

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 139, 13th Waxing of Tawthalin 1379 ME

www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com

Sunday, 3 September 2017



A police officer guards near a house which was burnt down in Maungta, northern Rakhine State, on 30 August 2017. **PHOTO: REUTERS**

Islamic villagers' cooperation urged in search for terrorists

ISLAMIC villagers in northern Maungta have been urged over loudspeakers to cooperate when security forces search for Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) extremist terrorists, and not to pose a threat or brandish weapons when the security forces enter their villages.

Villagers from Pantawpyin

Village (West) underwent a search by security forces on Friday without incident, and pledged that they will cooperate with the forces in search of the extremist terrorists.

After the search and enquiry work, the security forces provided aid to the villagers.

There have been instances

of active cooperation from villagers in the hunt for terrorists.

In Maungni Village, which has a population of about 7,000 Islamics, villagers caught two ARSA extremist terrorists and handed over them to security forces on Thursday.

"Our villagers are on alert around the clock to arrest ter-

rorists in our village. We all don't want terrorism," said Adu Rawman, of Maungni Village.

"We have lived on friendly terms with the ethnic Rakhine people, and are keeping in touch with them even though deadly conflict has happened," said Adu Rawman.

SEE PAGE-3

SUNDAY SPECIAL



Today's issue contains an 8-Page special pull-out supplement.

NATIONAL

Voices of the media on reporting trip to Maungta

PAGE-3



NATIONAL

Donations for displaced people by Rakhine State government

PAGE-2



LOCAL BUSINESS

More than a million tons of rice expected to export via Yangon Port

PAGE-5

NATIONAL

Islamic villagers mark Eid-al-Adha in Maungta

PAGE-9

First Myanmar Phone Money

Want to transfer money ?
Want to Top up other phones?
Want to shop at Gamone Pwint ?
Want to pay salary to your employees ?
Want to transfer withdrawal anytime ?

Myanmar MOBILE MONEY

Be Proud using mobile money service on
MPT, MECTel Sim Cards

anywhere anytime anyone

STARMART Nine Mile Showroom- (9)Mile, Pyay Road, Yangon Township: Ph- 09 30860180, 01 9669713, 01 9669714 www.starmartninemileshowroom.com
Office- No(51), Boyarmyunt Street, Dagon township, Yangon, Ph: 09-31001520, 0931001521, 09-31001530, 09-31001531 Call Center- 1211, 1212 Hot Line: 3636, 3939 Website- www.myanmarmobilemoneyeasypay.com

Amyotha Hluttaw Deputy Speaker on study tour in Czech Republic



Amyotha Hluttaw Deputy Speaker U Aye Tha Aung departs from Yangon International Airport yesterday for Czech Republic. **PHOTO: MNA**

On the invitation of the embassy of the Czech Republic, Amyotha Hluttaw Deputy Speaker U Aye Tha Aung departed from Yangon International Airport yesterday evening for a study tour of Czech Republic.

U Aye Tha Aung and party were seen off at Yangon International Airport by Yangon Region Hluttaw Speaker U Tin Maung Tun, Deputy Speaker U Lin Naing Myint, officials from the Amyotha Hluttaw office and family members.

Amyotha Hluttaw representative U Thein Swe, Pyithu Hluttaw representative U Myo Aung and two members of an

assistance association for political prisoners accompanied the Amyotha Hluttaw Deputy Speaker.

During the study tour, there will be meetings with the Deputy Minister of the Czech Republic's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Deputy Vice Chairman of the Czech Parliament and Foreign Relation Committee members. The Deputy Speaker will also study the Parliament, the Ministry of Justice, and prisons. He is scheduled to meet with a former political prisoners group and a Burma Centre group in Prague.—Myanmar News Agency ■

Donations for displaced people by Rakhine State government

Authorities from the Rakhine State government, including Rakhine State Chief Minister U Nyi Pu, went on 1 September to Alotawpyae Monastery in Magy-inmyaing ward and paid homage to the Head Sayadaw, explained the security situation, providing food, and spoke of future works in Maungtaung, Buthidaung and Yethadaung townships in Rakhine State.

