

BURMA COUP WATCH FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2022: **Junta's executions spark global outcry as opposition promises payback**

- As of 29 Jul, there had been at least 14,070 armed clashes and attacks, resulting in the displacement of some 866,400 people since the coup began. Junta troops continued to slash their way through the country in July, torturing and killing civilians, burning people alive, and torching villages.
- Junta forces have killed at least 2,138 civilians and arrested 14,917 as of 29 Jul. The regime continued to target former officials and NLD members, as well as perceived opponents and their families. Reports suggested that the junta was installing facial recognition CCTV systems in several cities to beef up its surveillance capabilities.
- The regime sparked global outcry by executing four political prisoners, including an MP, the first executions in decades. Opposition forces staged protest actions and vowed to step up resistance, as local media sources said the junta was preparing to execute 41 more inmates in Yangon.
- Local civil society reported an increase in violence against women since the coup, with 1,835 cases documented in 2021 and 1,158 during Jan-Jun 2022. Women in conflict-affected areas reportedly suffered some of the most horrific abuses.
- The ICJ dismissed the regime's preliminary objections in The Gambia vs Myanmar case, allowing the proceedings to move forward. The NUG welcomed the ruling, saying it stood ready to cooperate with international accountability efforts.
- The World Bank projected a mere 3% growth in 2021-22, warning that political and economic uncertainty had severely damaged Burma's financial system. The junta further damaged the economy by tightening forex restrictions as inflation continued to hit all sectors hard.
- French oil and gas firm TotalEnergies withdrew from Burma after transferring some of its shares to junta-controlled company MOGE, thus ignoring civil society calls to exit responsibly.
- The junta hosted its first high-level regional meeting, which was attended by China's Foreign Minister.
- ASEAN barred the regime from attending a high level meeting while allowing it to chair another. Malaysia further hardened its stance against the junta, repeating calls for the bloc to engage with the NUG.

CONTENTS

2	Junta's quest for power
2	Regime plans next moves
2	News sentences against former officials
2	Death toll rises among NLD members
3	Civil disobedience, crackdowns
3	Protests continue
3	Executions spark outrage
4	Junta rolls out advanced CCTV system
5	Conflict and displacement
5	Regime's peace process stalls
6	Russia, India exposed for arming junta
6	Update by State/Region
16	Women
16	COVID-19
17	Business and economics
17	World Bank paints bleak picture
17	Regime tightens forex rules
18	Red tape, inflation send prices soaring
18	Trade deficit widens
19	Junta tries to tackle energy crisis
19	Total wraps up irresponsible exit
19	Deteriorating business environment
20	International responses
22	CRPH & NUG

Junta's quest to cement control

NLD refuses to play ball as regime plots next moves

On 1 Jul, the regime-controlled Union Election Commission (UEC) started training members of the Rakhine State election subcommission on the proportional representation system. Arakan National Party chair Tha Tun Hla said a general election was not feasible under the present political conditions, but Arakan Front Party chair Aye Maung stated it was the solution to ending the crisis.¹

On 5 Jul, the National League for Democracy (NLD) announced it would not reopen its offices and resume operations, despite requests from several party members. MP-elect and NLD Central Working Committee member Tun Myint said that "traitors" within the party were attempting to restart operations, adding that it would not happen "while the military is arresting, torturing and killing anyone who opposes them."² On 9 Jul, the NLD rejected the regime's proposed general elections in 2023. The party said the UEC was illegitimate, adding that the 2020 general elections represented the will of the people.³

On 21 Jul, it was reported that the junta was hastily renovating the Yangon building where the 2008 constitution was drafted. This fueled speculation that junta leader Min Aung Hlaing could be planning to amend the current constitution or adopt a new one to cement his grip on power.⁴ On 31 Jul, the junta extended its emergency rule for another six months.⁵

New sentences against top NLD, election officials

On 2 Jul, the junta moved the belongings of ousted State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi from Naypyidaw to Yangon. Eight members of her staff were reported to be under house arrest in Yangon.⁶ On 25 Jul, a regime-controlled court formally indicted Suu Kyi on two corruption counts, signaling that her sham bribery trial would move forward.⁷

On 7 Jul, the junta sentenced three former UEC officials, namely chairman Hla Thein, secretary Myint Naing, and member Than Htay to three years in prison for allegedly breaching polling laws.⁸ On 14 Jul, it was reported that a regime-controlled court in Loilen District (Southern Shan State) had sentenced former NLD MP Petel Aung and two NLD members to life in prison for terrorism in June.⁹ On 20 Jul, the junta sentenced ousted Mandalay Region Chief Minister Dr. Zaw Myint Maung to three years in prison for electoral fraud, bringing his total sentence to 29 years.¹⁰ On 26 Jul, the regime indicted ousted Shan State Chief Minister Dr. Linn Htut under Penal Code Section 130(a). He faces up to three years in prison, which could bring his total sentence to 19 years.¹¹

NLD under fire as death toll rises among members

As of 1 Jul, junta troops had reportedly arrested 917 NLD members, of whom only 216 had been released. A total of 18 members, including an MP, had died in regime custody as of that date. There were also 106 attacks on party offices, and regime forces had sealed off the houses and properties of 224 NLD members, including 119 MPs. As of 15 Jul, pro-junta vigilante group Thwe Thout had reportedly killed 20 NLD supporters in Mandalay Region alone.¹² On 18 Jul, it was reported that regime forces and their affiliated militias had killed 48 NLD members nationwide, including five women and three MPs. Around 20 NLD MPs had reportedly made pledges to the junta to give up politics.¹³

On 7 Jul, it was reported that regime forces had tortured NLD MP-elect Kyaw Myo Min to death following his arrest on 22 Jun. His body was found in Bilin Township (Mon State) on 6 Jul.¹⁴ On 8 Jul,

¹ Development Media Group (DMG) (5 Jul 2022) Proportional representation training begins for Arakan State election staff

² Myanmar Now (8 Jul 2022) NLD rejects requests to reopen party offices amid junta repression

³ DMG (9 Jul 2022) NLD rejects military regime's proposed 2023 election

⁴ Irrawaddy (21 Jul 2022) Does Myanmar Coup Leader Have Ulterior Motive for Renovating 2008 Constitution Site?

⁵ GNLM (1 Aug 2022) Republic of the Union of Myanmar, National Defence and Security Council, Announcement No 2/2022

⁶ Irrawaddy (7 Jul 2022) Myanmar Junta Sends Suu Kyi's Staff, Dog and Belongings to Yangon

⁷ AP (25 Jul 2022) Myanmar court rules Suu Kyi bribery trial can continue

⁸ Radio Free Asia (RFA) (8 Jul 2022) Myanmar charges three pre-coup UEC members with breaching polling laws

⁹ RFA (14 Jul 2022) Six people, including an ousted NLD MP, sentenced to life in prison

¹⁰ Irrawaddy (21 Jul 2022) Myanmar Junta Gives NLD Chief Minister Extra Three Years in Prison

¹¹ Shan News (29 Jul 2022) Junta Indicts Convicted Shan Lawmaker

¹² Irrawaddy (15 Jul 2022) Pro-Regime Militia Blamed as Another Member of Myanmar's NLD Killed

¹³ RFA (18 Jul 2022) Nearly 50 members of Myanmar's deposed government have been killed since coup

¹⁴ Irrawaddy (7 Jul 2022) NLD Lawmaker Found Tortured to Death After Detention by Myanmar Regime Troops

Pyu Saw Htee members abducted and killed a local NLD executive they accused of acting as an informant for the PDF in Kanbalu Township (Sagaing Region).¹⁵ On 23 Jul, junta troops arrested a Yangon NLD member they accused of supporting the PDF and tortured him to death.¹⁶

Civil disobedience, crackdowns (more details at [protests, CDM, and crackdowns tracker](#))

Protests continue despite heavy-handed response

On 5 Jul, the junta started transferring political prisoners from Insein (Yangon Region), Obo (Mandalay Region), and Kyaikmayaw (Mon State) prisons to other facilities. The move reportedly targeted inmates who were involved in prison protests.¹⁷

On 14 Jul, it was reported that the junta had arrested more than 50 people accused of taking part in flash mob protests in Yangon in June.¹⁸ On 29 Jul, Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma) (AAPP) said regime forces had sealed off 678 homes belonging to pro-democracy activists since the attempted coup, and arrested at least 14,917 civilians.¹⁹ Despite this, protests continued in July:

On 3 Jul, anti-regime demonstrators held at least 11 protests in Yangon, Kale, Salingyi, Yinmabin (Sagaing Region), and Thayetchaung (Tanintharyi Region) Townships to mark Min Aung Hlaing's birthday. Protesters stepped on and burned pictures of him, wishing him a speedy death. Burma diaspora in Thailand and Japan held similar protests.²⁰

On 7 Jul, a car rammed into demonstrators shortly after a flash mob protest to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the 1962 student uprising in Hlaing Township (Yangon Region), injuring one. Plainclothes regime officers reportedly searched the area soon after.²¹

On 19 Jul, there was heavy security in Yangon ahead of an official ceremony to mark Burma's 75th Martyrs' Day, which junta leader Min Aung Hlaing did not attend. Regime forces also tightened security in Mandalay. Despite this, activists protested in Yangon, Kachin, Karenni, Mandalay, Sagaing, Magway, and Tanintharyi Regions/States. Political prisoners in Insein Prison also marked the holiday by writing excerpts of speeches by Burma's nine martyrs on their uniforms.²²

Opposition vows to fight back as junta's executions spark outcry

As of 22 Jul, the regime's military tribunals had sentenced 117 people to death.²³ On 23 Jul, the junta, blatantly ignoring ASEAN Chair Hun Sen's call for clemency,²⁴ executed former NLD MP Phyo Zeya Thaw, veteran pro-democracy figure Ko Jimmy, and opposition activists Hla Myo Aung and Aung Thura Zaw; a first since 1976.²⁵ Regime spokesperson Zaw Min Tun said the executions were 'justice for the people,'²⁶ and claimed all four were given 'due process.'²⁷ On 26 Jul, it was reported that the junta was planning to execute 41 more prisoners in Yangon.²⁸

Two UN Special Rapporteurs condemned the killings, pointing out that the victims were tried, convicted, and sentenced by a military tribunal without the right of appeal and reportedly without legal counsel.²⁹ UN Secretary General António Guterres,³⁰ UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

¹⁵ Irrawaddy (15 Jul 2022) Pro-Regime Militia Blamed as Another Member of Myanmar's NLD Killed

¹⁶ Irrawaddy (26 Jul 2022) NLD Member Killed During Myanmar Junta Interrogation

¹⁷ Myanmar Now (7 Jul 2022) Junta arbitrarily transferring political prisoners between detention centres, relatives say

¹⁸ Myanmar Now (14 Jul 2022) Yangon on edge as security tightened amid wave of explosions

¹⁹ AAPP (29 Jul 2022) Daily Briefing in Relation to the Military Coup

²⁰ Irrawaddy (4 Jul 2022) Protesters Pray for Myanmar Junta Chief's Death on his Birthday

²¹ Myanmar Now (8 Jul 2022) Car rams into flash mob protesters in Yangon

²² RFA (20 Jul 2022) Junta, opposition activists hold dueling events to mark Martyrs' Day in Myanmar

²³ Myanmar Now (25 Jul 2022) Protests break out inside Insein Prison following activists' execution

²⁴ Myanmar Now (25 Jul 2022) Protests break out inside Insein Prison following activists' execution

²⁵ RFA (25 Jul 2022) Global outcry as Myanmar junta executes prominent democracy activists, two others

²⁶ Irrawaddy (27 Jul 2022) Myanmar Junta Says Executed Prisoners 'Deserved Many Death Sentences'

²⁷ Al Jazeera (26 Jul 2022) Myanmar's military says executions were 'justice for the people'

²⁸ Chindwin News Agency, via Facebook (26 Jul 2022) <https://bit.ly/3S4SyTI>

²⁹ OHCHR (25 Jul 2022) UN Special Rapporteurs appeal for strong international response in the wake of 'devastating' executions by Myanmar junta

³⁰ Reuters (25 July 2022) U.N. chief strongly condemns Myanmar executions

Michelle Bachelet,³¹ Japan,³² the US,³³ Australia,³⁴ the EU, the UK, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, and South Korea also issued condemnation statements.³⁵

Following the executions, resistance fighters in Mandalay and Yangon attacked several junta targets. On 25 Jul, flash protesters in Yangon held up a banner which read “we will never be frightened” before dispersing. Local activists hung another banner warning the junta to “be ready to pay for the blood debt” on a bridge.³⁶ A riot broke out in Insein Prison (Yangon Region), with guards assaulting several prisoners.³⁷ Inmates also held protests against the executions in Obo (Mandalay) and Pyay (Bago Region) prisons.³⁸

In an unprecedented joint statement released on 26 Jul, the National Unity Government (NUG), Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH), NLD, Karen National Union (KNU), Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP), Chin National Front (CNF), and All Burma Students Democratic Front (ABSDF) said the executions were terrorist murders. They also vowed to unite and fight the regime on all fronts and by all means. Several People’s Defense Forces (PDFs) also promised to escalate the fight against the junta.³⁹ The announcements came one day after the Student Union Representatives Committee, which represents 176 students’ unions across Burma, urged the people to fight against and reject negotiations with the regime.⁴⁰

