

JejuMUN 8

Background Guide

United Nations Security Council

Mitigating the armed conflict in Myanmar

SDG: 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

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Committee Introduction

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the leading force for resolving any existing acts of aggression in the world. UNSC holds the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, as well as developing friendly relationships among nations, cooperating in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights, and being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.

The Security Council calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment. In some cases, the Security Council can impose sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security. Based on the missions, the Security Council has the responsibility to ensure the protection of every other members' rights. It has 15 Members, and each Member has one vote.

Agenda Introduction

Myanmar gained independence from Britain in 1948. It was then ruled by the armed forces from 1962 until 2011 when a new government began to return to civilian rule.

However, on February 1st 2021, the military in Myanmar staged a coup, putting Aung San Suu Kyi, national adviser, and other high-ranking government officials in detain – declaring a year-long state of emergency. The military declared that it was a response to the electoral irregularities, and that all the national authority was transferred to Min Aung Hlaing, the Burmese army general. After the victory in the 2015 election, Myanmar is in a vulnerable position to return to a military dictatorship after 53 years of a democratic government.

Since the military seized power, their increasingly violent responses and the large-scale protests have become a huge crisis in Myanmar. The demonstration to free Aung San Suu Kyi started from 6th of February, from all parts of Myanmar. On February 7th, there was a largest-scale protest in Yangon with more than 100,000 citizens participating. However, the demonstration and the suppression is bringing tremendous consequences and violence: police gunning down more than 200 peaceful protesters, arresting nearly 2,200 people, and beating and torturing are being reported with increasing regularity. There are frequent bombings in local villages since then, which creates a very unstabilized state for the country. Therefore, it seems as if a quick, but solid address and resolutions to bring down these armed conflicts should be made to mitigate the crisis.

Letter from the Chairs

Welcome delegates,

We are Eunju Seo, Flora Park, and Joon Kim from North London Collegiate School Jeju. It is our greatest pleasure to be serving you as co-chairs for the United Nations Security Council at JejuMUN VIII. Throughout the conference, we will be helping you to engage in a fruitful debate regarding pressing international issues with fellow delegates and devise effective resolutions.

In the Security Council, you will be discussing the agenda: mitigating the armed conflict in Myanmar. When researching for the conference we would advise you to make efficient use of various online and offline resources such as, but not limited to, the CIA World Factbook, government statistics, journal articles, and most importantly, this chair report. We highly recommend that all delegates acquire sufficient background knowledge on this topic as strong research will serve you well during the conference, helping you to formulate effective and practical solutions.

If you have any further inquiries about the procedure or topic, please don't hesitate to contact us at any time. We wholeheartedly look forward to meeting you at the conference!

Kind regards,

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Key Terms

ABSDF:

all burma students democratic front

Aung San:

a Burmese nationalist leader (prime minister) and assassinated hero who was instrumental in securing Burma's independence from Great Britain

Burma:

the previous name of Myanmar before 1989

Counterinsurgency:

military action taken by a government to prevent attacks by small groups of soldiers or fighters that are opposed to it

Coup d'état:

the violent overthrow or alteration of an existing government by a small group

CPB:

communist party of Burma

DKBA:

Democratic Kayin Buddhist Army

KNU:

Karen National Union

Military junta:

a government led by a committee of military leaders

Self determination:

the process by which a group of people, usually possessing a certain degree of national consciousness, form their own state and choose their own government

SSA-S:

Shan State Army - South Command

UWSA:

United Wa State Army

Historical Background

The conflict in Myanmar has been the world’s longest civil war, lasting over seven decades since 1948 when Myanmar, known as Burma at the time, gained independence from the UK. It has been a conflict for self determination of the diverse groups of different ethnicities.

Before independence:

After WWII, the leftwing groups (e.g. CPB) and armed ethnic groups began to emerge in Shan State, and Aung San, to promote peace, negotiated the Panglong Agreement with their leaders. This agreement guaranteed the right to political representation and self determination; it also gave Chin, Kachin and Shan people the option to separate from the central government of Myanmar if they were unsatisfied with its runnings. However, this agreement was not honored by the post-independence government after the assasination of Aung San, causing further strains in the relations between the ethnic minorities and the Bamar ethnic majority.



