

## **STATUS OF HUMAN RIGHTS & SANCTIONS IN MYANMAR**

### **AUGUST 2022 REPORT**

**Summary.** This report reviews the August 2022 developments relating to human rights in Myanmar.

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## I. **Coup, Crackdown on Protests and Civilian Resistance**

On August 1, Myanmar's military government extended the state of emergency by six months.<sup>1</sup> Chief Min Aung Hlaing said elections could only take place when the country is "stable and peaceful" and said that "reform" to the electoral system was needed, including combining the existing first-past-the-post system with proportional representation.<sup>2</sup>

More than 1,400 Myanmar junta soldiers and almost 150 resistance fighters were killed during clashes in Kayah State over the past 14 months since last year's military coup.<sup>3</sup> Armed resistance against military rule in the state began in late May 2021 while regime forces were conducting lethal crackdowns on peaceful anti-regime demonstrations across the country.<sup>4</sup> Since then, intense firefights, heavy air strikes and bombardments have been reported in the state nearly every day.<sup>5</sup> Currently, the Karen Nationalities Defense Forces, the Karen Army and many People's Defense Force ("PDF") groups are fighting against regime forces in the state and in neighboring townships in southern Shan State.<sup>6</sup>

According to the independent research group Data For Myanmar, regime forces have burned down 28,434 houses in 645 locations since the coup, with Sagaing Region suffering the heaviest damage.<sup>7</sup> From February 1, 2021 to August 25, 2022, some 20,153 houses in Sagaing Region were torched by junta forces.<sup>8</sup> Magwe Region saw 5,418 properties burned down, while 1,474 houses in Chin State were destroyed.<sup>9</sup> Another 1,400-odd homes were torched elsewhere in the country.<sup>10</sup>

Three of ten resistance fighters seized by the Myanmar military regime in Mandalay's Aungmyathazan Township in early August were killed and their bodies dumped by the roadside.<sup>11</sup> The whereabouts of the other detainees are still unknown.<sup>12</sup>

Two civilians planting rice paddies were killed in Sagaing Region's Tabayin Township on August 4 when a Myanmar regime helicopter opened fire.<sup>13</sup> Locals said there was no fighting in the area when the regime carried out the attack, which forced some 3,000 villagers from more than ten villages to flee.<sup>14</sup>

Almost 100 Myanmar regime soldiers were reportedly killed in early August in Sagaing and Magwe regions, as PDF groups launched a series of attacks on military regime units.<sup>15</sup> On August 7, resistance fighters known as the Taze People Comrades attacked a vehicle carrying regime police in Sagaing Region's Taze Town.<sup>16</sup> Seven junta police officers were killed.<sup>17</sup> On August 6, 34 regime troops and pro-junta militia were reportedly killed when a combined force of nine PDF groups raided a base in Myaing Township, Magwe Region.<sup>18</sup> The combined PDF groups also ambushed junta reinforcements, killing four troops.<sup>19</sup> Three resistance fighters were killed in the raid.<sup>20</sup> Also on August 6, another combined force of PDF groups killed at least 22 military soldiers in Sagaing Region's Chaung-U Township.<sup>21</sup> At least 20 regime soldiers were killed by a combined PDF force during three days of firefights in Sagaing's Ayadaw Township.<sup>22</sup> Finally, in Sagain's Budalin Township, five regime soldiers were reportedly killed in a PDF ambush.<sup>23</sup>

Myanmar regime forces and PDF groups fought over three days in early August in Sagaing Region’s Kale Township as military troops attempted to take control of a main road linking Kale with Gangaw Township in Magwe Region.<sup>24</sup>

At least 29 civilians and resistance fighters were killed in Myanmar junta raids from August 1-8 in Tabayin, Myinmu and Monywa Townships in Sagaing Region.<sup>25</sup>

