

Burma Campaign Australia



Committee Secretary
Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade
Department of the House of Representatives
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CANBERRA ACT 2600
AUSTRALIA
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August 25, 2008

Dear Committee Secretary

Burma Campaign Australia welcomes the opportunity to make a submission to this inquiry into opportunities for expanding Australia's relationship with the countries of ASEAN. In our submission we wish to highlight the importance of Burma as an issue that challenges the nature of this relationship. It is essential that Burma, and associated issues, are integral both to the analysis of Australia's current relationship with ASEAN and to developing a strategy for our future relationship, so that the situation in Burma, and hence ASEAN and the region, may be improved.

Burma Campaign Australia is a national network of Australian organisations and individuals engaged in promoting democracy in Burma. This network includes communities from Burma and representatives of the democracy movement, living in Australia, as well as members of the non-Burmese Australian community. Burma Campaign Australia has over 1 500 subscribed supporters.

This submission has been authorised by Burma Campaign Australia, at its highest levels. As Burma Campaign Australia is a collective network, we do not have a "President" in the way that most "organisations" do. For submissions to be authorised by Burma Campaign Australia, submissions must be authorised by our national representatives from various states. These national representatives are therefore putting their names jointly to this submission, along with their respective organizations.

Yours sincerely,

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Summary of Recommendations

Opportunities to improve Australia's involvement in ASEAN

Australia should improve its involvement in ASEAN by tackling the hard political question of Burma head on.

Recommendation 1

Significantly boost its support for brave human rights and democracy campaigners and civil society organisations in Burma. An Australian Fund for Burma, similar to the Australian Fund for Zimbabwe, should be established and explicitly provide support for human rights and democracy in Burma. Resources directed at the fund will need to be substantial and should not impact on humanitarian assistance levels.

Recommendation 2

Be clear with the international community and ASEAN that the military-written constitution and 2010 elections are not a real solution for Burma. Australia should work with ASEAN to clearly state that the solution to the political crisis requires inclusive and time-bound dialogue.

Recommendation 3

Show leadership in the region. Australia should use its good relationship with regional powers, particularly China and India, to bring the junta to the negotiating table.

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Officially and regularly engage with those in ASEAN who advocate for a more politically proactive ASEAN. In the interests of democracy in Burma these would include democracy leaders in Burma (with regard to safety concerns for these people, as decided by them), the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus (AIPMC)¹ and human rights groups and Burma solidarity groups throughout ASEAN and the region. The concept of “non-interference” should not be allowed to obstruct political and human rights progress in Burma.

Recommendation 5

Be vigilant not to allow the military junta to use international diplomacy as a tool of manipulation to alleviate political pressure. Neither ASEAN nor the wider international community, including the United Nations, should accept this continued behaviour.

Recommendation 6

Any Australian efforts pertaining to the ASEAN Human Rights Charter must be about enforcement and the ability to punish violators. Without enforcement, the Charter and ASEAN as a body, is weakened. There must not be a repeat of the failed human rights training course, initiated under the previous Australian Government. This training of military personal – the perpetrators of human rights abuses – did nothing to reduce human rights violations in Burma. Human rights violations grew, culminating in an assassination attempt on Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in May 2003.

Recommendation 7

Continue to make public and urgent calls to the junta for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners in Burma, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, ethnic leaders, elected MPs and the '88 Generation Group leaders.

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Recommendation 8

Work with ASEAN members of the UN Friends of Burma group, as well as ASEAN as a regional body, to actively pursue democracy in Burma.

Recommendation 9

Continue to use ASEAN and international forums to express Australia's deep human rights concerns and increasingly urgent desire to see national reconciliation and genuine tri-partite dialogue and urge ASEAN members and international players to join in this call.

Opportunities to enhance regional security through Australian involvement**Recommendation 10**

Refrain from engaging in any military, police or intelligence exercises with Burmese authority representatives which can strengthen the efficacy of the regime to terrorise the people of Burma.