Change of government after independence:

Government structure after independence from Britain in 1948	
1948	Parliamentary democracy (the military still held much influence over the government)
1962-1988	Structured as a socialist one-party state
1988 - 2011	Structured as a “temporary” military junta
1958-1960 & 1962-2011	Although the official type of government varied during these periods, the country was under direct military rule in reality
2011 March	becomes formally civilian-led but military still has influence on its leadership

Conflicts after independence:

1948 - 1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Muslim minority and communist factions (also known as rohingyas) had already launched rebellions by when Burma gained its independence in 1948 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continued until 1988 after the CPB had dissolved ● Most protracted conflict is the Karen struggle but there has also been long lasting active revolts in the Mon, Kachin, Larenni, and Shan-dominated regions ● Short term conflicts have occurred over the Lahu, Wa and Kokang rights (still ongoing as there has not been a long term solution for this issue)
1969	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conflict against china (about their common border) ● Internally: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Several intrastate conflicts ○ One-sided violence against civilians by the government
1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Student-led democracy demonstration
1989 - 1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Several ceasefire agreements have been signed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Between the military government and the representative of various ethnic minority parties ○ This generally allowed the ethnic minority parties to keep arms and in control of their own territories
1990 - 1992 & 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ABSDF was formed, and it contested the government with the use of force
2005-2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Myanmar was a secondary warring party in the conflict in Nagaland, India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Helped the government attack rebel bases in the border areas
2009 - 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Border Guard Force Program was incorporated by the government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some parties accepted, but others rejected the program, resuming the armed struggle
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continuing conflict in Kachin and northern Shan states
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) was drafted in 2014 after the Law Khee Ler Ethnic Conference in January

	and the Laiza Ethnic Conference in July
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The NCA was signed in October 2015, marking the end of Myanmar's civil war in official terms ● The National League for Democracy becomes elected during the 2015 elections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ However, the military still held its influence, being able to appoint 1/4 of all parliament members

Because the government had negotiated a truce towards the different rebel parties, it often created a situation where the armed groups were conflicted against the parties that rejected the agreement. These situations are exemplified in the non-state conflicts such as between DKBA against KNU and SSA-S against UWSA.

Throughout the history of Myanmar, its government has violated an array of human rights and has employed one-sided violence as part of its counterinsurgency movement. Moreover, one-sided violence was also used against political opposition activists and to suppress protests.

In sum, the Union of Myanmar, formerly known as Burma, has undergone inter-state, intra-state, non-state, and one sided categories of UCDP organised violence since its independence from Britain in 1946. The armed conflicts in Myanmar still continue in 2021 as civilians cry out against military power and for democracy.

Current State of Affairs

Since its independence from the United Kingdom in 1948, Myanmar has experienced multiple phases of civil wars and democratic reform attempts throughout the latter half of the 20th century. Unfortunately, the current state of this country in Southeast Asia still remains turbulent and undisciplined, as showcased by the most recent military control that is destroying the government, economy, and people. Unjustly violent towards civilians, it has been and still is trampling on human life and civil rights on multiple dimensions.

Burma has remained politically unstable throughout its history, since the army, or the Tatmadaw, gained power with the 1962 coup led by Ne Win. This led to an era of military control, economic decline, and civil unrest, during which a political activist, Aung San Suu Kyi, rose to fame during 8888 Uprising on August 8, 1988, through her avocation for democracy and denunciation for military junta. The Tatmadaw dominated the country until 1990, when it seemingly loosened its grasp on the country by allowing free elections to take place. When Aung San Suu Kyi's party, National League for Democracy (NLD), won in a landslide victory, however, the Tatmadaw rejected the transfer of leadership through the house arrest of Suu Kyi and continued to withhold political power for the next two decades.

Since then, the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar has been written in 2008 and applied around 2011. The Tatmadaw still possessed much power through these laws by having the right to appoint a quarter of parliamentary seats, but this event marked another attempt for tentative democracy in Burma.

