regarded as retaliation. The Germans claimed in November 1939 5,400 had been killed in the 'September Murders' (including what they dubbed the 'Bromberg Bloody Sunday'). Then, in February 1940, on Hitler's own instructions (it was later claimed) this was simply multiplied by around ten-fold and a figure of 58,000 German dead invented. The most reliable estimates put the total number of ethnic Germans killed in outrages, forced marches, bombing and shelling at around 4,000. Terrible though these atrocities were, they were more or less spontaneous outbursts of hatred that took place in the context of panic and fear following the German invasion. They did not remotely

197. The Mechanism identified three instances of this post from among the content of the removed Pages. Details of these three instances are provided in the table below.

Table 8. Three duplicates of 29 July 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[335]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000861303	7/29/2017 4:43 AM	Y[redacted] T[redacted] (100009279415649)	Today Myanmar (503838583065718)
2	IIMM0000552204	07/29/2017 4:43 AM	Y[redacted] T[redacted] (100009279415649)	ဗိုလ်တထောင် သတင်းစဉ် (Bo Tha Htaung News) (237723043084383)
3	IIMM0000961221	12/19/2017 2:25 AM	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	သတင်းများစုစည်းရာ (News Compilation) (491322144368081)

198. On 29 July 2017, at 4:43 AM,[336] two instances of the same text were simultaneously posted on two CIB Pages, Today Myanmar (503838583065718) and Bo Tha Htaung News (237723043084383), by the same author, Y[redacted] T[redacted] (100009279415649), who is an editor on the HR designation takedown Pages.[337] Later, on 19 December 2017, K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398), another editor of the HR designation takedown Pages,[338] published this same post on a third CIB Page, သတင်းများစုစည်းရာ ("News Compilation") (491322144368081). All three CIB Pages on which this content was published, Today Myanmar (503838583065718), Bo Tha Htaung News (237723043084383), and News Compilation (491322144368081), are also part of the identified Military Network.[339]

compare with, let alone provide any justification for, the calculated savagery of the treatment meted out by the German masters, directed at wiping out anything other than a slave existence for the Polish people" Ian Kershaw, *Hitler 1936-1945: Nemesis* (Penguin Books Limited, 2001) p. 242.

[335] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

[336] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

[337] *See* entry no. 14 on Annex 8.1.

[338] *See* entry no. 45 on Annex 8.1.

[339] *See* entries no. 19, 21 and 28 on Annex 8.4.

6. *“Shoot-to-kill”: Post of 24 September 2017*

မြန်မာတွေအတုယူရမည့် အိန္ဒိယရဲ့ နယ်နိမိတ်စည်းအတွင်း အသေပစ်သတ်ရေး (Shoot-to-kill-policy) မူဂါဒနှင့် ဘင်္ဂလီကုလားများ... ==========
နှစ်အနည်းငယ်အတွင်းခြံစည်းရိုးဖြတ်ကျော်ဘင်္ဂလီ မွတ်ဆလင်ကုလား တစ်ထောင်နီးပါးကို အိန္ဒိယ နယ်ခြားစောင့်တပ်က ပစ်သတ်ခဲ့တဲ့အတွက် ကမ္ဘာ့လူ့အခွင့်အရေးသမားတွေပွက်ပွက်ညံ့ စောဒကတက်ခဲ့ကြတယ်။ အိန္ဒိယအစိုးရက တစ်လုံးပဲပြန်ပြောခဲ့တယ် - "သူတို့ပစ်သတ် ခဲ့တဲ့ ခိုးဝင်ဘင်္ဂလီအရေအတွက်ဟာ အမေရိကန်နဲ့ မက္ကဆီကန်နယ်စပ်မှာ အမေရိကန်က ပစ်သတ်ခဲ့တာလောက်မများဘူး" ဆိုတာပဲ။ လူ့အခွင့်အရေးသမားတွေအားလုံးပါးစပ်ပိတ် သွားခဲ့တယ်။ အခုအချိန်အထိ အိန္ဒိယက ခိုးဝင်ဘင်္ဂလီ ခလေးခွေး မိန်းမမကျန် အားလုံးကိုပစ်သတ်နေတာ ဘယ်လူ့အခွင့်အရေးသမားမှ အသံကောင်း မလွှင့်နိုင်တော့။ အိန္ဒိယရဲ့ BSF (Border Security Force) ကို ၁၉၆၅ ခုနှစ်မှာ စတင်ဖွဲ့စည်းခဲ့ပြီး အခုအချိန် မှာ တပ်ရင်းပေါင်း (၁၈၆) ရင်းနဲ့ အင်အား နှစ်သိန်းလေးသောင်း ကျော်ရှိပြီး အမျိုးသမီးတွေ ပါ BSF မှာ ပါဝင်အမှုထမ်းနေကြပြီဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ပါကစ္စတန်နဲ့ နျူကရီယာအဆင့်အထိထပ်တိုက် ရင်ဆိုင်မှုတွေဖြစ်နေခဲ့ပြီးသည့်နောက် အိန္ဒိယ ရဲ့အမြဲတမ်းတပ်တွေကို ပါကစ္စတန်နဲ့ ထိပ်တိုက် ဆိုင်ထားခဲ့ပြီး - ကီလိုမီတာ (၄၀၉၅) ရှိတဲ့ အိန္ဒိယ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်နယ်စပ်တစ်လျှောက်ကိုတော့ သံဆူးကြိုးနှစ်ထပ်ကာပြီး သတ်ကွင်းရှင်းပြီး

ဂင်လာတဲ့ဘင်္ဂလီအားလုံးကို အသေပစ်သတ်ရေး မူနဲ့ စာရင်းရှင်းခဲ့ပါတယ်။ ဘင်္ဂလီကုလားနဲ့ (၁၉၃) ကီလိုမီတာပဲ နယ်နိမိတ် ဆက်စပ်မူရှိတဲ့ မြန်မာအနေနဲ့ မိမိနယ်စပ်ကို BSF လို ကျင့်ဖို့လိုပါပြီ။ ခတ်ခဲ့တဲ့ခြံစည်းရိုးတွေလည်း ဘင်္ဂလီကုလားတွေက ဖြုတ်ပြီး ကော်ဆ်ဘဇားစျေးမှာ ရောင်းလို့ကုန်လုပြီ။ ကျွန်တော်တို့ခြံစည်းရိုးကို BSFလိုကာပြီး BSF လို သတ်ကွင်းထားကင်းလှဲ့ဖို့အတွက် အင်အား နှစ်သောင်းနဲ့ ငါးသောင်းကြား လိုပါလိမ့်မယ်။ နောက်ထပ်ဆယ်နှစ်အတွင်း မှာ ဘင်္ဂလီကုလားတွေနဲ့မလွှဲမရှောင်သာ စစ်ဖြစ်လာဖို့ ရှိနေတဲ့အတွက် ကျွန်တော် တို့ရဲ့ရေတပ်နဲ့ လေတပ်ကို အခုထက်ပိုပြီး တည်ဆောက်ဖို့လိုပြီး သန်း (၁၆၀) နဲ့ (၅၅) သန်းစစ်ခင်းဖို့အတွက် (၄၈) နာရီအ တွင်းအသင့်ဖြစ်နိုင်မဲ့ အရံအင်အားအတွက် အသင့်ပြင်ထားရပါတော့မယ်။ အခုကတည်းကကျွန်တော်တို့ ကြိုပြင်သင့်ပါပြီ။ ဓါတ်ပုံ - online (ဘင်္ဂလီကုလားများရဲ့ ခြံစည်းရိုးကျော်လူသယ်နည်းကို အိန္ဒိယ BSF တပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များမှ လက်တွေ့ပြသနေပုံ) ကဲမြန်မာပြည်ဘာလုပ်မလဲ? CR-Original

199. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

"Bengali Kalars and India's Shoot-to-kill-policy [sic] within its borders, which Myanmar must imitate ========== Human rights activists around the world protested cacophonously the shooting by the Indian border guards of about a thousand Bengali Muslim Kalars who crossed the border fences within a few years. The Indian government only retorted in a word: 'The number of Bengali who sneaked into our country and whom were shot dead was not as high as the number the US shot dead on the US-Mexican border.' All human rights activists then shut their mouths. No human rights activists raise their voices any longer about India's shooting of all the Bengali, including children, dogs, and women, who sneak into the country. India's BSF (Border Security Force) [sic] was formed in 1965, and at present there are 186 battalions with a strength of more than two hundred and forty thousand, and women are also serving in the BSF. After the nuclear level confrontation with Pakistan, while India's permanent troops were deployed directly facing Pakistan, double barbed wire fences were placed along the 4095-kilometer-long India-Bangladesh border, making way for killing fields and eliminating all the Bengalis who enter the area under the shoot-to-kill policy. It is high time for Myanmar, which shares a 193-kilometer-long border, to act like the BSF on its border. The fences along the border have all gone after Bengali Kalar removed them and sold them at the market in Cox's Bazar. We would need between twenty and fifty thousand troops to guard the border fence like BSF did and to prepare and guard the killing fields like BSF did. As the war with the Bengalis is inevitable in the next ten years, we need to build up our navy and air force from their present strength and prepare a reserve force which can be called up within 48 hours' notice for the war between 160 million and 55 million. We should begin our preparation now. Photo – Online (India's BSF troops demonstrating the way Bengali Kalar smuggle people across the fence.) So, what is Myanmar to do? CR-Original"

200. The post is accompanied by five images that supposedly show armed border forces of India patrolling the border fence. Below are the details of this post.

201. Even though only one instance of this post was identified by the Mechanism, posts with similar sentiments referencing the Indian government's alleged "shoot-to-kill" policy against the "Bengali" were noted on several more Pages, including on the verified Office of the Commander-in-Chief (CINCDS) Page (526503167470553) and the two Myawady Pages, (246194712164341) and (573453879358666), as part of the coverage of the event, "Talk on Rakhine Issue: Discussion on Finding Solutions,"[340] especially, in posts quoting U Ko Ko Hlaing, current Minister for International Cooperation representing Myanmar at the proceedings at the International Court of Justice, as saying:

> *"... India took harsher measures on illegal migration. People from Bangladesh were smuggled into India. It is a big business. India erected a 2,000-mile fence along the common border with Bangladesh. And border guard force was organized with much modernized equipment and gave the order of shoot to kill. According to the media, one thousand people illegally entering into Indian territories were shot in ten years. We [Myanmar] haven't taken such harsh measures yet."*

202. Details of the 13 September 2017 post are provided in the table below.

Table 9. Details of 13 September 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[341]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000680086	09/24/2017 3:49 AM	H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] (100004631406630)	Yangon Express (1421681248057886)

203. As discussed in the "Network Analysis" section and in Annex 8.1., the author of this post, H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted](100004631406630),[342] is part of the Military Network on Facebook as it is one of the editors of the HR designation takedown Pages, having published 3,484 items on the six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[343] The Page on which this post was published, Yangon Express (1421681248057886), is a CIB Page, considered by the Mechanism to be part of the Military Network, on the basis that all of its creators and administrators are the same as those from the six HR designation takedown Pages.[344]

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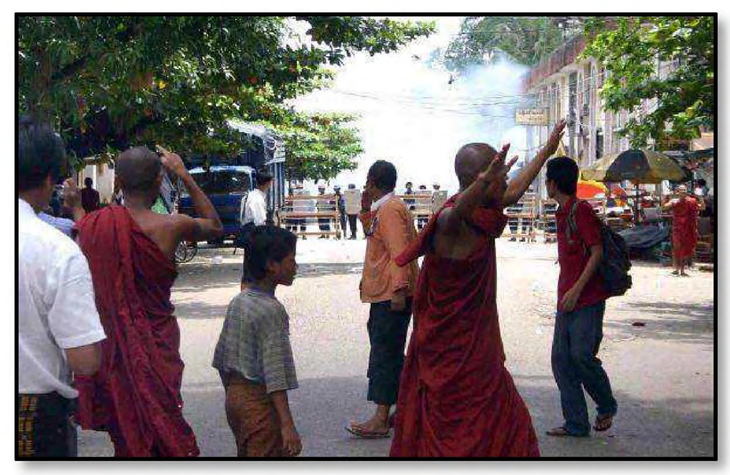
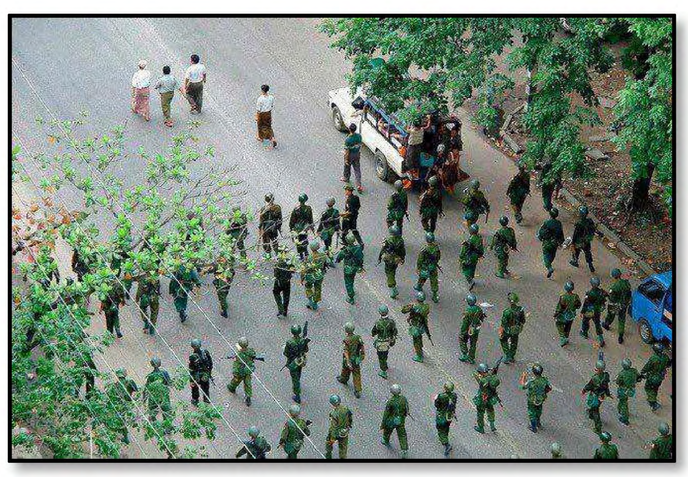
[340] *See* **IIMM0000223348**, **IIMM0000201097**, **IIMM0000236787**, **IIMM0000517049**, **IIMM0000183744**, **IIMM0000223304**, **IIMM0000722308**, all of which reference the statement by U Ko Ko Hlaing.
[341] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[342] Supra para. 107.
[343] *See* entry no. 35 on Annex 8.1.
[344] *See* "Analysis of Creators and Administrators of CIB Page, Yangon Express".

7. *"Drive out the Bengali": Post of 9 August 2017*





မောင်းတောသတင်း 9.8.2017 မြန်မာ့တပ်မတော်၊မျိုးချစ်ရဟန်းတော်များနှင့်မျိုးချစ်ပြည်သူများ စုပေါင်း၍ မောင်တောမှ ဘင်္ဂလီများအား မောင်းထုတ်..။ အဆိုပါကိစ္စနှင့်ပါတ်သက်၍ iliedmediagroup မှ သတင်းထောက် ကိုအေးဝင်းက ဆက်သွယ်မေးမြန်းခဲ့ရာ အမျိုးသားရေးဆရာတော် အရှင်သုတ်စိတ်ထက 'သတင်းအမှန်ပါပဲ ဆရာတော် ဦးဝီရသူရဲ့ ညွှန်ကြားချက်နဲ့ ဦးဇင်းတို့ မနေ့က မောင်းတောကို သွားပြီး ဘင်္ဂလီတွေကို ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ချ် ဘက် ပြန်မောင်းထုတ်နေတာပါ ဦးဇင်းတို့ အစိုးရကို အရင်အကူအညီတောင်းပါတယ် အစိုးရကို အားကိုးလို့မရတော့ ဦးဇင်းတို့ကိုယ်တိုင် လုပ်နေရတာပါ မျိုးချစ်တွေ လာရောက်ပူးပေါင်းစေချင်တယ် ဦးဇင်းတို့မှာ လူအင်အားလိုတယ်လေ" ဆက်လက်၍ အစိုးရနှင့်ပါတ်သက်ပြီး မေးမြန်းခဲ့ရာ "ကုလားအားပေး အစိုးရအကြောင်း ဦးဇင်းအနေနဲ့ မပြောလိုကြောင်း မိန့်ကြားခဲ့တယ်လို့" သတင်းထောက် ကိုအေးဝင်းက သတင်းပေးပို့ခဲ့ပါတယ်..။

204. Translation[345] of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "Maungdaw News 9.8.2017 – Myanmar Tatmadaw, race-loving[346] monks and race-loving citizens together drive out the Bengali from Maungdaw – Regarding this issue, the journalist Ko Aye Win from iliedmediagroup contacted and interviewed the nationalist monk, Ashin Thote Sate Hta, who said 'this is true news. According to the instructions of Sayardaw U Wirathu,[347] yesterday we went to Maungdaw to drive out the Bengali back to Bangladesh once again. We first sought help from the government. The government is not dependable; therefore, we monks have to do this on our own. We want the race-loving people to come and join us. We need manpower.' When asked further about the government, [the monk replied that] 'I do not want to speak further about the government that supports the *Kalar*', journalist Ko Aye Win reported."

205. The post is accompanied by nine photographs of various nature. Some show non-Rohingya Myanmar ethnic people playing games and in traditional dresses. Others show riots involving monks and people on the streets. Details of the post are provided in the table below.

Table 10. Details of the 9 August 2017 post

No.	BIN	Date Created[348]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0001093320	08/09/2017 12:38 PM	(100011330024426)	ဒေါက်တာဒီမိုချက်ကြီး (Dr. Demochatgyi) (116784942063195)

[345] Clarifications are provided in square brackets […].
[346] The Burmese word "myo-chit" can also be translated as nationalistic or patriotic.
[347] "Sayardaw" is a honorific for a monk. Wirathu is a prominent nationalist monk, who is well-known for his anti-Rohingya and anti-Muslim sermons.
[348] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

206. The account 100011330024426[349] posted this on the CIB Page, (Dr. Demochatgyi) (116784942063195), which is considered by the Mechanism to be part of the Military Network, on the basis that one of its administrators also managed the HR designation takedown Pages.[350]

[349] This account was also seen to be posting another content identified as hate speech by the Mechanism on two additional CIB Pages. Infra para. 249.
[350] *See* entry no. 33 on Annex 8.4.

8. *"Let's eat dog meat": Post of 27 August 2017*

လိုအပ်လာရင် မိုက်ခရိုဖုန်းတို့ ဂစ်တာတို့ အစား သေနတ် ဆိုတဲ့အရာကိုကိုင်ဖို့ အဆင်သင့်ပဲဆိုတဲ့ အဆိုတော် August 26, 2017KyarNyo သီချင်းအေးအေး လေးတွေနဲ့ ပရိတ်သတ်တွေရဲ့ အားပေးမှုကို ရရှိထားတဲ့ အဆိုတော် ရိန်မိုး ကတော့ အနုပညာဝိုင်း မှာလေးစားစရာ ကောင်း ရုံတင်မက တကယ့် မျိုးချစ်စိတ် ပြည်ထောင်စုစိတ်ဓာတ် ရှိတဲ့ ကရင်တိုင်းရင်းသား အတော်ဆို တယောက်ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ သူ့ သီချင်းတွေ ကို အကယ်ဒမီ နေတိုး ရဲဇာတ်ကားတွေမှာ နားထောင်ဖူးကြမှာပါ ။ ခု လည်း အဆိုတော် ရိန်မိုး က ရခိုင်ပြည် မောင်တောက အကြမ်းဖက်မှု တွေနဲ့ ပတ်သက်ပြီး ဂီတာ တို့ မိုက်ခရိုဖုန်းတို့ အစား သေနတ်ဆိုတဲ့ အရာကိုကိုင်ဖို့ အဆင်သင့်ပဲ လို့ သူ့ ရဲ့ ဖေ့စ်ဘွတ်ခ် အကောင့်မှာ အောက်ပါ အတိုင်းရေးသားထားပါတယ်။ ဒီကနေ့ ကျတော်တို့မြန်မာပြည်ရဲ့ အနောက်တံခါး ရိုက်ချိုး ဖျက်ဆီးခြင်းခံလိုက်ရပြီလို့ကြားရတယ် ဒီတော့ ဒီအချိန်မှာ ကျတော်တို့ ဒီနိုင်ငံထဲမှာ ရှိနေကြတဲ့ တိုင်းရင်းသားအားလုံးဟာ ဆွေမျိုးသားခြင်းတွေပဲ ညီကို မောင်နမတွေပဲ တစ်အူတုန်ဆင်းပြီး မြန်ပြည်ရဲ့ ရေကိုသောက်ပီး မြန်ပြည်ရဲ့ အရိပ်ကိုခိုလုံနေကြတဲ့ အမျိုးအရင်းအခြာတွေလို့ ပြောချင်ပါတယ် ။ လူမျိုးစွဲ ဘာသာစွဲ ဆိုတဲ့ အတ္တလေးတွေကို ခနလေးဖယ်ထားပေးပြီး ကျတော်တို့ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအတွက် လက်တွဲကြဖို့ အချိန်တန်ပါပြီ ခုအနောက်ရခိုင်တံခါးပေါက်ကြီး ရိုက်ချိုးခံလိုက်ရပြီးဆိုရင် ပြည်မအထဲမှာ နေထိုင်ကြတဲ့ ကျုပ်တို့အားလုံး လုံခြုံမယ်လို့တော့ ပေါ့ပေါ့ ဆဆ တွေးမထင်ပါနဲ့ဗျား ကျတော်သချင်းအေးဆေးဆိုနေတာပါ လိုအပ်လာရင်တော့ ဂစ်တာတို့ မိုက်ခရိုဖုန်းတို့အစား သေနတ် ဆိုတဲ့အရာကို ကိုင်ဖို့ အဆင်သင့်ပဲနော။ ဒါကြောင့် ကျတော်ချစ်တဲ့ မြန်မာပြည်ဖွား ဆွေမျိုးများအားလုံး သတိထားကြပါလို့ပြောချင်ပါတယ် အားလုံးသော(၇) ရက်သားသမီးသူတော်ကောင်းများ ဘားရန်ခပ်သိမ်းကင်းကြပါစေလို့ ဆန္ဒပြုလိုက်ပါတယ်။ခွေးကျင့်ခွေးကြံ ကြံလို့ကတော့ ခွေးသားစားဖို့ ဝန်မလေးဘူးနော။ လို့ရေးသားထားပါတယ်။ ရိန်မိုး ရဲ့ ပိုစ့်အောက်မှာ အဆိုတော် ညီမင်းခိုင် ကလည်း' လေး စား လျှက်...သေနတ်ကိုင်တော့မည်ဆိုလျှင်လက်တို့ခဲ့ပါ...ခွေးသားအတူတူစားကြတာပေါ့ဗျာ. လို့ ရေးမှတ်ချက်ပေးထားပါတယ်။ အဆိုတော် ရိန်မိုး ရဲ့ ပြည်ထောင်အပေါ် ထား တဲ့ စိတ်ဓာတ်ကတော့ တကယ့်လေးစားစရာပါပဲ ။ Credit YomaLan Source : Reain Moe

207. Translation[351] of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "The singer who said [he was] ready to grab a gun instead of microphone or guitar, if needed - August 26, 2017 KyarNyo - The singer Reain Moe, who has achieved success by entertaining the audience with his easy melodies, is not only respectable in the entertainment industry, but this Karen ethnic who excels at singing, is also a real patriot with spirit of the Union [of Myanmar]. You may have heard of his songs in the films of Academy-Award-winning Nay Toe. Now, regarding the violence in Maungdaw, Rakhine State, the singer Reain Moe wrote the following on his

[351] Clarifications are provided in square brackets […].

Facebook account, saying he was ready to grab a gun instead of a guitar or a microphone. 'Today I heard that our Myanmar's West Gate suffered a break-in that destroyed it. In this case, at this time, I would like to say that all the ethnic people within this country are family, brothers and sisters, who come from the same blood, all drink the waters of Myanmar, take shelter under Myanmar, real close relatives. It is now time to temporarily set aside fixed mindsets such as 'only for my ethnicity' and 'only for my religion' and join hands for our country of Myanmar. Now that the West Rakhine Gate has been broken down, don't carelessly think that those of us who live in the mainland are safe. I sing easy melodies. But if needed, I'm ready to grab this thing called a gun, instead of a guitar or a microphone. That's why I would like to remind all the relatives who are born in Myanmar to be cautious. I wish safety for all the good sons and daughters born on all seven days of the week. If one tries to behave like a dog, plot like a dog, then [I] don't hesitate to eat dog meat,' this is how it was written [on Reain Moe's Facebook]. Under Reain Moe's post, the singer Nyi Min Khine, also wrote 'with respect, let me know when you grab a gun... let's eat dog meat together' as a comment. The singer Reain Moe's spirit towards the Union is really to be respected. Credit YomaLan Source: Reain Moe"

208. The post is accompanied by an image of a singer in two poses, one of him holding a gun, and the other of him performing on stage.

Table 11. Details of the 27 August 2017 post

No.	BIN	Date Created[352]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000884614	08/27/2017 3:03 PM	(100014738044435)	Mandalay Express (610013255716125)

209. The author, [redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435), published this post on the CIB Page Mandalay Express (610013255716125), on 27 August 2017, at 3:03 PM. As explained in Annex 8.1., this author is one of the editors across the HR designation takedown Pages. [redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435) published 19,360 items on the six HR designation takedown Pages during the period between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[353] The Page Mandalay Express (610013255716125) is connected to the Military Network, because it shares all of its administrators and creators with those from the Military Network.[354]

[352] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[353] *See* no. 29 on Annex 8.1.
[354] *See* entry no. 15 on Annex 8.4. for the details.

9. *"Because they lost cheap houses, they gain land" - Post of 13 September 2017*

ဘင်္ဂလီတွေ ဘာ့ကြောင့် ကိုယ့်အိမ်ကို ကိုယ်မီးရှို့တာလဲ -၀--၀--၀--၀--၀--၀--၀--၀--၀--၀--၀--၀--၀--၀--၀--၀-- မောင်တောမှာ အခုဖြစ်နေတဲ့ မီးရှို့တဲ့ကိစ္စပေါ့ ဘင်္ဂလီတွေက ကိုယ့်အိမ်ကို ကိုယ်မီးရှို့တယ်၊ နောက်တော့ ဒေသခံတွေကပဲ ရှိ့သလိုလို၊ တပ်ကလူတွေ ရဲတွေကပဲ ရှိ့သလိုလိုနဲ့ ကျွန်တော်ကို ငိုပြတယ် ..... ဘင်္ဂလီမီးရှို့တာ၊ ငိုပြတာအရေးမကြီးပါဘူး။ အရေးကြီးကတာ ကြားက၀င်နာနေတဲ့ ကိုယ့်လူမျိုးတွေပဲ ..... ။ ခင်ဗျားတို့စဉ်းစားကြည့်ဗျာ ..... ကုလား ၀ဘ်ဆိုဒ်တွေမှာ တက်လာတယ်..... ရခိုင်မြေက ထွက်ပြေးလားတာလို့ ဘင်္ဂလီးမှာ ခိုလှုံတာပါတဲ့ ..... အဲ့အထဲကလူတွေကို ကြည့်လိုက်ရင် ကလေးတွေ သက်ကြီးရွယ်အိုအပြင် ဘယ်သူတွေပါလဲ ယောက်ျားသားဆိုရှာမှရှားဗျ ..... ဘင်္ဂလီတွေက ကိုယ့်အိမ်ကို ကိုယ်မီးရှို့ရဲတာတာပေါ့ သူတို့နောက်ကွယ်မှာ ထောက်ပံ့ပေးနေတဲ့ OIC ရှိတယ် ..... လူသားချင်းစာနာပါတယ်ဆိုတဲ့ ကုလားသီးသန့် UN ရှိတယ်။ ဒီတော့ ဘင်္ဂလီတွေအတွက်က အိမ်တွေက အဓိကဖြစ်မလား မြေနေရာက အဓိကဖြစ်မလား ..... တန်ဖိုးမများတဲ့ အိမ်လေးဆုံးရှုံးပြီး သူတို့တွေ မြေရတော့မယ်။ ဘာ့ကြောင့်လဲဆိုတော့ နိုင်ငံတကာကို သူတို့အိမ်တွေကို ဒီဒေသက လူတွေက မီးရှို့ပါတယ်ဆိုပြီး ငိုပြပြီးပြီလေ။ ဒါ့ကြောင့်လည်း နိုင်ငံတကာက မြန်မာအစိုးရကို ဖိအားပေးလာတယ်။ ဒီဘင်္ဂလီတွေကို တိုင်းရင်းသား၊ နိုင်ငံသားဖြစ်ခွင့်ပေးရမယ်၊ သူတို့အတွက် မြန်မာ့မြေပုံကို ဖဲ့ပေးဖို့တောင်းဆိုလာတယ်။ လူ့အခွင့်အရေးတွေ၊ လူသားချင်းစာနာတာတွေ လစ်ဗျယ်ဆန်တဲ့အတွေးတွေ ခဏသောမျိတ်ထားလိုက်စမ်းပါဗျာ ဟိုးရှေးမြန်မာဘုရင်တွေလက်ထက်ကတည်းက ဒီအခွင့်အရေးတွေကို ထောက်ရှုပြီး သူတို့ကို နေခွင့်ပေးလာခဲ့တာ။ ဒီအချိန်ထိ ဒီအခွင့်အရေးတွေကို ဆက်ပေးထားရင် သူတို့အိမ်သူတို့ မီးရှို့ယုံတင်မကဘူး ..... မြန်မာတစ်နိုင်ငံလုံးကိုပါ မီးရှို့သွားလိမ့်မယ်။ ဘင်္ဂလီရွာတွေ မီးလောင်လို့ သနားမနေနဲ့ ..... ဒီအိမ်လေးပျက်သွားရင် နောက်ထပ်အိမ်တွေ အများကြီး ထပ်ဆောက်ဖို့အတွက် သူတို့ကို ထောက်ပံ့မဲ့လူတွေရှိပြီးသား ..... ဘင်္ဂလီတွေလုနေတဲ့ မြေနေရာတွေ ဆုံးရှုံးရမှာကိုသာ စဉ်းစားထား နောင်လာနောက်သားတွေအတွက် မြန်မာဆိုတာပြစရာ မြေပုံတောင် မရှိပဲဖြစ်သွားလိမ့်မယ်။ @မောဆက်

210. Translation[355] of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "Why are the Bengali burning their own houses? In the case of the Bengali setting their houses on fire by themselves in Maungdaw, later, they cried out like locals or military and police burned their houses. It is not an issue with Bengali burning their own houses, but it is an issue when our own people feel sorry for them [the Bengali]. Think about it - things pop up on the Kalar websites - saying they had to flee Rakhine and take refuge in Bangladesh. If you look into the demographic of those, most are children and elderly people. Men were exceptionally rare. Of course, the Bengali dare to put their house on fire as they have OIC at their back. There is pure Kalar UN that claim to be humanitarian. So, what would be the priority for Bengali, house or land? Because they lost cheap houses, they are to gain land. This is because they have shed tears to the international community saying the locals burned their houses. And the international community is pressuring the Myanmar Government. There are now requests to grant ethnic status and citizenship for the Bengali and to give them a piece of land from the Myanmar map. So put aside of those human rights values, humanitarian norms and liberal thinking for a while. According to these rights, the Bengali have been allowed to live [in Myanmar] since the era of the ancient Myanmar Kingdom. If these rights are to continue to be granted [to the Bengali], they will not only just burn their own houses, but they will also burn the entire Myanmar. Don't feel pity because the Bengali villages were on fire. If they lose one house, there are many people who will support them so that they can build many more houses. Just think about the land that the Bengali are planning to snatch away. [If not] For the future generation, there might not be anything left on the map to show as Myanmar. @ Maw Set"

211. The post is accompanied by a cartoon image depicting ARSA burning the coast of Rakhine State while "Malala" (understood as a reference to 2014 Nobel Peace Prize laureate Muslim activist Malala Yousafzai) is flapping a hand-fan, staging her intention to spread the fire.

212. On 3 or 4 September 2017,[356] Malala Yousafzai wrote a statement concerning the Rohingya on her Twitter account, calling on Myanmar security forces to stop the violence, especially against small children, stating that the Rohingya should be given citizenship in Myanmar, urging other countries to provide support to the Rohingya fleeing the violence and imploring her fellow Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Aung San Suu Kyi, to condemn the treatment of the Rohingya.[357] Below is a screenshot of the tweet, which was included as an attachment[358] to another post found on the removed Facebook Pages:

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[355] Clarifications are provided in square brackets [...].

[356] Depending on the timezone of the Twitter user, the tweet appeared on the night of 3 September 2017 or the morning of 4 September 2017.

[357] Tweet is available at **IIMM0027995413**, also available at https://twitter.com/Malala/status/904449772844711938, accessed March 2023.

[358] Screenshot attachment to the post is available at **IIMM0000162123**.

Malala
@Malala

My statement on the #Rohingya crisis in Myanmar:

Every time I see the news, my heart breaks at the suffering of the Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar.

I call for the following:

- Stop the violence. Today we have seen pictures of small children killed by Myanmar's security forces. These children attacked no one, but still their homes were burned to the ground.
- If their home is not Myanmar, where they have lived for generations, then where is it? Rohingya people should be given citizenship in Myanmar, the country where they were born.
- Other countries, including my own country Pakistan, should follow Bangladesh's example and give food, shelter and access to education to Rohingya families fleeing violence and terror.

Over the last several years, I have repeatedly condemned this tragic and shameful treatment. I am still waiting for my fellow Nobel Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi to do the same. The world is waiting and the Rohingya Muslims are waiting.

9/4/17, 3:33 AM

213. The post that accompanies the above screenshot criticised Malala Yousafzai for siding with the Rohingya without a thorough understanding of the situation on the ground.[359] The author compared the acts of terrorism and Taliban situation that Malala Yousafzai had escaped from, to the attacks in northern Rakhine State, implying that the Rohingya are affiliated with the terrorist armed groups. Additionally, the post pointed out that the word "Rohingya" was used a total of four times in Malala Yousafzai's tweet and that there was no instance of the word "Rakhine" in her tweet, implying a biased stance of Malala Yousafzai who ignored the plight of the Myanmar ethnic people.[360]

214. From 4 September 2017 to 7 December 2017, there are at least 111 posts from the removed Facebook Pages which referenced and criticised Malala Yousafzai for her tweet, some blatantly and some indirectly.[361] Many such posts take the form of open-letters to Malala

[359] Post can be found at **IIMM0000219594**.
[360] Ibid.
[361] **IIMM0000219594**; **IIMM0000390370**; **IIMM0000941586**; **IIMM0000917314**; **IIMM0000412832**; **IIMM0000417217**; **IIMM0000390347**; **IIMM0000917306**; **IIMM0001041351**; **IIMM0000917286**; **IIMM0000390333**; **IIMM0000722984**; **IIMM0000184055**; **IIMM0000582862**; **IIMM0000681654**; **IIMM0000484757**; **IIMM0000751655**; **IIMM0000184041**; **IIMM0000884128**; **IIMM0000859639**; **IIMM0000859623**; **IIMM0000917168**; **IIMM0001099661**; **IIMM0001099295**; **IIMM0001099636**; **IIMM0000804281**; **IIMM0000804282**; **IIMM0000184000**; **IIMM0000859606**; **IIMM0000550736**; **IIMM0000517343**; **IIMM0000484740**; **IIMM0000917120**; **IIMM0000859585**; **IIMM0000681626**; **IIMM0000917080**; **IIMM0000751577**; **IIMM0001017283**; **IIMM0001041248**; **IIMM0001090683**; **IIMM0001093061**; **IIMM0000917059**; **IIMM0000722824**; **IIMM0001041232**; **IIMM0001093052**; **IIMM0000183843**; **IIMM0000661495**; **IIMM0000550663**; **IIMM0000859523**; **IIMM0000484671**; **IIMM0000183833**; **IIMM0000883974**; **IIMM0000639119**; **IIMM0000450249**; **IIMM0001099572**; **IIMM0000219532**; **IIMM0000369094**; **IIMM0000722709**; **IIMM0000661391**; **IIMM0000722569**;

Yousafzai from Myanmar citizens. Below are some examples, posted in English on the removed Facebook Pages:

> *"To Dear Malala In today statement, on the inaccurate expression of you, noble prize, you have been condemned by people in far and wide of Myanmar environment. You srawled the without really knowing provenance of the problems of Rekhine, Myanmar on your Twitter that 'My statement on the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar'. May I say Malala, If the sentiments of one, noble prize is no biased, you in kind should see the masses of Rekhine who are violently killed by some attacker in Myanmar. You furthermore said that 'some Muslim are killed' it, too, mistakes. Actually, some masses of Rekhine and police officers are killed by some Muslim. As you stand by your nationalities, we, too, therefore will stand by our leader Daw Aung San Su Kyi and All people's of Myanmar country. No biased in the place of the exhibition to the real one of the numerous situations. I love Myanmar nationalities as you love your nationalities. As regard with situation of Rekhine, the onset, May I say you are mistaking and would like to ask you as follow: 1. Where do you use 'the meaning of human rights' ? 2. Is the meaning possible to use for terrorists ? 3. Have you ever been to Rekhine, Myanmar ? 4. Who are they who attack to the world ? 5. Have you ever heard 'Myanmar peoples did violence in the world ? We would like to say you Malala, hear the detailed description of genuine news and don't lie to the world! As far as the inaccuracy expression of you is concerned, we all, in Myanmar, severely condemn. You know that If you will do such behavior next time, further we also have to respond like that. Linthuein-Aunglan 6-9-2017 12 :30 PM"*[362]

> "*Dear Malala, First of all, I sincerely hope that you actually understand what 'your' own statement means and says. If you are perfectly honest, AND not being used by modern day politics, you wouldn't mind telling the whole world that you don't even understand half of what you claim you said. Here is why: You are a 20 year old Pakistani who has no knowledge of world politics including Myanmar's. It doesn't take a genius to figure out who wrote these amazingly-sounded statement and needless to say, the intent behind your involvement. You are a good example of modern day's dirty politics - take a look at yourself. You had an amazing life story.*

IIMM0000639027; **IIMM0000751402**; **IIMM0000840223**; **IIMM0000859420**; **IIMM0000582414**; **IIMM0000916850**; **IIMM0000389943**; **IIMM0000484516**; **IIMM0000219515**; **IIMM0000417155**; **IIMM0000369081**; **IIMM0000681352**; **IIMM0000773216**; **IIMM0000550559**; **IIMM0001003936**; **IIMM0000359148**; **IIMM0000450027**; **IIMM0000883771**; **IIMM0000916780**; **IIMM0000582304**; **IIMM0000722457**; **IIMM0000859367**; **IIMM0000638989**; **IIMM0000389846**; **IIMM0000751364**; **IIMM0000840196**; **IIMM0000516836**; **IIMM0000722350**; **IIMM0000449882**; **IIMM0000883686**; **IIMM0000916777**; **IIMM0000751315**; **IIMM0000516778**; **IIMM0000722284**; **IIMM0000389799**; **IIMM0000681254**; **IIMM0000681230**; **IIMM0000681170**; **IIMM0000516329**; **IIMM0000680815**; **IIMM0000358903**; **IIMM0000679497**; **IIMM0000914741**; **IIMM0000720830**; **IIMM0000368639**; **IIMM0000219175**; **IIMM0000416413**; **IIMM0000941326**; **IIMM0000358892**; **IIMM0000720713**; **IIMM0000358101**.

[362] *See* **IIMM0000917168**.

Politicians and lobbyists brought you in as an 'idol'. In reality, you have been used. That's quite pathetic. You still think you are an 'activist'. In reality, you are just 20 year old puppet. Listen very carefully, Malala, Don't talk about anything that you don't understand. You have no clue of what's happening in Rakhine (by the way, that's the name of state in Myanmar. Most likely, you wouldn't know). Violence will not go away by granting these undocumented Bangalis citizenship. Most importantly, you failed to condemn ARSA (Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army) who are responsible for the brutal attacks on Rakhine state. While you condemn violence in Myanmar, you are scared to condemn a terrorist group. Why, Malala? Why. We both know why. This is because the people who financed you and the people who lobby Rohingya's citizenship are the SAME! To be concluded, you have no idea what's happening in Myanmar. Not at clue! You are just a 20 year old puppet that has strategically been used by dirty politicians and lobby firms. Shame on you, Malala! You are pathetic!"[363]

"Shameless MALALA. How could you do such a thing? Have you no shame? You are completely without shame. Because of such a thing, you have shamed your family, country and religion. Okay MALALA, I suggest that please take those Bangalis Muslims to your own country or somewhere else except Myanmar. (Dr,Ashin Wimalawuntha)".[364]

215. The third example of the open letter noted above, also includes a message in Burmese stating: "even though Malala used the term 'Rohingya Muslims' Myanmar government authorities had stated consistently that there is no (Rohingya) in Myanmar, only Bengali."[365] Other posts that criticised Malala Yousafzai for her tweet also commonly reject the use of the name "Rohingya", claiming that the group is made up of illegal immigrants and terrorists, playing into the two narratives mentioned in Section II.A.2. "Hate Speech Narratives".

216. Details of the "Because they lost cheap houses, they gain land" post is provided in the table below.

Table 12. Details of 13 September 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[366]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000219467	09/13/2017 6:36 AM	Ş[redacted] M[redacted] (100010993982600)	Phay Sit Gyi (1620931448152789)

[363] There are 13 instances, duplicates or near duplicates, of this post from the removed Facebook Pages, seven CIB Pages and one HR designation takedown Page (Myawady Daily). *See* **IIMM0000941586**; **IIMM0000917314**; **IIMM0000412832**; **IIMM0000417217**; **IIMM0000390347**; **IIMM0000917306**; **IIMM0001041351**; **IIMM0000917286**; **IIMM0000390333**; **IIMM0000722984**; **IIMM0000184055**; **IIMM0000917168**, and **IIMM0001099661**.
[364] *See* **IIMM0000859639**.
[365] Ibid.
[366] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

217. The account S[redacted] M[redacted] (100010993982600), which is an administrator and an editor across HR designation takedown Pages,[367] posted this on a HR designation takedown Page, Phay Sit Gyi (1620931448152789). Therefore, both the author of the post and the Page on which it was published were part of the identified Military Network.

10. "Bengali turned Rohingya posing as refugees" - Post of 13 September 2017

> မြန်မာမှာ ရိုဟင်ဂျာဆိုတာမရှိပါဘူး ခဏခဏ ပြောနေပေမယ့် ဘင်္ဂလီကို ရိုဟင်ဂျာအဖြစ်အသွင်ပြောင်းပြီး တိုင်းရင်းသား ဖြစ်ဖို့ လူအခွင့်အရေးဗန်းပြ၊ လူနည်းစုဗန်းပြ နောက်ကွယ်ကနေ ဘင်္ဂလီတွေကို ထောက်ပံ့၊ လူဦးရေကန့်သတ်ချက် မရှိ ၊ အိမ်ထောင်ပြုချင်တိုင်းပြု မွေးချင်တိုင်းမွေးပြီး လူဦးရေတိုးစေတဲ့ စီမံချက်ဆွဲ နယ်မြေမရှိတော့ အနောက်တံခါးကနေခိုးဝင် ကြာလာတော့ တိုင်းရင်းသားလုပ်၊ ရခိုင်မြေပေါ်နေတဲ့ အိမ်ရှင်လို့ပြောလို့ ပြော၊ အကြံတွေကြီးကြတယ်။ NGO/INGO/UN/OIC အဖွဲ့တွေရဲ့ စနက်တွေကိုစုစည်း နေစရာမရှိတာကနေ နယ်မြေလုပြီး အကြမ်းဖက်မှုတွေဖြစ် အိမ်ရှင်ကပဲမှားသလိုလို အိမ်ရှင်ကပဲ အကြမ်းဖက်သလိုလိုအသံလွှင့် မွတ်စလင်နိုင်ငံတွေရဲ့ ဒေါ်လာစားတွေက အသံတိတ်ပြီး အမှားကို အမှန်ပါပြောလိုပြော၊ နောက်ဆုံးတော့ တိုင်းရင်းသားဖြစ်ရေးကနေ လူမျိုးပေးဖို့၊ နယ်မြေပေး ဖို့ ဖြစ်လာတော့ လူနည်းစုက အကြမ်းဖက်မှုတွေလုပ်ကုန်ရော ဒါကိုလဲ လူအခွင့်အရေးဆိုပြီး အော်လို့ကောင်းတုန်း။ အကြမ်းဖက်မှုတွေနောက် ကိုယ့်အိမ်ကိုယ်ပြန်ပြီး မီးရှို့ ၊ ကိုယ့်အထုတ်ကိုယ်ပြန်၊ ကိုယ်ဇာတ်ကိုယ် ခင်းပြီး RFA/BBC/VOA/DVB မီဒီယာတွေရဲ့ ကင်မရာရှေ့မှာ ဒုက္ခသည်အဖြစ်နဲ့နေရာယူ မြန်မာမှာ ဘင်္ဂလီတွေကို အကြမ်းဖက်မှုတွေလုပ်နေပါတယ် ကြေငြာ။ ကိုယ့်အိမ်ကိုယ်ပြန်မီးရှို့တာကို လုံခြုံရေးတွေ၊ ရခိုင်နေပြည်သူတွေက မီးရှို့ပါတယ် လိမ်လည်ဆင်၊ ပြေးတော့ အိမ်ရှင် အကြမ်းဖက်တော့ ဘင်္ဂလီအစွန်းရောက် ကြေငြာတော့ ဘင်္ဂလီဒုက္ခသည် အကြမ်းဖက်တော့အိမ်ရှင် နဲ့ ဖြစ်နေတယ်။ ဒါက အစွန်းရောက်ဘင်္ဂလီအကြမ်းဖက်အဖွဲ့တွေနဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလီတွေရဲ့ လိမ်လည်ဉာဏ်ဆင်ပြီး ကိုယ့်အိမ်ကိုယ်ပြန်မီးရှို့ ၊ ကိုယ့်အထုတ်ကိုယ် ပြင်ပြီး မီဒီညာတွေရှေ့ပြေးကာ ကမ္ဘာကို လိမ်ပြီး ကြေငြာတဲ့ အကွက်တွေကို မမြင်ချင်ယောင်ဆောင်ကာ မြန်မာကို ဖိအားပေးကြပြန်တယ်။ (ကိုယ့်အိမ်ကိုယ်ပြန်မီးရှို့ပြီး ဒုက္ခသည်အဖြစ်ထွက်ပြေးကြောင်းတဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလီအကြမ်းဖက်အပေါင်းအပါများ)

218. Translation[368] of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "Although it's been said again and again that there is no Rohingya in Myanmar, the Bengali turned Rohingya try to become "*Taing-Yin-Thar*" [ethnic group] by giving excuses of human rights, of them being a minority population, with hidden support from behind. There is no limit on population, marrying as they wish, birthing children as they wish, they draw up plans to increase their population size. When

[367] See entry no. 26 on Annex 8.1.
[368] Clarifications are provided in square brackets […].

there is not enough land [for their population size], they 'sneak in' [Khoe-Win, a derogatory term] from the 'West Gate'. As time passes, they make themselves "*Taing-Yin-Thar*", say that they are the host population living on Rakhine land, [they have] big ambitions. They collect support from NGO/INGO/UN/OIC. Because there is nowhere to live, they grab the land by force. and violence ensued. They made noise as if the host did wrong, as if the host committed violence. Those eating with the dollars from the Muslim countries stay quiet and speak as if falsehood is the truth. Eventually, from the request to become "*Taing-Yin-Thar*", the request becomes about getting a race name, then about getting land. Then the minority [unclear who this is referring to] started to commit violence. Then it was very well shouted out as an 'human rights issue'. After the violence, they come back and burn their own houses, pack their own bags, write their own play, pose as refugee in front of the cameras of RFA/BBC/VOA/DVB media. They advertise that in Myanmar, violence is being committed against the Bengali. The houses that they themselves burned were said to have been burned by the security forces, and the Rakhine inhabitants. Lying and plotting. The ones who had to run were the hosts [referring to ethnic people such as Rakhine]; the ones who committed violence were the Bengali; But when the announcements came, it was reported that the host was committing violence against the Bengali refugees. This is extremist Bengali terror groups and the Bengali's lying and plotting. They burned their own houses, they packed their own bags, ran in front of the media, announced the lies to the world. And there are those who pretend that they do not see the ploy and pressure Myanmar once again. (Burning their own houses, announcing themselves as refugees who had to run away, Bengali terrorists and their accomplices.)"

219. This post seems to combine several narratives, such as denying the existence of the Rohingya in Myanmar, citing illegal immigration and population growth, while also using numerous derogatory terms to indicate that the Rohingya faked their suffering.

220. The post is accompanied by two photographs. One shows a woman and a man supposedly setting a house on fire. The second one shows a woman wearing the same blouse on the screen during a broadcast of VOA news, with the caption in Burmese saying, "inspections of those fleeing to the Bangladesh side were being carried out". Black circles are hand-drawn on the women in both photos, presumably for emphasis and suggesting that it is the same woman.

221. Prior to the publication of this post, independent media outlets conducted inquiries into the accuracy of the claims that the Rohingya were burning their own houses, after journalists were taken on a government-organised visit to Maungdaw, northern Rakhine state, and provided with photographs in support of the narrative that Muslims had burned down their own homes. The two same photographs also appeared on BBC and Associated Press articles on 11 and 12 September 2017, respectively. The media reports debunked the claims that these photographs depicted Rohingya people, further detailing with additional photographs that the same woman and man were seen at a school among the Hindu

population.[369] The post in question, published after the two media reports, seems to be a counter-effort at claiming this is indeed a Rohingya woman who is on the list of "those fleeing to the Bangladesh side".

222. Details of the "Bengali turned Rohingya posing as refugees" post is provided in the table below.

Table 13. Details of 13 September 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[370]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000722129	09/13/2017 6:12 AM	S[redacted]N[redacted] (100007879969051)	Yangon Media (560439514014305)

223. The author of this post, S[redacted]N[redacted](100007879969051), is part of the Military Network on Facebook as it is one of the editors of the HR designation takedown Pages. S[redacted] N[redacted] published 131 items on the six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[371] The CIB Page Yangon Media (560439514014305), on which this post was published, is also part of the Military Network for sharing six of its creators and administrators with those from the HR designation takedown Pages.[372]

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[369] **IIMM0027995161** Jonathan Head, "Rohingya crisis: Seeing through the official story in Myanmar", BBC News (11 September 2017) also available at https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-41222210; **IIMM0027995107** "'Proof' of Rohingya-set fires in Myanmar fails inspection", Associated Press (12 September 2017) also available at https://apnews.com/article/ap-top-news-international-news-asia-pacific-religion-bangladesh-04fcf3faf8ee4f9daa08edd59d10c5b7. For another example post featuring similar photos, *see "Kalar burning homes": Post of 6 September 2017*

[370] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

[371] *See* entry no. 57 on Annex 8.1.

[372] *See* entry no. 12 on Annex 8.4.

11. *"Ro-gein-nyar": Post of 29 September 2017*

Rueters သတင်းဌာနကနေတက်လာတဲ့သတင်းမှာ၊ ကုလသမဂ္ဂဆိုင်ရာ အမေရိကန်သံအမတ်ကြီး နစ်ကီဟေလီက၊ ရခိုင်အရေးမှာ မြန်မာစစ်တပ်က ရိုဟင်ညာတွေကိုနှိပ်ကွပ်နေတယ်ဆိုတဲ့ သတင်းတွေကြောင့်၊ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကို စစ်လက်နက်တွေ မရောင်းကြဘို့ အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာကို ပန်ကြားခဲ့တယ်။ ဒါပေမဲ့ အိုးဘားမားလက်ထက်က ဖျက်သိမ်းခဲ့တဲ့ မြန်မာပြည်အပေါ် စီးပွါးရေးပိတ်ဆို့မှုမျိုးကို ပြန်လုပ်ဘို့ အစီအစဉ်မပါရှိဘူးလို့ အဲ့ဒီသတင်းကဆိုတယ်။ #DYM နောက်သတင်းတခုမှာ " မြန်မာနိုင်ငံနဲ့ အမေရိကန်ပြည်ထောင်စု ဆက်ဆံရာမှာ လူ့အခွင့်အရေး အကာကွယ်ပေးရေးနဲ့ ရိုဟင်ဂျာအရေးတွေကို ဦးစားပေးသင့်ကြောင်း အမေရိကန်အောက်လွှတ်တော်-အာရှနဲ့ပစိဖိတ်ရေးရာ နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဆပ်ကော်မတီ ဥက္ကဋ္ဌကဖြစ်တဲ့ ကယ်လီဖိုးနီးယားပြည်နယ် အောက်လွှတ်တော်အမတ် အက်ဒ်-ရွိုက်စ်က ပြောတယ်ဆိုတဲ့" သတင်းလည်းတက်လာတယ်။ #DYM ဒီသတင်း၂ ခုကို ကြည့်လိုက်ရင် -(၁) ပထမတချက်က အမေရိကန်အောက်လွှတ်တော်-အာရှနဲ့ပစိဖိတ်ရေးရာ နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဆပ်ကော်မတီ ဥက္ကဋ္ဌကဖြစ်တဲ့ ကယ်လီဖိုးနီးယားပြည်နယ် အောက်လွှတ်တော်အမတ် အက်ဒ်-ရွိုက်စ် ဆိုတာ ဒီမိုကရက်ပါတီကဖြစ်တယ်။ ကယ်လီဖိုးနီးယားပြည်နယ်ဆိုတာ တပြည်နယ်လုံး ဒီမိုကရက်တွေစိုးမိုးထားပြီး လိုင်တူမင်္ဂလာဆောင်ခွင့်ပြုရေး၊ မတ္တဆီကို တရားဥပမင်ခိုးဝင်လာသူတွေကို လူ့အခွင့်အရေးဆိုပြီး နေထိုင်ခွင့်ပေးရေး၊ စတဲ့ပေါ်လစီတွေ

လွမ်းမိုးနေပြီး သမတရမ့်ရဲ့ ပါတီဖြစ်တဲ့ ကွန်ဆာဗေးတစ် ပါတီရဲ့ ရန်သူတော်များ အင်အားကြီးမားတဲ့ ပြည်နယ်ဖြစ်တယ်။ အက်ဒ်ရွိုက်စ် က အမေရိကန်အောက်လွှတ်တော်က နိုင်ငံခြားဆပ်ကော်မတီများစွာထဲက တခု ဖြစ်တဲ့ အမေရိကန်အောက်လွှတ်တော်- အာရှနဲ့ပစိဖိတ်ရေးရာ နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဆပ်ကော်မတီ ဥက္ကဋ္ဌလောက်ပဲဖြစ်တယ်။ "သူ့ပြောကြားချက်ဟာ သမတထရမ့်အစိုးရရဲ့သဘောထားမဟုတ်ဘူး။" သူအများဆုံးလုပ်နိုင်ရင် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံနဲ့ ပတ်သက်တဲ့ ကိစ္စတခုကို့အောက်လွှတ်တော်မှာ မဲခွဲရင် သူ့မဲတမဲ ထဲ့နိုင်မယ် ဒါပါဘဲ။ ဒ့ါအပြင် အလွန်ဆုံးသူ လုပ်နိုင်ရင် သူ့ဆပ်ကော်မတီမှာ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံက ရခိုင်အရေးကို ကြားနာပွဲလုပ်ပြီး မီဒီယာမှာ ဖြန့်မယ်။ ဒါပါဘဲ။.. #DYM ကျနော်တို့ဟာ လက်ရှိအမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံရေးအခြေကို လေ့လာကြဘို့လိုပါတယ်။ ကျနော်ကတော့ နိုင်ငံရေးသိပ္ပံနဲ့ Ph.D.လုပ်တုံးက၊ အမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံရေး (American Politics) အဆင့်မြင့်တန်း (Advanced Course) ယူခဲ့တော့ နောက်နှစ်မှာ အမေရိကန်ကျောင်းသားတွေကို အမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံရေအခြေခံအတန်း (American Politics 101) သင်ခဲ့အတွက်၊ ဒီအမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံရေးအခြေအနေကို အခုထိ မျက်ခြေမပြတ်နေတိုင်းစောင့်ကြည့်လေ့ ရှိပါတယ်။ လက်ရှိအမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံရေးအခြေအနေက အာဏာရ သမတထရမ့်ရဲ့ ကွန်ဆာဗေးတစ်ရီပတ်ဘလစ်ကင်ပါတီနဲ့ အရေးနိမ့်သွားတဲ့ အိုအားမားတို့ ဟီလာရီကလင်တန်တို့ ရဲ့ လစ်ဘရယ်ဒီမိုကရက်တစ်ပါတီတို့အကြားမှာ နိုင်ငံရေးအရ အရမ်းတင်းမာနေပါတယ်။ အမေရိကန်ကွန်ဂရက်မှာ တခုတလော တင်တဲ့ ဥပဒေကြမ်းတွေဖြစ်တဲ့ အိုဘားမားကျန်းမာရေး အာမခံစံနှစ်ဖျက်သိမ်းအစားထိုးရေး၊ အမေရိကန်အခွန်ကောက်ခံမှုစံနှစ်ကို ပြုပြင်ပြောင်းလဲရေး စတဲ့ ဥပဒေကြမ်းတွေ မဲခွဲဘို့ကြိုးစားရာမှာ တဖက်နဲ့ တဖက် ဘယ်လို မှ စေ့စပ်လို့ မရအောင် တင်းမာနေပါတယ်။ ဟိုးတုံးက အမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံရေးမှာ နှစ်ပါတီပူးတွဲဥပဒေပြုတဲ့ အစဉ်အလာ မှေးမှိန်သွားပြီး အမေရိကန်ပါတီကြီး ၂ ခုဟာ အခုဆို အဖက်ကို တဖက် ရန်သူလို သဘောထားနေပါတယ်။ ဒါပေမဲ့ မျောက်ကိုရီးယားကို ပြတ်ပြတ်သားသားကိုင်တွယ်ဘို့ ကိစ္စကျတော့ ဒီမိုကရက်ပါတီက သတမထရမ့်ကို ထောက်ခံကြရပါတယ်။ မထောက်ခံလို့ကတော့ ဒီမိုကရက်တစ်ပါတီကို တပြည်လုံးဂိုင်းဆဲမှာပါ။ .. #DYM (၂) ဒုတိယအချက်က ကတော့ ကျနော်တို့ထက် ရှိလိမ်ညာလော်ဘီက အမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံရေးမှာ အများကြီးထိုးဖောက်ထားပြီး၊ ကျနော်တို့ဘက်က ဘာမှ ထဲထဲဝင်ဝင် ထိုးဖောက်ထားနိုင်မှုမရှိတဲ့အချက်ပါ။ ဒီကိစ္စဟာ လက်ရှိအခြေအနေမှာ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအတွက် အလွန်အရေးကြီးနေပါပြီ။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမှာ လက်ရှိဖြစ်ပျက်နေတဲ့ အထူးသဖြင့် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်က ရိုလိမ်ညာ ပြဿနာကို အမေရိကန် နိုင်ငံခေါင်းဆောင်တွေဆီ ပေါက်ရောက်အောင် ချဉ်းကပ် ရှင်းပြဘို့လို နေပါတယ်။ အမေရိကန်တွေသံတမာန်တွေအပါအဝင် နိုင်ငံခြားသံတမာန်တွေကို ရခိုင်ပြည်ကိုသွားပြီး သူတို့ ကိုယ်တိုင်လေ့လာကြည့်ရှုစေတာဟာ ကောင်းပါတယ်။ ဒါပေမဲ့ အမေရိကန်ဗျူရိုကရေစံနစ်မှာ အမေရိကန်သံတမာန်တွေက သူတို့တွေ့ရှိတာတွေကို ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်ရေးအမြင်တွေနဲ့ ရောပြီး အမေရိကန် နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဌာနကို လှမ်းအစီရင်ခံမယ်၊ အဲ့ဒီအစီရင်ခံစာကို အမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံခြားရေး ဌာကတဆင့် သမတရုံးကိုပို့ရမယ်။ သမတရုံးမှာလည်း တမ္ဘာလုံးကိစ္စတွေ ပြည်တွင်းကိစ္စတွေနဲ့ ပတ်သက်တဲ့ အစီရင်ခံစာတွေ အရမ်းများနေတဲ့ကြားက မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအကြောင်း အမေရိကန်သံအမတ်ပို့တဲ့ အစီရင်ခံစာက ဦးစားပေး အဆင့် ရောက် ဖို့ မလွယ်။ ပြောချင်တာက ဒီလို ကိုယ့်တိုင်းပြည်အတွက် အရေးကြီးတဲ့ ကိစ္စတွေကို သမတအိမ်ဖြူတော်မှာ ရှိတဲ့ အမေရိကန်အစိုးရထိပ်ပိုင်း ခေါင်းဆောင်တွေလက်ထဲကို အမြန်ဆုံးရောက်တဲ့နည်းရှိပါတယ်။ ဒါကတော့ ဂါရှင်တန်ဒီစီမှာ မြန်မာပြည်ကို ကိုယ်စားပြုပြီး