More than 70 civilians were trapped on August 11 in a village in Sagaing Region after the Myanmar military launched airstrikes.<sup>26</sup> The villagers were preparing a meal for local PDF fighters at the time of the attack.<sup>27</sup> Approximately 20 people were wounded in the airstrikes.<sup>28</sup> The parallel National Unity Government (“NUG”) is offering cash rewards to junta soldiers who defect with anti-aircraft weapons, as the regime increasingly uses airstrikes on both resistance fighters and civilian targets.<sup>29</sup>

Fighting between resistance forces in Kayah State and Myanmar’s regime forces between August 7-14 has left an estimated 19 junta troops dead in Hpruso, Demoso, Bawlakhe and Shadaw Townships, according to the Karen Nationalities Defense Force.<sup>30</sup>

Twelve Myanmar junta personnel were reportedly killed on August 15 in Kayin State when a combined force of local PDF fighters and the Karen National Liberation Army raided two police stations in Kawkareik.<sup>31</sup>

Myanmar junta motorboats were damaged in Katha Township, Sagain Region on August 18 when resistance fighters led by the All Burma Student’s Democratic Front and the Katha PDF ambushed six boats escorted by two jet fighters and foot soldiers.<sup>32</sup> The flotilla had reportedly been carrying food, firearms and ammunition from Mandalay to Kachin State.<sup>33</sup> Around 30 Myanmar soldiers who were escorting the flotilla were reportedly killed on August 22 during a clash in Katha Township with PDF fighters and the Kachin Independence Army.<sup>34</sup>

Myanmar forces have detained at least 22 residents of Ngwe Dwin in Sagaing Region since the beginning of August, according to locals.<sup>35</sup> Some of the female detainees have reportedly been sexually assaulted.<sup>36</sup> According to residents of the village, most of those detained were involved in events to celebrate the National League for Democracy’s 2020 election victory.<sup>37</sup> Relatives of the detainees have been asked for a ransom of 2.5 million kyats for the release of each abductee, said villagers.<sup>38</sup>

Three villages in Yinmabin Township in Sagaing Region were burned down by military forces between August 18-21, leaving six civilians dead and forcing over 7,000 residents to seek shelter in other villages.<sup>39</sup> Over nine days, the military conducted arson attacks and airstrikes on over 20 villages in Sagaing and Magwe Regions.<sup>40</sup> At least 12 civilians, including a child and a pregnant woman, were killed, and an estimated 20,000 residents have fled their homes as a result.<sup>41</sup>

Myanmar’s junta is forming and arming pro-regime militia groups in the resistance strongholds of Mandalay, Magwe and Sagaing Regions.<sup>42</sup> On July 30 in Mandalay, the regime-controlled General Administration Department, which falls under the Ministry of Home Affairs, organized a militia in Maha Aung Myay Township “to act for the township’s security,” according to pro-regime channels on Telegram social media.<sup>43</sup> Ten guns and 70 bullets were

provided for some of the group's 65 members.<sup>44</sup> Some commentators indicated that the regime's efforts highlight their struggle to crack down on armed resistance in those regions, as well as its inability to find new recruits for the Myanmar military, which has suffered heavy casualties since last year's coup.<sup>45</sup>

Myanmar's military regime ordered mobile money service providers to keep a complete record of users who either transfer or receive mobile payments in a bid to cut off funding to the resistance movement.<sup>46</sup> Under the regime's order, new users wishing to open a mobile wallet app account are required to submit photos of their citizenship ID card, phone number and a photo of their face.<sup>47</sup> Observers believe that the new restrictions on mobile money services have been introduced because Myanmar people at home and overseas are using mobile wallet apps to transfer money to resistance forces to fund the fight against the junta.<sup>48</sup>

Kyaw Thura, a prominent gems merchant, was arrested on August 17 for allegedly supporting the NUG, resistance groups in Kachin and Chin States and Magwe and Sagaing regions, as well as civilian strikers.<sup>49</sup> His assets, including land, buildings, machinery and 193 tons of raw jade, estimated to be worth nearly 12 billion kyats, were seized.<sup>50</sup>