Similar to the 1990 election, Aung San Suu Kyi, now the State Counsellor, and her party, National League for Democracy (NLD), won the parliamentary election in a major landslide on November 8th, 2020, by gaining 396 out of 476 seats from both houses. On the contrary, the military-affiliated Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) won a total of 33 seats, facing defeat by a greater margin than the 2015 election. The Tatmadaw responded to this demeaning result by making claims about millions of voting irregularities and calling for reelection. When Myanmar's Union

Election Commission (UEC) rejected their arguments to forfeit the election due to a lack of evidence, the Burmese military again argued that the results were a fraud and threatened “to take action.” The results stayed, and the NLD party confirmed Aung San Suu Kyi’s continuation to serve as the State Counsellor in January of 2021 while the new parliament prepared to be sworn into office in February.

As an aftermath of such unacceptable change to the government, the Burmese military launched a widely feared coup d’état on the morning of February 1, 2021, before the parliament could convene. NLP party leaders, including Aung San Suu Kyi and spokesman Myo Nyunt, were forcefully detained, and around 400 newly elected parliamentary members were put under house arrest. Aung San Suu Kyi, amongst other leaders, were pressed for criminal charges for the abuse of the Export and Import Law, while President Win Myint was accused of violating the Natural Disaster Management Law. These charges officially marked the disposal of the State Counsellor and the President of Myanmar.

Additionally, leaders of the 8888 Uprising of 1988 and Saffron Revolution of 2007 were arrested. Hundreds of lawmakers, officials, activists, and military critiques were also taken into detention. Over the next few weeks, the target of these arrests quickly bled into anyone against the Tatmadaw—foreign advisors, government officials, celebrities, former generals, Buddhist monks, ambassadors, and civil rights activists.

To control Myanmar in its entirety, the military immediately disrupted various methods of communication, including landlines, internet, cellular services, and the media. Through military television channel, Myawaddy TV, the Tatmadaw announced a forceful shift in political power: the Tatmadaw had an absolute control of the country for the year, and the new acting president, Myint Swe, signed all legislative, administrative, and judicial authorities to the current Burmese army general, Min Aung Hlaing. They also declared a reelection to be in place, coupled with the vast removal and replacement of government officials.

With the questionable legality but forced acceptance of the coup, the Tatmadaw stationed its soldiers and police across the country and began restricting the civilians. They prohibited gatherings larger than five individuals and restricted

curfews from 8 AM to 4 PM in efforts to suppress demonstrations. Subsequently, a wide uproar against the military quickly formed through protests, boycotts, and strikes across Burma, voicing against the coup through the civil disobedience movements. These efforts still continue today through hundreds of arrests, killings, and abuse of citizens and foreigners alike, including women and children.

Although such military actions have been repeatedly criticized by multiple governments and international organizations, including the United Nations, such terrorization and violence of Myanmar continue as the Tatmadaw still seizes control of the country. Like many individual civilians, the NLD party still remains oppressed as the Burmese military remains in political power.

Stances of Parties

China

China has maintained an ambiguous position on the military coup in Myanmar. In March, China backed the UNSC statement vaguely condemning the military coup – but abstained from voting on the General Assembly resolution later in June. The latter document consisted of more stringent measures on Myanmar, including an implicit call for an arms embargo. China has been upholding the principle of non-interference since February, stressing that the international community should “respect the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity, and national unity when encouraging parties to narrow the differences.” Nonetheless, Chinese state media antagonized Burmese civilian resistance, suggesting that their efforts resemble those of Hong Kong demonstrators.

Although unimpressed by the international support for democracy, Beijing appears to prefer Aung San Suu Kyi’s Chinese-friendly government to the junta. In March, a lobbyist hired by the Burmese military said Myanmar is willing to distance itself from China and improve relations with the United States. Still, Myanmar heavily relies on Chinese trade and investment, as well as derives most of its weapon supplies from China.

Estonia

The Parliament of Estonia has openly denounced the military’s use of lethal force against peaceful demonstrators, arbitrary arrests of journalists, and gender-based violence in Myanmar. Estonian diplomat Sven Jurgenson acknowledged in April that joint statements by the international community have been insufficient while expressing support for a UNSC resolution comprising a comprehensive arms embargo and sanctions. “There needs to be justice for the victims,” said Jurgenson, demanding those responsible for violations of international human rights law to be strictly held accountable. Estonia has also highlighted the critical role of regional organizations like ASEAN to carry out diplomatic mediation.