The Alotawpyaw Sayadaw said elders, children and women should be removed to a safe

place from Maungtaung region, where the terrorist attacks have occurred. The Rakhine State Chief Minister said negotiation will be carried out with responsible personnel to allow for evacuation. The chief minister then met with people being housed in the monastery who fled from terrorist attacks and gave words of encouragement.

In the evening, the authorities paid homage to the Sayadaws in Pyinnyar Parmi Monastery school and presented

Ks500,000 to people to purchase food in Ponnagyun Town.

Afterwards, authorities presented Ks1 million to displaced people in the Dukkan Chaung Monastery, followed by a donation of Ks500,000 and words of encouragement to displaced people in the Township Sasana Beikmen in Kyauktaw.

The authorities will continue to provide aid for a week to displaced people who arrived at Sittway, Kyauktaw and Ponnagyun.—Myanmar News Agency ■



Authorities from Rakhine State government evacuate elders, children and women to a safe place from Maungtaung region, where the terrorist attacks have occurred. **PHOTO: MAUNG SEIN LWIN**

This year's death toll from H1N1 up to 36

The number of people who have died since 21 July from the H1N1 virus, also known as Seasonal Influenza A (H1N1) pdm09, is up to 36, the Ministry of Health and Sports said in a statement released yesterday.

The ministry said the rate of the occurrences of the H1N1 virus began to decline on 7 August. Of the 1,029 patients hospitalised, 369 were diagnosed with H1N1, with 36 fatalities.

During the 10-day period from 2 p.m. 23 August to 2 p.m. yesterday, 181 patients suspected of being infected with H1N1 underwent lab testing. As a result of the tests, 52 were diagnosed with H1N1. Of this group there were three fatalities. Of the 36 fatalities, 12 were from Ayeyawady Region, eight from Yangon Region, six from Bago

Region and 10 from other states and regions.

At the present moment, there are 25 in-patients receiving treatment in other states and regions, but the numbers of patients hospitalised are significantly decreasing on a daily basis, the ministry said. Cumulative incidences of influenza-like symptoms are also declining in schools, work places, hotels and crowded areas. Although the Ministry of Health and Sports made the determination that H1N1 preventive flu shots should be required, the vaccination was given to health personnel who were in regular contact with infected patients. This is the usual practice in most countries of the world where H1N1 occurs, said the statement.—Myanmar News Agency ■

Myanmar can become middle-income country by 2030: Prabir De

Myanmar can become a middle-income country by 2030 and triple its per capita income, says Indian economist Prabir De.

In a book "Myanmar's Integration with the World" co-authored with Ajitava Raychaudhuri, that was released during the first India-Myanmar dialogue, De says Myanmar can become one of the fastest growing economies and grow at 7-8 per cent per annum.

"With Myanmar enjoying preferential quotas due to its Least Developed Country status and with the sanctions gone, the country has the chance to attract a booming foreign direct investment," De said in his chapter in the book. The book was launched by Indian Ambassador Vikram Misri and Parami Energy CEO

Ken Tun. De listed the disadvantages faced by Myanmar as it seeks foreign direct investments - small population size, missing institutions, narrow trade basket, inadequate trade capacity, lack of skilled human resources and insufficient infrastructure.

"But Myanmar's biggest plus is its strategic location - between China, India and ASEAN, three top markets where Myanmar's exports could go up substantially. With labour costs still low and these vast markets available, foreign investors have good reasons to move into Myanmar to set up manufacturing units or service facilities," De said.

De said that the processes of global integration represent both challenges and opportunities for Myanmar, insofar as its growth

depends on external economic environment. "The policies of multilateral institutions and regional groupings will have a huge bearing on Myanmar," he said.