The junta targeted the family members of the executed activists after they told local and international media they were proud of their sacrifice. On 26 Jul, junta forces arrested the mother of Aung Thura Zaw.⁴¹ On 27 Jul, pro-regime thugs mobbed the Yangon residences of the parents of Phyto Zayar Thaw and Ko Jimmy.⁴² On 29 Jul, the regime staged a pro-execution rally in downtown Yangon.⁴³ On 29 Jul, it was reported that the regime had tightened security in cities across the country following the executions. The junta also imposed a midnight-to-4am curfew in nearly all of Yangon’s 45 townships, where it also banned gatherings of more than five persons.⁴⁴

Regime rolls out Orwellian surveillance system with Beijing’s help

On 11 Jul, it was reported that the regime had installed cameras with facial recognition capabilities in Dawei (Tanintharyi Region), Mawlamyine (Mon State), Myitkyina (Kachin State), and Taunggyi (Shan State). Local firms Fisca Security & Communications and Aung Yoe Technologies won the corresponding tenders, and sourced the cameras from China tech giants Zhejiang Dahua Technology, Huawei Technologies, and Hikvision. The junta authorities in Hpa-an (Karen State) have also begun discussions to install a CCTV system.⁴⁵

The NLD government and Burma’s security forces had already equipped Mandalay, Naypyidaw, Sittwe (Rakhine State), and Yangon with similar technology before the attempted coup, with Bagan (Mandalay Region) also holding its own tender. The regime is reportedly planning to equip cities in each of Burma’s seven states and regions with camera surveillance systems as part of its ongoing crackdown.⁴⁶

The junta continued to target members of the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) and student activists. On 2 Jul, regime forces arrested a female CDM teacher at her home in Myeik (Tanintharyi Region).⁴⁷ During 15-19 Jul, junta troops in Dawei Township (Tanintharyi Region) arrested eight

³¹ Reuters (25 Jul 2022) World condemns Myanmar junta for 'cruel' execution of activists

³² Al Jazeera (25 Jul 2022) International condemnation after Myanmar executes activists

³³ US Embassy in Cambodia (25 Jul 2022) Execution of Burma's Pro-Democracy Leaders

³⁴ Minister for Foreign Affairs - Australia (26 Jul 2022) Myanmar Military Regime's Execution of Pro-democracy Activists

³⁵ Reuters (25 Jul 2022) World condemns Myanmar junta for 'cruel' execution of activists

³⁶ Guardian (26 Jul 2022) 'We are not afraid': anti-junta groups rail against Myanmar executions; Guardian (25 Jul 2022) Myanmar junta executes democracy activists in first such killings in decades

³⁷ Myanmar Now (25 Jul 2022) Protests break out inside Insein Prison following activists' execution

³⁸ Myanmar Now (25 Jul 2022) Unrest in Myanmar prisons amid protests of activist executions

³⁹ Irrawaddy (27 Jul 2022) After Executions, Myanmar Anti-Regime Forces Issue Joint Vow to Topple Junta

⁴⁰ Mizzima (28 Jul 2022) 176 Students' unions reject any negotiations with the junta

⁴¹ Irrawaddy (28 Jul 2022) Families of Executed Myanmar Activists Face Harassment, Interrogation

⁴² Myanmar Now (27 Jul 2022) Pro-junta thugs attack homes of executed activists' parents

⁴³ Irrawaddy (29 Jul 2022) Myanmar Junta Backers Rally in Support of Democracy Activists' Executions

⁴⁴ RFA (29 Jul 2022) Myanmar junta steps up security in major cities following executions of activists

⁴⁵ Reuters (11 Jul 2022) Exclusive: Myanmar's junta rolls out Chinese camera surveillance systems in more cities

⁴⁶ Reuters (11 Jul 2022) Exclusive: Myanmar's junta rolls out Chinese camera surveillance systems in more cities

⁴⁷ Myanmar Peace Monitor (7 Jul 2022) Military arrests CDM teacher in Myeik

women at their homes. All of them were university students before the attempted coup. On 23 Jul, it was reported that a regime captain had ordered the detention of CDM teachers in the township, leading to a series of arrests.⁴⁸

The junta continued to weaponize the judiciary. On 12 Jul, the regime charged a member of the Shalom Youth Committee in Tedim Township (Chin State) with incitement for allegedly using a megaphone to announce a PDF warning against non-CDM teachers and parents who send their children to regime-controlled school.⁴⁹ On 14 Jul, the Progressive Karenni People Force reported that the regime-controlled Taung Lay Lone prison's court had sentenced three Pekon Township (Southern Shan State) residents to death for murder under Penal Code section 302(1)(b).⁵⁰ On 27 Jul, junta forces arrested a woman from Thandwe (Rakhine State) they suspected of supporting the NUG and PDFs, and charged her under Counter-Terrorism Law Section 50(j).⁵¹

The junta continued to target high profile lawyers. On 11 Jul, it was reported that regime forces had arrested at least 10 lawyers who were defending prominent NLD figures and anti-regime protestors during the prior fortnight; bringing the total number of lawyers detained by the junta to at least 42.⁵² On 27 Jul, detained protest leader Ko Wai Moe had to mount his own defense against sedition charges before a junta-controlled court inside Monywa Prison (Sagaing Region). Regime troops arrested one of his lawyers and issued a warrant against the other, forcing them into hiding.⁵³

The junta continued to undermine judicial independence. On 20 Jul, a regime-controlled court reduced from three to two years the prison sentence given to a Paletwa Township (Chin State) resident who told Rakhine State-based media outlet Western News that a white flag had been seen flying over a hill where regime troops were stationed.⁵⁴ Later that day, soldiers raided the judge's residence and threatened him. On 27 Jul, it was reported that he had since gone missing.⁵⁵

The junta continued to target journalists. On 7 Jul, a regime-controlled court in Wetlet Township (Sagaing Region) sentenced Democratic Voice of Burma journalist Aung San Lin to six years in prison with hard labor for incitement and terrorism. He has been in custody since December 2021.⁵⁶ On 14 Jul, the junta sentenced female journalist Nyein Nyein Aye to three years in prison with hard labor for incitement. She was arrested in January 2022.⁵⁷ On 30 Jul, regime forces detained Japanese video journalist Toru Kubota after a flash protest in Yangon.⁵⁸ As of 1 Aug, the regime was holding 68 journalists and media staff in custody, according to Reporters Without Borders.⁵⁹

On 11 Jul, unknown gunmen shot dead a reporter and his wife at a local tea shop in Kale (Sagaing Region).⁶⁰ On 30 Jul, junta forces killed Aye Kyaw, a Sagaing-based photographer known for documenting anti-junta protests shortly after arresting him at his home.⁶¹

Conflict and displacement (more details at [conflict & displacement tracker](#))

Regime's 'peace process' makes little progress

The junta tried to move forward with its self-declared 'peace process.' On 7 Jul, a Lahu Democratic Union delegation met with Min Aung Hlaing.⁶² On 25 Jul, junta spokesperson Zaw Min Tun said other EAOs would attend a second round of peace talks with the regime, but did not elaborate further.⁶³

⁴⁸ Mizzima (23 Jul 2022) Eight women arrested in Dawei Town

⁴⁹ Khonumthung Media Group (15 Jul 2022) Tedim Volunteer Charged With Article 505 (b)

⁵⁰ RFA (14 Jul 2022) Six people, including an ousted NLD MP, sentenced to life in prison

⁵¹ DMG (29 Jul 2022) Woman in Thandwe charged with terrorism for alleged anti-regime ties

⁵² Irrawaddy (11 Jul 2022) Myanmar Junta has Arrested Over 40 Lawyers Defending Political Detainees

⁵³ Irrawaddy (29 Jul 2022) Detained Protest Leader Wai Moe Naing Defends Himself Against Myanmar Junta Charges

⁵⁴ DMG (20 Jul 2022) Paletwa man's prison sentence for incitement reduced from three years to two

⁵⁵ Narinjara News (27 Jul 2022) Paletwa judge gone missing after threatened by junta forces

⁵⁶ Democratic Voice of Burma (DVB) (7 Jul 2022) DVB journalist handed six year prison spell in Sagaing

⁵⁷ Reporters Without Borders (15 Jul 2022) Myanmar military court sentences freelancer to three years in prison

⁵⁸ Irrawaddy (31 Jul 2022) Japanese National Detained in Myanmar

⁵⁹ Reporters Without Borders (accessed 1 Aug 2022) ASIA – PACIFIC, Myanmar

⁶⁰ Eleven Media Group (EMG) (13 Jul 2022) Journalist and his wife killed in Sagaing

⁶¹ RFA (1 Aug 2022) Myanmar photographer who shot anti-junta protests dies in custody

⁶² GNLM (8 Jul 2022) SAC Chairman Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing holds talks with peace delegation led by Lahu Democratic Union-LDU General Secretary

⁶³ DMG (26 Jul 2022) Some EAOs expected to join second round of junta-sponsored peace talks: regime spokesman

The Shan State Progress Party (SSPP), which had originally agreed to participate, has since rejected a regime ultimatum to withdraw from three military bases in Mong Hsu Township (Shan State) by 30 Jun. Relations between the SSPP and the junta soured further in July. On 1 Jul, clashes broke out between the two sides in Mongmit Township (Shan State).⁶⁴ On 14 Jul the junta gave the SSPP until 21 Jul to leave the bases in Mong Hsu.⁶⁵ On 20 Jul, the SSPP reiterated to the regime's Eastern Command (EC) that it would not comply. On 22 Jul, the EC offered to meet to discuss the matter.⁶⁶

On 6 Jul, junta forces arrested actress Thinzar Wint Kyaw at a roadside checkpoint in Kethi Township (Southern Shan State), just two days after SSPP Info announced that she had gone to Hippar Waterfall and Wan Hai to film a documentary on the development of the area at the invitation of the SSPP.⁶⁷ On 18 Jul, regime troops shot dead a six-year-old boy and his parents on the Mong Hsu-Tangyan road (Mong Hsu Township) amid increased military tensions in the area.⁶⁸

Russia and India exposed for arming the junta

On 4 Jul, it was reported that Russia had delivered the first two of six new SU-30 fighter jets to the regime in March 2022. The country also sent trainers and technicians to assist the Myanmar Air Force during the warranty period. The planes, which were ordered in 2018 under the NLD government, are reportedly based in Naypyidaw, from where they can cover the entire country.⁶⁹

On 15 Jul, Justice for Myanmar (JfM) reported that Indian company Sandeep Metalcraft had shipped 3,000 artillery fuzes worth USD 276,941 to the regime through crony arms broker Creative Exploration Ltd on 25 Mar 2022. A fuze is the device used to detonate a munition's explosive material. JfM said the Indian government had deepened its complicity in the regime's atrocity crimes by allowing the export of fuzes and other arms to the junta.⁷⁰

Update by State/Region

As of 29 Jul, there had been 823 armed clashes and attacks on civilians during the month. This brings the total number of incidents so far in 2022 to 6,411 (14,070 since 1 Feb 2021).⁷¹ Junta forces had killed at least 2,138 civilians as of 29 Jul, likely an underestimate.⁷² According to the UN, there were 1,213,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) in Burma as of 25 Jul, including 866,400 displaced after 1 Feb 2021, with 41,900 refugees fleeing to neighboring countries.⁷³

On 8 Jul, it was reported that regime forces had destroyed at least 132 religious buildings in arson and other attacks in Chin, Karenni, Magway, and Sagaing States/Regions as of late June. Chin State was the most affected (66 churches destroyed), followed by Sagaing Region (28 Buddhist monasteries, a Buddhist convent, two mosques, and two churches), Karenni State (20 churches and a mosque), and Magway Region (11 Buddhist monasteries and a church).⁷⁴ On 25 Jul, the Institute for Strategy and Policy – Myanmar reported that at least 28,419 homes and buildings were torched or destroyed as a result of armed conflict during 1 Feb 2021-15 Jul 2022, including at least 20,485 in Sagaing Region and at least 5,705 in Magway Region.⁷⁵

⁶⁴ Shan News (5 Jul 2022) SSPP Battles Burma Army In Northern Shan State

⁶⁵ Shan News (18 Jul 2022) Regime Issues SSPP Third Order To Abandon Southern Shan State Camps

⁶⁶ Shan News (25 Jul 2022) SSPP Won't Withdraw From Camps In Southern Shan State

⁶⁷ EMG (7 Jul 2022) News came out about the arrest of actress Thinzar Wint Kyaw

⁶⁸ Irrawaddy (20 Jul 2022) Myanmar Junta Kills Child and Parents in Shan State

⁶⁹ Irrawaddy (4 Jul 2022) Myanmar Regime Takes Delivery of Two Su-30 Fighter Jets From Russia

⁷⁰ Justice for Myanmar (15 Jul 2022) India Supplying Fuzes to Myanmar Military, Deepening Complicity in its Atrocity Crimes

⁷¹ Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) (accessed 1 Jul 2022) Data export tool, available at:

<https://acleddata.com/data-export-tool/>

⁷² AAPP (29 Jul 2022) Daily Briefing in Relation to the Military Coup

⁷³ UNHCR (28 Jul 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 25 Jul 2022)

⁷⁴ RFA (8 Jul 2022) At least 132 religious buildings destroyed since Myanmar coup

⁷⁵ ISP-Myanmar (25 Jul 2022) Data Matters – Homes and Buildings from 10 Regions and States Torched; ISP-Myanmar (25 Jul 2022) Data Matters - Over 28,000 Homes and Buildings Torched or Destroyed since Coup

On 7 Jul, it was reported that urban guerrilla forces in Yangon, Bago, and Mon Regions/State had attacked 74 military, 25 administrative, and seven business targets during Apr-June as part of Operation Nan Htike Aung, allegedly killing nearly 200 junta troops.⁷⁶

Kachin and Northern Shan States

According to the UN, there were around 94,100 IDPs in **Kachin State** as of 25 Jul, including 1,600 who were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.⁷⁷ Regime and Kachin Independence Army (KIA) forces continued to clash in Jul, resulting in further displacement. On 10 Jul, junta soldiers shelled two KIA bases near Nang Zaw Yang village, **Waingmaw Township**. On 11 Jul, regime troops and a junta-affiliated Lisu militia engaged in a major clash with the KIA. Regime forces continued to shell the bases on 12 Jul.⁷⁸ On 13 Jul, regime and KIA forces also clashed in **Tanai Township**.⁷⁹ Junta troops ultimately overran a local KIA base on 18 Jul, and killed two KIA soldiers.