မြန်မာ့အခြေအနေကို အမေရိကန်အစိုးရ ခေါင်းဆောင်ပိုင်းဆီကို ချက်ချင်းဆိုသလို ရောက်အောင်လုပ်ဖို့၊ ဝါရှင်တန်ဒီစီ က K street လမ်းပေါ်မှာအများကြီးရှိတဲ့ အမေရိကန်လော်ဘီရုံးတခုခုကို ငှားရမ်းဘို့ ပါ။ တချို့ လော်ဘီရုံးတွေက ဒီမိုကရက်တွေကို ကပ်ထားပြီးလုပ်သလို၊ တချို့ လော်ဘီရုံးတွေက ကွန်ဆာဗေးတစ်ပါတီကို ကပ်ပြီးလုပ်ပါတယ်။ ကျနော်တို့ အဲ့ဒီလော်ဘီတွေထဲက သမတထရမ့်နဲ့ ရင်းနှီးပြီး အရေးကြီးတဲ့ ကိစ္စတွေကို သမတထရမ့်နားထဲ ရောက်အောင်လုပ်နိုင်တဲ့ လော်ဘီလို နေပါပြီ။ ရိုလိမ်ညာဆိုတာ လုပ်ကြံထားတဲ့ နာမည်၊ သမိုင်းမှာ တကယ်မရှိတဲ့ လူမျိုး၊ ရိုလိမ်ညာဟာ မြန်မာပြည်ထဲကို တစိမ့်စိမ့် တရားမဝင်ဝင်ရောက်နေထိုင်နေတဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလီတွေဖြစ်တယ်ဆိုတာ သမိုင်းအထောက်အထားတွေ၊ လက်တွေ့ အဖြစ်အပျက်တွေက အထောက်အထားတွေ စသည်ဖြင့်ကို သမတထရမ် အစိုးရရဲ့ အထက်ပိုင်းခေါင်းဆောင် တွေသိအောင် လုပ်ဘို့လိုနေပါပြီ။ ဒီတော့ ကျနော်တို့ သမတထရမ့်အနားကို ကပ်နိုင်တဲ့ အမေရိကန်လော်ဘီရုံးတခုကို ငှားသင့်ပါပြီ။ အခု သမတထရမ့်ရဲ့ အစိုးရရဲ့ အိမ်ဖြူတော်ဝန်ထမ်းအားလုံးဟာ လူသစ်တွေချည့်ပါ။ သမတထရမ် က သူ့လူတွေချည်းဖြစ်အောင် လုပ်ထားလိုက်လို့ပါ။ ဒီတော့ အိမ်ဖြူတော်ကို ချည်းကပ်နိုင်တဲ့ ဝါရှင်တန်ဒီစီမြို့ "K Street" မှာ ရုံးခန်းတွေ အများကြီးဖွင့်ထားတဲ့ American Lobbyists တွေထဲက၊ သမတထရမ့်နားကို ပေါက်တဲ့ Lobbyist ကို ငှားရမ်းဘို့ ပါ။ အစ္စရေးတောင် ဒီလိုဘဲ ငှားရမ်းထားပါတယ်။ အရင် နဝတ ခေတ်က တခါ Lobbyist ငှားရမ်းဘူးခဲ့ပေမဲ့ သူတို့ မအောင်မြင်ခဲ့တာက သူတို့ လုပ်ထားတာတွေက ဘယ်လိုမှ မဖုံးနိုင်လို့ပါ။ ကျနော်တို့ အပြင်လူများကလည်း ဝိုင်းပြီး ဖော်ထုတ်လို့ပါ။ အခုအခါမှာ လက်တွေ့ဖြစ်ပျက်နေတာတွေဟာ ပြင်ပမီဒီယာတွေ၊ ကုလသမဂ္ဂက ဟာတွေ ပြောသလိုမဟုတ်ကြောင်း အချက်အလက်နဲ့ တကွ အဲ့ဒီ Lobbyist ထဲက သမတထရမ့်နားကို ပေါက်နိုင်တဲ့ သူကို ငှားဘို့ အထူးလိုအပ်နေပါပြီ။ ပိုက်ဆံတော့ကုန်ပါမယ် ။အခုဟာက အကြပ်အတည်းဖြစ်နေတာဖြစ်ပြီး ရက်ပိုင်းအတွင်းမှာ သမတထရမ့်က အခြေအနေမှန်တွေကို သိရှိဘို့ လိုအပ်နေပါတယ်။ K street က သမတထရမ့်နားကို ပေါက်ရောက်တဲ့ Lobbyist လိုအပ်နေပါပြီ။ အလွန်အရေးကြီးပါတယ်။ သမတထရမ့် တခွန်းပြောလိုက်ရင် UN ပက်လက်လန်သွားမှာပါ။ အမေရိကားက UN ကို ပိုက်ဆံ အထောက်ပံ့ရဆုံးဖြစ်လို့ ပါ။ တတိယတချက်က (၃) အမေရိကန်ပြည်ထဲကို ရောက်နေတဲ့ ရိုဂိန်ညာလော်ဘီက လွန်ခဲ့တဲ့ ၁၀ နှစ်လောက်ကတည်းက အမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံရေးက ဩဇာအာဏာရှိသူတွေကို လော်ဘီလည်းလုပ်နေခဲ့တယ်။ အာရဗီတွေက အဲ့ဒီကောင်တွေကို ထောက်ပံ့တာအများကြီး ပေးနေတာ ဆိုတော့ သူတို့ က သူတို့ ကပ်ချင်တဲ့ အမေရိကန် အောက်လွှတ်တော်အမတ်၊ အထက်လွှတ်တော်အမတ် တွေရဲ့ ရွေးကောက်ပွဲတွေမှာ ပိုက်ဆံလှူဒါန်းပြီး နီးစပ်မှုရအောင်လုပ်တယ်၊ ဒါ့အပြင် မြန်မာဘာသာနဲ့ အသံလွှင့်တဲ့ VOA တို့ RFA တို့မှာ လုပ်ပိုင်ခွင့်အရှိဆုံးလူတွေကိုလည်း ကပ်ထားတယ်။ တချက်ဂရုပြုမိတာက အဲ့ဒီ အမေရိကန်ပြည်ရောက် ရိုဂိန်ညာလော်ဘီတွေဟာ လူအခွင့်အရေးအကြောင်းပြရင် မျက်လုံးစုံမှိတ်ယုံတဲ့ ဒီမိုကရက်တွေကို ပိုပြီးကပ်ထားပါတယ်။ ရီပတ်ဘလစ်ကင်တွေကိုတော့ ဒီလောက် မကပ်ရဲပါဘူး။ ရိုဂိန်ညာလော်ဘီတယောက်ဆို အိုဘားမားလက်ထက်က နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဖြစ်တဲ့ ဂျွန်ကယ်လီနဲ့ တောင် ၂ ယောက်တွဲ ဓါတ်ပုံရိုက်ထားတယ်ဆိုတော့ သူတို့ ရိုဂိန်ညာ လော်ဘီ အမေရိကန်မှာ ဘယ်လောက် ခြေသွက် သလဲဆိုတာသိနိုင်ပါတယ်။ ဒီတော့ ကျနော်တို့ ကမ္ဘာနိုင်ငံရေးရဲ့ ခေါင်းကိုင်ဆရာကြီးဖြစ်တဲ့

အမေရိကားမှာ မြန်မာပြည်ကို ကိုယ်စားပြုမဲ့ လော်ဘီအဖွဲ့တခုကို ဖြစ်နိုင်ရင် ငါးရမ်းစေချင်ပါတယ်။ ..... #DYM ---------- Ye Myint

224. Translation[373] of the Burmese text reads as follows:

"In a news report from Reuters news agency, the US Ambassador to the United Nations, Nikki Haley appealed to the international community to not sell military weapons to Myanmar due to the reports that the Myanmar army is oppressing the Rohingya in the Rakhine affairs. However, the news said that there is no plan to reimpose the economic embargo on Myanmar that was abolished under Obama. #DYM In another news report, "a California congressman Ed Royce, who is the chairman of the US House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia-Pacific commented that in the US-Myanmar relations, the protection of human rights and the Rohingya issues should be given priority." #DYM If one looks at these 2 news items - (1) first, the California congressman Ed Royce who is the chair of the US House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Asia-Pacific affairs is from Democratic party. California is a state dominated by Democrats and it was dominated by such issues as same-sex marriage, granting those who entered illegally from Mexico the rights to live citing human rights, and is a stronghold of the enemies of the President Trump's conservative party. Ed Royce is merely one chairman among innumerable subcommittees in the House called the US House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific affairs. 'His statement is not the opinion of President Trump's administration.' The most he could do is to cast a single vote in case motions on the Myanmar issues were put to vote in the House. The most he can do is hold a hearing on the Rakhine affairs in Myanmar in his subcommittee and spin it to the media. That's all… #DYM We need to study the current American political situation. I took an advanced course in American Politics when I was working for my PhD in political sciences and taught American Politics 101 to American students. So, I am keeping a close eye on the American political situation. The current American political situation is such that political relations between the ruling conservative Republican Party of President Trump and the liberal Democratic Party led by the defeated Obama and Hillary Clinton are very tense. In the most recent attempts to put into votes on the abolishing and replacing Obama health insurance policy and the reform of the US tax policy, the tension is so great that the two sides are finding themselves impossible to negotiate. The tradition of bipartisan joint legislation in American politics has faded and the 2 major American parties now regard each other as enemies. But on such issue as decisively acting against North Korea, the Democratic Party has to support President Trump. If they did otherwise, they would receive the wrath of the entire nation. ... #DYM (2) Secondly, the 'Ro-lein-nyar' [Translator's note: the literal meaning is 'lying Rohingyas' or 'Ro-liars'] lobby has penetrated the American political sphere more deeply than we have. This has become very

[373] Clarifications are provided in square brackets […].

important for Myanmar in the current situation. It calls for the actions to approach US political leaders and explain what is currently happening in Myanmar, especially the 'Ro-lein-nyar' problem in Rakhine State. It would be good to get foreign diplomats including the US diplomats, visit Rakhine state and see for themselves. But in the American bureaucratic system, when American diplomats report to the US State Department, they would mix what they found with their personal views whence these reports are then sent to the President's Office. As the President's Office is inundated with the reports about other global and domestic issues, it is not easy for the US ambassador's report on Myanmar to get to the priority status. What I want to say is that there is a way to get these important issues for our country into the hands of the top leaders of the American government in the White House as quickly as possible. This is to get the service of one of many American lobby firms on K street in Washington D.C. which represent Myanmar so that the Myanmar situation gets to the US leadership immediately. While some lobbying firms work with Democrats, some are aligned with the conservative party. Among those lobbies, we need one who is very close to President Trump and is able to pour important issues into President Trump's ears. It is time to make the senior leaders of the President Trump's administration know that there is historical and present-day evidence showing 'Ro-lein-nyar' is a made-up name, these people do not exist in history, 'Ro-lein-nyar' are in fact the Bengalis who have been seeping into Myanmar. That means it is about time that we hire an American lobby firm that can get close to President Trump. All the White House personnel of President Trump's administration are new people. This is because President Trump has filled them exclusively with his people. So, we must get the service of one of the American lobbyists who opened offices on 'K Street' in Washington, DC, which could get to the White House, and at whom President Trump is willing to cock an ear. Even Israel uses the lobbyists' services. Previously the SLORC [Translator's note: State Law and Order Restoration Council] had an experience of hiring a lobby firm but they failed because they just could not cover all their acts. We, the outsiders, also helped expose their lies. Now it is imperative that the service of a lobbyist who could get President Trump's attention to explain what is actually happening is not like what the outside media and the United Nations said. It likely costs a lot of money. But the crisis has arisen, and President Trump needs to know the real situation in a few days. It is high time to get lobbyists from K street who could reach out to President Trump. One word from President Trump and the UN will fall back. This is because the United States provides the most funds to the UN. Thirdly, (3) The 'Ro-gein-nyar' [literally, 'Ro-liars' who yelp like a dog that has been hit; this is one of the derogatory words explained in Annex 3 as 'Ro-gein-nyar' ('lying dogs that need to be hit')], lobby has been lobbying influential names in US politics for more than 10 years. Since the Arabs have given those gits substantial support, they donate money to the House and Senate elections to get the representatives and senators they want. In addition, they are also trying to get the affinity of some of the most authoritative people in VOA and RFA, which broadcast

in Burmese. One thing I noticed is that the 'Ro-gein-nyar' lobbies in the United States are closer to the Democrats who would blindly believe in the cause of human rights. They dared not try their luck with the Republicans. As one of the 'Ro-gein-nyar' lobbyists managed to get a photo op with the former Secretary of State from Obama administration John Kelly, you can see how swiftly the 'Ro-gein-nyar' lobby has been acting in the United States. So, if possible, I would like to see a lobby group hired that will represent Myanmar in America, which is the master in world politics. … #DYM ---------- Ye Myint"

225. The same content was seen in the material collected by the FFM, the screenshots of which were handed over to the Mechanism. The FFM collected two instances of this content on Facebook, published on 29 September 2017.[374] The instances collected by the FFM were posted and/or shared by individual Facebook accounts, whereas the above example was identified by the Mechanism from among the posts from the removed Facebook Pages. The examples collected by the FFM were published on Facebook on 29 September 2017 at 5:45 AM[375] (4:45 AM UTC) and 6:49 AM (5:49 AM UTC) respectively. These two instances of the same content collected by the FFM were not included in the material Meta removed in August 2018. This shows that the material that Meta removed in August 2018 were not an exhaustive removal of posts containing what the Mechanism considered in this Analytical Report to be hate speech.[376]

IIMM0000024685 – Example collected by the FFM with "Ro-gein-nyar"

[374] *See* **IIMM0000022948** and **IIMM0000024685**
[375] Examples collected by the FFM show the Central European Time, which is 1 hour ahead of UTC.
[376] *Also see*, infra paras. 277-278.

IIMM0000022948 - Example collected by the FFM with "Ro-gein-nyar"

226. The Mechanism identified one instance of this post, with four photograph attachments. The below table shows the details, including the account that published this post and the time[377] it was published.

Table 14. Details of the 29 September 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[378]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000358905	09/29/2017 6:30 AM	(100013534815151)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)

227. The author with ID 100013534815151 published this post on the Oppositeyes Page at 6:30 AM on 29 September 2017. This author[379] is also one of the editors of the HR designation takedown Pages, having published 23 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[380] The Oppositeyes Page is also part of the Military Network as five out of its six creators and administrators are the accounts that managed the HR designation takedowns.[381]

[377] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[378] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[379] The name of the account with ID 100013534815151 is not included in the material Meta produced for the Mechanism.
[380] *See* no. 60 on Annex 8.1.
[381] *See* "Analysis of Creators and Administrators of CIB Page, Oppopsiteyes".

12. *"You can get a six-foot pit": Post of 2 October 2017*

အနောက် တံခါး က သောက်ကုလားများက ကလေးကလား အထာနဲ့ သူတို့တွေးထားက နိုင်ငံရေး စားပွဲဝိုင်းမှာ ခုံတစ်ခုံလောက်များရမလားပေါ့လေ! နိုင်ငံရေးအကူးအပြောင်းမို့ မင်းတို့ လို "မရူးမကောင်းလေးတွေ"သက်သာတယ်မှတ်ပါ မင်းတို့နဲ့ ရင်ဆိုင်နေတဲ့"တပ်မတော်"ဆိုတာ အရင် ခေတ်က ဆို မင်းတို့ကို နားချောက် တွေဖြတ်ရိုက် ဓတ်လိုက်တာထက်တောင် မင်းတို့ကြောက်ခဲ့ရတယ်ဆိုတာ မင်းတို့သိမှာပါကွာ! ခုမှ လူအခွင့်အရေးဘာညာ ပွင့်လင်းမြင်သာ မို့ မင်းတို့တွေ "ဂျိုကြွ"ရဲတာပါလေ NGOနဲ့UNကို အားကို ; မင်းတို့တွေတအားဆိုးခဲ့တယ်နော် သားဆိုးရင်သာ ဖင်ကလေးကို ခပ်ဆတ်ဆတ်လေး ရိုက်ဆုံးမတာလေ! မင်းတို့လို "ကုလားဆိုး" 'နွား"မျိုးကိုတော့ သွားကြိုး အောင် ထိုးပေးဖို့ဝန်မလေးဘူးဟ! 'စားပွဲခုံ"တော့မရဘူး မာမွတ်တို့ရေ မြန်မာပြည်ကြီးကို တအားချစ်နေသပဆိုလဲ မင်းတို့အတွက် "ခြောက်ပေကျင်း"တော့ ရနိုင်ပါတယ် ပြောလို့သာပြောရပါတယ်လေ "ဒို့"ပြည်သူတွေက မင်းတို့လို ကောင်တွေအတွက် "မြေ"ကြီးချဖို့တောင် သန နေချင် နေကြမှာလေ!

228. Translation[382] of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "'Thauk Kalar' [roughly meaning 'f-ing Kalar'] from the 'West Gate'.[383] They are thinking that they might get a seat at the political table, because it is the transitional period for the politics. The likes of you [addressing the Rohingya] 'Ma Yu Ma Kaung' [literally 'not crazy not well', hinting that the Rohingya are not right in the head], consider that you got away easy. As you well know, the Tatmadaw that you are facing, under the previous [military] government, hit you across the ears, and you feared it more than being shocked by electricity. Now, because of human rights blah

[382] Clarifications are provided in square brackets […].
[383] *See* Annex 3 for explanation of the derogatory term "West Gate".

blah, opening up and transparency, you dare to 'Jo Kywa' [roughly meaning 'cause trouble']. Relying on the NGO and the UN, you guys behaved so badly. Bad sons get their bottoms spanked hard as punishment! 'Kalar-soe' [bad Kalar] like you, relatives of cows, we don't hesitate to punch you till your teeth fall out! You won't get a seat at the table, Marmouds [derogatory word, implying all Rohingya are named 'Marmoud']. If you say you love the Myanmar land so much, you can get a six-foot pit [meaning can be buried in the land]. I'm just saying. Our people might think that having you buried in our land would besmirch it."

229. The post is accompanied by five photographs showing Myanmar military soldiers wearing various military fatigue and with various weapons, such as mortars, mortar shells and a multiple rocket launcher.

Table 15. Details of the 2 October 2017 post

No.	BIN	Date Created[384]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000615848	10/2/2017 7:58 AM	[redacted] (N[redacted] Z[redacted]L[redacted] (100016090327632)	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)

230. The author, [redacted] (N[redacted]Z[redacted]L[redacted] (100016090327632), published it on the CIB Page, ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317), on 2 October 2017 at 7:58 AM. The Page Pyi Myanmar (544353522262317) is connected to the Military Network, because it shares all of its administrators and creators with those from the Military Network.[385]

[384] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[385] For more details, *see* Section II.B.1b. [redacted]

13. *"Historical Truth of Islam": Wallpost of 19 September 2017*

အစ္စလမ်ဘာသာဝင်တို့ ဖုန်းကွယ်ထားကြတဲ့ သူတို့ရဲ့သမိုင်းကြောင်းအဖြစ်မှန်
💬💬💬💬💬💬💬💬💬💬💬💬💬 _ဟိုးး ရှေးရှေးတုန်းက ဝက်မကြီးတစ်ကောင်မှာ
အင်မတန် ချောမောလှပတဲ့ သမီးလေး တစ်ယောက် ဖွားမြင်ခဲ့တယ် ။ သမီးလေးဟာ အရွယ်ရောက်ပြီး
အပျိုဖေါ် ဝင်စ အရွယ်မှာ ဝက်မကြီးဟာ ဆုံးပါးသွားခဲ့တယ်။ ဝက်မကြီးရဲ့ သမီးလေးဟာ ရွှေရောင်
အဆင်းနဲ့ မြင်သူတိုင်း ငေးမောကြည့်ရလောက်အောင် အရမ်းပဲ လှပ ပါပေတယ် ။ သူမရဲ့ ချောမောလှပတဲ့
ဂုဏ်သတင်းကြောင့် ဘုရင် မင်းမြတ် နားတော်အထိ ပေါက်ကြားသွားခဲ့ပါတယ် ။ ဘုရင်ကြီးလဲ ထို
ဝက်မကြီးရဲ့ သမီးလေးကို ကိုယ်တိုင်သွားကြည့်ပြီး သဘောကျ နှစ်သက်တော်မူလို့ မိဖုရား အရာ
ချက်ချင်း တင်မြှောက်လိုက်လေ တော့သည် ။ ညအချိန်ရောက်လေသော် ဘုရင်ကြီးမှာ မင်းသမီးလေးရဲ့
အဆောင်တော်သို့ (ဆောင်တော်ကူးသည်) သွားလေသော် မင်းသမီးလေးအား မတွေ့ပေ ရှိစေတော့လေ
ဆိုပြီး ဘုရင်ကြီး ပြန်လာခဲ့တယ် နောက်တစ်နေ့ ဘုရင်ကြီး အဆောင်တော်ကူးပြန်တော့လဲ မင်းသမီး
လေးအား မတွေ့ပြန်ဘူး ဘုရင်ကြီး စိတ်ညစ်လာလေပြီ နောက်တစ်နေ့ သုံးကြိမ်မြောက် မင်းသမီးလေးရဲ့
အဆောင်တော်သို့ ကူးပြန်တော့လဲ မင်းသမီးလေးအား မတွေ့ပြန်တော့ဘူး ဒီလိုနဲ့ ဘုရင်ကြီးမှာ
စဉ်းစားစရာတွေ ဖြစ်လာပြီ ဝေခွဲရခက်လာပြီ ဘာအကြောင်းကြောင့်များ ညအချိန်၌ အဆောင်အတွင်းတွင်
မင်းသမီးလေး ရှိမနေတာလဲ ပျောက်နေတာလဲ ဘုရင်ကြီး ဆုံးဖြတ်လိုက်လေသည် မင်းသမီးလေး
အဆောင်အတွင်းမှ ညအချိန်၌ ပျောက်ပျောက်နေခြင်းကို ဘုရင်ကြီးကိုယ်တော်တိုင် စုံးစမ်းမှုဖြစ်မည်
ဆိုပြီးတော့ပေါ့ ။ ဘုရင်ကြီးဟာ ညနေစောင်းလာသော် မင်းသမီးလေးကို မျက်ချေ အပြတ်မခံပဲ
စောင့်ကြည့် နေလေ၏ ။ မင်းသမီးလေးရဲ့ အဆောင်အတွင်းမှ လိပ်ကာထဲဝင်ပုန်းပြီး မင်းသမီးလေးအား
အကဲခတ်နေလိုက်သည် ။ မင်းသမီးလေးဟာ ရေမိုးချိုး သနပ်ခါးလိမ်းပြီး ည
မှောင်သောအချိန်ရောက်သော် သူမရဲ့ အဆောင်နောက်ဖက်သို့ ဆက်သွားလေ၏ ဘုရင်ကြီးလဲ
မင်းသမီးလေးရဲ့နောက်မှ တိတ်တဆိတ် လိုက်သွားပြီး မြင်သာသောနေရာမှ မင်းသမီးလေး ဘာလုပ်သလဲ
ဆိုတာ အကြောင်းစုံ သိရအောင် စောင့်ကြည့်နေလိုက်သည်။ များမကြာလိုက်ပါ ။ တွေ့ပါလေပြီ
မင်းသမီးလေး ညည်ဆို ပျောက်နေရတဲ့ အကြောင်းအရင်း မိပါလေပြီ ။ နောက်တစ်နေ့ ဘုရင်ကြီးဟာ
မှူးကြီး မတ်ကြီး စုံလင်စွာနဲ့ ညီလာခံ ကျင်းပလေသည် ။ မင်းသမီးလေးအား ရှေ့တော်မှောက် ခေါ်သွင်းပြီး
လူအများရှေ့မှာ သူမ၏ ညဖက်တွေမှာ ပျောက်နေရခြင်း အကြောင်းစုံကို တစ်ခုမချန် ပြောပြစေခိုင်း၍
အပြစ်ကို ဝန်ခံခိုင်းလေးသည် ။ မင်းသမီးလေးဟာ မခြွင်းမချန် ပြောပြလေသည် ။ မင်းသမီးလေးဟာ
ဘုရင်ကြီးက မိဖုရားအရာ တင်မြှောက်ခဲ့လို့ နန်းတော်ထဲ လိုက်လာသော အခါမှာ နန်းတွင်း ဝင်ဝမှ
ခွေးနက်ကြီးအား မြင်လျှင် မြင်ချင်း ချစ်ခင် စုံမက်မိပါသည် ။ ထို့ကြောင့်မို့ ညဖက် ညဖက် တွေမှာ
နန်းဆောင်ရဲ့ နောက်ဖက်ကိုသွားပြီး ခွေးနက်ကြီးနဲ့ သားမယားအဖြစ် နေထိုင်ပေါင်းသင်းပါကြောင်း
ပြောပြလိုက်ပါတော့သည် ။ မင်းသမီးလေးရဲ့ ပြောပြချက် ပြီးဆုံးသောအခါ မင်းကြီးမှ
အမိန့်တော်ချမှလိုက်လေသည် ။ မင်းသမီးအား ဆံပင် လေးစိတ် စိတ်ပြီး ခွေးနက်ကြီးနဲ့အတူ
တောအရပ်သို့ နှင်ထုတ်လိုက်လေတော့သည် ။ ဝက်မကြီးရဲ့သမီး ခွေးနက်ကြီးရဲ့ မိန်းမလဲ တောအရပ်သို့
ချစ်လင် ခွေးနက်ကြီးနဲ့အတူ ထွက်ခွာသွားပါလေတော့သည် ။
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သားလေးလက်ထပ်ပေါင်းသင်းမည့် အမျိုးသမီးရှိပါမည်နည်း သားလုပ်သူက ခဏခဏ မိန်းမလိုချင်ကြောင်း ပူဆာနေလေတော့ အမေလုပ်သူမှာ အကောင်းဆုံး နည်းလမ်း ရှာရလေပြီ ။ သားလုပ်သူအား ငါ့သား မိန်းမလိုချင်လျှင် အရှေ့ဖက်က ကျောက်ဂူကြီးသို့ လကွယ်ည သွားလေပါ သားလေးလိုချင်သော မိန်းမကို အမေ စီစဉ်ပေးထားပါမယ် ။ ဒါပေမယ့် ငါ့သား ထိုမိန်းမ ခေါင်းမှာ ခြုံထားသော အရာကို မဖွင့်ကြည့်ပါလေနဲ့ ဆိုပြီး မှာလိုက်လေသည် ။ တဏှာစိတ် ထ နေသော #ခွေးသားဝက်မြေး မှာ လကွယ်ညရောက်လေသော် အရှေ့ဖက်က ကျောက်ဂူကြီးသို့ မောင်းတင် ချီတက်လေတော့သည် ။ ကျောက်ဂူကြီး အတွင်းဝယ် တွေ့ရလေပြီ သူတောင်းတနေသော မိန်းမ သို့ပေမယ့် လကွယ်ညလဲ ဖြစ်ပြန် ခြုံထည်ကြီးနဲ့ ဖုံးအုပ်ထားလေတော့ ဘာမှမမြင်ရနိုင်ပါ ။ သွေးသားဆာနေသော #ခွေးသားဝက်မြေး ဟာ ကာမအမှုကို အကြိမ်ကြိမ် ပြုလုပ်ပြီး မနက် အာရုဏ်တက် အချိန်ရောက်သော် ပြန်သွားလေတော့သည် ။ လမိုက်ညတိုင်း အရှေ့ဖက်က ကျောက်ဂူကြီးဆီ့သွားပြီး #ခွေးသားဝက်မြေး ဟာ ခြုံထည်ကြီး ခြုံထားသော မိန်းမနှင့် နစ်အတော်ကြာသည်အထိ ကာမ အမှုကို ပြုလေသည် ။ #ခွေးသားဝက်မြေး ရဲ့အမေသည် ရောဂါထူထပ်ပြီး ဆုံးပါးကွယ်လွန်သွားလေပြီ ။ ခွေးနက်ကြီးကလဲ သူသားကို သိပ်ပြီး ကြည်လင် လှသည် မဟုတ်ပေ ။ #ခွေးသားဝက်မြေး လဲ ကျောက်ဂူသို့သွားတိုင်းလဲ ခြုံထည်ခြုံထားသော မိန်းမကို မတွေ့ရတော့ပေ သူရိပ်မိလာသည် ။ သူအမေ စကားတွေ ကြားယောင်လာသည် ။ သူ ကာမအမှုတွေ ပြန်ပြီးဆန်းစစ်လာသည် ။ သူတွေးမိလိုက်လေပြီ ။ ဒီတောတောင်ကြီးထဲ သူ့အမေကလွဲပြီးတခြားမိန်းမ မရှိနိုင် ။ ဟုတ်ပြီ သူကာမအမှု ပြုကျင့်နေတာ သူ့အမေဆိုတာ သေချာပြီလို့ #ခွေးသားဝက်မြေး ကအတိအကျ သိလိုက်ပါလေပြီ ။ #ခွေးသားဝက်မြေး ဟာ သူကြီးပြင်းခဲ့ရာ တောတောင်ကို စွန့်ခွာပြီး လူတွေနေရာ အရပ်ကိုလိုက်ရှာပြီး နေထိုင်မယ်လို့ စိတ်ကူးလေသည် ။ သို့ပေမယ့် သူ့အဖေ ခွေးနက်ကြီးကို လူတောသူတော ခေါ်ဆိုရန်မှာ မဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ။ မျက်နှာငယ်ရမည် ။ ဘဝကို ခဝါချပြီး ဏာတ်မြှုတ်ဖို့ရန်မှာ ခွေးနက်ကြီး ရှိနေ၍ ဏာတိ ပေါ်သွားနိုင်သည် ။ ထို့ကြောင့် သူ့အဖေ ခွေးနက်ကြီးကို အချိုသပ် ချော့မော့ အယုံသွင်းပြီး အင့ိုက်မှာ တုတ်နဲ့ ရိုက်သတ်လိုက်လေတော့သည်။ သူ့အဖေ ခွေးသေကောင်ကြီးကို ဝါးရုံကြား၌ ညှပ်၍ #ခွေးသားဝက်မြေး ဟာ ဏာတိကို ကွတ်တိလုပ်ပြီး လူတွေနေရာအရပ်ကို လိုက်ရှာ၍ နေထိုင်ပါတော့တယ် ။ #ခွေးသားဝက်မြေး ဟာ လူတောထဲ နေထိုင်ရပေမယ့် သူ၏ ဦးခေါင်းနဲ့ ငယ်ပါ(ဟိုဒင်း) ထဲမှာ မခံမရပ်နိုင်အောင် အရမ်းပဲ နာကျင်ခံစားရပါတယ် ။ နေ့တိုင်း ထိုဝေဒနာကို ခံစားနေရတာမြင်တော့ ရင်းနီးသူတချို့က အကြားအမြင်ရ ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တစ်ဦးဆီမှာ ပြကြည့်ရင် ကောင်းသွားလိမ့်မယ်ဆိုပြီး အကြံပြုလေတယ် ။ ဒီလိုနဲ့ သူလဲ ဆရာဆီမှာ သူ့ရောဂါအကြောင်း ပြောပြလိုက်လေတော့သည် ။ အကြားအမြင်ရသော ထို ဆရာကြီးမှ မောင်မင်းသည် မအေကိုလဲ သားမယာအဖြစ် နစ်အတော်ကြာအောင် ပြုကျင့် နေထိုင်ခဲ့သည် ။ ဖအေ ကိုလဲ သတ်ပြီး ဝါးရုံကြား ညှပ်ခဲ့သည် ။ ထိုသို့ ပြု မူနေထိုင်ခဲ့၍ ဒီ ရောဂါ ဝေဒနာကို ခံစားနေရခြင်းဖြစ်သည် ။ မောင်မင်း ဒီရောဂါ ဝေဒနာ အလျှင်း ပျောက်လိုလျှင် မောင်မင်း မူလ နေထိုင်ခဲ့ရာ တောအရပ်သို့ သွားပြီး ဖအေလုပ်သူ ခွေးနက်ကြီးရဲ့ ငယ်ပါ အရေ အဖျားကို ဖြတ်ပါ မောင်မင်းရဲ့ ငယ်ပါ အရေပြားကိုပါ ဖြတ်ပြီးလျှင် ပေါင်းစပ်ပြီး ဦးထုပ် အဖြစ်နဲ့ ပူဇော်ပါ ။ ပြီးလျှင် အမေလုပ်သူကို ကာမ ပြုကျင့်ရာ ကျမ်းခင်းဖြစ်တဲ့ ကျောက်တုံးမှာ အမိရဲ့ အဂီ ပုံ ထွင်းထုပြီး တစ်နေ့ အကြိမ်ငါးဆယ် ခေါင်းသွင်းပါ ။ နောက်ပြီး မောင်မင်းရဲ့ အဖေ ခွေးနက်ကြီးရဲ့ အဂီ ပုံစံမျိုး ကျောက် သား ထွင်းထု၍ ပြားပြားဝပ် ကန်တော့ပါ လို့ ဆရာကြီးမှ သေသေချာချာ မှာလိုက်လေတော့သည် ။ #ခွေးသားဝက်မြေး လဲ သူ၏ ရောဂါဝေဒနာ ပျောက်လို၍ သူနေထိုင်ခဲ့ရာ တောထဲသို့ ပြန်သွားပြီး ဆရာကြီးမှ မှာကြားလိုက်သည့် အတိုင်း မချွင်းမချန် ဆောင်ရွက်လိုက်လေပြီးလျှင် ခံစားနေရသော ရောဂါ ဝေဒနာများ ယူပစ်သလို ကောင်းသွားလေတော့သည် ။ #ခွေးသားဝက်မြေးအတ္ထုပ္ပတ္တိဣတိတွင်ပြီးဆုံးလေသည်။ ဒါတွေကို သတိပြု အစ္စလာမ်ဘာသာဝင်များရဲ့ ဦးထုပ် ဆောင်းခြင်သည် ။ ခွေးအဂီအဖျား ဆောင်းတဲ့သူ

အဂ်ါအဖျားကို ပေါင်းစပ်ပြီး ဆောင်းခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ အစ္စလာမ်မိန်းမများ ဘူခါ(ခေါင်းမီးခြုံ)ခြင်းသည် ခွေးသားဝက်မြေးမှ မအေကိုကာမပြုရာ၌ မအေက ခေါင်းမီးခြုံ ထားခြင်းကြောင့်ဖြစ်သည်။ အစ္စလာမ်များ ဝက်သားမစားခြင်း ခွေးသားမစားခြင်းမှာ အမျိုး အရင်းခေါက်ခေါက်ရဲ့ အသားမို့လို့ မစားခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ မဂ္ဂာမြို့မှ အစ္စလာမ် ဘာသာဝင်များ ခေါင်းသွင်းပြီး ကြည့်ရသော "မ"အဂ်ါ ကျောက်တုံးသည် ခွေးသားဝက်မြေးမှ မအေပြစ်မှားလို့ ထွင်းထုထားသော ကျောက်တုံးဖြစ်သည်။ ပျင်းတွဲတွဲကျနေသော မဂ္ဂာမြို့က ခွေးထီး အဂ်ါပုံစံ ကျောက်တုံးသည် ။ ခွေးသားဝက်မြေးမှ သူ့အဖေ ခွေးကြီး အဂ်ါ ပုံစံကျောက်တုံး ထွင်းပြီး လေးဘက်တွားဝတ်ပြုသော ကျောက်တုံးဖြစ်သည်။ Crd မှရင်းပိုင်ရှင် ==========

231. The translation[386] of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "The historical truth that the people of Islamic faith have been trying to hide 💬💬💬💬💬💬💬💬💬💬💬💬💬 Once upon a time, a sow gave birth to an extremely gorgeous daughter. The little daughter was growing up and just when she reached her puberty, her mother sow passed away. The daughter of the late mother sow, with her exquisite golden look, was an absolute stunner to anyone who caught sight of her. The fame of her beauty spread far and wide and eventually reached the king of the land. Having gone to see the little daughter of the sow himself, the king really took a shine to her and crowned her to be his consort at once. As night fell, the king visited his newly wed consort in her bed chamber. But she was not to be found. So, the king came back. The following night, the king again visited her in her bed chamber. Again, she was not found. Then, on the third night, the king once again came to her bed chamber. Again, she was not found. So, the king began to get suspicious and wonder why his consort kept disappearing from her bed chamber. And he decided to find out why she was not in her bed chamber at night. As the night is growing into darkness, the king kept a close watch at every single move his consort made. He hid behind the curtain in her bed chamber and silently observed. The consort cleaned herself in a shower, covered herself in cosmetics and as the darkness fell, she quietly sneaked behind her chamber. The king followed her quietly and watched what she was up to from a distance. Not long at last! The reason why his consort kept disappearing into the night was revealed to the king. The next day, the king called an assembly with his ministers and advisers. He summoned his consort to the assembly and made her to come clean as to the reasons of her nightly disappearance from her bedchamber. The consort complied. On the day she was taken to the palace, having been anointed as the king's consort, she caught sight of a big black hound at the palace entrance and immediately infatuated with the creature. So, as night fell, she said, she would sneak to the back of her bed chamber and spent her night as the wife of that big, black hound. After she concluded her confession, the king proclaimed that the consort's hair is to be quartered and she was banished to the jungle with the big, black hound. So, the daughter of the sow, the wife of the big, black hound left for the jungle with her beloved big, black hound.

[386] Clarifications are provided in square brackets […].

She settled in the deep, dark forest with the big, black hound. Soon, the beautiful daughter of the sow was pregnant and gave birth to a boy. Naturally, the sow's daughter and the black hound rejoiced in having a son. They both loved their son to bits, fulfilling all his needs. As the boy grew and reached the maturity to develop sexual desires, one day, he confided in his mother about his desire to have a wife. His mother just listened but did not reply anything. And not long after that, the son talked to her again about his desire to have a wife. What predicament the mother had to face! Where and how on earth could she find a suitable bride for her son in this deep, dark forest? The son kept nagging her about his desire and in the end the mother came up with a solution. She said to her son to go to a rock cave in the east on the night of the new moon. There, he would meet his wife, she said. However, she warned him not to remove the veil under which his wife would be hiding her face. So, on one new moon night, the son of a dog, the grandson of a sow, whose mind is filled with lust, set out on a visit to the cave in the east. There he found a shapely figure he had long desired. However, as it was the night of the new moon, and the woman was covered in shawl, nothing could be seen. Then the son of a dog, the grandson of a sow, whose mind is filled with lust repeatedly engaged in the sexual acts till the dawn broke. Then he went home. In this way, every night of the new moon, the son of a dog, the grandson of a sow would march to the cave in the east and engage in sexual activities with the woman under the veil. This went on for years. One day, the mother of #that son of a dog, grandson of a sow, died after contracting multiple diseases. The black hound was also displeased with his son. Now, when #the son of a dog, grandson of a sow visited the cave, he no longer found the woman in the veil. As he slowly joined the dots, he came to the realization that there could not have been a single woman in this deep, dark jungle except his own mother. This was when the penny dropped! #The son of a dog, grandson of a sow was then convinced that he had been engaging in sexual activities with his own mother all those years. He decided to abandon the jungle where he had grown up and to look for human settlement and settle down there. However, it was impossible for him to bring his father hound with him and live among humans. He would have to keep his head down. He could not bury his past as long as the black hound was alive. One day, people might discover his dark past. So, he devised a chicanery and beat his own father, the black hound, to death. He then dumped the dead creature in the bamboo groves. Now, #the son of a dog, grandson of a sow felt finally able to draw a curtain to his dark past, look for the place for human dwellings and settle there. Even though #the son of a dog, grandson of a sow was then living among humans, he was suffering from the excruciating pain in his head and penis [Translator's note: the usage in original language is given by description. The word used has the literal meaning of 'that attached to him since birth']. Some friendly people who saw his suffering advised him to go and consult with a seer. So, he went accordingly. The seer said that he had taken his own mother as his wife for years and killed his own

father and dumped the body among the bamboo groves, that he was suffering the disease as a result of your own deeds, the seer said. To rid himself of this disease, he must return to the jungle from which he had come, cut off the foreskins of his father's, the black hound's penis, and his own penis, mix them up and wear it as a skull cap and treat it as an object of worship. And then, sculpt the shape of his mother's organ on the rock on which he had engaged in sexual activities with her, and into which he must insert his head fifty times a day. And then, the seer continued, he must sculpt the shape of his father's, the black hound's organ on the rock and prostrate himself before it. #The son of a dog, grandson of a sow, wanting to rid himself of the pain, returned to the jungle he had lived, as the seer had advised, and did exactly what he had been advised. Soon, all the pains he had been suffering were gone. This is how the story of #the son of a dog, grandson of a sow ended. One should take note that when the people of Islamic faith wear the skull cap, they are in fact wearing the foreskin of dog on their heads. When women of Islamic faith cover their heads, they are doing it to remind them of the consort's covering her head before she engaged in sexual acts with her son #the son of a dog, grandson of a sow. The reason the people of Islamic faith refrain from eating pork and dog meat is to refrain from eating the flesh of their own descendants. The rock that is shaped like the "female organ", which Muslims stick their heads to peep in Mecca is the stone that was sculpted by the son of a dog, grandson of a sow who wronged his own mother. A dangling rock, which has the shape of a dog's penis, in Mecca is the shape sculpted by the son of dog, grandson of sow after his father's, the black hound's penis. Crd original author ==========="

Table 16. Details of the 19 September 2017 wallpost

No.	BIN	Date Created[387]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000366590	9/19/2017 3:55 AM	("M[redacted] S[redacted]") (100021898030389)	True Man (1625967570980408)

232. The CIB Page True Man (1625967570980408), on which this wallpost was posted, is part of the Military Network for sharing seven of its creators and administrators with those from the HR designation takedown Pages.[388]

233. Unlike the other examples in provided in the Analytical Report, this particular content is a "wallpost", which is content that can be posted by any Facebook user on a Page without any specific credentials to administer or manage the said Page. In this sense, wallposts are

[387] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[388] *See* entry no. 26 on Annex 8.4.

similar to comments that appear in response to a post in that it is not possible to directly attribute the sources of content without further information.

234. Worthy of note, as stated on Facebook's online Help Centre, is that the administrators of a Page can choose to "[r]eview [wall]posts by other people before they're published to the Page".[389] The Mechanism, however, is not in possession of material from Meta that explains whether the administrators of the 43 Pages had the settings to review wallposts before they were published on the Pages.

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[389] **IIMM0027995193** Facebook Help Center, also available at https://www.facebook.com/help/356113237741414.

Annex 2: Emblematic Examples of Hate Speech to Show Coordination across Identified Military Network

Warning: Some examples contain graphic images.

1) "Completely clear the terrorists": Post of 6 August 2017

နောက်ထပ် အသက် မခံရနိုင်ဘူးလို့ အစိုးရ အာမခံလား ++++++++++++++++++
++++++++++++ လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့တွေကို ဒုတ်ဒါးလက် နက်တွေနဲ့ဝိုင်းအုံရန်ပြုတဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလီတွေ
ဟာအကြမ်းဖက်သမားတွေပဲ။ရိုးရိုးရွာသားကလုံခြုံရေးတပ်တွေကို ရန်ပြုစရာ အကြောင်းမရှိဘူး။
အကြမ်းဖက်သမားကိုမေရှတောင် တန်းတောထဲမှာ ရှာနေစရာမလိုပဲ မျက်စေ့ရှေ့ ရောက်နေပြီပဲ။
ဘာကြောင့်ထိမှန်အောင်မပစ်တာလဲ။ ဘာကြောင့် ထွက်ပြေး လာရသလဲ။ အထက်ကပစ်မိန့်မရလို့ပေါ့။
ပစ်ခတ်လို့ဘင်္ဂလီဘဂယောက်လောက် သေသွား ရင် ဘင်္ဂလီတွေကိုလူမျိုး
တုံးသတ်ဖြတ်နေပြီလို့ဝိုင်းအော်ကြဖို့ UN,OIC,ကအသင့်ပြင်ထား ကြတယ်။
ဒီလိုမပစ်ပစ်အောင်လည်းဖန်တီးနေကြ တယ်။အစိုးရဟာ ဒီဖိအားကို ကြောက်ပြီး ထိထိရောက်ရောက်
မကိုင်တွယ်ရဲဘူး ဖြစ်နေတယ်။ ဒီဖိအားကိုကြောက်ပြီးရဲရဲ မကိုင်တွယ်
ရင်တော့ပြဿနာတွေပိုကြီးပိုရှုပ်လာဖို့ပဲ ရှိတယ်။ ၂၀၁၆အောက်တိုဘာလ ကတည်းက
စပြီးဆက်တိုက်ဖြစ်ပေါ်နေတဲ့အကြမ်း ဖက်သတ်ဖြတ်မှုတွေဟာ ရပ်တန့်မသွား ဘဲ ပိုတိုး
ပိုဆိုးလာနေတယ်။ ဒီအတိုင်း စိမ်နေပြီးတတိတိနဲ့စော်ကားတာကိုငြိမ်ခံ ရင်း ဘယ်နှစ်ယောက်
ဆက်အသေခံ ပေးနေရအုံးမှာလဲ။ UNဖိအားကိုကြောက်ပြီးတိုင်းရင်းသား တွေ
ဆက်အသတ်ခံနေရမှာလား၊ဖိအားကိုဂရုမစိုက်ဘဲအကြမ်းဖက်သမား တွေကို အပြတ်ရှင်းမှာလား

> ။အစိုးရတာဝန်ယူထားတဲ့အစိုးရက ပြတ်ပြတ်သားသား ဆုံးဖြတ်ရမယ့် အချိန်ရောက်ပြီ။အချိန်ရောက်ပြီ ဆိုတာထက်ကိုတော်တော်နောက်ကျ နေပြီ။ ဒီထက်ပိုပြီး အသတ်မခံနိုင်တော့ဘူး။ ဆက် အသတ်ခံနေရရင်လည်း အစိုးရတစ်ရပ်အနေနဲ့ ရှက်တတ် ဖို့ ကောင်းပြီ။ နောက်ထပ် အသတ်မခံရအောင် ဘာတွေ ဘယ်လိုဆက်လုပ်မလဲဆိုတာပဲ ရှင်းရှင်း လင်းလင်း သိချင်ပါတယ်။
> Cd:::Thaung Aye

235. The translation[390] of the Burmese text reads as follows:

"Can the government guarantee that no more lives will be taken? Those who surrounded the security forces *en masse* and attacked with knives and weapons are terrorists. If they are ordinary honest people, they would have no reason to attack the security forces. We need not look for the terrorists among the palm forests of the May Yu mountain range. They are right in front of our eyes. Why then the security forces didn't shoot them till they are hit? Why did they [the security] run away? Because they didn't get the order to shoot from above. If 10 Bengali were shot, the UN and OIC are prepared to shout together that Bengali are being "genocided" [literally "killed to extinction"]. They are also creating situations that will require shooting to take place. Fearing this pressure, the government dared not deal with the problem effectively. But if we fear pressure and do not dare to deal with it fearlessly then the problem could only grow worse and more complicated. Since October 2016, a series of violent killings have not ceased but is getting worse. How many people will continue to die if you are putting up with these insults? Will ethnic groups continue to be killed because of a fear of the UN pressure? Or will we ignore the pressure and completely clear the terrorists? The time has come for the government to make a clear decision. Even though, we say the time has come, it is actually quite late already. We cannot allow any more killing. If we continue to allow the killings, the shame is on the government. I would like to know clearly what and how things will be done to prevent further killings. Cd:::Thaung Aye"

236. The post is accompanied by four photograph attachments, as included above. The first photograph on the upper left hand corner depicts a boy in school uniform, appearing distressed. The second photograph on the lower left hand corner depicts a group of people at a burial site where six coffins are visible. This photograph appears to be based upon the content of the post, which described ethnic people killed by ARSA. The third photograph on the upper right hand corner depicts several men holding axes, sticks, and bows and arrows. The fourth photograph on the lower right hand corner depicts the used packaging of World Food Programme (WFP) biscuits. Numerous posts, from both the military and CIB Pages, were identified reporting on the discovery of the used packaging of WFP biscuits at alleged ARSA hiding places.[391] These posts play into the narrative that the Rohingya continued to unjustly receive United Nations aid.

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[390] Clarifications are provided in square brackets […].

[391] *See e.g.*, **IIMM0000681982**; **IIMM0000220152**; **IIMM0000186159**; **IIMM0000886228**; **IIMM0000807141**; **IIMM0000204040**; **IIMM0000239460**; **IIMM0000861219**; **IIMM0000552130**;

237. Nine instances of this post were identified by the Mechanism. They appeared on nine different Pages, including the HR designation takedown Pages Myawady Daily (301875129924077) and Phay Sit Gyi (1620931448152789), and were published on 6 and 7 August 2017 by the Authors listed in the following table.

Table 17. Details of nine instances of the 6 August 2017 post

No.	BIN	Date Created[392]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000359623	08/07/2017 03:09	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
2	IIMM0000806684	08/07/2017 03:53	K[redacted] A[redacted] (100009598507764)	Yatanarpon News (339704869550841)
3	IIMM0000486661	08/07/2017 04:28	U T[redacted] T[redacted] A[redacted] (100007477140118)	Unofficial: ကြေးမုံသတင်းစာ (Unofficial: "The Mirror Newspaper") (612462675461875)
4	IIMM0000885781	08/07/2017 07:21	[redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435)	Mandalay Express (610013255716125)
5	IIMM0000185712	08/07/2017 07:21	[redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435)	Myawady Daily (301875129924077)
6	IIMM0001005595	08/07/2017 08:20	T[redacted] Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	မြန်မာ့ဓလေ့ (Myanmar Custom) (1622474748011209)
7	IIMM0000641049	08/07/2017 08:21	T[redacted] Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	Burmese Treasure (515854785138996)
8	IIMM0000775257	08/07/2017 08:21	T[redacted] Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	Mandalay Media Group (250054248452819)
9	IIMM0000220116	08/06/2017 09:11	[redacted] (A[redacted] T[redacted] N[redacted] B[redacted] (100009949396562)	Phay Sit Gyi (1620931448152789)

238. At 3:09 AM on 7 August 2017, K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398) published the post on the Page Oppositeyes (262770877158690). The account K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398) is one of the editors that published 360 items across six HR designation

IIMM0000586667; **IIMM0000775601**; **IIMM0000641394**; **IIMM0000662936**; **IIMM0000551947**; **IIMM0000861025**; **IIMM0000392409**; **IIMM0000392408**; **IIMM0000775338**; **IIMM0000919431**; **IIMM0000641130**; **IIMM0001005654**; **IIMM0000919430**; **IIMM0000724796**; **IIMM0000724795**; **IIMM0000724794**; **IIMM0000586193**; **IIMM0000185798**; **IIMM0000885868**; **IIMM0000841628**; **IIMM0000753030**; **IIMM0000220117**; and **IIMM0000841612** for posts from the removed Facebook Pages from 31 July to 6 August 2017 which mentioned the finding of used WFP biscuit packaging at ARSA hideouts.

[392] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[393] Less than an hour later, at 3:53 AM, K[redacted] A[redacted] (100009598507764), another editor of the HR designation takedown Pages,[394] posted the same content on Yatanarpon News (339704869550841).

239. Approximately thirty minutes after K[redacted] A[redacted] also on 7 August 2017, U T[redacted] T[redacted] A[redacted] (100007477140118) published this same content on the Page Unofficial: ေကြးမုံသတင်းစာ (Unofficial: "The Mirror" Newspaper (612462675461875). The U T[redacted] T[redacted] A[redacted] account is also another one of the editors of the HR designation takedown Pages.[395]

240. About three hours later, at 7:21, also on 7 August 2017, [redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435)[396] published the same content simultaneously on two Pages, namely Mandalay Express (610013255716125) and Myawady Daily (301875129924077). Myawady Daily is one of the Pages removed for its connection to the military, and it shares many of its creators and administrators with the verified Pages.[397]

241. In the next hour, at 8:20 and 8:21 AM, also on 7 August 2017, T[redacted] Z[redacted] (100014036466258), another editor of the HR designation takedown Pages,[398] posted the same content almost simultaneously on three Pages, namely မြန်မာ့ဓလေ့ (Myanmar Custom) (1622474748011209), Burmese Treasure (515854785138996) and Mandalay Media Group (250054248452819).

242. Finally, at 9:11 AM, also on 7 August 2017, [redacted] (A[redacted] T[redacted] N[redacted] B[redacted] (100009949396562), another editor account,[399] posted this content on Phay Sit Gyi (1620931448152789) Page, which is another HR designation takedown Page.

243. The metadata behind the postings demonstrates coordination between the posters across different Pages, both HR designation takedown and CIB Pages, as some posted simultaneously. In the current instance, all of the posters are editors on the HR designation takedown Pages.

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[393] *See* entry no. 45 on Annex 8.1.

[394] K[redacted] A[redacted] (100009598507764) has published a total of 9,179 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018. *See* entry no. 32 in Annex 8.1.

[395] U T[redacted] T[redacted] A[redacted] (100007477140118) published 322 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018. *See* entry no. 46 on Annex 8.1.

[396] [redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435) is also an editor on HR designation takedown Pages, having published a total of 25,380 items across the six Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018. *See* entry no. 29 on Annex 8.1.

[397] *See* entry no. 5 on Annex 8.4.

[398] This account is the Page administrator of Myawady Daily Page (301875129924077) and is another editor that published a total of 1,411 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018. *See* entry no. 21 on Annex 8.1.

[399] Entry no. 40 on Annex 8.1. [redacted] (A[redacted] T[redacted] N[redacted] B[redacted] (100009949396562) is an editor that published a total of 1,857 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.

2) *"March in Chittagong": Post of 10 August 2017*

ကျုပ်တို့နိုင်ငံမှာက... ငုံးဥပြုတ်လို့ကောင်းတုန်းရှိသေးတယ်...
ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်နိုင်ငံ ... စစ်တကောင်းမြို့မှာတော့... ဒီကနေ့...
အစွန်းရောက်မွတ်စလင် ထောင်ပေါင်းများစွာဟာ...
စုရုံးချီတက်လာကြပြီး... ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်က ထွက်ပြေးလာတဲ့ ...
ဘင်္ဂလီ မွတ်စလင်တွေကို ... အနီးကပ် စစ်သင်တန်းတွေ
ပေးဖို့နဲ့... လက်နက်တပ်ဆင်ပေးဖို့ .... အစိုးရကို
တောင်းဆိုလိုက်ပါပြီ... အင်အား တသောင်းခွဲလောက်ပါတဲ့...
အဲဒီ တောင်းဆိုဆန္ဒပြပွဲကို ... အစွန်းရောက်မွတ်စလင်
အဖွဲ့တခုဖြစ်တဲ့ ... Hefazat-e-Islam အဖွဲ့က ...
စီစဉ်တာဖြစ်တယ်လို့ ... AFP သတင်းမှာ ဖော်ပြထားပါတယ်...
ပြီးခဲ့တဲ့ လအတွင်းကလည်း... ဒုက္ခသည်စခန်းက ဘင်္ဂလီ
ယောကျ်ားရာဂကျော်ကို... ARSA,က လူစုခေါ်ထုတ်သွားတာ...
တင်ပြပြီးဖြစ်ပါတယ်... ဒီအတောအတွင်း အိန္ဒိယနိုင်ငံကို ...
ရောက်ရှိနေတဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီး ...
ရှာဟီလ်ဒူးလ် ကလည်း ... သူတို့နိုင်ငံကို ရောက်ရှိလာတဲ့...
ဘင်္ဂလီ မွတ်စလင် ၁ သန်းနီးပါးကြောင့် ...
အာရှတိုက်တောင်ပိုင်း တည်ငြိမ်မှုကို ... ပျက်ပြားစေပြီး
လုံခြုံရေးဆိုင်ရာ... ပြဿနာတွေပေါ်ပေါက်လာနိုင်တယ်
ဆိုပြီး... မနေ့ကတင်... အတိတ်စိမ်းပေးခဲ့တယ်လို့
သိရပါတယ်... ကဲ.... သူတို့ဖက်က... မြေပြင်သတင်း
တွေကို... တခုနဲ့တခု ချိတ်ဆက်ကြည့်လိုက်တာနဲ့... သတ်
မှတ်ရက်နီးလာလေ... ရုပ်လုံးက ပိုကြွလာလေပဲ ငှဲ့ရှင်တို့...
ကိုယ့်ဖက်ကသာ... တယောက်နဲ့တယောက်... လက်ချင်းချိတ်
ဆက်ကြဖို့.... ခုချိန်အထိ တိုင်ပင်ချိန်လို့မရနိုင်တာ... ကျုပ်
တော့ အသဲနာတယ်... "မိုးညို"

244. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "While we are still busy boiling quail eggs [Translator's note: we are busy with frivolous things], today, in the town of Chittagong, Bangladesh, thousands of extremist Muslims are marching in unity, demanding their government to give hands-on military training and arm the Bengali Muslims who have fled Rakhine state. The demonstration of fifteen thousand people was organized by an extremist Islamic group Hefazet-e-Islam, AFP reported. It has already been reported that last month 50 Bengali men were assembled and whisked away by ARSA. Meanwhile, during his visit to India, the Bangladesh Foreign Secretary Shahildul dropped an ominous hint yesterday that one million Bengali Muslims who had arrived in his country are destabilising south Asia and likely to cause problems for security. So … joining the dots between the reports coming from the ground, the nearer the predetermined date, the clearer the picture becomes. All we have to do is to join our hands. But it aches my heart that this is not happening. 'Moe Nyo'"

245. In this post, published on 10 August 2017, the Burmese text accompanies a picture of a disembowelled cow. The text that follows does not have any overt reference to the

photograph, but its purpose is likely understood among the Myanmar audience. Traditionally, Myanmar Buddhists have great respect for cattle. Some monks teach that killing cattle goes against Buddha's teachings and the Buddhist nationalist 969 movement and the MaBaTha have campaigned to shut down cattle slaughterhouses, which are often operated by Muslims.[400] The photograph of a disembowelled cow above a text regarding alleged training of Muslim extremists in Bangladesh and talk of arming Rohingya is likely intended to elicit an emotional response in Buddhist readers against the presence of Rohingya Muslims and to view them as a threat to Buddhism. The Mechanism undertook efforts to verify whether anything matching the description of a largescale public march took place in Chittagong, Bangladesh on or around 10 August 2017. The Mechanism did not identify any information indicating such a march took place.[401]

246. Instead, on 10 August 2017, troops from No. 33 and 99 Light Infantry Divisions (LID-33 and LID-99) were sent to Rakhine State following a closed-door meeting between the Commander-in-Chief and Rakhine politicians.[402] The Irrawaddy reported that "the dispatch followed a two-hour meeting between Arakan National Party (ANP) members and military commander-in-chief [Senior General] Min Aung Hlaing in Naypyitaw on [9 August 2017]. The politicians did most of the talking, according to sources close to the matter, and requested a boost in northern Rakhine security after six ethnic Mro were killed in Maungdaw Township [on 3 August 2017]. [...] 'Ethnic [Rakhine] villages are surrounded by Bengali villages, so, we called for designating No-Bengali zones in the area,' U Khin Maung Latt of the ANP, who was at the meeting, told The Irrawaddy."[403] See, supra, paragraph 58 of the Analytical Report for similar content published on the verified Facebook Pages.

247. Within the public content of the 43 CIB Pages taken down in August 2018, 15 instances of this photograph and/or post appear across ten different Pages on the same day, 10 August 2017, some of which were posted within minutes of each other. Below Table 18 shows the 15 instances and their corresponding "Author", namely the account that published

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[400] **IIMM0028034638** The Irrawaddy, "Protecting Cows: A Buddhist Tradition Revived?", 17 September 2015, also available at https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/protecting-cows-a-buddhist-tradition-revived.html; **IIMM0028034641** Tricycle, "Myanmar Buddhists' Beef", 18 September 2015, also available at https://tricycle.org/article/myanmar-buddhists-beef/; **IIMM0028034624** Deccan Herald, "Campaign Against Beef in Myanmar Too", 24 September 2015, also available at https://www.deccanherald.com/content/502678/campaign-against-beef-myanmar-too.html. Swe Win, "Myanmar's Radical Buddhists Target Muslim Businesses, with Official Help", *Myanmar Now*, 13 October 2015, also available at https://myanmar-now.org/en/news/myanmars-radical-buddhists-target-muslim-businesses-with-official-help.

[401] *See* **IIMM0027993861**, which records the open source searches the Mechanism undertook to fact-check the statements made in the post.

[402] *See* **IIMM0000001428,** The Irrawaddy, "ANALYSIS: Myanmar Army Deployed in Maungdaw", (11 August 2017) also available at https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/analysis-myanmar-army-deployed-maungdaw.html. *See also* the following posts from the removed Facebook Pages, announcing the arrival of soldiers on 10 August 2017 with photos: **IIMM0000220021**; **IIMM0000369370**; **IIMM0000220018**; **IIMM0001041618**; **IIMM0000359566**; **IIMM0000417854**; **IIMM0000486131**; **IIMM0000662545**; **IIMM0000885210** and **IIMM0000185143**.

[403] *See* **IIMM0000001428.** The asking of "No-Bengali" zone was also featured in the following removed Facebook post: **IIMM0000585760**.

the post, along with the date and time of the post and the Facebook Page name and ID on which the post appeared.

Table 18. Details of 15 instances of the 10 August 2017 post

No.	BIN	Date Created[404]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0001017859	10/08/2017 01:46	[not provided]	ရသစုံသတင်းများ (“News of Every Taste”) (213014425568213)
2	IIMM0001024740	10/08/2017 01:46	100011330024426	ရသစုံသတင်းများ (“News of Every Taste”) (213014425568213)
3	IIMM0001016310	10/08/2017 01:46	[not provided]	စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ (“Standard Time News”) (1653248821582840)
4	IIMM0001039687	10/08/2017 01:46	100011330024426	စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ (“Standard Time News”) (1653248821582840)
5	IIMM0000416259	10/08/2017 01:55	100009359462708	MM Daily Star (1540803296219384)
6	IIMM0000578705	10/08/2017 01:56	[redacted] (N[redacted] Z[redacted] L[redacted] (100016090327632)	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)
7	IIMM0001024737	10/08/2017 01:56	[redacted] (N[redacted] Z[redacted] L[redacted] (100016090327632)	ရသစုံသတင်းများ (“News of Every Taste”) (213014425568213)
8	IIMM0000368432	10/08/2017 02:10	S[redacted] M[redacted] (100010993982600)	True Man (1625967570980408)
9	IIMM0000941184	10/08/2017 02:10	S[redacted] M[redacted] (100010993982600)	We Are Myanmar (1672193766337112)
10	IIMM0000578698	10/08/2017 02:10	[redacted] (N[redacted] Z[redacted] L[redacted] (100016090327632)	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)
11	IIMM0001077526	10/08/2017 02:32	[redacted] (N[redacted] Z[redacted] L[redacted] (100016090327632)	ဦးဦးဖျားဖျား ထူးထူးခြားခြား (“First and Special”) (1811012045782141)
12	IIMM0000679044	10/08/2017 05:13	H[redacted] N[redacted] M[redacted] (100004631406630)	Yangon Express (1421681248057886)
13	IIMM0000720361	10/08/2017 07:20	K[redacted] Z[redacted] (100007828867816)	Yangon Media (560439514014305)
14	IIMM0000355212	10/08/2017 09:14	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)

[404] Timezone of Meta’s productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

15	IIMM0000358816	10/08/2017 09:15	K[redacted]T[redacted]H[redacted] (100000489612398)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)

248. As noted in the "Network Analysis" section of the Analytical Report and in Annex 8.4, there is sufficient indication that all of these Pages form part of the Military Network.[405] Further coordination of the postings is evident when looking at the time of posts, the authors and the Pages on which they appear.