## **II. Political Developments**

### **A. Rohingya Refugee Crisis**

On August 17, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet traveled to Dhaka, Bangladesh and toured Rohingya refugee camps near Cox's Bazar.<sup>51</sup> As the Rohingya Refugee Crisis enters its fifth year, Bangladesh has become increasingly frustrated with the Rohingya refugee camps scattered throughout the country and, during the trip, Bachelet expressed concern about increasing anti-Rohingya rhetoric.<sup>52</sup> Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina maintains that, as Myanmar nationals, Rohingya refugees must be repatriated to Myanmar. Bachelet insists that any repatriation must be conducted in a voluntary and dignified manner and only when conditions in Myanmar can guarantee a safe return.<sup>53</sup>

On August 8, Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and Foreign Minister AK Abdul Momen asked Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi for assistance in brokering a deal with Myanmar to effectuate the repatriation of the Rohingya refugees currently living in Bangladeshi refugee camps.<sup>54</sup> China is in a unique position to resolve the conflict, as the nation wields considerable influence in both Myanmar and Bangladesh as a major trade partner and source of much-needed raw materials.<sup>55</sup> China had previously brokered a deal between Myanmar and Bangladesh for the return of 700,000 Rohingya refugees in November of 2017, though the majority of the Rohingya refugees refused to return, fearing danger in Myanmar.<sup>56</sup>

Some 20 individuals, including Myanmar junta chief Senior General Min Aung Hlaing and senior Myanmar military generals, have been identified as being responsible for a clearance campaign against the Rohingya ethnic minority in Rakhine State that is now the subject of a genocide case at the International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.<sup>57</sup> The investigation by the Commission for International Justice and Accountability, an independent war crimes investigator, also reveals that the Myanmar military planned the brutal purge of the Rohingya years in advance.<sup>58</sup> The purge in 2017 forced over 700,000 Rohingya to

flee to neighboring Bangladesh.<sup>59</sup> Those who fled said that the Rohingya were subjected to extrajudicial killings, rapes and arson attacks by security forces.<sup>60</sup> UN investigators said that the operation had “genocidal intent.”<sup>61</sup>

The NUG has called on international organizations to support its efforts to achieve justice and peace for the Rohingya ethnic minority.<sup>62</sup> In a statement on August 25 to mark the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Myanmar military’s brutal clearance campaign against the Rohingya in Rakhine State, the NUG said it is pursuing three concurrent actions for the Rohingya community: (1) working to establish conditions to support the repatriation of the Rohingya community; (2) securing justice and accountability; and (3) delivering equality to all persons in law and practice.<sup>63</sup> In June 2021, the NUG declared that the Rohingya have full citizenship rights in Myanmar.<sup>64</sup> However, these efforts are contingent on the return of the NUG to power in Myanmar.<sup>65</sup>

Two Rohingya community leaders were shot dead in a Bangladeshi refugee camp on August 10.<sup>66</sup> Police spokesman, Kamran Hossain, said at least eight suspected Rohingya assailants shot Syed Hossain and Abu Taleb.<sup>67</sup> Police have not named any suspects.<sup>68</sup> Rohingya sources told *AFP* that the insurgent group Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (“ARSA”), which operates both in Myanmar’s Rakhine State and in the Bangladesh camps, was behind the shootings.<sup>69</sup> In the last three months, ARSA has been blamed for at least five killings, including those of three senior Rohingya leaders.<sup>70</sup>

## B. Corruption

A Myanmar junta court sentenced ousted leader Aung San Suu Kyi to an additional six years in prison, finding her guilty of further corruption charges relating to a charity she founded in memory of her late mother.<sup>71</sup> Aung San Suu Kyi was also sentenced to a further three years in prison with hard labor on election fraud charges. So far, Aung San Suu Kyi has been sentenced to over 20 years in jail.<sup>72</sup>