Recommendation 11

Thoroughly examine the achievements of these programs and what real achievements Burma's involvement has brought. Australia's objectives can be met without Australia engaging the Burmese junta in training that has a real possibility of leading to worse immediate outcomes for the people of Burma and extending the lifeline of the regime.

Recommendation 12

Explore new approaches to tackling regional challenges.

Free trade agreements with individual ASEAN countries**Recommendation 13**

There should be no trade agreements with the Burmese junta.

Opportunities to enhance the regional economy**Sanctions****Recommendation 14**

Develop targeted financial and investment sanctions in line with European, Canadian and US models against Australian investment in Burma. These sanctions should include State Enterprises that the junta use for their own gain.

Recommendation 15

Make representations directly to Australian companies who conduct business in Burma asking them to withdraw.

Recommendation 16

Encourage ASEAN members to consider the human cost of their financial investments in Burma.

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Humanitarian assistance

Recommendation 17

Review the current humanitarian aid approach to Burma, particularly in the wake of Cyclone Nargis and the long term effects this will have, with a key focus on both addressing the humanitarian crisis and empowering civil society towards development. In particular we recommend:

- Increased support for accountable, transparent and independently monitored and evaluated humanitarian assistance inside Burma;
- Including aid programs that specifically promote civil society education and empowerment.

Recommendation 18

Ensure that no humanitarian assistance gets taken or manipulated by the junta. This is particularly important in the wake of Cyclone Nargis. Burma Campaign Australia has real concerns about land and property theft, including people being forced to trade in their land.

Opportunities to improve cultural links

Refugees & Cross-Border Assistance

Recommendation 19

Urge member countries of ASEAN, especially neighbouring countries of Burma, to sign and ratify the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* and its *1967 Protocol*, and enable the United Nations to provide greater assistance to refugees.

Recommendation 20

Use some of the Australian aid budget to work in the border region with the Royal Thai Government to lift the level of services and opportunities available to Thais and Burmese alike.

Recommendation 21

Encourage Thai authorities to open the refugee camps run by the TBBC, allowing refugees to find jobs and access local health and educational facilities. This would open further opportunities to forge cultural and trading links through ‘twinning’ initiatives with Australian communities, such as Fair Trade purchasing of goods made by refugees.

Recommendation 22

Increase Australian financial support for refugees on the Thailand-Burma border and on other borders.

Recommendation 23

Reinstate and increase Australian levels of humanitarian assistance to Burma’s border-based welfare and civil society groups outside of the refugee camps on the Thai-Burma border.

Recommendation 24

Support cross-border humanitarian assistance for the hundreds of thousands of internally displaced people in Burma; looking at a different model to ensure accountability.

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Visa bans & financial sanctions

Recommendation 25

Maintain and extend the Australian visa ban on members of the military junta, previous and current, their families and business associates. Further, provide a publicly accessible explanation as to the method and controls in place to monitor and enforce Australian visa bans.

Recommendation 26

Maintain and extend the freeze of financial assets of members of the military regime, previous and current, their families and business associates. Ensure enforcement of this.

The impact of global warming in the region

Recommendation 27

Critically monitor infrastructure developments such as the Ta Sang hydropower project being built on Burma's Salween River and pipelines from the Shwe Gas fields. These infrastructure developments will have a massive impact on tens of thousands of people, particularly ethnic minorities, as well as on the environment.

Recommendation 28

Encourage UN agencies and others to ensure that environmental issues in the Cyclone-affected area are an important concern. Burma Campaign Australia notes that removal of mangroves in this area may have made the impact of the cyclone worse.

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Introduction

Burma Campaign Australia is in a unique position to give input into this inquiry. Burma Campaign Australia is a national network of Australian organisations and individuals engaged in promoting democracy in Burma. This network includes communities from Burma, and representatives of the democracy movement living in Australia, as well as members of the non-Burmese Australian community.