On 16 Jul, the KIA attacked and surrounded a regime column near Sezin village, **Hpakant Township**. On 17 Jul, two junta jets launched multiple airstrikes on the area, prompting residents to flee. On 18 Jul, Shanni Nationalities Army (SNA) forces reportedly fought against the KIA alongside regime reinforcements in adjacent Homalin Township (Sagaing Region).⁸⁰ On 19 Jul, the junta launched more airstrikes on Sezin;⁸¹ two children were seriously injured, and hundreds of civilians trapped.⁸²

Fighting also continued in **Northern Shan State**, with clashes concentrated in **Mongmit Township**. On 10 Jul, joint KIA/PDF forces clashed with regime troops;⁸³ they shelled a military base and a police station on 13 Jul. Junta forces responded with artillery and small arms fire. Casualty figures were unknown, but soldiers tightened security in the township after the second clash.⁸⁴ On 25 Jul, it was reported that a 12-year-old child was killed and another civilian injured during a clash between the KIA/PDF and the junta.⁸⁵ On 25 Jul, regime artillery fire killed a three-year-old boy during clashes with KIA troops in **Kutkai Township**.⁸⁶ According to the UN, there were around 10,900 IDPs in N. Shan State as of 25 Jul, including 1,400 who were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.⁸⁷

Sagaing Region

Junta forces continued their raids and arson attacks amid clashes with local resistance forces, committing scores of war crimes. According to the UN, there were around 470,000 IDPs in Sagaing Region as of 25 Jul, all of whom were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.⁸⁸ On 8 Jul, it was reported that people from Sagaing Region were facing travel restrictions and other forms of discrimination. The regime reportedly subjected residents who wanted to work abroad to a strict vetting procedure, and even refused to issue passports to some of them. NLD MP Nazin Latt described this discrimination as “systematic psychological warfare” and a human rights violation.⁸⁹

In **Shwebo District**, two junta helicopters fired at Satpyarkyin village, **Depayin Township** on 2 Jul. On 4 Jul, regime soldiers occupied Satpyarkyin and Bote villages and shelled nearby areas.⁹⁰ On 14 Jul, helicopters attacked local villages, killing two civilians and forcing over 10,000 to flee. Soldiers also

⁷⁶ Mizzima (7 Jul 2022) 200 junta troops killed in the first three months of Operation Nan Htike Aung

⁷⁷ UNHCR (28 Jul 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 25 Jul 2022)

⁷⁸ Myanmar Now (13 Jul 2022) Myanmar junta launches airstrikes, artillery attacks on KIA bases

⁷⁹ Myanmar Now (19 Jul 2022) Further clashes between KIA, Myanmar military break out in Hpakant

⁸⁰ Myanmar Now (19 Jul 2022) Further clashes between KIA, Myanmar military break out in Hpakant; Irrawaddy (20 Jul 2022) Myanmar Junta Uses Airstrikes to Relieve Trapped Troops in Kachin State

⁸¹ Myanmar Now (20 Jul 2022) Junta forces launch fatal attack on KIA base in Tanai

⁸² Irrawaddy (20 Jul 2022) Myanmar Junta Uses Airstrikes to Relieve Trapped Troops in Kachin State

⁸³ Shan News (13 Jul 2022) KIA Clash With Regime In Mongmit Township

⁸⁴ Shan News (28 Jul 2022) KIA, PDF Continue Attacks Against Regime In Northern Shan State

⁸⁵ Shan News (25 Jul 2022) Child Killed During Clashes In Northern Shan State

⁸⁶ Kachin News (26 Jul 2022) Child Killed By Burma Army Shell In Kutkai Township

⁸⁷ UNHCR (28 Jul 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 25 Jul 2022)

⁸⁸ UNHCR (28 Jul 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 25 Jul 2022)

⁸⁹ RFA (8 Jul 2022) Sagaing residents say they face discrimination under Myanmar junta

⁹⁰ Myanmar Now (6 Jul 2022) Thousands flee as Myanmar junta airlifts troops into Depayin

detained around 100 people, and burned down over 560 houses.⁹¹ In **Wetlet Township**, junta forces used civilians as human shields during a clash with PDFs on 3 Jul.⁹² Two civilians were reportedly killed.⁹³ On 10 Jul, regime troops shelled Saing Naing Lay village, killing one resident and seriously injuring two.⁹⁴ On 8 Jul, soldiers raided at least five villages in **Ye-U Township**, killed eleven residents and burned down at least 126 houses.⁹⁵ On 18 Jul, three junta helicopters shelled five villages, damaging a church, two Buddhist monasteries, and a pagoda in **Khin-U Township**.⁹⁶ Regime forces also raided Thar Wut Hti village, killing two civilians.⁹⁷ On 23 Jul, soldiers captured an injured PDF fighter and burned him alive.⁹⁸ On 25 Jul, junta troops shot at a 14-year old boy in Ma Gyi Oak village, seriously injuring him. Soldiers **opened fire on the ambulance that was taking him to the hospital** on 26 Jul, killing both the child and the driver.⁹⁹ On 27 Jul, regime forces raided Letpan Hla village, killed two residents and burned down houses, a clinic, and barns used to store crops. They then raided nearby Laung Shay, where they tortured and murdered an 18-year-old civilian.¹⁰⁰

In **Yinmabin District**, junta forces raided Wat Hkote village, **Salingyi Township** on 3 Jul, and shot dead a resident. Regime artillery fire also injured another civilian. On 4 Jul, soldiers raided more villages and fired on residents trying to flee, killing one and injuring another.¹⁰¹ On 25 Jul, regime forces raided Yae Mein Taung village, killed seven residents, and detained a further 20.¹⁰² On 7 Jul, junta troops burned down two villages in **Pale Township**. Two residents were later found dead inside burned houses.¹⁰³ On 10-11 Jul, soldiers raided Taung Ywar Thit village and killed four civilians, including a teenage girl.¹⁰⁴ On 16 Jul, regime forces arrested nearly 70 civilians sheltering inside a monastery in **Yinmabin township**, including 10 children and five people over 70. Soldiers released the elders on the same day after receiving a total of MMK 2.5 million in bribes.¹⁰⁵ On 20 Jul, soldiers responded to a resistance ambush with indiscriminate small arms fire, killing a 50-year-old woman.¹⁰⁶

Junta forces also targeted civilians in Sagaing, Kanbalu, Kawlin, and Kale Districts. On 4 Jul, they torched 28 houses in Suu Hle Kone village, **Myaung Township**.¹⁰⁷ On 6 Jul, a regime helicopter bombed Thahtaygone village, which destroyed houses and killed livestock. Junta troops also torched nearby Myithar village.¹⁰⁸ On 17 Jul, they shelled Sel village, killing a woman and injuring a child.¹⁰⁹ On 11 Jul, soldiers wearing PDF uniforms arrested over 30 people in **Pinlebu Township**, killing two.¹¹⁰ On 12 Jul, regime forces forced around 40 civilians to kneel near a remote-controlled bomb while they were defusing it in **Kanbalu Township**.¹¹¹ On 18 Jul, soldiers raided the predominantly Muslim Kyi Su village, torching around 500 homes. They beat and executed three villagers, and a further seven died in the blaze. They also arrested about 100 people.¹¹² On 12 Jul, junta artillery fire injured a child in **Kale Township** amid clashes with the resistance.¹¹³

⁹¹ Myanmar Now (18 Jul 2022) Military launches airstrikes after soldiers defect to resistance; RFA (15 Jul 2022) Thousands forced to flee Sagaing airstrikes that killed one and injured two; Irrawaddy (15 Jul 2022) Over 10,000 Civilians Flee Myanmar Junta Airstrikes in Sagaing

⁹² Irrawaddy (4 Jul 2022) Resistance Fighters Killed in Firefight With Myanmar Regime Troops

⁹³ Myanmar Now (5 Jul 2022) Poor weapons, weather conditions contribute to resistance casualties in northwestern Myanmar clash

⁹⁴ Myanmar Now (12 Jul 2022) Myanmar military shelling kills one civilian, injures two

⁹⁵ Irrawaddy (21 Jul 2022) Charred Bodies Found After Myanmar Junta Raids in Sagaing

⁹⁶ Myanmar Now (19 Jul 2022) Myanmar archbishop's native village hit by junta airstrike

⁹⁷ Myanmar Now (21 Jul 2022) 12 villagers found dead in latest Sagaing massacre

⁹⁸ Mizzima (26 Jul 2022) Captured defence force fighter burned alive by junta

⁹⁹ Mizzima (26 Jul 2022) Captured defence force fighter burned alive by junta

¹⁰⁰ Myanmar Now (30 Jul 2022) Woman, 88, among three killed in junta raids on Sagaing villages

¹⁰¹ Irrawaddy (5 Jul 2022) Two Sagaing Civilians Die in Myanmar Junta Raids

¹⁰² Myanmar Now (27 Jul 2022) Five civilians killed and 20 captured in Sagaing village; Myanmar Now (28 Jul 2022) Two more bodies discovered in Sagaing's Salingyi Township

¹⁰³ Irrawaddy (8 Jul 2022) Nearly 2,000 Civilians Displaced by Myanmar Regime's Arson Attacks in Magwe

¹⁰⁴ Irrawaddy (13 Jul 2022) Teenage Girl Among Four Killed by Myanmar Junta Soldiers in Sagaing

¹⁰⁵ RFA (20 Jul 2022) Nearly 70 people hiding in a Sagaing monastery captured by Myanmar military

¹⁰⁶ Myanmar (22 Jul 2022) Military detains dozens of displaced civilians in rural Sagaing Region

¹⁰⁷ Irrawaddy (7 Jul 2022) Resistance Ambush Reportedly Kills 25 Myanmar Junta Troops in Sagaing

¹⁰⁸ Irrawaddy (7 Jul 2022) Resistance Ambush Reportedly Kills 25 Myanmar Junta Troops in Sagaing

¹⁰⁹ Mizzima (19 Jul 2022) Junta artillery kills 20-year-old woman in Sagaing's Myaung Township

¹¹⁰ Myanmar Now (15 Jul 2022) Junta soldiers pose as PDF fighters to trap Sagaing villagers

¹¹¹ Irrawaddy (14 Jul 2022) Seized Sagaing Civilians Used by Myanmar Junta While Bomb Defused

¹¹² RFA (20 Jul 2022) Myanmar military slaughters 10, torches village in brutal Sagaing raid

¹¹³ Irrawaddy (14 Jul 2022) Over 30 Regime Troops Reportedly Killed in Upper Myanmar

On 5 Jul, Pyu Saw Htee members **shot dead two Indian nationals in Tamu District**, prompting the Manipur State authorities to temporarily close the border. On 6 Jul, protests erupted in the Indian border town of Moreh after the junta failed to return the bodies. Locals beat people from Burma and torched a regime border checkpoint.¹¹⁴ On 7 Jul, the regime blamed the Tamu PDF for the killings, adding that the victims' bodies had already been cremated. The Tamu PDF denied any involvement and said the regime cremated them to conceal evidence. On 12 July, it was reported that junta forces were sheltering the alleged perpetrators at a military base for their protection.¹¹⁵

Magway Region

Junta soldiers continued to conduct scorched-earth operations, targeting civilians amid clashes with local resistance forces. On 18 Jul, the regime cut phone and internet access in Magway Region as its troops attacked several areas. The NUG said the move was aimed at covering up war crimes.¹¹⁶ According to the UN, there were around 79,200 IDPs in Magway Region as of 25 Jul, all of whom were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.¹¹⁷