De stressed on several phases of reforms for Myanmar to take advantage of its locational advantages and its LDC status that guarantees its products preferential access to several top markets like the US and European Union.

"Myanmar will also grow faster if it puts in place the right kind of laws to take maximum advantage of regional cooperation," De said.

He said the new FDI policy in 2010 attracted a huge inflow of overseas capital, with FDI going up from \$1 billion in 2010 to \$4 billion in 2015.—Mizzima ■

Voices of the media on reporting trip to Maungtaw



Daw Ei Ei Tin (Fuji TV)

"In last year's terrorist attacks, the terrorists were armed only with sticks and swords. This time, they have hand-made landmines, car mines and other arms, so we were worried. Officials provided security so that we can visit the places we want to. Everyone was surprised that we can go. We went there after convincing ourselves that security must have been established, as we were allowed to go while the events were unfolding. We were able to visit many sites where incidents occurred.

We visited ethnic villages about three to four miles from Maungtaw. In Maungtaw town, the market is closed. Outside the market we saw only a few ethnic national shops. The town and the market is deserted, but security was everywhere.

On our return from Maungtaw, we visited Buthidaung Hospital, where we interviewed a woman who was shot and wounded by terrorists. She is a Hindu and a nurse had to translate for us. Her Hindu family was returning to Maungtaw when there was a terrorist attack and they ran into a district court building that was still under construction. Terrorists then came and attacked them with swords and guns. She was hit in the chest and fell down. A child and another woman who were with her hid in a big tub and escaped.

We thank the authorities for arranging this visit and once we are back in our office, we will report what we found to the world."

Interviewer – Tin Maung Lwin, Min Htat Aung, Photo – Maung Hmwe

LOCAL and international media who visited northern Rakhine State from 29 August to 1 September — only days after the first of a series of attacks on police stations, villages and security forces by the terrorist group Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) — said their experiences while gathering news and information revealed that the violence was organised and ongoing, that the terrorists were better armed and trained compared to the similar attacks last year, and that innocent civilians continue to fear for their lives.

The journalists, who returned to Yangon from Sittway on Friday evening, were interviewed by Myanmar News Agency reporters and asked for their first-hand accounts.



Ko Moe Myint (Irrawaddy)

"It is very good that the government arranged for this visit by local and international media as soon as the events happened. There is a time constraint on gathering news, but this is probably because of the security situation.

When we went to a camp where Hindus were staying, there was a language barrier. Due to the time needed for translation, we needed double the normal time to complete our interviews.

It is good that we were able to visit the sites where incidents occurred. But we also need to meet with victims of terrorism who were hospitalised in order to learn the first-hand accounts of the attacks.

There was no plan to do this and it was conducted only after we heard of a woman hospitalised in Buthidaung Hospital after surviving an attack that killed six Hindus. The authorities arranged for the hospital visit after our request and it was a very interesting interview with a victim. It would have been great if we could stay in Buthidaung, but apart from this the arrangements were very convenient."



Daw Sint Sint Aung (Nippon TV)

"It is very convenient for being able to visit Maungtaw. While we were at Maungtaw District General Administrative Office on 31 August, there was an attempt to burn down a place nearby and we saw fires burning while security personnel cleared the area. We also heard gunshots. When we visited that place, we didn't see anyone, but the way things were lying around indicated that people were coming and going as the situation permitted, and all had not run away.

While we were in Buthidaung, on the way to Maungtaw, we learnt of five ethnic nationals killed at Three-Mile Village. When we met the police, they confirmed the incident. We saw the building under construction where the Hindus were killed. We visited ethnic Rakhine camps and also met with Hindus. The ethnic Rakhine say they rely on the Tatmadaw, and there shouldn't be any terrorists. When we met with ethnic Mro nationals, they said they don't have any security because their numbers are so small, so they had to run away if there were any incidents. They prefer to live near where there are ethnic Rakhines."