249. For example, at 1:46 on 10 August 2017, the account 100011330024426 published the photograph and text on two Pages, ရသစုံသတင်းများ ("News of Every Taste") (213014425568213) and စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ ("Standard Time News") (1653248821582840), at the exact same minute. This shows that account 100011330024426 has the login credentials for both Pages and is simultaneously publishing across different channels.

250. Less than ten minutes later, at 1:55, account 100009359462708 posted the same content on the CIB Page, MM Daily Star (1540803296219384), which has seven administrators from HR designation takedown Pages, and is therefore, part of the Military Network.[406]

251. In the next minute, at 1:56, account [redacted] (N[redacted]Z[redacted]L[redacted] (100016090327632) published the same content at the same time on two CIB Pages, ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317) and ရသစုံသတင်းများ ("News of Every Taste") (213014425568213). This is the second time this content appeared on the latter Page, as it was posted there just 10 minutes prior by another user, namely the account with ID 100011330024426 (see paragraph 249 above).

252. 14 minutes later, at 2:10, the same account, [redacted] (N[redacted]Z[redacted]L[redacted] (100016090327632) posted for a second time on the Page, Pyi Myanmar (544353522262317), on which it had posted the same content at 1:56. At 2:32, N[redacted]Z[redacted]L[redacted] posted the same content again on another CIB Page, ဦးဦးဖျားဖျား ထူးထူးခြားခြား ("First and Special") (1811012045782141). In total, this one user, N[redacted]Z[redacted]L[redacted] posted this content on four different times on three CIB Pages.

253. In conjunction with user N[redacted]Z[redacted]L[redacted]'s activity at 2:10, another account, Š[redacted]M[redacted] (100010993982600) published the same content on two CIB Pages, True Man (1625967570980408) and We Are Myanmar (1672193766337112). Š[redacted]M[redacted] (100010993982600) is an administrator of a HR designation takedown Page, Phay Sit Gyi, which was removed by Meta for its connection to individuals and organisations that were

[405] For details, *see* entries no. 29, no. 30, no. 18, no. 7, no. 26, no. 24, no. 32, no. 9, no. 12, and no. 35 on Annex 8.4.
[406] *See* entry no. 18 on Annex 8.4.

banned from Facebook for human rights abuses, and as an editor, Š[redacted]M[redacted] published 1,255 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[407]

254. A couple of hours later, at 5:13am, H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] whose name appeared with two account IDs (see paragraph 107 of the Analytical Report) and has published over 4,400 items on the HR designation takedown Pages, posted this content on the Page Yangon Express (1421681248057886).

255. Two hours later, K[redacted]Z[redacted](100007828867816) published the same content on the CIB Page, Yangon Media (560439514014305). The interconnection between HR designation takedown and CIB Pages via the accounts of K[redacted]Z[redacted] is described in detail in the paragraphs 108, 109 and 128 of the Analytical Report.

256. The next account to post two hours later is K[redacted]T[redacted]H[redacted](100000489612398), which has published 360 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[408] K[redacted]T[redacted]H[redacted] with ID 100000489612398 published the post on the Oppositeyes Page (262770877158690) at 9:14 and 9:15, twice within a minute.

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[407] *See* entry no. 26 on Annex 8.1.
[408] *See* entry no. 45 on Annex 8.1.

3) "Bangladesh's Invasion": Post of 21 August 2017

Attachment 1 (IIMM0000363560)

Attachment 2 (IIMM0000363561)

Attachment 3 (IIMM0000363562)

Attachment 4 (IIMM0000363563)

မောင်တောတိုက်ခိုက်မှုသည် ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်နိုင်ငံ၏ ကျူးကျော်စစ် ဖြစ်သည်။ ---------- Aqa Mul Mujahidin AMM အကွာမူလ် မူဂျာဟီဒင်လို့ နာမည်ပြောင်းထားတဲ့ Rohingya Solidarity Organization RSO သွေးစည်းညီညွတ်ရေး အကြမ်းဖက် အဖွဲ့ကို ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ် စစ်တပ်မှ လေ့ကျင့်ပေးခဲ့။ ---------- နယ်မြေကျဉ်းပြီး လူဦးရေ ပေါက်ကွဲနေတဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်ဟာ မြန်မာပြည် ရခိုင်ဖက်ခြမ်းကို လိုချင် မျက်စောင်းထိုး နေတာ နိုင်ငံတကာက သိတဲ့ အကြောင်းအရာ တစ်ခု ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ဒီကိစ္စကို မဖုံးနိုင် မဖိနိုင်ပဲ ၂၀၁၄ မတ်လ တုံးက Dhaka Tribune သတင်းစာမှာ ရခိုင်မြောက်ပိုင်းက ဘင်္ဂလီ တွေဟာ ဆန္ဒခံယူပွဲကျင်းပပြီး အများစု သဘောတူရင် မြန်မာပြည်က ခွဲထွက်ပြီး ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ် နဲ့ ပေါင်းသင့်ကြောင်း ရေးသားခဲ့လို့ အဲဒီတုံးက မြန်မာ အစိုးရနဲ့ အကြီးအကျယ် ပြဿနာတက်ခဲ့ ကြပါတယ်။ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ် အစိုးရရဲ့ ထောက်ပံ့မှုနဲ့ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ကို နည်းမျိုးစုံနဲ့ ကျူးကျော် ဝင်ရောက်လာတဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလီ တွေဟာ။ ဘယ်တော့မှ ပြန်မှာ မဟုတ်ပါဘူး။ သူတို့ဟာ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ကို နည်းမျိုးစုံနဲ့ ကျူးကျော် သိမ်းပိုက်ပြီး မြန်မာတစ်နိုင်ငံလုံးကို ဆက်လက် သိမ်းပိုက်ဖို့ ရည်ရွယ်ထားကြတာပါ။ အကြမ်းဖက် နဖူးစည်းတွေ တပ်ပြီး လေ့ကျင့်နေကြတဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလီ အကြမ်းဖက်တွေကို ဆော်ဒီ နဲ့ ကူဂိတ်တို့က ရရှိတဲ့ ရန်ပုံငွေတွေနဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလား စစ်တပ်က လေ့ကျင့်ပေးနေတာဟာ ကြာပြီ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ဒါပေမဲ့ ဒီအဖြစ်မှန်ဟာ အမေရိက ရဲ့ အကြမ်းဖက် အားပေး ပေါ်လဆီအောက်မှာ တိမ်မြုပ် နေခဲ့ပါတယ်။ ထို့အပြင် ကိုယ့်နယ်မြေ ကိုယ်ကာကွယ်နေတဲ့ မြန်မာပြည်ဟာ အကြမ်းဖက် အားပေး မီဒီယာတွေ ရဲ့ ချောင်ပိတ်ခံနေရပြီး။ ကျူးကျော် ခိုးဝင် ဘင်္ဂလီတွေကို လက်မခံမှုနဲ့ နိုင်ငံတကာမှာ ပြစ်တင်ခံ နေရပါတယ်။ တကယ်တော့ ဘင်္ဂလားစစ်တပ်ဟာ ဒီ ဘင်္ဂလီ-ရှိဟင်ဂျာ အကြမ်းဖက်တွေကို စစ်သင်တန်းပေးနေတာ ကြာလှပြီ ဖြစ်ပြီး ၂၀၁၂ မောင်တော အရေးအခင်း အပြီးမှာ OIC/ တူရကီ နဲ့ ဆော်ဒီ တို့ဆီက ရန်ပုံငွေ ပိုမို ရရှိခဲ့ပြီး အကြမ်းဖက် စစ်သင်တန်းကို ထပ်မံ အားဖြည့် ဆောင်ရွက်လာခဲ့ကာ လူအင်အား လက်နက် အင်အား စုဆောင်းပြီး အချိန်ကောင်းကို စောင့်နေခြင်း ဖြစ်သည်။ ဒီ ဘင်္ဂလီ - အကြမ်းဖက်တွေဟာ။ သူတို့ရဲ့ အကြမ်းဖက် နယ်မြေသိမ်း လုပ်ငန်းတွေကို ဖုံကွယ်ရန်။ နိုင်ငံတကာမှာ လိမ်ညာ ဂါဒဖြန့်ရန် Arakan Rohingya Union ARU အာရကန် ရိုလိမ်ညာ အစည်းအရုံး ကို အမျိုးသား သစ္စာဖောက် ရှမ်းလူမျိုး ဟန်ညောင်ဝေ ရဲ့ အကူအညီနဲ့ OIC ရုံးချုပ်မှာ ၂၀၁၁ ထဲက ဖွဲ့စည်းထားပြီး နိုင်ငံတကာ ကို လိမ်ညာ ဂါဒဖြန့် အလှူငွေ ကောက်ခံပြီး AMM/ RSO တွေကို ငွေကြေး ထောက်ပံ့ခြင်း။ ကိုယ့်အိမ်ကိုယ် မီးရှို့တဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလီတွေကို လျော်ကြေးပေးခြင်း စသည်တို့ကို တစ်စိုက် မတ်မတ် ဆောင်ရွက်နေခဲ့ ကြတာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ဘင်္ဂလား စစ်တပ်က လေ့ကျင့်ပေးထားပြီး ဘင်္ဂလားမှာ အခြေစိုက်တဲ့ AMM/RSO တွေဟာ ၂၀၁၂ ကနေ စပြီး မြန်မာဖက်ခြမ်း ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ထဲမှာ တိုက်ခိုက်မှုတွေ မကြာခဏ ပြုလုပ်နေခဲ့ပါတယ်။ AMM/RSO ရဲ့ အောင်မြင်ခဲ့တဲ့ အကြမ်းဖက်မှု တစ်ခု ကတော့ ၂၀၁၂ နိုဝင်ဘာလမှာ မြန်မာ နယ်ခြားစောင့် တပ်က လက်နက်မဲ့ စစ်အင်ဂျင်နီယာ ၃ ဦးကို နယ်စပ်မှာ ဖမ်းဆီး ဘင်္ဂလားဖက်ကို ခေါ်ဆောင်သွားပြီး ခေါင်းဖြတ် သတ်ခဲ့တာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ဒီ စစ်အင်ဂျင်နီယာ ၃ ဦးကို ပြန်လည်ရှာဖွေ ကယ်တင်ပေးဖို့ မြန်မာဖက် က တောင်းဆိုမှုကို။ ဘင်္ဂလားဖက်က ဒီ အကြမ်းဖက်တွေ သူ့ဖက်က လာတာ မဟုတ်ဘူး။ မရှိဘူး။ မသိဘူး။ ဘူးခံ ငြင်းခဲ့ပေမဲ့။ ဒီကိစ္စ ဖြစ်ပြီး ၆ လ အကြာမှာ မြန်မာ စစ်အင်ဂျင်နီယာ ၃ ဦးကို AMM/RSO တွေ ဖမ်းဆီးပြီး ဘင်္ဂလားနယ်ထဲမှာ ခေါင်းဖြတ်သတ်လိုက်ပြီ ဆိုတဲ့ သတင်းကို တူရကီ သတင်းဌာန INCA ကနေ ဓါတ်ပုံတွေ နဲ့ တကွ တင်ပြခဲ့ပါတယ်။ AMM/RSO ရဲ့ အောင်မြင်ခဲ့တဲ့ တိုက်ခိုက်မှု နောက်တစ်ခုကတော့ ၂၀၁၄ ဇန်နဝါရီ မှာ ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့တဲ့ ဒုရီယာတန်း ချိုခို တိုက်ခိုက်မှု ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ဒီလို ဘင်္ဂလီ ကုလားဆိုးတွေက မြန်မာရဲတွေကို အကြမ်းဖက် တိုက်ခိုက်မှုကို ရခိုင်ပြည်တွင်းရှိ OIC အထောက်ပံ့ခံ MSF-Holland NGO ရဲ့ အကူအညီနဲ့ ARU/ OIC ထောက်ပံ့ထားတဲ့ မီဒီယာတွေက နိုင်ငံတကာမှာ မြန်မာရဲတွေက အပြစ်မဲ့ဘင်္ဂလီ ရွာသားလေးတွေကို အကြောင်းမဲ့ သတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်း အဖြစ် ဂျပိုးကို လိပ်ဖြစ်အောင် လိမ်ညာနိုင်ခဲ့ပါတယ်။ ---------- (ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်

စစ်တပ်မှ AMM/RSO ဘင်္ဂလီ အကြမ်းဖက်အဖွဲ့ကို လေ့ကျင့်ပေးခဲ့) AMM/RSO ဘင်္ဂလီ
အကြမ်းဖက်အဖွဲ့ရဲ့ ဌာနချုပ်ဟာ သိပ်ချောင်မကျ တောမကျပဲ မြန်မာ - ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် မောင်တော မြို့နယ်နဲ့
မျက်နှာချင်းဆိုင်။ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ့် နိုင်ငံ ဘန်ဒါဘန် စီရင်စုထဲက နေကွန်ချာရီ မြို့နယ်ထဲမှာ
အခြေစိုက်ထားပါတယ်။ အဲဒီနေရာဟာ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ့်က အမှတ် ၂၄ ခြေလျင်တပ်တော် လက်အောက်ခံ
အမှတ် ၆၉ ခြေလျင် တပ်မ က လုံခြုံရေး တင်းကျပ်စွာ ယူထားတဲ့ နေရာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ထို့အပြင်
မြန်မာနယ်စပ်နဲ့ မျက်နှာချင်းဆိုင် ဘင်္ဂလားနယ်တွေမှာ ဘင်္ဂလားနယ်ခြားစောင့်တပ် BGB။ ဘင်္ဂလား
ရိုင်ဖယ်တပ်လို့ ခေါ်တဲ့ စစ်ရဲ တပ်ရင်းတွေကို ဘင်္ဂလားဖက်က ရည်ရွယ်ချက် ရှိရှိနဲ့ နေရာ ချထားခဲ့ပါတယ်။
ဒါပေမဲ့ ဒီတပ်တွေ အားလုံးဟာ သူတို့ နယ်ထဲမှာ AMM/RSO အကြမ်းဖက် စခန်း မရှိဖူး လို့သာ
တောက်လျှောက် လိမ်ညာနေခဲ့တာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ သို့သော် ၂၀၁၅ မှာ ဒီစခန်းတွေကို ဝင်ခွင့်ရခဲ့တဲ့ တူရကီ
INCA သတင်းဌာန ကတော့ ဒီ စခန်းတွေ စစ်သင်တန်းတွေကို ဓါတ်ပုံနဲ့တကွ တင်ပြထားပါတယ်။ INCA
သတင်းဌာန ကို ဖိတ်ခေါ် ပြသရတဲ့ အကြောင်း တစ်ခုကတော့ လေ့ကျင့်သားဝ နေပြီဖြစ်တဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလီ-
ရိုလိမ်ညာ အကြမ်းဖက်တွေဟာ အချိန်တန်ပြီ ဖြစ်လို့ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ကို ဂျီဟတ်ကြေငြာ
ဝင်ရောက်တိုက်ခိုက်ပြီး ISIS ကဲ့သို့ မွတ်ဆလင် အကြမ်းဖက် နယ်မြေ ထူထောင်ရန် နိုင်ငံတကာက
မွတ်ဆလင် အကြမ်းဖက် အားပေးတွေဆီက ထောက်ခံမှုနဲ့ အလှူငွေ တောင်းခံဖို့ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။
ဒီသတင်းကြေငြာ အပြီးမှာတော့ AMM/RSO တွေရဲ့ ရှေ့တန်း ARU ဟာ လုံလောက်တဲ့ ငွေကြေးရရှိလာတဲ့
အပြင်။ AMM/RSO တပ်သားတွေဟာ ပါကစ်စတန်။ အာဖဂန်နစ်စတန်။ အီရတ် နဲ့ ဆီးရီးယား
စစ်မြေပြင်တွေမှာ တာလီဘန်။ ISIS အစရှိတဲ့ အခြား အကြမ်းဖက် စစ်တပ်တွေဆီမှာ ပူးပေါင်းတိုက်ခိုက်
လေ့ကျင့်ခွင့် ရရှိခဲ့ကြပြီး။ ရခိုင်မြောက်ပိုင်းကို စတင်တိုက်ခိုက်တဲ့ ၂၀၁၆ မှာတော့ AMM/RSO တွေဟာ
well-trained and experienced professional soldiers တွေ ဖြစ်နေပါပြီ။ သူတို့နောက်မှာ ဘင်္ဂလား
စစ်တပ်က မသိမသာကနေ သိသိသာသာ ဝင်ပါဖို့ အဆင်သင့်ဖြစ်နေပါပြီ။ ဒီကြားထဲမှာ ဘင်္ဂလားရေတပ်ဟာ
၂၀၀၉ မှာတစ်ခါ မြန်မာဖက်က ကမ်းလွန်ရေနံတူး သဘော်ကို သူတို့နယ်ထဲ ဝင်ရောက်တယ်ဆိုပြီး
မောင်းထုတ်လို့ မြန်မာ့ ရေတပ်နဲ့ တင်းမာမှု တစ်ခါ ဖြစ်ခဲ့တယ်။ အဲဒါပြီးတော့ ၂၀၁၂ မှာ မြန်မာပိုင်
ရှင်မဖြူကျွန်း I(အုန်းကျွန်း) ကို နိုင်ငံတကာ ရေကြောင်းခုံရုံးက ဘင်္ဂလားပိုင် အဖြစ် သတ်မှတ်ပေးလိုက်တဲ့
အတွက်လဲ ဘင်္ဂလား-မြန်မာ တင်းမာမှုတွေ ထပ်မံ ဖြစ်ပေါ်ခဲ့တယ်။ ထို့အပြင် ၂၀၁၅ ထဲမှာ ဘင်္ဂလား
ကြည်းတပ်။ လေတပ်။ ရေတပ် ပါဝင်တဲ့ Joint Military Exercise ပူးပေါင်းစစ်ရေး လေ့ကျင့်မှုကို ဘင်္ဂလား
ပင်လယ်အော်ထဲ မြန်မာ နယ်စပ် အနီးမှာ ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့လို့ မြန်မာဖက်က မျက်ခြေမပြတ်
စောင့်ကြည့်ခဲ့ရပါတယ်။ ---------- I(နိုင်ငံတကာ ဘင်္ဂလီ-ရိုဟင်ဂျာ လော်ဘီတို့ရဲ့
နောက်ဆုံးလှည့်ကွက်) လူ့အခွင့်အရေး ဝန်းပြ။ ရိုလိမ်ညာဟာ တိုင်းရင်းသားပါ။ ရခိုင်-မြန်မာတို့က
မွတ်ဆလင်ဖြစ်လို့ အသိ အမှတ် မပြုတာပါ။ ဖိနှိပ်ခံနေရ ပါတယ်။ သတ်ဖြတ်ခံနေရ ပါတယ်။
မုဒိမ်းကျင့်ခံနေရ ပါတယ် အစရှိသည်ဖြင့် နိုင်ငံတကာကို လိမ်ညာ လော်ဘီမှု အတိုင်းအတာ တစ်ခု အထိ
အောင်မြင်နေခဲ့တဲ့ ARU က ဌေးလွင်ဦးတို့ နေဆန်းလွင်တို့ ဂါကာအူဒင်တို့ အောင်တင် တို့ကတော့
သနားစရာ ရိုလိမ်ညာလေးတွေ နေ့ချင်း ညချင်း ဂျီဟတ် ထကြေငြာ အကြမ်းဖက် နာမည်ခံမှာကို
သဘောမတူပါဘူး။ နိုင်ငံတကာ ထောက်ခံမှုလျော့မှာ စိုးရိမ်ပါတယ်။ နောက်ဆုံး အချိန်ထိ
ဆွဲထားချင်ပါတယ်။ ဒါကြောင့် အစောပိုင်း ကျီးကန်းပြင် အောင်ပွဲ အပြီးမှာ စစ်သွေးကြွပြီး ဂျီဟတ်
ထကြေငြာတဲ့ AMM/RSO video file တွေကို ပြန်ဖျက်ခိုင်း။ ပါးစပ်ပိတ်ခိုင်းလိုက်တာပါ။ AMM/RSO ကို
ပါးစပ်ပိတ်ခိုင်းထား အပြီးမှာ တောက်လျှောက် သတင်းအလိမ်အညာတွေနဲ့ နိုင်ငံတကာကို လော်ဘီ
လုပ်နေတာဟာ အခုဆိုရင် ရခိုင်မြောက်ပိုင်းမှာ အကြမ်းဖက် ခံနေရတာ ရခိုင်-မြန်မာတွေလား။
ဘင်္ဂလီတွေလား လို့တောင် နိုင်ငံတကာက ဇဝေဇဝါ ဖြစ်နေပါပြီ။ AMM/RSO အဖွဲ့ရဲ့ အတွင်းရေး တစ်ချို့ကို

India သတင်းစာတစ်စောင်က ရှာဖွေ ဖော်ထုတ် ရေးသားထားတဲ့ သတင်းဟာလဲ ရှိ လော်ဘီတွေရဲ့ လော်ဘီ လှိုင်းလုံးအောက် မြုပ်သွားပါတယ်။ ---------- I - ဘင်္ဂလီလော်ဘီ အုပ်စုက Genocide လမ်းကြောင်းပေါ် ဆွဲတင်ပြီး R2P နဲ့ ကုလတပ်တွေ ဝင်လာအောင်။ ကိုဆိုဗိုလို ဖြစ်အောင် လုပ်ချင်တယ်။ - ဂျီဟတ် စစ်သွေးကြွ ဘင်္ဂလီတွေက ဂျီဟတ်ကြေငြာ တွေ့သမျှ အကုန်သတ်ပြီး ISIS Arakan ထူထောင်ချင်တယ်။ I- ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်ရဲ့ အစိုးရကတော့ ဘယ်နည်းပဲ လုပ်လုပ်။ လိုအပ်ရင် စစ်ရေး အရ ဝင်စွက်ဖက်ဖို့ အသင့်ပြင်ပြီး ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ဒီအချိန်မှာ ပြည်သူ။ အစိုးရ နဲ့ တပ်မတော် တို့ဟာ တစ်သားထဲ ပူးပေါင်းပြီး ပြည်ပ ကျူးကျော်ရန် ကို ကာကွယ် တိုက်ခိုက်ကြရမှာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။

--- Maung Maung

---------- References: ----------

(1) Video file evidences of Aqa Mul Mujahidin Jihadists in Rahine State

https://www.facebook.com/myo.sett.50/posts/320752498317162

(2) AMM/RSO news on India Defense Newspaper

http://www.indiandefensenews.in/…/rohingya-terrorists-linke…

(3) https://themuslimissue.wordpress.com/…/bangladeshi-army-tr…/

(4) (Photos and report comes from Turkey's INCA News on March 14, 2014.)

(5) Op-Ed on Dhaka Tribune http://archive.dhakatribune.com/…/…/referendum-rakhine-state

(6) Bangladesh Joint Military Exercise http://dassk.org/index.php?topic=7865.0;wap2

(7) Myanmar Bangladesh Maritime dispute

http://www.internationallawobserver.eu/…/judgment-in-bangl…/

(8) http://hlaoo1980.blogspot.com/…/nuresia-sharia-nation-cover…

(9) http://hlaoo1980.blogspot.com/…/cross-border-attack-by-beng…

(10) http://hlaoo1980.blogspot.com/…/bengali-muslims-slaughtered…

(11) http://hlaoo1980.blogspot.com/…/taliban-trained-bengali-mus…

(12) http://hlaoo1980.blogspot.com/…/military-build-ups-intensif…

(13) http://www.atimes.com/atimes/South_Asia/DI21Df06.html Copy)@

257. Translation[409] of the Burmese text reads as follows:

"Attack on Maungdaw is an invasion by Bangladesh – the Bangladeshi military has given training to the Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO), which has changed its name to Aqa Mul Mujahidin AMM.

Bangladesh, a small territory with exploding population, is eyeing the Rakhine State of Myanmar. Everyone knows this. All pretence was dropped in March 2014 when the Dhaka Tribune penned an opinion piece that said the Bengali from northern

[409] Clarification by the IIMM translators is provided in square brackets […].

Rakhine State should call a referendum and join Bangladesh if the majority voted in favour, resulting in angry exchanges between the two governments. The Bengali who illegally entered Myanmar via various means with the support of the Bangladeshi government will never go back [to Bangladesh]. Using all available means, they [the Bengali] aim to capture the entire Rakhine and then subsequently, the whole of Myanmar. The Bengali terrorists in headbands with terrorist symbols have long been trained by the Bangladeshi military using funds from Kuwait and the Saudis. But the truth has been buried under the American policies that encourage terrorism. Myanmar, which has been defending its own territory, has also been cornered by the media that encourage terrorism. The Bangladeshi military has long been training these Bengali-Rohingya terrorists. After the Maungdaw attacks in 2012, more funding from the OIC or Turkey and Saudi Arabia poured in, which in turn were channelled into more terrorist trainings, as the terrorists bided their time while gathering more recruits and arms. To cover their tracks, the Arakan Rohingya Union (ARU), the Arakan "Ro-lein-nyar" organization ["Ro-lein-nyar", meaning "lying Ro", is a play on word on the term Rohingya] was formed at the OIC headquarter in 2011 with the connivance of such traitor as the Shan nationality Harn Yawnghwe. They sought funding from around the world for the AMM/RSO and used the funds to compensate the Bengali who torched their own houses. They have been doing these actions systematically. The AMM/RSO trained by the Bangladeshi military and based in the Bengal, has been frequently launching attacks inside Myanmar in Rakhine state. One of their successful attacks resulted in the beheading of 3 military engineers from the Myanmar Border Guard Forces. Despite Myanmar's demand to search and rescue these three military engineers, the Bangladeshi side issued blanket denials, claiming these terrorists did not come from its side, denying the existence of terrorists, and claiming that Bangladesh knew nothing about it. Six months after this attack, the Turkish news agency, INCA, published the photos of 3 Myanmar military engineers who had been beheaded in the Bengal territory after being captured by the AMM/RSO. AMM/RSO did yet another successful attack in an ambush in Du Chee Yar Tan [a village tract in northern Rakhine State] in January 2014. The evil Bengali "Kalar" launched terrorist attacks against the Myanmar police. But with the help from an NGO, MSF-Holland, which is supported by the OIC, and the media that is backed by the ARU/OIC, this incident was turned into a story in which the Myanmar police wantonly murdered the Bengali villagers. .....

(Bangladesh military has been training AMM/RSO)

The headquarters of the AMM/RSO terrorist organization is not located in an obscure remote corner, but in Naikhongchhari in Bandarban district in Bangladesh, which is just opposite of Maungdaw. The area is securely guarded by the No. 69 Infantry Battalion, which is under the command of the No. 24 Infantry Brigade of the Bangladeshi military. In addition, the Bangladeshi Border Guards, Security military police called the "Bengla Rifles", were deployed intentionally in its territories bordering with Myanmar. These troops have constantly been lying about the

existence of the AMM/RSO terrorists camps in their territories. But a Turkish news agency, INCA, which gained access to these camps in 2015, published photos of them [the camps]. One of the reasons INCA was invited to these camps is that as these Bengali "Ro-lein-nyar" felt themselves so adequately trained by now that they believe it is high time to declare jihad in Rakhine, and declare the region as a Muslim terrorist territory in the style of ISIS, for which they would seek funding from the international community that encourages the Muslim terrorists. After that report, the front of the AMM/RSO, the ARU, secured sufficient funding. In addition, they had the opportunity to train together with terrorist armed groups such as the Taliban and ISIS in the battlefields of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria. When they began their attack on northern Rakhine in 2016, the AMM/RSO were already well-trained and experienced professional soldiers. The Bangladeshi military was ready to follow them quietly first, and then more brazenly. In the meantime, the Bangladeshi navy drove away a Myanmar offshore oil drilling ship accusing it of wading into the Bangladeshi territory. Further tension arose after the ruling by the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, which firmly placed Shapuree Island in Bangladesh territory. In addition, Myanmar was kept on constant alert by the Joint Military Exercise in the Bay of Bengal by Army, Navy, and Air Forces of Bangladesh. .....

(The latest trick by Bengali-Rohingya lobbyists)

The lobbyists from ARU such as Htay Lwin Oo, Nay San Lwin, Warkar Uddin, and Aung Tin, who found success to some extent in their deceptions, under the guise of human rights, are claiming that the "Ro-lein-nyar" are ethnic nationalities of Myanmar but were not recognized as such by Rakhine and Myanmar because they are Muslims. They claim that they are being persecuted, raped and so on. They disagree with jihads and violence attacks, fearing the loss of international support. So, they ordered the deletion of the AMM/RSO video files, and after keeping the mouth of the AMM/RSO shut, they would lobby to the international media with false news so much so that the people are unsure who really are the victims of the terrorist acts, Rakhine Bamar people or the Bengali. An investigative report in an Indian newspaper also drowned out under the deceptive waves of the "Ro-lobbyists". .....

Bengali lobby groups painted the 'genocide' picture, giving a pretext for R2P and the UN troops to enter, to create another Kosovo. Jihadist and militant Bengali declared jihad and killed everyone in sight and established the ISIS Arakan. Whatever route they choose, the Bangladeshi government and the military are ready to intervene militarily if necessary. It is high time that the [Myanmar] public, government and Tatmadaw must be as tight as two coats of paint and defend the country from foreign invasion. --- Maung Maung

---------- References: ----------

(1) Video file evidences of Aqa Mul Mujahidin Jihadists in Rahine State https://www.facebook.com/myo.sett.50/posts/320752498317162

(2) AMM/RSO news on India Defense Newspaper http://www.indiandefensenews.in/.../rohingya-terrorists-linke...

(3) https://themuslimissue.wordpress.com/.../bangladeshi-army-tr.../
(4) (Photos and report comes from Turkey's INCA News on March 14, 2014.)
(5) Op-Ed on Dhaka Tribune http://archive.dhakatribune.com/.../.../referendum-rakhine-state
(6) Bangladesh Joint Military Exercise http://dassk.org/index.php?topic=7865.0;wap2
(7) Myanmar Bangladesh Maritime dispute http://www.internationallawobserver.eu/.../judgment-in-bangl.../
(8) http://hlaoo1980.blogspot.com/.../nuresia-sharia-nation-cover...
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(10) http://hlaoo1980.blogspot.com/.../bengali-muslims-slaughtered...
(11) http://hlaoo1980.blogspot.com/.../taliban-trained-bengali-mus...
(12) http://hlaoo1980.blogspot.com/.../military-build-ups-intensif...
(13) http://www.atimes.com/atimes/South_Asia/DI21Df06.html Copy)@"

258. In this post, a long Burmese text is accompanied by four image attachments, ostensibly of men in military trainings. In September 2017, the BBC and the Guardian reported on the use of misleading images to depict the escalating violence in Rakhine State. The BBC specifically described the first photograph attachment[410] to this post as follows: "This photo is from Bangladesh in 1971 but is being shared on social media to describe Rohingya people in Myanmar as terrorists."[411]

259. The Mechanism undertook efforts to check the origins of the images included in the "Bangladesh's Invasion" post.[412] The Mechanism found the following for each of the attachments:

1) It can be concluded with a high degree of certainty that Attachment 1 (**IIMM0000363560**) depicts Bangladeshi fighters during the Bangladesh War of Independence in 1971 and has no connection to the claims in the Facebook post.

2) It can be concluded with a high degree of certainty that Attachment 3 (**IIMM0000363562**) is a photo of Saudi Prince Mohammed bin Salman with members of the Saudi armed forces in Arar, Saudi Arabia on 12 March 2015 and has no connection to the claims in the Facebook post.

3) No concrete conclusions about Attachment 2 (**IIMM0000363561**) and Attachment 4 (**IIMM0000363563**) can be drawn other than that they were taken no later than June-August 2013, may or may not show terrorist training camps in

[410] **IIMM0000363560.**
[411] **IIMM0027995161** Jonathan Head, "Myanmar conflict: Fake photos inflame tension", BBC News (2 September 2017) also available at https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-41123878; and **IIMM0027995380** Rebecca Ratcliffe, "Fake news images add fuel to fire in Myanmar, after more than 400 deaths", The Guardian (5 September 2017) also available at https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/sep/05/fake-news-images-add-fuel-to-fire-in-myanmar-after-more-than-400-deaths.
[412] For details of the open-source research of the four images, please see the report **IIMM0027652214**.

Bangladesh or another country, and are unlikely to depict any member of the Bangladeshi military.

260. On the 43 Pages examined, six near duplicates[413] of the "Bangladesh's Invasion" post appear across five different Pages, including on a HR designation takedown Page, namely Myawady Daily (301875129924077). The "Bangladesh's Invasion" post was published on these Pages on three dates, 21 August 2017, 7 September 2017 and 12 September 2017. Below Table 19 shows the six instances of this post and their details.

Table 19. Details of six instances of the 21 August 2017 post

No.	BIN	Date Created[414]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000359520	8/21/2017 10:23 AM	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
2	IIMM0000884934	8/21/2017 3:20 PM	[redacted] ("E[redacted]) (100014738044435)	Mandalay Express (610013255716125)
3	IIMM0000184864	8/21/2017 3:20 PM	[redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435)	Myawady Daily (301875129924077)
4	IIMM0000681628	09/07/2017 07:08 AM	H[redacted] N[redacted] M[redacted] (100004631406630)	Yangon Express (1421681248057886)
5	IIMM0000681219	09/12/2017 08:35 AM	H[redacted] N[redacted] M[redacted] (100004631406630)	Yangon Express (1421681248057886)
6	IIMM0000722197	09/12/2017 09:56 AM	S[redacted] N[redacted] (100007879969051)	Yangon Media (560439514014305)

261. Table 19 shows that this content was published on five Pages, by the following authors:

1. K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398),
2. [redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435),
3. H[redacted] N[redacted] M[redacted] (100004631406630), and
4. S[redacted] N[redacted] (100007879969051).

262. All of these authors are designated as editors on the HR designation takedown Pages. K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398), no. 45 on Annex 8.1, has published 360 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018; [redacted] ("E[redacted]) (100014738044435) [415] published 19,360 items; H[redacted] N[redacted] M[redacted]

[413] There are three exact duplicates of the post, with the same text and photographs. *See* **IIMM0000359520**; **IIMM0000884934**; **IIMM0000184864**. There are also three additional versions of the post in the examined material, with only slight variations in the text, and with different photograph attachments. *See* **IIMM0000681628**; **IIMM0000681219**; **IIMM0000722197**.

[414] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

[415] *See* entry no. 29 on Annex 8.1.

(100004631406630)[416] 3,484 items; and S N 100007879969051)[417] published 131 items.

263. Further, it is notable that the four editors of the HR designation takedown Pages mentioned immediately above are now seen to be posting on five CIB Pages, namely Oppositeyes (262770877158690), Mandalay Express (610013255716125), Myawady Daily (301875129924077), Yangon Express (1421681248057886), and Yangon Media (560439514014305). This shows another layer of connection between the HR designation takedown Pages and the CIB Pages, which not only share administrators and creators, but also editors.

264. For example, at 10:23 AM on 21 August 2017, the account K T H (100000489612398)[418] published this content on the Oppositeyes (262770877158690) Page. K T H (100000489612398) is an editor of the HR designation takedown Pages but is not an administrator or creator of any of the CIB Pages. However, it is now seen to also be an editor of the CIB Page, Oppositeyes (262770877158690).

265. Then at 3:20 PM on the same day, 21 August 2017, the account ("E ") (100014738044435) posted this content on Mandalay Express (610013255716125) and Myawady Daily (301875129924077) simultaneously. This shows that the account has login credentials for both Pages, one of which being a HR designation takedown Page and the other being a CIB Page and is simultaneously spreading the message across the two groups of Pages.

266. 17 days later, on 7 September 2017 at 07:08 AM, another editor account, H N M (100004631406630), revived the message by posting it on the CIB Page Yangon Express (1421681248057886). H N M waited three more days, before posting the exact same content on the same Page on 12 September 2017 at 08:35 AM. S N (100007879969051) then joined in on the same day and published the same content on Yangon Media (560439514014305) Page one hour after H N M at 09:56 AM.

267. The pacing of the posts is another noteworthy feature of coordination, suggesting an attempt to ensure that the message remains in circulation on the Facebook platform, days and weeks after its initial posting.

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[416] Entry no. 35 on Annex 8.1.
[417] Entry no. 57 on Annex 8.1.
[418] Entry no. 45 on Annex 8.1., published 360 items on the six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.

4) *"Muslim trash reached the shore": Post of 22 August 2017*

တနသ်ရီ တံတားလဲ ကျိုးပေါက်နေပြီဆိုတာ ? **********__*

တောင်ဘက်တံခါး ကျိုးပေါက်ခြင်း ********** တနသ်ာရီတိုင်းက ဘုတ်ပြင်းကျွန်းစု ကော့သောင်ကျွန်းစု မြိတ်ကျွန်းစုတွေမှာ ရေမျောကမ်းတင် မွတ်စလင်တွေ အရမ်းများနေပါပြီ အဲ့ဘက်ဒေသကို တရားဟော စရီးစဉ်ကြွရင်း ကိုယ်တွေ့ တွေ့ကြုံမြင်သိခဲ့ရတာပါ ဘုတ်ပြင်းကျွန်းစုထဲက ကြိမ်နီတောင်ကျွန်းမှာဆို မွတ်စလင်က 70% ရှိနေပါတယ် အဲ့ဒီကျွန်းစုတွေမှာ ရှိနေတဲ့မွတ်စလင်အများစုဟာ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေရ့်က လှေစီးဒုက္ခသည်အမည်ခံတွေပါ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေရ့်က လှေစီးဒုက္ခသည် အမည်ခံတွေဟာ ဘင်္ဂလား ပင်လယ်အော်မှ တစ်ဆင့် မြန်မာပြည်အောက်ပိုင်း ကပွလီ ပင်လယ်ကို ဖြတ်သန်းလျက် ထိုင်းတောင်ပိုင်း မလေးရှား အင်ဒို ဩစတေးလျား စတဲ့ဒေသတွေကို သွားကြတာပါ ဒါပေမယ့် အချို့သော ဘင်္ဂလီလှေစီးဒုက္ခသည်အမည်ခံတွေကတော့ သွားရင်းလာရင်း မြန်မာ့ရေပိုင်နက်ထဲကို ရောက်ရှိလာပြီး ကျွန်းစုအသီးသီးမှာ တက်ရောက်နေထိုင်နေကြပါတယ် အချို့ဆို နိုင်ငံသားမှတ်ပုံတင် ရရှိနေတာ တွေ့ရသလို နိုင်ငံသားမှတ်ပုံတင် မရှိဘဲ အတည်တကျနေထိုင်နေသူတွေ လည်း များစွာတွေ့နေရတယ် အချို့ကျွန်းတွေမှာ ဗလီအဆောက်အဦးတွေ ခိုင်ခိုင်မာမာဆောက်လုပ်ထားတာ တွေ့ရပါ တယ် ဒေသခံ ပဿုံးလူမျိုး အများစုလည်း မွတ်စလင်ဘာသာဝင်တွေ ဖြစ်နေပါတယ် ကျွန်းစုမှာ နေထိုင်ကြတဲ့ မူရင်း ဒေသခံ အမျိုးသမီးတွေနဲ့ အိမ်ထောင်ကျနေတာလည်း အများအပြားပါ တပ်မတော်ရေတပ်က မသိတာလား? လဝကက လာဘ်စားတာလား? ဘာကြောင့်မှန်းမသိပေမယ့် တောင်ဘက်တံခါး ကျိုးပေါက်နေတာတော့ အမှန်ပါ သဘောကောင်း လွန်းရင်တော့ အနာဂတ်မှာ အမျိုးဘာသာသာသနာ ပျက်စီးပါလိမ့်မယ် ထိုင်းတောင်ပိုင်းက ဝင်ရောက်လာတဲ့ မွတ်စလင် ဘင်္ဂလားဒေရ့်က ရေမျောကမ်းတင် ဒီနှစ်ခုပေါင်းပြီး ညှပ်ပူးညှပ်ကပ်နည်းနဲ့ တနသ်ာရီတိုင်းရဲ့အနေအထားဟာ စိုးရိမ်စရာ ကောင်းလာပါတယ် ရေထဲက ကျွန်းစုတွေ တင်မကတော့ပါ ကုန်းပေါ်မှာလည်း ထိုနည်းလမ်းပါဘဲ ကော့သောင်းမြို့ရဲ့ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရွာ မြိတ်မြို့ရဲ့ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရွာတွေကို တရားဟောကြွရင်း တွေ့ရှိရတာက မွတ်စလင်ရွာကြီးတွေ မနည်းမနော ပါဘဲ တရားဟောကြွတာ စစ်တပ်က အစောင့် အရှောက်နဲ့ ကြွရောက်ခဲ့ရပါတယ် ဦးဇင်းအရင်က

ထင်ထားခဲ့တာက ရခိုင် ပြည်နယ်တံခါးပေါက်ဘဲ ကျိုးပေါက်နေတာ ထင်နေ ခဲ့တာ အခုတော့ တနင်္သာရီ တံခါးပေါက်လည်း တော်တော် ကျိုးပေါက်ပျက်စီးနေပါပြီ ဒီစာကို ရေးသားရတာက ပဋ္ဌိပက္ခဖြစ်စေရန် ရည်ရွယ်ခြင်း အလျဉ်းမရှိပါ မြန်မာ့ရေ မြန်မာ့မြေရဲ့ အနာဂတ်ကို စိုးရိမ်မိလို့ စေတနာသက်သက်ဖြင့်သာ ရေးသားတင်ပြခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါတယ် Ashin Razeir

268. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "That Tanintharyi gate is also broken? **********--* The southern gate is falling apart ********** The islands around Bokepyin, Kawthaung and Myeik are now swamped with far too many 'Yay-Myaw-Kan-Tin Muslims' ['Yay-Myaw-Kan-Tin' means 'trash that floated along a river and reached the shore, but no one knows its origin', combined with Muslim, it means 'Muslim trash of unclear origin that reached the shore']. I saw it with my own eyes during my Dhamma sermons trip to that part of the country. On Kyeinnitaung island in Bokepyin township, 70% are Muslims now. Most of the Muslims on the islands are so-called refugees on the boats. These so-called refugees on the boats from Bangladesh crossed the Andaman sea via Bengali Bay to reach southern Thailand, Malaysia, Indo and Australia. But some of them inadvertently ended up in Myanmar water and have been living on those islands. Some even managed to obtain national registration cards while some are putting down their roots without national ID cards. I also saw assiduously built mosques. Even the local ethnics became Muslims. So many of them also got married with the local women. Does the Navy not know this? Or is it the corruption in the Immigration Department? I do not know. But the fact is that the southern gate is now broken down. Being too nice could lead to the future destruction of race, language, and religion. As the Muslims entering from southern Thailand and the marooned from Bangladesh outflanked Tanintharyi, the threat to the region looms large. Not only on the islands, but the same thing is also happening on the mainland. As I visited the surrounding villages of Kawthaung and Myeik for sermons, I saw ginormous Muslim villages. I used to believe only the Rakhine gate is broken down. But Tanintharyi gate is also very badly falling apart. I have no intention, in penning this letter, to instigate any conflict. I am writing out of abundance of worries and good consideration for the future of the land of Myanmar. Ashin Razeir"

269. In the "Muslim trash reached the shore" post, a narrator identifying as a monk named "Ashin Razeir" writes about his experience seeing the increasing population of Muslim in the southern part of Myanmar, in Tanintharyi Region. The Burmese text is accompanied by an image of the map of Myanmar and surrounding countries, with an area extending from Bangladesh through Rakhine State and southern Myanmar, through Thailand all the way to Malaysia and Singapore shaded in black colour. The caption of the image reads "wondering if the Islamists are trying to distribute their Islamic forces like this?" pointing to the black-shaded area.

270. 38 instances of this post were identified across 24 different Pages, including on one of the HR designation takedown Pages, Phay Sit Gyi (1620931448152789). The "Muslim trash reached the shore" post was published on these Pages on three dates, 22 August 2017, 28 August 2017 and 16 November 2017. Below, Table 20 shows the 38 instances of this content and their corresponding details.

Table 20. Details of 38 instances of the 22 August 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[419]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000357062	8/22/2017 1:53 AM	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
2	IIMM0000359519	8/22/2017 1:54 AM	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
3	IIMM0000917941	8/28/2017 2:35 AM	K[redacted] Z[redacted] (100007828867816)	Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174)
4	IIMM0001091052	8/28/2017 2:35 AM	M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196)	ဒေါက်တာဒီမိုချက်ကြီး (Dr. Demochatgyi) (116784942063195)
5	IIMM0001093225	8/28/2017 2:35 AM	M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196)	ဒေါက်တာဒီမိုချက်ကြီး (Dr. Demochatgyi) (116784942063195)
6	IIMM0000450311	8/28/2017 2:36 AM	M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196)	Unofficial Myanmaalinn (544574995611911)
7	IIMM0001041499	8/28/2017 2:37 AM	M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196)	စံတော်ချိန်သတင်းများ ("Standard Time News") (1653248821582840)
8	IIMM0000356646	8/28/2017 2:39 AM	[Requested but not provided]	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
9	IIMM0000941713	8/28/2017 2:40 AM	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	We Are Myanmar (1672193766337112)
10	IIMM0000544721	8/28/2017 2:40 AM	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	New Myanmar News (297712177033636)
11	IIMM0000359320	8/28/2017 2:40 AM	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
12	IIMM0000219745	8/28/2017 2:40 AM	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	Phay Sit Gyi (1620931448152789)
13	IIMM0000723471	8/28/2017 2:47 AM	A[redacted] C[redacted] (100011371815262)	Yangon Media (560439514014305)
14	IIMM0000390896	8/28/2017 2:47 AM	A[redacted] C[redacted] (100011371815262)	မြန်မာ့သတင်း (Myanmar News) (1417082761877588)
15	IIMM0000917937	8/28/2017 2:47 AM	A[redacted] C[redacted] (100011371815262)	Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174)
16	IIMM0001004608	8/28/2017 3:32 AM	T[redacted] Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	မြန်မာ့ဓလေ့ (Myanmar Custom)

[419] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

				(1622474748011209)
17	IIMM0000639797	8/28/2017 3:32 AM	T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	Burmese Treasure (515854785138996)
18	IIMM0000774003	8/28/2017 3:33 AM	T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	Mandalay Media Group (250054248452819)
19	IIMM0001078207	8/28/2017 5:09 AM	O[redacted]K[redacted] (100006164342450)	ဦးဦးဖျားဖျား ထူးထူးခြားခြား ("First and Special") (1811012045782141)
20	IIMM0000369224	8/28/2017 5:17 AM	M[redacted]M[redacted]O[redacted] (100004504148522)	True Man (1625967570980408)
21	IIMM0000661977	8/28/2017 7:08 AM	Y[redacted]T[redacted] (100009279415649)	ငွေတာရီ (Ngway Thar Yee) (276648355848687)
22	IIMM0000551127	8/28/2017 7:08 AM	Y[redacted]T[redacted] (100009279415649)	ဗိုလ်တထောင် သတင်းစဉ် (Bo Tha Htaung News) (237723043084383)
23	IIMM0000860081	8/28/2017 7:09 AM	Y[redacted]T[redacted] (100009279415649)	Today Myanmar (503838583065718)
24	IIMM0000518021	8/28/2017 7:20 AM	M[redacted]T[redacted]K[redacted] (100014270658563)	အင်းဝ မီဒီယာ (238322139706611)
25	IIMM0000718166	11/16/2017 1:21 AM	S[redacted]N[redacted] (100007879969051)	Yangon Media (560439514014305)
26	IIMM0000912017	11/16/2017 1:22 AM	S[redacted]N[redacted] (100007879969051)	Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174)
27	IIMM0001020669	11/16/2017 1:22 AM	S[redacted]N[redacted] (100007879969051)	ရသစုံသတင်းများ ("News of Every Taste") (213014425568213)
28	IIMM0000799208	11/16/2017 2:25 AM	S[redacted]L[redacted] (100011377113319)	Yatanarpon News (339704869550841)
29	IIMM0000676970	11/16/2017 2:37 AM	H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] (100003310872816)	Yangon Express (1421681248057886)
30	IIMM0000354208	11/16/2017 3:03 AM	[Requested but not provided]	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
31	IIMM0000961780	11/16/2017 3:03 AM	100008645684966	သတင်းများစုစည်းရာ (491322144368081)
32	IIMM0000358355	11/16/2017 3:06 AM	100008645684966	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
33	IIMM0000574568	11/16/2017 3:10 AM	[redacted] (N[redacted]Z[redacted]L[redacted]) (100016090327632)	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)
34	IIMM0001020639	11/16/2017 3:11 AM	[redacted] (N[redacted]Z[redacted]L[redacted]) (100016090327632)	ရသစုံသတင်းများ ("News of Every Taste") (213014425568213)
35	IIMM0001074833	11/16/2017 3:36 AM	[Requested but not provided]	ဦးဦးဖျားဖျား ထူးထူးခြားခြား ("First and Special")

				(1811012045782141)
36	IIMM0001076061	11/16/2017 3:36 AM	100012617174234	ဦးဦးဖျားဖျား ထူးထူးခြားခြား (“First and Special”) (1811012045782141)
37	IIMM0000444589	11/16/2017 3:40 AM	M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196)	Unofficial Myanmaalinn (544574995611911)
38	IIMM0001036911	11/16/2017 3:41 AM	M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196)	စံတော်ချိန်သတင်းများ (“Standard Time News”) (1653248821582840)

271. Variations of this text and photograph were posted on the 24 Pages by the following authors:[420]

- K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398),
- M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196),
- A[redacted] C[redacted] (100011371815262),
- S[redacted] N[redacted] (100007879969051),
- T[redacted] Z[redacted] (100014036466258),
- Y[redacted] T[redacted] (100009279415649),
- (100008645684966),
- [redacted] (N[redacted] Z[redacted] L[redacted] (100016090327632),
- S[redacted] L[redacted] (100011377113319),
- (100012617174234),
- M[redacted] T[redacted] K[redacted] (100014270658563),
- H[redacted] N[redacted] M[redacted] (100003310872816),
- K[redacted] Z[redacted] (100007828867816),
- M[redacted] M[redacted] O[redacted] (100004504148522), and
- O[redacted] K[redacted] (100006164342450).

272. The first author on the above list is “K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted]” with account ID 100000489612398[421], which is part of the Military Network, having published 360 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.

[420] With the exception of one instance at 3:03 AM on 16 November 2017, where the Author information was not included in the material provided by Meta.
[421] *See also* entry no. 45 on Annex 8.1.

273. M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196) is an administrator on five CIB Pages alongside creators, administrators and/or editors of HR designation takedown Pages.[422] Likewise, K[redacted] Z[redacted] (100007828867816) is an administrator on nine CIB Pages alongside creators, administrators and/or editors of HR designation takedown Pages. Additional connections through which K[redacted] Z[redacted] (100007828867816) is part of the Military Network is explained in paragraphs 108, 109 and 128 of the Analytical Report.

274. The user A[redacted] C[redacted] (100011371815262)[423] is an editor on the HR designation takedown Pages.[424] On 28 August 2017, A[redacted] C[redacted] published three instances of this post simultaneously on three Pages: Yangon Media (560439514014305), မြန်မာ့သတင်း (Myanmar News) (1417082761877588) and Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174).

275. The remaining authors of this content, S[redacted] N[redacted] (100007879969051),[425] T[redacted] Z[redacted] (100014036466258),[426] Y[redacted] T[redacted] (100009279415649), S[redacted] L[redacted] (100011377113319), M[redacted] T[redacted] K[redacted] (100014270658563), H[redacted] N[redacted] M[redacted] (100003310872816), M[redacted] M[redacted] O[redacted] (100004504148522), and O[redacted] K[redacted] (100006164342450), are all administrators, creators, and/or editors from the HR designation takedown Pages.

276. The "Muslim trash reached the shore" post was very widely shared on Facebook in 2017. The same content was seen in the material collected by the FFM, which later handed it over to the Mechanism. The FFM collected 34 instances of this content on Facebook, published during the period from 21 August 2017 to 23 November 2017.[427] Most of the instances collected by the FFM were posted and/or shared by individual accounts, as well as on Pages and Groups on Facebook, whereas the examples seen by the Mechanism were all from the removed Facebook Pages. Out of 34 examples collected by the FFM, only five instances were from the CIB Pages that Meta removed in August 2018.[428]

277. The fact that 29 out of 34 screenshots collected by the FFM were not present in the removed Facebook Pages shows that the material that Meta removed in August 2018 were not an exhaustive removal of posts containing what the Mechanism considered in this project to be hate speech. The August 2018 removals were rather a removal of accounts and Pages for their connection with human rights abuses (principally the official Pages of the Myanmar

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[422] *See* entry no. 5 on Annex 8.5.
[423] *See* entry no. 30 on Annex 8.1.
[424] As an editor, A[redacted] C[redacted] published a total of 16,237 items on HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.
[425] *See* entry no. 57 on Annex 8.1., an editor who published 131 items across HR designation takedown Pages.
[426] *See* entry no. 21 on Annex 8.1., an editor who published 1,411 items across HR designation takedown Pages.
[427] The examples collected by the FFM are available at the following: **IIMM0000025539**; **IIMM0000025536**; **IIMM0000025533**; **IIMM0000025530**; **IIMM0000025527**; **IIMM0000022168**; **IIMM0000022163**; **IIMM0000022157**; **IIMM0000022152**; **IIMM0000022146**; **IIMM0000022140**; **IIMM0000022134**; **IIMM0000022128**; **IIMM0000021355**; **IIMM0000021349**; **IIMM0000021343**; **IIMM0000021337**; **IIMM0000021331**; **IIMM0000021325**; **IIMM0000019103**; **IIMM0000019096**; **IIMM0000019089**; **IIMM0000019082**; **IIMM0000019075**; **IIMM0000019068**; **IIMM0000019061**; **IIMM0000016247**; **IIMM0000013126**; **IIMM0000013118**; **IIMM0000013110**; **IIMM0000013102**; **IIMM0000013094**; **IIMM0000013087**; **IIMM0000013080**.
[428] For more, *see* the following paragraph.

military) or for CIB. As Meta stated, "when [Meta] takes down one of [the CIB] networks, it is because of their deceptive behavior," and "not because of the content they are sharing."[429] This shows the clear limitations of analysis into the prevalence of hate speech on Facebook based solely on the historical data produced by Meta. As seen in this sample, there were other instances of the same post that were not included in the historical data produced by Meta.

278. Five out of the 34 instances of the "Muslim trash reached the shore" post collected by the FFM were from the following five CIB Pages: Yangon Media (560439514014305), Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174), ရသစုံသတင်းများ ("News of Every Taste") (213014425568213), Yatanarpon News (339704869550841), and Yangon Express (1421681248057886).[430] All of these Pages are part of the Military Network on Facebook, having affiliations with the HR designation takedown Pages via their administrators and/or creators.[431]

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[429] Ibid.

[430] For the screenshots collected by the FFM from these five CIB Pages, *see* **IIMM0000013094**; **IIMM0000021325**; **IIMM0000022134**; **IIMM0000021331**; **IIMM0000019075**.

[431] *See*, respectively, entry no. 12 on Annex 8.4. for Yangon Media, no. 13 for Shwe Myanmar Media, no. 29 for ရသစုံသတင်းများ (News of every taste), no. 8 for Yatanarpon News and no. 9 for Yangon Express.

5) Reuters example: Post of 22 August 2017

<u>First instance of the post on 22 August 2017 at 2:17 AM (IIMM0000417658)</u>

ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ်၊ ရခိုင်ကျောင်း မှတ်တိုင်အနီးတွင် လူငယ်တစ်ဦးအား ယာဉ်အမှတ် (GG / 4102) ကားဖြင့်တိုက်ပြီး မောင်းပြေးသွားသော လူ (၄) ဦးအား ရခိုင်ကျောင်းမှတ်တိုင်မှ ဆိုင်ကယ်ကယ်ရီ၃စီး ကားနောက်မှ လိုက်လံဖမ်းဆီးခဲ့ပါသည်။ အောင်မင်္ဂလာ အဝေးပြေးဝင်းရှေ့တွင် ကားရှေ့မှပိတ်ရပ်ပြီး ဆိုင်ကယ်ကယ်ရီသမားများ၊ အငှားယာဉ်မောင်းများမှ ဝိုင်းဝန်းဖမ်းဆီးခဲ့ရာ အောင်မင်္ဂလာ အဝေးပြေးကားဝန်းရှေ့၌ ဖမ်းဆီးရခဲ့ပါသည်။ ကားဖြင့်တိုက်ခံရသူ လူငယ်လေးမှာ နေရာ၌ ပွဲခြင်းပြီး သေဆုံးသွား၍ ၄င်းကားမှန်ရှေ့တွင် လူငယ်လေး၏ ဆံပင်နှင့်အသားစများစွာ ရှိနေသေးပြီး ကားပေါ်၌ ပိုက်ဆံများစွာပါသော အထုတ်တစ်ထုတ်နှင့် မြန်မာစကားမပြောတတ်သူ လူနှစ်ဦး ပါဝင်နေပါသည်။ လက်ထိပ်ခတ်ခိုင်းရာ တာဝန်ကျရဲမှ မခတ်ရဲပဲ လိုက်လံဖမ်းဆီးသော လူများမှ ဝိုင်းဝန်းအော်ဟစ်မှုကြောင့် လက်ထပ်ခတ်ခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ လိုက်လံဖမ်းဆီးသူများကိုလည်း ၄င်းတို့ တိုက်မိခဲ့ခြင်းမရှိဘူးဟုပြော၍ မိုက်ရိုင်းစွာ ပြန်လည်ဆဲဆိုခဲ့ပါသည်။ #Credit

279. Translation of the Burmese text in the first instance of the post reads:

> "Near the Rakhine school bus stop, Mingaladon Township, in greater Yangon Region, a youth was hit by a vehicle with license plate (GG / 4102). Four men in the vehicle who hit and ran were chased by three motorcycles. In the front of Aung Mingala freeway gate, rental motorcycle and taxi-drivers stopped their vehicles in front of the car [that hit and ran] and together arrested [the driver and passengers from the car that hit and ran]. The youth that was hit died on the spot, leaving his

hair and pieces of flesh on the windshield of the car. Inside the car were a bag with lots of money and two men who cannot speak Burmese. When asked to handcuff [the men], the police on duty did not dare to handcuff on their own, and only did it because those chasing after the men together shouted. They responded that they did not hit anyone and cursed back at those who chased them. #Credit"

<u>Second instance of the post on 22 August 2017 at 3:17 AM (IIMM0000584610)</u>

ကား ဖြင့်တိုက်ပြီး မောင်းပြေးသွားသော လူ ၄ ဦး ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊ ရခိုင်ကျောင်းမှတ်တိုင်အနီးတွင် လူငယ်တစ်ဦးအား ယာဉ်အမှတ် GG / 4102 ကားဖြင့်တိုက်ပြီး မောင်းပြေးသွားသော လူ ၄ ဦးအား ရခိုင်ကျောင်းမှတ်တိုင်မှ ဆိုင်ကယ်ကယ်ရီ၃စီး ကားနော က်မှ လိုက်လံဖမ်းဆီးခဲ့ပါသည်။
အောင်မင်္ဂလာ အဝေးပြေးဝင်းရှေ့တွင် ကားရှေ့မှပိတ်ရပ်ပြီး ဆိုင်ကယ်ကယ်ရီသမားများ၊
အဌားယာဉ်မောင်းများမှ ဝိုင်းဝန်း ဖမ်းဆီးခဲ့ရာ အောင်မင်္ဂလာ အဝေးပြေးကားဝန်းရှေ့၌ ဖမ်းဆီးရခဲ့ပါသည်။
ကားဖြင့်တိုက်ခံရသူ လူငယ်လေးမှာ နေရာ၌ ပွဲခြင်းပြီး သေဆုံးသွား၍ ၄င်းကားမှန်ရှေ့တွင် လူငယ်လေး၏
ဆံပင်နှင့် အ သားစများစွာ ရှိနေသေးပြီး လိုက်လံဖမ်းဆီးသူများကိုလည်း ၄င်းတို့မှ
တိုက်မိခဲ့ခြင်းမရှိဘူးဟုပြော၍ မိုက်ရိုင်းစွာ ပြန်လ ည်ဆဲဆိုခဲ့ပါသည်။ ကားပေါ်၌ ပိုက်ဆံများစွာပါသော
အထုပ်တစ်ထုပ်နှင့် မြန်မာစကားမပြောတတ်သူ မွတ်ဆလင်နှစ်ဦး ပါဝင်နေပါသည်။ ထိုလူ(၄)ဦးအား
လက်ထိပ်ခတ်ခိုင်းရာ တာဝန်ကျရဲမှ မခတ်ရဲပဲ လိုက်လံဖမ်းဆီးသော လူများမှ ဝိုင်းဝန်းအော်ဟစ် မှုဇ ကြောင့်
လက်ထိပ်ခတ်ပြီး ဖမ်းဆီးသွားကြောင်းသိရပါသည်။ Aung Khant Thu , စိမ်းမို့မို့ ကျိုက်မရော/မုဒုံ
သတင်းစုံ သတင်းအရင်းအမြစ်: https://goo.gl/q9qTdv

280. Translation of the Burmese text in the second instance of the post reads:

"Four men who hit and ran - Near the Rakhine school bus stop, in Mingaladon Township, greater Yangon Region, a youth was hit by a vehicle with license plate (GG / 4102). Four men in the vehicle who hit and ran were chased by three motorcycles. In the front of Aung Mingala freeway gate, rental motorcycle and taxi-drivers stopped their vehicles in front of the car [that hit and ran] and together arrested [the driver and passengers from the car that hit and ran]. The youth that was hit died on the spot, leaving his hair and pieces of flesh on the windshield of the car. The men from the car denied that they hit the youth and rudely cursed back at those who chased after and arrested them. Inside the car, there were a bag with a lot of money and two Muslim men who cannot speak Burmese. When asked to handcuff

the 4 men, the police on duty did not dare to handcuff them, and only did it eventually because those chasing after the men together shouted at [the police]. Aung Khant Thu, Sein Mo Mo, Kyeik Mayaw/Mu Don all news news source: https://goo.gl/q9qTdv"

281. Burmese text in the screenshot photograph attachment[432] of the second instance of the post reads :

"At night, the patient [or injured person] is one way and the one who ran away is another way. I only got to hear the news when others post it."