## C. International Community / Sanctions

Investigators from the United Nations (“UN”) are reporting mounting evidence of crimes against humanity, including murder, torture and sexual violence, committed in Myanmar since the military coup that occurred in 2021.<sup>73</sup>

Representatives from the European Union, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States issued a joint statement reiterating their commitment to hold the perpetrators of human rights abuses committed against the Rohingya accountable on the fifth anniversary of the attack against the Rohingya.<sup>74</sup> The UN Special Envoy for Myanmar, Noeleen Heyzer, also called for increased support for Rohingya refugees.<sup>75</sup>

Heyzer additionally met with junta representatives, urging them to end attacks on civilians and end all forms of violence. Despite the efforts of the UN Special Envoy, the junta reportedly burned down a 600-house village.<sup>76</sup>

A representative of the NUG called on the international community for “concrete help” against the military junta.<sup>77</sup> Former U.S. Ambassador to Myanmar, Scot Marciel, also called for support for the Burmese resistance fighting against the junta.<sup>78</sup> The NUG also expressed “extreme disappointment” over Heyzer’s meeting with the junta leader.<sup>79</sup>

The United Kingdom announced additional sanctions against the Myanmar junta, targeting three military-linked businesses.<sup>80</sup> Following the announcement of the sanctions, the junta detained Britain’s former ambassador to Myanmar, Vicky Bowman, and her husband.<sup>81</sup> The regime claimed that they violated Myanmar’s immigration laws.<sup>82</sup> Activists and politicians opposing the junta claim the arrests are “hostage diplomacy.”<sup>83</sup>

India’s foreign minister defended India’s ties with the junta, despite growing international concerns following the recent executions in Myanmar and doubts about the legitimacy of elections planned for 2024.<sup>84</sup> During talks with Myanmar generals, Russia’s Foreign Minister, Sergei Lavrov, said that Moscow backs the junta’s efforts to “stabilize” Myanmar.<sup>85</sup>

### **III. Civil and Political Rights**

#### **A. Freedom of Speech, Assembly and Association**

Trade unions have reported violations of their right to organize by the regime.<sup>86</sup> Factory owners are allegedly collaborating with the Ministry of Labour and have threatened union officials, which has resulted in trade unions being unable to protect workers’ rights.<sup>87</sup> The president of the Federation of General Workers Myanmar indicated that “on some occasions, [factory owners and regime officials] even gave the personal information of union leaders to the security forces, so they could be interrogated or detained.”<sup>88</sup>

In August, the International Labour Organization issued a report, which indicates that Myanmar has declared 16 unregistered trade unions and civil society organizations illegal.<sup>89</sup> According to the report, union offices have been raided, unionist families have been harassed and union leaders have been detained for participating in strikes in favor of democracy.<sup>90</sup>

Many political prisoners in Yangon’s Insein Prison have begun a hunger strike in protest against the junta’s executions of four pro-democracy activists, Ko Jimmy, Ko Phyoe Zeya Thaw, Ko Hla Myo Aung and Ko Aung Thura Zaw.<sup>91</sup> According to the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners, 119 anti-regime activists have been sentenced to death, 42 of whom were sentenced in absentia, since the 2021 coup.<sup>92</sup>

On August 5, a riot broke out in Mandalay’s Obo Prison amid a similar hunger strike against the execution of the pro-democracy activists.<sup>93</sup> Two political prisoners were severely injured in the riot after being shot by prison staff.<sup>94</sup> According to the *Irrawaddy*, political prisoners on hunger strike at Obo Prison have been beaten, placed in solitary confinement and denied medical treatment.<sup>95</sup>