On 4 Jul, junta forces raided Yay Shin village, **Gangaw Township**, and reportedly killed eight residents, including a woman who was raped before being executed.¹¹⁸ Soldiers also raided nearby Myintha village, destroying a year's worth of rice meant for IDPs. On 5 Jul, regime troops raided Chaung Gwa village and entered forests where thousands of IDPs were sheltering, and shot at everyone in sight.¹¹⁹ On 19-20 Jul, the regime launched airstrikes in Gangaw Township; no more details were available due to the internet shutdown.¹²⁰

In **Myaing Township**, thousands of residents fled their villages in early July amid fears of junta raids. On 5 and 8-9 Jul, regime and resistance forces clashed near Su Win village. On 8 Jul, residents found at least six burned corpses in Sue Win; presumably a mix of civilians, PDF members, and junta soldiers.¹²¹ On 10 Jul, a military truck dragged seven villagers with ropes tied around their neck, killing four according to the Myaing PDF. The junta column responsible had previously torched homes and at least 30 motorbikes in Kabar Phyu village.¹²² On 13 Jul, soldiers burned down 120 houses in Htay Aung village.¹²³ On 15 Jul, it was reported that regime troops had torched more than 150 private oil wells in a bid to cut off funding for resistance groups, destroying the local economy.¹²⁴

On 8 Jul, regime forces raided two villages in **Pakokku Township**, torched over a hundred houses which caused about 2,000 residents to flee.¹²⁵ On 12 Jul, soldiers raided and destroyed a resistance base after forcing villagers to take them there at gunpoint.¹²⁶ On 14 Jul, it was reported that junta raids had displaced at least 7,000 people from six villages located along the Yaw River since April. IDPs faced growing hardships, and remained barred from returning home due to the presence of regime soldiers in the area.¹²⁷ On 25 Jul, regime forces shelled Kyar Pyit Kan village (**Pauk Township**), killing a four-year old girl and injuring five residents.¹²⁸

¹¹⁴ RFA (6 Jul 2022) India shuts Myanmar border as anger over pro-junta militia killings rises; Myanmar Now (11 Jul 2022) Tension high at Sagaing-Manipur border following murder of Indian nationals

¹¹⁵ Irrawaddy (8 Jul 2022) Tamu PDF Names Alleged Killers of Two Indians on Myanmar Side of Border; Mizzima (12 Jul 2022) Junta army hides Pyu Saw Htee members who murdered Indian nationals

¹¹⁶ RFA (22 Jul 2022) Myanmar junta cuts phone and internet connections in Magway amid fierce fighting

¹¹⁷ UNHCR (28 Jul 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 25 Jul 2022)

¹¹⁸ Network Media Group (7 Jul 2022) Burma Army Murders 8 Villagers In Magwe Region

¹¹⁹ Myanmar Now (7 Jul 2022) Myanmar junta troops terrorise villages along Myittha River

¹²⁰ RFA (22 Jul 2022) Myanmar junta cuts phone and internet connections in Magway amid fierce fighting

¹²¹ Myanmar Now (11 Jul 2022) Myanmar junta troops accused of killing civilians and destroying oil wells in Magway; RFA (11 Jul 2022) At least six burned bodies found in Myanmar's Magway region village

¹²² Myanmar Now (13 Jul 2022) Villagers believed dead after being dragged behind military truck

¹²³ Irrawaddy (13 Jul 2022) Teenage Girl Among Four Killed by Myanmar Junta Soldiers in Sagaing

¹²⁴ RFA (15 Jul 2022) Junta troops torch more than 150 oil wells in Myanmar's Magway region

¹²⁵ Irrawaddy (8 Jul 2022) Nearly 2,000 Civilians Displaced by Myanmar Regime's Arson Attacks in Magwe

¹²⁶ Myanmar Now (15 Jul 2022) Myanmar junta forces destroy resistance base in Magway

¹²⁷ Myanmar Now (14 Jul 2022) Crisis deepens for thousands in Pakokku displaced by junta raids

¹²⁸ RFA (28 Jul 2022) Child dead, five injured after military shells Magway's Pauk township

Chin State

On 13 Jul, it was reported that regular clashes between junta and resistance forces had been taking place in half of the state's nine townships. The CNF said anti-regime groups had control over much of seven townships, except in urban areas. Junta forces were reportedly facing troop shortages and difficulties traveling to and within the state, with resistance attacks in Sagaing and Magway Regions preventing the regime from sending reinforcements.¹²⁹ According to UNHCR, there were around 40,200 IDPs in Chin State as of 25 Jul, including 33,900 who were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.¹³⁰

Junta forces continued to target civilians. On 2 Jul, two regime jets bombed three villages sheltering many IDPs in Mindat Township, killing four people and injuring 15.¹³¹ On the same day, regime forces raided Hlanzawl village (Falam Township), and executed a paralyzed resident.¹³² On 6 Jul, soldiers burned down three houses in Ran Hken village (Matupi Township).¹³³ On 9-10 Jul, junta troops torched 35 houses and looted a further five in three villages of Falam Township.¹³⁴ During 14-18 Jul, they torched fourteen houses in Chung Cung village (Hakha District) amid clashes with resistance forces.¹³⁵

On 13 Jul, it was reported that the regime's blockade of the three roads that supply Mindat and Matupi Townships had **dramatically driven up food prices and caused food shortages** for residents. In Matupi, rice prices reached MMK 66,000-70,000/61-liter sack, compared to 4,000 before the attempted coup. Resident reported that regime soldiers had isolated Mindat and shelled nearby villages despite the lack of fighting in the area.¹³⁶

Tensions between the junta and the AA remained high in Paletwa Township. On 7 Jul, it was reported that Paletwa had been without electricity since the regime blocked the transportation of fuel and other supplies after a clash with the AA on 26 May.¹³⁷ On 13 Jul, the AA said it had arrested six military informants in June,¹³⁸ prompting the Interim Khumi Affairs Coordination Council to urge residents not to cooperate with the junta.¹³⁹ The AA said it would release the six men, but did not give a timeline.¹⁴⁰ AA and regime forces briefly clashed again on 24 Jul.¹⁴¹

Rakhine State

Regime forces maintained tightened security checks in most of Rakhine State. This severely disrupted the flow of goods, causing supply issues and losses to local merchants.¹⁴² On 14 Jul, it was reported that the junta had kept the Ponnagyun-Rathedaung road closed since mid-June, driving up food and fuel prices in Rathedaung Township.¹⁴³ The regime also imposed travel restrictions on international and local NGOs working in Maungdaw Township and other parts of northern Rakhine State, requiring them to obtain prior permission to operate.¹⁴⁴ On 21 Jul, it was reported that troops had closed a bridge that nearly 10,000 people from 20 villages rely on for their livelihoods in Ponnagyun Township.¹⁴⁵

Tensions between the junta and the AA escalated further. During 1-5 Jul, the regime staged a naval exercise off the Rakhine coast in an apparent show of force to the AA. Min Aung Hlaing oversaw the

¹²⁹ Myanmar Now (13 Jul 2022) Fighting breaks out on border separating Chin State and Sagaing Region

¹³⁰ UNHCR (28 Jul 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 25 Jul 2022)

¹³¹ Myanmar Now (4 Jul 2022) Two civilians killed by Myanmar military airstrikes in Chin State; Mizzima (6 Jul 2022) Four killed, 15 injured in airstrikes on Chin State's Mindat Township

¹³² Myanmar Now (5 Jul 2022) Myanmar junta troops murder disabled villagers in Chin State

¹³³ Network Media Group (12 Jul 2022) Chin Armed Groups Fight Burma Army In Matupi

¹³⁴ Irrawaddy (14 Jul 2022) Over 30 Regime Troops Reportedly Killed in Upper Myanmar

¹³⁵ Khonumthung Media Group (20 Jul 2022) Regime Soldiers Attack Village In Northern Chin State

¹³⁶ Irrawaddy (13 Jul 2022) Chin State Food Running Out as Myanmar Junta Blocks Roads

¹³⁷ Khonumthung Media Group (7 Jul 2022) Burma Army Prevents Fuel From Reaching Paletwa

¹³⁸ Myanmar Now (14 Jul 2022) AA says six civilians in its custody are military informants

¹³⁹ DMG (25 Jul 2022) Khumi group warns Paletwa residents not to cooperate with junta

¹⁴⁰ DMG (24 Jul 2022) Military clashes with Arakan Army near Paletwa Twsp village

¹⁴¹ Khonumthung Media Group (27 Jul 2022) AA Agrees To Release Paletwa Prisoners

¹⁴² DMG (8 Jul 2022) Tightened security checks reported in Arakan State; DMG (9 Jul 2022) Stepped up security inspections disrupt flow of goods into Arakan State

¹⁴³ DMG (14 Jul 2022) Myanmar military yet to reopen Ponnagyun-Rathedaung road

¹⁴⁴ DMG (18 Jul 2022) Regime imposes travel restrictions on nongovernmental organisations in Arakan State

¹⁴⁵ DMG (21 Jul 2022) Junta denies access to key bridge in Ponnagyun Twsp

drill, calling on the fleet to maintain combat readiness at all times.¹⁴⁶ The AA called the exercises a threat to the group and the Rakhine people.¹⁴⁷ On 4 Jul, two regime jets bombed an AA camp in KNU-defined Hpapun District (Karen State), killing six AA soldiers and injuring several others. The jets reportedly **crossed into Thailand** after the bombing. The AA said the attack was unprovoked, adding it would retaliate. The AA is allied with the KNLA and KIA, and maintains bases in their territories.¹⁴⁸

On 18 Jul, the AA **launched two attacks on regime troops** in Maungdaw Township, killed dozens of junta personnel and captured 14. The AA said the attacks were in retaliation for the 4 Jul airstrikes.¹⁴⁹ The junta responded by tightening security even further.¹⁵⁰ Soldiers also restricted access to a key local road, leading to food shortages in more than 20 villages.¹⁵¹ On 25 Jul, political analyst and former MP Ye Htun was cited as saying that a return to full-scale war in Rakhine State was unlikely despite rising military tensions, as regime troops were stretched too thin to take on the AA. Former MP Aung Thuang Shwe warned, however, that there were realistic prospects for more clashes.¹⁵²

The AA continued to detain junta officials. On 9 Jul, the AA arrested a local Global Treasure Bank manager and former army captain in Kyauktaw.¹⁵³ On 17 Jul, the group detained a Ponnagyun administrator and his driver; before releasing them on 23 Jul after establishing that they had no military links.¹⁵⁴ On 24 Jul, the AA abducted the head of the Sanae regime police station (Kyaukphyu Township). Junta forces responded by arresting 15 residents, of whom eight were transferred to Kyaukphyu on 25 Jul. Soldiers released the others.¹⁵⁵

The regime continued to arrest and prosecute locals over alleged AA ties. On 20 Jul, junta forces arrested a village administrator and two other men in Maungdaw Township,¹⁵⁶ as well as a local official from Thayargon village.¹⁵⁷ On 20 Jul, it was reported that the regime had charged 30 civilians arrested in June over alleged AA ties under Penal Code Section 505(a). Several were tortured.¹⁵⁸ On 26 Jul, it was reported that the regime had sentenced at least 23 people arrested in 2019 and 2020 to prison for terrorism over alleged AA ties since April, including 17 in July.¹⁵⁹ On 29 Jul, a regime-controlled court in Sittwe sentenced two more men to three years in prison for terrorism over alleged AA ties. They have been in custody since August 2020.¹⁶⁰

According to UNHCR, there were around **223,100 protracted IDPs in Rakhine State** as of 25 Jul.¹⁶¹ On 3 Jul, it was reported that they were in need of healthcare services and medicine due to outbreaks of diarrhea, skin diseases, and seasonal influenza.¹⁶² Dozens of IDPs in Ann Township's Peladon camp, as well as around 260 IDPs in Ponnagyun Township's industrial zone have faced food shortages because

¹⁴⁶ RFA (6 Jul 2022) Tensions rise in Rakhine state after a five-day Myanmar naval drill

¹⁴⁷ DMG (7 Jul 2022) AA spokesman calls recent junta naval exercises off Arakan coast 'a threat'

¹⁴⁸ RFA (5 Jul 2022) Six killed as junta jets target Arakan Army base; Irrawaddy (5 Jul 2022) Six AA Fighters Killed as Myanmar Regime Bombs Outpost in Karen State

¹⁴⁹ Myanmar Now (19 Jul 2022) AA captures 14 in clash with regime forces in Maungdaw; DMG (19 Jul 2022) AA says 14 members of junta security forces taken prisoner in Maungdaw clashes; Irrawaddy (20 Jul 2022) Dozens of Myanmar Border Police Killed in Fighting With Arakan Army

¹⁵⁰ Irrawaddy (22 Jul 2022) Rakhine Civilians Rounded Up After Arakan Army Attacks Myanmar Junta

¹⁵¹ DMG (22 Jul 2022) Military blockades road in Maungdaw Twsp as local leaders fret over growing tally of administrators detained

¹⁵² DMG (25 Jul 2022) Despite heightened tensions, observers say return to large-scale Arakan conflict is unlikely

¹⁵³ DMG (11 Jul 2022) Arakan Army detains ex-military officer turned banker in Kyauktaw