<u>Third instance of the post on 31 December 2017 at 4:07 AM (IIMM0000716830)</u>

မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊ ရခိုင်ကျောင်းမှတ်တိုင်နားမှာ ကောင်လေးတစ်ဦးအား ယာဉ်အမှတ် GG / 4102 ကားဖြင့်တိုက်ပြီး မောင်းပြေးသော မွတ်ဆလင် ကုလား ၄ ဦးအား ဆိုင်ကယ်ကယ်ရီသမားများနှင့် အငှားယာဉ်မောင်းများမှ လိုက်လံ ဖမ်းဆီးခဲ့ရာ အောင်မင်္ဂလာအဝေးပြေးကားဝန်းရှေ့၌ ဖမ်းဆီးရမိခဲ့ ... ခိုးဝင်ဘင်္ဂါလီများဖြစ်ကြောင်းစုံစမ်းသိရှိ Credit

282. Translation of the Burmese text in the third instance of the post reads:

"Near the Rakhine school bus stop, in Mingaladon Township, 4 Muslim 'Kalar' in a vehicle with license plate (GG / 4102) that hit a boy and ran away, were chased, and captured by rental motorcycles and taxi-drivers in the front of Aung Mingala freeway gate. Investigation results informed that these are Bengali that sneaked in ['Khoe-Win Bengali']. Credit"

283. Among the 43 Pages taken down in August 2018 that had public content available for review, three different variations, as shown above, were published on three CIB Pages on two dates, the first two instances on 22 August 2017, and the third instance four months later, on 31 December 2017. Below Table 20 shows the three instances and their corresponding details.

[432] The photo on the lefthand side.

Table 21. Details of three instances of 22 August 2017 post - 2

No	BIN	Date Created[433]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000417658	8/22/2017 2:17 AM	100009359462708	MM Daily Star (1540803296219384)
2	IIMM0000584610	8/22/2017 3:17 AM	100011908274226	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)
3	IIMM0000716830	12/31/2017 4:07 AM	S[redacted]N[redacted] (100007879969051)	Yangon Media (560439514014305)

284. The first instance of the post was published on 22 August 2017 at 2:17 AM by the account with ID 100009359462708 on the CIB Page, MM Daily Star (1540803296219384). This ID 100009359462708 belongs to one of the accounts removed by Meta for CIB in August 2018.[434]

285. As explained in no. 18 on Annex 8.4, the MM Daily Star Page is part of the Military Network via its administrators.

286. One hour later on the same day, the account 100011908274226 posted a slightly different version of this post, the second instance, on the CIB Page, Pyi Myanmar (544353522262317).[435]

287. More than 4 months later, on 31 December 2017, the user S[redacted]N[redacted] (100007879969051) published this post, the third instance, with slight variations in the text and photograph attachments, on the CIB Page Yangon Media (560439514014305). S[redacted] N[redacted] is one of the editors of the HR designation takedown Pages, having published 131 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[436]

288. This is one of the examples cited by Reuters in August 2018 in its report on hate speech on Facebook in Myanmar.[437] The below image is from the Reuters article, with the red circle and arrow added for emphasis, showing this particular example.

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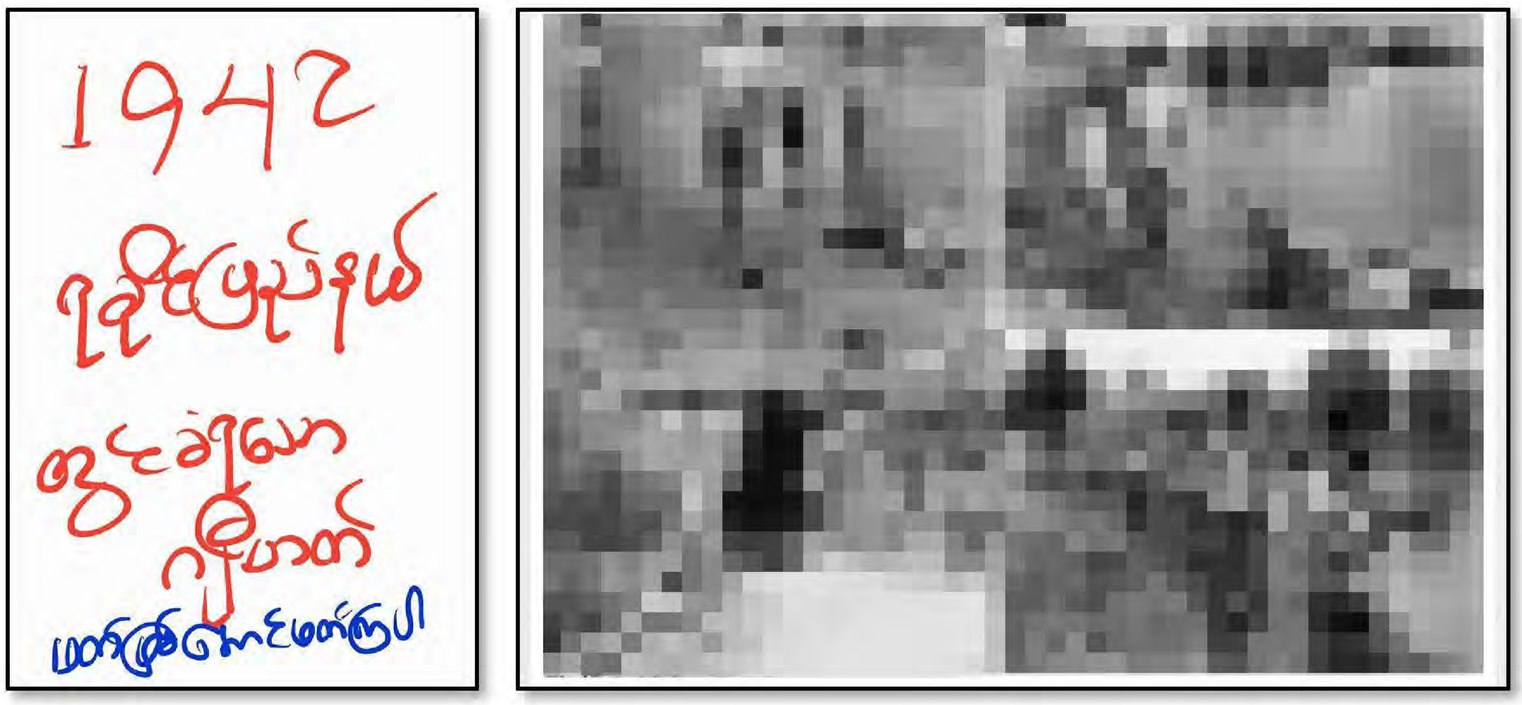
[433] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[434] *See* entry no. 6 on Annex 4.4.
[435] This Page's connection to the Military Network on Facebook is explained in entry no. 7 on Annex 8.4.
[436] *See* entry no. 57 on Annex 8.1.
[437] **IIMM0027993041**.

Image 1. Screenshots from Reuters article of August 2018 with emphasis added

289. The example shown in the Reuters screenshot is from 31 December 2017 and credits an account named "Aung Si". However, as shown in the above three instances, variations of this post, with slightly different text and different versions of photograph attachments, have been in circulation on the CIB Pages that form part of the Military Network since 22 August 2017.

290. Although the Mechanism was not able to independently verify the alleged incident described in these posts, it is remarkable that the same incident was reported twice on 22 August 2017 and then again four months later, on 31 December 2017. It is notable that even though the photograph attachments and the particulars of the incidents are the same, more details about the four men – in the form of more derogatory language – were added with each iteration of this content. The first instance, posted at 2:17 AM on 22 August 2017, stated only that the men in the hit-and-run vehicle did not speak Burmese. In the second instance, at 3:17 AM on 22 August 2017, the post stated the men were Muslim and that they did not speak Burmese. The third instance on 31 December 2017 at 4:07 AM, is the most extreme of all three iterations of the post, stating that the men are "Muslim Kalar" and that they are "Khoe-Win Bengali," one of the derogatory terms for the Rohingya, meaning "Bengali that sneaked in". The example shown by Reuters has the same text as the third and most extreme instance.

6) "Genocide of Rakhine people": Post of 24 August 2017



1942 မေလ 13 ရက် ရခိုင်များ လူမျိုးတုံးသတ်ဖြတ်ခံရတဲ့နေ့။ နိုင်ငံတကာ သမိုင်းပညာရှင်များ မသိချင်ယောင်ဆောင်ထားတဲ့ တကယ့်ဖြစ်ရပ်မှန်။ ။ ၁၉၄၂ ခုနှစ် ရခိုင်သမိုင်းမှာ ဒီလိုပုံရိပ်တွေ ရှိခဲ့တယ် (သင်ခန်းစာယူနိုင်စေရန် ရှယ်ယာပေးကြပါ)
********** **(1942) အရေးအခင်း တွင် ရခိုင်လူမျိုးများသာ အသတ်ခံရသည်။ ရခိုင်ပြည်ပျောက်မသွားသေးပါ။ ဂုလားများ ၄င်းအချိန်က စီးပွါးရေးအားမကောင်းသေး ပါ။ နောင်ဖြစ်လာမည့် အရေးအခင်းရှိလာလျှင် ဂုလားများသည်စီးပွါးရေးအားကောင်း၊ မီဒီယာအားကောင်း၊စည်းရုံးအားကောင်း၊ နိုင်ငံတကာအကူအညီအားကောင်းလာသောကြောင့် မြန်မာတိုင်းရင်းသားနှင့် ရခိုင်များ မစည်းရုံးသော်၄င်း၊ နိုင်ငံတော်က တိကျခိုင်လုံသော လုံးခြုံသော အစီအမံများ မချမှတ်နိုင်သော်၄င်း ရခိုင်ပြည်ပါ ပျောက်သွားနိုင်သည့် အခြေအနေသို့ ရောက်သွားနိုင် ကြောင်း သင်ခန်းစာယူနိုင်စေရန် ရှာဖွေတင်ပြလိုက်ရပါသည်** ==========
========== (1942)ခုနှစ် ဘင်္ဂလီ ရခိုင် အထိကရုဏ်း စတင်ဖြစ်ရခြင်း အကြောင်းတရားကား စစ်တွေမြို့မှ စတင်ဖြစ်ပွါးလေ သည်။အင်္ဂလိပ်တပ်ဖြစ်သော ရာချ်ပုဂုလားစစ်သားများက ရခိုင်အမျိုးသမီးများကို အဓမ္မပြုကျင့် ရခိုင်အမျိုးသားများကို ဘင်္ဂလီဂုလားအရပ်သားများနှင့်ပူးပေါင်း၍ အနိုင်ကျင့် နှိပ်စက်သတ်ဖြတ်ရာမှ မခံမရပ်နိုင်ဖြစ်ပြီး စတင်ဖြစ်ပွါးလာ ရခြင်းဖြစ်လေသည်။ ယင်းပြဿနာသည် မြေပုံမြို့နယ်၊မင်းပြားမြို့နယ်၊ မြောက်ဦးမြို့နယ်၊ ကျောက်တော် မြို့နယ်များသို့ ကူးစက်သွားသည်။ယင်းကိစ္စကို ရခိုင်နိုင်ငံရေးခေါင်းဆောင်များဖြစ်ကြသော ဦးပညာသီဟ ၊ ဦးသာကျော်(ဘုံပေါက်)တို့က ဖြန်ဖြေပေးသဖြင့် အထက်ပါမြို့များမှာ အေးဆေးငြိမ်သက်သွားခဲ့ပါသည်။ သို့သော် အထက်ပါမြို့နယ်များမှ ဘူးသီးတောင်၊ မောင်တောမြို့နယ်များသို့ ထွက်ပြေးသွားကြသော ဘင်္ဂလီဂုလားများနှင့် ဘူးသီးတောင် မောင်တောမြို့နယ်များမှ ပညာတတ်ဂုလားခေါင်းဆောင်အချို့ ဦးဆောင်ကာ နယ်ခံ ဂုလားများနှင့် ပူးပေါင်း၍ ယင်းဒေသရှိ ရခိုင် ၊ ရခိုင်မျိုးနွယ်စုတိုင်းရင်းသားများနှင့် ကျေးရွာများကို အမြစ်မကျန် ချေမှုန်းသုတ်သင် သတ်ဖြတ်ကြရန် နှိုးဆော်စည်းရုံး ကြလေသည်။ ယင်းအချိန်တွင် မေဂျာ ဦးကျော်ခိုင်(အိုင်စီအက်)သည် ၄င်းကိစ္စကို ထိမ်းသိမ်းရန် စစ်တွေမြို့ .မှ ဂုလားခေါင်းဆောင်များဖြစ်သော ဦးယာဆိန်း (ရှေ့နေ) ဦးဆူတန်မာမတ် ،ဦးဘိုးခိုင် စသောသူများ နှင့် ကြိုးပမ်းသော် လည်း မအောင်မြင်သည့်

အပြင် (မေဂျာ ဦးကျော်ခိုင်)ကိုယ်တိုင် ဘူးသီးတောင်မြို့နယ် ဂူတာပြင်ကျေးရွာတွင် ဂျလား များ၏ ပစ်ခတ်လိုက်သော သေနတ်ဒဏ်ရာဖြင့် သေဆုံးသွားရလေသည်။ (၁၉၄၂)ခုနှစ် မေလတွင် မောင်တောမြို့နယ်ရှိ ဂျလားကျေးရွာ အားလုံးသည် လူစုရုံးပြီး လက်နက်ကိုင်များ ကိုင်ဆောင် လျက် ရခိုင်ကျေးရွာများကို တိုက်ခိုက်ဖျက် ဆီး မီးရှို့ခြင်းများ စတင်ပြုလုပ်လာ ကြသည်။ ရခိုင်ကျေးရွာများကို ဝိုင်းထားခြင်း ၊ လမ်းတံတားများအား ဖြတ်တောက်ဖျက်ဆီး ထားခြင်းတို့ ပြုလုပ်ကြသည်။ မောင်တောမြို့ကို ဒုတ် ဒါး လက်နက် ကိုယ်စီဖြင့် ဝိုင်းရံထားသည့် ဘင်္ဂလီအင်အားမှာ(၂၀၀၀၀)နှစ်သောင်း ကျော် လောက်ရှိမည်ဟု ခန်းမှန်းကြသည်။ မောင်တောမြို့ ဝင်ပေါက် ထွက်ပေါက် အားလုံးကို ပိတ်ဆို့ထားကြသည်။ မောင်တောမြို့နယ် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကျေးရွာများကိုလည်း ဂျလားများ ဝိုင်းဝန်းထိုးခုတ် နေကြသည်ဟု သတင်းများကြားကြရသည်။ဒါးဒါဏ်ရာနှင့် မောင်တော မြို့ပေါ်သို့ တက်လာ သော သူများမှာလည်း မနည်းလှပါ။ မောင်တောမြို့အလယ်ရွာက ဟု ထင်ပါသည်။ အိမ်ထောင်စုတစ်စု မနက်(၄နာရီ)လောက်တွင် ဘူးသီးတောင်သို့ ဖေါက်ထွက်ပြေးကြရာ ကညင်တန်းရွာမှ ဂျလားများ ခုတ်လှတ်လိုက်သောကြောင့် ပါသွားသော ပစ္စည်း များအားလုံးလည်း လုယူခံရပြီး သွေးသံရဲရဲ ဖြင့် မြို့ထဲသို့ ပြန်ဝင်ပြေးလာသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိခဲ့ရသည်။ ယင်းနေ့ မိုးလင်းသည့် အချိန်မှ စ၍ ရရာပစ္စည်းများကို ထုတ်ပိုးပြီး ထွက်လာခဲ့ကြ ရာ လမ်းများပေါ်တွင် မိမိကဲ့သို့ အထုတ်အပိုးများဖြင့် ဟိုဟို ဒီဒီ ပြေးလွှား နေကြသော ထိတ်လန့် ကြောက်လန့်နေကြသည့် ရခိုင်များ အုပ်စုလိုက် အုပ်စုလိုက် တွေ့ရပါသည်။ယင်းအချိန်က အစိုးရကချိတ်ပိတ်ထားသော ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်း(ယခု (မဟာကျန်ဘုရား ကိန်းဝပ်ရာ အသျှင်ကေတုကျောင်း) ကွက်လပ် တွင် ရခိုင်လူမျိုး(၅၀၀၀)လောက် စုမိလာကြသည်။မြောက်ဖက်ပိုင်း ကညင်ချောင်းရွာများမှ လူများကို လည်းကောင်း၊ မြို့နှင့်နီးသော တောင်ပိုင်းရွာများဖြစ်သည့် မော်ဝင်ရွာ ၊မဂျီးချောင်းရွာ ၊ ရေဖုန်းပြင်ရွာ၊ ပန်းတောပြင်ရွာ စသော ရခိုင်ရွာများမှ လူများကိုလည်း တွေ့ရပါသည်။အသက်ဘေးကို ကြောက်ရွံ့နေကြသော လူအုပ်ကြီးသည် ကလေးငိုသံ လူကြီးဆူညံသံများနှင့် ပွက်ပွက်ညံနေသည်။ ထိုနေ့က စက်ရှင်တရား သူကြီး ဦးအောင်သာကျော် ဘူးသီးတောင်ငွေတိုက်မှ ငွေများကို သိမ်းဆည်းရန်နှင့် မောင်တောကို ဂျလားများဝိုင်းရံထား ကြောင်း သိရ၍ အကူအညီပေးရန် ရောက်ရှိလာခြင်းဖြစ်သည်ဟု သိရပါသည်။ ဦးအောင်သာကျော်က ဘူးသီးတောင်သို့ ပို့ပေးမည်ဟု ပြောသည်။ ဘူးသီးတောင်သို့သွားရန် စောင့်နေကြစဉ် မိုးသက်လေပြင်းကျပြီး မိုးအကြီးအကျယ် ရွာနေသော ကြောင့် ဘူးသီးတောင်လမ်းပိတ်နေကြောင်း ကြားသိရပြန်သည်။ စစ်သားအစောင့်အရှောက်နှင့် မသွားပါကလည်း သတ်ရန် လမ်းတလျှောက်လုံး ဂျလားများ စောင့်နေကြကြောင်း ကြားသိရပြန်သည်။မနက်(၉)နာရီလောက်တွင် ဦးအောင်သာကျော်က နတ်မြစ်တစ်ဖက်ကမ်း ယခုဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်နိုင်ငံ တက္ကနက်သို့ ပို့ပေးရန် ကြိုးစား မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းပြောပါသည်။ နေ့လည်(၁၂)နာရီလောက်တွင် အောင်သာကျော် နှင့်အတူ အင်္ဂလိပ်စစ်ဗိုလ် တေလာ နှင့် နီပေါ ဂေါ်ရခါးစစ်သားများ ရောက်လာပြီး မောင်တော သဘော်ဆိပ်သို့ ပို့ပေးပါသည်။ အာရကန် ဖလိုတီလာ ကုမ္ဏီ ပိုင် သဘော်ဖြင့် အခေါက်ခေါက် အခါခါ ပြေးဆွဲသော်လည်း မနိုင်မနင်း ဖြစ်နေလေရာ လေ့သမ္မန်များနှင့် လည်း ပို့ပေးကြသည်။ မောင်တောမြို့ တစ်ဖက်ကမ်း ယခု ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ် နိုင်ငံ တက္ကနက်သို့ ရောက်၍ မကြာမီ ညဖက်တွင် မောင်တောမြို့ပေါ်နှင့် နယ်ကျေးရွာများမှ မီးတောက် မီးလျှံများတလိမ့်လိမ့် တက်လာသည်ကို လှမ်းတွေ့မြင်ကြရသည်။ မောင်တောမြို့ကို ကျွန်တော်တို့ မရှိသည့်နောက်ပိုင်း ဂျလားများ ထောင်သောင်းချီ ဝင်ရောက် လာကြရာ ရခိုင်အိမ်များတွင် ရှိသော ဆန် ဆီ ဆား ပန်းကန် ခွက်ယောက် အိမ်ထောင်ပရိဘောဂ များပါမကျန် စိတ်တိုင်းကျ ယူငင်ကြပြီးနောက် အိမ်များ ကျောင်းများကို မီးရှို့ကြလေသည်။ ဤအရေးအခင်းတွင် နတ်မြစ်ကမ်းခြေမှ ကျေးရွာများ ဖြစ်ကြသော ငါးခူရ ၊ ခြံပြင် ၊ ရွက်ညှီးတောင်၊ သရက်အုပ်၊ စသော ကျေးရွာများသည် လေ့များဖြင့် နတ်မြစ်တစ်ဖက်ကမ်း ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်သို့ ထွက်ပြေးလွတ်မြောက်ကြ သော်လည်း ကမ်းခြေနှင့် ဝေးသော ရခိုင်၊ ရခိုင်မျိုးနွယ်စုဝင်ကျေးရွာများအားလုံးသည် ရွာလုံးကျွတ် အသတ်ခံခဲ့ရလေသည်။

အချို့ရွာများမှသူများသည် မယူတောင်တန်းကို ဖြတ်ကျော်ပြီး ဘူးသီးတောင် ဖက်သို့ ထွက်ပြေးကြသည်။ ထိုလူများသည် ဘူးသီးတောင်မြို့အဝင် လက်ဝဲတက်ဂုလားရွာ မှ ဂုလားများ ခုတ်၍ သေပွဲဝင်ခဲ့ကြရသည်။မောင်တောမြို့ တောင်ပိုင်းတွင် အသက်ရှင် လွတ်မြောက်သော ကျေးရွာများမှာ မရှိသလောက်နည်းပါးပါသည် ။ရွာလုံးကျွတ်လူကြီး လူလတ်၊ လူငယ်၊ ကလေးများအားလုံး ရက်ရက်စက်စက် ခုတ်သတ်ခံခဲ့ရသည်။ ရွာလုံးကျွတ်လူကြီး လူလတ်၊ လူငယ်၊ ကလေးများအားလုံး ရက်ရက်စက်စက် ခုတ်သတ်ခံခဲ့ ရသည်။ အလယ်သံကျော် ရဲစခန်းကို လက်နက်သိမ်းပိုက်ခံရပြီး ရဲသားများအားလုံးနှင့် သူတို့ဇနီးမယားမိသားစုပါမကျန်၊ ကျေးရွာသားများအားလုံး လည်း သတ်ဖြတ်ခံ လိုက်ကြရသည်။ မောင်တောမြို့နယ်တောင်ပိုင်း (တပ်ထုံးပြင် ကျေးရွာတွင် ရွာကို ဂုလားများ ဝိုင်းရံထားသောအခါ ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်းသို့ တစ်ရွာသားလုံး လူကြီး၊ လူလတ်၊ လူငယ်၊ ကလေးအားလုံး ပြေးဝင်ခိုလှုံကြသည်၊ထိုအခါ ဂုလားများသည် ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်း ကို ဒုတ် ဒါး လက်နက်များဖြင့် ဝိုင်းထားပြီး ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်းကို မီးရှို့လိုက်သဖြင့် ကလေး လူကြီး မိန်းမ ဘုန်းကြီး ကိုရင် ဖိုးသူတော် အားလုံး ဦးရေ (၅၀၀)ကျော် အရှင်လတ်လတ် မီးရှို့ သတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်း ခံခဲ့ရလေသည်။အဆိုပါကျောင်းနေရာတွင် အခုထိ ကွင်းပြင်ဖြစ်နေပြီး မြေကြီးပေါ်တွင် မီးသွေးစများကို တွေ့မြင်နိုင်သေးသည်။) တဖန် (၁၉၄၂)ခုနှစ် ဇွန်လတွင် ဗိုလ်ရန်အောင် ခေါင်းဆောင်သော ဗမာ့လွတ်လပ်ရေး တပ်မတော်အဖွဲ့သည် ဘူးသီးတောင်မြို့ကို သိမ်းပိုက်သောအခါ ဘူးသီးတောင် မောင်တော မြို့နယ်အတွင်းရှိ ဖြစ်ပွါး လျှက်ရှိသော ဂုလား ရခိုင် အဓိကရုဏ်းနှင့် တပ်ပြေးဂုလားများ၏ ဆူပူသောင်းကျန်းမှုကို တည်ငြိမ်းအေးချမ်းအောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် မောင်တောမြို့နယ်ကို အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး တာဝန်ယူထားသော ဘင်္ဂလီဂုလားများ နှင့် ဆက်သွယ်ခဲ့ရပါသည်။ဌင်းတို့၏ ဖိတ်ခေါ် ချက်အရ ဗိုလ်မျိုးညွှန့်တို့ ခေါင်းဆောင်သော တပ်စိတ်တစိပ်ကို စေလွှတ်၍ ချစ်ကြည်ရေး ငြိမ်းချမ်းရေး အတွက် စေ့စပ်ကမ်းလှမ်းရန် ဂုလားခေါင်းဆောင်များနှင့် စေလွှတ်လိုက် လေသည်။ ယင်းနေ့တွင် ကညင်တန်းကျေးရွာ အူရဒူစာသင်ကျောင်း (ယခု အထကကျောင်းဝင်း ဗလီနေရာတွင် ဂုလားခေါင်း ဆောင်းများက ချစ်ကြည်ရေး ထမင်းပွဲ တစ်ပွဲ တည်ခင်းလိုသည်ဆိုဟုဆိုသဖြင့် ထမင်းစားဝိုင်းဝင်စည် BIA တပ်ဖွဲ့တွင် ပါလာသော လက်နက်များကို တစ်နေရာတွင် စုပုံထား လေသည်၊ ထမင်းစားနေစဉ်ပင် ကြိုတင်စီစဉ်ထား သော ဂုလားများက (BIA)ဗမာ့လွတ်လပ်ရေးတပ်မတော် အဖွဲ့ကို ဝိုင်းဝန်းခုတ်ကြသဖြင့် အုပ်ချုပ်သူ တပ်မတော်အရာရှိ နှစ်ဦးနှင့် နောက်ပါအားလုံး သေဆုံးကြရလေသည်။ (၁၉၄၂)ခုနှစ် ဂုလား ရခိုင် အရေးအခင်းတွင် (မောင်တောမြို့ မြောက်ပိုင်းတွင် ယနေ့ထိ လုံးဝပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ခြင်း မပြုနိုင်ဘဲ ပြိုပျက် ပျောက်ဆုံးသွားသော ရခိုင်၊ ရခိုင်မျိုးနွယ်စုဝင်ကျေးရွာများစာရင်း နှင့် အိမ်ခြေစာရင်းမှာ အောက်ပါ အတိုင်းဖြစ်သည်ကို တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ (၁) သစ်ပုတ်ချောင်းရွာ–(အိမ်ခြေ ၂၀) (၂) ကံပြင်ရွာ——— (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၃) (၃) ရေဖုန်းပြင်ရွာ——— (အိမ်ခြေ ၅၀) (၄) ပန်းတောပြင်ရွာ——(အိမ်ခြေ ၅၀) (၅) မောင်ဦးရွာ——— (အိမ်ခြေ ၃၀) (၆) ခွဆုံပြင်ရွာ——(အိမ်ခြေ ၄၅) (၇) ပြင်ဖြူရွာ—(အိမ်ခြေ ၄၅) (၈) ဒိုးတန်းရွာ(အိမ်ခြေ ၂၀၀) (၉) သက်ကေပြင်ရွာ–(အိမ်ခြေ ၅၀) (၁၀)ဝက်ပိုက်ရွာ(အိမ်ခြေ ၆၀) (၁၁) ကျောက်ချောင်းရွာ(အိမ်ခြေ ၂၅) (၁၂) ပုဏ္ဏားဆပ်ရွာ(အိမ်ခြေ ၆၀) (၁၃) သဲချောင်းရွာသစ် (၁၄) ငန်းချောင်းရွာ(အိမ်ခြေ ၅၀) (၁၅) ဒါကြီးစားရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀) (၁၆)ကျောက်ပြင်ဆိပ်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၃၀) (၁၇)ပြင်ဖြူချောင်းရွာ(အိမ်ခြေ ၅၀) (၁၈) ရေခပ်ချောင်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၅၀) (၁၉)ငါးစားကြူးရွာ(အိမ်ခြေ ၆၀) (၂၀) ပြောင်ပစ်ရွာ(အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀) (၂၁) ပြင်ရှည်ရွာ(အမ်ခြေ၃၀) (၂၂) ဖရုံချောင်းရွာ(အိမ်ခြေ ၃၀) (၂၂) ဖရုံချောင်းရွာ(အိမ်ခြေ ၃၀) (၂၃) ဆင်သေပြင်အထက်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀) (၂၄) ဆင်သေပြင် အောက်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ၂၀) (၂၅) သဲဖြူချောင်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀) (၂၆)ပြားသားမဲရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၁၅) (၂၇) တောင်ဖက်ရွာ(အိမ်ခြေ စာရင်းမရ) (၂၈) ဖေါက်ကျီတောင်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၃၀) (၂၉) အထက်ဘော်တူလာရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၂) (၃၀)အင်းချောင်ရွာ(အိမ်ခြေ ၅၀) (၃၁)အင်တူလာရွာ(အိမ်ခြေ ၃၀) (၃၂) အဂါဖ ရွာ(အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀) (၃၃)

ကာလာရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၈၀) (၃၄)လဘော်ဝရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၃၆) (၃၅) ဒုံးကျော်ဖရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၂) (၃၆) သက်ကေပြင်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၇၅) (၃၇) ဂျိတ်ချိုင် (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀) (၃၈)ကိုင်စူးရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၄) (၃၉) တပ်ချောင်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၃၀) (၄၀) အလယ်ချောင်း (အိမ်ခြေ ၈၂) (၄၁) မောင်ရွှေဇံရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၀) (၄၂) သာဒိုးလှရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀) (၄၃) တပ်ချောင်းချေရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၃၀) (၄၄) ဆင်ပြကွင်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀) (၄၅) ရွှေဒိုင်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၆) (၄၆)ရေချမ်းချောင်း (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀) (၄၇) ငါးချမ်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၃) (၄၈) ရဲအောင်စံရဖွေရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀) (၄၉)ကြောင်နဖေ အထက်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၃၀) (၅၀)ကြောင်နဖေ အောက်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၅) (၅၁) ချက်စူရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၀) (၅၂) အရိုးကျရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀) (၅၃) ကျော်ထွီးချောင်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၃၀) (၅၄) အင်းချောင်းအထက်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၈) (၅၅)အင်းချောင်းအောက်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၆) (၅၆) ရွှေဖီဦးဖရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၅) (၅၇)ထောက်ကလန်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၈၈) (၅၈)တောင်ပြိုလက်ဝဲရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၁၆) (၅၉) တောင်ပြိုလက်ယာရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၈) (၆၀)ဒေးတန်းညာ (ရခိုင်ရွာ) (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၂) (၆၁) ကွမ်းသီးပင်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၁၂) (၆၂) ကျမ်းထောင်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၁၅) (၆၃) တန်းချောင်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၁၈) (၆၄) စံထွန်းဦးရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၀) (၆၅) အရှေ့ခမောင်းဆိပ်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၃၅) (၆၆) အနောက်ခမောင်းဆိပ်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၅) (၆၇) သူလူတောင် အထက်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၅၀) (၆၈) သံခုံရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၃၀) (၆၉) မဖြူမရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀) (၇၀) ကုံးတက်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ စာရင်းမရ) (၇၁) ခင်ပြိုသားရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၆၀) (၇၂)ရှေင်ချောင်းအထက်ရွာ(အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀) (၇၃) ငရန့်ချောင်းရွာ ၅၀) (၇၄)သစ်တုံးနားရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၆၀) (၇၅) ပန်းရွှေအောင်ဖရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၀) (၇၆) ရွှေလှခိုင်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၀) (၇၇) တမန်းသားရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၃၀) (၇၈)ချိုးရီရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၁၅) (၇၉) သာအောင်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၃၀) (၈၀)လောင်းပတ်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၃၀) (၈၁) ဝက်ကျိန်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၁၀၀) (၈၂)ကြက်ကျိန်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀) (၈၃) ကျွဲသဘောက် အထက်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၅) (၈၄) ကျွဲသဘောက် အောက်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၆၀) (၈၅) ကျောက်တန်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၅၀) (၈၆)စိမ့်တောပြင်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀) (၈၇) ဂေါ်ဒုရ အထက်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၅) (၈၈) ဂေါ်ဒုရ အောက်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၆၅) (၈၉) ကျွန်းပေါက်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၃၅) (၉၀) တရိမ်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၁၅၀) (၉၁)တင်သာရရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၅) (၉၂)သဲချောင်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၆၅) (၉၃) ငှက်ဖျော့ချောင်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၄၅) (၉၄)ငါးစံဘော်ရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၈၀) (၉၅) လက်ဖွဲကျရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၀) (၉၆) ကျောက်ချောင်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၅၀) (၉၇)ရဲအောင်ချောင်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၇၀) (၉၈) ရေနောက်ငါးသားရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၂၀) (၉၉) မီးကျောင်းချောင်းရွာ (အိမ်ခြေ ၁၅) ကိုးဆယ့်ကိုးရွာရှိ ရခိုင်နှင့် ရခိုင်မျိုးနွယ်စုဝင်များမှာ ဘင်္ဂလီဣလားယုတ်တို့ ရက်ရက်စက်စက် သတ်ဖြတ်ခံခဲ့ကြရသည့်အပြင်၊ သူတို့ပိုင်ဆိုင်ခဲ့ ကြသော လယ်မြေ၊ ဥယျာဉ်၊ ခြံ၊ နှင့် အိမ် ကျွဲနွား ယာဉ်များစွာတို့ကို ဆုံးရှုံး လက်လွှတ်လိုက်ကြရလေသည်။ ထိုထိုသော ကျေးရွာများမှ သက်ရှိဆိုလို့ ကြက်တစ်ကောင်တောင် အပြင်ကို ထွက်မရကြဘဲ သေပွဲဝင်ခဲ့ကြရသည်။ယင်းအပြင် ရွာလုံးကျွတ် ဘင်္ဂလီဣလားများသတ်ဖြတ်ခံရ၍ အိမ်ခြေအလိုက် စနစ်တကျ ကောက်ခံ ရှာဖွေ မရရှိသော ကျေးရွာများမှာလည်း အလွန်များပြားသည်ကို တွေ့ရပါသည်။ ၄င်းကျေးရွာများမှာ (၁) ဘော်ဒုလာအောက်ရွာ (2) ဒိုင်းပိုင်ရွာ (3) ခိုင်ဦးဖရွာ (4) သာသြအောင် ရွာသစ် (5) တပ်ချောင်းချေ တီစားရွာ (6) မိမင်းသာဖရွာ (7) ရွှေဒိုင်ရွာ (8) တောင်ပုတ်ရွာ (9) လမုံ့ကိုင်းရွာ (10) ဝေလာဂေါင်းတုံးရွာ (11) သလူချောင်းရွာ (12) ရဲဘော်ဦးရွာ (13)သဲနီရွာ (14)ကြောင်ခိုးရွာ (15) ငါးရံချောင်းရွာ (16)မီးချောင်းခုတ်ရွာ (17)သစ်တုံးနားရွာ (18)မှိုင်းစရီရွာ (19)ဘဲရုပ်ရွာ (20)ကျောက်ပြင်လှရွာ (21)မောင်ဆိပ်ရွာ (22)ဖက်ဝန်းချောင်းရွာ (23)ဂါရာပြင်ရွာ (24)ဝက်ကျိန်းချေရွာ (25)စံကားပင်ရင်းရွာ (26)ငဖြူချောင်းရွာ (27)နတ်ကျောက်ရွာ (28)ပြိုင်ချောင်းရွာ (29)ကြင်ဖေါ်ရွာ (30)အောင်လှဖြူရွာ (31)သဘော်လှရွာ (32)မီးတိုက်ရွာ (33)နံသာတောင်ရွာ (33) ကွမ်းတောင်ရွာ (34)ဂေါ်ဒုရသဲချောင်းရွာ (35)ဆင်အိုးရွာ (36) ကျောက်ချောင်းချေရွာ (38)ဂန့်ဒရံရွာ (39) ဂြစ်ချောင်းအောက်ရွာ (40)သစ်သီးပင်အလယ်ပြင်ရွာ (41)လောင်းဒုံစေတီပြင်ရွာ (42)ဟန်စားမရွာ (43)

ငါးခူရချောင်းဝရွာ (44)ကျာခေါင်းထောင်ရွာ (45)မောင်လုံးဖရွာ (46)ကြ က်ရိုးပြင်ရွာ (47)ငန်းချောင်းရွာ (48)ပွင့်ဖြူချောင်းရွာကြီး (49)ပွင့်ဖြူချောင်းရွာချေ (50)ချစ်စံဖရွာ (51)နေပူခံရွာသစ် (52)နေပူခံ ရွာဟောင်း (53)မောင်နမသဲချောင်းရွာ (54) ချောင်းမြောက်ရွာ (55)သလူချောင်းရွာ (56) ရွာသစ်ကေရွာ (57)မင်္ဂလာကြီးကျေးရွာ (58)ကျောက်လေက ၁းရွာ (59)စပ်ချကုန်းရွာ (60)သဲဖြူကျွန်းရွာ (61)မင်းကျိုးချောင်းရွာ (62)ရီဖုန်းပြင်ရွာ (63)ခွဆုံပြင်ရွာ (64)သစ်ပုတ်ချောင်းရွာ (65)ကင်းချောင်းရွာ (66)အတွင်းကင်းချောင်းရွာ (67)ကံပြင်ရွာ (68)ကျိုးကန်းဖြူရွာ (69) မော်ဝင်ရွာ (70)ဂြင်းချောင်းရွာ (71)လင်းဘားကုန်းရွာ (72)ဇော်မတက်ရွာ (73) ငါးခူရ တောင်ရွာ (74)ချီးစားရွာ (75)အပေါက်ဝရွာ (76)လာလီရွာ (77)စိန်ပန်းရွာ (78)တုံးချောင်းအထက်ရွာ (79)တုံးချောင်းအောက်ရွာ (80) ကာဒီရွာ (81)အုန်းပင်ရင်းရွာ (82)ဒိုးတန်းရွာ (83)ကညင်တန်းရွာ (84)အလယ်သံကျော် ရွာဟောင်း (85)ကြန်ချောင်းရွာ (86)သင်္ဂနက်ရွာ (87) ကျောင်းတောင်ရွာ (88)တပ်ထိုးပြင်ရွာ (89)မြင်းလွတ်ချောင်းရွာ (90)မြီချောင်းရွာ (91)ရှောက်ကိုင်းရွာ (92)ကျောက်ပန်းဒူရွာ (93)ဟောမိကိုင်းရွာ (94)ရွှေမောင်ရွာ (95)အတွင်းပြင်ရွာ (96)ကြံတန်းချောင်းရွာ (97) အင်းဒင်ကြီးရွာ (98)အင်းဒင်ချေရွာ (99)သဝင်ချောင်းရွာ (100)ကိုးတန်ကောက်ရွာချေ (101)သျှိန်ခါလီရွာ (102)ဒုံးပိုက်ရွာ (103)ဆင်ဝပ်ရွာ (104) အောင်လှဖ ရွာ (105) ဖေါက်ကျီချောင်းရွာ (106)ပေါက်တောပြင်ရွာ (107) ကုန်းတန်းရွာ (108)ပဒင်းရွာ (109) ရေတွင်းကျွန်းရွာ (110)ချရားတန်းရွာ (111)ဂါးချရွာ (112)ညောင်ပင်ကြီးအထက်ရွာ (113)ညောင်ပင်ကြီး အောက်ရွာ (114) ဒါက်ရွာ (115) လှပိုးခေါင်ရွာ စုစုပေါင်း ရွာပေါင်း (115)ရွာတို့သည် အိမ်ခြေစာရင်းအတိအကျမရဘဲ ကုလားများမီးရှိဖျက်ဆီးခြင်းခံရသော ရခိုင်နှင့် ရခိုင်မျိုးနွယ်စုဝင်ကျေးရွာများဖြစ်ကြသည်။မောင်တောမြို့နယ်မှ (ယခု ဘင်္ဂလားဒေရှ်နိုင်ငံ) ဖက်သို့ ရောက်သွားသည့်ရခိုင်၊ရခိုင်မျိုးနွယ်စုများကို အိန္ဒိယနိုင်ငံ ဒိုင်နာရှ်ပူ စစ်ပြေး ဒုက္ခသည်စခန်းတွင် ထားရှိပြီး ဂျပန်ကို တိုက်ထုတ်ပြီးမှ တိုင်းပြည် ပြန်လည် အေးငြိမ်းသည့်အခါ 1945 ခု ဒုတိယကမ္ဘာစစ်ကြီးအပြီးမှသာ တစ်ဖြည်းဖြည်း မိမိတို့ဒေသသို့ ပြန်လည်ဝင်ရောက်လာကြသည်ဟု သိရပါသည်။ ကုလားကို ယုံကြ ၊သနားကြ ၊ ကုလားဆိုင်က ဝယ်စားကြ ၊ကုလားရောင်းသောပစ္စည်းကို ဝယ်ယူသုံးစွဲကြမည်ဆိုလျှင် ထိုထက်ဆိုးသော အဖြစ်သို့ ရောက်ရအုံးမည်ဟု ယုံကြည်မိပါသည်။ အဘယ်ကြောင့် ဆိုသော် အထက်ပါ(1942)အရေးအခင်းတွင် ရခိုင်လူမျိုးများသာ အသတ်ခံရသည်။ ရခိုင်ပြည်ပျောက်မသွားသေးပါ။ ကုလားများ ၄င်းအချိန်က စီးပွါးရေးအားမကောင်းသေးပါ။ နောင်ဖြစ်လာမည့် အရေးအခင်းရှိလာလျှင် ကုလားများသည်စီးပွါးရေးအားကောင်း၊ မီဒီယာ အားကောင်း၊စည်းရုံးအားကောင်း၊ နိုင်ငံတကာအကူအညီအားကောင်းလာသောကြောင့် မြန်မာတိုင်းရင်းသားနှင့် ရခိုင်များမစည်းရုံးသော်၄င်း၊ နိုင်ငံတော်က တိကျခိုင်လုံသော လုံးခြုံသော အစီအမံများ မချမှတ်နိုင်သော်၄င်း ရခိုင်ပြည်ပါ ပျောက်သွားနိုင်သည့် အခြေအနေသို့ ရောက်သွားနို င်ကြောင်း သင်္ခန်းစာယူနိုင်စေရန် ရှာဖွေတင်ပြလိုက်ရပါသည်။ ကိုးကား ၁။ရခိုင်နဲ့ ကုလားအထိကရုဏ်းများ ၂။သမိုင်းထဲက မွတ်ဆလင်များ ၃။မာရယုရင်ခွင် #သိုက်ဖွား

291. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

"May 13, 1942, the day of the Rakhine genocide: the real story that international historians are turning a blind eye to. There are such chapters in the history of Rakhine

in 1942 (Please share so that lesson can be learnt) **********

In 1942-riot, only Rakhine people were murdered. However, that did not result in the disappearance of Rakhine State yet. At that time, the Kalar were not strong financially. If there were similar riots in the future, Rakhine might well disappear if the ethnic Myanmar and Rakhine do not unite, or the state is not able to adopt precise and comprehensive measures. This is because the Kalar are strong financially, well connected to the media and international organizations. I have researched and submitted this so that people can learn. ********** ** (1942) The cause of the riots in Bengali Rakhine began in Sittwe. It started when the Rajput-Kalar soldiers from the English army raped the Rakhine women and slaughtered the Rakhine men by joining forces with the Bengali civilians. The trouble spread to Myebon township, Minbya Township, Mrauk-U Township, and to Kyauktaw township. The situation in those townships became peaceful and calm as a result of the intervention by Rakhine political leaders, such as U Panna Thiha and U Tha Kyaw (Bom Pauk). However, the Bengali Kalar who fled from the above townships to Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships and some educated Kalar leaders from Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships organized the local Muslims, inciting the slaughter of the Rakhine ethnic groups and the complete destruction of their villages. At that time, Major U Kyaw Khaing (ICS) tried to save the situation with the help from such Muslim leaders as U Yar Sein (advocate) U Sultan Mehmed, U Bo Khaing and others from Sittwe. Not only did they not succeed, (Major U Kyaw Khaing) himself died from the gunshot wounds by Muslims in Gu Dar Pyin village, Buthidaung Township. In May 1942, all the Muslims from the villages in Maungdaw township gathered together, armed themselves and started attacking and burning the Rakhine villages. They laid siege to the Rakhine villages, cutting off the roads and destroying the bridges. The strength of the Bengalis that surrounded Maungdaw with swords and batons was estimated to be more than (20,000). All exits from Maungdaw were blocked. There were also reports that Kalars had been attacking the neighboring villages of Maungdaw Township. Scores of people injured by the swords ended up in Maungdaw town center. I think they were from the middle village [Translator's note: A-Lae village, which means 'middle' in Burmese] of Maungdaw. One family tried to break through the siege at around 4:00 a.m. to Buthitaung but were met with the Kalar from Ka Nyin Tan village who attacked them with swords and robbed them of their belongings, forcing them to flee back to Maungdaw soaked in blood. Around 4 in the morning, as the day was dawning, they packed whatever was left of their belongings and left the town. They found on their way, other Rakhine in groups, carrying their bags, running around in desperation. At that time, about 5,000 Rakhine gathered in the monastery (now the Venerable Ketu Temple, where the Mahakyan pagoda is enshrined) that had been de-registered by the government. They saw the people from the villages of Ka Nyin Chaung in the north, and those Rakhine from

the southern villages, near the city, such as Hmaw Win village, Ma Gyi Chaung village, Yay Phone Pyin village, Pan Taw Pyin village. The air was filled with the cries of the children and noises of the adults fearing for their lives. A sessions judge U Aung Tha Kyaw came to Buthitaung that day to collect the deposits from Buthidaung Treasury and to lend a hand having realized that Maungdaw had been surrounded by the Muslims. U Aung That Kyaw said he would take them to Buthitaung. While waiting to travel to Buthitaung, a tropical storm arrived, and they heard that the torrential rain blocked the road to Buthitaung. If they went ahead without the armed guards, they risked getting slaughtered on the way by the Kalar who were awaiting their arrival. At about 9 in the morning, U Aung Tha Kyaw said he would try to take them to the other side of Naf river, to Teknaf in present-day Bangladesh. At around noon, Aung Tha Kyaw arrived with an English Lieutenant called Taylor and Nepalese Gurkhas and took them to Maungdaw jetty. As the transports by ships from Arakan Flotilla were proving insufficient, they resorted to dinghies. Soon after they arrived in Teknaf in today's Bangladesh, on the other side of Maungdaw, they saw the flame and smoke rising from Maungdaw and nearby villages. As they departed Maungdaw, tens of thousands of Kalar entered the town, taking away rice, cooking oil, salt, cutleries, furniture as much as they could and ransacked and torched the schools and the houses. In this incident, although the villagers from such villages along the Naf river as Ngar Khu Ya, Chan Pyin, Ywet Hnyo Taung, Tha yet Oke escaped by dinghies to the other side of the river to Bangladesh, those Rakhine and Rakhine ethnic villagers who lived far from the river were massacred en masse. Some fortunate villagers managed to escape to Buthitaung by crossing the Mayu mountain range. But they met their death in Let Wae Tet village near Buthitaung when the Kalar stopped them in their tracks and whacked them to their death. A negligible few escaped from the villages in the south of Maungdaw. All age ranges in the villages were hacked to their death. All age ranges in the villages were hacked to their death. The police station in Ah Lae Than Kyaw was invaded and all the policemen with their families, and the villagers were also whacked to their death. In the south of Maungdaw (in Tat Hton Pyin village, after the Kalar surrounded the village, the entire village, from the infants to the elderly, took refuge in the village monastery. The Kalar surrounded the monastery with swords, batons, and other weapons. They torched the monastery resulting in the infants, men, women, monks, novices, their helpers numbering more than 500 all getting burned alive. A barren patch and the bits of burned charcoal can still be seen in the monastery to this day.) Again, when a group of Burma Independence Army soldiers led by Bo Yan Aung captured Buthitaung in June 1942, he had no choice but to liaise with the Bengali Muslims who were in charge of the administration of Maungdaw in order to pacify the Rakhine Muslim riots in Buthidaung and Maungdaw, and to quell the insurgency of mutinous Kalar deserters. On their invitation, a section led by Bo Myo Nyunt and the Kalar leaders were sent to a friendship dinner. On that day, the Kalar said that they would like to host a friendship

dinner at an Urdu madrasa in Ka Nyin Tan village (now occupied by a mosque in the compound of a high school). As the invitees were about to take their seats, having left their weapons unattended, the Kalar whacked them resulting in the death of two BIA officers and their soldiers. The following is the list of villages belonging to the Rakhine and Rakhine ethnic groups which have not been restored to this day, and had disappeared without trace after the 1942 riot: (1) Thit Pote Chaung village (20 households), (2) Kan Pyin village (43 households), (3) Yay Phone Pyin village (50 households), (4) Pantaw Pyin village (50 households), (5) Maung-U village (30 households), (6) Gwa Sone Pyin village (45 households), (7) Pyin Phyu village (45 households), (8) Doh Tan village (200 households), (9) Thet Kae Pyin village (50 households), (10) Wet Paik village (60 households), (11) Kyauk Chaung village (25 households), (12) Ponnasat village (60 households), (13)Thae Chaung village, (14) Ngan Chaung village (50 households), (15) Dah Gyi Sar village (40 households), (16) Kyauk Pyin Seik village (30 households), (17) Pyin Phyu Chaung village (50 households), (18) Yay Khat Chaung village (50 households), (19) Nga Sar Kyu village (60 households), (20) Pyaun Pyit village (40 households), (21) Pyin Shae village (30 households), (22) Payone Chaung village (30 households), Payone Chaung village (30 households), (23) Upper Sin Thay Pyin village (40 households), (24) Lower Sin Thay Pyin village (20 households), (25) Thae Phyu Chaung village (40 households), (26) Pyar Thar Mae village (15 households), (27) Taung Hpet village (household record unavailable), (28) Phauk Kyi Taung village (30 households), (29)Upper Bawtular village (42 households), (30) In Chaung village (50 households), (31) In Tular village (30 households), (32) Ingar Hpa village (22 households), (33) Karlar village (80 households), (34) Labaw Wa village village (36 households), (35) Done Kyaw Hpa village (22 households), (36) Thet Kae Pyin village (75 households), (37) Gyate Chaik village (40 households), (38) Kaing Su village (24 households), (39) Tat Chaung village (30 households), (40) A Lae Chaung (82 households), (41) Maung Shwe Zan village (20 households), (42)Thardoe Hla village (40 households), (43) Tat Chaung Chay village (30 households), (44) Sin Pya Kwin village (40 households), (45) Shwe Dine village (46 households), (46) Yay Chan Chaung (40 households), (47) Nga Chan village (23 households), (48) Ye Aung Sanya Phwe village (40 households), (49) Upper Kyaun Nahpay village (30 households), (50) Lower Kyaun Nahpay village (25 households), (51) Chet Su village (20 households), (52) A Yoe Kya village (40 households), (53) Kyaw Htwee Chaun village (30 households), (54) Upper Inchaung village (48 households), (55) Lower Inchaung village (26 households), (56) Shwe Phi U village (25 households), (57) Htauk Kalan village (88 households), (58) Taun Pyo Let Wae village (16 households), (59) Taun Pyo Let Yar village (28 households), (60) Day Tan Nya (Rakhine village) (22 households), (61) Kunthee Pin village (12 households), (62) Kyan Htaun village (15 households), (63) Tan Chaung village (18 households), (64) San Htun U village (20 households), (65) East Khamaun Seik village (35 households), (66) West Khamaun Seik village (25 households), (67)

Upper Thu Lu Taun village (50 households), (68) Than Khone village (30 households), (69) Ma Phyu Ma village (40 households), (70) Kone Tet village (household record unavailable), (71) Khin Pyo Thar village (60 households), (72) Upper Shwe Ngin Chaun village (40 households), (73) Ngayant Chaun village 50, (74) Thit Tone Nar village (60 households), (75) Pan Shwe Aung Hpa village (20 households), (76) Shwe Hla Khine village (20 households), (77) Tamanthar village (30 households), (78)Chadoeri village (15 households), (79) Tha Aung village (30 households), (80) Laung Pat villate (30 households), (81) Wet Kyain village (100 households), (82) Kyet Kyain village (40 households), (83)Upper Kywe Thabauk village (45 households), (84) Lower Kywe Thabauk village (60 households), (85) Kyauktan village (50 households), (86) Seint Taw Pyin village (40 households), (87) Upper Gawdura village (25 households), (88) Lower Gawdura village (65 households), (89) Kyun Pauk village (35 households), (90) Tayein village (150 households), (91) Tin Tharya village (25 households), (92) Thae Chaung village (65 households), (93) Nget Pyawt Chaung cillage (45 households), (94) Nga Sanbaw village (80 households), (95) Let Phwe Kya village (20 households), (96) Kyauk Chaung village (50 households), (97) Ye Aung Chaung village (70 households), (98) Yay Nauk Nga Tha village (20 households), (99) Mi Gyaung Chaung village (15 households). The Rakhine and other ethnic groups belong to Rakhine in those ninety-nine villages were viciously murdered by the evil Bengali Kalar. They also lost their farms, plantations, plots, estates, livestock, and machinery. Not even a hen dared venture outside from those villages. They all met their death. There are also other villages where the entire village was slaughtered by the evil Bengali Kalar. These villages are: (1) Lower Bawdular village (2)Dine Paing village (3) Khine-U Pha village (4) Tha Aw Aung village (5) Tat Chaung Chay Tisar village (6) Mi Mintha Pha village (7) Shwe Dine village (8) Taung Pote village (9) Lamone Kine village (10) Wailar Gaung Tone village (11) Thalu Chaung village (12) Yebaw-U village (13) Thae Ni village (14) Kyaun Kho village (15) Nga Yant Chaung village (16) Mee Chaung Khote village (17) Thit Tone Nar village (18) Hmine Sari village (19) Bae Yote village (20) Kyauk Pyin Hla village (21) Maung Seik village (22) Phet Wun Chaung village (23) Garyar Pyin village (24) Wet Kyein Chay village (25) Sagar Pinyin village (26) NgaPhyu Chaung village (27) Nat Kyauk village (28) Pyine Chaung village (29) Kyin Hpaw village (30) Aung Hla Phyu village (31) Thinbaw Hla village (32) Mee Taik village (33) Nathar Taung village (33) Kun Taung village (34) Gawdura Thae Chaung village (35) Sin Ow village (36) Kyauk Chaung Che village (38) Gant Dayan village (39) Lower Gyit Chaung village (40) Thit Thee Pin Alae Pyin village (41) Laung Done Zedi Pyin village (42) Han Sar Ma village (43) Ngakhu Ya Chaung Wa village (44) Kya Gaung Htaung village (45) Maung Lone Hpa village (46) Kyet Yoe Pyin village (47) Ngan Chaung village (48) Pywint Phyu Chaung village (major) (49) Pwint Phyu Chaung village (minor) (50) Chit San Hpa village (51) Nay Pu Khan Thit new village (52) Nay Pu Khan old village (53) Maung Hnama Thae Chaung village (54) Chaung Myauk village (55) Thalu Chaung village

(56) Ywa Thit Kay village (57) Mingalargyi village (58) Kyauk Hlegar village (59) Sat Cha Gone village (60) Thae Phyu Kyun village (61) Min Gyo Chaung village (62) Yee Hpone Pyin village (63) Gwa Sone Pyin village (64) Thit Pote Chaung village (65) Kin Chaung village (66) Atwin Kin Chaung village (67) Kan Pyin village (68) Kyee Kan Phyu village (69) Hmaw Win village (70) Gyin Chaung village (71) Lin Bar Gone village (72) Zaw Matet village (73) Nga Khu Ya Taung village (74) Chee Sar village (75) Apauk Wa village (76) Lar Lee village (77) Sein Ban village (78) Upper Tone Chaung village (79) Lower Tone Chaung village (80) Kar Di village (81) Ohn Bin Yin village (82) Doe Tan village (83) Kanyin Tan village (84) Alae Than Kyaw old village (85) Kyan Chaung village (86) Thin Ganet village (87) Kyaun Taung village (88) Tat Htoe Pyin village (89) Myin Lut Chaung village (90) Myi Chaung village (91) Shauk Kaing village (92) Kyauk Pan Du village (93) Bodhi Gaing village (94) Shwe Maung village (95) Atwin Pyin village (96) Kyan Tan Chaung village (97) Inn Din Gyi village (98) Inn Din Che village (99) Thawin Chaung village (100) Koe Tan Kauk village (101) Shein Kharlee village (102) Done Paik village (103) Sin Wut village (104) Aung Hla Hpa village (105) Hpauk Kyee Chaung village (106) Pauk Taw Pyin village (107) Kone Tan village (108) Padin village (109) Yaytwin Kyun village (110) Cha Yar Tan village (111) War Cha village (112) Upper Nyaun Pin Gyi village (113) Lower Nyaun Pin Gyi village (114) Det village (115) Hla Poe Khaung village. These 115 villages are the villages which were torched by the Kalar but the number of households in the villages are not known. Rakhine and other ethnic groups belong to the Rakhine who ended up in (present day Bangladesh) from Maungdaw were known to be accommodated in a refugee camp in Dinajpur in India. Only after the Japanese were driven out of the country and the peace returned at the end of the Second World War in 1945, did they gradually return to their region. I believe that we will be in a situation worse than that if we believe the Kalar, show sympathy to the Kalar, dine in the Kalar restaurants, buy what the Kalar sells. The reason is that in the 1942 riot, although only Rakhine were killed, the Rakhin state did not disappear. The Kalar also were not financially strong. I have researched on this so that we can draw lessons from the past: in future riots, when they will be financially strong, well connected to the media, persuasive, have strong support from the international organizations, Rakhine state will disappear if Myanmar and Rakhine are not united, or the state fails to adopt secure and strong policies. Ref: (1) Riots between Rakhine and Kalar, (2) Muslims from History, (3) In the arms of Marayu #Thaik Phwa"

292. Eight instances of the "Genocide of Rakhine people" post were identified across seven different CIB Pages. This post was published on four different dates, namely 24 August 2017, 30 August 2017, 8 September 2017 and 13 October 2017. Below, Table 38 shows the eight instances and their details.

Table 22. Details of eight instances of the 24 August 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[438]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000584264	8/24/2017 3:36 AM	S[redacted]T[redacted]A[redacted] (100000876074468)	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)
2	IIMM0000681572	8/30/2017 4:20 AM	H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] (100003310872816)	Yangon Express (1421681248057886)
3	IIMM0000773791	8/30/2017 7:55 AM	T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	Mandalay Media Group (250054248452819)
4	IIMM0000639586	8/30/2017 7:56 AM	T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	Burmese Treasure (515854785138996)
5	IIMM0001004426	8/30/2017 7:57 AM	T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	မြန်မာ့ဓလေ့ (Myanmar Custom) (1622474748011209)
6	IIMM0000678590	10/13/2017 7:34 AM	H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] (100004631406630)	Yangon Express (1421681248057886)
7	IIMM0000719851	10/13/2017 7:47 AM	S[redacted]N[redacted] (100007879969051)	Yangon Media (560439514014305)
8	IIMM0001039383	10/13/2017 7:47 AM	S[redacted]N[redacted] (100007879969051)	စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ ("Standard Time News") (1653248821582840)

293. On the early morning of 24 August 2017, a day before the most intensive phase of the clearance operations against the Rohingya, S[redacted]T[redacted]A[redacted] (100000876074468) published the "Genocide of Rakhine people" post, highlighting the brutal character of the Rohingya and the alleged incidents of 1942 against the Rakhine ethnic people on the CIB Page, Pyi Myanmar.[439]

294. Almost a week later, on 30 August 2017 at 4:20 AM, H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] (100003310872816) published the same content on the CIB Page, Yangon Express (1421681248057886).