A police officer, who worked on police escorts for senior figures, has been sentenced to 26 years in prison for joining the civil disobedience movement.<sup>96</sup> Lance Corporal Han Lin Myint from the counterterrorism unit joined the civil disobedience movement in March of last year and

protested following the February 1 coup.<sup>97</sup> Around the end of May of last year, he was detained in a raid in Thingangyun Township, Yangon, and charged with high treason.<sup>98</sup> He was sentenced to 20 years in prison by the Yangon Eastern District Court in May of this year.<sup>99</sup> He was given three more years in prison for incitement under Article 505(a) of the Penal Code by Thingangyun Township Court and another three years for violating police discipline.<sup>100</sup>

The Myanmar military regime has barred political parties from speaking with international organizations or foreigners without permission from the Union Election Commission (“UEC”).<sup>101</sup> Citing sections 407(c) and 408 of the military-drafted 2008 constitution, and Section 6(f) of the Political Parties Registration Law, the UEC warned that any parties failing to follow the instruction face dissolution.<sup>102</sup> The UEC said a political party will have its registration revoked “if it directly or indirectly receives and expends financial, material and other assistance from a foreign government, a religious association, other association or a person from a foreign country.”<sup>103</sup> Such a restriction is unprecedented in Myanmar’s history.<sup>104</sup> Justifying the move, the UEC accused foreign embassies, international organizations and affiliated domestic organizations of having intervened in the 2020 general election, which the regime said was marred by massive electoral fraud.<sup>105</sup>

## **B. Freedom of the Press and Censorship**

Detained Japanese documentary filmmaker Toru Kubota faces charges of incitement and violations of visa and immigration rules for his alleged connections with anti-regime protestors.<sup>106</sup> The filmmaker was detained on July 30 in Yangon along with two protestors while documenting an anti-regime rally protesting the executions of four pro-democracy activists.<sup>107</sup> The Japanese government has called for Kubota’s release.<sup>108</sup>

The Myanmar regime sentenced former photojournalist Ko Zaw Zaw to three years imprisonment under incitement charges on August 24.<sup>109</sup> Ko Zaw Zaw is accused of inciting the destabilization of Myanmar by using Facebook and by taking photos of anti-regime protests and the junta’s violent crackdowns.<sup>110</sup>

An anti-regime protestor and a freelance photographer who were involved in the umbrella strike in Yangon marking the 34<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1988 pro-democracy uprising were arrested on August 20.<sup>111</sup>

Regime spokesman Major-General Zaw Min Tun announced the junta’s plan to ban Facebook and replace it with a homegrown social media platform.<sup>112</sup> Facebook has barred Min Aung Hlaing from its site since 2018 and has removed the official page of the Myanmar military and accounts of senior military leaders following the coup.<sup>113</sup> Military-owned businesses are also barred from advertising on Facebook and nationalist posts and pages are being removed.<sup>114</sup> The spokesman called Facebook the main channel used by anti-military forces to instigate instability and violence.<sup>115</sup>

## **IV. Economic Development**

### **A. Economic Development—Legal Framework, Foreign Investment**

The NUG has threatened seven Singaporean firms and a Chinese company with severe sanctions and penalties for foreign investments that benefit the junta.<sup>116</sup> Six Singaporean solar power firms – Myanmar Satoketayar, Myanmar Kyeeonkyeewa, Myanmar Kindar, Myanmar Sedawgyi, Myanmar Shwekyin and Yangon Thermal Power – have been approved by the junta-controlled Myanmar Investment Commission to produce and sell electricity in Yangon, Magwe, Mandalay and Bago regions. Another Singaporean firm, SIM Co Ltd is permitted to develop ports and stores to provide services for the offshore drilling industry, according to the NUG. The Chinese firm, Best Garment Myanmar, was approved to build factories in Yangon.

Japanese apparel maker, Honeys Holdings, broke ground on a third factory in Myanmar, aiming to make over half of its products in Myanmar.<sup>117</sup> The 16,000-square-meter plant will sit alongside one of the company’s existing workshops in Mingaladon Industrial Park outside Yangon. Honeys plans to invest about 1.5 billion yen (USD11.3 million) in the project through May 2024. Honeys sources roughly 90% of its products from Southeast Asia and 44% from Myanmar alone.