¹⁵⁴ Narinjara News (20 Jul 2022) Situation tense in Rakhine, many civilians face arrest; Narinjara News (23 Jul 2022) AA releases township administrator with his driver after weeklong detention

¹⁵⁵ DMG (24 Jul 2022) Military steps up security checks after abduction of police officer in Kyaukphyu Twsp; DMG (25 Jul 2022) Military releases seven of 15 detained Sanae residents; Narinjara News (25 Jul 2022) Security tightened after Kyauk Phyu police officer abducted by AA

¹⁵⁶ DMG (20 Jul 2022) Military arrests three men including village administrator in Maungdaw Twsp

¹⁵⁷ DMG (21 Jul 2022) Village in-charge detained by BGF in Maungdaw Twsp

¹⁵⁸ RFA (20 Jul 2022) Rakhine civilians arrested by Myanmar forces charged for alleged ties to Arakan Army; DMG (19 Jul 2022) Torture alleged after Mrauk-U detainee hospitalised in Yangon

¹⁵⁹ Narinjara News (26 Jul 2022) 23 Rakhine people sentenced to prisons on terrorism charges; DMG (20 Jul 2022) Ponnagyun Twsp villagers sentenced to three years in prison in long-delayed terrorism trial verdict; DMG (6 Jul 2022) Ponnagyun Twsp villagers sentenced to three years in prison on AA-related terrorism charges; DMG (9 Jul 2022) Mrauk-U man sentenced to three years in prison on AA-related terrorism charge; DMG (21 Jul 2022) Nine Kyaukphyu Twsp men accused of AA-related terrorism sentenced to three years in prison

¹⁶⁰ DMG (30 Jul 2022) Two men charged with AA-related terrorism sentenced to three years in prison

¹⁶¹ UNHCR (28 Jul 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 25 Jul 2022)

¹⁶² DMG (3 Jul 2022) Healthcare woes continue to bedevil IDP camps in Arakan State

the junta suspended rice deliveries.¹⁶³ On 18 Jul, regime troops occupied a local monastery in Rathedaung Township, prompting some 40 IDPs sheltering inside to flee.¹⁶⁴ On 22 Jul, it was reported that ongoing military tensions had caused 2,000 residents to flee.¹⁶⁵

Karenni and Southern Shan States

On 20 Jul, Amnesty International said regime forces had committed war crimes by laying landmines on a massive scale in and around at least 20 villages in Hpruso, Demoso, and Loikaw Townships. The junta's use of landmines has soared in recent months, with soldiers placing them in people's yards, at the entrance of homes, outside toilets, and even on paths to rice fields. Landmines have killed or injured at least 20 local civilians since June 2021.¹⁶⁶

The Karenni Nationalities Defence Force (KNDF) said there were over 30 clashes between regime and resistance forces in **Karenni State** in Jun, and the junta had destroyed at least 12 homes and two religious buildings with shelling and arson.¹⁶⁷ On 6 Jul, a stray bullet killed a resident during a clash between a joint KNDF/Karenni Army force and the junta in Loikaw Township.¹⁶⁸ On 11 Jul, the KNDF restricted the use of the Loikaw-Mawchi highway in Demoso Township to three days a week and barred travelers from moving more than 10 rice bags in order to cut off food supplies to regime troops.¹⁶⁹

According to the UN, there were around 74,500 IDPs in Karenni State as of 25 Jul, all of whom were displaced after 1 Feb 2021; likely a gross underestimate.¹⁷⁰ On 1 Jul, The KNDF stated that fighting had displaced over 200,000 civilians.¹⁷¹ On 7 Jul, it was reported that local IDPs were in urgent need of healthcare services and medicine, and that at least 33 had died from various diseases.¹⁷² On 18 Jul, **regime forces shelled a village sheltering IDPs** in Demoso Township, damaging several houses and forcing five schools to close. A total of 1,348 students were enrolled in local schools.¹⁷³ On 31 Jul, soldiers shelled an IDP camp in Demoso, killing a 13-year-old girl and her father, and injuring two of their relatives. **Junta troops have killed at least 38 IDPs** in Karenni State and Shan State's Pekon Township since the attempted coup, according to the Progressive Karenni People's Force.¹⁷⁴

On 2 Jul, it was reported that a Pa'O National Organisation (PNO)-affiliated militia was forcibly recruiting members from 13 Townships in **Southern Shan State** to fight against anti-junta resistance groups.¹⁷⁵ On 6 Jul, the PNO announced plans to form a new civilian 'security force,' adding that at least seven adults from each village would have to enlist. A Pa'O National Defence Force member said those who do "will inevitably be used as human shields" by regime forces.¹⁷⁶

The regime sent reinforcements to Moebye to support military operations in Karenni State. Resistance sources said junta forces occupied churches and used civilians as human shields to deter attacks. On 18 Jul, regime troops occupied a Catholic cathedral in the city, briefly detaining several priests, nuns, and students. They also used artillery fire during clashes with local resistance groups, injuring a man and damaging two houses. Fighting forced over 1,000 residents to flee their homes and brought traffic to a standstill on the Moebye-Pekon-Loikaw road.¹⁷⁷

¹⁶³ DMG (14 Jul 2022) Dozens of IDPs at Ann displacement camp face food shortages; DMG (24 Jul 2022) Ponnagyun Twsp IDP camp faces food shortages

¹⁶⁴ DMG (20 Jul 2022) IDPs flee monastery turned displacement shelter after military deploys troops at site

¹⁶⁵ Narinjara News (22 Jul 2022) 2,000 more people flee villages to escape military atrocities in Rakhine

¹⁶⁶ Amnesty (20 Jul 2022) Myanmar: Military's use of banned landmines in Kayah State amounts to war crimes

¹⁶⁷ Myanmar Now (4 Jul 2022) Further clashes break out between resistance and junta forces in southern Shan, Karenni states

¹⁶⁸ Kantarawaddy Times (8 Jul 2022) Civilian Killed During Loikaw Fighting

¹⁶⁹ Than Lwin Times (13 Jul 2022) Loikaw-Mawchi road to open 3 days a week due to military situation: KNDF

¹⁷⁰ UNHCR (28 Jul 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 25 Jul 2022)

¹⁷¹ Myanmar Now (4 Jul 2022) Further clashes break out between resistance and junta forces in southern Shan, Karenni states

¹⁷² Kantarawaddy Times (7 Jul 2022) IDPs Build Clinic In Demawso Camp

¹⁷³ Kantarawaddy Times (22 Jul 2022) Junta Artillery Shelling Affects Schools In Demawso

¹⁷⁴ Myanmar Now (2 Aug 2022) Father and daughter killed by Myanmar army shelling

¹⁷⁵ Myanmar Now (2 Jul 2022) Locals in southern Shan State report forced recruitment into Pa-O militia

¹⁷⁶ Myanmar Now (8 Jul 2022) Pa-O groups speak out against PNO plan to form new 'security force'; Mizzima (9 Jul 2022) Pa-O junta militia forcibly recruiting seven adults from each village

¹⁷⁷ Myanmar Now (20 Jul 2022) Myanmar junta troops occupy Catholic church in Moebye; DMG (18 Jul 2022) Vehicles stranded by heavy fighting near Shan-Kayah border

On 4 Jul, resistance groups attacked two junta outposts in **Pekon Township**, but were forced to retreat after coming under artillery fire. Regime troops reportedly forced locals to take five dead and three severely wounded soldiers to the hospital. They also arrested one civilian and beat a further two in a nearby village.¹⁷⁸ According to the UN, there were around 58,700 IDPs in S. Shan State as of 25 Jul, all of whom were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.¹⁷⁹

Karen, Bago, and Mon States/Region

On 6 Jul, the KNU said there were 365 clashes between resistance and regime forces in KNU-controlled areas in June, adding that clashes were intensifying in Myawaddy and Kawkareik Townships (**Karen State**).¹⁸⁰ On 18 Jun, the Karen Peace Support Network (KPSN) said regime troops had used heavy weapons 63 times and conducted 203 airstrikes in southern Karen State since 15 Dec 2021, killing eight civilians, injuring 62, and forcing over 86,000 locals to flee.¹⁸¹

During 27 Jun-1 Jul, the **regime launched 125 airstrikes** to defend the Ukayit Hta outpost (**Myawaddy Township**) against a Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA)-led resistance attack. On 1-2 Jul, the regime bombed two villages, killed two residents and injured seven, including three children.¹⁸² Fighting eased after 3 Jul, despite anti-junta groups launching fresh attacks on 8 Jul.¹⁸³ On 12 Jul, resistance and regime forces clashed on the Myawaddy-Waw Lay road. The junta reportedly **used female soldiers in combat positions** during the skirmish.¹⁸⁴

During 15-18 Jul resistance forces clashed with regime troops in **Thandaunggyi Township**, killing at least 25 soldiers. Junta forces shelled local villages on 16-17 Jul. They also torched 12 houses and killed livestock.¹⁸⁵

According to the UN, there were around 96,400 IDPs in Karen State alone as of 25 Jul, including 82,400 who were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.¹⁸⁶ On 12 Jul, it was reported that Thailand had stepped up security along its border with Burma, making it difficult for relief workers to provide assistance to displaced populations.¹⁸⁷

Fighting also intensified in **Bago Region**. On 2 Jul, a KNLA-led coalition occupied five regime military outposts in Kyaukkyi and Mone Townships. Junta forces responded with artillery fire and airstrikes, displacing nearly 40,000 locals, including more than 11,000 pregnant women and children. The KNLA said **regime troops deliberately fired at people fleeing the fighting**, killing four and injuring one. Soldiers raided three villages located

KNU washes its hands off war crimes as notorious commander breaks away

On 19 Jul, a Karen National Defence Organisation (KNDO) unit announced the formation of a splinter "Kawthoolei Army" under the leadership of ex-KNDO commander-in-chief Nerdah Mya. Both the KNU and the KNLA said they would not endorse it.

The KNU suspended Nerdah Mya in Jul 2021 to investigate allegations that KNDO soldiers led by one of his lieutenants killed 25 people they said were regime spies in June 2021; before terminating him on 17 Jan for failing to cooperate with the investigation. Both Nerdah Mya and the lieutenant admitted to the killings.

On 20 Jul, the KNU said Nerdah Mya's actions were "no longer relevant" to the organization, adding it had suspended the investigation.

KNU, via Facebook (20 Jul 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/mrxyt2c6>; Myanmar Now (21 Jul 2022) New armed group formed by ousted KNDO leader will not be recognised by KNU; Fortify Rights (17 Aug 2021) Myanmar: Ensure Accountability for Massacre and other Atrocities

¹⁷⁸ Myanmar Now (6 Jul 2022) Karenni forces suffer heavy losses in fight for control of southern Shan State outposts

¹⁷⁹ UNHCR (28 Jul 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 25 Jul 2022)

¹⁸⁰ EMG (7 Jul 2022) Over 360 clashes took place in KNU-controlled area of Kawthulay in June: KNU; Mizzima (11 Jul 2022) Nearly 400 armed clashes registered in Karen State in June

¹⁸¹ DMG (21 Jul 2022) Dozens of civilian casualties tallied in clashes between junta, KNLA in Kayin State since late 2021; KPSN, via Facebook (18 Jul 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/2tfxdwfn>

¹⁸² Irrawaddy (4 Jul 2022) Myanmar Junta Airstrikes Kill Two, Injure Seven near Thai Border; Myanmar Now (5 Jul 2022) Myanmar junta casualties mount as fight for control of key outpost continues; Irrawaddy (5 Jul 2022) Resistance: Myanmar Junta Launches 125 Airstrikes to Defend Key Outpost

¹⁸³ Irrawaddy (8 Jul 2022) Myanmar Junta Lets Its Soldiers Die in Vain: Karen Commander; Irrawaddy (8 Jul 2022) Five Myanmar Junta Soldiers Killed in Clash Near Border Outpost: PDF Group

¹⁸⁴ Irrawaddy (13 Jul 2022) Myanmar Regime Battalion Commander, Deputy Killed in Clash With Resistance Group

¹⁸⁵ Irrawaddy (21 Jul 2022) Myanmar Junta Battalion Commander Reportedly Killed in Clashes with PDF

¹⁸⁶ UNHCR (28 Jul 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 25 Jul 2022)

¹⁸⁷ Than Lwin Times (12 Jul 2022) Thai border guard force tightens security on Myanmar border

near the outposts, beating civilians and looting and destroying houses. On 5 Jul, it was reported that major clashes had broken out and displaced a large number of civilians in Taungoo District.¹⁸⁸ On 9 Jul, the regime tightened movement restrictions in Shwegyin Township, barring residents from transporting food without an official letter.¹⁸⁹

According to the UN, there were around 31,300 IDPs in Bago Region as of 25 Jul, including 30,100 who were displaced after 1 Feb 2021; likely an underestimate.¹⁹⁰ On 4 Jul, regime soldiers **beat to death a social worker** who was helping IDPs in Mone Township, according to the KNU. On 11 Jul, it was reported that the number of IDPs in Kyaukkyi and Mone Townships had risen to around 130,000. Military operations were reportedly preventing relief workers from providing them with enough food and medicine.¹⁹¹ On 12 Jul, it was reported that IDPs in Kyaukkyi Township were in urgent need of shelters due to incessant rains.¹⁹² On 29 Jul, a regime jet bombed an informal IDP camp in the township, injuring four people.¹⁹³

In **Mon State**, the regime deployed additional soldiers to two security checkpoints during 2-4 Jul; one near the Sittaung Bridge (Theinzayat Township), and one on the Yangon-Mawlamyine road in Kyaikto Township. Residents said it was in response to resistance attacks.¹⁹⁴ On 13 Jul, it was reported that junta troops had been **shelling two village tracts** in Kyaikto Township since 9 Jul, forcing an unknown number of residents to flee.¹⁹⁵ On 27 Jul, it was reported that 4,000 locals had been displaced, and that they were in dire need of food, medicine, and shelter.¹⁹⁶ According to the UN, there were around 16,600 IDPs in Mon State as of 25 Jul, all of whom were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.¹⁹⁷

On 11 Jul, a joint Kyaikto Revolutionary Force/PDF force detained a Pyu Saw Htee leader who was hiding in a monastery in **Bilin Township**. Resistance fighters executed him in custody.¹⁹⁸ On 25 Jul, unknown gunmen shot dead a local village administrator.¹⁹⁹ On 24 Jul, an unknown gunman shot dead a Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) official in **Kyaikto Township**.²⁰⁰

Tanintharyi Region

On 7 Jul, it was reported that regime troops and pro-junta militias had **set fire to 84 houses** in Tanintharyi Region during Sep 2021-Jun 2022. Palaw Township was the most affected (31 houses destroyed), followed by Thayet Chaung (25) and Tanintharyi (18) Townships.²⁰¹ Fighting between resistance and junta forces, as well as regime abuses continued throughout the month.