295. Three hours later on the same day, 30 August 2017, T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258) further published the same content on three additional CIB Pages, namely Mandalay Media Group (250054248452819), Burmese Treasure (515854785138996), and မြန်မာ့ဓလေ့ (Myanmar Custom) (1622474748011209), successively at 7:55 AM, 7:56 AM, and 7:57 AM.

296. Over six weeks later, on 13 October 2017 at 7:34 AM, H[redacted]N[redacted] M[redacted] (100004631406630) published this content on the Page Yangon Express (1421681248057886), where the same content was posted six weeks prior by another user with the same name, H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] but with a different ID, 100003310872816. This shows

[438] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[439] For this Page's connection to the identified Military Network, *see* entry no. 7 on Annex 8.4.

that there is connection between the two accounts with the same username, H[redacted]N[redacted] M[redacted], as both accounts posted the same content on the same CIB Page.

297. 13 minutes after the second H[redacted]N[redacted] M[redacted] at 7:47 AM on 13 October 2017, S[redacted] N[redacted] (100007879969051) posted this content simultaneously on the two CIB Pages, Yangon Media (560439514014305) and စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ ("Standard Time News") (1653248821582840). This not only shows coordination among the CIB Pages, but also shows the Military Network's attempt to keep the same post in circulation on Facebook for almost two months during a key period, as it began immediately before the clearance operations and continued all the way through to mid-October 2017.

7) "Informant Bengali": Post of 26 August 2017

#သတင်းလာယူသည့် ဘင်္ဂလီ အကြမ်းဖက်အဖွဲ့မှ မူဆလိမ်အမျိုးသမီး တစ်ဦးနှင့် လူငယ်တစ်ဦးတို့အား ဖမ်းဆီးရမိ 2017 August 26 , Saturday #မောင်တောမြောက်ပိုင်း၊ ရန်အောင်မြင်(နတလ) တိုင်းရင်းသားစံပြကျေးရွာအတွင်းသို့ အသက်(၄၂)အရွယ် ဘင်္ဂလီ အမျိုးသမီးတစ်ဦးနှင့် အသက်(၁၄)နှစ်အရွယ် ဘင်္ဂလီ အမျိုးသားလူငယ်တစ်ဦးတို့သည် ယနေ့ သြဂုတ်လ (၂၆)ရက် နေ့လည်(၁)နာရီချိန်ခန့်တွင် ရွာတွင်းသို့ တိတ်တဆိတ်ဝင်ရောက်လာခဲ့ပြီး မောင်သိန်း ဆိုသော လူ၏ နေအိမ်အတွင်း ပုန်းအောင်းနေကြောင်း သတင်းရသဖြင့် နယ်မြေခံရဲကင်းနှင့် တာဝန်ရှိအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး ရွာသားများမှ ဖမ်းဆီးခဲ့ပြီး လက်ရှိအချိန်တွင် ရဲကင်းမှ စစ်ဆေးမှုများ ပြုလုပ်နေဆဲဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါ ဘင်္ဂလီ အမျိုးသမီးနှင့် လူငယ်တို့သည် အစွန်းရောက် ဘင်္ဂလီ အကြမ်းဖက်သမားများနှင့် ဆက်နွယ်နေသူများဖြစ်ပြီး မိမိတပ်မတော်လှုပ်ရှား စစ်ကြောင်းများနှင့် လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များ၏ တပ်လှုပ်ရှားမှုသတင်းအား ထောက်လှမ်းရန် လာရောက်ခိုအောင်းခြင်းဖြစ်နိုင်ကြောင်း သုံးသပ်ရပါသည်။ #MyitAyar

298. The post is accompanied by an image showing a Rohingya woman and child in an unflattering and degrading manner, kneeling with their hands behind their backs.

299. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "One Muslim [Translator's note: the word 'Muslim' is here mis-spelled in Burmese in a way that reads as 'Musa who lies', implying the group is made up of liars] woman and youth from Bengali terrorist group who came to gather #information are arrested 2017 August 26, Saturday Today, 26 August, at 1pm in the afternoon, one 42-year-old Bengali woman and one 14-year-old Bengali youth (male) silently entered the village of Yan Aung Myin (NaTaLa) ethnic model village in northern #Maungdaw. Regional police on patrol and villagers in charge of administration

acted on the news that they [woman and child] were hiding at the house of a man called 'Maung Thein', made arrests and currently the police on patrol are carrying out investigation. The said Bengali woman and youth are the associates of the extremist Bengali terrorists, and it was analysed that they came to hide out with the intention of gathering information on movement of our Tatmadaw columns and movements of the security forces units. #MyitAyar".

300. Four instances of the "Informant Bengali" post with photograph attachment were identified across three CIB Pages, posted by two authors on 26 August 2017. Details of the four instances are as follows:

Table 23. Details of four instances of the 26 August 2017 post

No.	BIN	Date Created[440]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000356847	08/26/2017 10:26 AM	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
2	IIMM0000544828	08/26/2017 10:26 AM	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	New Myanmar News (297712177033636)
3	IIMM0000359415	08/26/2017 10:28 AM	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
4	IIMM0000369263	08/26/2017 12:48 PM	M[redacted] M[redacted] O[redacted] (100004504148522)	True Man (1625967570980408)

301. On 26 August 2017 at 10:26 AM, K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398) posted this simultaneously on two CIB Pages, Oppositeyes (262770877158690) and New Myanmar News (297712177033636). Two minutes later, the same author, K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398) posted the same content again on Oppositeyes (262770877158690) Page for the second time. Two hours later, M[redacted] M[redacted] O[redacted] (100004504148522) published the same post on the CIB Page, True Man (1625967570980408).

[440] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

8) "Just War": Post of 27 August 2017

" တရားသောစစ်ပွဲ စတင်ပါပြီ " ---------- ဘင်္ဂလီတွေ အားကိုးပါတယ်ဆိုတဲ့ ကုလသမဂ္ဂ ကပါ ရခိုင် မှာ အကြမ်းဖက်သမားတွေကို ရှုတ်ချတယ်။ အမေရိကန်သံရုံးက အစ ဗြိတိသျှ သံရုံးအဆုံး ခိုးဝင် ဘင်္ဂလီ အကြမ်းဖက်သမားတွေ ရဲ့ လုပ်ရပ်ကို ကန့် ကွက် ပြစ်တင်ခဲ့တယ်။ နိုင်ငံတကာကလည်း ခိုးဝင်ဘင်္ဂလီ အကြမ်းဖက်သမား တွေကို ဝိုင်းပြီး ရှုတ်ချကြောင်း ကြေညာချက်တွေ ထုတ် ပြန်ခဲ့ပါတယ်။ မြန်မာအစိုးရကလည်း ခိုးဝင်ဘင်္ဂလီ တွေဟာ အကြမ်းဖက်သမားတွေ ဖြစ်တယ်ဆိုတာ တရားဝင် ကြေညာချက်ထုတ်ပြီး ကမ္ဘာကို ပါ အသိပေးလိုက်ပါပြီ။ လေကြောင်းသုံးဖို့ အတွက်လည်း သမ္မတ က ခွင့်ပြုပြီးပါပြီ။ လုံခြုံရေးအဆင့် ထပ်တိုးဖို့ အတိုင်ပင်ခံပုဂ္ဂိုလ် ကိုယ် တိုင် ညွှန်ကြားပြီးပါပြီ။ ကျန်ရှိတဲ့ အပိုင်းကတော့ နိုင်ငံတကာမှာ အကြမ်းဖက်သမား ခိုးဝင်ဘင်္ဂလီတွေ ကို နိမ်နင်းတဲ့ အတိုင်း အ ကြမ်းဖက် တိုက်ဖျက်ရေး ဥပဒေ အရ တပ်မတော် က ကြည်း ၊ ရေ ၊ လေ နဲ့ ပြတ်ပြတ်သားသား ဆောင်ရွက်ဖို့ပဲ ရှိပါတော့တယ်။ ကဲ့ တရားသောစစ်ပွဲအတွက်၊ ခေါင်းဖြတ်ခံခဲ့ရသော တိုင်းရင်းသားများအတွက် ၊ ရက်ရက်စက်စက်ခုတ်ပိုင်း ခံခဲ့ရသော ရဲတပ်သားများ အတွက် အကြမ်းဖက်သ မားတွေ ရဲ့ အသားစတောင် မချန်ပဲ အမှုန့်ကြိတ်ပြီး ရခိုင်ပြည်ကို ကာကွယ်ပေးပါ ၊ တပ်မတော် သားများ အားလုံး ဘေးရန်ကင်းပါစေ။ ---------- #မင်းရသ via Aye Aye Khaing #crd" တရားသောစစ်ပွဲ စတင်ပါပြီ " ---------- ဘင်္ဂလီတွေ အားကိုးပါတယ်ဆိုတဲ့ကုလသမဂ္ဂ ကပါ ရခိုင် မှာ အကြမ်းဖက်သမားတွေကို ရှုတ်ချတယ်။ အမေရိကန်သံရုံးက အစ ဗြိတိသျှ သံရုံးအဆုံး ခိုးဝင် ဘင်္ဂလီ အကြမ်းဖက်သမားတွေ ရဲ့ လုပ်ရပ်ကို ကန့် ကွက် ပြစ်တင်ခဲ့တယ်။ နိုင်ငံတကာကလည်း ခိုးဝင်ဘင်္ဂလီ အကြမ်းဖက်သမား တွေကို ဝိုင်းပြီး ရှုတ်ချကြောင်း ကြေညာချက်တွေထုတ် ပြန်ခဲ့ပါတယ်။ မြန်မာအစိုးရကလည်း ခိုးဝင်ဘင်္ဂလီ တွေဟာ အကြမ်းဖက်သမားတွေ ဖြစ်တယ်ဆိုတာ တရားဝင် ကြေညာချက်ထုတ်ပြီး ကမ္ဘာကို ပါ အသိပေးလိုက်ပါပြီ။ လေကြောင်းသုံးဖို့အတွက်လည်း သမ္မတ က

ခွင့်ပြုပြီးပါပြီ။ လုံခြုံရေးအဆင့် ထပ်တိုးဖို့ အတိုင်ပင်ခံပုဂ္ဂိုလ် ကိုယ် တိုင် ညွှန်ကြားပြီးပါပြီ။ ကျန်ရှိတဲ့ အပိုင်းကတော့ နိုင်ငံတကာမှာ အကြမ်းဖက်သမား ခိုးဝင်ဘဂျီလီတွေ ကို နှိမ်နှင်းတဲ့ အတိုင်း အ ကြမ်းဖက် တိုက်ဖျက်ရေး ဥပဒေ အရ တပ်မတော် က ကြည်း ၊ ရေ ၊ လေ နဲ့ ပြတ်ပြတ်သားသား ဆောင်ရွက်ဖို့ပဲ ရှိပါတော့တယ်။ ကဲ့ တရားသောစစ်ပွဲအတွက်၊ ခေါင်းဖြတ်ခံခဲ့ရသော တိုင်းရင်းသားများအတွက် ၊ ရက်ရက်စက်စက်ခုတ်ပိုင်း ခံခဲ့ရသော ရဲတပ်သားများ အတွက် အကြမ်းဖက်သ မားတွေ ရဲ့ အသားစတောင် မချန်ပဲ အမှုန့်ကြိတ်ပြီး ရခိုင်ပြည်ကို ကာကွယ်ပေးပါ ၊ တပ်မတော် သားများ အားလုံး ဘေးရန်ကင်းပါစေ။ ---------- #မင်းရသ via Aye Aye Khaing #crd

302. The post is accompanied by three image attachments seemingly showing Myanmar military soldiers and a helicopter being deployed to the northern Rakhine state.

303. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "The just war has just begun.---------- Even the United Nations which the Bengali rely on is condemning the terrorist in Rakhine. From the US embassy to the UK embassy, the actions of the terrorist Bengali who sneaked into [the country] are condemned. International community also issued statements condemning the terrorist Bengali who sneaked into [the country]. The Myanmar government also issued a statement informing the world that the Bengali who sneaked into [the country] are terrorists. The president has also given permission to use air [strike]. The Counsellor him/herself has instructed to upgrade the security status. What is left to do is for the Army, the Navy, and the Air Forces to decisively act in accord with anti-terrorism act in a manner in which terrorist Bengali who sneak into a country are suppressed in other countries. So, for the sake of the just war, of the ethnic nationalities who were beheaded, or the police officers who were mercilessly whacked, please defend Rakhine state by pounding the terrorists into powder. May all Tatmadaw service personnel be safe. ------ #Min Ratha via Aye Aye Khaing #crd

304. Six instances of this post with photograph attachments were published within one and a half hours on 27 August 2017. These six instances were identified on six CIB Pages, posted by two Authors, K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398) and A[redacted] C[redacted] (100011371815262), both of whom are editors on the HR designation takedown Pages.[441] Details are as follows:

Table 24. Details of six instances of the 27 August 2017 post

No.	BIN	Date Created[442]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000941772	08/27/2017 5:19 AM	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	We Are Myanmar (1672193766337112)

[441] K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398), published a total of 360 items, (*see* entry no. 45 on Annex 8.1.) and A[redacted] C[redacted] (100011371815262) published a total of 16,237 items on the six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018 (*see* entry no. 30 on Annex 8.1.)

[442] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

2	IIMM0000544801	08/27/2017 5:19 AM	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	New Myanmar News (297712177033636)
3	IIMM0000359383	08/27/2017 5:19 AM	K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
4	IIMM0000390951	08/27/2017 6:49 AM	A[redacted] C[redacted] (100011371815262)	မြန်မာ့သတင်း (Myanmar News) 1417082761877588)
5	IIMM0000918020	08/27/2017 6:49 AM	A[redacted] C[redacted] (100011371815262)	Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174)
6	IIMM0000723522	08/27/2017 6:49 AM	A[redacted] C[redacted] (100011371815262)	Yangon Media (560439514014305)

305. K[redacted] T[redacted] H[redacted] (100000489612398) published the "Just War" post on three CIB Pages, We Are Myanmar (1672193766337112), New Myanmar News (297712177033636), and Oppositeyes (262770877158690), at the exact same minute at 5:19 AM on 27 August 2017. This shows not only that this account, which is an editor on the HR designation takedown Pages, had access to the CIB Pages, but also that it engaged in an effort to spread the message through simultaneous posting.

306. One and a half hours later, at 6:49 AM, A[redacted] C[redacted] (100011371815262) published the same content on three more CIB Pages, မြန်မာ့သတင်း (Myanmar News) (1417082761877588), Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174), and Yangon Media (560439514014305), showing another coordinated attempt.

307. The "Just War" post was also collected by the FFM in 2018.[443] The FFM explained this example in the context of the derogatory term "Khoe-Win Bengali", meaning "Bengali that are sneaking in", and said that "the term [was used] numerous times interchangeably with the word 'terrorists' to refer to ARSA and the Rohingya population together. The post, which included no examples in relation to the alleged killing of 'ethnic people' and policemen, had 20,000 reactions, over 11,000 shares and 4,100 comments by July 2018."[444]

308. The metadata provided to the Mechanism by Meta now shows that Facebook accounts that were publishing content on the HR designation takedown Pages published six instances of the "Just War" post, some simultaneously by the same author, on six different CIB Pages.

[443] For FFM screenshots, *see* **IIMM0000021153**; **IIMM0000011109**; **IIMM0000014743**.
[444] UN Fact-Finding Mission, Report of the Detailed Findings (2018), A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 1312.

9) "Not going to give Bengali ethnic rights": Video of 28 August 2017

Image 2. A still image of the video from 28 August 2017 - 1

ရခိုင်အရေး.နားထောင်ကြည့်ပါဦး.၅မိနစ်.ပြီးရင် ကြိုက်သလိုဝေဖန်ပါ.Welcome...ဘင်္ဂါလီ ကိုတော့.တိုင်းရင်းသားအခွင့်အရေး မပေးဘူး နိုင်ငံသား အခွင့်အရေး မပေးဘူးကွာ.... (ရခိုင် အမျိုးတီ များများ share ပေးကြပါဦး)

309. Translation of the caption in Burmese reads:

> "Have a listen to the Rakhine issue. After 5 minutes, critique as you wish. [You are] 'Welcome'. Not going to give the Bengali the rights of ethnic people, nor the rights of citizens. (Ethnic Rakhine relatives, please share widely) AK Hnin"

310. The last sentence of the caption uses the ethnic Rakhine language in its call to action: "ရခိုင် အမျိုးတီ" for Rakhine language, instead of "ရခိုင် အမျိုးတို့" in Burmese.

311. The caption accompanies a 5-minute-long video recorded on a handheld device from a program airing on television. The watermarks of "SKY NET" (a paid TV operator in Myanmar) and "24.8.2017" can be seen on the bottom left and right side of the screen. On the top left corner, it says "50th day of the 5th Regular Meeting of Second Pyithu Hluttaw" and the top right corner shows the logo of "Hluttaw" (Parliament).

312. Translation of the speech in the video is as follows:

> "Greetings, everyone. I am Major Aung Kyaw Hnin. I am going to discuss in support of the motion submitted by Daw Khin Saw Wai from Rathedaung Constituency. I request the use of PowerPoint, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, ethnic people such as Rakhine, Daingnet, Kaman, Maramar, Bamar, Mro, Khami, and Thet have been living together in Rakhine State since time immemorial. In terms of population numbers per one square kilometer, the ratio of Bangladesh is 15 times that of Myanmar, and 13 times that of the population in Rakhine State. During colonial

times, since 1874, Bengali people from the Bangla region were brought to Rakhine State to serve as farmhands. That is how the Bengali started to arrive. In 1942, racial riots erupted between the ethnic Rakhine and Bengali, starting from Myebon Township and it spread to other townships. The Bengali were using the weapons they got from the British to violently attack the local ethnic Rakhine people. Because of that, 152 Rakhine villages and 20,000 lives were destroyed. It was also learned that the BIA (Burma Independence Army) led the defence of the violent attacks by the Bengali. After independence, the Mujahid insurgents started to make movements to annex the Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Rathedaung region as 'Muslim land'. Because of the violent attacks, the local ethnic people had to abandon their homes. As a result, today, in villages with Rakhine names, there are Bengali residing. In order to protect the ethnic Rakhine people from the dangers of genocide, Myanmar Tatmadaw, which was criticized to be only the "Yangon Government", stood up resolutely [for the Rakhine people] despite difficulties. Successive governments conducted military operations to suppress the violent insurgents, to control and hinder the illegal settling down of the Bengali, and to not lose the territory. After 1991, as a measure against population control and defence against territorial expansion, the government established a plan to create 24 new ethnic villages near each large Bengali village. In 1971, because of the repeated entry of the Bengali in multitudes, war broke out in east and west Pakistan. During wartime, many east Pakistanis entered the safe region of Rakhine State. In Myanmar, until late 1950s, there is no usage of the term "Rohingya", as can be seen from the description above. After 2012, because of international organizations' strict teachings to the Bengali, the term "Rohingya" became increasingly used. Mr. Speaker, on 28 May 2012, Ma Thida Htwe from Yanbye Town in Rakhine State, was raped and killed by three Bengali men, who also took her gold and silver. Starting from this, a racial riot started, and death and destruction as shown (in the PowerPoint slide) took place. After the racial riot in 2012, the government used established laws to firmly solve the Bengali problem. During the previous government, the unlawful pressure and the request to recognize the members of the Bengali race as "Rohingya" ethnic people was not accepted. Likewise, it has been announced to the world that no rights of ethnic people nor rights of citizens will be given to the Bengali. In addition, during the military day parade of 2017, the Commander-in-Chief of Tatmadaw, Senior-General Min Aung Hlaing also stated clearly "I announce to the world that our country has no Rohingya race". During the 2012 racial riots, it was analysed and reported in the report of the investigation committee established by the government that the government was weak in handling the problem effectively and decisively at the beginning. This is a serious lesson for the current government to learn. In conclusion, the large population of Bengali mob that has interloped on northern Rakhine State has been violently attacking, disturbing and affecting the lives, households and belongings, committing crimes against, and confiscating the farmlands of the weaker population of local ethnic Rakhine people, as well as burning ethnic Rakhine villages and forcefully

entering and residing in them. The Bengali are not looking at just Rakhine State, there have been infiltration in other areas, including all the regions along the coast. Therefore, today, the violent attacks (same word as "terrorist attacks") of the Bengali are not just the issue of Rakhine State only but are disturbing and affecting the non-disintegration of the Union and sustainability of the sovereignty. In such a situation, now is the time for the government to bravely and conclusively decide along with the people, according to the wishes of the people, and to effectively carry out the plan with improved administration and security plans, in order to protect the safety of lives, households and properties of its citizens and to ensure the territorial sustainability. In addition, regarding the Rakhine issue and security, it is necessary to discuss with experienced people, receive advice, and cooperate continuously. When handling the Rakhine issue, instead of worrying about the international pressure and prioritising the human rights perspective, I would like to advise to act for the sustainability of the sovereignty of the Union and the safety of lives, households and properties of local ethnic Rakhine people. As for the Tatmadaw, regarding any issue that is going to affect and disturb 'the Three Responsibilities of Tatmadaw' and the issue of ethnic people, Tatmadaw is ready and prepared to deal with them, according to the Constitution. I hereby support the motion. Thank you everyone. [Applause]

313. The Mechanism has in its possession the official parliamentary record of this meeting, collected through open source.[445] In the record, the meeting was noted to have taken place on Thursday 24 August 2017 at 10 am.

314. At the fifth regular meeting of second Pyithu Hluttaw (lower House), Daw Khin Saw Wai from Rathedaung Constituency submitted a motion to urge the Union Government to provide improved administration and security plans, and act as soon as possible in the northern Rakhine region, because "the extremist organizations of Bengali race that is continuing to commit crimes in Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung in northern Rakhine State, are intruding on the national security, rule of law, territorial sustainability, and safety of lives and households."[446] 24 members of the parliament discussed this motion over two days, on 23 and 24 August 2017, after which the motion was passed unanimously. The record on 23 August 2017 lists the discussions by 12 members of the parliament,[447] and the record on 24 August 2017 lists the discussions by the remaining 12 members of the parliament, including Major Aung Kyaw Hnin.[448]

315. As explained above, from the official parliamentary records, the speaker was noted as a Tatmadaw member of the parliament, Major Aung Kyaw Hnin, which corresponds to the initials "AK Hnin". The initials "AK Hnin" is present only in four of the eight duplicate posts. In total there were eight duplicate posts, across eight different Pages on the same day, 28

[445] *See* the parliamentary record **IIMM0000005172**.
[446] *See* the parliamentary records **IIMM0000004255** and **IIMM0000005172**.
[447] *See* the parliamentary record **IIMM0000004255**.
[448] *See* the parliamentary record **IIMM0000005172**.

August 2017, four days after the parliamentary discussion. Some were posted at the same time on different Pages or within minutes of each other, as set out in Table 41 below.

Table 25. Details of eight instances of the 28 August 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[449]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0001091315	8/28/2017 3:26 AM	ဒေါက်တာဒီမိုချက်ကြီး (Dr. Demochatgyi) (116784942063195)	ဒေါက်တာဒီမိုချက်ကြီး (Dr. Demochatgyi) (116784942063195)
2	IIMM0001017734	8/28/2017 3:27 AM	စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ (“Standard Time News”) (1653248821582840)	စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ (“Standard Time News”) (1653248821582840)
3	IIMM0000414157	8/28/2017 3:27 AM	MM Daily Star (1540803296219384)	MM Daily Star (1540803296219384)
4	IIMM0000917917	8/28/2017 3:31 AM	K[redacted]Z[redacted] (100007828867816)	Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174)
5	IIMM0000541127	8/28/2017 4:40 AM	New Myanmar News (297712177033636)	New Myanmar News (297712177033636)
6	IIMM0000357879	8/28/2017 4:42 AM	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
7	IIMM0000752088	8/28/2017 6:20 AM	100013437465495	Myanmar Forward (525889830763129)
8	IIMM0000840767	8/28/2017 6:22 AM	100013437465495	လမ်းပြကြယ် (“Guiding Star”) (470464142996468)

[449] Timezone of Meta’s productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

10) Soldier rallying ethnic Rakhine: Video of 28 August 2017

Image 3. A still image of the video from 28 August 2017- 2

စည်းလုံးကြပါဆို့ ... ပူပေါင်းကြပါဆို့ .... သွေးစည်းကြပါဆို့ လေ.... တပ်မတော်သားတစ်ဦးရဲ့ပြောစကား.... အားမွေးကြပါ...

Caption 1

ဒီလိုအားပေးစကားတွေကို နိုင်ငံတော်တာဝန်ရှိသူတွေ ကိုယ်တိုင်ပြောတာ ကြားချင်လုပြီ... အကြမ်းဖက် ဘင်္ဂလီ ကုလားများ၏ အကြမ်းဖက်မှုကြောင့် ထွက်ပြေးတိမ်းရှောင်နေသည့် တိုင်းရင်းသား ဒေသခံများကို အားပေးနေသည့် တပ်မတော်သား တစ်ဦး

Caption 2

ဒီနေရာဟာ ကျွန်တော်တို့တိုင်းရင်းသားတွေ ပိုင်တဲ့ နယ်မြေ... ဒီနေရာကနေ ကျွန်တော်တို့တွေ စွန့်ခွာရင် ဟို ဘင်္ဂလီတွေက ပျော်နေမှာပေါ့ မြန်မာဆိုတာ သတ္တိမကြောင်ဘူး(မကြောက်ဘူး) အရေးကြုံလာရင် ကလေးကအစ ရရာလက်နက်ကိုင်စွဲကြတာ ဒီနယ်မြေ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်မှာ ကျွန်တော်တို့ အမြဲရှိနေတယ်.. ပျော်ပျော်နေကြပါ မီးစက်တွေလည်း မောင်း....ကျွန်တော်တို့ ပျော်နေရင် ဟို ကုလားတွေ စိတ်ဓါတ်ကျသွားမယ်... ကျွန်တော်တို့လည်း အမြဲစောင့်ပေးနေမယ်... မအိပ်ရလဲ ဘာမှမဖြစ်ဘူး မအိပ်ရတာ ၃ ရက်ရှိပြီ.. ကျောပိုအိတ်မပါဘူး စားစရာမပါဘူး... သေနတ်နဲ့ ကျည် အပြည့်ပါတယ် ကျွန်တော်တို့ အကောင်းဆုံး ချေမှုန်းသွားမယ် #We are #Myanmar #MyanmarArmy #ခြေလျင်စစ်သည် Video - ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အား ကာကွယ်နေသော သူရဲကောင်းများ

Caption 3

316. Translation of the Burmese text in Caption 1 reads:

"Let's be united. Let's cooperate. Let's be together as one blood. The words of a Tatmadaw man. May you have strength."

317. Translation of the Burmese text in Caption 2 reads:

"It has been so long since I wanted to hear such kind of encouraging words from those responsible in the government. One Tatmadaw man's encouragement to the ethnic locals who are fleeing the terror acts of the terrorist Bengali Kalar."

318. Translation of the Burmese text in Caption 3 reads:

"This here is the land of our ethnic "*Taing-Yin-Thar*". If we are to leave here, those Bengali are going to be happy. Myanmar does not lack courage (we're not afraid). In an emergency, even children would grab whatever weapon they could find. We [Tatmadaw] are always around in the surrounding region. Live happily. Run the generators. If we are happy, those Kalar will feel discouraged. We will also always be on guard. No problem if we don't get any sleep. We haven't slept in 3 days. We didn't bring rucksacks. We didn't bring anything to eat. Guns and ammos, we have them fully. We will do our best to completely destroy [them]. #We are #Myanmar #MyanmarArmy #Infantry soldier Video – Heroes who are protecting Rakhine State"

319. The video is eight minutes 43 seconds long. It shows a Myanmar military soldier in uniform addressing a group of people, presumably non-Rohingya ethnic people living in Rakhine State, sitting around the soldier.

320. Translation of the Burmese audio is as follows:

"Soldier: They [the Rohingya] are eating what we give them. They take what we give them. From the little bits and pieces that they got, they started from one little hut, then it became two little huts. Then it became a group of huts, then a village, then a town. Slowly, they are advancing and now they want the whole state. And they will even take over the whole country if they can. That's why, these animals, who are not from our country, infiltrating into our country, wanting the region where our ethnic people are staying, and making all kinds of threats, such as 'we will burn your houses', 'we will kill you', etc. They are propagating these things. We don't need to be afraid of that. Our country, our state, our town, our village need our protection. If we don't protect and we run away, who will come in? These animals will come in. Here, the place where you, our brothers, sisters and uncles have lived for generations, with the houses that you've built with the little money you worked hard for, and the farms that you have tended to, they will take over these readily and they will easily live off of them. That is if we were to run away. Then they will come in here. So, our brothers and sisters, are you going to make way for them? Do you want to? Do you want to make way for them to come in?

Crowd all together: No.

Soldier: We need to have that kind of spirit. This is our country, our town, our village. So, we have no reason to leave and make way for them, ever. There is no reason for us to be afraid of them. What they are doing is that their population growth is large and increasing. With a big population, they want to take over our ethnic minority population. They threaten us. Yesterday, they made some noise and threatened us one way. They also made gunshot sounds and threatened us another way. They are doing these things. But we don't need to be afraid of that. The more they do these things, the faster we [the soldiers] will try to get to them. As fast as possible, we will try to suppress them. For that, you have nothing to worry about. When we [the soldiers] leave this place, we are going over to the other village, Nga Pyaw Chaung [literally, Banana Creek] for a bit. After that, we will clear the villages where those animals live. What we mean by clearing is that we know where the ethnic villages are located. We have marked the places. In order for them not to overflow into the ethnic villages, there will be a group blocking [the Rohingya]. There will be another group doing the clearing. They [the soldiers] will be doing the clearing systematically. We will do our best not to let them overflow into this part. That's why your villages will not be far away from us. We will be very close by the whole time. Our brother, sister, uncle and aunt, we will always be here for you. We will be moving around the area, clearing the villages of these animals. That's why our people do not need to be afraid, no matter what state they [the Rohingya] are in. If we see them fleeing, we have to be happy. Let's say we run away, when we run away, where would we go. We have to run away through their villages. When they see that, what would those animals say? How they would point at you and laugh. 'Look at those Myanmar ethnic people. They dare not stay in their own houses. So, they run away. We scared them. Now we can go stay at their places. We can live off of what they have worked on.' That's what they have been waiting for. They are waiting for an easy way out like that. That's why as our people, our ethnic, there is no need to move away from our village. There is no need to leave. Everyone in solidarity needs to think that if these animals can do it, we also must be able to do it. How many of them can there be? Is there 1000 or 10,000 of them? However many of them may come. If the people in this village, 200 or 300 men, women, children, elderly people, all together can protect the village from these animals, then this village has nothing to fear. All it needs is for everyone to be in solidarity. If someone were to say 'I don't dare stay here. I'm leaving', starting from one person, fear can arise. Then the whole village will start to fear. Then we will lose. The most important thing is fear. Everyone has fear. I have fear. And these animals, the Kalar, also have fear. Brother and sister here also have fear. However, if the whole village, in solidarity, give encouragement and work together hand-in-hand, there is nothing to fear. There is no reason to not run the generator to turn on the lights because these animals are here. Turn on the generator. Live happily by yourselves. Watch TV if you want. Sing songs if you want. Play loudspeakers if you want. Live happily. If we are happy, they will be frustrated. If we are frustrated, they will be happy. That's why we shouldn't be

frustrated. Don't breed fear. Because we are nearby, anytime, anywhere, please call us by phone. Yesterday, they said the Kalars were yelling at the Kyauk Sar Taing [name of a village] that they have surrounded the place. We were worried. We are staying over there, in Nyaung Chaung NaTaLa village. There are also ethnic people in Nyaung Chaung NaTaLa. Here also are our ethnic people. We are worried about the people there and we are worried about the people here. We didn't leave their village and come here, not because we are not worried about them. It is more urgent here. People here are being surrounded. Ethnic people here feel low on morale. That's why we came overnight. We met a group of animals [Rohingya]. They thought we were Police, so they tried to scare us. They made some noise, and they made some gunshot sounds to scare us. But because we could shoot back at them, they retreated with injuries and deaths. When we left the [Rohingya] village, we could not hear the sound of a pin dropping [meaning very quiet]. No dog was howling. No cat or dog was outside. That's why I wanted to say that we are always here. Anytime is fine. It doesn't matter if we don't get any sleep. It doesn't matter if we don't get anything to eat. We don't have rucksacks; we don't have food supplies. No sleeping bags. We come with one piece of uniform for one body. We have guns. We have bullets. That's what we came with. With ammunitions and the spirit to attack these animals, we have come here. We are not thinking about eating or sleeping. We haven't slept for 3 days. Since this conflict started, we didn't sleep. Continuously we were working with the group from the village. Yesterday we came here. Continuously we are moving around. It doesn't matter if we didn't get food or sleep. Even we are doing things, to this stage, people here also need to work together with us. In solidarity, with the spirit 'we have to protect our land'. We cannot let go of our village. We cannot let the farms that we have worked hard on, go to waste. We don't want the houses we have built to be burned in the fire. If you feel that way, stay in your village, and defend in solidarity. Don't you need to defend?

Crowd: Yes.

Soldier: That's right. With that kind of spirit, that courage, there is no need to fear any Kalar. There is no need to fear any English. There is no need to fear any American. There is no need to fear any foreigner from anywhere. Our race has lived on thrones and in palaces for generations. With blood and courage. From small children to old people, if you can carry a sword, then carry a sword, if you can carry a stick, then carry a stick. Carry whatever you can and bravely face these animals. We need courage. There is no saying that you have to be soft because you are a woman, or that you have to do it because you are a man. Everyone together… [video ends]"

321. Table 26 shows the details of four instances of this post found on the CIB Pages.

Table 26. Details of four instances of the 28 August 2017 post - 2

No	BIN	Date Created[450]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000366475	8/28/2017 5:14 AM	True Man (1625967570980408)	True Man (1625967570980408)
2	IIMM0000414151	8/28/2017 6:56 AM	MM Daily Star (1540803296219384)	MM Daily Star (1540803296219384)
3	IIMM0000546480	8/28/2017 1:40 PM	ဗိုလ်တထောင် သတင်းစဉ် (Bo Tha Htaung News) (237723043084383)	ဗိုလ်တထောင် သတင်းစဉ် (Bo Tha Htaung News) (237723043084383)
4	IIMM0000854159	8/28/2017 2:10 PM	Today Myanmar (503838583065718)	Today Myanmar (503838583065718)

322. The first instance of the "Soldier rallying ethnic Rakhine" video, posted at 5:14 AM, is accompanied by Caption 1. The second instance, posted at 6:56 AM is followed by Caption 2. And the third and fourth instances, published at 1:40 PM and 2:10 PM, are with Caption 3.

323. All the authors who posted the "Soldier rallying ethnic Rakhine" video are the names of the Pages on which they appear, True Man (1625967570980408), MM Daily Star (1540803296219384), ဗိုလ်တထောင် သတင်းစဉ် (Bo Tha Htaung News) (237723043084383) and Today Myanmar (503838583065718). According to Meta, when the editor is the Facebook Page itself, it means one of the administrators of that Page is publishing as the Page.[451]

324. As Page Name as the author means one of the Page administrators is posting as the Page, the account that posted this video on 28 August 2017 at 5:14 AM is one of the administrators of True Man (1625967570980408):

- H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted](100003310872816),
- L[redacted]Y[redacted](100024294403653),
- M[redacted]W[redacted](100026863844101),
- M[redacted]M[redacted]O[redacted](100004504148522),
- N[redacted]L[redacted](100027668926164),
- O[redacted]K[redacted](100006164342450),
- Š[redacted]M[redacted](100010993982600), and

[450] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[451] Ibid. *See especially*, "When you create a Page, you automatically become the Page's admin, which means you can … publish as the Page."

- S[redacted]M[redacted](100011911518699)

325. Similarly, the account that posted the video at 6:56 AM on the same day is one of the administrators of MM Daily Star (1540803296219384):

- A[redacted]N[redacted]W[redacted](100006830288346),
- H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted](100003310872816),
- K[redacted]T[redacted]H[redacted](100027384366811),
- K[redacted]Z[redacted](100005894015247),
- M[redacted]W[redacted](100026863844101),
- M[redacted]M[redacted](100002042350279),
- N[redacted]L[redacted](100027668926164),
- N[redacted]M[redacted](100003033530972),
- O[redacted]K[redacted](100006164342450),
- S[redacted]T[redacted]A[redacted](100000876074468), and
- [redacted] (S[redacted]H[redacted]N[redacted]) (100022233066329).

326. The account that posted this video on 28 August 2017 at 1:40 PM as the Page ဗိုလ်တောထောင် သတင်းစဉ် (Bo Tha Htaung News) (237723043084383) is one of its six administrators, namely:

- H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted](100003310872816),
- M[redacted]M[redacted](100002042350279),
- M[redacted]M[redacted]O[redacted](100024388628280),
- N[redacted]A[redacted](100000206858040),
- O[redacted]K[redacted](100006164342450), and
- T[redacted]Z[redacted](100014036466258).

327. Similarly, the next account that posted this video half an hour later, at 2:10 PM on the same day, is one of eight administrators of Today Myanmar (503838583065718):

- K[redacted]P[redacted]S[redacted](100027535264665),
- K[redacted]Z[redacted](100005894015247),
- K[redacted]Z[redacted](100007828867816),
- M[redacted]M[redacted](100002042350279),
- N[redacted]A[redacted](100000206858040),

- N[redacted]L[redacted]H[redacted](100008038749306),
- O[redacted]K[redacted](100006164342450), and
- Š[redacted]M[redacted](100010993982600)

328. All four Pages are part of the Military Network on Facebook.[452]

329. Near the end of Caption 3,[453] there is reference to #ခြေလျင်စစ်သည် Video (#Infantry soldier Video). The Mechanism has come across this video on the "ခြေလျင်စစ်သည်" ("Infantry soldier") Facebook Page, which has since been removed by Meta, after the Mechanism notified the company of the presence of this video in September 2020. This removal was independent from the "takedowns" Meta did in August 2018. The Mechanism also requested content from this Facebook Page from Meta. The record provided by Meta shows that this video was posted on ခြေလျင်စစ်သည် (Infantry soldier) (1705219086356570) Page on 28 August 2017 at 2:27 AM, about three hours before it was published on the Pages that form part of the Military Network on Facebook.

[452] For the explanation on how the Page True Man (1625967570980408) is part of the Military Network, *see* entry no. 26 on Annex 8.4; for the Page MM Daily Star (1540803296219384), *see* entry no. 18 on Annex 8.4; for Bo Tha Htaung News (237723043084383), *see* entry no. 21 on Annex 8.4; and for Today Myanmar (503838583065718), *see* entry no. 19 on Annex 8.4.
[453] Supra para. 318.

11) "Dog Kalar": Post of 30 August 2017

မရဘူးဆိုတာတပ်မှာမရှိဘူး >>>>>>>>>>>>>> စစ်တပ်က တပ်မကြီးတွေဝင်နေတာတောင် ဂျင်ကလိ ဓားနဲ့ ခွေးကုလားတွေကို မတိုက်နိုင်ဘူးလားဆိုပြီး စကားနာထိုးနေတဲ့ ချီးဘရိမ်း တွေကို အပြန်အလှန်မပြောချင်တော့ပါ။ တပ်မတော်ရဲ့ သမိုင်းမှာ မတိုက်နိုင်တဲ့ စစ်ပွဲ မသိမ်းနိုင်တဲ့ ရန်သူစခန်းဆိုတာမရှိသေးပါ။ Uniform ဝတ်ထားတဲ့ လက်နက်ကိုင်နဲ့ သီးသန့်စစ်မြေပြင် မှာ သူတင် ကိုယ်တင်တိုက်ရတဲ့ စစ်ပွဲမဟုတ်ဘူးဆိုတာ အရင်တွေးပါ။ ကိုယ့်လူတွေကို အရင်ဆုံး အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရာနေရာကို အရင်ဆုံး ရွှေ့ပေးရပါမယ်။ ပိတ်မိနေရင် ဝိုင်းထားတဲ့ ကုလားတွေရဲ့ရန်က အရင်ဖောက်ထွက်ပြီး ကိုယ့်လူတွေ ကိုကယ်တင်တဲ့အလုပ်လုပ်ရပါမယ်။ ဒီအလုပ်တွေကို အခုလောလောဆယ်အရင်လုပ်နေ ပါတယ်။ တပ်က ရွာတွေကို ဘာမှမဖြစ်ခင်ကတည်းက ဝင်ရှင်းလို့ မရဘူးဆိုတာလောက်တော့ လူလိုနားလည်သင့်ပါတယ်။ လူ့အခွင့်အရေးတွေ နိုင်ငံတစ်ကာဖိအားတွေ ကင်းစင်နေအောင်အ ရင်လုပ်ရပါတယ်။ တပ်ကကျွဲဝင်ပြီး မှားပါပြီတဲ့ လက်ရှိအစိုးရက တပ်ကို အကာအကွယ်မပေးပါ။ တာဝန်လည်း ယူမည် မဟုတ်ပါ။ ပုတ်ထုတ်ပြီး ဖိထောင်းမယ့် အပုတ်ချမယ့် သောက်ကျင့် ရှိပြီးသားလူတွေကို တပ်က သိမှာပါ။ ဒါကြောင့် ဥပဒေအရ လုပ်သင့်တဲ့ procedure အတိုင်း လုပ်နေတာပါ။ စစ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမဟုတ်လို့ အတွင်းစည်းကို ရဲနဲ့ဘဲ ထိတွေ့စေတာပါ။ ဟိုနေရာ ဖြစ်လိုက် ဒီနေရာဖြစ်လိုက် လို့ ခွေးလိုမဟောင်ပါနဲ့။ နယ်မြေဧရိယာနဲ့ စစ်နယ်ဝန်း ကျယ်ပြန့်တာ ကို ထမင်းစားရင် လူလိုတွေးပါ။ ရန်သူ့အခိုင်အမာစစ်စခန်းတွေ မေယုတောင်ကြောမှာ ရှိမရှိ ရှင်းနေရတဲ့ တာဝန်ကို တပ်ကယူနေရပါတယ်။ ရွာသားတွေလည်း တစ်ယောက်မှမရှိ ခွေးကုလား အကြမ်းဖက် သီးသန့်နဲ့ ရင်ဆိုင်တိုက်ရမယ်ဆိုလို့ကတော့ ခွေးကုလားတွေကို သနားတယ်လို့ဘဲ ပြောချင်ပါတယ်။ ရွာတွေကို အခြေပြု ဝင်လိုက်ထွက်လိုက် လုပ်နေတဲ့ ကုလားတွေကို ဘယ်လိုလုပ်ပြီး ပစ်မှာလည်း။ ခွေးကုလားပေါက်တွေ ခွေးကုလားအမတွေနဲ့ လူသားတံတိုင်း ကာနေလို့ ဘာမှ လုပ်မရပါ။ အခင်းဖြစ်ပြီး ဘယ်လောက်ကြာမှ အကြမ်းဖက်အဖွဲ့လို့ ကြေညာပါ သလည်း။ တစ်နာရီနောက်ကျတာနဲ့အမျှ တစ်နာရီနဲ့ ထိုက်တန်အောင်ပေးဆပ်နေရပါတယ်။ မြို့လူမျိုးတွေ စတင်အသတ်ခံရကတည်းက တပ်က အစစအသင့်ပြင်ထားပြီးသားပါ။ Delay ဖြစ်နေတာက ဘယ်သူတွေလည်းဆိုတာ လယ်ပြင်မှာ ဆင်သွား

သလို ထင်ရှားပါတယ်။ အမှန်တရားကို ဖာဖို့မလုပ်ပါနဲ့ ဖာနေလို့ ပေးဆပ်လိုက်ရတာက အပြစ်မဲ့ပြည်သူတွေနဲ့ ဝန်ထမ်းတွေပါ။ ထပ်ပြောပါမယ် အခိုင်အမာ ခံကတုတ်ဆိုတာတွေ ဘယ်တော့မှမကျနိုင်တဲ့ စခန်းပါဆိုတာတောင် သွေးနဲ့ခင်းပြီး တိုက်နိုင်ခဲ့သေးတာဘဲ။ ဒီခွေးကုလားတွေကို တပ်မတော် က မတိုက်နိုင်စရာ အကြောင်းမရှိပါ။ ဆီလိုအပေါက်ရှာပြီး စစ်တပ်မကောင်းပါ စစ်တပ်အသုံး မကျပါလို့ ခင်ဗျားတို့ရေးလိုက်တိုင်း ခင်ဗျားတို့ရေးတဲ့စာကို တကယ်စောက်သုံးမကျခဲ့တဲ့ သူတွေ ဖတ်မိရင်း တန့်နံ့နဲ့ ကိုယ့်ကိုယ်ကိုယ် ရှက်နေပါလိမ့်မယ်။ (စောက်ရှက်ရှိတတ်ရင်ပေါ့) ခပ်ပြတ် ပြတ်ဘဲပြောမယ်။ တပ်မတော်လုပ်ဆောင်သွား တဲ့ လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်တိုင်းဟာ အခုချိန်ထိ ဥပဒေဘောင် ထဲမှာဘဲရှိနေပါတယ်။ ကျည်လွတ်မြေထဲမှာနေ သူရဲဘောကြောင်ပြီး အပြစ်မဲ့ ပြည်သူတွေ ပိုပိုသေသွား အောင် ကြောက်သွေးပါနေတဲ့ သမိုင်းအမည်းစက်ဟာ ဘယ်ခွေမသား ခွေးမသမီးတွေလည်းဆိုတာ အချိန်က အဖြေပေးသွားပါလိမ့်မယ်။ ကိုယ့်ပြည်သူတွေ အန္တရာယ်ကင်းတဲ့နေရာမှာ အားလုံး စုစည်းထားနိုင်ပြီဆိုရင် ..... စစ်တပ်က သူ့အလုပ် သူဆက်လုပ်သွားပါ့မယ်။ အထင်သေးတဲ့ ခွေးမသားတွေ ရရာလက်နက်ဆွဲပြီး ကုလား ဖက်ကနေ စစ်တပ်ကိုပြန်တိုက်ပါ။ သရဏဂုံကြိုတင်ထားဖို့တော့ မမေ့လေနဲ့ ကိုယ့်လူ စစ်ဦးဘီလူး ဆိုတာကို မသေခင် ဗဟုသုတရသွားတာပေါ့။ Crd ; ကိုရင်လူထွက် ငပိချက်

330. Translation of the caption in Burmese reads:

"For the military, there is no such thing that is impossible >>>>>>>>>>>>>>> No longer want to counter the claims of shitty brains that just want to complain and ask why, even after the military has brought the big Divisions, it still could not fight the 'Dog Kalar' who only have slingshots and swords/knives. In the history of the Tatmadaw, there has not been a battle it cannot fight, nor a camp it cannot take. First think about the fact that this is not a simple battle against uniformed armed group in a private battlefield, where [the military] can fight men to men. First, [the military] still needs to transport its own people [referring to the civilians] to safety. When [the civilians] are trapped, [the military] needs to burst them out from the 'Kalar' that had surrounded its own people and save its own people first. That's what [the military] has been doing as a priority right now. One needs to understand like a human that the military cannot enter and clear a village before anything happens. First [the military] needs to operate in a way that would make everything clean regarding human rights and international pressure. If the military were to make a mistake, the current government will not protect the Tatmadaw. The government will not take responsibility. Tatmadaw will have already known that those [in the government] have a f*ing bad habit of shifting responsibility [onto the military], pressuring and defaming the military. That's why everything is being carried out according to the procedures that need to be followed. Because this is not a military rule that the first layer of defense is only the Police. Don't bark like a dog that there is an incident here and there is an incident there. If you eat rice, think like a human, and consider the area of the region and the vast area of responsibility for the military. Tatmadaw is currently carrying out the duty of clearing to check whether there are enemy's stronghold bases in the Mayu Mountain range. There is not one villager. If the military were to face the 'dog Kalar' terrorists one-on-one, I would just like to say I

feel sorry for the 'dog Kalar'. How will the military shoot the 'Kalar' who are entering and leaving the villages and treating these villages as bases? Nothing can be done because they are building a human shield with the Kalar puppies [new-born 'dog Kalar'] and Kalar bitches ['dog Kalar-ma']. How long after the incident that the group was declared a terrorist group? With every hour of delay, there are sacrifices worth each hour. Since the time when the Mro ethnics were killed,[454] Tatmadaw has gotten everything ready. It is obvious as if an elephant is passing on a field, who caused the 'Delay'. [Referring to the NLD government.] Don't try to cover up the truth. Because of the cover-up attempt, the sacrificed ones were the innocent civilians and personnel. I will repeat it. With blood, [the military] was able to fight even those bases that were said to never fall. There is no reason Tatmadaw cannot fight these 'dog Kalars'. As if oil is looking for a hole [meaning nitpicking], you write that the military is not good, the military is useless. But every time you re-read the passages you write, you will realise how real fucking useless you are and will feel embarrassed yourselves. (That is if you have sense enough to feel fucking embarrassment.) I will say it bluntly. Whatever Tatmadaw has done so far is all within the legal framework. Who are the sons and daughters of bitches, history's black ink spots [meaning going down in history as the culprits], wimps living in a bullet-free place, causing more innocent civilian deaths because of their fearful blood? Time will answer. As long as all its civilians can gather safely at a safe location, the military will continue to do its work. Sons of bitches who look down on [the military], go grab whatever weapon you can get and fight the military from the side of the 'Kalar'. But first, my man, don't forget to 'pray to Buddha' [literally, deferring to the teachings of Buddha to expel fearful feelings]. You might learn before you die that the military is a demon that comes out first. Crd; Disrobed novice monk 'nga pi chat' [literally fish paste]."

331. Three instances of this post were identified across two different CIB Pages, on 30 August 2017. Below Table 27 shows the three instances and their details.

Table 27. Details of three instances of the 30 August 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[455]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000583422	8/30/2017 3:54 PM	100011908274226	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)
2	IIMM0000583422	8/30/2017 3:54 PM	100011908274226	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)
3	IIMM0000485164	8/30/2017 3:59 PM	U T[redacted]T[redacted]A[redacted] (100007477140118)	Unofficial: ကြေးမုံသတင်းစာ

[454] *See* paras 34 and 35 for more on the incident of the alleged killing of the Mro ethnic group.
[455] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

				(Unofficial: "The Mirror Newspaper") (612462675461875)

332. On 30 August 2017 at 3:54 PM, the account with ID 100011908274226 published this post on the Pyi Myanmar Page. This account is seen as a frequent editor of the Pyi Myanmar Page, having published six out of 29 examples of hate speech presented in this Annex 2 of the Analytical Note, all on the Pyi Myanmar Page.[456]

333. Four minutes later, at 3:59 PM, the account U T[redacted]T[redacted]A[redacted] (100007477140118) published the same content on another CIB Page, Unofficial: ေကြးမုံသတင်းစာ (Unofficial: "The Mirror Newspaper") (612462675461875). U T[redacted]T[redacted]A[redacted] (100007477140118), entry no. 46 on Annex 8.1., is also an editor of the HR designation takedown Pages, having published 322 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.

[456] *See* entries no. 2 on Table 21, no. 1 and no. 2 on Table 27, no. 1 on Table 28, no. 2 on Table 31, no. 4 on Table 36, no. 7 on Table 45.

12) "To imitate how China suppresses terror": Post of 31 August 2017

အကြမ်းဖက်ကို တရုတ်နိမ်နှင်းပုံ အတုယူသင့် ********** တရုတ်နိုင်ငံ အနောက်မြောက်ပိုင်း ရှင်းကျန်းပြည်နယ်မှာ အစ္စလာမ် ဘာသာဝင်တွေ သန်း ၁၀၀ လောက်နေကြတယ်။ ၂၀၁၃ မတိုင်ခင် လောက်မှာ မွတ်စလင်ပြဿနာ စတယ်။ သန်း ၁၀၀ လောက်မွတ်စလင်တွေရဲ့ ပြည်နယ်ခွဲထွက်လိုတဲ့ ပြဿနာ။ တရုတ်အစိုးရကို အကဲစမ်းတဲ့အနေနဲ့ အစိုးရဆန့်ကျင် ဆန္ဒပြပွဲတွေ ဈေးတွေမှာ ဖေါက်ခွဲတာတွေ ဘူတာရုံမှာ ဓါးကိုင်ပြီး တိုက်ခိုက်ကြတာ တွေလုပ်တယ်။ တရုတ်ဟန်လူမျိုး ၃၀ ကျော် ဘူတာရုံမှာ ဓါးနဲ့ ခုတ်ခံရလို့ သေတယ်။ တခြားနေရာတွေမှာ ဖေါက်ခွဲခံရလို့ သေတယ်။ ပြည်နယ်ခွဲထွက်လိုတဲ့ အစွန်းရောက် မွတ်စလင်တွေက တိုက်ခိုက်ကြတာလို့ ဆိုတယ်။ တရုတ်ကွန်မြူနစ်အစိုးရက ပြတ်တယ်။ စစ်တပ်တွေချက်ချင်း လွတ်တယ်။ တိုက်လေယာဉ်တွေ တင့်ကားတွေ တပ်မကြီးတွေ နဲ့ချက်ချင်း တပ်စွဲပစ်တယ်။ အကြမ်းဖက်တဲ့လူ၊ ဗုံးခွဲမဲ့သူတွေ ကို ချက်ခြင်းပစ်သက်ချက်ခြင်းသေဒဏ်ပေးလုပ်ပစ်တယ်။ အစိုးရက ဒီလောက်နဲ့ မရပ်တန့်ဘူး ရှင်းကျန်းပြည်နယ် တစ်ခုထဲက မွတ်စလင်တွေအတွက် ပဲ ဥပဒေသစ် ချက်ခြင်းပြဋ္ဌာန်းတယ်။ အမျိုးသမီးတွေကို အများပြည်သူနဲ့သက်ဆိုင်တဲ့နေရာတွေမှာ ခေါင်းမြီးခြုံခွင့် မပေးတော့ဘူး။ အမျိုးသားတွေ မုတ်ဆိတ်ရှည်မထား ရ။ ကလေးတွေကို အိမ်မှာပဲဘာသာရေး စာတွေသင်ပေးတာတွေ ရပ်ခိုင်းပြီး အစိုးရကျောင်းပဲ ပို့ခိုင်းတယ်။ဘာသာရေး ထုံးစံနဲ့ မင်္ဂလာဆောင်တာတွေ ပိတ်ပင်တယ်။ လူငြီးရေ ပေါက်ဖွားနှုန်း အရမ်းများတဲ့အတွက် သားဆက်ခြားဥပဒေ အသစ်တွေပါ ပြဋ္ဌာန်း တယ်။ ဘာသာရေးနဲ့ ပါတ်သက်တဲ့ စာရွက်စာတမ်းတွေ ဖျက်ဆီးတာ သိမ်းဆည်းတာတွေ လုပ်ပစ်တယ်။ သောကြာနေ့တိုင်း အလုပ်ပိတ်ပြီး ဗလီသွားတာတွေ ကို ချက်ခြင်းရပ်ပြီး အလုပ်ပေး မပိတ်တော့ဘူး။ မီဒီယာတွေ နဲ့ လူ့အခွင့်ရေးသမားတွေ အနောက်အုပ်စုတွေက ဖေါင်းတွေထုတယ်။ လူ့အခွင့်ရေးနဲ့ လွတ်လပ်စွာ ကိုးကွယ်ခွင့်ကို ထိခိုက်တယ်လို့ ဆိုကြတယ်။ အစိုးရက ဒါဟာ အကြမ်းဖက်မှုတွေကို သတိပေး တားမြစ်လိုက်တယ်ဖြစ်တယ်။ ဒီထက်ဆိုးတဲ့ ထိမ်းချုပ်မှု တွေထိလည်း လုပ်မယ်လို့ အတိလင်းကြေငြာတယ်။ ယဉ်ကျေးမှု နှစ်ခု ဟာ မတူညီရင် လူ့အဖွဲ့စည်းထဲ ယှဉ်တွဲနေထိုင်လို့ မရဘူး။ ဒါဟာ သဟာဇာတ ဖြစ်မှုကို အစိုးရက လုပ်ပေးတာ ဖြစ်တယ် လို့ ဆိုထားတယ်။ ဘာသာရေး တရားဆိုတာ အေးချမ်းတဲ့သဘော ဆောင်တယ်။ ဘာသာတရားကို အခြေခံပြီး အကြမ်းဖက်တယ်ဆိုရင် ဒီဘာသာတရားကိုပါ အစိုးရက ထိမ်းချုပ်ပစ်ဖို့လိုအပ်တယ်လို့ မီဒီယာတွေနဲ့ တခြားထိုးနှက်နေတဲ့ပြင်ပအသိုင်းဝိုင်းတွေကို အဖြေ ပြန်ပေးတယ်။ နောက်ပိုင်း ဘယ်သူမှ အကြမ်းမဖက်ရဲတော့ဘူး။ ပြည်နယ်ခွဲထွက် လိုသူတွေနဲ့အကြမ်းဖက်လိုသူတွေကို အစိုးရက ထိမ်းချုပ် လိုက်နိုင်တယ်။ မြန်မာ အစိုးရအနေနဲ့ ဒါကိုအတုယူသင့်တယ်။ တရုတ်အစိုးရက ရေရှည်ကိုကြည့်ပြီး လူအဖွဲ့စည်းနှစ်ခု သဟာဇာတ ဖြစ်နိုင်မှုကို ချက်ခြင်း ပြဋ္ဌာန်းပစ်တယ်။လက်ရှိဖြစ်နေတဲ့ အနောက်တံခါး ပြဿနာ ကလည်း အစိုးရ အဆက်ဆက် မိမိတို့သက်တမ်းအတွက်ပဲ ကြည့်ခဲ့ ရာကနေ

စခ့ဲတ့ဲအခြေခံပ။ ရေရှည်အတွက် ပြတ်သားနိုင်မှု ရှိမှ နောက်မျိုးဆက်တွေအတွက် ကောင်းနိုင်မယ်။ - - - Credit Htet Myat Photo edit:Sitt Thway

334. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "We should imitate the way China suppresses terror **********About 100 million Muslims live in the northwest Chinese province of Xinjiang. Around 2013, there began Muslim problem: about 100 Muslims desire to secede. They tested the will of the Chinese government by staging anti-government protests in the markets, carrying out explosions and knife attacks at the train stations. About 30 Han Chinese died at a station after being whacked by daggers. Others died in other places in the explosions. Reports say these attacks were carried out by extremist Muslims wanting to secede. Fighter jets, tanks and divisions were immediately deployed. Those engaged in terrorism, and explosive attacks were shot dead or given death sentences at once. The government did not stop there. Immediately, they enacted a new law exclusively for Muslims in Xinjiang province. Women were not allowed to wear hijabs in public places. Men were not allowed long beards. Educating children only religious literature was forbidden and they were required to attend the government schools. Wedding ceremonies in accord with religious customs were forbidden. Due to the explosion of the population, new laws concerning contraception were enacted. The religious documents and literature were destroyed or confiscated. Designating Friday as a public holiday to allow the visit to mosques was immediately halted, and the businesses no longer closed on Friday. Media and human rights activists, the western group were enraged. They accused it was an attack on human rights and the freedom of faith or belief. The government is prohibiting terrorist acts. They made clear that more draconian measures would follow. It is impossible for two cultures to coexist in a society. That means, it is said, the government is facilitating harmony. Religion means peace. The government responded to the attacking media from abroad that engaging in religious terrorist acts necessitated the government to control the religion. No one dared commit terror acts later on. The government was able to gain control over secessionists and those desiring to terrorism. The Myanmar government should learn from this. The Chinese government took the long-term view and immediately determined whether two societies can be in social harmony. The western gate problem we are currently facing is fundamentally due to the short-sightedness of successive governments which are only interested in their tenure. Only being decisive in the long-term will ensure a good future for future generations. - - - Credit Htett Myat Phto edit: Sitt Thway"

335. Five instances of the "To imitate how China suppresses terror" post were identified across five CIB Pages on 31 August 2017. The below table shows the details.

Table 28. Details of five instances of the 31 August 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[457]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000583382	08/31/2017 3:47 AM	(100011908274226)	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)
2	IIMM0000517776	08/31/2017 3:50 AM	M[redacted]T[redacted]K[redacted] (100014270658563)	အင်းဝ မီဒီယာ (Innwa Media) (238322139706611)
3	IIMM0000941623	08/31/2017 7:09 AM	M[redacted]W[redacted] (100013672264603)	We Are Myanmar (1672193766337112)
4	IIMM0000359242	08/31/2017 7:09 AM	M[redacted]W[redacted] (100013672264603)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
5	IIMM0000417272	08/31/2017 8:00 AM	(100009359462708)	MM Daily Star (1540803296219384)

336. On 31 August 2017 at 3:47 AM, the account with ID 100011908274226 published this post on the CIB Page, Pyi Myanmar (544353522262317). Three minutes later, at 3:50 AM, the account M[redacted]T[redacted]K[redacted](100014270658563) published the same content on another CIB Page, Innwa Media (238322139706611). M[redacted]T[redacted]K[redacted](100014270658563) is an editor account that published 53,663 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[458]

337. Three hours later, at 7:09 AM, M[redacted]W[redacted](100013672264603) published this content simultaneously on two CIB Pages, We Are Myanmar (1672193766337112) and Oppositeyes (262770877158690). M[redacted]W[redacted](100013672264603) is not only an editor on the HR designation takedown Pages,[459] but also has an email address tied to the DSIDT as explained in paragraph 121 of the Analytical Report. Additionally, the Analytical Report also explains how metadata details show that M[redacted]W[redacted] logged into Facebook from 13 different [redacted], and these same [redacted] that M[redacted]W[redacted] used were also utilised to log in to 33 other Facebook accounts, all of which have been assessed by the Mechanism as being part of the Military Network.