Myanmar’s military government has slightly eased its mandatory currency conversion rule for exporters and changed the reference exchange rate from 1,850 to 2,100 kyats per dollar as the national currency continues to weaken.<sup>118</sup> The Central Bank of Myanmar on August 5 issued a notification allowing all traders to exchange only 65% – down from 100% – of their export earnings for kyat. Citizens still have to convert all their foreign currency holdings within one working day after receiving the money.

### **B. Economic Development—Infrastructure, Major Projects**

There have been no material updates since the prior report.

### **C. Land Seizure**

There have been no material updates since the prior report.

## **V. Peace Talks and Ethnic Violence**

### **A. Ethnic Violence**

According to the Karen National Union (“KNU”), more than 2,500 Myanmar junta troops and members of the pro-regime Border Guard Force have been killed since January in clashes with ethnic Kayin fighters in Kayin State.<sup>119</sup> The KNU estimated that there were 399 regime deaths in January, 311 in February, 429 in March, 356 in April, 303 in May, 410 in June and 386 in July for a total of 2,594 junta forces killed in just seven months.<sup>120</sup>

The Kachin Independence Army (“KIA”) and PDF fighters seized two Myanmar military camps on August 8 in Hpakant Township, Kachin State.<sup>121</sup> The following day, military regime

jets and troops bombed and torched the entire village of Sezin in Hpakant Township.<sup>122</sup> Several dozen villagers were reportedly killed and wounded in the attacks.<sup>123</sup>

The leaders of the Arakan Liberation Party (“ALP”) have vowed to take revenge for the detention of one of their senior members by the Arakan Army (“AA”).<sup>124</sup> The AA seized Lieutenant Colonel Khaing Paw Lin on August 2.<sup>125</sup> In response, the ALP detained a resident of Narzi Ward, Ko Aye Ko, in connection with the abduction.<sup>126</sup>

According to the AA, an estimated 37 Myanmar soldiers were killed on August 13 in clashes with the AA in western Rakhine State and in Paletwa Township, Chin State.<sup>127</sup>

Three civilians were killed and several others were injured by Myanmar military artillery strikes during a clash between the regime and the AA in Rakhine State on August 28.<sup>128</sup>

The Myanmar military carried out air raids against combined forces of the KNU and resistance groups on a strategic road linking Waw Lay and Myawaddy in Kayin State on August 23.<sup>129</sup>

## B. Peace Talks

In a statement on August 1 extending the state of emergency, Chief Min Aung Hlaing invited the leaders of a number of ethnic armed groups for a second round of face-to-face meetings.<sup>130</sup>

On August 5, ASEAN condemned the lack of progress on a crisis resolution plan for Myanmar and demanded that the Myanmar regime take action before a regional summit later this year.<sup>131</sup> In a veiled warning, ASEAN noted that they could still take action over “non-compliance” with the ASEAN charter.<sup>132</sup>

<sup>1</sup> AFP, August 1, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/myanmar-junta-extends-state-of-emergency.html>.

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 2, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/over-1400-myanmar-troops-150-resistance-fighters-killed-in-kayah-since-coup.html>.

<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*

<sup>6</sup> *Id.*

<sup>7</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 29, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/over-28000-homes-torched-by-myanmar-junta-forces-since-coup.html>.

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 4, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/three-resistance-fighters-detained-by-myanmar-junta-found-dead-in-mandalay.html>.

<sup>12</sup> *Id.*

<sup>13</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 8, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/women-working-in-rice-field-shot-dead-by-myanmar-junta-helicopter.html>.

<sup>14</sup> *Id.*

<sup>15</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 8, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/almost-100-regime-soldiers-reportedly-killed-in-upper-myanmar.html>.