Ko Nay Htat Zaw Win (Asahi Shimbun)

"When we left Buthidaung and reached the Maungtaw District General Administrative Office on 31 August, there was an arson attack intended to burn down a place west of the office. It was on fire for only about 15 minutes. We were able to visit that place and took photos. We were also provided with full security. We also visited a place where five people were killed by terrorists on the morning of 31 August. We were able to interview the local villagers there. Security was well provided. We visited temporary camps for ethnic Rakhine who fled from the arson attacks. We interviewed them and took photographs. We also visited camps where Hindus and ethnic Mro are staying. They all looked terrified. They want to return to their own places, but they are afraid to do so."

This is the fourth visit by local and international journalists to northern Rakhine State since late last year. The media representatives visited northern Rakhine State for the first time from 19-22 December; a second time from 28 March to 1 April and a third time from July 12-16.



Ko Zayya Maw (Mizzima)

"We were able to collect news in Maungtaw only. Neighbouring areas were not safe, so we were unable to collect news very much. Some areas are still not safe, so we were afraid to go to such places and the authorities also didn't ask us to go. We first saw a camp where ethnic Rakhine were staying. There were more than 600, and all were terrified.

The two communities don't trust one another, so they didn't want to stay where they were. They wanted to move into town. When we visited a camp where there are Hindus, we also found them to be afraid. We visited a Bengali camp in Thakkepyin Village near Sittway. They said they don't want these terrorist activities and were concerned that what happened in Maungtaw would happen in Sittway. They also wanted to stay in peace. We wanted to gather news as soon as the incidents happened, but we were unable to do so due to the security situation. Authorities arranged the visit within three days of the incidents occurring, so even though we are not fully satisfied with the visit, we are able to report what we had seen and were able to get first-hand interviews, so we were quite satisfied."

Islamic villagers'

FROM PAGE-1

Thursday's arrest of the ARSA terrorist came one day after seven other ARSA extremist terrorists were arrested by Islam villagers in northern Maungtaw.

Meanwhile, authorities have urged the people in Rakhine State not to spread rumours with the intention of causing further conflict. Rumours have caused hindrances to the security and

administrative efforts jointly carried out by the security forces and the people, said the statement.

Amid ongoing terrorist threats by ARSA extremist terrorists, the security forces have evacuated villagers, provided security to the local people and given aid to them, said the statement. The villagers took part in Eid al-Adha prayer yesterday Eid al-Adha is one of the major holidays in Islam.— Myanmar News Agency ■

"In last year's terrorist attacks, the terrorist were armed only with sticks and swords.

This time, they have hand-made landmines, car mines and other arms, so we were worried."

Voices from villagers attacked by ARSA extremist terrorists



Maung San Win.



Ko Nyi Nyi Aung.



U Shwe .



Ko Maung Myint



Daw Ma Nyunt Sein.



U Maung Than Tan.

Due to the attacks of ARSA extremist terrorists starting from August 25, road transportations were disconnected and it caused local people in national ethnic villages suffer from health problems and food shortage. Hence, responsible personnel from the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and the Cabinet of Rakhine State went to the villages easily inaccessible in which local nationals were residing, giving words of encouragement, drugs and provisions.

Here are statements of local people to whom aids were provided.

Maung San Win (Mingyi Village)

We are now in short of rice, oil and provisions. We had to get away with our meals with which we had in hand. We all

are living in the monastery collectively. Altogether there are 60 households with a total population of 300 or so in the village. As the numbers of police forces were small, we have to combine with policemen from Wet Kye-in Village. Bengali villages are situated nearby. Border guard police forces and villagers are taking the responsibility of village's security. Nobody fled from our village.

Ko Nyi Nyi Aung (Tamanthar village)

Nearby are Bengali villages. For defending the village, we are taking the responsibility in combination with police forces. Our children's health is now in poor condition. Now we are being accommodated in the monastery together with those from nearby villages.

