

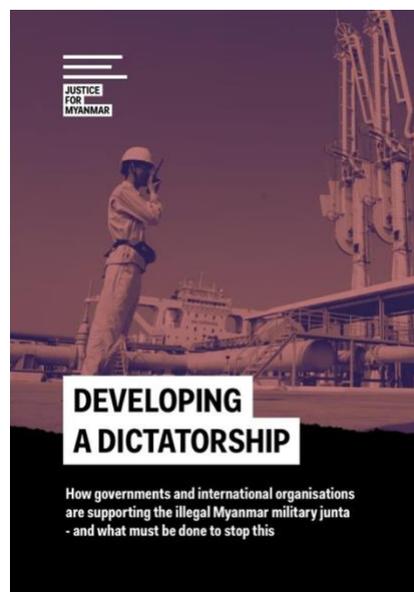
NEW REPORT EXPOSES 60+ FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS SUPPORTING THE ILLEGAL MILITARY JUNTA IN MYANMAR

SUMMARY

A new report provides details of over 60 foreign governments, intergovernmental organisations, foreign financial institutions and other international organisations providing support for the illegal military junta in Myanmar. The report, titled *Developing a Dictatorship: How governments and international organisations are supporting the illegal Myanmar military junta - and what must be done to stop this*, outlines the ways in which the military junta stands to benefit politically and financially through inclusion in international decision-making forums, development assistance, technical cooperation, loans, infrastructure projects and more. It includes 18 detailed case studies illustrating these forms of support and provides clear recommendations for what must be done to prevent the illegal military junta from gaining further funds, resources and power.

FAST FACTS

- Military junta has killed over **2,700** people and arrested over **17,000** more in Myanmar since its illegal coup attempt in February 2021.
- Those implicated in providing political and/or financial support to the military junta include: **22** foreign governments, **26** intergovernmental organisations (including **14** UN entities), **8** foreign financial institutions and **8** other international organisations.
- **18** case studies and numerous examples in the report provide details and evidence.



KEY ISSUES

In the report, the key issues and case studies which illustrate them have been categorised into four main categories of support for the military junta. These include:

- **political support** through diplomatic relations and actions that **legitimise and enable** the junta to take decisions on behalf of Myanmar in international forums;
- the **transfer of knowledge and skills** to the junta and those who serve their interests;
- **financial support** through development assistance payments, loan disbursements, and direct purchases from, or indirect business dealings with, companies and other entities controlled by the junta, as well as the **development of infrastructure** that may serve the junta financially and strategically; and
- **renting property** such as hotel rooms, office spaces and residences from military-linked businesses.

KEY FINDINGS

45 governments and international organisations have engaged in actions which provide **political support**, including:

- 12 signing agreements with, or presenting their credentials to, the military junta – including 5 United Nations entities;
- 27 allowing junta members to represent Myanmar at meetings and events – including 10 governments and 8 United Nations entities;
- 8 foreign governments' representatives attending a junta-run military parade.

The report found significant increasing political support for the Myanmar military junta from the governments of **China** and **Russia**.

Japan and **India** also emerged as significant providers of various forms of support to the Myanmar military junta.

12 have engaged in technical cooperation. One case study found that Japan provided ongoing **training** to Myanmar military personnel and at least one graduate of the training programme has since been implicated in military attacks in 2021.

16 have engaged in actions which provide, or risk providing, **financial support**, including 3 major transport infrastructure projects financially backed by foreign

governments pushing ahead with development and construction despite the attempted coup and major risks of funds being misappropriated by the military junta.

11 have engaged in property relations that are likely to benefit the military junta. More than US\$2 million has been spent at military-linked hotels since the junta's attempted coup by only two governments – Australia and Norway.

Among the organisations named in the report, **13** have recently taken action towards ending their support for the military junta.

Significant **legal consequences** can result from supporting the military junta. In principle, under international law it is unlawful for a state to interfere in the sovereignty and self-determination of another state by recognising a government other than the one it has chosen for itself. As the military junta it is not a legitimate government, a liberated Myanmar could later seek remedy against those that recognised the junta.

Persons may be directly or indirectly breaching sanctions if monies paid end up in the bank accounts of sanctioned entities such as junta members or military-controlled businesses, risking financial and criminal penalties as well as reputational damage.

It is also possible that persons may be found to be complicit in the junta's international crimes, including corporations where constructive knowledge can be made out.

Multinational companies engaging in acts of support and assistance towards the junta may also breach the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, giving rise to broad rights of complaint and remedy in one of fifty-one countries.

BACKGROUND [REDACTED]

Following a democratic national election in November 2020, Myanmar military leaders staged an illegal attempted coup in February 2021. Since then, a military junta has seized control of key institutions.

ACCESS THE REPORT [REDACTED]

Access the report here: www.justiceformyanmar.org



ORGANISATIONS NAMED IN THE REPORT FOR PROVIDING SUPPORT TO THE MILITARY JUNTA

2021 Global Rural Development Forum
 Advanced Leadership Foundation (ALF)
 ASEAN Infrastructure Fund
 ASEAN Supreme Audit Institutions (ASEANSAI)
 Asia Pacific Forum (APF)
 Asian Development Bank (ADB)
 Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
 Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs
 and Trade
 Bank of China
 Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and
 Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)
 British High Commission in Kuala Lumpur
 Chinese Government Ministry for Foreign Affairs
 Colombo Plan Staff College
 Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on
 Biological Diversity
 Embassy of China in Myanmar
 Embassy of India in Myanmar
 Embassy of Korea in Myanmar
 Embassy of Norway in Myanmar
 European Union (EU)
 German Government Federal Foreign Office
 Government of Australia
 Government of Bangladesh
 Government of Belarus
 Government of Brunei Darussalam
 Government of Canada
 Government of China
 Government of India
 Government of Japan
 Government of Laos
 Government of Nepal
 Government of Pakistan
 Government of Russia
 Government of Saudi Arabia
 Government of Singapore
 Government of Sri Lanka
 Government of Thailand
 Government of the United Kingdom
 Government of Vietnam
 Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation
 Program (GMS)
 Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM)
 Indian Government Ministry of External Affairs
 Industrial and Commercial Bank of China
 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
 International Committee of the Red Cross
 International Organization for Migration (IOM)
 International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
 International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
 International University of Japan
 INTERPOL
 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
 Japan Self-Defense Forces
 Japanese Government Ministry for Defense
 Lancang Mekong Cooperation Forum (LMC)
 Max Planck Foundation for International Peace and the
 Rule of Law
 National Defense Academy of Japan
 National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)
 Parliament of Japan
 Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship
 by Japanese Grant Aid (JDS)
 Russian Government Ministry for Defense
 Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
 Organization (UNESCO)
 United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
 United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
 United Nations Office for the Coordination of
 Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
 United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
 United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
 United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
 United States Agency for International Development
 (USAID)
 Vietnamese Ministry of Information and
 Communications
 World Bank
 World Bank Group's International Finance Corporation
 World Bank Group's Multilateral Investment Guarantee
 Agency (MIGA)
 World Customs Organisation
 World Health Organization (WHO)

* Note: There are 77 foreign governments and international organisations named in this report. 13 are ministries or other entities under governments that are named, therefore these are not counted separately in the key statistics provided above.