<sup>16</sup> *Id.*

<sup>17</sup> *Id.*

<sup>18</sup> *Id.*

<sup>19</sup> *Id.*

<sup>20</sup> *Id.*

<sup>21</sup> *Id.*

<sup>22</sup> *Id.*

<sup>23</sup> *Id.*

<sup>24</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 8, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/fierce-fighting-in-sagaing-as-myanmar-junta-forces-clash-with-resistance.html>.

<sup>25</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 8, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/almost-30-civilians-and-resistance-fighters-killed-by-myanmar-junta-in-sagaing.html>.

<sup>26</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 12, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/over-70-civilians-trapped-by-myanmar-junta-airstrikes-on-sagaing-village.html>.

<sup>27</sup> *Id.*

<sup>28</sup> *Id.*

<sup>29</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 8, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/nug-offers-rewards-for-myanmar-regime-defectors-with-anti-aircraft-weapons.html>.

<sup>30</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 15, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/kayah-resistance-groups-claim-19-myanmar-junta-deaths.html>.

<sup>31</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 16, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/police-major-among-12-regime-personnel-killed-in-police-station-attacks.html>.

<sup>32</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 19, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/resistance-groups-ambush-junta-flotilla-in-upper-myanmar.html>.

<sup>33</sup> *Id.*

<sup>34</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 23, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/thirty-myanmar-regime-troops-reportedly-killed-in-sagaing-clashes.html>.

<sup>35</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 22, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/myanmar-junta-forces-abduct-abbot-sexually-assault-women-villagers-in-sagaing.html>.

<sup>36</sup> *Id.*

<sup>37</sup> *Id.*

<sup>38</sup> *Id.*

<sup>39</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 24, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/six-civilians-die-thousands-flee-as-myanmar-troops-torch-three-sagaing-villages.html>.

<sup>40</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 26, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/myanmar-junta-arson-attacks-continue-despite-unappeal.html>.

<sup>41</sup> *Id.*

<sup>42</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 3, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/myanmar-regime-forms-and-arms-pro-junta-militias-in-resistance-strongholds.html>.

<sup>43</sup> *Id.*

<sup>44</sup> *Id.*

<sup>45</sup> *Id.*

<sup>46</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 18, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/myanmar-junta-restricts-mobile-money-payments-to-cut-resistance-funding.html>.

<sup>47</sup> *Id.*

<sup>48</sup> *Id.*

<sup>49</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 25, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/myanmar-gems-boss-arrested-for-alleged-resistance-support.html>.

<sup>50</sup> *Id.*

<sup>51</sup> Al Jazeera, August 17, 2022: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/8/17/rohingya-refugees-have-to-be-taken-back-bangladesh-pm-says>.

<sup>52</sup> *Id.*

<sup>53</sup> *Id.*

<sup>54</sup> Al Jazeera, August 8, 2022: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/8/8/bangladesh-asks-china-for-help-in-repatriating-rohingya-refugees>.

<sup>55</sup> *Id.*

<sup>56</sup> *Id.*

<sup>57</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 10, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/myanmar-junta-chief-among-key-suspects-identified-in-rohingya-genocide-case.html>.

<sup>58</sup> *Id.*

<sup>59</sup> *Id.*

<sup>60</sup> *Id.*

<sup>61</sup> *Id.*

<sup>62</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 26, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/nug-calls-for-justice-for-rohingya-persecuted-by-myanmar-military.html>.

<sup>63</sup> *Id.*

<sup>64</sup> *Id.*

<sup>65</sup> *Id.*

<sup>66</sup> AFP, August 11, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/two-myanmar-rohingya-leaders-shot-dead-in-bangladesh-camps.html>.

<sup>67</sup> *Id.*

<sup>68</sup> *Id.*

<sup>69</sup> *Id.*

<sup>70</sup> *Id.*

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<sup>116</sup> The Irrawaddy, August 1, 2022: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/myanmar-civilian-govt-warns-foreign-firms-investing-under-junta.html>.

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