U Shwe (Headmaster of State High School)

Terrorist attacks unexpectedly happened in the school season, so schools were closed. Bengali villages are surrounding us. They themselves burnt their houses and ran away. There are a total of 60 or so, including teachers and health personnel. We are getting away with what we have had for our meal. As time passed, we are in the danger of facing health risk. The most important thing is the security matters. At the time of the event, terrorists amounting to 500 surrounded the village. But they yielded to the defence of bravery from the security forces. They came nearby the monastery to plant land mines. So no one dared to go out. Just a few days ago, Tatmadaw arrived and

so we were relieved. Terrorists were accompanied by outsiders and those from nearby villages.

Ko Maung Myint (Tarein village)

Under the current situation, I want security forces to be stationed here permanently, because there are women and children in our village. If an event happened, men can easily escape, but we are always concerned with women and children. As for health, we had to rely on the drugs we have had. If and when the Tatmadaw is nearby, we will be relieved of our security. We are afraid that the troops will be transferred.

Daw Ma Nyunt Sein (Yan Aung Myin village)

In our village, Rakhine and Mro races mostly reside. We are now finding it difficult to feed

us. And, there are feeble ones in our village. Though we have a security force, we dare not go out. In the daytime, we hide ourselves at home, but at night we assembled at the monastery for sleeping. We have had a female health assistant who gave medical assistance with the drugs we had.

U Maung Than Tan (Kyauk Pandu village)

Terrorists came to the police outpost nearby our village to commit an arson attack, so we had to assemble in a same place. We have nowhere to escape.

As long as they still live nearby, we dare not live here. In case further problems occur, we can no longer live here. We had to live on what we had, by sharing.—News Team ■

Low-cost apartments sold by drawing lots

A ceremony for selling low-cost apartments was held at the Department of Urban and Housing Development on Bo Gyoke Road, Botahtaung Township yesterday.

"Low-cost housings were built to be able to purchase by low-income people, but the housings were built according to safety standards," said U Maung Maung Lwin, the Deputy General Director of the Department of Urban and Housing Development, Ministry of Construction.

"We want to inform the public that, while it is low-cost housing, all the construction projects were built, including drawing of the designs, to standards, with third-party inspections checking closely. We are only carrying out low-cost public housing for the public, without adding any land costs

to the flat's prices," he added.

Though it is called low-cost housing, children's playgrounds, parks, schools, markets and City Mart shops are standard, including a good water system, electricity and a cleaning system.

"Housing developments including security will be made in cooperation with the housing committee, collecting Ks60,000 a year per flat," said U Min Aung Aye general manager of housing maintenance service.

To ease the water struggles, a 120,000 gallons-water storage tank was built at Yuzana low-cost housing's phase 1 and 2 constructions that are currently being sold, according to the sub-department of the Urban and Housing Development.

The Yuzana low-cost hous-

ing project has 56 apartments at 468 square feet and 522 square feet, priced from Ks9.8 million to Ks12 million.

"After drawing lots, the income statements of winners will be checked, then the Ks12 million winners will make down payments and the long payments will be a maximum of 15 years depending on their incomes" said an official of Construction and Housing Development Bank.

At yesterday's selling ceremony, 95 apartments in Yuzana's phase 1 and 2 were sold, along with 63 apartments at Kanaung Housing project and 122 apartments at the Shew Lin Pan Housing project.

The rest of the apartments of Yuzana low-cost housing project's phase 1 and 2 will be sold to 206 applicants tomorrow.—Thi Thi Min ■



Islamic villagers are seen on their way to mosques to take part in the Eid Al-Adha in Maungtaw. PHOTO: MYANMAR NEWS AGENCY

Islamic villagers mark Eid-al-Adha in Maungtaw

Islamic villagers took part in Eid-al-Adha prayer at 16 mosques in Maungtaw yesterday.

They prayed at the mosques starting from 8 am yesterday marking the Eid al-Adha, the Islamic festival of sacrifice, which is celebrated at the end of the annual pilgrimage of Mecca.