France

Along with Western powers, France has condemned Myanmar’s military coup and been calling for the restoration of the democratically elected civilian government. On March 22nd, France imposed economic sanctions against 11 individuals responsible for the coup, including commander-in-chief Min Aung Hlaing. In a virtual UNSC meeting on April 9th, France manifested grave concern regarding the repression of free speech and human rights abuses, particularly against ethnic minorities. “Myanmar security forces responsible for blind violation and repression today are the same ones responsible for atrocities against the Rohingya,” emphasized the Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the UN at the

meeting. The representative also endorsed the imposition of additional sanctions while ensuring no harm to the most vulnerable population. Meanwhile, French multinational oil company Total – which produces more than half of the junta’s gas revenue – announced the suspension of payments to the Myanmar army in the same month.

India

Indian Army and Myanmar’s military share a long history of friendship and a 1,600-kilometer-long territorial border, which contributed to India’s slight reluctance to apply pressure in response to the coup. In June, India abstained from voting on the UN General Assembly’s resolution, stating the resolution was written in a hurry “without adequate consultations with neighbors and regional countries.” Still, the Indian Permanent Representative to the UN Nagaraj Naidu condemned the use of violence and called for a democratic transition under the rule of law. Naidu further commended Bangladesh for its humanitarian efforts hosting a million displaced persons from Myanmar and promised to extend the ground support in Bangladeshi refugee camps. Meanwhile, India has been attempting to seal the border with Myanmar to control the influx of displaced persons, many of whom have been tested positive for Covid-19.

Ireland

In a joint effort with the rest of the EU, Ireland froze financial assistance to government bodies that legitimized the junta and sanctioned specific individuals in the military since February. Ireland has previously encouraged non-EU members of the UNSC to adopt similar targeted sanctions and an arms embargo to increase pressure. During the Arria formula meeting on April 9th, Ambassador of Ireland to the UN Brian Flynn called for the immediate release of arbitrarily detained people and underlined that the situation in Myanmar “cannot be considered an internal matter.” In his speech, Flynn drew special attention to thousands of minorities, children, women, health care workers, and internally displaced people who have already been severely affected by the pandemic. He expressed concern that the situation in Myanmar could pose a wider threat to regional security.

Kenya

The Kenyan government deplored the use of violence against peaceful protestors and supported the restoration of democracy in Myanmar since the beginning of the coup. According to a statement issued by Kenya’s Permanent Representative to the UN in February, Nairobi does not condone any form of unconstitutional changes of governments in adherence to their traditions and those of the African Union. Kenya emphasized that any election disputes must be resolved through lawful mechanisms and further demanded all political detainees’ immediate

and unconditional release. They also highlighted the urgent need to address increasing levels of violence against unarmed civilians, children, and women.

Mexico

Mexico has repeatedly called for the adherence to the rule of law and democracy as well as a peaceful democratic transition in Myanmar. They have especially exhibited concern for the rising number of refugees and internally displaced persons following numerous airstrikes near the eastern border around March. In an address to the UNSC on April 9th, Mexico's Permanent Representative to the UN Juan Ramon de la Fuente reiterated that open access to humanitarian aid is crucial to protect civilians against human rights violations. De la Fuente accentuated the importance of regional involvement in yielding tangible results.

Niger

Niger experienced a coup attempt on March 31st this year which ultimately failed; nonetheless, they have condemned the use of lethal force against unarmed civilians and demanded the liberation of democratically elected officials. Niger expressed caution during an April UNSC meeting that the situation in Myanmar could have regional implications on the humanitarian front. They also reiterated the need for proper deployment of coronavirus vaccines despite the political turmoil.

Norway

Norway has continuously demanded an immediate return to civilian rule in Myanmar and the release of Burmese President U win Myint and State Counselor Aung San Suu Kyi. In April, Norway's Permanent Representative to the UN Mona Juul stated that sexual and gender-based violence required special attention; for instance, 70% of civil servants dismissed for their active engagement in Myanmar's civil disobedience movement were women. Juul also denounced the military's systematic repression of the press, while requesting the UNSC to consider utilizing targeted sanctions and an arms embargo against the military.