On 6 Jul, anti-junta fighters attacked a military convoy in **Dawei Township**. In retaliation, soldiers shelled two nearby villages, destroyed several homes and forced over 500 residents to flee.²⁰² On 10 Jul, regime forces raided Kyauk Hle Ka village in **Thayetchaung Township**. Soldiers killed three PDF fighters and detained a further two, whom they tortured to death.²⁰³ On 25 Jul, junta forces shot and killed two local people they accused of funding the PDF in **Launglon Township**, where they reportedly killed four men and five women during 16 Jun-25 Jul.²⁰⁴

¹⁸⁸ DMG (4 Jul 2022) Nearly 40,000 IDPs in eastern Bago Region require emergency assistance; Myanmar Now (5 Jul 2022) 40,000 displaced by Myanmar military shelling, airstrikes in eastern Bago; Irrawaddy (5 Jul 2022) 66 Myanmar Junta Troops Killed in Two Months in Chin State; DMG (8 Jul 2022) Displaced pregnant women and children in Bago Region need healthcare services

¹⁸⁹ DMG (16 Jul 2022) Military tightens travel restrictions on locals in eastern Bago Region township

¹⁹⁰ UNHCR (28 Jul 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 25 Jul 2022)

¹⁹¹ Than Lwin Times (11 Jul 2022) IDPs risk losing access to food, medicine supplies

¹⁹² Than Lwin Times (12 Jul 2022) Displaced people in Kyaukgyi urgently need shelters

¹⁹³ Than Lwin Times (30 Jul 2022) Junta jet drops bombs on IDP camp in Kyaukkyi

¹⁹⁴ DMG (6 Jul 2022) Locals fret over potential for escalating conflict amid military buildup in Mon State's Kyaikto Twsp

¹⁹⁵ Than Lwin Times (13 Jul 2022) Junta's artillery shells prompt locals to flee in Kyaikto

¹⁹⁶ DMG (27 Jul 2022) Thousands of IDPs in Mon State's Kyaikto Twsp in need of food, medicine and shelter

¹⁹⁷ UNHCR (28 Jul 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 25 Jul 2022)

¹⁹⁸ Than Lwin Times (13 Jul 2022) Pyu Saw Htee leader killed in Belin

¹⁹⁹ EMG (26 Jul 2022) Kyaukyaydwin village administrator in Bilin shot dead

²⁰⁰ EMG (26 Jul 2022) Kyaukyaydwin village administrator in Bilin shot dead

²⁰¹ Mizzima (7 Jul 2022) Junta burns down 84 houses in 10 months in Tanintharyi Region

²⁰² DMG (8 Jul 2022) Hundreds in Tanintharyi Region's Dawei Twsp displaced by Myanmar military shelling

²⁰³ DVB, via Twitter (11 Jul 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/5ywpmw6x>

²⁰⁴ Mizzima (27 Jul 2022) Soon Ye Militia kills two villagers in Dawei District's Launglon Township

According to the UN, there were around 18,000 IDPs in Tanintharyi Region as of 25 Jul, all of whom were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.²⁰⁵ On 19 Jul, it was reported that 1,745 IDPs in Palaw Township were facing shelter and food shortages. Regime troops stormed villages, shelled residential areas, and arbitrarily arrested locals; preventing them from returning home.²⁰⁶ Aid workers reported that fighting between the regime and KNLA-led resistance forces had displaced 10,000 locals in Dawei Township from June through the first week of July.²⁰⁷

Mandalay

On 5 Jul, resistance forces bombed a ward administration office in Myothit Township, a fire station in Chanmyathazi Township, and an Engineering Corps office in Pyigyidagun Township.²⁰⁸ On 10 Jul, anti-junta group Generation Z Power attacked troops stationed at the University of Foreign Languages with two bombs, allegedly injuring several soldiers.²⁰⁹ On 14 Jul, resistance groups bombed a police post in Chanmyathazi Township and a courthouse in Aungmyaythazan Township, allegedly injuring six junta personnel. Explosions also targeted a Mytel communication tower in Chanmyathazi Township and the corner of 65th and 43rd streets in Maha Aungmyay Township.²¹⁰ On 21 Jul, two men threw a bomb inside a lottery shop in Chanayethazan Township, injuring the owner.²¹¹

On 9 Jul, an unknown gunman shot and injured an army captain at his parents' home in Chanmyathazi Township. The victim was reportedly recovering from an injury sustained while on duty.²¹²

Yangon

On 18 Jul, regime soldiers shot dead two young men for allegedly failing to stop at a military checkpoint in Hlaingthaya Township. Junta media sources claimed that the pair was involved in the killing of a local administrator earlier in the day.²¹³

On 4 Jul, unknown gunmen shot dead two female USDP members and alleged military informants in Kamayut Township.²¹⁴ One of the shots injured a 60-year-old female bystander.²¹⁵ On 8 Jul, anti-regime group Anonymous Urban Guerrillas (AUG) killed an army captain and his wife in Hlaing Township.²¹⁶ On 15 Jul, AUG shot dead a ward administrator in Mayangone Township. In Twantay Township, two gunmen killed an alleged junta informant.²¹⁷ In Mingala Taungnyunt Township, anti-junta group Special Task Agency of Burma (STA) shot dead a regime judge.²¹⁸ On 17 Jul, resistance forces killed a ward administration member and injured another in Shwe Pyi Thar Township.²¹⁹

On 11 Jul, resistance groups bombed Ming Aung Hlaing's sister's house and a traffic police post in Mayangone Township.²²⁰ On 12 Jul, a bomb blast near a traffic police post in Sanchaung Township killed two people and injured nine.²²¹ Another blast injured two people in Hlaing Tharyar Township.²²² On 14 Jul, resistance forces attacked two police stations in North Dagon and Thaketa Townships, killed two police officers and injured several others.²²³ On 17 Jul, bombs exploded at the military intelligence

²⁰⁵ UNHCR (28 Jul 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 25 Jul 2022)

²⁰⁶ DMG (19 Jul 2022) Over 1,700 IDPs in Tanintharyi's Palaw Twsp in urgent need of shelter and food

²⁰⁷ DMG (8 Jul 2022) Hundreds in Tanintharyi Region's Dawei Twsp displaced by Myanmar military shelling

²⁰⁸ Mizzima (8 Jul 2022) Guerrillas simultaneously bomb three Mandalay City targets

²⁰⁹ Mizzima (14 Jul 2022) Troops stationed at Mandalay University of Foreign Languages bombed

²¹⁰ Myanmar Now (15 Jul 2022) Urban guerrillas hit junta targets in Yangon and Mandalay

²¹¹ EMG (21 Jul 2022) Two men threw a bomb inside a lottery shop in Mandalay injuring its owner

²¹² EMG (9 Jul 2022) An army captain was shot at his home in Mandalay

²¹³ Myanmar Now (22 Jul 2022) Two men shot dead by military while driving through Yangon

²¹⁴ Myanmar Now (4 Jul 2022) Two suspected military informants shot dead in Yangon market

²¹⁵ EMG (5 Jul 2022) Unknown gunmen shot two sisters selling fruit near Hledan Market, killing one and injuring two

²¹⁶ Myanmar Now (19 Jul 2022) Army captain, wife shot dead in Yangon

²¹⁷ Irrawaddy (18 Jul 2022) Six Myanmar Regime Officials Assassinated in Yangon in Last Four Days

²¹⁸ Myanmar Now (18 Jul 2022) Judge shot dead in Yangon for role in imprisoning protesters

²¹⁹ Irrawaddy (18 Jul 2022) Six Myanmar Regime Officials Assassinated in Yangon in Last Four Days

²²⁰ Irrawaddy (13 Jul 2022) House of Myanmar Junta Chief's Sister Bombed in Yangon

²²¹ RFA (13 Jul 2022) Two dead, nine injured in Yangon blast

²²² Irrawaddy (13 Jul 2022) House of Myanmar Junta Chief's Sister Bombed in Yangon

²²³ Myanmar Now (15 Jul 2022) Urban guerrillas hit junta targets in Yangon and Mandalay

compound in North Okkalapa Township and a ward administration office in South Dagon Township.²²⁴ On 24 Jul, the Free Fighter Force bombed a traffic police post in Tamwe Township.²²⁵

Women (more details at [women tracker](#))

On 5 Jul, it was reported that a Pyu Saw Htee leader attempted to rape a second-grade girl in Kanbalu Township (Sagaing Region) on 6 Jun. He gave MMK 3 million as compensation to the parents, asking them not to file a complaint. Junta troops also beat him in public as punishment. The Pyu Saw Htee group took MMK 900,000 of the compensation money and forced the victim's family to sign a document saying the incident never happened.²²⁶

On 5 Jul, it was reported that a regime guard in Monywa Prison (Sagaing Region) sexually abused a transgender political prisoner on 30 Jun. LGBT Alliance-Myanmar said similar incidents were happening in other prisons across the country, adding that it would report the case to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Over 20 LGBTIQ+ detainees have reportedly experienced sexual assaults in prisons since the coup. Regime forces have been actively targeting LGBTIQ+ groups due to their participation in anti-junta protests.²²⁷

On 17 Jul, it was reported that, although violence against women was on the rise in Burma, the number of victims seeking justice had decreased due to deteriorating economic and security conditions. The Legal Remedy Group (Burma) documented 1,835 cases of violence against women in 2021, including 310 in Rakhine State; and 1,158 cases during Jan-Jun 2022, including 204 in Rakhine State. Women are being subjected to psychological, physical, sexual, and socioeconomic violence in various ways, with violence by intimate partners and domestic abuse being common. Women in conflict-affected areas suffer some of the most horrific abuses, but often lack avenues for seeking redress.²²⁸

Violence also affected Rohingya women outside the country, with criminals preying on refugees. On 14 Jul, the Indian National Investigation Agency (NIA) detained six members of a criminal network that were trafficking Rohingya girls and women from camps in Cox's Bazar into India.²²⁹ Despite intense hardships, displaced Rohingya women remained at the forefront of accountability efforts. On 1 Jul, it was reported that a group of Rohingya survivors of sexual violence would travel to Argentina to testify in the genocide trial being heard there under the principle of universal jurisdiction.²³⁰

COVID-19 (more details at [COVID-19, healthcare, and education tracker](#))

Junta numbers showed few daily infections throughout the month: 32 on 1 Jul,²³¹ 14 on 15 Jul,²³² and 9 on 31 Jun.²³³ On 12 Jul, the junta's Ministry of Health reported that it had detected six cases of the BA.4 and BA.5 Omicron sub variants among returnees on 30 Jun, and called for mask mandates in public places.²³⁴ On 30 Jul, the regime issued new guidelines for incoming air travelers, requiring them to present proof of vaccination and a negative PCR-test issued no more than 48 hours before arrival.²³⁵

Junta media sources reported that a total of 36,256,019 people had received shots as of 30 Jul, from a population of 54.4 million.²³⁶ It is unclear how many had been fully vaccinated, or boosted.

