

Bologna, March 31, 2021

RISOLUTION/ DELIBERATION

The Legislative Assembly of the Emilia-Romagna Region

Given that

in Burma/Myanmar Union on February 1st 2021 the elected Parliament should have taken office after the general elections of 8 November 2020 won by the National League for Democracy (NLD) with 85.6% of the seats, but the military took power in a coup and arrested the President of the Republic U Win Myint and the State Councilor and Foreign Minister Aung San Suu Kyi, together with hundreds of her party leaders, activists, monks, journalists, women, men, boys;

the perpetrators of the coup justified it - in the face of the modest electoral result of their reference party USDP - by invoking electoral irregularities and fraud without giving any evidence, when instead the Electoral Commission of the Union (UEC) rejected the appeals presented certifying the regularity of the elections;

the coup stifles the democratic transition in Myanmar that began in 2011 after more than fifty years of military dictatorship and which has its reference in the figure of Aung San Suu Kyi, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012 and historical leader of the opposition popular and peaceful Burmese woman, held for many years a prisoner by the military in her home, until her victory in the 2015 and 2020 general elections;

nothing is known about the place of detention and the conditions of the former Councilor of State, subjected to criminal proceedings as accused of possessing illegally imported walkie talkies, appeared only in court and deprived of the opportunity to see her lawyer;

the coup dictated a vast popular movement of peaceful protest and courageous civil disobedience, against which brutal and violent repressive measures were adopted which, in addition to searches and arrests, have already caused many victims, arousing the just indignation of the international community;

humanitarian organizations such as Amnesty and Save the Children and political prisoner assistance associations speak of over 300 people, including boys and girls, killed in the repression of civilians only until March 26, until the peak of blood reached on Saturday March 27, when in several Burmese cities the military forces massacred at least 91 unarmed people including a five-year-old child;

to stop this unprecedented violence, the general embargo of arms destined for Myanmar and the referral of the massacres to the International Criminal Court are being asked;

Considering that

a firm condemnation of the February 1 coup d'état and of military violence, as well as denunciation of the very serious violation of human rights in Myanmar, came from the first days from the UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres and the Human Rights Council of Nations United;

there was also a clear condemnation from the European Union and the European Parliament which expressed itself with its own Resolution, with the High Representative of the EU Josep Borrell who ultimately defined the path taken by the Military Junta as meaningless and defined that of Saturday 27 March "A day of horror and shame", while similar words came from US President Biden;

also animated by the concern that the abrupt interruption of the democratic transition in Myanmar could destabilize the entire region of Southeast Asia, there have already been several positions taken by the United States and European States, including ours, present with the Embassy in Burma, up to

to the sentence of 22 February of the Foreign Affairs Council of the European Union, which recalls the need to proceed with the immediate release of President U Win Myint, of State Councilor Aung San Suu Kyi and of all those who have been arbitrarily arrested, as a condition of restoration of a preparatory dialogue to restore to the Burmese population its aspiration for democracy, freedom, peace and prosperity;

the Italian Parliament also expressed its opinion, with a Resolution approved by the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber on 2 March last, committing the Government to ask in all competent fora the cessation of violence and the adoption of restrictive measures against the military perpetrators of the coup of state and of those who are responsible for the violation of human and civil rights in Myanmar; to take action for the immediate restoration of civil authority as expressed by the popular will and for the unconditional release of all members of the elected Burmese government; to support the Burmese population in every way, ensuring constant monitoring and attention to the crisis, considering that Aung San Suu Kyi, victim in the past years of an international discrediting campaign by the military, remains for the Burmese "Mother SUU" and emblem of democratic freedom;

Whereas

in the seven years of government of the NLD all political prisoners or prisoners of conscience have been freed, censorship has been abolished and international regulatory standards have been adopted, the country has been open to the market economy and foreign investments and to a concrete improvement of conditions poverty of the population and the pluri-national and pluri-religious character of Burma / Union of Myanmar was recognized;

this process was contradicted by the brutal repression against the Muslim Royingha minority, orchestrated by the armed forces to damage Aung San Suu Kyi's internal and international image, leveraging Burmese public opinion's deep-rooted feelings of hostility towards the Royingha mostly Buddhist;

the military has repressed with particular ruthlessness the Royingha minority in order to damage the international image of Aun San Su Kyi - to which the 2008 Constitution of the military did not confer any power over the military, not even at a formal level - and thus to pre-establish a weakening of solidarity of the Western world against it in the event of a new takeover of power by the military junta, as it later happened;

while rejecting the use of the term "genocide", Aung San Suu Kyi acknowledged the abuses and violence of the military, setting up a commission of inquiry and favoring the launch by the International Criminal Court (ICC) of an investigation that - on the basis of repeated pronouncements by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UN General Assembly - entailed the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry into violations in Myanmar by the armed forces and the referral to the ICC of General Min Aung Hlaing;

Highlighted that

the worsening of the situation in the Asian country, now in civil war in some areas and devastated by the escalation of increasingly indiscriminate violence by the military forces, is inevitably producing suffering, despair and flight among the already tried population;

the Emilia-Romagna Region has had and still has significant relations with Myanmar also thanks to solidarity and cultural associations such as the Friends of Burma Association based in Parma and the Parliamentary Friends of Burma Association, which have fought for years for the release of Aung San Suu Kyi and today they are clamoring to the national authorities for a mediation action that ensures her protection and the restoration of peace and democracy;

in addition to relationships established in recent years in the health sector to bring good practices and operators to Myanmar, among the latest international solidarity projects supported by the Region on the 2019 Cooperation Plan there is the one created by Onlus Moses and other subjects in the

Burmese state of Karen humanitarian aid for women and children fleeing the armed conflict and abuses of the Burmese army;

in October 2013 the Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi was in Italy and Bologna, where she received the honorary degree of the Alma Mater University and where she met the regional council, in the person of the councilor Patrizio Bianchi, establishing a relationship of mutual exchange in the wake of the solid tradition of international cooperation for social and democratic development that belongs to this Administration;

Emphasized that

the new international cooperation plan of the Region is being defined, which will include both long-term development support projects and projects of immediate relief and humanitarian aid to populations of the world tormented by conflicts;

It binds the Legislative Assembly and the Regional government, as far as it is concerned,

To keep national and international attention high on the situation in Myanmar which occurred after the military coup and to support in every competent forum the initiatives for an immediate cessation of violence against civilians, for the liberation of all the democratically elected authorities in that country and for the referral of those responsible for the ongoing massacres to the International Criminal Court;

to support in every way the people of Myanmar / Burma, condemning the repression of activists, non-governmental organizations, monks, media organizations and civil society carried out by the armed forces, ensuring constant monitoring and attention on the crisis, considering that Aung San Suu Kyi, victim in the past years of an international discrediting campaign by the military, remains for the Burmese "Mother SUU", the champion of their battles for democracy, the leader they would like to see free and govern the country;

to urge the European Union to promote joint actions with Asian partners and transnational organizations such as ASEAN in favor of a peaceful solution to the crisis in Myanmar, to support Emilia-Romagna organizations, associations and non-profit organizations in humanitarian and aid projects immediate social and health care to the Burmese population and to strengthen the relationships established over the years also through its own International Development Cooperation Plan currently being defined, in order to contribute to the process of democratic emancipation of the Asian country.

FIRST SIGNATORY – ROBERTA MORI (Democratic Party)

APPROVED ON APRIL 15, 2021