Burma Campaign Australia has numerous direct, frequent and ongoing conversations with people in Burma and on the borders, across all pro-democracy political spectrums. Burma Campaign Australia receives regular information about things as they happen, and what the experience is for ordinary people in Burma. This informs the work that we do and shapes our campaigns. Burma Campaign Australia also has close working relationships with local and international Burma solidarity groups, including the International Burmese Monks Organisation (IBMO). The IBMO was formed after the crackdown on peaceful protests in September 2007 and has close links to monks and nuns within Burma.

Burma Campaign Australia, established in 2007/2008, has over 1 500 subscribed supporters across the country. Through our campaign work we know that Australians are very concerned about human rights abuses in Burma and the lack of democratic freedoms. Of particular concern to Australians at the current time are the ongoing illegal detention of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the ongoing day-to-day situation for Cyclone Nargis survivors.

This Committee had a similar review just over 10 years ago, and submitted the report *Australia and ASEAN: Managing Change* in both Houses of Parliament on 6 April 1998. The reference for the inquiry was received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs on 12 November 1996. This was just as ASEAN expanded in membership, with Burma and Laos joining in 1997. The Foreign Minister at the time was the Hon Alexander Downer, MP, part of the Liberal Federal Government led by the former Prime Minister Hon John Howard. The Howard Government had a foreign policy towards Burma known as “limited engagement”, while ASEAN has had a policy of “non-interference in internal affairs”.

It is timely that this review is occurring now. 2008 is a critical time for Burma. 2008 marks the 11th year since Burma joined ASEAN, the 20th anniversary of the 8 August 1988 pro-democracy protests and the brutal crackdown that followed, and the 1st anniversary of last September’s “Saffron Revolution”. 2008 is also the year that Cyclone Nargis ravished Burma. The last 12 months have really highlighted the brute force of the military junta to the world.

Between 19 August and 31 October 2007, hundreds of thousands of monks, nuns, and citizens participated in over 150 protests spread across the country. The world was awed by the bravery and courage of monks, nuns and civilians filling the streets with their demands for change; the largest protest since 1988. The world was shocked when the military opened fire on these peaceful protesters. Monasteries were raided, and monks and nuns were beaten, disrobed, sexually assaulted and killed. Thousands of people were taken into custody, including 18 elected MPs, 274 NLD members and 25 members of the “88 Generation Students” group. Others were taken to labour camps. At least 18 detainees, including nine monks, died in custody due to poor conditions and harsh interrogations.

Today, it is known that at least 700 people involved in the protest, including 174 monks and 10 nuns, remain in custody with at least 80 unaccounted for. The location and well-being of many monks is unknown. It is expected that some returned to be lay-people and returned to their

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village or fled. The location of others will probably never be known.

While the world was shocked and appalled, the people of Burma learnt once again the high cost they are forced to pay to demand democracy. To quote the International Federation for Human Rights, “The violence and bloodshed directed at the monks and the general public who participated in the peace walks and protests have further alienated the population from its current military leaders. The level of fear, but also anger amongst the general population is unprecedented, as even religious leaders are now clearly not exempt from such violence and repression.”ⁱⁱ

The world was again devastated when the military junta refused humanitarian assistance access to those affected by Cyclone Nargis. The world stood by feeling helpless as the regime blocked aid, stole aid and dictated to the world that the emergency was over, when it was obvious that the people of the Ayewaddy continued to need vital assistance. Ordinary people in Burma worked together to deliver aid to survivors. Many of them were harassed and, according to the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma) (AAPPB), approximately 20 were arrested and held at undisclosed locations.ⁱⁱⁱ The people of Australia and the world were angry at this regime, that treated its people with contempt and forced a sham constitutional referendum upon them in the midst of such an encompassing crisis.