338. One hour after M[redacted]W[redacted](100013672264603), at 8:00 AM, the account with ID 100009359462708 published the same content on a different CIB Page, namely MM Daily Star (1540803296219384).

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[457] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

[458] *See* entry no. 28 on Annex 8.1.

[459] M[redacted]W[redacted](100013672264603) published 132 items on the six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018. *See* entry no. 56 on Annex 8.1.

13) "Kalar are getting emboldened": Post of 1 September 2017

> ဦးနေဝင်းခေတ်က ဂျလားတွေကို စစ်ဆင်ရေးနဲ့ ကန်ထုတ်တယ် ။ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ် ဘာစောက်သံထွက်ရဲလည်း ? ဦးသန်းရွှေခေတ်က ခပ်တည်တည်ပဲ ဘယ်ဂျလားမှ ဟောင်ဖွာဟောင်ဖွာ မလုပ်ရဲသလို ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ် ဘာသံထွက်ရဲလည်း ? ဦးသိန်းစိန်ခေတ်လည်း နိုင်ငံတကာကို ဒဲ့ဖြိုး ရိုဟင်ဂျာလို့ ဆက်ခေါ်ရင် အစည်းအဝေးက ထထွက်သွားမယ်လို့ ပြောတယ် ။ ဘာကောင် အထွန့်တက်ရဲလည်း ? အခု မင်းတို့ရဲ့ ကမ္ဘာကတောင် လေးစားပါတယ်ဆိုတဲ့ ဂျင်းတက်ကြီး လက်ထက်ကျမှ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်က ရာဇသံပေးရတာနဲ့ ဂျလားက ဂျိုကြွေရတာနဲ့ ။ မဟုတ်မှလွဲရော အနီကောင်တွေ ကိုးကွယ်နေတာ ဘင်္ဂလားဂျင်းတက်ကြီးပဲ ဖြစ်မယ် အဟက် ...

339. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "During U Ne Win's era, the Kalars were kicked out by military operations. What fucking bleating did Bangladesh dare make? We were unfazed during U Than Shwe's era. No Kalar dared make a bleating nor Bangladesh dared say anything. Under U Thein Sein, we remonstrated to the international community that their continued usage of the term Rohingya would prompt us to call off the meetings. Only under your super bogus [Translator's note: literal meaning for the translation 'super bogus' is 'ginger'. 'Fake' is another possible translation.], whom the world is said to respect, we are facing an ultimatum from Bangladesh and the Kalar are getting emboldened. It must be that what the red gits are worshipping is a super Bangla-bogus."

340. Two instances of the "Kalar are getting emboldened" post – one status update and one photograph with a corresponding caption – were identified on the Page စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ ("Standard Time News") (1653248821582840), both posted by the author, M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196).

Table 29. Details of two instances of the 1 September 2017 post

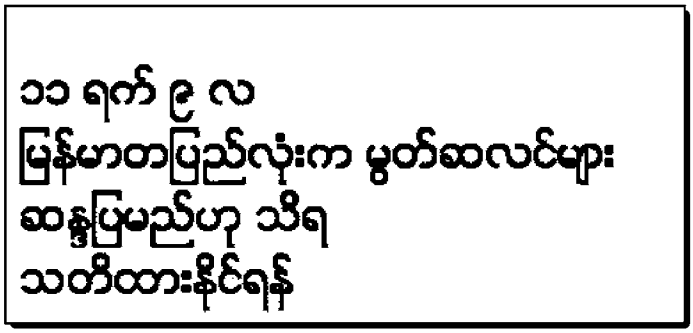
No	BIN	Date Created[460]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0001017514	09/01/2017 9:19 PM	M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196)	စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ ("Standard Time News") (1653248821582840)
2	IIMM0001041396	09/01/2017 9:19 PM	M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196)	စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ ("Standard Time News") (1653248821582840)

[460] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

341. This post cited treatment of the Rohingya, referred to by the derogatory word "Kalar", under successive military rules prior to the NLD government, and seem to use this to attack the NLD government for its alleged catering to Bangladesh or the Rohingya.

342. "Standard Time News" is a CIB Page, whose connection to the Military Network is summarised in entry no. 30 on Annex 8.4. Further, the user M[redacted]S[redacted]'s connection to three other accounts that managed the CIB Pages is explained in paragraph 125 of the Analytical Report.

14) 9/11 Myanmar: Post of 1 September 2017 – 1



11.9.2017 သတိလေးတော့ထားစေချင် Chit Ko Ko

343. Translation of the Burmese caption reads: "11.9.2017 I want you to be careful. Chit Ko Ko"

344. The post is accompanied by a screenshot message, which reads: "Received news that on 11th day of 9th month (11 September), Muslims will hold a protest in Myanmar nationwide. So that [you] can be careful."

Table 30. Details of three instances of the 1 September 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[461]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000219643	09/01/2017 14:36	S[redacted]T[redacted]A[redacted] (100000876074468)	Phay Sit Gyi (1620931448152789)
2	IIMM0000583154	09/01/2017 14:36	S[redacted]T[redacted]A[redacted] (100000876074468)	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)
3	IIMM0000941599	09/01/2017 14:36	S[redacted]T[redacted]A[redacted] (100000876074468)	We Are Myanmar (1672193766337112)

345. This example is part of a series of posts and messages circulated on Facebook from 1 September 2017 to 11 September 2017, spreading misinformation to the Myanmar Buddhist community that on 11 September, or the anniversary of the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the United States, that the Muslims were planning to attack the Buddhist nationwide, so the Buddhist community must remain vigilant. Similar messages circulated among the Muslims stating that the Buddhists were about to attack the Muslims.

[461] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

346. A group of Myanmar CSO escalated this chain of messages to Facebook. Meta's CEO, Mark Zuckerberg, stated in an interview on 2 April 2018 with Vox.com that this is a clear example of "people trying to use our tools in order to incite real harm."[462]

347. In a follow-up open letter to Mark Zuckerberg on 5 April 2018, Myanmar CSOs wrote that "far from being stopped, [the messages] spread in an unprecedented way, reaching country-wide and causing widespread fear and at least three violent incidents in the process."[463]

348. Three instances of the same content were identified across three different Pages, all published on the same day, 1 September 2017, at the exact same minute by the same author. One of the Pages, 1620931448152789 – Phay Sit Gyi, a HR designation takedown Page.

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[462] *See* **IIMM0027995583** Ezra Klein, "Mark Zuckerberg on Facebook's hardest year, and what comes next", *Vox Media*, 2 April 2018, also available at https://www.vox.com/2018/4/2/17185052/mark-zuckerberg-facebook-interview-fake-news-bots-cambridge.

[463] *See* https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/05/technology/zuckerberg-facebook-myanmar.html; The open letter is available at **IIMM0027993043**, also available online at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Rs02G96Y9w5dpX0Vf1LjWp6B9mp32VY-/view. *See also.*

15) 9/11 Myanmar: Post of 1 September 2017 – 2

ကြိုတင်အသိပေးခြင်း မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသူ/သားများခင်ဗျာ
မိမိတို့မြို့နယ်အတွင်းအပြင်ရှိအစ္စလာမ်ဗလီများအား
အချိန်နဲ့တစ်ပြေးညီအမျိုးဘာသာသာသနာနဲ့
နိုင်ငံချစ်စိတ်ဖြင့်အချိန်ပြည့်စောင့်ကြည့်ပါရန်
ထူခြားမူတစ်စုံတစ်ရာရှိပါနီးစပ်ရာတပ်မတော်နှင့်
ရဲစခန်းများသို့အချိန်နှင့်တပြေးညီအကြောင်းကြားပါရန်
နယ်စပ်စည်းမျဉ်းမှသည်ပြည်တွင်းရှိဗလီများနှင့်ချိတ်ဆ
က်ကာအကြမ်းဖက်မှုများဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သည်
မိမိတိုနိုင်ငံအတွက်ကာကွယ်ရန်မှာမိမိတို့နှာ
အပြည့်အဝတာဝန်ရှိတယ်ဆိုတာသိစေရန်ထပ်ဆင့်မျှဝေ
အကကသည်။ #သတင်းအခြေအမြစ်
https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=305289859939452&set=a.114266632375110.1073741828.100013753211559&type=3&theater

349. Translation of the Burmese caption reads:

"Forewarning: Myanmar citizens ladies and gentlemen, watch the Islamic mosques within and outside your own townships full-time, in a timely manner, with nationalist, love of race, religion and patriotic feelings. If there is something special (out of the ordinary), contact the nearest Tatmadaw and Police stations in a timely manner. There can be coordinated terrorist acts from (Myanmar-Bangladesh) border line to mosques within the country. To protect our country, the duty is fully upon us. In order for you to know that we are sharing the "dance". #news source https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=305289859939452&set=a.114266632375110.1073741828.100013753211559&type=3&theater"

350. The post is accompanied by a photograph with the bolded text "Important News. Please Share."

Table 31. Details of three instances of the 1 September 2017 post – 2

No	BIN	Date Created[464]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000390679	8/30/2017 3:48 PM	A[redacted]C[redacted] (100011371815262)	မြန်မာ့သတင်း (Myanmar News) (1417082761877588)

[464] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

2	IIMM0000583422	8/30/2017 3:54 PM	100011908274226	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)
3	IIMM0000485164	8/30/2017 3:59 PM	U T[redacted]T[redacted] A[redacted] (100007477140118)	Unofficial: ကြေးမုံသတင်းစာ (Unofficial: "The Mirror Newspaper") (612462675461875)

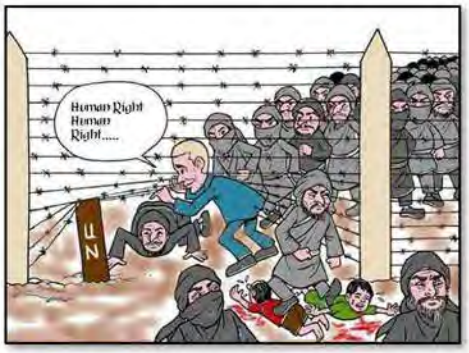
351. This example is also another in a series of posts and messages circulated on Facebook from 1-11 September 2017, spreading misinformation that on 11 September (9/11) the Muslims were about to attack the Buddhist nationwide and to be vigilant, while similar messages circulated among the Muslims stating that the Buddhists were about to attack.

352. The first poster, user ID 100011371815262 belongs to the user named A[redacted] C[redacted] (no. 30 in Annex 8.1., an editor account that published 16,237 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018. This user also published three duplicates of the 22 August 2017 post on the Pages, Yangon Media (560439514014305), မြန်မာ့သတင်း (Myanmar News) (1417082761877588) and Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174) simultaneously on 28 August 2017, as explained in the above example.

353. The second user to post this content with ID 100011908274226 also posted two duplicates of the "Dog Kalar" post of 30 August 2017 on the ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317) Page at the same minute on 30 August 2017, as explained in the example, ""Dog Kalar": Post of 30 August 2017".

354. The third user to post this content, U T[redacted]T[redacted] A[redacted] (100007477140118), entry no. 46 on Annex 8.1., is also an editor of the HR designation takedown Pages, having published 322 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.

16) 9/11 Myanmar and Cartoons: Post of 6 September 2017 – 1

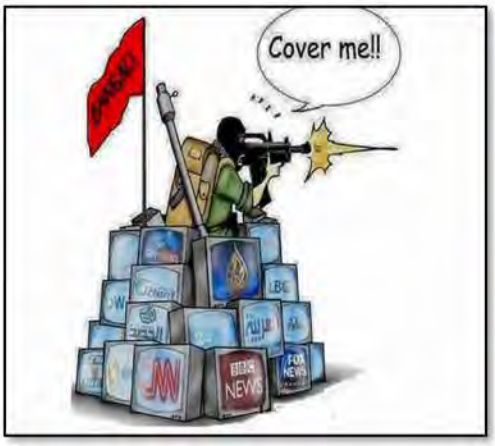


Cartoon no. 1.

Cartoon no. 2.

Cartoon no. 3

Cartoon no. 4



Cartoon no. 5

Cartoon no. 6

Cartoon no. 7

Twitter အသုံးပြုသူများ မိမိနိုင်ငံကို ကာကွယ်နိုင်ပါစေဗျာ...

355. Translation of the Burmese caption reads: "Twitter users, wishing you could protect your own country." The Burmese text in cartoon no. 7 translates to "This is not a beast that will be satisfied with just one bite. Suppress it before it swallows me whole!"

356. As shown above, the post is accompanied by seven images of cartoons, four of which were present in another example,[465] which included a longer text and posted on the same day.

357. This post seemed to urge its readers to spread the message via Twitter "to protect your own country." The call to action to share on Twitter shows an aspiration of the coordinated campaign to have a wider cross-platform reach beyond Facebook. In the other examples found by the Mechanism, there were calls to action to spread the message via the Facebook messenger.

358. Only one instance of this content was identified by the Mechanism. Below table shows the details.

359. Entries no. 1 on Table 32 and no. 1 on Table 33 show that M[redacted]S[redacted]A[redacted] (100017663299092) published both posts on the CIB Page, ကနောင် (Ka Naung) (494239560750883). This shows that the user M[redacted]S[redacted] A[redacted](100017663299092) posted seven images of cartoons on the Ka Naung Page at 2:51 PM on 6 September 2017, and later posted a long text with four of the same cartoon images on the same Page, two hours later at 4:19 PM.

Table 32. Details of the 6 September 2017 post – 2

No	BIN	Date Created[466]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0001099649	09/06/2017 2:51 PM	M[redacted]S[redacted]A[redacted] (100017663299092)	ကနောင် (Ka Naung) (494239560750883)

[465] *See 9/11 Myanmar and Cartoons: Post of 6 September 2017 – 2*

[466] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

17) 9/11 Myanmar and Cartoons: Post of 6 September 2017 – 2

Cartoon no. 1.

Cartoon no. 2.

Cartoon no. 3.

Cartoon no. 4.

ကျီဟက်ကိုရင်ဆိုင်ဖို့ ဘာတွေပြင်ဆင်ထားလဲ ********** သတင်းအတိအကျတစ်ခုရထားတယ်။အဲ့ဒါက ဘယ်သူမှမထင်မှတ်ထားတဲ့ အရိုးရှင်းဆုံးဗျူဟာ လေးတစ်ခုကို မူစလင်တွေ စနစ်တကျစီစဉ်ထားတယ်။လက်ရှိလဲ ကျင့်သုံးနေတယ်။ရခိုင်တိုင်း ရင်းသားညီအကိုတွေ ဟုတ်မဟုတ်ဆိုတာ အသိဆုံးဖြစ်ပါလိမ့်မယ်။ အဲ့ဒါကတော့ မြန်မာပြည်ထဲကမူစလင်တွေ မြန်မာတိုင်းရင်းသားတွေနဲ့မူစလင်တွေ အဓိကရုဏ်း ဖြစ်ရင် သူတို့ခံရမယ်ဆိုတာ ကြိုတင်သိပါတယ် .. အဲ့ဒါကြောင့် သူတို့ ဒီဗျူဟာလေးကို စနစ်တကျ ချမှတ်ထားတာပါ။ မော်လဂီတွေကိုယ်တိုင်ဦးဆောင်ပြီး စနစ်တကျချမှတ်ထားတာပါ။ မြန်မာပြည်ကမူစလင်တွေကို မော်လဂီတွေကိုယ်တိုင် လက်ရွေးစင်ရွေးပြီး အသေခံအဖွဲ့တွေဖွဲ့ ပေးထားပါတယ်။တစ်စုံတစ်ခုဖြစ်လာရင် ရှေ့ဆုံးက အသေခံပေးရမယ့် မူစလင်စာရင်း ရပ်ကွက် တိုင်း၊မြို့နယ်တိုင်းမှာ ရှိပါတယ်။ဒုတိယက လောင်စာသိုလှောင်ပြီး မီးရှို့ဖျက်ဆီးပေးရမယ့် မူစလင်စာရင်းပါ။ဒါကိုလဲ သူတို့ရွေးချယ်ထားပြီးသားပါ .. အဲ့ဒီ ဒုတိယအဖွဲ့က အခုအချိန်မှာ ဗျူဟာကျကျ မြန်မာတိုင်းရင်းသားတွေကြားမှာ ခြေကုပ်ယူထားတဲ့ မူစလင်တွေကိုပဲ သီးသန့်ရွေး ချယ်ထားတာပါ .. မြန်မာတိုင်းရင်းသားတွေရဲ့ရပ်ကွက်တွေ၊မြို့နယ်တွေမှာ ကြိုကြား ကြိုကြား စိမ့်ဝင်နေရာယူထားတဲ့ မူစလင်တွေကိုပဲ သီးသန့်ရွေးချယ်ထားတာပါ .. သူတို့ဗျူဟာလေးကတော့ (၁) မြန်မာတိုင်းရင်းသားတွေနဲ့မူစလင်တွေ အဓိကရုဏ်းဖြစ်ခဲ့ရင် မော်လဂီဆရာတွေ လက်ရွေး စင်ရွေးချယ်ပြီးဖွဲ့ပေးထားတဲ့ အသေခံမူစလင်တွေက အရင်ဆုံး ရှေ့ထွက်ပြီး ဒုတ်ဆွဲ၊ဓါးဆွဲ နဲ့ရင်ဆိုင်ပေးရပါမယ် (၂) အဲ့ဒီအချိန်မှာ မိမိအိမ်၊မိမိရပ်ကွက်၊မိမိမြို့နယ်မှာကျန်ရှိနေတဲ့ မူစလင်တွေဟာ အသင့်စီမံ ထားတဲ့ လောင်စာတွေနဲ့အတူ (က) မြန်မာတိုင်းရင်းသားအိမ်တွေကို မီးရှို့ပါမယ် သို့မဟုတ် (ခ) သူတို့မူစလင်ပိုင်အိမ်တွေကို သူတို့ကိုယ်တိုင်မီးရှို့ပါမယ် (၃) အဲ့ဒီအချိန်မှာ မြန်မာတိုင်းရင်းသားတွေ

ပထမဆုံးရင်ဆိုင်နေရတဲ့မူစလင်အသေခံတွေကို တိုက်မလား?ဒုတိယအဖွဲ့မူစလင်တွေရဲ့ရှိမီးတွေကို လိုက်ငြိမ်းမလား? (၄)ပထမဆုံးရင်ဆိုင်နေရတဲ့မူစလင်အသေခံတွေကို တိုက်ခိုက်ရင် မီးလောင်ပြီးအကုန်ပြာကျပါ မယ် .. ဒုတိယမူစလင်တွေရဲ့ရှိမီးကို ငြိမ်းသတ်ရင် အသေခံမူစလင်တွေရဲ့ နောက်ကျောမှ စိတ်ကြိုက်သတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်းကိုခံရပါမယ် .. ဒါ အခုသတင်းအတိအကျရထားတဲ့ မူစလင်တွေရဲ့ စနစ်တကျခင်းကျင်းထားတဲ့ဗျူဟာပါ .. ဒါကြောင့် မြန်မာတိုင်းရင်းသားအားလုံး စနစ်တကျ ပြန်လည်တုံ့ပြန်ဖို့ လိုအပ်ပါတယ် .. ဘယ်လို အကြောင်းကိစ္စပဲဖြစ်လာလာ သွေးအေးအေးနဲ့ဗျူဟာကျကျ စနစ်တကျပြန်လည်တုန့်ပြန်ဖို့ ပြင် ဆင်ထားကြပါ .. မိမိရပ်ကွက်၊မိမိမြို့နယ်အတွင်းမှာ စိမ့်ဝင်နေရာယူထားတဲ့ မူစလင်အိမ်တွေ ကို သတိထားစောင့်ကြည့်ကြပါ .. အဲ့ဒီမူစလင်တွေထဲမှာ မော်လဂီဆရာတွေ ဖွဲ့စည်းပေးထားတဲ့ ဒုတိယမူစလင်အဖွဲ့(မီးရှို့ရန်)ရှိနေတယ်ဆိုတာ မမေ့ကြပါနဲ့။ ထို့ကြောင့် . . . . (၁) မည်သည့်အကြောင်းကိစ္စပဲဖြစ်လာလာ မြန်မာတိုင်းရင်းသားတွေ အလျှင်စလိုလမ်းပေါ်မ ထွက်ပါနဲ့ .. ထွက်ခဲ့ရင်တောင် တစ်နေရာထဲကိုစုပြုံအာရုံစိုက်ပြီး နောက်ကျော(မိမိအိမ်၊မိမိ ရပ်ကွက်)ကို လွှတ်ပေးထားခြင်းမျိုးမဖြစ်ပါစေနဲ့ .. ဖြစ်နိုင်ရင် မူစလင်တွေကဲ့သို့ တိုက်ခိုက် ရေးလူစာရင်းနဲ့မိမိအိမ်၊မိမိရပ်ရွာကို ကာကွယ်မည့် ကာကွယ်ရေးလူစာရင်း သတ်မှတ်ရွေး ချယ်ထားကြပါ (၂) ဗလီအတက်အဆင်း၊မိမိရပ်ရွာအတွင်းသို့ မူစလင်အဝင်အထွက်/ညအိပ်ဧည့်သည်စာရင်း၊ မူစလင်တွေရဲ့ကုန်ပစ္စည်းအဝင်/အထွက် (ထူးခြားပစ္စည်းများ ဥပမာ - ဓါတ်ဆီ၊ဒီဇယ်၊အက် စစ် စသဖြင့်)စာရင်းများကို အထူးသတိထားပြီး စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာပါ (၃) မိမိရပ်ရွာ၊မိမိမြို့နယ်မှ တိုင်းရင်းသားများအား စနစ်တကျကာကွယ်တတ်စေရန်၊ စနစ်တကျ တုန့်ပြန်တတ်စေရန်နှင့်ရန်သူ၏တိုက်ခိုက်မှုကို ရင်ဆိုင်နိုင်စေရန် ကိုယ်ခံပညာများသင် ကြားပေးခြင်း၊ဗျူဟာသဘောတရားများရှင်းပြပေးခြင်းတို့ကို တတ်ကျွမ်းသည့်ပညာရှင်များ မှ ဦးဆောင်ပေးရန်တို့ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ အင်ဒိုနီးရှားနဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့နိုင်ငံတွေကို မူဆလင်တွေဂျီဟက်လုပ်စဉ်က တစ်ချိန်တည်း တပြိုင်တည်းမှာ ဗလီတွေကနေ သံချောင်းခေါက်တော့ မွတ်ဆလင်တွေဟာ အိမ်ထဲကနေဓါးတွေဆွဲပြီး ထွက်လာကြတယ်။ ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာအိမ်တွေပေါ်အတင်းတတ်ပြီး ဘီလူးသရဲစီးနေတဲ့သူတွေအလား လူကြီး လူကြီးချင်းသတ်တယ်။မိန်းမ မိန်းမချင်းသတ်တယ်။ ကလေး ကလေးချင်းသတ်တယ်။ အိမ်ပေါ်မှာ ကြက်သွန်လှီးတဲ့ ဓါးတစ်ချောင်းတောင် ထက်အောင်မသွေးထားမိတဲ့ ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာတွေ ထက်မြပြီး ကြိုတင်ပြင်ဆင်ထားတဲ့ မွတ်ဆလင်တွေဓါးအောက်မှာ လည်ပင်းပေါင်း သိန်းနဲ့ချီပြီး အဖြတ်ခံလိုက်ရတယ်။ ယခုလည်းဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာနိုင်ငံဖြစ်တဲ့ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမှာလည်း အင်ဒိုနီးရှားနဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့လို အဖြစ်မျိုးတွေမကြုံရအောင် မိမိတို့အိမ်တွင် အသုံးမလိုတဲ့ ဓါးတစ်ချောင်းကအစ ထက်အောင်သွေးထားစေချင်ပါတယ်။ အတိအကျရထားတဲ့သတင်းဖြစ်ပါတယ် .. လက်ရှိလဲနေရာတိုင်းမှာ မူစလင်တွေကျင့်သုံးနေတဲ့ ဗျူဟာဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ဂျီဟက်အလုပ်ခံဖူးထားတဲ့ ရခိုင်တိုင်းရင်းသားတွေ အသိဆုံးဖြစ်ပါလိမ့်မယ်။ Credit...သိုက်ဖွား မြန်မာ အချင်းချင်း messager မှ ပြန်မျှဝေပေးပါ

360. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

"How have you prepared to face Jihad? I have received an exact report. It is the simplest strategy that no one has thought of. The Muslims have systematically planned it. They are currently practicing it. Ethnic Rakhine brothers will know best whether this is true or not. The Muslims in Myanmar know in advance that if there is a riot between Myanmar ethnic people and Muslims, they [Muslims in Myanmar] will suffer. That is why they have systematically laid down this tactical plan. It has been systematically established by the leadership of the Mawlawis [or

Moulvi/Maulvi is a Muslim scholar possesses a certain level of qualification] themselves. Mawlawis themselves have selected the elites [the best or the chosen ones] from among the Muslims in Myanmar and have formed 'suicide' groups. If something were to happen, there is a list of Muslims who are to die first. There is such a list in every ward, region and township. The second is the list of Muslims whose job is to store fuel for burning and destruction. This list is also selected by them [Mawlawis]. Now, strategically, this second group is formed exclusively with the Muslims who have already taken a foothold among the Myanmar ethnic people. The Muslims who have sporadically seeped into the wards and townships of Myanmar ethnic people are exclusively selected for this task. Their strategy is (1) If there is a riot between the Myanmar ethnic people and the Muslims, the suicide group of Muslims who have been hand-picked by the Mawlawi teachers are to come forward first and grab sticks and swords to face [the riot]. (2) During that time, the Muslims who remain behind in their own homes, wards and townships are to use the planned fuel to either (a) burn the houses of the Myanmar ethnic people, or (b) burn their own homes, owned by the Muslims. (3) When this happens, will the Myanmar ethnic people fight the first group of suicide Muslims or will they [Myanmar ethnic] try to put out the fire started by the second group of Muslims? (4) If we are to fight the first group of suicide Muslims, everything will turn to ashes. If we are to put out the fire started by the second group of Muslims, we will face the suicide Muslims' attack/killings to their hearts' content. This is the exact report of the Muslims' systematic strategy. Therefore, all the ethnic Myanmar people need to respond systematically. No matter whatever happens, prepare to respond calmly and systematically. Watch the Muslim houses that have seeped into your ward and township. Do not forget that among those Muslims, there are the groups that the Mawlawis have formed (for the purpose of burning the houses). Therefore, Myanmar ethnic people, (1). no matter what arises, do not go out on the street in a hurry. If you do go out, do not focus on just one thing and let the back (your house, your ward/neighborhood) be unattended. If possible, just like the Muslims, make a list of people who are to attack and people who are to defend homes and community. (2). be especially careful and observe the Muslims entering and existing the mosques, as well as your own community, in the list of overnight guests, and the trade goods of Muslims coming and going (especially for special items such as gasoline, diesel, acid, etc.) (3). Educated elites are to lead the ethnic people from your own community and township to systematically defend, respond, and face the enemy's attack, by teaching martial arts and explaining strategic concepts. During the Jihad attack of Muslims in Indonesia and Bangladesh, as soon as the signal sound [literally: knocking of the nail] came from the mosques, all the Muslims came out with swords/knives drawn from their houses at the same time. They forcefully entered the houses of the Buddhist people, and acted as if they were possessed by demons – old people killed other old people, women killed other women, children killed children. The Buddhist people who did not keep a sharp blade at home even for chopping

onions suffered under the brilliant pre-planning of the Muslims. Hundreds of thousands of Buddhist necks were slain by Muslims' blades. Now, Myanmar, which is a Buddhist country, in order to prevent the same scenario that happened in Indonesia and Bangladesh, I want you to sharpen even the knives at home that you do not use. This is an exact news received. This is also the strategy used by the Muslims everywhere. The ethnic Rakhine people who have faced the Jihad will know best. Credit...Thai Baan Myanmar people, please share this with your own people via messenger."

361. The is accompanied by four images of cartoons, shown above.

362. The post also called out the readers to share with other Myanmar ethnics via Facebook messenger. Please see the translation in paragraph 360 for details. This is also part of a series of posts and messages circulated on Facebook from 1 September 2017 to 11 September 2017, spreading misinformation that on 11 September (9/11) there would be attacks from Muslims to Buddhists and vice-versa. (See paragraphs 345-347)

363. From July to December 2017, there were two instances of this post across two different CIB Pages on the same day, 6 September 2017, posted within the same hour.

Table 33. Details of two instances of the 6 September 2017 post – 1

No	BIN	Date Created	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0001099644	09/06/2017 4:19 PM	M[redacted] S[redacted] A[redacted] (100017663299092)	ကနောင် (Ka Naung) (494239560750883)
2	IIMM0000917146	09/06/2017 4:42 PM	K[redacted] Z[redacted] (100007828867816)	Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174)

364. Then the next day, on 7 September 2017, two posts quoting an article from the 7Day News reported on a meeting on the situation in Rakhine State held at the Myanmar President's house. Near the end, there was a reference to the 9/11 Myanmar post of 6 September 2017, entitled "What have you done to prepare for Jihad?". The two posts quoting the 7Day News stated that the "What have you done to prepare for Jihad?" post had been circulating among Facebook users via messenger in Myanmar and that it was intended to incite hatred and violence between Buddhist and Muslim groups, and therefore, the President has urged the citizens to be on high alert and to not regard the content of the messages as factual.[467] The two posts that warned of the "hate speech posts" were identified on the Pages Myawady Daily and Mandalay Express, as shown below.

[467] *See* **IIMM0000183994** and **IIMM0000884111**.

Table 34. Details of two instances of 7 September 2017 post, warning against hate speech in the 6 September 2017 posts

No	BIN	Date Created[468]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000183994	09/07/2017 2:37 AM	[redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435)	Myawady Daily (301875129924077)
2	IIMM0000884111	09/07/2017 2:37 AM	[redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435)	Mandalay Express (610013255716125)

[468] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

18) "Kalar burning homes": Post of 6 September 2017

ကုလားတွေ ကိုယ့်အိမ်ကိုယ် မီးရှို့တယ်ဆိုတာ..... မောင်တောမြို့၊ အမှတ်(၄)ရပ်ကွက်၊
မူယာမာယာများနဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလီကုလားတွေ ဆူပူတိုက်ပွဲဖြစ်ဖွားအောင်လို့ ကိုယ့်အိမ်ကိုယ်တိုင်
မီးတင်ရှို့တယ်ဆိုတာ မယုံသူများ ကြည့်လိုက်။ ပြီးရင် ရခိုင်တွေကပဲ သူတို့အိမ်တွေကို
မီးလာရှို့သယောင်ယောင် တပ်ကပဲလာရှို့သယောင်ယောင် ဒီကောင်တွေ ကျွှာပတ်ပြီး လိမ်ညာ ငိုပြ
ဝါဒဖြန့်နေတယ်။ မောင်တောက ရခိုင်တွေ သတိရှိကြပါ။ ရခိုင်ရပ်ကွက်ပါ မီးကူးပြီး မီးထဲ ပါသွားနိုင်ပါတယ်။
ကပ်လျှက် ရခိုင်တွေနေတဲ့ ရပ်ကွက်ကို မီးကူးအောင်လို့၊ ရခိုင်တွေ မောင်တောမြို့ထဲမှာ မနေရဲအောင်လို့
မီးရှို့နယ်နှင်ခြင်း သဘောတွေ့ရတယ်။ သတိလက်မလွတ်ကြပါစေနဲ့။ သူတို့လက်ထဲမှာ
ဓါးတွေကိုင်ထားတယ်။ ဒီမာတ်ပုံကိုရနိုင်ဖို့ cctv ဖြင့်ကြိုးစားခြင်း၊ အသက်စွန့်ကာ
ပုန်းအောင်းရိုက်ယူပေးနိုင်ခြင်းတို့အတွက် ကျေးဇူးအထူးတင်ပါတယ်။ Photo>>Than Maung Oo

365. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

"This is what Kalars torching their own houses looks like ..... Maungdaw, Ward No. (4) Those who do not believe that the duplicitous Bengalis would torch their own houses so as to cause a riot, just look at this. Then they would shed crocodile tears, pull the wools over the eyes of the world, and pretend as if it were Rakhines or the military who came to torch their houses. Rakhine of Maungdaw, you'd better be vigilant lest the fire spread to Rakhine wards and caught fire. Looks like this is a ploy to set fire the Rakhine wards next to them causing them fear for their lives in Maungdaw and driving them away. Pls do not drop your guards! They have swords in the hands. Many thanks to those trying to obtain this photo by attempting with the CCTV or risking his life to get a good snap from a hidden place. Photo > >Than Maung Oo"

366. Post is accompanied by five images showing men and women who are alleged to be Rohingya, burning houses while waving around machetes.

367. The BBC and Associated Press wrote about the women and men featured in the photos. The same photos were also reportedly distributed to the journalists traveling to the area during that time. Of the woman in the photo, the BBC reported that "women wearing what appeared to be lacy tablecloths on their heads melodramatically waved swords and machetes. Later I found that one of the women was in fact the animated Hindu woman from the school, and I saw that one of the men had also been present in among the displaced Hindu. They had faked the photos to make it look as though Muslims were doing the burning."[469]

368. The Associated Press went further and interviewed the woman featured in the photos, reporting that:

> "[t]he woman – a mother of six who goes by the single name of Hazuli – said before reporters viewed the video of the fire that her family had been attacked by Rohingya. She referred to them using a derogatory word for Muslim that is commonly used in Myanmar. "When we were about to have our meal, the Kalars entered our village and started burning our houses. They were holding machetes and spears and started shouting, 'We will shower with the Hindu's blood.' So we ran away from our houses," she said. "If there are Muslims, the problems will never end, but if Kalars are not here anymore, it will be more peaceful."[470]

369. 11 instances of this post were identified across 11 different CIB Pages, seen to have been posted on 6 and 7 September 2017.

Table 35. Details of 11 instances of the 6 September 2017 post - 3

No	BIN	Date Created[471]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000369126	09/06/2017 13:05	M[redacted]M[redacted]O[redacted] (100004504148522)	True Man (1625967570980408)
2	IIMM0000917162	09/06/2017 14:03	K[redacted] Z[redacted] (100007828867816)	Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174)
3	IIMM0000219569	09/06/2017 14:11	S[redacted]T[redacted]A[redacted] (100000876074468)	Phay Sit Gyi (1620931448152789)
4	IIMM0000941567	09/06/2017 14:12	S[redacted]T[redacted]A[redacted] (100000876074468)	We Are Myanmar (1672193766337112)
5	IIMM0000582819	09/06/2017 14:12	S[redacted]T[redacted]A[redacted] (100000876074468)	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)
6	IIMM0000751642	09/06/2017	100013437465495	Myanmar Forward

[469] **IIMM0027995161** Jonathan Head, "Rohingya crisis: Seeing through the official story in Myanmar", BBC News (11 September 2017), also available at https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-41222210.

[470] **IIMM0027995107** "'Proof' of Rohingya-set fires in Myanmar fails inspection", Associated Press (12 September 2017), also available at https://apnews.com/article/ap-top-news-international-news-asia-pacific-religion-bangladesh-04fcf3faf8ee4f9daa08edd59d10c5b7.

[471] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

		14:29		(525889830763129)
7	IIMM0000840404	09/06/2017 14:31	100013437465495	လမ်းပြကြယ် (“Guiding Star”) (470464142996468)
8	IIMM0000661573	09/06/2017 15:02	Y[redacted]T[redacted] (100009279415649)	ငွေတာရီ (Ngway Thar Yee) (276648355848687)
9	IIMM0000550745	09/06/2017 15:02	Y[redacted]T[redacted] (100009279415649)	ဗိုလ်တထောင် သတင်းစဉ် (Bo Tha Htaung News) (237723043084383)
10	IIMM0000859620	09/06/2017 15:02	Y[redacted]T[redacted] (100009279415649)	Today Myanmar (503838583065718)
11	IIMM0000681624	09/07/2017 07:29	H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] (100004631406630)	Yangon Express (1421681248057886)

19) *"Not Genocide": Post of 6 September 2017*

၁။ အကြမ်းဖက်မှုဖြစ်တယ် ။ အကြမ်းဖက်မှုမှာ ဒေသတွင်းက ရွာတွေပါနေတယ်။ လုံခြုံရေးစခန်းငယ်တွေ တိုက်ခံရတယ်။ မနစ်ကဆို ဌာနချုပ်ပါ ဝင်စီးပြီး သေနတ်တွေလုတယ်။ ဒီအနေအထားကို ငြင်းလို့ မရ။ ---------- ၂။ အကြမ်းဖက်မှုဟာ လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်တွေတင်မဟုတ် ။ ဒေသခံတိုင်းရင်းသားတွေကိုပါ တိုက်ခိုက်တယ် ။ ထွက်ပြေးလာတဲ့ ဒိုင်းနက်တွေကို လမ်းကဖြတ်ပြီး တိုက်ခိုက်တဲ့ရွာတွေ ၊ ဟိန္ဒူရွာကို ဝင်သတ်တာတွေ ဒီဖြစ်စဉ်တွေလဲ အထင်အရှားပဲ။ ---------- ၃။ အစွန်အဖျားရွာတွေ မပြောပါနဲ့ ။ မောင်တောမြို့ ဘေးက ရပ်ကွက်တွေ ရွာတွေကလဲ အကြမ်းဖက်မှုမှာ ပါနေတာပဲ ။ ဆောက်လက်စ ခရိုင် ဥပဒေရုံးထဲ ဝင်ပုန်းလို့ သတ်ခံရသူတွေ ၊ မြို့အဝင်လမ်းမှာ မိုင်းထောင်တာတွေ ၊ လုံခြုံရေးယာဉ်တန်းကို မိုင်းဆွဲတာတွေ ဒါတွေလဲ သက်သေအများကြီးပဲ ။ ကုန်ကုန်ပြောရလျှင် တစ်နေ့က MPT တာဝါကို မိုင်းလာထောင်တဲ့ ငတိဟာ လုံခြုံရေးတွေ နောက်ကလိုက်ချိန် မောင်တော ရပ်ကွက် ၅အနောက်က ရွာထဲ ဝင်ပြေးသွားတယ် ။ ---------- ၄။ ဆိုလိုတာက ဒီအကြမ်းဖက်မှုမှာ ဘဂ်လီရွာတွေအတော်များများ ထဲထဲဝင်ဝင် ပါဝင်ပတ်သက်နေတယ် ။ အဲဒီတော့ ဒီရွာတွေကို တပ်ဖွဲ့တွေက ဝင်မရှင်းလို့ ရမလား ။ ရှင်းလျှင်ရော ရွာတွေက မပြေးဘဲ နေမလား ။ ပြေးတာမှ မှန်နေအောင်ပြေးတယ် ။ ပြေးရမယ့်တူတူ အိမ်ကို ဒီတိုင်းထားခဲ့မယ် ထင်လား ။ တစ်ခါတည်း မီးရှို့သွားတယ် ။ မီးရှို့သွားတော့ တပ်ဖွဲ့တွေက အတွင်းထဲ ဝင်လို့ မရ ။ ရွာလည်လမ်းတစ်လျှောက်သာ ဆက်ရှင်းရတယ် ။ ---------- ၅။ အရေးကြီးဆုံး မေးခွန်းက ဒီထွက်ပြေးတဲ့ အကြမ်းဖက်မှုမှာပါတဲ့ ရွာသားတွေက နိုင်ငံတကာကို ပြောချိန် ကျွန်တော်တို့ ရွာက ထွက်ပြီး လမ်းမှာ IED ထောင်လို့ တပ်ဖွဲ့တွေက ဝင်ရှင်းတာ ပြောမယ်ထင်လား ။ အကြမ်းဖက်ကိစ္စ လက်ရာခြေရာတွေ မကျန်အောင် ကွကို တစ်ခါတည်း ရွာကို မီးရှို့ ခဲ့တယ်လို့ ဖြေမယ်ထင်လား ။ ဘယ်ဖြေမလဲ ။ လူမျိုးတုန်း သတ်ဖြတ်မှု ဘလာ ဘလာ ။ ရွာတွေ မီးရှို့ ဘလာဘလာ ဒါပဲ လာမပေါ့ ။ ---------- ၆။ နိုင်ငံတကာကို ခေါ်ပြရမယ် ။ ဘာကို ခေါ်ပြရမလဲဆိုလျှင် ဂျီနိုဆိုဒ် မဟုတ်ဘူးဆိုတာ ခေါ်ပြရမယ် ။ ရှည်ရှည်ဝေးဝေး ပြစရာမလို မောင်တောပတ်ပတ်လည်မှာရှိတဲ့ ဘဂ်လီရွာတွေ ခေါ်ပြလိုက် ။ ဂျီနိုဆိုဒ်ဆို ဒီဝလူးတွေက ဘာလို့ ရှိနေတာလဲ တစ်ခါတည်းမေး။လိုရင်းက ဒါပဲ ။ ဂျီနိုဆိုဒ်မဟုတ်ဘူး ။ ရွာအားလုံး လိုက်ရှင်းနေတာ မဟုတ်ဘူး ။ သတင်းရတဲ့ ရွာကိုသာ ရှင်းနေတာ။ မရှင်းတဲ့ ရွာတွေမှ အများကြီး ၊ သွသူ အေးအေးဆေး ရှိနေတဲ့ ရွာတွေမှ တစ်ပုံကြီး ။ ---------- ၇။ ဂျီနိုဆိုဒ် မဟုတ်ဘူး နိုင်ငံတကာက

လက်ခံလျှင် ပြီးပြီ ။ ကျန်တာ ကိုယ့်နိုင်ငံရဲ့ ပြည်တွင်းရေးပဲ ။ ကိုယ်ကြိုက်တာ လုပ်မယ် ။ နိုင်ငံသားပေးရေး လာမစွက်ဖက်နဲ့ ။ ကိုယ်တွေ ဥပဒေနဲ့ညီလျှင် နိုင်ငံသားရမယ် ။ မညီလျှင် မရ ။ ရွာတွေ ရှေ့ ဖို့ လိုလျှင် ရှေ့မယ် ။ ဘာဖြစ်လဲ ခိုးဝင်ရွာတွေ ရှေ့ တာ။ဥပဒေနဲ့ မညီလို့ ရှေ့တာ။ မကျေနပ်လျှင် မင်းတို့ တိုင်းပြည် ခေါ်ထားပေါ့။ ---------- ၈ ။ ၈၂ ဥပဒေ နဲ့ တစ်ရွာချင်း ဝင်စစ်ရမယ် ။ အစစ်မခံတဲ့သူတွေ Camp ထဲ ဒိုး ။ အစစ်ခံတယ် ခိုးဝင်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းပေါ်တယ် ။ အိုကေ အစိုးရအထောက်အပံ့ ၊ နိုင်ငံတကာ အထောက်အပံ့ပေးမယ့် Camp ထဲဒိုး ။ နိုင်ငံသားဖြစ်ခွင့်နဲ့ ညီတယ် ။ အိုကေ နိုင်ငံသားပေးမယ်။ လိုရင်းက ဒါပဲ ။ ---------- ၉ ။ လက်ရှိ အစိုးရဟာ စစ်အစိုးရမဟုတ် ။ အာဏာသိမ်း အစိုးရမဟုတ် ။ ရွေးကောက်တင်မြှောက်ထားသော အစိုးရဖြစ်တယ် ။ Legitimate ဖြစ်မှုမှာ စစ်အစိုးရထက်ရော ဦးသိန်းစိန် အစိုးရထက်ပါ အများကြီး ပိုအားကောင်းတယ် ။ လုပ်စရာရှိတာ ပြောစရာရှိတာ ရဲရဲတင်းတင်း လုပ်ဖို့ ပြောဖို့ လိုတယ်။ ဒီကိစ္စမှာ ပြည်သူအားလုံးနီးပါး အသံတူ ရင်ဘတ်တူတယ် ။ ဘာမှတွေဝေနေစရာ ၊တုန့်ပြန်ပြောဖို့ အသံတိတ်နေစရာ အကြောင်းမရှိ ။ ---------- ရဲမိုး

370. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "1. Terrorist attack [Translator's note: same word as 'violence'] took place. Villages from the region are [participating] in the terrorist attack [or violence]. Small security outposts were being attacked. Last year, they even seize the HQ and took weapons. No one can deny the situation. ---------- 2. Terror attack [or violence] affects not only the security forces, but the local ethnic "*Taing-Yin-Thar*" [ethnic people] also. There were villages that stopped and attacked the fleeing Daingnet [name of an ethnic group] on the way, and those who went into the Hindu villages to kill - these incidents are obvious. ---------- 3. [The violence] not only affected remote villages, but villages and wards near Maungdaw [town] are also affected by the terrorist attack. Those who attempted to seek shelter in the district law office were killed. There is much evidence of such incidents as the planting of mines on the road at the entrance of the town, and the bombing of security convoy. If I have to say it all, the 'nga-ti' [informal and somewhat impolite word for a man] who attempted to plant a mine at the MPT tower ran into the village at the back of Ward No. 5 in Maungdaw town when the security forces chased him down. ---------- 4. What [I] mean is that most of Bengali villages are deeply involved in the acts of terrorism. In such cases, is it possible for the security forces to not enter and clear these villages? When they do [enter the villages and] clear, is it possible for the villages [and the villagers] to not flee? They fled for their lives. Since they had to run, do you think they would just leave their houses as-it? They set fire [to the houses] at the same time. Because of the fire, the security forces could not enter the villages and could only do clearing around the village. ---------- 5. The most important question is this: when these villagers, who were involved in the violence and who later ran away, spoke to the international organisations, do you think they will say that they fled because they planted IED [sic] on the roads outside their villages and as a result the troops entered to sort them out? Do you think they will say that they burned down the villages so that any evidence of violence was erased once and for all? Of course, they will not. They'll say genocide blah blah blah. ------

---------- 6. International organisations must be invited to see. What must we show them? That this is not genocide. We don't have to show too many. Just show them the Bengali villages around Maungdaw. Just ask them then if it is genocide, why are these scumbags here? That's it. It is not genocide. Not all villages were cleared. Only the villages of which the intelligence is obtained were cleared. There are multitudes of villages which were not cleared, which were left alone in peace and quiet ---------- 7. If the international accept that this is not genocide, we are done here. The rest is the internal affairs of our own country. We'll do what we please. Don't interfere with who should be granted citizenship. If our law says so and so should be granted, he'll be granted accordingly. Otherwise, he'll not. If the villages need to be moved, they shall be moved. What is the problem with moving the villages of those who entered stealthily? They were moved in accordance with the law. If you are not happy, take them [the Rohingya] to your country ---------- 8. Inspection must be carried out in accordance with the 82 Act. [referring to the 1982 citizenship law.] Those who do not let the inspection, send them to Camp [sic]. Those who do let themselves inspected and were found to have entered stealthily, okay, they would be sent to the Camp [sic] which would receive government aid and international aid. Those who are eligible to gain citizenship, okay, they'll be granted citizenship. That's the gist of it. ---------- 9. The current government is not a military junta, nor a coup d'état government, but an elected government. It has a much stronger legitimacy than the military government or U Thein Sein's government. Whatever needs to be said or done must be said and done with boldness. In this matter, almost all people have the same voice and sentiment. There is no reason to be indecisive, to fall silent to respond. ---------- Ye Moe"

371. The "Not Genocide" post is accompanied by a photograph of what looks to be a police station or outpost. Visible part of the sign says, "Entry Exit Station Maungdaw Town". Presumably, it is one of the places allegedly attacked by ARSA.

372. Four instances of the "Not Genocide" post and photograph were identified across three different Pages, seen to have been published on 6-7 September 2017.

Table 36. Details of four instances of the 6 September 2017 post - 4

No	BIN	Date Created[472]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000356211	09/06/2017 2:53 AM	M[redacted]W[redacted] (100013672264603)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
2	IIMM0000359184	09/06/2017 2:53 AM	M[redacted]W[redacted] (100013672264603)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
3	IIMM0000184037	09/06/2017 9:38 AM	[redacted] ("E[redacted]') 100014738044435	Myawady Daily (301875129924077)

[472] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

4	IIMM0000582797	09/07/2017 1:58 AM	(100011908274226)	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)

373. Two instances of this post were published simultaneously on 6 September 2017 at 2:53 AM on the CIB Page, Oppositeyes (262770877158690). The author who published these two instances is M[redacted] W[redacted] (100013672264603), who is not only an editor on the HR designation takedown Pages,[473] but also has an email address tied to the DSIDT as explained in paragraph 121 of the Analytical Report.

374. A few hours later, at 9:38 AM, another instance of this same content was published on a HR designation takedown Page, Myawady Daily (301875129924077) by the account [redacted] ("E[redacted]") 100014738044435. This shows coordination across a HR designation takedown Page and CIB Pages, with both groups of Pages posting content that denies that genocide against the Rohingya was taking place.

375. Then the next day at 1:58 AM, the account with ID 100011908274226 published the same content on the Pyi Myanmar Page. This account is seen as a frequent editor of the Pyi Myanmar Page, having published six out of 29 examples of hate speech in Annex 2 of this Analytical Note, all on the Pyi Myanmar Page.[474]

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[473] M[redacted] W[redacted] (100013672264603) published 132 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018. *See* entry no. 56 on Annex 8.1.

[474] *See* entries no. 2 on Table 21, no. 1 and no. 2 on Table 27, no. 1 on Table 28, no. 2 on Table 31, no. 4 on Table 36, no. 7 on Table 45.

20) “Cyber war”: Post of 7 September 2017

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မရသော စစ်ပွဲတစ်ပွဲဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ပေါ့ပေါ့မတွေးကြစေလိုပါ။

376. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "Simultaneous International Pressure ********** There is never such a thing as coincidence in politics; There are only contrivances which make events appear coincidental. As Nobel laureates such as Yunus from India and Malala organized the world's Nobel laureates to condemn against violent killing of the Bengali, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Turkey began to pressure; Indonesian Foreign Minister came galloping to mee the Commander in Chief of Defense Services, and Turkey and Iran indicated that they would wage war with Myanmar. Britain, while pocketing 10,000 acres of Myanmar's lumber, took the initiative at the United Nations Security Council to discuss the Myanmar issue. But China's objection means it did not materialise. The Myanmar Embassy in Indonesia was attacked. Also in Russia, though Muslims gathered in front of the Myanmar Embassy to protest, their attempts to make things worse were kept at bay by heavy security presence. An embassy of a country is its representative. The country where it is located must provide full security. The attack on the Myanmar Embassy in Indonesia can be understood as an insult to the country. At the same time, hackers from Turkey attacked important government websites in Myanmar resulting in the malfunction of 22 Myanmar websites. The next day others including the Central Bank experienced a slight malfunction. As Myanmar hackers also attacked Turkey's important websites, they managed to attack more than 2000 sites in 3 days. The young hackers, guided by their patriotism and conscience, took it upon themselves at their own expense. They should be helped and protected by the state or organizations of considerable strength. As Myanmar is bound to encounter storms and waves in future, Cyber War [sic] is one inevitable war. I don't want you to ponder lightly."

377. Three instances of this post were identified on two CIB Pages, Shwe Myanmar Media and Ka Naung, and were published on 7 September 2017 by the following authors.

Table 37. Details of three instances of the 7 September 2017 post

No.	BIN	Date Created[475]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000917120	09/07/2017 03:42 AM	K[redacted] Z[redacted] (100007828867816)	Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174)
2	IIMM0001099225	09/07/2017 06:46 AM	M[redacted] S[redacted] A[redacted] (100017663299092)	ကနောင် (Ka Naung) (494239560750883)
3	IIMM0001099614	09/07/2017 06:46 AM	M[redacted] S[redacted] A[redacted] (100017663299092)	ကနောင် (Ka Naung) (494239560750883)

[475] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

378. K[redacted] Z[redacted](100007828867816) published this post at 3:42 AM on 7 September 2017 on the CIB Page, Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174). The connection of this account to the creators, administrators and editors of the HR designation takedown Pages are explained in paragraphs 108, 109 and 128 of the Analytical Report.

379. Three hours later, the author M[redacted] S[redacted] A[redacted](100017663299092) published two instances of this content on the CIB Page, ကနောင် (Ka Naung) (494239560750883). M[redacted] S[redacted] A[redacted] was seen posting the emblematic examples in entries no. 16[476] and no. 17[477] of Annex 2 above, on the same Page, Ka Naung. This shows this account's frequent contribution to the CIB Page Ka Naung, with content containing what the Mechanism considered in this project to be hate speech, within consecutive days.

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[476] *See 9/11 Myanmar and Cartoons: Post of 6 September 2017 – 1.*
[477] *See 9/11 Myanmar and Cartoons: Post of 6 September 2017 – 2.*

21) *"Don't pity the crying": Post of 8 September 2017*

ငိုပြတာကိုမသနားနဲ့ အသိတရားနဲ့သတိထားဖို့လိုပြီ တို့မြန်မာ **-

********** ကျွန်တော်တို့ မြန်မာ(၁၃၅)လူမျိုးတွေဟာ ဗုဒ္ဓရဲ့ အဆုံးမတရားတွေအောက်မှာ ကျင့်ကြံနေထိုင်ကြပြီး သနား ကြင်နာမှု အပြည့်ရှိကြပါတယ် မြန်မာလူမျိုးတွေရဲ့ သနားကြင်နာတတ်မှုတွေဟာ မြန်မာတွေအတွက်တော့ အားနည်းချက်ဖြစ်နေပြီး ကျူးကျော်ရန်စ သူများအတွက်တော့ အားသာချက် ဖြစ်နေပါတယ် စဉ်းစားကြည့်ပါ အမျိုးတို့ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေရှ်ကနေ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ထဲကို နည်းအမျိုးမျိုးနဲ့ ဘင်္ဂါလီကုလားတွေဟာ ဝင်ရောက်နေထိုင်ခဲ့ကြတယ် အစိုးရအနေနဲ့ကလည်း ဘင်္ဂါလီ ကုလားတွေကို ဒုက္ခသည်များအဖြစ် လက်ခံထားရှိတယ် ဘင်္ဂါ လီကုလားတွေ အတွက် နိုင်ငံတကာမှ အကူညီတောင်းခံခဲ့တယ် အစိုးရက ပြည်သူအရေးထက် ဘင်္ဂါလီ မူစလင်ကုလားအရေးကို ပိုမိုအလေးထားခဲ့တယ် ပြည်တွင်းမှာရှိတဲ့ မူစလင် ကုလားမှန်သမျှကို လူနည်းစုအခွင့်ရေးနဲ့ကာကွယ်ပေးတယ် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ရှိ တိုင်းရင်းသားဒုက္ခသည်တွေထက် ဘင်္ဂါလီ ဒုက္ခသည်တွေကို ပိုမိုကူညီခဲ့တယ် သို့သော်လည်း မူစလင်ဆိုတဲ့အမျိုးဟာ အမြဲတမ်း အခွင့်ရေး ရတာနဲ့ ဂျီဟတ် (ဘာသာရေး စစ်ပွဲ)လုပ်ဖို့ အတွက် ကြံစည်နေတဲ့သူတွေပဲဖြစ်တယ် သူတို့ရောက်ရှိနေထိုင်ရာ ဒေသကိုအစ္စလာမ်မစ်လုပ်ဖို့အတွက် ရည်ရွယ်ထားကြတဲ့သူတွေပဲဖြစ်တယ် ထို့ကြောင့်လည်း မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရှိ ရခိုင်ပြည်ထဲကို ဒုက္ခသည်များ အဖြစ် ရောက်ရှိနေထိုင်ခဲ့တဲ့ ဘင်္ဂါလီ မူစလင်များဟာ သူတောင်စား ထမင်းဝရင် ယီးတောင်သလို နေထိုင်တာကြာမြင့်လာတာနဲ့အမျှ သူတို့လူဦးရေများလာတဲ့အခါမှာတော့ ဌာနေ ရခိုင်တိုင်းရင်းများကို ရန်မူလာပြီး ဇာတိပြလာပါတော့တယ် တိုင်းရင်းသားအဖြစ် သတ်မှတ် ဖို့တောင်းဆိုလာတယ် သူတို့မူစလင်တွေအတွက် နယ်မြေခွဲပေးဖို့တောင်းဆို လာတယ် ထို့နောက် သူတို့တောင်းဆိုမှုတွေကို အစိုးရကပေးချင်ပေမဲ့ တပ်မတော်နဲ့ ပြည်သူများကလုံးဝကို လက်မခံခဲ့သည့်အတွက် သူတို့ဟာအကြမ်းနည်းကိုသုံးလာခဲ့တယ် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ရှိ တိုင်းရင်းသားများကို သတ်ဖြတ်လာတယ် မနေရဲအောင် ပြုမှုလာခဲ့တယ် ထို့နောက်တစ်ဆင့်တက်ပြီး အကြမ်းဖတ်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုတွေလုပ်ခဲ့လို့ ရခိုင်တိုင်းရင်းသားတွေ ထွက်ပြေးခဲ့ရပြီး အချို့မှာ အကြမ်းဖတ်ကုလားတွေရဲ့သတ်ဖြတ်မှုကိုပါခံခဲ့ရတယ်

> လုံခြုံရေးစခန်းအချို့ကျပြီး တပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်တွေသေဆုံးခဲ့ရတယ်
> ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်မှာအကြမ်းဖတ်ကုလားတွေထင်တိုင်းကြဲကြတယ် ထို့သို့အကြမ်းဖတ်မှုတွေကြောင့်
> မူစလင်အကြမ်းဖတ်ကုလားတွေဟာ တပ်မတော်ရဲ့ ချေမှုန်းခြင်းကိုခံရတယ် မူစလင်တွေဟာ သူတို့ရဲ့
> လုပ်ရပ်တွေကြောင့် တန်ပြန်ခံစားရတာကို ကမ္ဘာအလယ်မှာငိုပြတယ် နိုင်ငံတကာက
> မူစလင်နိုင်ငံများကလည်း မြန်မာကို လက်ညိုး ထိုးကြတယ် အစိုးရအနေနဲ့ လည်း ၄င်းတို့ကာကွယ်ပေးခဲ့တဲ့
> မူစလင်တွေဟာ ဘယ်လိုလူမျိုးတွေဆိုတာ ရခိုင်မှာဖြစ်ပျက်ခဲ့တဲ့ အကြမ်းဖက်မှုတွေကို ကြည့်ပြီး မြန်မာပြည်ရဲ့
> ရှေ့ရေးအတွက်သာဓကယူကာ မူစလင်တွေကို ပြတ်သားစွာကိုင်တွယ်ဖို့
> သင့်ပါပြီ *အစကတော့ဒုက္ခသည် *နောက်တော့လူနည်စု အဖြစ်
> အင်အားစုတယ် *အင်အားကောင်းလာတော့
> တိုင်းရင်းသားဖြစ်ချင်တယ် *နယ်မြေလိုချင်တယ် *ဇည့်သည့်ကနေ
> အိမ်ရှင်ဖြစ်ချင်လာတယ် *အနုနည်းနဲ့တောင်းဆိုနာမရတော့ အကြမ်းဖတ်တယ် အကြမ်းဖတ်မှုကြောင့်
> ပြန်လည် ချေမှုန်းခံရတော့ ငိုပြတယ် ဒါကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပျက်ခဲ့တာတွေကို သာဓက မယူပဲ မူစလင်တွေရဲ့
> မျက်ရည်ကို သနားမိရင်တော့ တို့ဂုတ်ပေါ်ကို ဓါး ရောက်ကာ တို့လူမျိုးပျောက်မယ်
> ဆိုတာကိုသိထားပါအမျိုးတို့ အသိတရားနဲ့သတိထား ဆင်ခြင်ဖို့ လိုအပ်ပါသည် Aung Aung (APP)
> Aung Paing Phyo

380. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

"Show no mercy to emotion-inducing crying! [literally: 'crying for show'] About time to be alert with awareness, Myanmar! ********** ********** We Myanmar of 135 ethnicities live in accordance with the teachings of Buddha and are full of sympathetic kindness to others. This turned out to be our Achilles' heel to be taken advantage of by invaders. Let's consider this, my dear brethren: Bengali-Kalar have been entering and living in Rakhine state from Bangladesh by various means. The government has accepted the Bengali-Kalar as refugees and requested assistance from international organizations. The government ranks the affairs of Bengali-Muslims higher than that of the country's people. It protected the rights of any Muslim-Kalar inside the country. It helped Bengali refugees more than the ethnic refugees [NB: could also translate as 'ethnic people experiencing suffering'] in Rakhine state. Nevertheless, Muslims are the kind of people who are always thinking of waging 'Jihad' (religious war) whenever opportunity arises. They are the people who always intend to turn anywhere they set foot into an Islamic land. That is why we are seeing the true colours of Bengali-Muslims who have entered and lived in Rakhine of Myanmar as refugees, who are rearing to reproduce [NB: literal meaning is who get erection] once their stomachs are full, their population increases and started showing aggressions against Rakhine ethnic. They are demanding to be recognized as indigenous ethnic group, to be given a separate territory for them Muslims. The government wants to give them their demands. But as Tatmadaw and the people will not accept it at all, they are resorting to violent means. They started killing ethnic nationalities in Rakhine, making [the ethnic people] fear for their lives. They [Bengali] then moved to the next step by

violently attacking [the ethnic people], forcing Rakhine ethnic to flee, and some got slaughtered by the terrorizing Kalar. Some security stations were attacked, resulting in the death of the members of the security forces. Terrorist Kalar are rampaging Rakhine. For their terrorist acts [NB: the phrase 'violent acts' are also used for this Burmese expression.], Muslim terrorists are duly crushed by Tatmadaw. Then Muslims induced the world's sympathy by crying for the suffering, which was caused by their own deeds. Muslims from abroad also blame Myanmar. It is thus high time for the government to draw lessons from the violence in Rakhine, to decisively deal with the Muslims whom they have given protection. *Initially refugees*, *then grow their numbers as minority*, *desire a separate territory*, *desire to become the host from the guests*, *resort to violence when their demands are not achieved by non-violent means, and emotion-inducingly cry when they are countered and crushed. Therefore, my dear brethren, if we fail to learn the lessons from what has so far happened but show mercy to the emotion inducing cries of the Muslims, swords will be swinging on our necks and our nation [NB: could also be translated as 'our people', 'our kind'] will disappear. Tis for you to take to heart. Aung Aung (APP) Aung Piang Phyo"

381. The "Don't pity the crying" post is accompanied by two photographs, which appear to be screenshots of news footage from TRT World News, showing what appears to be distressed and crying Rohingya on a foreshore. The date of this post coincides with the period in which many Rohingya had started to flee from the violence in northern Rakhine State and reach Bangladesh, where international media reported on their plight.