²²⁴ Irrawaddy (18 Jul 2022) Six Myanmar Regime Officials Assassinated in Yangon in Last Four Days

²²⁵ Mizzima (27 Jul 2022) Explosion at Yangon's Tamwe Roundabout police post

²²⁶ Irrawaddy (5 July 2022) Pro-Junta Militia Leader Attempts to Rape Second Grader in Upper Myanmar

²²⁷ Irrawaddy (5 Jul 2022) Transgender Political Detainee Sexually Abused by Prison Officer in Upper Myanmar

²²⁸ DMG (17 Jul 2022) Women's advocates urge more vigorous pursuit of justice for victims of violence

²²⁹ Irrawaddy (14 Jul 2022) India Unearths Network Trafficking Rohingya Girls From Camps in Bangladesh

²³⁰ VOA (1 Jul 2022) Rohingya Women, Girls to Testify in Genocide Trial of Myanmar Military

²³¹ GNLM (2 Jul 2022) 32 new cases of COVID-19 reported on 1 July, total figure rises to 613,628

²³² GNLM (16 Jul 2022) 14 new cases of COVID-19 reported on 15 July, total figure rises to 613,798

²³³ GNLM (2 Aug 2022) 9 new cases of COVID-19 reported on 31 July, total figure rises to 614,092

²³⁴ Than Lwin Times (13 Jul 2022) Myanmar detects COVID-19 Omicron subvariants, mask-wearing now mandatory

²³⁵ Xinhua (31 Jul 2022) Myanmar issues health guidelines for incoming travelers

²³⁶ GNLM (2 Aug 2022) 9 new cases of COVID-19 reported on 31 July, total figure rises to 614,092; World Bank (accessed 27 Jan 2022) Population, total – Myanmar

Business and economics (more details at [business & economic responses tracker](#))

World Bank paints bleak economic picture as financial system collapses

On 7 Jul, junta media sources reported that 40,062 shares worth MMK 200.63 million were traded at the Yangon Stock Exchange in June, compared to 61,435 shares worth MMK 282 million in January; 80,291 shares worth 414.9 million in February; 52,408 shares worth 233.634 million in March; 53,059 shares worth 276 million in April; and 55,024 shares worth 314 million in May. This put the total at 342,279 shares worth MMK 1,721.164 million during S1 2022, compared to 887,969 shares worth 4.63 billion in 2021 and 1.87 million shares worth 12.6 billion in 2020.²³⁷

On 8 Jul, the World Bank (WB) reported that financial sector reforms of the past decade were at severe risk of stagnation or reversal due to combined impacts of the attempted coup and COVID-19. The institution warned that political and economic uncertainty had destabilized Burma's financial system, noting that international sanctions were once again pushing it into isolation. The WB added that a range of financial institutions had been severely impacted on liquidity, asset quality, and solvency fronts; and noted an erosion in the autonomy of domestic regulators.²³⁸ It said the regime had responded with a series of ad hoc measures that "can at best put out small fires [...] with limited effectiveness" while significantly damaging trust in the financial system.²³⁹

On 21 Jul, the WB projected Burma's economic growth to be 3% in fiscal 2021-22, following an 18% contraction last year. It said poverty was estimated to have doubled compared to March 2020, with about 40% of the population living in poverty. The WB attributed weak economic activity to a sharp rise in import prices, elevated conflict levels, electricity outages, and persistent logistics and financial sector disruptions. It said that the regime's recent policy shifts had created uncertainty and added to the challenges faced by businesses. The WB concluded that outlook beyond 2022 remained weak and subject to substantial risks, warning that import prices were likely to remain elevated over the short to medium term, constraining both production and consumption.²⁴⁰

Regime further tightens forex restrictions, suspends loan repayments

On 13 Jul, the junta-controlled Central Bank of Myanmar (CBM) reversed its position on exempting foreign companies from converting their forex deposits and earnings at the official exchange rate of MMK 1,850 to USD 1 within one business day. Companies making investments approved by the regime and those operating in special economic zones were expected to remain exempt.²⁴¹ On the same day, the CBM ordered domestic borrowers to suspend payments of foreign loans. Burma-based companies reportedly have USD 1.2 billion in outstanding dollar-denominated loans.²⁴² On 26 Jul, junta spokesperson Zaw Min Tun said the regime had sufficient foreign reserves to avoid a full-blown economic crisis, just days after analysts warned that Burma was facing a growing possibility of default. He did not give specific figures.²⁴³

On 14 Jul, the CBM allowed foreign institutions to establish wholly-owned non-bank financial institutions or enter into joint ventures in a bid to boost foreign investment.²⁴⁴ On 19 Jul, the value of the USD surged to MMK 2,400 to USD 1, up from MMK 2,000 a few days prior; mostly due to the latest forex control measures, which made it harder for companies and individuals in Burma to hold on to USD.²⁴⁵ On 22 Jul, it was reported that the regime had appointed six Lieutenant Colonels as Deputy Directors of the CBM on 7 Jun 2022.²⁴⁶ On 26 Jul, Zaw Min Tun said the regime was planning to set up an MMK 400 billion fund to grant low-interest loans to local enterprises to support industries based on agriculture and livestock breeding in a bid to help revive the economy.²⁴⁷

²³⁷ GNLM (7 Jul 2022) Yangon Stock Exchange records K200 mln trading value in June

²³⁸ World Bank (8 Jul 2022) Myanmar Financial Sector Reforms - Policy Note

²³⁹ Straits Times (5 Jul 2022) Myanmar suspends foreign loan repayments amid dollar crunch

²⁴⁰ World Bank (21 Jul 2022) Myanmar Economic Monitor July 2022: Reforms Reversed

²⁴¹ Nikkei Asia (15 Jul 2022) Myanmar revokes foreign company exemption from currency rules

²⁴² Straits Times (15 Jul 2022) Myanmar suspends foreign loan repayments amid dollar crunch

²⁴³ Bloomberg (26 Jul 2022) Myanmar Says It Has Enough Funds to Avert Sri Lanka-Like Crisis

²⁴⁴ EMG (15 Jul 2022) Myanmar suspends foreign loan repayments amid dollar crunch

²⁴⁵ RFA (19 Jul 2022) Gold and dollar prices soar in Myanmar

²⁴⁶ EMG (22 Jul 2022) Six Lieutenant Colonels transferred to CBM as Deputy Directors

²⁴⁷ Bloomberg (26 Jul 2022) Myanmar Says It Has Enough Funds to Avert Sri Lanka-Like Crisis

Junta's red tape, inflation send prices soaring further

On 22 Jul, it was reported that unrest and the regime's mismanagement of the economy had led to a steep depreciation of the MMK, sending food and fuel prices soaring. Rice prices have reportedly increased by 45%, and palm oil prices have nearly tripled since last year. The price of basic foods such as onions and potatoes has also more than doubled.²⁴⁸

On 10 Jul, it was reported that the price of domestically assembled cars had skyrocketed due to forex restrictions and import difficulties.²⁴⁹ On 15 Jul, it was reported that the price of medicine and other pharmaceuticals had increased by 5-10% due to the regime's new import procedures. The Commerce Ministry used to handle applications alone, but since April importers have also had to seek approval from the junta-controlled Central Committee on Ensuring Smooth Flow of Trade and Goods, Health Ministry, and Foreign Exchange Supervisory Committee. This lengthy process, along with rampant inflation, have slowed down imports, reducing medicine availability. Around 85% of Burma's pharmaceuticals come from China, India, Pakistan, and Thailand. Importers of other goods are reportedly facing similar difficulties.²⁵⁰

On 20 Jul, local media reported shortages of cooking gas in Mon State, with prices increasing from MMK 2,500 to 3,000/kg as a result. A supplier said the shortages were caused by changes in license policies in Thailand, where most of the cooking gas used in Mon State comes from. He warned that prices could rise even further as stocks continue to deplete. The situation forced some stores to temporarily halt operations.²⁵¹ On the same day, other sources reported shortages of cooking gas in Naypyidaw due to delays in licensing gas imported through sea routes. Suppliers reportedly rushed to Myawaddy (Karen State) to buy cooking gas from Thailand, but stocks were exhausted in two days.²⁵²

Junta seeks to cash in on rice as trade deficit widens

On 11 Jul, junta media sources reported that a surge in imports had pushed Burma's trade deficit to over USD 140.9 million during Apr-Jun, up from USD 86 million over the same period in 2021.²⁵³ On 25 Jul, it was reported that the regime's newly-introduced red-tape and recent reversal on accepting THB and RMB for settling border trade transactions had almost brought border trade with China and Thailand to a halt. The junta reportedly ordered that trade be carried out in USD, forcing exporters to work at a loss due to the obligation to convert foreign earnings into MMK at the artificially low rate of MMK 1,850 to USD 1.²⁵⁴ On 27 Jul, junta media sources reported that bilateral trade with China had reached USD 654.296 million during 1 Apr-15 Jul, 345 million less compared to last year.²⁵⁵ On 29 Jul, it was reported that the regime's forex conversion order had disrupted rice exports and milling operations in Ayeyarwady Region.²⁵⁶

On 6 Jul, it was reported that the regime-affiliated Myanmar Rice Federation (MRF) had set the goal of increasing rice exports from two to four million tons by 2025, which would almost double rice export earnings to USD 1.5 billion. MRF President Ye Min Aung said the expected 5% drop in output caused by "instability" would not impact exports. The news came after the FAO said the country was facing a growing food security crisis in its Response Overview for June, with almost 25% of the population affected. The FAO noted that crop-input prices were rising, with fertilizers costing 3.6 times more than in 2019 and high-quality seeds increasingly unavailable or unaffordable. Ye Min Aung said the varieties of rice exported and those consumed locally were different, adding that Burma had enough supplies to meet domestic needs.²⁵⁷

²⁴⁸ Irrawaddy (22 Jul 2022) Soaring Food and Fuel Costs Threaten Millions in Myanmar

²⁴⁹ EMG (10 Jul 2022) Domestically assembled car prices soar in Myanmar

²⁵⁰ Irrawaddy (15 Jul 2022) Junta Red Tape Sparks Medicine Shortages in Myanmar

²⁵¹ Than Lwin Times (20 Jul 2022) Cooking gas runs out in Mon State

²⁵² Mizzima (20 Jul 2022) Supply problems causing cooking gas shortages in Naypyitaw

²⁵³ GNLM (11 Jul 2022) Myanmar trade deficit widens to over \$140.9 mln in first quarter

²⁵⁴ Irrawaddy (25 Jul 2022) Myanmar Regime's US Dollar Restrictions Halting Border Trade

²⁵⁵ GNLM (27 Jul 2022) Sino-Myanmar bilateral trade down by \$345 mln as of 15 July

²⁵⁶ DMG (29 Jul 2022) Rice mill workers among latest to suffer from regime's currency controls

²⁵⁷ Bloomberg (6 Jul 2022) Myanmar plans to double rice exports with focus on quality

Min Aung Hlaing chases nuclear wild goose to tackle energy crisis

On 5 Jul, the junta opened bidding on six hydropower projects in a first attempt to expand the sector, but did not disclose their location and production capacity. A former electricity ministry officer said two sites were located in Kachin State, two others in Shan State, and one each in Mandalay Region and Karenni State. He stated that the Nam Ta Bat project in Karenni State was the largest of the six, with a production of around 240 megawatts; versus 20-25 megawatts each for the others. Civil society organizations have long opposed such dam projects, accusing them of causing environmental degradation, land grabs, and armed conflict.²⁵⁸

On 11 Jul, junta leader Min Aung Hlaing reportedly discussed the “peaceful use of nuclear energy” during a meeting with Rosatom, Russia’s state-run nuclear energy corporation.²⁵⁹ Burma-based analyst Than Soe Naing pointed out that cooperation between the junta and Russia over a nuclear program was unlikely without China’s support, adding that the regime could not afford to spend money on nuclear energy technology.²⁶⁰ In 2007, Russia had agreed to build a small nuclear research reactor in Burma, but the project stalled.²⁶¹

Fuel prices remain high as TotalEnergies wraps up irresponsible exit

On 7 Jul, it was reported that Ron 92 and Ron 95 prices had fallen below MMK 2,000/liter for the first time since April, dropping to MMK 1,835 and 1,955/liter, respectively. Diesel and premium diesel prices dropped to MMK 2,195 and 2,225/liter, respectively, down from MMK 2,320 and 2,345/liter on 30 Apr.²⁶²

However, on 15 Jul, it was reported that fuel prices remained as high as MMK 2,600/liter in Rakhine State despite junta orders to comply with the reference prices set by its Supervisory Committee on Import, Storage and Distribution of Fuel (MMK 1,865/liter for Ron 92; 1,935 for Ron 95; and 2,270 for High Speed Diesel as of 15 Jul).²⁶³ On 17 Jul, it was reported that gasoline prices had reached more than MMK 5,000/liter in Paletwa Township (Chin State).²⁶⁴ On 22 Jul, the Yangon Bus Service reduced the number of bus lines by almost half due to shortages of compressed natural gas, creating difficulties for local commuters.²⁶⁵

On 20 Jul, French oil and gas company TotalEnergies completed its withdrawal from Burma, leaving Thai firm PTTEP in charge of operating the Yadana offshore gas field. TotalEnergies’ shares in the project were divided proportionally among US-based Chevron, PTTEP, and the junta-controlled Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise (MOGE). Human Rights Watch said the move will further enrich the regime at the expense of human rights, and called on the US and other governments to join the EU in sanctioning MOGE while specifying that transfers of ownership to the junta are prohibited.²⁶⁶

Ooredoo wants out amid increasing difficulties for foreign investors

On 6 Jul, it was reported that Japanese car manufacturer Suzuki had suspended its manufacturing operations at the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (Yangon Region) due to difficulties importing auto parts.²⁶⁷ On 28 Jul, it was reported that the regime’s restrictions on export and import licenses, limited availability of supplies, and the weak MMK were forcing foreign businesses in Thilawa to halt operations. Only 45 out of 113 factories remained fully operational, while 27 others had reduced production by half.²⁶⁸

On 24 Jul, it was reported that many real estate development projects in Burma came to a halt after the attempted coup, leading to the loss of some 350,00 jobs—30% of the construction industry’s workforce.