On 18 July 2008, Ko Khin Maung Tint became the 137th political prisoner to die in Burma’s prisons since 1988. Ko Khin Maung Tint was arrested in 1998 for pro-democracy activities and sentenced to 20 years for sedition under Article 124 of Burma’s Penal Code.^{iv}

Burma Campaign Australia reminds the Committee that the situation in Burma remains grave. There is no democracy, no political freedom and a culture of fear. Today there remain over 2 000 political prisoners, with at least 39 requiring urgent and proper medical treatment.^v Daw Aung San Suu Kyi remains under illegal house detention, where she has been on and off since 1989. Child soldiers continue to be recruited into the Burmese armed forces - *the Tatmadaw*, and many people in Burma struggle to eat. To quote the IBMO, formed to be the voice for monks and nuns in Burma whose freedom of speech is repressed, “Inside Burma, there is no freedom of speech. To speak out against human rights abuses, to speak out against dictatorship, or to speak out for common human decency, as the Buddhist faith demands, is to invite attack at the hands of the military junta.”^{vi}

This inquiry into Australia’s relationship with ASEAN must hear the voices of those in Burma who, despite the junta's ongoing violence and human rights violations and contempt towards cyclone survivors, remain committed to the struggle for democracy and freedom.

While the new Government describes its relationship with the junta as one of “limited engagement”,^{vii} Burma Campaign Australia suggests this relationship change more radically.

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Opportunities to improve Australia's involvement in ASEAN

Explicit political objectives are absent from the terms of reference and Burma Campaign Australia urges the Committee to bring the politics of ASEAN and Burma to the forefront of its considerations.

As a regional body ASEAN is primarily an economic block. ASEAN's principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of member states starkly differentiates it from other regionally based bodies, such as the European Union. While the European Union is blatantly concerned with trade, human rights and politics are also key themes of the European Community relationship.

Burma Campaign Australia argues that the opportunities for Australia and ASEAN regarding economies, trade, regional security, culture and global warming cannot be fully contemplated without a thorough consideration of politics and human rights. The world's relationship with ASEAN is complicated by Burma's membership. Similarly, ASEAN's relationship with the world and member states are complicated by Burma's membership.

The politics of Burma, the lack of democracy and human and political rights, is the root cause for the grave situation the people of Burma find themselves in. The issue of Burma is always political. ASEAN is always political.

The "Saffron Revolution" (which split ASEAN member states, with the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia being openly critical) and Cyclone Nargis (and the formation of PONJA) opened windows where political frustration within ASEAN directed towards the military junta in Burma, were seen.

Now is a critical time for Burma, particularly given that the junta has forced through their constitution, the writing process of which excluded members of the democratic opposition. Exiled pro-democracy and ethnic nationalities forces from Burma and Burma solidarity groups, including Burma Campaign Australia, have strongly denounced the junta's constitution. There is no support for the junta's 2010 elections, which are designed purely to perpetuate military rule and will be a disaster for Burma. Even free and fair elections (which these will not be) would not be able to bring about genuine democracy in Burma as the constitution guarantees a military-dominated parliament and military-controlled civilian government. This process cannot be part of a political transition. The only solution is an inclusive and time-bound dialogue process.

Australia should improve its involvement in ASEAN by tackling the hard political question of Burma head on. Australia must commit itself to the complicated political task of supporting the courageous people of the democracy movement in Burma and actively pursue measures that will achieve this. To borrow the words of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi: Australia, "use your liberty to promote ours."

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Opportunities to enhance regional security through Australian involvement

The Hon Bob McMullan, MP, Parliamentary Secretary for International Development Assistance, has recently stated “It is in Australia’s interest to interact with the Burmese regime on several regional challenges, including narcotic and people trafficking, money-laundering, HIV/AIDS and Avian Influenza preparedness and response. Without participation of all countries in the region, including Burma, progress on these transnational issues will be limited.”^{ix}

Burma Campaign Australia takes this opportunity to raise concerns with Australia Government involvement in training police in Burma.

According to AIDWATCH, “In 2004-2005 \$480,000 of AUSAID money under the AADCP (ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program) was granted to an Australia-based security company, ‘The Distillery’, to run courses ‘for senior officials in the theory of counter terrorism recognition and collaboration for combating terrorism’.^x Since 2004, Australian aid money has funded the ‘Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation’ to the tune of \$6 million a year from the Attorney Generals Department. Police from Burma participate in annual senior police officers courses at the Centre, as well as in regional and Burma-based workshops. In November 2006, three Australian Federal Police (AFP) trained twenty senior intelligence officers from the Burmese authorities at the Centre. The AFP further maintains a Liaison Office in Rangoon which trains local police.

The Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) is engaged in South East Asian Counterterrorism Technical Assistance & Training (SEACAT) with ASEAN countries, including Burma. According to the AUSTRAC website, this training enables “counterpart organisations to develop capacity in detecting and dealing with terrorism financing and money laundering.” AUSTRAC also continues to have an officer provide training to “law enforcement officials” in financial analysis in order “to counter money laundering and terrorist financing.”^{xi}

While there may be a value in these ASEAN programs, Burma Campaign Australia reminds the Committee that the worth of Burma’s involvement is not synonymous with ASEAN involvement. Expecting the junta in Burma to take these initiatives seriously would be a mistake.

There is no basic rule of law in Burma. ‘Law enforcement’ in Burma is an excuse to intimidate civilians. It is naive to believe that in a country with no rule of law, judicial independence, freedom of speech or freedom of association, that sophisticated and effective counter-narcotics, counter-terrorism financing and counter-money laundering training can, or will, be effective. There is a deliberate absence of both the political will in Burma and the necessary framework for this to occur. While Burma signed the 2003 UN Convention Against Corruption on 2 December 2005, but the junta has not ratified or acceded to this Convention. Further, the Myanmar Financial Intelligence Unit, established in 2004, has no specific budget or independence.

At best, Australia’s involvement in this ASEAN training program is wasting money by including police from Burma. It is well established that the junta has links to the narcotic industry and that it is laundering money earned in numerous black markets, making the junta rich. While the junta continues to benefit from these things, they will not enforce the training they are receiving in any real sense. Australia’s goals and priorities are not the junta’s goals and priorities.

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The worst case scenario, and what Burma Campaign Australia fears, is that Australia is training human rights abusers to become more effective at oppressing the people of Burma, while simultaneously giving them some legitimacy. This would make Australia complicit in the ongoing human rights crisis in Burma.

It is essential to remember that there is no civil command in Burma. This is a country where a violent military junta calls all the shots. Since 1995 police officers have been under the direct control of the military, with police intelligence and the ‘Special Branch’ subordinate to regional military command structures. Police training therefore directly serves the military junta.

The International Crisis Group (ICG) and Human Rights Watch have documented how, since 2003, police surveillance and intelligence has become more important as a tool employed by the junta against the people of Burma. The Police Special Branch and police intelligence has grown in size and importance. To quote a 2004 ICG report, “The regime relies now less on the army and more upon its comprehensive organisational reach through military intelligence, police, and other informer and control networks to suppress dissent and ensure that any stirrings of unrest are quickly dealt with.”^{xii} This has only increased with time.

To quote Dr. James Goodman, AIDWATCH Chair, “The senior police and intelligence officers trained by the Australian Federal Police are by definition part of the *Tatmadaw*. There has to be a strong possibility these Burmese officers are currently using the techniques they learnt from the AFP to repress the pro-democracy movement in Burma.”^{xiii}

Burma Campaign Australia knows, from our awareness raising work with the Australian public, that the AFP’s involvement in training police in Burma is often the most shocking information that they learn about Burma. This is not an aid policy that the people of Australia support.

Burma Campaign Australia believe that there are more effective ways of tackling regional challenges, including narcotic and money-laundering, than involving the Burmese junta. The Burmese junta is a key player in the narcotics industry and money laundering. Australian efforts would be better directed at exploring new ways of working with countries that know money is being laundered through their economies, by the Burmese junta for example.

Recommendation 10

Refrain from engaging in any military, police or intelligence exercises with Burmese authority representatives which can strengthen the efficacy of the regime to terrorise the people of Burma.

