Submitted by: The Advisory Panel on the Question of the Bangladeshi-Myanmarese region

*Congratulates* the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), for their contribution so far towards cordial economic development in South-Asian countries,

Wholly agreeing with the 5 point proposal outline by the Bangladesh prime minister on the Rohingya crisis

Deeply disturbed that the Rohingya people are victims of a potential genocide or ethnic cleansing

Concerned by the 1982 citizenship law in Myanmar depriving Rohingya of citizenship and officially declaring them foreigners thus denying them basic freedoms such as voting and access to healthcare.

Keeping in mind the official Memorandum of Understanding between Myanmar and Bangladesh recognized by the UN in December 2017, which acknowledges the refugee crisis occurring

*Recognise* the UNHCR convention relating on the Status of Refugees and its Protocol,

Recalling the largest and most densely populated refugee camp Kutupalong, holding approximately 1 million individuals relying solely on humanitarian aid to survive.

Having recognised the involvement of the UN in Myanmar regarding the Rohingya Muslims since 2005

Acknowledging the presence of the Rohingya people since the 4th century and their history of being refused their rights in the 1982 Burma Citizenship agreement.

Concerned about the attacks and atrocities committed by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) as a result of discrimination from their domestic government for the purpose of raising awareness of their absence of rights.

Considering the over 700000 Rohingyas who have been displaced to Bangladesh since August of 2017

1. Requests upon Myanmar to grant complete access with the guarantee of personal security when required, to international healthcare, education, human rights workers, foundations and missionaries, and journalists to enter the Rakhine state.
2. Calls upon the international community to consider creating development campaigns in Myanmar with regards to fostering peace and deradicalisation in the Rakhine region, between different ethno-religious groups so as to prevent such future displacements such as but not limited:
3. Inviting NGO’s to deliver a Human Rights-Based Approach to education to affirm differences between the groups and supply all groups including Rohingya with social integration and cohesion skills in real-life contexts such as the application of Life Skills and Citizenship Education programme applied in the Middle East and North Africa Region by UNICEF
4. Assisting the Myanmarese government financially and with resources for the progress in the establishment of education, healthcare, transport and housing infrastructure in developing communities of the Rakhine state.
5. Urges more economically developed countries member states to support and endorse organizations that provide humanitarian aid along the Bangladesh-Myanmar border and refugee camps such as but not limited to:
   1. Doctors without borders
   2. UNHCR
   3. Action Against Hunger
6. Recommends reform of Myanmar’s population control law which in the context of the present situation allows the law to be misused to control the Rohingya population in ways included but not limited to, population laws that do not discriminate against ethno-religious minorities and that are applied to the entire population with the goals:
   1. To encourage economic growth
   2. Improve the quality of life for all groups in Myanmar
7. Encourages the security council to impose political sanctions including but not limited to:
   1. Travel bans on high ranking members of the Tatmadaw, with the exception of in the case of diplomatic discussions aimed at resolving the Rohingya crisis
   2. Restriction of access or voting rights in the international councils, committees and forums, such as but not limited to:
      1. The UNSC
      2. ECOSOC
8. Calls for Myanmar to recognise the Muslim Rohingya minority as one of the ethnic minorities, in addition to recognising Islam as one of the religions of Myanmar
9. Urges all member states to restrict their supply of military grade weapons such as but not limited to: Armoured vehicles, Artillery, Explosives and/or explosive devices, Assault weaponry, as a means of preventing the Tatmadaw from receiving weaponry that can or will be used in breach of international law though not to the extent that the state of Myanmar cannot guarantee sovereignty such but not limited to limits on:
   1. If the supply and use of weapons is supervised by an independent panel on the authority of the UNSC
   2. If there is a real and concrete evidence of a military threat to the state and people permanently residing in Myanmar
10. Instructs the construction of Family Refugees Need World Help (FRNWH) which will:
    1. Implement a regulated and documented system entailing National Verification Identification Cards, utilizing blood quantum analysis to prove indigenous history and the Rohingya refugees mandated by the UN commision on global Migration.
    2. Offer a temporary option for a person to figure out where they will travel through RARE, Regulation and Rehabilitation for Everyone, overseen by the UNHCR and UNSC.
    3. Provide temporary shelters, food, healthcare and transportation to less populated refugee camps
11. Urges the UN and member states to provide aid, such as but not limited to, food supplies, healthcare, and financial resources as well as UN peacekeepers to aid the Bangladeshi Border Guard, in protecting the sovereignty of Bangladesh and the refugees entering Bangladesh from the Myanmarese border; wherein the Peacekeepers would have the ability to: use the minimum military action to relieve violent social unrest in refugee camps; fire upon any military or militant groups when fired upon by said group; enter the Rakhine state to pursue the military or militant group that has fired upon them previously, if the peacekeepers have evidence to show: that the group will return with violent intentions and/or if the group will participate in the persecution of ethno-religious minorities in the Rakhine state, for Bangladesh, in order to support the country’s attempts to provide shelter to the Rohingya refugees already in Bangladesh to temporarily reduce stress on Bangladesh authorities, until the current crises have a been completely resolved, with guidance from an agreed-upon solution, proposed and approved by the UNSC that proposes solutions such as but not limited to:
    1. Temporary solutions to guarantee all basic human rights to refugees fleeing the Rakhine state,
    2. Long-term solutions as a means of preventing:
       1. potential ethnic-cleansing,
       2. mass human migration,
       3. Segregation and discrimination against ethno-religious minorities in Myanmar,
    3. Long-term solutions as a means of:
       1. Promoting improvements in the standard of living for all groups in Myanmar,
       2. Integrating the Rohingya and other persecuted minorities into Burmese society,
       3. Protecting the Rohingya people from possible persecution in the future,
       4. Guaranteeing the security of the state of Myanmar and all of its permanent residents;
12. Calls upon full international condemnation of the Myanmarese 1982 citizenship law.