²⁵⁸ Myanmar Now (7 Jul 2022) Junta calls for hydropower investors

²⁵⁹ Al-Jazeera (17 Jul 2022) Myanmar leader shops for support, weapons in Moscow

²⁶⁰ RFA (12 Jul 2022) Myanmar junta leader Min Aung Hlaing visits Russia

²⁶¹ Nikkei Asia (19 Jul 2022) Myanmar seeks Russian assistance in push for nuclear energy

²⁶² EMG (7 Jul 2022) Price of 92 Ron reaches below 2,000 kyats for the first time since April

²⁶³ DMG (15 Jul 2022) Filling stations defy fuel price controls in some Arakan State townships

²⁶⁴ DMG (17 Jul 2022) Fuel prices remain high in Chin State’s Paletwa Twsp

²⁶⁵ Than Lwin Times (24 Jul 2022) YBS’s reduced operations cause inconvenience to passengers

²⁶⁶ Human Rights Watch (19 Jul 2022) Myanmar: TotalEnergies Withdraws; Junta Gains; Offshore Energy (21 Jun 2022) TotalEnergies closes Myanmar chapter

²⁶⁷ EMG (6 Jul 2022) Suzuki auto plant in Thilawa suspends production due to import difficulties

²⁶⁸ Irrawaddy (28 Jul 2022) Foreign Firms in Myanmar’s SEZ Struggle Under Junta Restrictions

At least three large-scale projects backed by Japanese investors worth an estimated USD 1.3 billion have been paused after spending by tourists and middle-class consumers dwindled. A developer reported that engineers and skilled workers were now leaving Burma for jobs overseas.²⁶⁹

On 20 Jul, it was reported that Qatari telecom company Ooredoo was in talks to sell its Burma unit. Ooredoo is the last foreign telecoms firm operating in the country, with nine million customers in 2022; down from 15 million in 2020. Potential buyers include Burmese conglomerate Young Investment Group, Singapore's Campana Group, and telecom company Sky Net, which is owned by crony group Shwe Than Lwin.²⁷⁰

International responses (more details at [international responses tracker](#))

ASEAN

On 1 Jul, ASEAN Special Envoy to Burma Prak Sokhonn met with representatives from seven EAOs that signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement in Naypyidaw; the Arakan Liberation Army, Democratic Karen Benevolent Party, KNU/KNLA Peace Council, Lahu Democratic Union, New Mon State Party, Restoration Council of Shan State, Pa'O National Liberation Organization.²⁷¹ All of them participated in the regime's peace talks. The junta denied him access to Suu Kyi.²⁷²

On 6 Jul, Sokhonn said the regime would only be allowed to send a non-political representative to an ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting slated for 21 Jul, citing the lack of progress in implementing the bloc's Five-Point Consensus.²⁷³ The junta refused to send an envoy.²⁷⁴ Regime officials continued to participate in other ASEAN events throughout the month, and even co-chaired, along with Russia, the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus Experts' Working Group on Counter-Terrorism, which was held on 20-21 Jul in Moscow. New Zealand, Australia,²⁷⁵ and the US boycotted the event.²⁷⁶

Through a 25 Jul statement issued by its Chair, Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen, ASEAN denounced and expressed disappointment at the executions carried out by the regime; but abstained from outright condemning them.²⁷⁷ Hun Sen had previously called on the junta to reconsider the death sentences.²⁷⁸ On 26 Jul, **Malaysia** issued its own statement, calling the executions a crime against humanity and a mockery of the Five-Point Consensus. Malaysian Foreign Minister Saifuddin Abdullah said the regime should not be allowed to send political representatives to any international ministerial level meetings. He also repeated his calls for ASEAN to engage with the NUG.²⁷⁹

Rohingya Situation

On 8 Jul, the UN Human Rights Council adopted another resolution on the Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar, expressing grave concern at continuing reports of serious human rights violations and abuses, in particular against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities. The Council requested the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to monitor and follow up on the implementation of the recommendations made by the independent international fact-finding mission on Burma, including those on accountability. The junta reiterated that it did not recognize the "invented term" Rohingya, and claimed that some countries had 'hijacked' the Council to selectively target Burma in order to create divisions and distrust among its population.²⁸⁰

²⁶⁹ Nikkei Asia (24 Jul 2022) Myanmar building projects worth \$1.3bn frozen since army took power

²⁷⁰ Reuters (20 Jul 2022) EXCLUSIVE Qatar telecoms firm Ooredoo in talks to sell its Myanmar unit - sources

²⁷¹ GNLM (2 Jul 2022) Meeting between Special Envoy of the ASEAN Chair on Myanmar and 7 NCA-signatory EAOs convened

²⁷² Straits Times (1 Jul 2022) Dialogue with Suu Kyi 'not impossible', says Myanmar junta

²⁷³ Khmer Times (7 Jul 2022) Barred again: Myanmar Junta FM not allowed to attend upcoming Asean meetings

²⁷⁴ Khmer Times (22 Jul 2022) Myanmar is steadfast in not sending a 'non-political representative' to represent the country in this year's ASEAN meetings

²⁷⁵ Newsroom (4 Jul 2022) NZ to boycott counter-terrorism meeting over Russia, Myanmar roles

²⁷⁶ Myanmar Now (20 Jul 2022) US withdraws from ASEAN counter terrorism meeting

²⁷⁷ ASEAN (20 Jul 2022) ASEAN Chairman's Statement on the Execution of Four Opposition Activists in Myanmar

²⁷⁸ AP (11 Jun 2022) Cambodian leader asks Myanmar to reconsider foes' executions

²⁷⁹ Reuters (26 Jul 2022) Malaysia says Myanmar executions make "a mockery" of ASEAN peace plan

²⁸⁰ GNLM (9 Jul 2022) Human Rights Council Has Failed to Follow its Own Principles

On 22 Jul, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) dismissed the regime's preliminary objections in The Gambia vs Myanmar genocide case, allowing the proceedings to move forward.²⁸¹ The UN Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar welcomed the decision, saying it was of great importance for the people of Burma and the development of international law and justice.²⁸² Regime spokesperson Zaw Min Tun reiterated that the court lacked jurisdiction, adding that the junta would 'continue to act in line with international law.'²⁸³ The NUG welcomed the ruling, and reiterated its commitment to share evidence of atrocity crimes with the relevant stakeholders to help advance accountability efforts.²⁸⁴

International

On 4 July, the regime hosted the 7th Mekong-Lancang Cooperation Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Bagan, its first high-level regional meeting since 1 Feb 2022. **China, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia** participated in the event. Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said he intended to work closely with ASEAN to achieve a political resolution to the ongoing crisis in Burma, and urged the regime to engage with all relevant stakeholders. He also met with his junta counterpart to discuss bilateral cooperation; but not with junta leader Min Aung Hlaing.²⁸⁵

On 1 Jul, junta spokesperson Zaw Min Tun said Wang's three-day visit to Burma was a recognition of the regime's legitimacy.²⁸⁶ In a somewhat harsh rebuke, on 4 Jul, China mouthpiece Global Times quoted a director from the government-controlled Chinese Academy of Social Sciences as saying that Wang's visit was for the purpose of attending the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Foreign Ministers' meeting, and did 'not hint at China 'recognizing' the current administration.'²⁸⁷

Min Aung Hlaing visited **Russia** during 10-16 Jul. He met with the Chairman of the Russia-Myanmar Friendship Association, the Chairman of the Russia-ASEAN Economic Council, the Director-Generals of Rosatom and Roscosmos, Defense Minister Sergey Shoigu, and the Chief Executive Officer of Rosoboronexport, among others.²⁸⁸ Min Aung Hlaing pledged deeper military ties and cooperation on nuclear energy between the two countries.²⁸⁹

On 13 Jul, the regime expelled Pete Vowels, the head of the **British** Embassy in Burma. The move followed the UK's decision to downgrade his title to chargé d'affaires ad interim, prompting the junta to refuse his appointment and ask London for an alternative candidate.²⁹⁰

On 19 Jul, **US** Ambassador Jeffery DeLaurentis mentioned the worsening situation in Burma and the increasing impact the crisis was having on children while addressing the UN Security Council. He also called for an embargo on the sale of arms and dual-use technology to the junta.²⁹¹ On the same day, President Joe Biden opened the way for sanctions against governments that unjustly imprison Americans and ordered the US State Department to issue more detailed travel warnings after a series of high-profile detentions. Burma was included in the initial group of nations that will bear a "D" mark for detention risk, along with China, Iran, North Korea, Russia, and Venezuela.²⁹²

On 21 Jul, JfM reported that **Australia's** Embassy in Yangon had spent USD 525,473 on accommodation, food, and other services at the military linked LOTTE Hotel and LOTTE Serviced

²⁸¹ Reuters (22 Jul 2022) World Court says it has jurisdiction, Myanmar genocide case to proceed

²⁸² UN Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (22 Jul 2022) Reaction to the ruling by the International Court of Justice to reject Myanmar's preliminary objections – Statement by Nicholas Koumjian, Head of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar

²⁸³ EMG (24 Jul 2022) Myanmar will act in line with international laws over ICJ judgment: SAC spokesperson

²⁸⁴ Mizzima (24 Jul 2022) Myanmar's NUG 'welcomes' ICJ judgment on preliminary objections in Rohingya case

²⁸⁵ AP (4 July 2022) Myanmar hosts 1st regional meeting since army takeover; Irrawaddy (6 Jul 2022) Chinese Foreign Minister Snubs Myanmar Junta Chief

²⁸⁶ Al Jazeera (3 Jul 2022) China's top diplomat makes first trip to Myanmar since coup

²⁸⁷ Irrawaddy (6 Jul 2022) Chinese Foreign Minister Snubs Myanmar Junta Chief

²⁸⁸ GNLM (13 Jul 2022) SAC Chairman Prime Minister Senior General Min Aung Hlaing and delegation hold talks about cooperation in various sectors with Russian Federation

²⁸⁹ Al-Jazeera (17 Jul 2022) Myanmar leader shops for support, weapons in Moscow

²⁹⁰ Diplomat (14 Jul 2022) Myanmar Military Junta Expels United Kingdom Envoy

²⁹¹ US Mission to the UN (19 Jul 2022) Remarks at a UN Security Council Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict

²⁹² Irrawaddy (22 July 2022) US Citizen 'Wrongfully' Detained in Myanmar, Embassy Says

Apartment since the attempted coup. Both facilities are built on land leased from the military's Office of the Quartermaster General, which is under US, UK, and Canadian sanctions.²⁹³

CRPH & NUG (more details at [CRPH & NUG tracker](#))

On 9 Jul, NUG announced that people could make financial contributions to CDM staff and PDFs through the NUGPay app. The app, which is managed by the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Investment, uses DMMK, the NUG's digital currency.²⁹⁴ On 9 Jul, the NUG's Ministry of Defense announced that it had raised over USD 44 million as of May 2022. These funds were allocated to military expenses, weapons production, PDF training, and emergency and management expenses.²⁹⁵

On 17 Jul, the NUG's planning committee held its very first Global Virtual Town Hall meeting. Several cabinet ministers attended the event to raise awareness about their activities and the situation in Burma. They also answered questions from members of the Burma diaspora in the Asia-Pacific Region, the US and North America, Europe, the Middle East.²⁹⁶ On 21 Jul, the NUG's Ministry of Health launched an online COVID-19 information hub for people to access data and information related to the pandemic.²⁹⁷ On 22 Jul, the National Unity Consultative Council (NUCC) launched its official [website](#) to promote its activities.²⁹⁸

To receive the CoupWatch briefer every month, and other publications, sign up for our [mailing list](#)!

²⁹³ Justice for Myanmar (21 Jul 2022) Australian Embassy spent US\$525,000+ at Myanmar military linked LOTTE Hotel since coup attempt

²⁹⁴ NUGPay, via Facebook (9 Jul 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/5n737ehc>

²⁹⁵ NUG's Ministry of Defence, via Facebook (9 Jul 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/552avd5k>

²⁹⁶ Khit Thit, via Facebook (17 Jul 2022) <https://www.facebook.com/khitthitnews/videos/828559714786951/>; Khit Thit, via Facebook (17 Jul 2022) <https://www.facebook.com/khitthitnews/videos/569452918189214>

²⁹⁷ NUG's Ministry of Health, via Facebook (21 Jul 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/mubb2ca7>

²⁹⁸ National Unity Consultative Council, via Facebook (22 Jul 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/2bdv5dd4>