Recommendation 11

Thoroughly examine the achievements of these programs and what real achievements Burma’s involvement has brought. Australia’s objectives can be met without Australia engaging the Burmese junta in training that has a real possibility of leading to worse immediate outcomes for the people of Burma and extending the lifeline of the regime.

Recommendation 12

Explore new approaches to tackling regional challenges.

Free trade agreements with individual ASEAN countries

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Opportunities to enhance the regional economy

Sanctions

Restoration of Burma's economy is vital for the people of Burma, but this will not happen while the junta remains in power. As Burma Economic Watch explain, "To provide the foundations of sustainable livelihood is a long-term task that can only be accomplished by a range of policy responses - of which sanctions are one."^{xiv}

Some argue that sanctions against Burma will reduce the economic capabilities of Burma's people even more. This suggests that it is something other than the junta which is responsible for Burma's devastated economy. At the time of the first military coup in 1962, Burma's per-capita GDP was around 25% of that of Thailand. By 1997, when significant sanctions were first imposed, this had fallen to at least 12.5%. It was the junta's economic mismanagement, greed and human rights abuses that destroyed the economy so deftly, not sanctions.^{xv}

On the contrary, sanctions are designed to help break the regime's hold on power by destroying their economic lifelines. The Burmese junta has extensive wealth, while the people of Burma are poor. The economy for ordinary people in Burma is small-scale, low-tech businesses, typically involving extended families and the domestic market. The industries, trade and investment that the junta has control over through state enterprises are not economies that the people of Burma play in. The junta reaps vast income comes from Burma's natural resources, particularly the sale of gas, the fishing and mining industries. These economic lifelines must be cut.

"Trade sanctions impact on the military-controlled sector and thus directly affect the junta's core interests, with relatively little negative economic effect on the everyday Burmese person... [Sanctions] restrain the extent to which the SPDC can profit from its oppression of the Burmese people, to reduce the pecuniary lure of authoritarianism. This is especially so for the recently imposed [after the "Saffron Revolution"] and personally targeted [Australian] financial sanctions which by definition hurt only the regime and its cronies."^{xvi} International investment and trade sanctions should be extended to close the loopholes that have existed.

What will make a lasting difference to the economy for the people of Burma will be economic management by a government that respects property rights and the rule of law.

Recommendation 14

Develop targeted financial and investment sanctions in line with European, Canadian and US models against Australian investment in Burma. These sanctions should include State Enterprises that the junta use for their own gain.

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Make representations directly to Australian companies who conduct business in Burma asking them to withdraw.

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Humanitarian assistance

The issue of humanitarian assistance to Burma has been a complex one, and will continue to be, particularly in the wake of Cyclone Nargis.

Recommendation 17

Review the current humanitarian aid approach to Burma, particularly in the wake of Cyclone Nargis and the long term effects this will have, with a key focus on both addressing the humanitarian crisis and empowering civil society towards development. In particular we recommend:

- Increased support for accountable, transparent and independently monitored and evaluated humanitarian assistance inside Burma;
- Including aid programs that specifically promote civil society education and empowerment.

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Opportunities to improve cultural links

Refugees & Cross-Border Assistance

Australia should further its cultural links with the people of Burma by enhancing our support for humanitarian assistance and empowering civil society based programs that benefit the people in Burma's cities (see previous section) and remote regions and along its borders.

In the past ten years, the Burmese army has doubled its presence in border areas, subjecting civilians to slave labour, rape, torture and summary executions. It is well documented that the junta has long persecuted people with its "Four cuts policy" and entire villages have been burnt to the ground, with villagers needed to struggle for survival in the jungle with no shelter. The Thai-Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) has documented the destruction of 3,077 villages since 1996 – cleared to make way for plantations or developments used to raise foreign currency by the junta. These internally displaced people (IDPs) live in constant fear that their paths will cross with soldiers. There is often no food supply, education or health care, and they cannot be accessed by UN agencies and aid organisations based in Rangoon.

Burma Campaign Australia believes that providing humanitarian assistance inside Burma should not prevent Australia from providing cross-border humanitarian assistance to IDPs. The focus on our aid effort should be primarily concerned to can we access people in the most need and deliver aid efficiently.