The festival is celebrated by Muslims all around the world. Eid al-adha is the second of the two Eids' celebrated annually, Eid ul-fitr being the other.

This year the date for Eid al-adha has been confirmed on September 1-2.—Myanmar News Agency ■

Interviews with IDPs in Rakhine State

By Min Htet Aung & Tin Maung Lwin

Due to the attacks by the terrorist group ARSA (Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army) on 25 August, numerous villagers fled their homes and arrived in Sittway on 28 August. The IDPs are currently residing in Dhamma Rama Monastery and Wida Monastery in Sittway. The following are a series of interviews with some of the IDPs to get a firsthand experience of their situation.



Ethnic Mro people who fled violence in their village pass time at a temporary internally displaced persons (IDP) camp in Maungtaw, Rakhine State, on 31 August 2017. **PHOTO: RETUERS/SOE ZEYA TUN**

U San Maung Thein (Former village administrator from Wayhtarli village)

“We didn’t really mind whether we were rich or poor but we all had to leave the village because our lives were in danger. Similar attacks happened back in 2012 and 2016 but this time it’s scarier since they are armed and killing people. We heard the sound of explosions and gunshots everyday near our village. About 20 of us fled from our village.”

“We spent one night 4 miles from our village and two nights in Buthidaung before we reached Sittway. There



are many more fleeing their villages. We want to return to our homes as soon as possible and we request full security for that.”

U Aung Htay (Member of Backdoor Region Protection Group)

“We started accepting people who fled to Sittway starting from 28 August. The Maungtaw-Buthidaung road was blockaded when the attacks happened so many of them were afraid to come here but when they removed the blockade yesterday they arrived here in large groups. Some of them were not villagers but civil servants and visitors from other areas who were trapped when the blockade was set up.”

“The people taking refuge here are local villagers who don’t feel their homes are safe anymore and are taking temporary shelter in Sittway. There are some who fled here once during the October 2016 attacks. For the villagers



these attacks have been happening multiple times and they are stressed because they had to leave behind their cattle and crops. The children can’t attend schools either.”

“Some pregnant women had their babies here in the temporary shelters and that makes us sad. We try to provide food and water to keep their spirits alive.

We are providing them with security in Dhamma Rama Monastery and Wida Monastery here in Sittway.”

“We received news that more people have fled their villages and are coming here. There is not enough space for all of them here. We have to appeal to the officials to provide them with food and health-care. We have also contacted humanitarian agencies here.”

“I want to request the government, military and security personnel to deal with these problems quickly and prevent similar incidents from happening again. There are about 300 people and 20 children taking refuge in the temporary shelters in the monasteries here in Sittway.”



Maung Thar Aung (Wounded villager from Tharyargone village)

“The terrorists invaded our village in large numbers. I was hit by an arrow in my foot while defending my village. The terrorists ran away when the villagers grouped together and pressed back. The terrorists numbered by the hundreds and they included

some children so I think they were from nearby villages. I’m not satisfied with being bullied like this and I don’t want to leave my hometown. There are also many people who couldn’t leave their villages because there weren’t enough cars and boats.”

Daw Aye Aye Nyunt from Mawadi Village, Maungtaw

“Since those attacks on 24 August I haven’t been able to sleep or eat properly. I didn’t want to leave my hometown but there was no choice. I feel safe here (in Sittway). I and fifty others left in the afternoon on 28 August and we arrived in Sittway on 29 August around 4 in the morning. We were brought here on a fishing boat.”

“Although the terrorists were dressed in black and hid

their faces I don’t think they were from a foreign country. I grew up with the various people in the region, so I can tell. There have been many deaths and casualties in our neighboring villages too.”

“There were not enough cars for everyone to escape and every family had to leave one man behind. Not everyone here can get proper meals. The situation is very bad. I want our region to be peaceful again.”