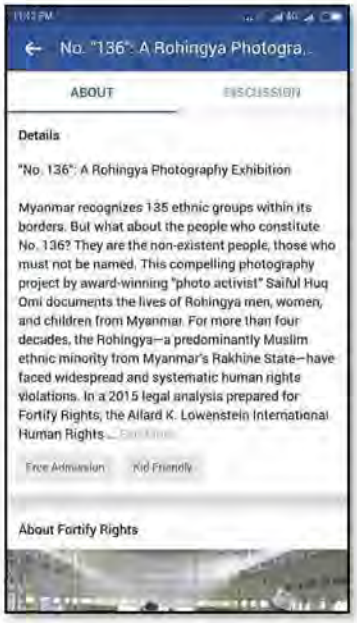
382. From the content given by Meta to the Mechanism, four instances of the "Don't pity the crying" post were identified. They appeared on four CIB Pages, and were published on the same day, within minutes and a couple of hours from each other, by the following authors:

Table 38. Details of four instances of the 8 September 2017 post

No.	BIN	Date Created[478]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000550675	09/08/2017 03:20	Y[redacted]T[redacted] (100009279415649)	ဗိုလ်တထောင် သတင်းစဉ် (Bo Ta Htaung News) (237723043084383)
2	IIMM0000859535	09/08/2017 03:20	Y[redacted]T[redacted] (100009279415649)	Today Myanmar (503838583065718)
3	IIMM0000390141	09/08/2017 03:47	[redacted] ("B[redacted]") 100014738044435	မြန်မာ့သတင်း (Myanmar News) (1417082761877588)
4	IIMM0000751521	09/08/2017 05:05	100013437465495	Myanmar Forward (525889830763129)

[478] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

22) *"Maggots in the flesh": Post of 16 September 2017*



ဖာ့ခ်ယူပဲ အသားထဲကလောက်တွေ ========== ၂၀၁၆ မှာ စထောင်တဲ့ ပရောဂျက်တစ်ခုရှိတယ်။ မြန်မာတွေ သိပ်မသိကြဘူး။ သိရင်ပေါက်ကွဲလို့ ဆုံးမှာမဟုတ်ဘူး။ ဆိုတော့ ပေါက်ကွဲဖို့ အဆင်သင့်ဖြစ်ပြီဆိုရင် ဒီစာကို ဆုံးအောင်ဖတ်။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမှာ တိုင်းရင်းသား ၁၃၅မျိုးရှိတယ်လို့ အစိုးရကပြဌာန်းထားသလို ပြည်သူ ၉၉.၉ရာခိုင်နှုန်းကလည်း ဒီအတိုင်းပဲ လက်ခံထားတယ်။ အဲဒီ ၁၃၅မျိုးမှာ ရိုဟင်ဂျာတစ်မျိုးထပ်ပေါင်း တိုင်းရင်းသား ၁၃၆မျိုးရှိတယ်ဆိုပြီး ခေါင်းစဉ်က 136 တဲ့။ ဦးဆောင်တဲ့ကောင်က Saiful Huq Omi ဆိုတဲ့ကုလားပဲ။ ခု လာမယ့် စက်တင်ဘာ ၂၉ရက်နေ့ ဗန်ကောက်မှာ အဲပရောဂျက်ရဲ့ ဓာတ်ပုံပြပွဲလုပ်မယ်။ ဘယ်သူတွေပါမယ်ထင်လဲ။ ပြောပြလည်း ဇာနည်တို့ထွန်းခင်တို့ကလွဲရင် ကျန်တဲ့လူတွေနာမည်ကို သိမှာမဟုတ်လို့ ထည့်မရေးတော့ဘူး။ အဲပွဲမှာ ပါဝင်ခွင့်ရဖို့ အသဲအသန်ကြိုးစားနေတဲ့ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသားတွေ ရှိတယ်ဆိုတယ်။ သိပ်အံ့ဩသွားသလားဟဲဟဲ။ ဘယ်သူတွေလို့ထင်လဲ။ တလောက ဘူးသီးတောင်မောင်တောကို အရမ်းသွားချင်ပါတယ်ဆိုပြီး တောင်းဆိုနေတဲ့အုပ်စုထဲက နိုင်ငံခြားသားမဟုတ်တဲ့ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသား သတင်းထောက်တွေ။ ခု အဲကောင်တွေ ရခိုင်ကိုရောက်နေပြီ။ ခက်တာက ရခိုင်မှာ သူတို့အတွက် 136 project နဲ့ အဆင်ပြေမယ့် ဓာတ်ပုံမျိုး ရိုက်မယ့်အခွင့်အရေး မရကြဘူး။ မူဆလင်တွေကြားထဲ အရင်လို မဝင်ရဲဘူး။ အနားမှာရှိတဲ့ ရခိုင်၊မြို၊ဒိုင်းနက်၊ခမီ၊ဟိန္ဒူ ဒုက္ခသည်တွေကို ရိုက်ဖို့ကျပြန်တော့လည်း အဲဓာတ်ပုံတွေက သူတို့အတွက် အာရကေမရနိုင်ဘူး။ ဆုမရနိုင်ဘူး။ ဆိုတော့ခါ ဒီဖက်မှာ ဂွင်မရနိုင်တဲ့အဆုံး အဲဒီ 136 အုပ်စုထဲက သတင်းထောက်နှစ်ကောင် အလည်ဗီဇာနဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်ဖက် သွားရတော့တယ်။ ဟိုလည်းရောက်ရော ဆွဲခံရပါလေရော။ ကိုယ့်နိုင်ငံသား ဘင်္ဂလားဆီမှာဆွဲခံရတော့ အမျိုးကိုထိ မချိအောင်နာတဲ့ မျိုးချစ်ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အပေါင်း (ဇွေစောင်းတို့အုပ်စုကို ပြောတာ မဟုတ်ဘူးနော်) က ဘင်္ဂလားအစိုးရကိုတောင်းဆိုဖို့ လက်မှတ်စုဆောင်းရတာနဲ့၊ ဖေ့ဘုတ်ပေါ်မှာ ပို့စ်တင်ပြီး အစိုးရကို ဂင်ပါပေးဖို့ တောင်းဆိုရတာနဲ့ ပြောင်းဆန်ကုန်ရော။ ကျွတ် ကျွတ် ကျွတ်!! တကယ်ပါ အဲဒါတွေကြည့်ပြီး အကြောင်းစုံသိနေတဲ့ ဘွရှင်ရဲ့ ရင်ဘတ်ထဲ လာဖြစ်တဲ့ခံစားချက် နှိုင်းဖွဲ့စရာ စကားလုံး ရှာမတွေ့ဘူး ပရိတ်သတ်။ မရိုနဲ့ အတည်ပြောတာ။ ဘောလုံးပွဲကျမှ ထွက်ထွက်လာတတ်တဲ့ မျိုးချစ်စိတ်နိုင်ငံချစ်စိတ်လေးတွေ ခုလိုကိစ္စမှာ ပြန်တွေ့လိုက်ရလို့။ ဒါပေမယ့် ..... အရမ်းနှမြောတယ် သိလား။ ထားပါတော့။ ရခိုင်အရေးအခင်းဟာ ဂွင်ရှာတတ်သလောက်

ဂွင်ရနိုင်တယ်ဆိုတာ တော်တော်များများ သိကြမှာပါ။ အမျိုးသားရေးဖက်မှာ ဂွင်ရှာမလား၊ လူ့အခွင့်အရေးဖက်မှာ ဂွင်ရှာမလား၊ ပရဟိတဖက်မှာ ဂွင်ရှာမလား ကိုယ့်ကျင့်တရားကို ရောင်းစားတတ်ရင် အင်မတန်ပိုက်ဆံရတဲ့ဂွင်ပေါ့။ ခု မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော် အစိုးရအပေါ် ကျရောက်နေတဲ့ နိုင်ငံတကာဖိအား။ ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာဝင်တွေက လူနည်းစု ရိုဟင်ဂျာမူဆလင်တွေအပေါ် လူမျိုးတုန်းသတ်ဖြတ်နေပါတယ်ဆိုတဲ့ စွပ်စွဲချက်။ ကြားထဲမှာ ဘယ်နိုင်ငံတကာ မီဒီယာမှာမှ အရေးလုပ်ဖော်ပြမခံရတဲ့ မူဆလင်မဟုတ်တဲ့ ရခိုင်၊ခမီ၊မြို၊ဒိုင်းနက်၊ဟိန္ဒူ ဒုက္ခသည်တွေအကြောင်း။ ဒီဇာတ်လမ်းမှာ အရိုးအရင်းကိုက်ပြီး ကျရာအခန်းက ကုလားဘောကို နမ်းခဲ့တာက ခုဘင်္ဂလားမှာ အရပ်ကူပါလူဝိုင်းပါဖြစ်နေတဲ့ မင်းဇေယျာဦး၊ ဒုတိယလိုက်တာက ခုရခိုင်မှာ ကင်မရာတကိုင်ကိုင်နဲ့ လမ်းသလားနေတဲ့ ရိုက်တာသတင်းထောက် စိုးဇေယျာထွန်း၊ တတိယလိုက်တာက တလောက မောင်တောကိုသွားတဲ့ သတင်းထောက်အဖွဲ့ထဲက အယ်ဂျာဇီးယား သတင်းထောက် နှင်းရတနာဇော်၊ ယန်ဟီးလီ၍ ဝမ်းမနာသား ဘကောင်း(ခေါ်) ဆွေဝင်း၊ တလောကမှ ပူလစ်ဇာဆုရသွားတဲ့ အက်စတာထုဆန် စသဖြင့် စသဖြင့် ရှိသမျှ၊သိထားသမျှ ရှင်းပြရရင် မိုးတလင်း ဇာတ်ကယူရလိမ့်မယ်။ တကယ်တမ်းပြောရရင် အဲလိုလုပ်လို့ သူတို့အတွက် ရတာက အရိုးအရင်း၊ အရိုးအရင်းဆိုပေမယ့် မြန်မာပြည်အတိုင်းအတာမှာ တဝမ်းတခါးလှတယ်၊ ဘာဆုရညာဆုရဆိုပြီး လူရာဝင်တယ်။ သူတို့ဆီကရလာတဲ့ သတင်းတွေ၊ ဓာတ်ပုံတွေနဲ့ အဆီအသား မီလျှံနဲ့ချီ ဂါးသွားတာက သူတို့ရဲ့ သခင်ကြီးတွေ။ သခင်အားရတော့ ကျွန်ပါးဝရတာပေါ့။ သတင်းသမားကျင့်ဝတ်နဲ့ ညီမညီကိုတော့ ကိုယ်တွေက သတင်းသမားမဟုတ်တဲ့အတွက် မဝေဖန်လို။ သို့သော် ကိုယ်မွေးတဲ့မြေ ကိုယ့်နိုင်ငံ၊ကိုယ့်လူမျိုးအပေါ်မှာ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသားတစ်ယောက်အနေနဲ့ စောင်ထိန်းအပ်သော ကျင့်ဝတ်နဲ့ မညီဘူးဆိုတာကိုတော့ ယတိပြတ်ပြောနိုင်တဲ့ အထောက်အထားတွေ ငါ့လက်ထဲမှာ ရှိတယ်။ ခုပြောတာ မကျေနပ်ရင် ဒီပို့စ်အောက်မှာ ဒဲ့လာဖိုက်လို့ရတယ်။ အသားထဲကထွက်တဲ့လောက်ဖြစ်လို့ လက်ပိုက်ကြည့်မနေနိုင်ပဲ တက်နင်းလိုက်တာ ဆတ်ဆတ်ခါသွားရင် ဆောရီးပါ။ ပုံ/ ဘွရှင်

383. The post is accompanied by two images showing the cover poster for the "Rohingya Photography Exhibition" by Saiful Huq Omi and its description on the Facebook app.

384. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "Fuck you, 'maggots in the flesh' [Translator's note: meaning 'traitors'] ========== There is a project which began in 2016. Not many Myanmar people are aware of this. If they find out, they will go bananas endlessly. So, read this till the end when you are prepared to go bananas. The government recognized 135 ethnicities in Myanmar in the constitution. 99.9 percent of the country's people also accepted this. Rohingya is added to these 135 lists and now claims [Translator's note: subject is missing] there are 136 ethnicities, and it is titled '136'. This is led by a Kalar called Saiful Huq Omi. This project will stage a photo exhibition in Bangkok on the 29th of September. Who do you think will host the event? I am not going to give you a list as you might not know anyone other than Zarni and Tun Khin. There are Myanmar citizens who are desperate to get a chance to participate in this event. Surprise, surprise?? Who do you think they are? They are not foreigners but Myanmar journalists who are among those clamoring for visits to Buthitaung and Maungdaw. These guys are in Rakhine now. But the chance to shoot relevant photos for 136 project is proving difficult for them. Unlike in the past, they dare not venture among the Muslims. They would not earn bucks or prizes by

shooting photos of Rakhine, Mro, Daignet, Khimi and Hindu refugees in nearby places. So, having missed an opportunity in this side, the two journo chaps from that 136-group had to go to Bangladesh with visitor visas. They were nicked as soon as they got there. All these patriotic persons (not an innuendo at the slime balls by the way) who are susceptible to distress when their own race is assailed get suddenly busy collecting signatures to make demands at Bangladeshi government, demanding the government to intervene. Tut-tut! Really. Knowing all these, this Bawa Shin [Translator's note: literally mean 'this master of lives'] could not find words to express the emotions arising in his/her heart. Don't laugh, I am serious. Because only now I spotted the patriotism that would stick out only at football matches. But … I feel so gutted, you know. Never mind! You know of course that Rakhine affairs is an absolute multi-faceted cash point. You could make money on the nationalism front, the human rights front, and the humanitarian front. This is the front where you generate as much cash as you can sell out yourself. International pressure this is pressing our Myanmar State government, the allegations that Buddhists are committing genocide against minority Rohingya Muslims, the stories of non-Muslim Rakhine, Khimi, Mro, Daingnet, Hindu refugees which no international bothers to give coverage, Min Zaw Oo who is now desperately seeking help in Bangladesh having chewed some bone scraps and kissed Kalar's balls, in the second place is a Reuters journalist Soe Zeyar Tun who is milling around in the streets in Rakhine with cameras in his hands, in the third place is an Aljazeera journalist Hnin Ratna Zaw who had recently visited Maungdaw, Yanghee Lee's boy Ba Kaung aka Swe Win, recently Pulizer awardee Ester Htu San [Translator's note: spelled as a pun meaning 'rice pounder'] etc., if I have to reveal all I know, it would take a whole night. Actually, what they achieve by doing this is just some bone scraps. But in Myanmar, it amounts to livelihood security, getting the eyes of the public being a such and such award winner. Those that actually feast on the rump, rake in millions out of their photos and reports are their masters. As the master desires, slaves have to be eager! Not being a journalist, I have no intention to critique whether their actions are in accord with journalistic ethics. However, I have plenty of evidence in my possession to definitely say that they are being unscrupulous as Myanmar citizens. If you are not happy with what I said, come and fight me directly in the comment box of this post. Sorry if my trampling of these maggots spewing out of the flesh hurt your feelings. Sd. Bawa Shin [Translator's note: 'Bawa Shin' means the master/commander of life or lives.]"

385. Within the 43 CIB Pages taken down in August 2018 with public content available for review, 12 instances of the "Maggots in the flesh" post with photograph attachments appear across 12 different Pages on 16, 17 and 18 September 2017. Below, Table 39 shows the 12 instances and their corresponding "Author", namely the account that published the post, along with the date and time of the post and the Facebook Page Name and ID on which the post appeared.

Table 39. Details of 12 instances of the 16 September 2017 post

No.	BIN	Date Created[479]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000416918	9/16/2017 2:17 PM	100009359462708	MM Daily Star (1540803296219384)
2	IIMM0000368961	9/16/2017 2:26 PM	M[redacted] M[redacted] O[redacted] (100004504148522)	True Man (1625967570980408)
3	IIMM0000219414	9/16/2017 2:27 PM	S[redacted] T[redacted] A[redacted] (100000876074468)	Phay Sit Gyi (1620931448152789)
4	IIMM0000680805	9/16/2017 2:48 PM	H[redacted] N[redacted] M[redacted] (100004631406630)	Yangon Express (1421681248057886)
5	IIMM0001100981	9/16/2017 2:57 PM	N[redacted] A[redacted] (100000206858040)	Mother land Media (855249537845956)
6	IIMM0000941491	9/17/2017 3:25 AM	M[redacted] W[redacted] (100013672264603)	We Are Myanmar (1672193766337112)
7	IIMM0000359079	9/17/2017 3:26 AM	M[redacted] W[redacted] (100013672264603)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
8	IIMM0000721739	9/17/2017 4:03 PM	K[redacted] Z[redacted] (100007828867816)	Yangon Media (560439514014305)
9	IIMM0000389257	9/18/2017 2:05 AM	100012617174234	မြန်မာ့သတင်း (Myanmar News) (1417082761877588)
10	IIMM0001077959	9/18/2017 2:05 AM	100012617174234	ဦးဦးဖျားဖျား ထူးထူးခြားခြား (“First and Special”) (1811012045782141)
11	IIMM0000449050	9/18/2017 3:06 AM	[redacted] (“E[redacted]”) 100014738044435	Unofficial Myanmaalinn (544574995611911)
12	IIMM0000883172	9/18/2017 3:06 AM	[redacted] (“E[redacted]”) 100014738044435	Mandalay Express (610013255716125)

386. The “Maggots in the flesh” post is also another example of hate speech collected by the FFM, which later was handed over to the Mechanism.[480] The instance of the “Maggots in the flesh” post seen by the FFM was published by a monk on 17 September 2017, a day after it has been spread by the Military Network on Facebook. The monk urged his audience to read the message that he has shared.

[479] Timezone of Meta’s productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[480] For the example collected by the FFM, *see* **IIMM0000022141**.

Screenshot 1. Collected by the FFM in May 2018

23) *"Bengali is Bengali": Post of 16 September 2017*

၂၀၁၃ တုန်းက ဒေါက်တာ ရင်ရင်နွယ်က ပြောခဲ့တဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလီနဲ့ ပတ်သတ်တဲ့ အချက်လေးတွေ ..... (၁) ဘူးသီးတောင် မောင်းတောမှာ ၉၆ % က ဘင်္ဂလီ ၇ / ၆ % လောက်ဘဲ ဗမာ - ရခိုင် စဉ်စားကြည့် ပေါ့ ဘယ်သူက လူနည်းစု ဘယ်သူက လူများစု ဆိုတာ ..... :) (၂) မျိုးနွယ်စု ၁၃၅ မျိုး တိုင်းရင်းသားထဲ တရုတ်မပါဖူး ဘင်္ဂလီ မပါဖူး သူ့အချက်တွေ နဲ့ ကိုက်ညီရင် နိုင်ငံသားဖြစ်နိုင်တာဘဲ တိုင်းရင်းသားတော့ ဘယ်သူမှ မရဖူး ..... ။ (၃) ဘယ်တော့မှ တိုင်းရင်း သား လို့ တော့ မဖြစ်ချင်ပါနဲ့ အလကားနေနဲ့ ပြဿနာ တတ်တဲ့ အကြောင်းက အဲ့တာပါဘဲ ဥပဒေ ကိုလည်း ကို တောင်းဆိုခွင့် ပြင်ဆင်ခွင့် မရှိဖူး ..... ။ (၄) တိုင်းရင်းသားနဲ့ နိုင်ငံသား ပွင့်ပွင့် လင်းလင်း မြင်ရမယ် တိုင်းရင်းသားက ၁၈၂၃ ခုနှစ်ထဲက ဖြစ်လာတဲ့ သတ်မှတ်ထားတဲ့ လူမျိုးစုတွေ ဖြစ်တယ် ..... ။ (၅) အဂတိ လိုက်စားမှုရှိတယ် ဘင်္ဂလီတွေက လာသိုးပြီး ဒီမှာနေခွင့်ရအောင်လုပ်တယ် အထောက်အပံ့ တွေလည်း ပေးခံရတယ် ရခိုင်လူမျိုးတွေရဲ့ နေရာကို တဖြည်းဖြည်း ဝါမျိုလာလို့ ပြဿနာ စ ဖြစ်လာတာ ..... ။ (၆) ဟူမှန်းရှိက် ဆိုတာ လုံးဝအလေးမထားနိုင်ပါဖူး ဘာလို့ လဲဆို နိုင်ငံတိုင်းမှာ ကိုယ်နိုင်ငံရဲ့ အချုပ် အခြာ အာဏာကို ကာကွယ်ခွင့် ရှိလို့ ဘဲ ..... ။ (၇) နောက် အဲ့အဖွဲ့ တွေကလည်း တစ်ဘက်ကိုဘဲ အင်တာဗျူးလုပ်တယ် ပြီးရင် ဘင်္ဂလီတွေနဲ့ ရောပြောတယ် ဟိုက ငိုပြတော့ ရခိုင်ဘက်ကို မသိဖူး .....။ (၈) ရခိုင်လူမျိုးတွေ ဟာလည်းရာစုလိုက် ကို ခံစားခဲ့ရတာ ကြာပြီ .....။ (မှန်သဗျ အမျိုး ဂုဏ် စောင့်ထိန်းနိုင်နေလို့ လူမျိုးမပြောက်သေးတာ.... (Y)) (၉) ပညာမတတ်ဘဲ ဘာသာရေး ခေါင်းထဲ ထည့်ထားတော့ ပြဿနာ ဖြစ်တာဘဲ (၁၀) မိန်းကလေးတွေက ပညာသင်ခွင့်မရဖူး ကလေးတွေ ဘာကြောင့် အများကြီးယူလည်း တောင် မသိဘဲ အရွယ်ရောက်တာ နဲ့ ယောကျာ်း ပေးစားလိုက်ရော ပြီးတော့ ဘင်္ဂလီတယောက် မိန်းမတယောက်ဘဲ ယူတာမဟုတ်ဖူး .... ။ (၁၁) အခုလောလောဆယ်ကတော့ တဖက်နိုင်ငံက ထပ်မဝင်နိုင်အောင် ပြတ်ပြတ်သားသား လုပ်သင့်တယ် ။ (၁၂) အယူလွဲမှားတဲ့ သူတွေ တွက် နိုင်ငံသား နဲ့ တိုင်းရင်းသား ကို ခွဲခြား သင့်ပါတယ် ။ (၁၃) ရိုဟင်ဂျာ ဆိုတာ နိုင်ငံက အသိမှတ် ပြုထားတာ မဟုတ်ဖူး နိုင်ငံက သတ်မှတ် ထားတဲ့ နာမည် သုံးရပါတယ် .... ။ (ဘင်္ဂလီဆိုတာ ဘင်္ဂလီပါဘဲ)

387. The post is accompanied by an image of a guard looking out from an outpost towards an open field filled with tents, supposedly showing the situation in Rakhine State after 2012.

388. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

"What Dr. Yin Yin Nwe said about the Bengali in 2013 .... (1). In Buthidaung, Maungdaw, [townships in northern Rakhine state] 96% are the Bengali and only 6-7% are the Bamar-Rakhine. Think about it, who are the minority and who are the majority. .... :) (2). Among the 135 ethnic races, there are no Chinese nor the Bengali. If the necessary criteria are met, it is possible [for a Chinese or a Rohingya] to be a citizen, but none of them will get an ethnic status. .... (3). Don't ever want to be a "*Taing-Yin-Thar*" [member of an ethnic race]. That's the reason problems start out of nothing. There is no right to request or to change the law .... (4) There needs to be clear differentiations between the "*Taing-Yin-Thar*" [members of ethnic races] and citizens. "*Taing-Yin-Thar*" are the ethnic races recognised since 1823 .... (5) There is corruption. The Bengali bribed [the authorities] to get the right to reside here [in Myanmar]. They also received aids. Because they start to slowly swallow the ethnic Rakhine people's places, the problem started. .... (6) It is absolutely not possible to give weight to 'human rights' [written as the English phrase transliterated in Burmese]. This is because every country has the right to protect its own sovereignty. .... (7) And those groups only interview one side. Afterwards, they conflate things and speak on behalf of the Bengali. Because that side [the Rohingya] 'cries for show', [Translator's note: the Burmese phrase carries a lot of nuances, loosely meaning a cunning ploy to cry in front of others with the intention of inducing feelings of sympathy] no one knows about the Rakhine side. (8) Rakhine ethnic people have been suffering for centuries. .... (that's right, only because efforts were made to guard the dignity of the race that the race has not disappeared. (Y)) .... (9) Because they are uneducated, and only religion is put into their heads that problems start. (10) Girls are not allowed to get an education. They [the Rohingya girls] have no idea why they must birth so many children but are married off right after they come of age. Also, a Bengali [man] marries not just one wife. .... (11) Right now, decisive action is needed to prevent more [Rohingya] coming in from the other country. (12) For the 'wrong-thinkers' [meaning those who misunderstand the situation], they need to understand the differentiation between citizens and "*Taing-Yin-Thar*" [ethnic people]. (13) Rohingya is not recognized by the State. They have to use the name designated by the State. .... (Bengali is Bengali)."

389. Dr Yin Yin Nwe, referred to in this post, was a former representative of UNICEF until 2011, and was appointed as a member of inquiry commission of intercommunal violence in Rakhine State by President Thein Sein in 2012. She was also appointed as a member of board of advisory to military council following the military takeover in Myanmar in February 2021. The comments that she made about Rakhine State were re-circulated in 2017, in which she positioned herself against the term Rohingya and expressed her disagreement with recognition of the Rohingya as a recognised ethnic group of Myanmar. She also made derogatory comments against the Rohingya based on their low level of education and high population growth.

390. Three instances of the "Bengali is Bengali" post or photograph attachment were identified across two Pages on 16 September 2017, including the HR designation takedown Page, Phay Sit Gyi (1620931448152789). Below Table 39 shows the details.

Table 40. Details of three instances of the 16 September 2017 post

No.	BIN	Date Created[481]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000219425	09/16/2017 5:40 AM	S[redacted]T[redacted]A[redacted] (100000876074468)	Phay Sit Gyi (1620931448152789)
2	IIMM0000355894	09/16/2017 6:56 AM	M[redacted]W[redacted] (100013672264603)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
3	IIMM0000359082	09/16/2017 6:56 AM	M[redacted]W[redacted] (100013672264603)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)

[481] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

24) "Breeding like rabbits": Post of 17 September 2017

စာရင်းအရ ဘင်္ဂလားကိုပြေးတဲ့အထဲ ကလေး ၂၆၀၀၀၀ တဲ့။ပေါက်လွှတ်ပဲစားကို မွေးထားကြတာ။ ကျနော်အမှုစစ်တော့ တရားခံအများစုက ဆင်းရဲတာ တာတေလံနေကြတာပဲ။ များသောအားဖြင့် သူတောင်းစားတွေနဲ့ ကူလီကျဘမ်းတွေပါ။ အဆင်ပြေဆုံး လယ်ပိုင်ယာပိုင် တစ်ယောက်ကို ကျနော်စစ်မေးတဲ့ အပိုင်းအစလေးကြည့်ပါ။ အလုပ်အကိုင်ပြော လယ်သမားပါ။ လယ်ဘယ်နှစ်ဧကပိုင်သလဲ တစ်ဧကပါ။ သားသမီးဘယ်နှစ်ယောက်ရှိလဲ ၁၀ယောက်ပါ။ ဟင် ဒါဆိုမင်းကိုမှီခိုစားတဲ့ မိသားစုဝင် စုစုပေါင်းဘယ်လောက်လဲ ၁၅ ယောက်ပါ။ ဘယ်လိုများ စားလဲကွာ ဟုတ်ကဲ့ INGOs တွေရှိပါတယ်။ သူတောင်းစားရော လယ်ကူလီရော အသက်ခပ်ငယ်ငယ်ကလွဲရင် ၈ ယောက် ၁၀ ယောက် အောက်မလျော့ဘူး။ အဲ့ဒါက ကျနော် ထွင်ပြောနေတာမဟုတ်ဘူး။ တကယ့်ကို လူသားဖောက်လုပ်ငန်းကို စနစ်တကျ လုပ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ရွက် နေကြတာပါ။ စက်များရှိရင် စက်နဲ့များ ဖောက်ကြမလားပဲ။ ဒါကိုစနစ်ကျအောင် ပြုပြင်ရအောင် ပညာပေးမယ့် ကျန်းမာရေးဝန်ထမ်း လဝက ထွေအုပ် ကျေးလက်စသဖြင့် ဝန်ထမ်းတွေကျ ရွာထဲကိုပေးမဝင်ပါဘူး။ မားဆွဲ တုတ်ဆွဲ သတ်မယ်ဖြတ်မယ် ဆိုတော့ ဘယ်သူမှ မဝင်ရဲကြဘူး။ အချုပ်အခြာပျက်နေတာ ကြာပါပြီ။ ကျနော်တို့မှာလည်း လူ့အခွင့်အရေးက တမျိုး OIC တို့ INGOs. NGOs တို့ ကတစ်မှောင့်နဲ့ ပြတ်ပြတ်သားသားမကိုင်တွယ်ရဲဘူး။ မပစ်ရဲမှန်းသိတော့ ကုလားတွေက သေနတ်ရှေ့ လာ က ပြကြတယ်။ ဒီကနေ အတင့်ရဲလာတာပေါ့ဗျာ။ ဒီတစ်ခေါက်တော့ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး နဲ့ အချုပ်အခြာ အာဏာကို ခိုင်မြဲအောင်လုပ်ရမယ်။ ချော့တာကြိုက်တဲ့လူချော့ ချောက်တာကြိုက်တဲ့ချောက်။ ရိုက်တာမှကြိုက်တဲ့သူဆိုလည်း . . . . ပေါ့ဗျာ။ အိမ်တစ်အိမ်ဦးစီးရသလို ဦးစီးကြရမှာပဲ။ အာမခံတာကတော့ ကျွန်တော်တို့လူမျိုးက သနားတတ်ပါတယ်။ ကောင်းကောင်း မွန်မွန် နေတဲ့သူ သွားမလုပ်ပါဘူး။ လိမ်လိမ်မာမာနေ ဘာမှ မဖြစ်ဘူး။ အဲ့ဒီကနေ ဒီ ဆယ်ဆတိုးစနစ်နဲ့ ပေါက်ပွားနေတဲ့ ကုလားထုကြီးကို ထိန်းချုပ်ရမယ်။ မထိန်းချုပ်နိုင်ရင် မကြာဘူး ဒါမျိုးထက်ဆိုးတာ ထပ်လုပ်နေကြဦးမှာပဲ။ terrorism virus က ကိုက်နေပြီ။ စဉ်းစား ထားကြဖို့ပါ။ (ညှိုလွင်ဦး) english version According to records, there are 260000 children among the refugees who went to Bangladesh. This is much too much. When I questioned those terrorism suspects at trial, I found most of them extremely poor: beggars, odd job men or collies. The following are part of what I questioned to one of the most well-to-do farm owners: I …… What's your job? Bengali Farmer, sir. I .. . How much land do you own? B. . . One acre, sir. I . .How many children do you have? B . . . 10, sir. I . . . Oh! So, how many dependents do you have? B . . .15, sir. I . . . How on earth do they manage to survive? B . . .There are NGOs, sir. Whether they are beggars or farm hands, except those who are too young, everyone has 8 or 10 children at least. I'm not making up all this. They are systematically doing the task of breeding human babies. If there were human breeding machines, I'm sure they would use them. Employees of public health, immigration officers and staff of administrative department used to try to educate them on controlling population explosion. But they would not even let them enter their villages, threatening to attack or kill

them using knifes and other weapons. There has been anarchy for quite a long time. On the part of authorities concerned, they dare not use force for fear of human right organizations, OIC, NGOs and INGOs. They know that we dare not shoot at them and even dance in front of our very eyes. How Insolent? This time we will emphasize law and order, and handle them accordingly, giving flattery to those who like it and so on. I'm sure that we Myanmars are soft-hearted. We will treat good persons well. Abide by the law and they will be safe. The important task is to control those Bengalis multiplying at a fearful rate. The virus of terrorism has started to eat into us. This is something worth pondering on. translate by Wn Myintuu

391. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "The figure said there are 260,000 children among those who fled to Bangladesh. How unscrupulously breeding like rabbits! The majority of the suspects in my criminal investigations are as poor as dirt: mostly beggars and casual coolies. Take a look at bits from my interrogation of the most well-to-do, a farm owner, among them: what's your occupation? A farmer. How many acres do you own? One. How many children do you have? 10. What! So, how many are dependent on you, how many mouths do you feed in total? 15. How the hell did you feed all of them? Well, there are INGOs. All the beggars and the farm coolies except some youngish have no fewer than 8 to 10 [children]. And I am not making this up. They are breeding on an industrial scale. Should they have access to machines, they might as well do this with machines. Healthcare professionals, immigration, local administrators who would educate them to rectify this are not allowed to enter their villages. Nobody dares enter when threatened with swords and batons. The control has been long gone. With all these nagging from OIC, carping from INGOs and NGOs, we've been reluctant to handle this decisively. Knowing our reluctance to shoot, Kalar stood in front of the guns and danced mockingly. And they are getting bolder. This time we must steel ourselves for our sovereignty and rule. Cajole those who like cajoling. Threaten those who like threatening. Well, ... those who like being beaten up. We must act as if we are managing a household. Our people have a propensity for sympathy. We don't trouble the well-behaved. Behave well and nothing happens to you. We must control this multitude of Kalar whose numbers are exploding exponentially. Control not and it won't be long when we will be doing worse than this. Terrorism virus is biting. Food for thought. (Nyo Lwin Oo)"

392. The Mechanism located nine instances of the "Breeding like rabbits" post across eight different Pages, published on 17 and 18 September 2017. The below table shows the details.

Table 41. Details of nine instances of the 17 September 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[482]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	IIMM0000182987	9/17/2017 6:33 AM	M[redacted]T[redacted]K[redacted] (100014270658563)	Myawady Daily (301875129924077)
2	IIMM0000516222	9/17/2017 6:34 AM	M[redacted]T[redacted]K[redacted] (100014270658563)	အင်းဝ မီဒီယာ (Innwa Media) (238322139706611)
3	IIMM0000680737	9/17/2017 12:41 PM	H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] (100004631406630)	Yangon Express (1421681248057886)
4	IIMM0001003550	9/17/2017 2:08 PM	T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	မြန်မာ့ဓလေ့ (Myanmar Custom) (1622474748011209)
5	IIMM0000550101	9/17/2017 2:08 PM	T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	ဗိုလ်တာထောင် သတင်းစဉ် (Bo Tha Htaung News) (237723043084383)
6	IIMM0000772759	9/17/2017 2:08 PM	T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	Mandalay Media Group (250054248452819)
7	IIMM0000449106	9/17/2017 2:42 PM	[redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435)	Unofficial Myanmaalinn (544574995611911)
8	IIMM0000883222	9/17/2017 2:43 PM	[redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435)	Mandalay Express (610013255716125)
9	IIMM0000680695	9/18/2017 4:09 AM	H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] (100004631406630)	Yangon Express (1421681248057886)

393. The first instance where the "Breeding like rabbits" content was identified is on the Myawady Daily (301875129924077) Page that was removed as a HR designation takedown. The account, M[redacted]T[redacted]K[redacted] (100014270658563), published the post on Myawady Daily (301875129924077) at 6:33 AM on 17 September 2017, and the next minute, at 6:34 AM, the same account published the same content on a CIB Page, အင်းဝ မီဒီယာ (Innwa Media) (238322139706611). M[redacted]T[redacted]K[redacted] (100014270658563) is an editor account that published 53,663 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[483]

394. About six hours later at 12:41 PM, H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] (100004631406630) published this on a CIB Page, Yangon Express (1421681248057886). The same user, H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] published the same content the next day, on 18 September 2017 at 4:09 AM.

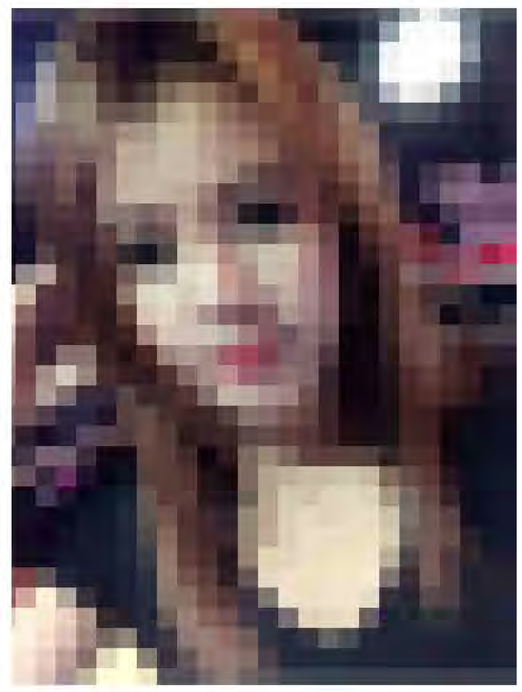
395. Another user that published the same content on 17 September 2017 is T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258), posting simultaneously at 2:08 PM, on three different CIB Pages,

[482] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[483] *See* entry no. 28 on Annex 8.1.

မြန်မာ့ဓလေ့ (Myanmar Custom) (1622474748011209), ဗိုလ်တထောင် သတင်းစဉ် (Bo Tha Htaung News) (237723043084383) and Mandalay Media Group (250054248452819).

396. At 2:42 PM on 17 September 2017, another user, [redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435), posted the same content on two CIB Pages, Unofficial Myanmaalinn (544574995611911) and Mandalay Express (610013255716125). This user, [redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435), is part of the Military Network as an editor who published 19,360 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.

25) "those who called Bengali Bengali are jailed": Post of 22 September 2017



ဒေါ်စုထောက်ခံခြင်စရာတွေက မပြီးသေးလို့ ဆက်ရေးအုံးမယ် ဦးနေမျိုးဝေကို အကောက်တုလုပ်ပြီး ထောင်ချတယ် ဦးဝီရသူကို တရားဟောပိတ်တယ် မဘသဖျက်တယ် ဗုဒ္ဓစာစောင် ထုတ်ဝေခွင့်ပိတ်တယ် ဘုန်းတော်ကြီးကျောင်း ၂၈၀ကျော်ဖျက်တယ် ပုဂံ ထီးလို မင်းလိုဘုရား ပြင်ခွင့်ပိတ်တယ် မူစလင် ဆေးရုံ စာသင်ကျောင်း တက္ကသိုလ်အကုန် လုပ်ပေးတယ် တမာန်တော်မွေးနေ့ မူစလင်စကားပြောသင်တန်း မူစလင် အသံလွှင့်ရုံ လုပ်ပေးတယ် ဘင်္ဂလီကို ဘင်္ဂလီလို့ပြောတဲ့သူ ထောင်ချတယ် ရိုဟင်ဂျာ မရှိဘူးပြောတဲ့သူ ထောင်ချတယ် ခိုးဝင်ကုလား သတင်းပို့တဲ့သူ ထောင်ချတယ် ခိုးဝင်တဲ့ကုလား တရားစွဲရင် ဒါဏ်ငွေ ၅၀၀ဝိပဲ ရိုက်တယ် အကြမ်းဖက်လို့ ထောင်ကျတဲ့ မူစလင် အကုန်လွတ်ငြိမ်းချမ်းသာခွင့်ရတယ် လေ့စီးဒုက္ခသည်တွေ လက်ခံပြီး ၆လရှိတော့ ကမန်းလုပ်ပြီး ရန်ကုန်ပို့တယ် အကွက်ချ ရောင်းပြီးသား အိမ် ကျောင်း ဓမ္မာရုံ စာသင်ကျောင်း လူငှါးဖျက်တယ် ရသေ့တောင် ဆရာတော်ကစ သပိတ်သံယာထိ သံယာ၁၅ပါး ထောင်ချတယ် ကြက်သွန်ပေါ်ချိန် တရုတ်ကျက်သွန် အခွန်လွတ် တင်သွင်းခွင့်ပြုတယ် စပါးပေါ်ချိန် ထိုင်းဆန် အခွန်လွတ် ခွင့်ပြုတယ် ကြန်ခုတ်ချိန် ထိုင်းသီကြား အခွန်လွတ် တင်သွင်းခွင့်ပြုတယ် ၁၆လအတွင်း လူတယောက် သိန်း၅၀ အကျွေးတင်အောင်လုပ်တယ် တရားမဝင် ဗလီ အကုန်ဖျက်မယ်ပြောတဲ့ မွန်ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် အနားပေးခံရတယ် ကုလသမဂ္ဂအစည်အဝေးသွားရင်း ရုပ်ပျိုဆေးထိုးလို့ မီးပိတ် ဝိုချဲ့နဲ့ပြန်လာရတယ် အာဆီယံထိပ်သီး ဒေါ်စုတက်လို့ ဆန္ဒပြခံရတယ် အဓိပတိဆရာတော်တွေ စျာပန မကူညီနိုင်ဘဲ ဦးကိုနီမသာကြ သိန်းထောင်ချီလူတယ် တာမွေဗလီအတွက် သိန်း၂၀၀လူတယ် အမွေဆိုင်အိမ်ကို ခွဲဝေမပေးဘဲ ၁၇ဘီလျံ အမ်းပြီး သိမ်းထားတယ် အရှေ့တောင် အာရှ ဒေါ်စု သူဌေးစာရင်းဝင်သွားတယ် အိန္ဒိယ ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် ရွှေတိဂုံဘုရား လိုက်ပို့တော့ ဧည်သည်က ဝတ်ချပြီး ဒေါ်စုက ဝတ်မချဘဲ ရှောင်ထွက်တယ် သာဝန်ကြီးက ခေါင်းပေါင်း မချွတ်ဘဲ ဘုရားဝတ်ချတယ် ဟူး မောလိုက်တာ နားလိုက်အုံးမယ် ထောက်ခံတတ်အောင် အဆဲခံကူညီနေတာ

397. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

"I haven't finished with all the things that made me want to support Daw Su [Aung San Suu Kyi] so I will have to keep writing. Created a fake account and jailed U Nay Myo Wai; banned U Wirathu from giving sermons; disbanded MaBaTha; banned the

distribution of Buddha pamphlets [pamphlets with Buddhist teachings]; broke down 280 monasteries; banned the request to repair the Bagan Hteelo Minlo pagoda; arranged Muslim hospital, school and everything; created a broadcasting station with lessons in Muslim spoken language on the birthday of Muhammad; jailed those who called Bengali Bengali; jailed those who said they are not Rohingya; jailed those who reported on "Khoe-Win Kalar" [one of the derogatory words used to describe the Rohingya, meaning Kalar that sneaked in]; when charging the Kalar that "Khoe-Win" [sneaked in], only charged them with a fine of 5000 kyats [around 2-3 USD]; all the Muslim jailed for terrorist acts were pardoned; 6 months after the boat refugees were accepted, they were turned into 'Kaman' [one of the recognized ethnicities of Myanmar] and sent to Yangon; house, monastery, Dhammar office [place for Buddhist teaching], school that were planned and sold off were destroyed by hired help; 15 monks, including Rathedaung 'Sayardaw' [honourific for a monk] and monks who are receiving alms were jailed; [various cases of alleged reducing of tax on foreign imports…] within 16 months [that NLD has been in power], they made it so that each person has a debt of 50 lakh kyats [over 2,000 USD]; the Mon minister who said all illegally constructed mosques would be destroyed was asked to retire; while on the trip to UN meeting, due to injections for youth, she [possibly referring to Aung San Suu Kyi] had to come back in the dark with wheelchair; was boycotted because Daw Su went to AESEAN summit; could not help the monks but at U Ko Ni's funeral, thousands of lakhs of kyats were donated; 200 lakh kyats were donated for the building of Tamwe mosque; instead of dividing the money from the inherited house, bought it back with 17 billion and kept the house; in South-East Asia, Daw Su made it to the rich people's list; while sending the Indian minister to Shwe Thagon Pagoda, the guest bowed and prayed at the Pagoda but Daw Su did not and avoided it and left; the minister did not take off the head gear and bowed down to the Pagoda; Hoo! I'm so tired, I'll take a rest. I'm teaching you how to support [Aung San Suu Kyi] by letting myself be cursed."

398. The Mechanism identified six instances of the post across two different CIB Pages, all posted on 22 September 2017. The below table shows the details.

Table 42. Details of six instances of the 22 September 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[484]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	**IIMM0001089335**	09/22/2017 6:42 AM	M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196)	ဒေါက်တာဒီမိုချက်ကြီး (Dr. Demochatgyi) (116784942063195)
2	**IIMM0001092425**	09/22/2017 6:42 AM	M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196)	ဒေါက်တာဒီမိုချက်ကြီး (Dr. Demochatgyi) (116784942063195)

[484] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

3	**IIMM0001096799**	09/22/2017 6:42 AM	M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196)	ဒေါက်တာဒီမိုချက်ကြီး (Dr. Demochatgyi) (116784942063195)
4	**IIMM0001016765**	09/22/2017 6:42 AM	M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196)	စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ (“Standard Time News”) (1653248821582840)
5	**IIMM0001040308**	09/22/2017 6:42 AM	M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196)	စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ (“Standard Time News”) (1653248821582840)
6	**IIMM0001051643**	09/22/2017 6:42 AM	M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196)	စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ (“Standard Time News”) (1653248821582840)

399. Table 42 shows that all six posts and accompanying photographs were published at the same time at 6:42 AM on 22 September 2017 by the same user, M[redacted] S[redacted] (100001637836196), on the two CIB Pages, namely Dr. Demochatgyi (116784942063195) and Standard Time News (1653248821582840).

400. The “those who called Bengali Bengali are jailed” post listed a number of actions allegedly taken by Aung San Suu Kyi (ASSK) or the NLD government, portraying ASSK and the NLD as favouring the Rohingya, while calling the group “Khoe-Win Kalar”, a derogatory word which claims that the Rohingya are not from Myanmar, but instead are the “Kalar” that sneaked in.

401. The “those who called Bengali Bengali are jailed” post is one of the examples of the coordinated network’s behaviour with its effort to spread hate speech, including anti-Aung San Suu Kyi and anti-NLD government sentiments, by using photographs of young women and posting content that is not related to the photograph.

26) "Shit-bags of the world": Post of 25 October 2017

#အိုင်းစတိုင်းက မသေခင်မှာ အစ္စလာမ်ဘာသာနဲ့ပါတ်သက်ပြီး စကားတစ်ခွန်းပြောခဲ့တယ်။ " ကမ္ဘာပေါ်မှာ အပြင်းထန်ဆုံး နျူးကလီးယားစစ်ပွဲဟာ အစ္စလာမ်ဘာသာကြောင့် ဖြစ်လိမ့်မည်။ အစ္စလာမ်ဘာသာရှိနေသ၍ ကမ္ဘာမြေဟာ ဘယ်တော့မှ မငြိမ်းချမ်းဘူး " ဟု ပြောခဲ့ပါတယ်။ ၁၉၄၅မှာ အင်္ဂလန်ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် ဝပ်စတန်ချာချီက " ကိုရမ်ကျမ်းကမ္ဘာပေါ်မှာ တည်ရှိနေသ၍ ငြိမ်းချမ်းခြင်းတွေ ဘယ်တော့မှဖြစ်လာမှာ မဟုတ်ဘူး " လို့ ပြောခဲ့တယ်။ ၂၀၁၄ခုနှစ်က အင်ဂိုလာနိုင်ငံမှာ ဗလီတွေဖြိုပစ်ခဲ့တယ်။ အင်ဂိုလာသမ္မတကိုယ်တိုင် မွတ်ဆလင်တွေကို နေရာပေးလာရင် တိုင်းပြည်မှာ မမြင်နိုင်တဲ့ ပြဿနာတွေ ကြီးထွားလာနိုင်တယ်ဆိုပြီး အစ္စလာမ်ကို ဆန့်ကျင်ခဲ့တယ်။ ၂၀၁၃မှာ သြစတေးလျဝန်ကြီးချုပ်က မွတ်ဆလင်တွေကို မိန့်ခွန်းတစ်ရပ်ပြောပြီး ပြန်မောင်းထုတ်ခဲ့တယ်။ မွတ်ဆလင်တွေအတွက် နေရာတွေ အခွင့်အရေးတွေ သီးသန့်လုပ်ပေးနိုင်တာ မရှိတဲ့အတွက် သူတို့ရိုးရာ ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအတိုင်း မနေနိုင်ရင် ပြန်ပါဆိုပြီး အပြတ်ပြောခဲ့တယ်။ ၂၀၁၃ခုနှစ် နော်ဝေးနိုင်ငံမှာ မွတ်ဆလင်တွေက ဝက်သားစားတာကို ကန့်ကွက်တဲ့အတွက် နော်ဝေးနိုင်ငံ အမျိုးသမီးဝန်ကြီးက ဘာပြောခဲ့သလဲဆိုရင် " နော်ဝေးနိုင်ငံကို မွတ်ဆလင်တွေ ရောက်လာတိုင်း ကျွန်မတို့နိုင်ငံရဲ့ ဝက်သားစားခြင်းကို ရပ်စရာမလိုဘူး။ ဆေးရုံ လူနာဆောင် အကျဉ်းထောင်တွေမှာ ဝက်သားများများ ကျွေးကြပါ။ တာဝန်ရှိသူတွေအနေနဲ့လည်း ဝက်သားဟင်းတွေ များများပါလာဖို့ကို တာဝန်ယူကြပါ။ ဝက်သားမစားတဲ့သူတွေ တခြားဟာ စားလို့ရတယ်" ၂၀၁၂မှာ ဂျပန်ကို ဆောဒီအာရေဗျာဘုရင် လာလည်ဖို့ကမ်းလှမ်းခဲ့တယ်။ ဂျပန်က ဘာပြောခဲ့သလဲဆိုတော့ " ဆော်ဒီဘုရင် ဂျပန်ကိုလာလည်ရင် ဂျပန်နိုင်ငံက မွတ်ဆလင်တွေအတွက် အားပေးအားမြှောက်လုပ်သလို ဖြစ်သွားလိမ့်မယ်။ ဂျပန်နိုင်ငံက ဆော်ဒီဘုရင်ကို မကြိုဆိုပါဘူး။ မလာပါနဲ့ " မြောက်ကိုရီးယားမှာ ကင်ချုံအန်းတတ်လာပြီးနောက်ပိုင်း မြောက်ကိုရီးယားမှာ မွတ်ဆလင်နဲ့ပါတ်သက်ပြီး ဥပဒေတစ်ရပ် ပြဋ္ဌာန်းခဲ့တယ်။ " မွတ်ဆလင်ဆိုင်က ဈေးဝယ်ရင် ထောင်ဒဏ် မွတ်ဆလင်တွေနဲ့ အကျိုးတူစီးပွားလုပ်ရင် သေဒဏ်" တဲ့ ပြင်သစ်နိုင်ငံလမ်းမပေါ်မှာ သေနတ်နဲ့ပစ်ခဲ့တဲ့ အကြမ်းဖက်လုပ်ရပ်အပြီးမှာ ပြင်သစ်က ဝန်ကြီးချုပ်က ဘာပြောခဲ့သလဲဆိုတော့ " အစ္စလာမ်ဘာသာတွေနဲ့ အတူယှဉ်တွဲနေထိုင်ဖို့ မဖြစ်နိုင်တော့ပါဘူး။ အကြမ်းဖက်လုပ်ရပ်တွေကို သွေးထိုးလှုံ့ဆော်ပေးတဲ့ ကိုရမ်ကျမ်းစာအုပ်ကို တားဆီးပိတ်ပင်သွားမှာပါ " တဲ့ ဆီးရီးယားဒေသမှာ ISISအစွန်းရောက်တွေကို ရုရှားက တိုက်နေတဲ့ အချိန်မှာ ရုရှားသမ္မတပူတင်က ဘာပြောခဲ့သလဲဆိုတော့ " လူနည်းစုတွေက လူမျိုးရေးခွဲခြားတယ်လို့ ဘယ်လောက်ပဲအော်အော် ကျွန်တော်တို့က သူတို့ကိုအခွင့်အရေးတွေ ပေးမှာ မဟုတ်သလို သူတို့ဆန္ဒနဲ့ ကိုက်ညီအောင် ကျွန်တော်တို့ဥပဒေတွေကို ပြင်ပေးမှာမဟုတ်ပါဘူး။နိုင်ငံတစ်ခုအနေနဲ့ ဆက်လက်ရှင်သန်ဖို့ဆိုရင် ကျွန်တော်တို့ဟာ အမေရိကန် အင်္ဂလန် ဟော်လန်နဲ့ ပြင်သစ်တို့ဆီမှာ ဖြစ်ပျက်ခဲ့တဲ့ အသေခံလုပ်ရပ်တွေကို သင်ခန်းစာယူရပါတယ် " ဆိုပြီး ပြောကြားခဲ့တယ်။ ကမ္ဘာပေါ်က အကြမ်းဖက်လုပ်ရပ်တွေကို ကြုံတွေ့နေရတဲ့အချိန်မှာ တရုတ်နိုင်ငံ နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးက တကမ္ဘာလုံးက အကြမ်းဖက်သမားများကို

နိမ်နင်းလျှင် တရုတ်က မွတ်ဆလင်အကြမ်းဖက်သမားများကို ချန်မထားရန် မီဒီယာကတဆင့် ပြောကြားခဲ့ပါတယ်။ အခုဆိုရင် ဆွီဒင်၊ နော်ဝေး၊ ဂျာမဏီ၊ အင်္ဂလန်၊ ရုရှား၊ တရုတ်၊ အိန္ဒိယ၊ ချက်၊ အင်ဂိုလာ၊ သြစတေးလျ၊ စကော့တလန်စတဲ့ နိုင်ငံတွေဟာ သူတို့နိုင်ငံထဲက မွတ်ဆလင်တွေကို မောင်းထုတ်ဖို့ ကြိုးစားနေတဲ့အပြင် အစ္စလာမ်ဘာသာကို ကန့်ကွက်နေကြပါပြီ။ ဒီလောက် ပြဿနာရှာ ဂြိုလ်မွှေနေတဲ့ ကမ္ဘာ့ချီးထုတ်တွေကို မြန်မာအစိုးရက ဘာသဘောလဲ။ Coyp #Thazin

402. The "Shit-bags of the world" post is accompanied by a photograph of a group of armed men in masks, presumably to show the violent character of Islam.

403. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "Einstein, before his death, said something about Islam. 'The most devastating nuclear war in the world will be caused only because of Islam. As long as there is Islamic religion, the world will never be at peace', he said. The English Prime Minister Churchill said in 1945, 'as long as there is Koran on earth, peace will never prevail.' In 2014, mosques were demolished in Angola. The Angolese president opposed Islam opining that if Muslims were given '*a proper place*' [relevance], unforeseeable problems would grow bigger in his country. The Australian prime minister gave a speech to Muslims in 2013 and drove them out of his country. He [or she] said that since no exclusive space for Muslims could be accommodated, they should go back unless they could conform themselves to local culture and customs. In 2013, Muslims' objection to eating pork in Norway prompted a female minister there to reply, 'we do not need to stop eating pork whenever the Muslims land in Norway. Please make pork abundantly available in hospitals, infirmaries, and prisons. The officials should also see to it that more pork dishes are served. Those who do not eat pork can eat other dishes.' In 2021, the king of Saudi Arabia made an overture to visit Japan. Japan replied, 'should the king of Saudis visit Japan, that would amount to Japan supporting Muslims. Japan does not welcome the king of Saudis. Please do not come.' After Kim Jong Un became the leader in North Korea, he enacted a law concerning Muslims, which stated, 'buying from Muslim shops shall result in imprisonment, entering into business partnership with Muslims shall result in death.' After the terrorists' shooting in the streets of France, the French Prime Minister said, 'it is no longer possible to coexist with Islam. We will ban the Koran which incites terrorist acts.' As Russia is battling against ISIS [sic] extremists in the Syria region, the Russian president said, 'let the minority protest as vociferously as they want about racial discrimination. We will not change our laws so as to accommodate their wishes. If a country is to survive, we must learn from the suicide attacks that took place in America, England, Holland, and France.' As the world is facing terrorist acts, the Chinese foreign minister said through the media that if the whole world is to suppress the terrorists, the Muslim terrorists from China must not be spared. So, Sweden, Norway, Germany, England, Russia, China, India, Czech, Angola, Australia and Scotland are not only trying to expel the Muslims from their countries but also opposing Islam now. What is the Myanmar government's plan for the *'shit-bags'* of the world that are stirring up such troubles? Copy #Thazin"

404. 13 instances of the "Shit-bags of the world" post with photograph attachment were identified across ten CIB Pages, posted by five known authors[485] on 25 October 2017. Details of the 13 instances are as follows:

Table 43. Details of 13 instances of the 25 October 2017 post

No.	BIN	Date Created[486]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	**IIMM0001076580**	10/25/2017 2:05 AM	[redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435)	ဦးဦးဖျားဖျား ထူးထူးခြားခြား ("First and Special") (1811012045782141)
2	**IIMM0000445604**	10/25/2017 2:05 AM	[redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435)	Unofficial Myanmaalinn (544574995611911)
3	**IIMM0000880380**	10/25/2017 2:06 AM	[redacted] ("E[redacted]") (100014738044435)	Mandalay Express (610013255716125)
4	**IIMM0000548597**	10/25/2017 2:34 AM	T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	ဗိုလ်တထောင် သတင်းစဉ် (Bo Tha Htaung News) (237723043084383)
5	**IIMM0000771274**	10/25/2017 2:34 AM	T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	Mandalay Media Group (250054248452819)
6	**IIMM0001022643**	10/25/2017 7:18 AM	O[redacted]K[redacted] (100006164342450)	ရသစုံသတင်းများ ("News of Every Taste") (213014425568213)
7	**IIMM0000576550**	10/25/2017 7:18 AM	O[redacted]K[redacted] (100006164342450)	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)
8	**IIMM0000354744**	10/25/2017 7:28 AM	[Requested but not provided]	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
9	**IIMM0000358583**	10/25/2017 7:28 AM	(100002544469744)	Oppositeyes (262770877158690)
10	**IIMM0000940987**	10/25/2017 7:28 AM	(100002544469744)	We Are Myanmar (1672193766337112)
11	**IIMM0000962092**	10/25/2017 9:27 AM	M[redacted]W[redacted] (100013672264603)	သတင်းများစုစည်းရာ ("News Compilation") (491322144368081)
12	**IIMM0000576426**	10/26/2017 2:41 AM	O[redacted]K[redacted] (100006164342450)	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar) (544353522262317)

[485] The author information of one of the instances was not included in the material provided by Meta.
[486] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

13	**IIMM0001022510**	10/26/2017 2:42 AM	O[redacted]K[redacted] (100006164342450)	ရသစုံသတင်းများ (“News of Every Taste”) (213014425568213)

405. On 25 October 2017 at 2:05 and 2:06 AM, [redacted] (“E[redacted]”) (100014738044435) posted the “Shit-bags of the world” post simultaneously, or consecutively, on three CIB Pages, “First and Special” (1811012045782141), Unofficial Myanmaalinn (544574995611911), and Mandalay Express (610013255716125).

406. Thirty minutes later, T[redacted] Z[redacted] (100014036466258) posted the same content on two additional CIB Pages, Bo Tha Htaung News (237723043084383) and Mandalay Media Group (250054248452819).

407. A few hours later, at 7:18 AM, O[redacted]K[redacted] (100006164342450) posted the same content on two additional CIB Pages, “News of every taste” (213014425568213) and Pyi Myanmar (544353522262317). On the next day, 26 October 2017, at 2:41 and 2:42 AM, the same author, O[redacted]K[redacted] (100006164342450), posted same content on the same two CIB Pages, “News of every taste” (213014425568213) and Pyi Myanmar (544353522262317) again.

408. Then at 7:28 AM on 25 October 2017, ten minutes after O[redacted]K[redacted]’s initial posting on the two Pages, the author (100002544469744)[487] posted the same content on two additional CIB Pages, namely Oppositeyes (262770877158690), and We Are Myanmar (1672193766337112).

409. Two hours later, the author M[redacted]W[redacted] (100013672264603),[488] who has an email address tied to the DSIDT as explained in paragraph 121 of the Analytical Report, posted the same content on another CIB Page called “News Compilation” (491322144368081).