Australia can further improve its relations and cultural links with ASEAN by helping to improve the prospects for thousands of refugees from Burma, who have sought sanctuary along the border with Thailand. The following recommendations will help to make good on ASEAN's commitment to human rights, now formalised in the ASEAN Charter.

Recommendation 19

Urge member countries of ASEAN, especially neighbouring countries of Burma, to sign and ratify the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* and its *1967 Protocol*, and enable the United Nations to provide greater assistance to refugees.

Recommendation 20

Use some of the Australian aid budget to work in the border region with the Royal Thai Government to lift the level of services and opportunities available to Thais and Burmese alike.

Recommendation 21

Encourage Thai authorities to open the refugee camps run by the TBBC, allowing refugees to find jobs and access local health and educational facilities. This would open further opportunities to forge cultural and trading links through 'twinning' initiatives with Australian communities, such as Fair Trade purchasing of goods made by refugees.

Recommendation 22

Increase Australian financial support for refugees on the Thailand-Burma border and on other borders.

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Recommendation 23

Reinstate and increase Australian levels of humanitarian assistance to Burma's border-based welfare and civil society groups outside of the refugee camps on the Thai-Burma border.

Recommendation 24

Support cross-border humanitarian assistance for the hundreds of thousands of internally displaced people in Burma; looking at a different model to ensure accountability.

Visa bans & financial sanctions

Links with the Burmese junta will do nothing to enhance our cultural links with the region or Burma in particular.

Recommendation 25

Maintain and extend the Australian visa ban on members of the military junta, previous and current, their families and business associates. Further, provide a publicly accessible explanation as to the method and controls in place to monitor and enforce Australian visa bans.

Recommendation 26

Maintain and extend the freeze of financial assets of members of the military regime, previous and current, their families and business associates. Ensure enforcement of this.

The impact of global warming in the region

Burma is the poor cousin in the region and this is leading to depletion of the country's natural resources. Burmese Teak is in high demand and whole areas are being quickly deforested. Mining is growing and there are concerns about infrastructure development in the post cyclone-area.

Recommendation 27

Critically monitor infrastructure developments such as the Ta Sang hydropower project being built on Burma's Salween River and pipelines from the Shwe Gas fields. These infrastructure developments will have a massive impact on tens of thousands of people, particularly ethnic minorities, as well as on the environment.

Recommendation 28

Encourage UN agencies and others to ensure that environmental issues in the Cyclone-affected area are an important concern. Burma Campaign Australia notes that removal of mangroves in this area may have made the impact of the cyclone worse.

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Endnotes

- ⁱ <http://www.aseanmp.org/>
- ⁱⁱ International Federation for Human Rights (Dec 2007) *Burma's "Saffron Revolution" is not over: Time for the international community to act*, based on a joint international FIDH - ITUC mission on the Thai-Burma border, p.4
- ⁱⁱⁱ Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma) (AAPPB) (11 June 2008) *Declaration of Prisoners of Conscience*, UN General Assembly, A/62/858
- ^{iv} Ibid.
- ^v AAPPB (26 August 2008) *Political Prisoners' Lives Endangered By Neglect* Information Release <http://www.aappb.org/release118.html>
- ^{vi} International Burmese Monks Organisation <http://www.burmesemonks.org/About.aspx> accessed 25 August 2008
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- ^{xi} AUSTRAC http://www.austrac.gov.au/technical_assistance_and_training.html accessed 26 August 2008
- ^{xii} ICG (26 April 2004) *Myanmar: Sanctions, Engagement Or Another Way Forward?* Asia Report No.78, P.16, ft.65 <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=2677&l=1>
- ^{xiii} Goodman, J., Op. cit.
- ^{xiv} Bradford, W. (25 May 2008) *Burma: cyclone, aid and sanctions* Burma Economic Watch <http://www.opendemocracy.net/article/burma-cyclone-aid-and-sanctions>
- ^{xv} Ibid.
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