



ညီညွတ်သောတိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးများဖက်ဒရယ်ကောင်စီ  
UNITED NATIONALITIES FEDERAL COUNCIL (UNION OF BURMA)

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To  
The Secretary of State Hillary Clinton,  
United States Department of State  
Government of the United State of America

30 August 2012  
Dear Your Excellency,

On behalf of the United Nationalities Federal Council (UNFC) of Burma (Myanmar), I would like to extend firstly the warmest greetings and best wishes to you.

I would like to express the UNFC's concern regarding the program of the US New Investment Policy in Burma, allowing the US businesses to invest before there is countrywide ceasefire in the country.

The Political Goal of UNFC is to establish a Genuine Federal Union (of Burma), with full guarantee for **equality and the right of self-determination for all the ethnic nationalities**. The objectives of the UNFC are (1) To establish nationwide ceasefire and peace in Burma; (2) To establish durable unity amongst all ethnic nationalities through national reconciliation programs; (3) To promote multi-party democracy; (4) To practice peaceful co-existence within the Federal Union under the principles of Liberty, Equality and Social justice.

Today, the military dominated Burma government, led by President U Thein Sein, has been engaged apparently in democratic reforms. However, there is still no political dialogue with the non-Burman ethnic nationalities for establishing durable peace. The government's war of aggression has intensified in the Kachin State and the tension between the government troops and troops of the other non-Burman ethnic nationalities is high. Accordingly, the US Government should consider as its priority with regard to its Burma policy to encourage real change on the ground, political dialogue between the military dominated government and the non-Burman ethnic nationalities, the democratic forces led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the civil society organizations. The non-Burman ethnic nationalities, which together form not less than 60% of the population of Burma, truly need change to federal democratic system. Without this political change, there can be no justice and peace for them in the country.

The peace building process must begin with nationwide ceasefire, followed by inclusive political dialogue, participated by all the stake holders, and under international observation and mediation. However, the military dominated government's program is to enter into ceasefire agreements with the non-Burman ethnic nationality forces and carry out large-scale exploitation of the human resources and natural resources

above as well as below ground, under the name of development. This policy has been employed by the previous military regimes. We see that this policy is in conflict with the process for building lasting peace in the country.

Burma civil war originated principally from armed aggression against the non-Burman ethnic nationalities by the Burman militia forces under the control of Burman ultra-nationalists, who thought that the movements of the non-Burman nationalities for their rights could be wiped out by military means, easily.

The stated position of military dominated government is to hold political dialogue within the framework of its fraud ridden 2008 Constitution which is designed to maintain the supremacy of the military in the governance of Burma. The position of the UNFC is to conduct political dialogue with the Panlong Spirit and with the objective of realizing the pledges of Panlong Agreement, which aims for freedom, justice and long-lasting peace in Burma.

Our UNFC members uphold the principle that the political problem in Burma must be resolved by political means – i.e. inclusive political dialogue for national reconciliation, establishment of freedom, equality, a federal union and self-determination, within the federal union, for every ethnic nationality.

Rejection of political dialogue with the Panglong spirit and realization of the pledges of Panglong agreement is prolonging the civil war and a major blockage to the true reforms. Intensification of military offensives in the Kachin State, frequent clashes in the Shan States and in the Karen State are seriously endangering the peace process. Many hundreds of political prisoners are still in jail.

Gross human right abuses of forced labor, forced relocation, rape and gang rape of women, child soldiers, extra-judiciary killing, arbitrary arrest and torture by the government troops are going on daily in the Kachin and Shan State. Anti-Corruption and Environmental Protection Policies are only on papers.

The circumstances being as such, I would like to request the US government on behalf of the UNFC, to wait and see before permitting new investments in Burma.

Sincerely,

Chairman or Vice Chairman  
United Nationalities Federal Council