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[487] *See* entry no. 44 on Annex 8.1.

[488] M[redacted]W[redacted] (100013672264603) published a total of 132 items on the six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018. *See* entry no. 56 on Annex 8.1.

27) *Sitagu's Sermon: Post of 2 November 2017*

တပ်နဲ့ သံဃာ ညီညွတ်ရမည်ဟု သီတဂူဆရာတော် မိန့်ကြား Thursday,November 2, 2017

သီတဂူဆရာတော်ဓမ္မသဘင် - LIVE ဟူသည့် Facebook စာမျက်နှာတွင် သီတဂူဆရာတော်၏ ဟောပြောမှုကို လွှင့်တင်ထားသည်။ တပ်မတော်နှင့် သံဃာ၊ မင်းနှင့် ပြည်သူသည် ညီညွတ်ရမည်ဖြစ်သည်ဟု သီတဂူဆရာတော် အရှင် ဥာဏိသရက အောက်တိုဘာ ၃၀ ရက်က ဟောကြားသည့် တရားတပုဒ်တွင် ထည့်သွင်း ဟောပြောခဲ့သည်။ သီတဂူဆရာတော်သည် အဆိုပါတရားတော်ကို ကရင်ပြည်နယ်၊ သံတောင်မြို့၊ ဘုရင့်နောင်တပ်မြို့ရှိ တပ်မတော် (ကြည်း) တိုက်ခိုက်ရေးကျောင်း၌ ပြုလုပ်သည့်တရားပွဲတွင် ထိုကဲ့သို့ ထည့်သွင်းဟောပြောခဲ့ခြင်း ဖြစ်သည်။ "မင်းနဲ့ပြည်သူ ညီညွတ်ရမယ်၊ တပ်နဲ့သံဃာတွေညီညွတ်ရမယ်။ လေးဦးလေးဖလယ် ညီညွတ်ဖို့၊ ကုလားထိုင်ရဲ့ လေးချောင်းလို" ဟူ၍ ဆရာတော်က ထည့်သွင်းပြောကြားခဲ့သည်။ ထို့ပြင် သီဟိုဠ်ကျွန်း (လင်္ကာ သီရိလင်္ကာနိုင်ငံ) မှ ဒဏ္ဍာရီ အဖြစ်အပျက်တခုကို ရည်ညွှန်း ဟောပြောခဲ့ခြင်းလည်း ဖြစ်သည်။ အဆိုပါအဖြစ်အပျက်အရ စစ်ပွဲအတွင်း လူသန်းပေါင်းများစွာကို သတ်ဖြတ်ခဲ့ပြီး စိတ်ပူပန်သောကရောက်နေသည့် ဒုဌာဂါမဏီမင်းအကြောင်းဟောပြောရာတွင် "ရဟန္တာကြီးတွေက မင်းကြီးကို အမြဲတမ်း ကြည့်ရှုစောင့်ရှောက်နေတယ်ဆိုတာ နားလည်ရမယ်" ဟုလည်း ဆရာတော်က ဆိုသည်။ ယင်းကဲ့သို့ လူသန်းပေါင်းများစွာကို သတ်ဖြတ်ခဲ့သည့် ဘုရင် စိတ်ပူပန်သောကရောက်နေသည်ကို ရဟန္တာများက "မင်းကြီး ဘာမှ မပူနဲ့၊ အကုသိုလ် နည်းနည်းလေးပဲ ဖြစ်တယ်" ဟောပြောခဲ့သည့်ဟု ဆိုသည်။

ထို့ပြင် "မင်းသတ်လိုက်တာ သန်းပေါင်းများစွာဖြစ်ပေမယ့်၊ တကယ့်လူစင်စစ်က တယောက်နဲ့ တပိုင်းပဲ ပါတယ်။ လူပီသတဲ့လူပေါ့။ ကျူးကျော်ဝင်ရောက်လာတဲ့ ကျေးကုလား၊ တမီလ်တွေထဲမှာ ငါးပါးသီလ ဆောက်တည်တဲ့သူက တယောက်၊ ငါးပါးသီလနဲ့ သရဏဂုံ တွဲဆောက်တည်တဲ့သူက တယောက်ပါဝင်သည်" ဟု ဆိုသည်။ ထို့ပြင် "မင်းကြီးမပူနဲ့" သီတဂူဆရာတော်က မိန့်ကြားပြီး အဆိုပါအဖြစ်အပျက် ဟောပြောမှုအဆုံးသတ်တွင် "ဘုန်းကြီးတို့ မပြောဘူး။ သီဟိုဠ်က ရဟန္တာတွေ ပြောတာ" သီတဂူဆရာတော်က ထည့်သွင်း ဟောပြောခဲ့သည်။ အဆိုပါ အဖြစ်အပျက်ကို မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင် ဒုဌာဂါမဏိနှင့် ကျေးကုလား ၅၀၀ ဟု လူသိများပြီး ရဟန်းသံဃာများက တရားပွဲများတွင် အလျင်းသင့်သလို ထည့်သွင်း ဟောပြောမှုများ ရှိခဲ့သည်။ လူပေါင်းများစွာကို သတ်ဖြတ်ခဲ့၍ ဝိပွဿနာသာရ ဟုခေါ်သည့် စိတ်နှလုံးမချမ်းမြေ့ဖြစ်နေသည့် ဒုဌာဂါမဏိမင်းကြီးကို အစ္စဥ်ပါဒါန်ကြောင့် ပို၍အပြစ်ဖြစ်စေသည့်အကြောင်း စိတ်သက်သာရာ ရစေရန် ရဟန်းများက တရားချသည့် ဇာတ်လမ်းတပုဒ်ဖြစ်သည်။ "တို့ရဲ့ တပ်မတော်သားတွေလည်း ဒုဌာဂါမဏိထုံး နလုံးမူ၊ အဇာတသတ်မင်းထုံး နလုံးမူပြီး နိုင်ငံတော်နဲ့ သာသနာအတွက် စစ်တာဝန်ကို ထမ်းခြင်းဖြစ်ရမယ်၊ ဖြစ်ပါစေလို့ တိုက်တွန်းကြောင်း" ဟောပြောပြီး တရားပွဲကို အဆုံးသတ်ခဲ့သည်။ "ဒုဌာဂါမဏိမင်းလို၊ အဇာတသတ်မင်းလို တိုင်းပြည်အတွက်သာလျှင် စစ်တိုက်တာမဟုတ်ဘူး၊ ဘုရားသာသနာအတွက် စစ်တိုက်ရတယ်၊ ဒီလိုဖြစ်ရတယ်" ဆရာတော်က မိန့်ကြားသည်။ အစိုးရသစ် တက်ပြီးနောက်ပိုင်းတွင် ယခုနှစ်အစောပိုင်းက သီတဂူဆရာတော်ကို အဘိဓဇမဟာရဋ္ဌဂုရု ဘွဲ့တံဆိပ် ဆက်ကပ်ခဲ့သည်။ အဆိုပါ ဘွဲ့တံဆိပ်သည် မင်း၊ အစိုးရက သံဃာတော်များကို ဆက်ကပ်ရာတွင် အမြင့်ဆုံးဘွဲ့တခုလည်းဖြစ်သည်။ သီတဂူတပ်မတော်ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာ Frontiermyanmar

410. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

"The military and Sangha [Translator's note: congregation of monks] must unite, Sitagu Sayardaw said Thursday, November 2, 2017 Sitagu Sayardaw's sermons were broadcast on the Facebook page called 'Sitagu Sayardaw's Dhamma Discourse Live'. In a sermon delivered on 30th October, Sitagu Sayardaw said Tatmadaw and Sangha, the ruler and the people must unite. He said that during Dhamma discourse assembly which was held in the Army Combat School in Bayint Naung Fort in Thandaung, Kayin state. 'The ruler and the people must unite, Tatmadaw and Sangha must unite; the four parties must unite like four legs of a chair', Sayardaw added. He also drew as an example an event from a fable which took place in Sri Lanka. In the story, Duhtagamani King, having killed millions and consequently felt anguish for his actions, was consoled by Arahants [Translator's note: fully liberated persons or someone who has achieved the highest wisdom] who said 'Oh King, do not worry. You have committed only a few akusala deeds [Translator's note: evil deeds]. Even though you killed millions, there is only one and a half who is only truly human. Among the Kalar and Tamil invaders, only one person is established in five precepts, while another person took refuge in triple gems and is established in five precepts.' Sitagu Sayardaw added 'that is not what I said. But the Arahants from Sri Lanka.' This story is well known in Myanmar as 'Duhtagamani and 500 Kalars', and monks made occasional reference to that story during their sermons. The morale of the story is that the inability to free oneself from obsession with one's already committed crime/ sin will only make his suffering worse. 'Our Tatmadaw members must also take to heart this Duhtagamani precedents, King Ajatasattu in discharging their duties to the State,

to Sasana [Translator's note: teaching of Buddha], so I wish', said Sitagu Sayardaw in his sermon. 'Like King Duhtagamani or King Ajatasattu, one is not only waging war for his country, but for Buddha's Sasana. One must bear that in mind', Sayardaw said. The new government honoured him with Abhidhaja Maharahtaguru title, which is the highest honour bestowed upon monks by the government. Sitagu Tatmadaw Buddhism. Frontier Myanmar"

411. 11 instances of the "Sitagu's Sermon" post were identified across nine different Pages, eight CIB and one HR designation takedown Page of Phay Sit Gyi, all published on 2 November 2017.

Table 44. Details of 11 instances of the 2 November 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[489]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	**IIMM0000386051**	11/02/2017 03:58	Y[redacted]T[redacted] (100009279415649)	မြန်မာ့သတင်း (Myanmar News) (1417082761877588)
2	**IIMM0000856377**	11/02/2017 03:58	Y[redacted]T[redacted] (100009279415649)	Today Myanmar (503838583065718)
3	**IIMM0000912584**	11/02/2017 03:59	Y[redacted]T[redacted] (100009279415649)	Shwe Myanmar Media (452793661418174)
4	**IIMM0000480726**	11/02/2017 04:42	[redacted] (100006634817059)	Unofficial: ကြေးမုံသတင်းစာ (Unofficial: "The Mirror Newspaper") (612462675461875)
5	**IIMM0000718699**	11/02/2017 05:51	S[redacted]N[redacted] (100007879969051)	Yangon Media (560439514014305)
6	**IIMM0000673624**	11/02/2017 07:37	H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] (100004631406630)	Yangon Express (1421681248057886)
7	**IIMM0000677520**	11/02/2017 07:38	H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] (100004631406630)	Yangon Express (1421681248057886)
8	**IIMM0000218595**	11/02/2017 12:46	O[redacted]K[redacted] (100006164342450)	Phay Sit Gyi (1620931448152789)
9	**IIMM0000367865**	11/02/2017 16:14	100008861401679	True Man (1625967570980408)

412. Seven instances of the content, entries no. 1 to no.7 on Table 44, were accompanied by the first image at the top, showing the monk Sitagu arriving at the venue with military officers.

413. One instance of the post, entry no. 8 on Table 44, was accompanied by the second image above, the one on the lower left, which shows a screenshot of an article on Frontier Myanmar featuring the article about Sitagu's sermon.

[489] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.

414. Another instance of the post, entry no. 9 on Table 44, includes the attachment of the third image above, the one on the lower right, showing Sitagu giving a sermon.

415. The FFM, in its August 2018 report, cited this sermon by Sitagu as one of the examples of the "many deeply problematic public statements made in official military settings", "indicative of deep-rooted discriminatory sentiments towards Muslims, and Rohingya in particular."[490] As stated in the translation, as well as in the FFM report, Sitagu Sayadaw, one of Myanmar's most revered monks, gave this sermon on 30 October 2017, during a Dhamma discourse assembly, which was held in the Army Combat School in Bayint Naung Fort in Thandaung, Kayin state at the Bayintnaung military garrison and military training school, to an audience of soldiers and military officials.[491]

416. Three days after it was broadcast live on Sitagu's Facebook Page, the same content was identified on the Military Network of Facebook Pages, some seen to have been published simultaneously. For example, Y[redacted] T[redacted] (100009279415649), an administrator and editor of the HR designation takedown Pages, published this on three different CIB Pages at 03:58 and 03:59, and H[redacted] N[redacted] M[redacted] (100004631406630), another editor of the HR designation takedown Pages, published this twice on the same Page, Yangon Express, at 07:37 and 07:38, all on 2 November 2017. At 12:46 on the same day, O[redacted] K[redacted] (100006164342450), creator, administrator and editor of the HR designation takedown Pages, posted this on a HR designation takedown Page, Phay Sit Gyi. This suggests a coordinated attempt of the identified Military Network to recirculate the live broadcast after a few days, likely so that the content and its message remained in circulation on Facebook and received increased viewership.

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[490] UN Fact-Finding Mission, Report of the Detailed Findings (2018), A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 1328.
[491] Ibid. *See also* translation of the post, supra para. 410.

28) "Prepare for military service": Post of 10 December 2017

လိုအပ်ရင်မြန်မာပြည်သူတွေစစ်မှုထမ်းဖို့ပြင်ထားပါ။ ==========
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အရေး တပ်မတော်ကိုကိုင်တွယ်ဖြေရှင်းခိုင်းတဲ့ကိစ္စမှာ UN ကနေအသစ်ဖွဲ့စည်းထားတဲ့ R2P
အဖွဲ့ (Responsibility to Prot) က မြန်မာ့တပ်မတော်အနေနဲ့ ရိုဟင်ဂျာအမည်ခံ
အကြမ်းဖက်ဘဂ်လီမွတ်ဆလင်တွေကို ပစ်ခတ်ဖမ်းစီးတာတွေပြုလုပ်ခဲ့မယ်ဆိုရင် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ကို UN
တပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်တွေဝင်ရောက်တပ်စွဲမယ်လို့ခြိမ်းခြောက်ပြောဆိုထားပါတယ်။ တပ်မတော်ဘက်ကတော့
ဘယ်လိုပဲဖိအားပေးခြိမ်းခြောက်မှုတွေရှိပါစေ အချုပ်အခြာအာဏာပိုင်ဆိုင်တဲ့နိုင်ငံတစ်နိုင်ငံတစ်နိုင်ငံအနေနဲ့
မိမိနိုင်ငံရဲ့ပြည်တွင်းရေးကို လွတ်လပ်စွာစီမံပိုင်ခွင့်ရှိပါတယ်။
ထို့ကြောင့်နိုင်ငံတော်တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနဲ့တရားဥပဒေစိုးမိုးရေးအတွက် ဘဂ်လီမွတ်ဆလင်တွေဘက်က
အကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုတွေပြုလုပ်လာရင် ပြန်လည်တိုက်ခိုက်ရှင်းလင်းသွားမှာပါ။
တပ်မတော်အနေနဲ့ကတော့ မိမိနိုင်ငံရဲ့ပိုင်နက်ထဲကို
ဘယ်နိုင်ငံခြားတပ်ဖွဲ့တွေရဲ့ကျူးကျော်ဝင်ရောက်မှုကိုမဆို သမိုင်းကြောင်းအစဉ်အလာတွေအရ
ပြန်လည်တွန်းလှန်တိုက်ခိုက်သွားဖို့အသင့် ရှိနေမှာပါ။ အဲ့ဒါကြောင့်
ပြည်ထောင်စုဖွားမြန်မာတိုင်းရင်းသားတွေအနေနဲ့ အမိမြေပေါ်
ကျူးကျော်ဝင်ရောက်လာတဲ့သူတွေကိုပြန်လည်တိုက်ထုတ်ဖို့အတွက် လိုအပ်ရင်စစ်မှုထမ်းကြဖို့
ပြင်ဆင်ထားကြပါလို့နှိုးဆော်လိုက်ပါတယ် မှတ်ချက်(ဘင်္ဂလီတွေမပါ) မူရင်း#Crd

417. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

> "People of Myanmar, be prepared for military service if necessary. ========== After the Tatmadaw has been tasked to deal with the Rakhine affairs, the R2P group (Responsibility to Prot [sic]), which has newly been established by the UN, has threatened to deploy UN troops to Rakhine state if the Myanmar military shoots and arrests the so-called Rohingya-Bengali-Muslim terrorists. As for the Tatmadaw, regardless of the intensity of pressure and threats, a sovereign nation has the right to manage its internal affairs independently. Therefore, for the sake of the stability of the state and rule of law, should any terrorist attacks be carried out by the Bengali Muslims, they will be fought back. As for the Tatmadaw, it will be fully prepared, customary to our tradition, to fight back any invasion of foreign forces into our territory. I am, therefore, urging the people of Myanmar, born in the Union, to be prepared to serve in the military should it become necessary to fight back those who invade the motherland. Disclaimer (Bengali not included) Original #Crd"

418. The "Prepare for military service" poste cited a piece of misinformation saying that the United Nations has formed a Responsibility to Protect (R2P) group, which threatened to deploy the UN troops to Rakhine State, while encouraging Myanmar citizens to join the military service, specifying that the "Bengali" are excluded from this call-to-action.

419. Nine instances of the "Prepare for military service" post were identified on nine CIB Pages. Most instances of the post were published by the same authors on different CIB Pages at the same time, showing coordination.

Table 45. Details of three instances of the 10 December 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[492]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	**IIMM0000675747**	12/10/2017 7:13 AM	H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] (100004631406630)	Yangon Express (1421681248057886)
2	**IIMM0000769850**	12/10/2017 1:48 PM	T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	Mandalay Media Group (250054248452819)
3	**IIMM0000547153**	12/10/2017 1:48 PM	T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	ဗိုလ်တထောင် သတင်းစဉ် (Bo Tha Htaung News) (237723043084383)
4	**IIMM0001000861**	12/10/2017 1:48 PM	T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258)	မြန်မာ့ဓလေ့ (Myanmar Custom) (1622474748011209)
5	**IIMM0000571481**	12/10/2017 1:54 PM	(100012617174234)	ပြည်မြန်မာ (544353522262317)
6	**IIMM0000443816**	12/10/2017 1:54 PM	(100012617174234)	Unofficial Myanmaalinn (544574995611911)
7	**IIMM0000878643**	12/10/2017 1:54 PM	(100011908274226)	Mandalay Express (610013255716125)
8	**IIMM0000797530**	12/10/2017 2:01 PM	S[redacted]L[redacted] (100011377113319)	Yatanarpon News (339704869550841)
9	**IIMM0000854852**	12/10/2017 2:01 PM	S[redacted]L[redacted] (100011377113319)	Today Myanmar (503838583065718)

420. On 10 December 2017 at 7:13 AM, H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] (100004631406630), an editor that published 3,484 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018, published this post on the CIB Page, Yangon Express (1421681248057886).[493]

421. Then at 1:48 PM on the same day, 10 December 2017, T[redacted]Z[redacted] (100014036466258), another editor of the HR designation takedown Pages, published this post simultaneously on three CIB Pages, Mandalay Media Group (250054248452819),[494] ဗိုလ်တထောင် သတင်းစဉ်

[492] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[493] *See* entry no. 35 on Annex 8.1.
[494] For this Page's connection to the Military Network, *see* entry no. 17 on Annex 8.4.

(Bo Tha Htaung News) (237723043084383),[495] and မြန်မာ့ဓလေ့ (Myanmar Custom) (1622474748011209).[496]

422. Six minutes later, at 1:54 PM, the user (100012617174234) published the same content at the same time on two more CIB Pages, Pyi Myanmar (544353522262317)[497] and Unofficial Myanmaalinn (544574995611911).[498] Also at 1:54 PM, another user, with ID 100011908274226, posted the exact same content on another CIB Page, Mandalay Express (610013255716125).[499]

423. Five minutes later at 2:01 PM, S[redacted]L[redacted] (100011377113319) published the same content on two additional CIB Pages, Yatanarpon News (339704869550841)[500] and Today Myanmar (503838583065718).[501] S[redacted]L[redacted](100011377113319) is an editor that published 6,071 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[502]

424. All nine instances of this content are coming from sources that are part of the Myanmar Military Network on Facebook, in a systematic way, pointing to the Military Network's coordinated effort at spreading the message.

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[495] For this Page's connection to the Military Network, *see* entry no. 21 on Annex 8.4.
[496] For this Page's connection to the Military Network, *see* entry no. 31 on Annex 8.4.
[497] For this Page's connection to the Military Network, *see* entry no. 7 on Annex 8.4.
[498] For this Page's connection to the Military Network, *see* entry no. 10 on Annex 8.4.
[499] For this Page's connection to the Military Network, *see* entry no. 15 on Annex 8.4.
[500] For this Page's connection to the Military Network, *see* entry no. 8 on Annex 8.4.
[501] For this Page's connection to the Military Network, *see* entry no. 19 on Annex 8.4.
[502] *See* entry no. 33 on Annex 8.1.

ဆုံးအောင်ဖတ်ပါ စောက်ကုလားကို နေရာပေးမိ၍ သမိုင်းမှာ ကုလားအုပ်ချုပ်မှုအောက်ရောက်လုဆဲဆဲ ဖြစ်ခဲ့ဖူးတယ် ********** .
မြန်မာအမျိုးကောင်း သမီးမိန်းခလေးများကို မုဒိန်းကျင့် ဖျက်ဆီးခဲ့သဖြင့် ထိုမွတ်စလင်ကောင်ကို ဂက်နဲ့ (၁၀) ရက်တိတိပေးသိပ်ပြီး ကိုယ်တိုင် သတ်ပြစ်ခဲ့တဲ့ ဝိုလ်ချုပ်ကို တရားစွဲခဲ့တဲ့ ရာရှစ်ကို ... . အိန္ဒိယနိုင်ငံသား အမ်အေရှကူးရ် နှင့် အဟ်မဒ်ဘေဂမ် ဆိုသူ တို့မှ ၁၉၁၂ ခုနှစ်၊ နိုဝင်ဘာလ (၅) ရက်နေ့မှာ အိန္ဒိယနိုင်ငံ၊ အေလာဟာဘတ် မြို့မှာ မွေး ဖွားခဲ့ပါတယ် ။ ၁၉၁၄ ခုနှစ် အသက် (၂) နှစ်အရွယ်မှာ ရန်ကုန် မြို့သို့ ရောက်ရှိခဲ့ပါတယ်။ သူ့ဖခင်ဟာ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကို ပထမဦးဆုံး ရီကော်ဒါ တင်သွင်းသူ အိန္ဒိယ ကုန်သည် ဖြစ်ပြီး ယွင် ဒါလဟိုဇီလမ်း (ယခု မဟာဗန္ဓုလ လမ်း) မှာ ဆိုင်ဖွင့်ခဲ့ ပါတယ်။ . ၁၉၃၀ - ၃၁ ခုနှစ်မှာ ရန်ကုန်တက္ကသိုလ် စတင်တက်ခဲ့ပြီးဂန်ကြီးချုပ်ဦးနု နဲ့ပေါင်းမိခဲ့တယ်။ တောက တက်ပြီးရန်ကုန်မြို့ကြီးပေါ်မှာ ပညာလာသင်တဲ့ ဦးနုဟာ ရန်ကုန်မှာကြီးပြင်းတဲ့ လူလည် မွတ်စလင်ကုလားကုန်သည် နဲ့ အသွင်တူ တစ်သားထဲ ဖြစ်သွားခဲ့တယ်။ . ဦးနုတွဲ ခေါ်ခဲ့ တဲ့အတွက် တက္ကသိုလ်ကျောင်းသားသမဂ္ဂ အဖွဲ့ထဲမှာ နေရာ ရခဲ့တယ် ။ . 1934 ခုနှစ်မှာ ရန်ကုန် တက္ကသိုလ် ကျောင်းသားသမဂ္ဂ ဥက္ကဋ္ဌအဖြစ် ကိုကျော်ခင်၊ ဒုဥက္ကဋ္ဌအဖြစ် ကိုဖိုးကူးနှင့် အတွင်းရေးမှူးအဖြစ် ကိုရာရှစ်ကို တင်မြှောက် ခဲ့တယ်။ ၁၉၃၅ ခုနှစ် ကျောင်းသား သမဂ္ဂမှာ ကိုန ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ၊ ရာရှစ် ဒုဥက္ကဋ္ဌအဖြစ် ရွေးချယ်ခံရတယ် . ၁၉၃၆ ခုနှစ် ဇွန်လတွင် ရွေးချယ်ခဲ့သော ကျောင်းသားသမဂ္ဂဦး ကိုနအဖွဲ့နဲ့ မွတ်စလင်ကုလားကျောင်းသားများက ဥက္ကဋ္ဌအဖြစ် ရာရှစ်ကို အဆို တင်သွင်း ခဲ့တယ် .... ကုလားဖြစ်တဲ့ အပြင် ကျောင်းသား ကုလားအရေးပဲ ဦးစားပေးတဲ့ အတွက် ဘယ်သူမှမထောက်ခံခဲ့ဘူး ..... . ဒီအခါမှာ ဦးနုက ၄ှက်ဖျားတက်ပြီးဆေးရုံရောက်နေတဲ့ ဝိုလ်ချုပ်အောင်ဆန်းကို အကူ အညီ တောင်းခဲ့တဲ့အတွက် ဝိုလ်အောင်ဆန်းက ဆေးရုံကနေ လူတွဲထူ ခိုင်းပြီး သမ္မဂ္ဂသို့သွားကာ ရာရှစ် ရဲ့ ကောင်း တဲ့ အချက်လေးတွေ ပြောပြပြီး အားလုံးကိုလက်ခံဘို့ တိုက်တွန်းပေး ခဲ့တဲ့ အတွက် ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ ဖြစ်ခဲ့တယ် ။ . ဒါပေမယ့် ၁၉၃၇ ခုနှစ် ဝိုလ်ချုပ်အောင်ဆန်းကို ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ ရာထူးပေးဘို့ အဆို တင်သွင်း တဲ့ အခါမှာတော့ ဦးနု၊နဲ့ ရာရှစ်တို့အဖွဲ့ကပဲ ဒေါင့်မကျိုး အချိုး မပြေလို့ဆိုပြီး ပါယ်ချခဲ့ပါတယ် နောက်တစ်နှစ်ကြာမှ ဥက္ကဋ္ဌဖြစ်ခဲ့တယ်ပေါ့။ . အဲ့ဒီနှစ်မှာပဲ ရာရှစ်ဘွဲ့ရခဲ့တယ် ရှေ့နေ အဖြစ် အသက်မွေး ဂမ်းကြောင်း ပြု ခဲ့တယ်။ . ဝိုလ်ချုပ်ကတော့ "အမေ့အတွက် ဘာမျှ ကျေးဇူးမဆပ် ရသေးဘူး၊ လခစား လုပ်ဖို့ကို လည်း စိတ်မရှိတော့ဘူး။ ကျောင်းလည်း ဆက်တက်ဘို့ စိတ်မပါတော့ဘူး ၊ဘာပဲဖြစ်ဖြစ်လေ သွားမယ့်လမ်းကို သွားရမှာပဲ" လို့ညည်းငြူ လျှက် ကျောင်းထွက်ပြီး နိုင်ငံရေးထဲ ခြေစုံပြစ် ဂင်ခဲ့ တော့တယ် . ဦးနု၊နဲ့ရာရှစ်ကတော့ မြန်မာပြည်က ရှစ်ပူး ဦးသခေါတို့လို ရာသက်ပန် ကျောင်းသားတွေ အဖြစ် ကျောင်းသားသမ္မဂ္ဂမှာပဲ နိုင်ငံရေး ကျောင်းသားအရေး တွေလုပ်ရင်းကျန်ခဲ့တယ် (ဒီအချိန်တွေကစပြီး ရာရှစ်က ဦးနုကိုကြိုးကိုင်လာခဲ့တယ်) . ဒီလိုနဲ့ (၁၉၄၇) ခုနှစ်မှာ လွပ်လပ်ရေးအတွက် ကြိုးပမ်းရင်း ဝိုလ်ချုပ် ကျဆုံး ခဲ့တယ် .... ပြည်သူအားလုံးရဲ့နှလုံးသား ကျမွှဲခဲ့ရတယ် ။ . အင်္ဂလိပ်ကလည်း လွပ်လပ်ရေးပေးတော့မယ်ဆိုတဲ့ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်နဲ့ နန်းစဉ် ရတနာတွေအပြင် .... နမ္မတူ ဘော်တွင်းက ထွက်တဲ့ ရွှေတွေ ကိုလေယာဉ် ပေါင်းများစွာ နဲ့နေ့စဉ်အခေါက်ပေါင်းများစွာ အင်္ဂလန်ကို သယ်ယူပြီး နောက်ဆုံး မသယ်နိုင်တော့တဲ့အထိ .... သယံဇာတတွေကို နောက်ဆုံးပိတ် အိတ်နဲ့လွယ်ယူဆောင်သွားခဲ့တယ် ....ဒါကိုစုကြည်က ကိုယ့်နိုင်ငံက သယံဇာတကိုမတရား သိမ်းပိုက်ခဲ့တဲ့ .အင်္ဂလိပ်ကို လင်တော်ခဲ့သေးတာ တော်ရုံ စောက်ရှက်နဲ့တော့မရဘူး . ခုတော့ ကုန်သလောက်ရှိပြီ ဟန်ပဲရှိတော့တယ် ဆိုတော့ မြန်မာ့ သယံဇာတ တွေကိုပြန် မျက်စောင်းထိုးတော့တာ ပေါ့ ကိုယ့်ဘက်က အမျိုးမစောင့်တဲ့ မျိုးမစစ် လောက်ကောင်ကပါ သူတို့ ခါးပိုက် ထောင် ထဲ ဂမ်းသာအားရ တိုးဂင်နေတော့ မိုးရွာသည်နှင့်အခန့်သင့်ပေါ့ . ထို့နောက် သန့်ရှင်း တည်မြဲ စတာတွေနှစ်ခြမ်းကွဲ နေရာတွေလု နိုဂုံး ချုပ်တော့ ရာရှစ်ကြိုးကိုင်တဲ့ ဦးနုအဖွဲ့က .... လတ်လတ် ဆပ်ဆပ် သေခါစ ပြည်သူတို့ နှလုံးသားဖြစ်တဲ့ ဝိုလ်ချုပ်ရဲ့ ဇနီး ဒေါ်ခင်ကြည်ကို စင်ပေါ် ကောက်တင်ပြ လိုက်တယ် . နောက် ရာရှစ်ကလည်း သူတို့မွတ်စလင် မဲအားလုံးကို တာဂန်ယူခဲ့တယ် ဗ္ဗိုဒ်ကဒ်တွေကို

နိုင်ငံသားပေးမယ်စည်းရုံးတယ် (အဲ့ဒီအချိန် အိန္ဒိယ ပါကစ္စတန် အင်တော်ဘေးကျနေလို့မြန်မာပြည်ထဲမှာ ခိုလှုံနေသူတွေသန်းချီရှိနေတယ်) . ခိုးဝင်အားလုံးကို နေရာပေးတယ် တိုင်းရင်းသားပေးမယ်ဆိုတဲ့ကတိ အပြင် ဦးနု အစိုးရတက်ရင် ခိုးဝင်အရေးစိတ်အေးရပါစေ့မယ်လို့ပြောခဲ့တယ် . သူပုန်တွေကိုလည်း သူတို့တက်ရင် ကိုယ်ပိုင် အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး ပေးပါ့မယ် စသဖြင့် (NLD က အဲ့ဒီပုံစံအတိုင်း တစ်ထပ်ထဲလုပ်ခဲ့တယ်) . ပြောရရင်တော့NLDမဲနိုင်သလိုပဲ ဦးနဦးဆောင်တဲ့ အစိုးရ ဟာ ကုလား နဲ့ သူပုန် တွေနဲ့ အလျှော်အစား မကင်းတဲ့ ကတိတွေ အာမခံ ချက်တွေနဲ့အပြင် ပြစားခံရတဲ့ သေသူ ဗိုလ်ချုပ်ကြောင့် မဲနိုင်ခဲ့ တယ်ပေါ့ . ခုလည်းဒီလိုပါပဲ ကြံ့ခိုင်ရေးက NLDကိုရုံးခဲ့တာ မဟုတ်ပါဘူး ဦးနလက်ထက် က လိုပဲ သူတို့အသုံးချ ခဲ့တဲ့ ဗိုလ်ချုပ် ပုံရိပ်ကိုပြည်သူက မဲပေးခဲ့တာပါ ...။ ဟိုတုန်းက ဗိုလ်ချုပ်မယားကို ပြပြီး ကုလားမဲနဲ့ပေါင်း ... အလျှော် အစား တွေနဲ့ မဲနိုင် ... ဗိုလ်ချုပ်သမီး ကမိမိ ဖခင်ဗိုလ်ချုပ်ကိုပြ .... သူပုန် နဲ့ ကုလားမဲ့အပြင် မိမိ လင်တော်မောင်နဲ့ ဒုတိယမိခင်နိုင်ငံ အင်္ဂလန် နဲ့ အမေရိကန် အတွက် အရှေ့တောင်အာရှ အချက်အချာကျ ကိုကိုးကျွန်း ကို အင်္ဂလိပ် ရေတပ် မတော် ရဲ့ အာရှမှာအင်အားအကြီးဆုံးရေတပ်စခန်း နဲ့သယံ ဇာတ လုပ်ပိုင် ခွင့် အပေး အယူ . တစ်ဖက် ကလည်း ခိုးဝင် ဘင်္ဂလီအရေး ရိုဟင်ဂျာအရေး မြန်မာ နိုင်ငံမြို့ကြီးများမှာ အိုအိုင်စီ(OIC)ရုံးခွဲတွေ ဖွင့်ဘို့ အရေး စိတ်အေးစေ ရပါမယ် ဆိုတဲ့ ကတိ ကဝတ်တွေ အပြင် . ပြည်နယ်နဲ့တိုင်း (၁၄) ခုက (၅)ခုလောက်မှာရှိတဲ့ တိုင်းရင်းသား လက်နက် ကိုင် သူပုန်အဖွဲ့ (၁၀၀) ကျော်ကို ကိုယ်ပိုင် အုပ်ချုပ်ခွင့်ပေးမယ် (သူဘယ်လို ခွဲခြမ်း စိတ်ဖြာပေးမလဲဆိုတာ ကျမကြည့်ချင်နေတာ) ဆိုတဲ့ အပေးအယူ တွေ နဲ့ မဲနိုင် တယ်ပေါ့ . ဦးနတို့အဖွဲ့ အာဏာရတော့ ... ရာရှစ်က ၁၉၄၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဖွဲ့စည်းအုပ်ချုပ်ပုံ အခြေခံ ဥပဒေရေးဆွဲရေး ကော်မတီမှာ အခြေခံဥပဒေသစ် ရေးဆွဲ ဘို့ တာဝန်ယူရတယ် .... ခုလည်းဇနီက ဒီတာဝန်ပဲယူတယ် ။ . (၁၉၅၂-၅၄) ခုနှစ်များမှာ ရာရှစ်ဟာ ပြည်သူ့အိုးအိမ် ပြန်လည်ထူးထောင်ရေးနဲ့ အလုပ်သမား ဝန်ကြီးအဖြစ် ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့တယ် ။ . အဲ့ဒီရဲ့ ရလဒ်ကြောင့်လက်ရှိ ရခိုင်ပြည်ရဲ့ ၆၀%မှာ ဘင်္ဂလီတွေ ကုလားတွေ နေခွင့် ရသွားကြတယ်။ . ရန်ကုန် မန္တလေး မော်လမြိုင် ပုသိမ် တောင်ကြီး လာရိုး မြစ်ကြီးနား စတဲ့ မြို့ ကြီး တွေ မြန်မာ ပြည်ရဲ့ အရှေ့ အနောက် တောင် မြောက် အကုန် ကုလား တွေ အိုးပိုင်အိမ်ပိုင် စီးပွားရေးပိုင်တွေနဲ့ ဖြစ်သွားကြတယ်။ . မြို့နယ်ရပ်ကွက်အားလုံးရဲ့ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးတွေ အားလုံး အစွလာမ် ဘာသာဝင် တွေဖြစ်သွားကြတယ်။ . နောက်ဆုံး ဘင်္ဂလီက ရိုဟင်ဂျာ တိုင်းရင်းသား သတ်မှတ် ဖို့ တောင် တောင်းဆို လာကြတယ်။ ကျန်တဲ့ ပါကစ္စတန် အိန္ဒိယ မူဆလင်တွေက(ပသီ) တိုင်းရင်းသား လို့ သတ်မှတ်ဖို့ ဖော်ထုတ်လာ ကြတယ် . တိုင်းပြည်ဟာ အစွန်းဆုံး ခွဲတ်ခြိုကျပြီး ကုလားတွေအုပ်ချုပ်တဲ့တိုင်းပြည် နီးပါး ဖြစ်သွားခဲ့တယ် ။ . နောက်ဆုံးမြန်မာတွေနဲ့တိုင်းရင်သားတွေအားလုံး ဂက်သားဂယ်တဲ့အခါမှာ လမ်းမှာလူနဲ့ချိန် လူမမြင်အောင် အိတ်အနက်နဲ့လျှို့ဗှက်စွာ ဂယ်ရမယ် ... . လူမြင်ပါက အရေးယူခွင်ပြုဘို့ အထိ လွှတ်တော်မှာ တင်သွင်း ခဲ့တယ် ... . ကုလား အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှုး ကြီးစိုးတဲ့ မြို့နယ်ရပ်ကွက်တွေမှာတော့ ဂက်သား ရောင်းရင် ဂယ်ရင် ပြသနာတက် ဖမ်းတဲ့အထိ ဆိုးရွားခဲ့ပါတယ်။ ဒါတွေကဦးနရဲ့ ကုလားနဲ့ ခိုးဝင်အရေးကို နိုင်ငံရေး လောကထဲသွင်းတဲ့ ကိုယ်ကျိုး ကြည့်တဲ့ဝါဒ ကြောင့်ပေါ့ ... . ဗိုလ်ချုပ်အောင်ကြီးတို့ နေဝင်းတို့ သာ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်စပ်မှာ နဂါးမင်း စစ်ဆင်ရေး ဂဠုန်မင်း စစ်ဆင်ရေး မလုပ်ခဲရင် ဘူးသီးတောင် မောင်တော ရသေ့တောင်ကမြန်မာပြည်မြေပုံမှာ မပါပဲ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ် မြေပုံမှာ ပါသွား မှာသေချာတယ် ကြည့်စမ်း သမိုင်းမှာ မွတ်ဆလင်ကို နေရာပေးခဲ့လို့ ဘယ်လောက်တောင်ဆုံးရှုံးခဲ့ပြီးပြီလဲ...အခုလည်း နေရာ ထပ်ပေးနေကြပြီဆိုတော့ သေချာတယ် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ဖာဖြစ်ဖို့။ Cd

425. Translation of the Burmese text reads as follows:

"Please read to the end. We were almost condemned to life under the Kalar in history for giving fucking Kalar a role inadvertently. ********** **********.

Raschid, who brought Bogyoke [Translator's note: literal meaning is general, a popular referent to General Aung San] to court who himself killed that Muslim man after making him sleep with pigs for ten days as he had defiled the good Myanmar women and girls ... was born into M. A. Shakur and Ahmadi Begum from India. On November 5, on the 5th of November 1912 in Allahabad, India. He arrived in Yangon in 1914 at the age of 2. His father was an Indian merchant who was the first to import recorders to Myanmar and opened a shop on Dalhousie street (now Maha Bandula street). He started attending Yangon University in 1930 -31 and became friends with Prime Minister U Nu. U Nu, who grew up in the countryside and only came to the city of Yangon to study, metamorphosed into one with that street-smart Muslim merchant who grew up in Rangoon. As U Nu performed a favour to him, he was given a role in the University Students' Union. In 1934, Ko Kyaw Khin was elected as the President of the Yangon University Student Union, Ko Pho Ku as the vice president and Ko Raschid as the secretary. In 1935, Ko Nu was elected as the president of the student union and Raschid was elected as the vice president. In June 1936, Ko Raschid was nominated for the presidency of the Students' Union by Ko Nu's group and Muslim Kalar students. No one supported him because not only is he a Kalar he only prioritized Kalar issues. ... U Nu then sought help from General Aung San, who was hospitalized with malaria. Raschid became the president after Bo Aung San then visited the Union and spoke about Raschid's good points and urged everyone to accept him. However, in 1937, when General Aung San was proposed for the presidency, U Nu and Raschid's clique rejected it by pointing out his poor social skills. Only in the next year did he become the president. In the same year, Raschid graduated from the university and launched a career in law. Bogyoke complained that 'I have yet to settle my debt of gratitude to my mother. I am not keen on a salaried employee. Nor am I interested in continuing my education. Come what may, I have to follow the path I am destined for,' and left the University to get fully occupied with politics. As for U Nu and Rashid, they remained in Students' Union, like 88 Mr. Buck Teeth [Translator's note: referring to 88 student activist leader Min Ko Naing], to do politics and students' affairs as lifelong students (from then on Raschid started controlling U Nu). And in 1947 Bogyoke fell while struggling for independence. ... The hearts of all the people were shattered into pieces. The English, under the intention of giving independence, were smuggling out the palace treasures and the gold from Namtu mine by planes daily till they could no longer transport by planes in which case the resources were taken away in bags. Taking the English who seized the country's resources unjustly as her husband, Suu Kyi couldn't have done that with no insignificant amount of shamelessness. Now these are nearly run out, they are starting to bat their eyes on Myanmar resources once again. When one of your own does not protect the race and the racially diluted maggot is trying to get into their pockets, it couldn't have been more favorable. After splitting into Clean and Stable factions and during infighting for places, U Nu's faction, now controlled by Raschid, wheeled out the widow of the freshly

assassinated Bogyoke who was in the heart of the people onto the stage. Then Rashid made sure to get all the Muslim votes. He promised citizenship to the white card holders. (At that time, as a result of famines in India, Pakistan, millions were taking refuge in Myanmar.) He legitimized all those who sneaked into the country. Not only with the promise of granting them an official ethnic group, but he also further promised that if U Nu's faction became the government, all the Kalar creeps could feel safe, self-rule for the rebels and so on. (NLD did exactly the same.) In other words, just like the NLD election victory, the government led by U Nu won the election because they insinuated themselves as Bogyoke supporters and because of the promises they had made vis-à-vis Kalar rebles. History repeating itself now. USDA did not lose the election to the NLD. People voted for the image of Bogyoke which was manipulated just like in U Nu's time. Then they wheeled out Bogyoke's widow and made alliance with Kalar and won the election. Now, Bogyoke's daughter is using her father's legacy. Not only making alliance with the rebels and Kalar, she was doing the bidding for her darling husband's and her adopted mother England and the US, promising them a strategic Coco Island in Southeast Asia a naval base and the right to extract resources, at the same time promising the opening of OIC offices in the cities, also promising more than 100 ethnic armed organizations in 5 states and divisions among 14 self-rules. (I am just curious how she would divide them all up.) When U Nu's faction got the power, Raschid was tasked with drafting a new constitution to be approved in the Constituent Assembly of Burma in 1947. Now, Nga Ni [Translator's note: an insulting way to call U Ko Ni who was assassinated on 29 January 2017.] is being tasked all the same. In 1952-54, Raschid served as the Minister of Public Housing and Rehabilitation. As a result, in 60% of the current Rakhine state, Bengali Kalar were allowed to live. In Yangon, Mandalay, Mawlamyine, Pathein, Taunggyi, Lashey, Myitkyina, the big cities of Myanmar, in the north, south, east, and west of the country they became the owners of houses and businesses. The administrators of all the townships were Muslims. Finally, Bengalis even demanded to be recognized as Rohingya ethnics. The remaining Pakistani and Indian Muslims (Pathi) demanded to be recognized as ethnic groups. The country was completely bankrupt and almost became a country ruled by the Kalar. The motion was put in the Hluttaw [Translator's note: parliament] which made the purchase of pork by Myanmar and ethnic groups to be made during the quiet time and unseen or face prosecution. In the townships dominated by the Kalar administrators, buying and selling pork could lead to arrest and trouble. All this is due to U Nu's only regard to narrow self-interest and bringing the issue of Kalar and their smuggling into politics. Had General Aung Gyi and Ne Win not launched King Dragon Operation, Garuda Operation in Rakhine State, Buthidaung, Maungdaw and Rathedaung would definitely not have been on the map of Myanmar but on the map of Bangladesh. See how much we had to give in the past because a Muslim was given a role. If you continued to give them roles similarly, Myanmar would become a country of whores. Cd."

426. Three instances of this post, two posted as status updates and one as a photograph with caption, were identified on the CIB Pages, Yangon Media and Yangon Express. One author was not included in the metadata provided by Meta, and the other two instances were posted by the author, H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted](100003310872816). The details are shown in the table below.

Table 46. Details of three instances of the 19 December 2017 post

No	BIN	Date Created[503]	Author Name (ID)	Page Name (ID)
1	**IIMM0000691630**	12/19/2017 12:40 PM	[Requested but not provided]	Yangon Media (560439514014305)
2	**IIMM0000717120**	12/19/2017 12:40 PM	H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] (100003310872816)	Yangon Media (560439514014305)
3	**IIMM0000675369**	12/19/2017 12:41 PM	H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted] (100003310872816)	Yangon Express (1421681248057886)

427. The "Myanmar will be a country of whores" post used several expletives and derogatory words when describing the Rohingya, including by calling them "Saut Kalar", roughly meaning "fucking Kalar", and highlighted an existential threat to Myanmar of Buddhist Burmese if the Rohingya were given proper rights.

428. Yangon Express Page's connection to the Military Network is explained in Annex 8.3.b. Likewise, Yangon Media's connection to the Military Network is listed as entry no. 12 on Annex 8.4. The user H[redacted]N[redacted]M[redacted](100003310872816) is an editor who has published 206 items across six HR designation takedown Pages between 1 January 2016 to 28 August 2018.[504] Therefore, all three instances of this content are coming from sources that were found to be part of the Myanmar Military Network on Facebook.

[503] Timezone of Meta's productions are in Universal Timezone, as stated in its production records to the Mechanism.
[504] *See* entry no. 52 on Annex 8.1.

Annex 3: List of Keywords Used to Search the Mechanism's Database for Hate Speech Content

429. The 43 Pages reviewed in this project posted over 800,000 items during the six-month period under review, 1 July through 31 December 2017. Because the Mechanism did not have sufficient resources to review all of these items, reviewers searched the database containing all of these posts using keywords as search terms. Some, but not all of the keywords were derogatory terms used for Rohingya. A post was not considered hate speech simply because it contained a keyword. Rather, all posts that contained keywords were reviewed to determine whether it did or did not meet the definition of hate speech used by the Mechanism for this project. The search terms used in this project were:

- Rohingya (ရိုဟင်ဂျာ);
- Various spellings of the term "Bengali" (ဘင်္ဂလီ), a term used to describe the Rohingya, implying foreign origins;[505]
- "Khoe-Win" (ခိုးဝင်) (meaning "sneaking in"), often used with "Bengali", together. As explained by the FFM, "in the Myanmar language, the term suggests that the Rohingya have illegally entered the country by stealth and that there is a plan to launch an invasion.";[506]
- "Ro-lein-nyar" (ရိုလိမ်ညာ) ("Ro-liar"), "in Myanmar language, the pronunciation of the word 'Rohingya' sounds similar to that of 'Ro-lein-nyar', meaning 'Ro-liar'. This is a play on words which implies that all Rohingya are liars, and is part of a widespread narrative claiming that there are no Rohingya, only 'Ro-lein-nyar'. Often, the term is used in response to images and reports of abuses against the Rohingya.";[507]
- "Ro-gein-nyar" (ရိုဂိန်ညာ) ("lying dogs that need to be hit"), as noted by the FFM "Rohingya are lying dogs: this is another play on words which combines the sound 'gein' – a sound that is attributed to dogs in Myanmar language – with Ro-lein-nyar mentioned above. Usually in cartoons, when a dog is hit, it makes the sound 'gein'. This dehumanizing term is used to depict the Rohingya as 'lying dogs that need to be hit'.";[508]
- Various spellings of the term "Kalar" (ကုလား). This term was described by the FFM as being "commonly attributed to people of South Asian descent. While some argue

[505] The FFM noted that the "process of 'othering' the Rohingya has resulted in them systematically being called 'Bengali' or 'illegal immigrants' who will overrun and Islamise the country." UN Fact-Finding Mission, Report of the Detailed Findings (2018), A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 1420.
[506] UN Fact-Finding Mission, Report of the Detailed Findings (2018), A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 1312.
[507] Ibid.
[508] Ibid.

that it can be used in a benign manner, it is often used as a racist slur to insult and highlight someone's dark skin or foreign ancestry, signifying inferiority compared to 'ethnic' Myanmar people.";[509]

- "Khaw Taw" (ခေါ်တော) (dark-skinned people, used derogatorily, often together with "Kalar");
- Kalasoe (ကုလားဆိုး), (bad "Kalar"). The FFM explains that "the term precedes the emergence of ARSA and implies that Rohingya are violent. It has been prominently used after the 2012 violence in Rakhine State.";[510]
- Various spellings of the term "genocide". This term was used to deny the existence of crimes against the Rohingya, or to allege that the Rohingya were inventing a genocide, or to claim that it was the Rohingya who were committing genocide against the ethnic Myanmar people;[511]
- ARSA, Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army;[512]
- RSO, Rohingya Solidarity Organization, a group preceding ARSA;[513]
- Terms used to denote Islamisation, or radical/violent manifestations of Islam, such as "Al-Qaeda", "Mujahid", "Taliban", "ISIS", "Jihad", "Islamic" and "Islamization";
- Westgate (အနောက်တံခါး), "a term connoting the western 'entrance' to the country, namely Rakhine State and the western border with Bangladesh. The term is often used to raise fear among the public in relation to immigration and 'foreign invasion'";[514]
- Yay Myaw Kan Tin (ရေမျောကမ်းတင်), "unwanted person, literally 'trash that is floating along a river reaches the shore, but no one knows its origins'";[515]
- Ae Soe (ဧည့်ဆိုး) (bad guest), "a term connoting the non-indigenous status of the Rohingya in Myanmar, referring to them as guests from another country and as 'bad'.

[509] Ibid.
[510] Ibid.
[511] *See, e.g.,* Example 6 in Annex 2.
[512] Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) has been previously described by the FFM as a group that "emerged following the violence in 2012. The 2012 events, including the participation of the authorities in the violence and widespread human rights violations against the Rohingya, combined with increasing oppression affecting all aspects of Rohingya life, served as a trigger for many of the founding and early members. It first came to public attention in October 2016, when it launched three coordinated attacks on security posts in Rakhine State. It became more visible following its subsequent attacks of August 2017." A/HRC/39/CRP.2 para. 1009. ARSA's official Twitter channel is: https://twitter.com/ARSA_Official.
[513] For more information, *see* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohingya_Solidarity_Organisation. Its official website is: https://www.rohingyasolidarity.org/
[514] UN Fact-Finding Mission, Report of the Detailed Findings (2018), A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 1312.
[515] Ibid.

This term is used to imply that Rohingya are 'bad guests' because they 'insult the host'";[516]

- OIC (Organisation of Islamic Cooperation); and
- R2P, Responsibility to Protect. This term is included because from initial research, the Mechanism came across Facebook posts that highlighted the threat of the Rohingya to Myanmar's sovereignty by stating that the Rohingya, supported by the United Nations (UN), have a plan to take away Myanmar's land, the first step of which involves the UN troops entering the country under the guise of "Responsibility to Protect (R2P)". R2P is often quoted as an imminent and alarming possibility for the security and sovereignty of the country.

430. These terms were searched across the pool of data received from Meta in the Mechanism's evidence repository in English, or in Burmese script, or both, depending on the term and how it would likely be used. For instance, posts that are predominantly in Burmese may incorporate some English words where they are notorious, or do not have a direct Burmese equivalent. Burmese script is a complex text layout script and text rendering requires specialised character encoding. The two most commonly-used encodings are done in the fonts known as Zawgyi[517] and Unicode.[518] Searching in both these fonts ensures that the returned results are as comprehensive as possible, as the Pages analysed posted in both Zawgyi font and Unicode.

431. For reference, the terms inputted into the search platform are as follows:
"ဘင်္ဂလီ OR ဘင်္ဂါလီ OR ခိုးဝင် OR ရိုဟင်ဂျာ OR ရိုလိမ်ညာ OR ရိုဂိန်ညာ OR ကုလား OR ကလား OR m ုလား OR လူမျိုးတုန်းသတ်ဖြတ်မှု OR လူမျိုးတုန်း OR အာဆာ OR အယ်ကိုင်ဒါ OR ကုလားဆိုး OR ခေါ်တော OR မူဂျာဟစ် OR အနောက်တံခါး OR ရေမျောကမ်းတင် OR ဧည့်ဆိုး OR တာလီဘန် OR အိုအိုင်စီ OR ဂျီဟက် OR အစ္စလာမ်မစ် OR အစ္စလာမ်မိုက်ဇေးရှင်း OR ဘင်္ဂလီ OR ဘင်္ဂါလီ OR ခိုးဝင် OR ရိုဟင်ဂျာ OR ရိုလိမ်ညာ OR ရိုဂိန်ညာ OR ကုလား OR ကလား OR ဣုလား OR လူမျိုးတုန်းသတ်ဖြတ်မှု OR လူမျိုးတုန်း OR အာဆာ OR အယ်ကိုင်ဒါ OR ကုလားဆိုး OR ခေါ်တော OR မူဂျာဟစ် OR အနောက်တံခါး OR ရေမျောကမ်းတင် OR ဧည့်ဆိုး OR တာလီဘန် OR အိုအိုင်စီ OR ဂျီဟက် OR အစ္စလာမ်မစ် OR အစ္စလာမ်မိုက်ဇေးရှင်း OR Bengali OR Bengalis OR Bingali OR Bangali OR RSO OR ARSA OR Taliban OR ISIS OR Jihad OR Mujahid OR OIC OR R2P OR Islamic OR Islamization".

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[516] Ibid.
[517] *See* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zawgyi_font.
[518] These character encodings are best rendered using the fonts Myanmar 3 and Zawgyi-One. As Facebook as a platform supports both character encodings, it allows users to create posts and/or comments in Burmese using either of these fonts. Therefore, the Mechanism conducted keyword searches using both fonts.

1) Hate Speech Cited in Other Reports

432. Where possible, the Mechanism also made efforts to locate the examples cited by the FFM in its September 2018 report, as well as examples cited in the media and by the civil society organisations that monitored and recorded hate speech on Facebook during that period. To locate the exact examples, various parts of the corresponding text visible in the screenshots that featured in those reports were inputted into the search to maximise detection by the system. These served as additional "search terms" used by the Mechanism in addition to those noted above.

433. From the content in the 43 Pages removed by Meta, the Mechanism was able to locate some examples collected by the FFM, a few cited in a Reuters article of August 2018,[519] as well as several examples collected and reported by civil society organisations.[520]

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[519] **IIMM0027993041**.

[520] The examples of hate speech from 2017 that were collected by different organisations were provided to the Mechanism under confidential conditions and as such, the sources cannot be cited by name in this Analytical Report.

Annex 4: The 43 Facebook Pages that the Mechanism Analysed in this Analytical Report

434. On 28 August 2018 Facebook announced that it was banning from its platform 20 individuals and organisations from Myanmar after international experts had "found evidence that many of these individuals and organizations committed or enabled serious human rights abuses in the country."[521] It also announced that it had removed six Pages associated with the 20 individuals or organizations. At the same time, Facebook announced that it was removing 46 Pages for engaging in "coordinated inauthentic behavior," explaining that the Company had discovered that these Pages "used seemingly independent news and opinion Pages to covertly push the messages of the Myanmar military."

435. Mechanism initiated this project to review all posts from the six Pages removed for serious human rights abuses and the Pages removed for coordinated inauthentic behavior or "CIB" during the period from July through December 2017. However, nine of the CIB Pages had posted no content during this period of time, so the project included 43 Pages, 6 that were removed for association with human rights abuse and 37 that were removed for coordinated inauthentic behavior.

436. Figure 1 below shows the Pages under analysis in this Analytical Report with respect to the 52 Pages removed by Meta on 28 August 2018.

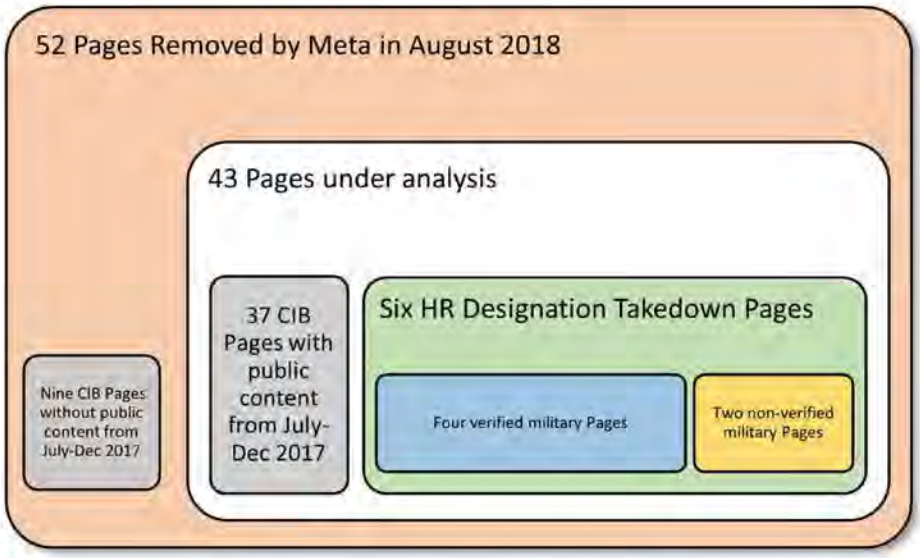

Figure 1. Relationship between Pages under analysis and those removed by Meta.

[521] *See* **IIMM0027995255** Meta, "Removing Myanmar Military Officials from Facebook", 28 August 2018, also available at https://about.fb.com/news/2018/08/removing-myanmar-officials.

Facebook Pages removed by Meta on 28 August 2018, with public content from 1 July 2017 to 31 December 2017[522]

No.	Page ID	Page Name	HR Designation Takedown or CIB
1	698627660171725	Senior General Min Aung Hlaing	Verified HR designation takedown Page
2	526503167470553	တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး (Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services)	Verified HR designation takedown Page
3	246194712164341	မြဝတီ (Myawady)	Verified HR designation takedown Page
4	573453879358666	မြဝတီ (Myawady)	Verified HR designation takedown Page
5	301875129924077	Myawady Daily	HR designation takedown Page
6	1620931448152789	Phay Sit Gyi	HR designation takedown Page
7	544353522262317	ပြည်မြန်မာ (Pyi Myanmar)	CIB Page
8	339704869550841	Yatanarpon News	CIB Page
9	1421681248057886	Yangon Express	CIB Page
10	544574995611911	Unofficial Myanmaalinn	CIB Page
11	612462675461875	Unofficial: ကြေးမုံသတင်းစာ (Unofficial: "The Mirror Newspaper")	CIB Page
12	560439514014305	Yangon Media	CIB Page
13	452793661418174	Shwe Myanmar Media	CIB Page
14	1417082761877588	မြန်မာ့သတင်း ("Myanmar News")	CIB Page
15	610013255716125	Mandalay Express	CIB Page
16	238322139706611	အင်းဝ မီဒီယာ (Innwa Media)	CIB Page
17	250054248452819	Mandalay Media Group	CIB Page
18	1540803296219384	MM Daily Star	CIB Page
19	503838583065718	Today Myanmar	CIB Page

[522] Meta removed 52 Pages on 28 August 2018. Meta stated that of the 52, nine Pages have no content from 1 July 2017 to 31 December 2017. These are the rest of the Pages, with content during the period.

20	525889830763129	Myanmar Forward	CIB Page
21	237723043084383	ဗိုလ်တထောင် သတင်းစဉ် (Bo Tha Htaung News)	CIB Page
22	515854785138996	Burmese Treasure	CIB Page
23	470464142996468	လမ်းပြကြယ် (“Guiding Star”)	CIB Page
24	1672193766337112	We Are Myanmar	CIB Page
25	276648355848687	ငွေတာရီ (Ngway Thar Yee)	CIB Page
26	1625967570980408	True Man	CIB Page
27	297712177033636	New Myanmar News	CIB Page
28	491322144368081	သတင်းများစုစည်းရာ (“News Compilation”)	CIB Page
29	213014425568213	ရသစုံသတင်းများ (“News of Every Taste”)	CIB Page
30	1653248821582840	စံတော်ချိန် သတင်းများ (“Standard Time News”)	CIB Page
31	1622474748011209	မြန်မာ့ဓလေ့ (“Myanmar Custom”)	CIB Page
32	1811012045782141	ဦးဦးဖျားဖျား ထူးထူးခြားခြား (“First and Special”)	CIB Page
33	116784942063195	ဒေါက်တာဒီမိုချက်ကြီး (Dr. Demochatgyi)	CIB Page
34	494239560750883	ကနောင် (Ka Naung)	CIB Page
35	262770877158690	Oppositeyes	CIB Page
36	855249537845956	Mother land Media	CIB Page
37	1219574294735802	ကျိုက်ကော် (Kyeik Kaw)	CIB Page
38	857869040910688	မနောမြေ မီဒီယာ (Manawmyay Media)	CIB Page
39	1427914403931113	ခွန်တန် (Khon Tan)	CIB Page
40	126275177952091	GO & SEE	CIB Page
41	521260894620659	ပညာခေတ် (“Education Era”)	CIB Page
42	182039631890567	မြန်မာ ပန်းရော (Myanmar Pann Aye Yar)	CIB Page

43	694334354001551	Just 4 FUN	CIB Page