Russia

Russia is one of the few supporters of the junta in Myanmar and described the political unrest as an internal issue to be left uninterrupted by the international community. In April's Arria formula meeting, Russian representative Stanislav Suprunenko accused the meeting of serving as a "reason only to further incite violence, while we should all be interested in the stabilization of Myanmar through national dialogue." Nonetheless, Russia supported the joint statement by the UNSC in March, which voiced "deep concern" for the violence against peaceful protestors.

Similar to China, however, the Burmese government currently in power isn't warmly welcomed by Russia. When Myanmar coup leader Min Aung Hlaing visited Moscow in June, he was referred to as "Myanmar's military chief" instead of the head

of state and told there would be no meeting with President Vladimir Putin. After all, the fact that 39% of the Burmese arms imports between 1999 and 2018 came from Russia reveals the Kremlin's financial – and less political – interests in Myanmar.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Isis Gonsalves, the Permanent Mission of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the UN, stated in April that “emphasis must be placed on inclusive and constructive dialogue that will focus on restoring peace and stability in Myanmar as well as the protection of civilians.” Gonsalves highlighted the necessity of an inclusive and constructive dialogue to restore peace as well as protect civilians. Lastly, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines reaffirmed their commitment to working with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General and the members of the UNSC to restore the civilian government.

Tunisia

In April, Tunisian Permanent Representative to the UN Tarek Ladeb strongly condemned the use of lethal force against peaceful demonstrators, reiterating the “importance of democracy, rule of law, human rights, and fundamental freedoms.” Ladeb emphasized that the longstanding rights violations against the Rohingya are further impeding humanitarian access among those in need, as well as called for Myanmar to provide its ethnic minorities with full citizenship and conditions for safe and dignified return from their asylum. Alongside, Tunisia demanded that the violators of international law be held accountable and expressed support for mediation efforts by the UN and ASEAN.

United Kingdom

On April 9th, the United Kingdom hosted a virtual Arria formula meeting in Myanmar where member states of the UNSC and Burmese representatives shared their perspectives on the situation. UK Permanent Representative to the UN Barbara Woodward voiced her endorsement of further coordinated sanctions on Myanmar's military rulers and the restoration of democracy under the leadership of democratically elected MPs. Woodward also reinforced Britain's longstanding position in their foreign policy of recognizing states instead of governments. In May, the United Kingdom imposed new sanctions against the military and related entities with the United States and Canada.

United States

The United States is a staunch supporter of the people of Myanmar and has strictly opposed the coup through sanctions on military individuals and entities as well as export restrictions. More specifically, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) redirected more than \$40 million of assistance

from programs that benefit the Burmese government; instead, they promised continued humanitarian assistance for the conflict-affected populations. Furthermore, an interagency committee was established to ensure that no funds ended up in work that benefits the military. “The assault on Burma’s transition to democracy remains an issue of deep bipartisan concern,” stated President Joe Biden in February. “The military must relinquish the power it seized and demonstrate respect for the will of the people of Burma [...]” Apart from moral and humanitarian interests, it could be said that the Biden administration is seeking to solidify an alliance with Southeast Asian countries amid a diplomatic rivalry with China.

Vietnam

As a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Vietnam has been hesitant to take sides explicitly. During the Arria formula meeting in April, Vietnam condemned the use of violence against civilians and underlined that saving their lives must be the first priority but did not comment on the legitimacy of the military takeover. Vietnamese Permanent Representative to the UN Dang Dinh Quy said the international community should “create an environment conducive for dialogue and reconciliation while respecting the principle of national independent sovereignty and territorial integrity of Myanmar.” While attending the ASEAN meeting on April 30th, Vietnam contributed to the five-point consensus comprising rather vague suggestions on future military action. In June, Vietnam voted for the General Assembly resolution on Myanmar along with 118 other UN member states, which put the ASEAN country apart from Laos, Thailand, and Cambodia who abstained.

Possible Solutions

Notwithstanding the fact that several months have passed since the military's coup on February 1st, meager progress has been made to mitigate the conflict in Myanmar. Much to Myanmar civilians' chagrin, the five-point consensus reached by ASEAN in April was immediately disavowed by the junta. Members of the Security Council should no longer defer to regional actors and organizations while refusing to apply more stringent measures to hold those responsible for rights violations to account. Instead of implying that all parties are responsible for violence or framing the conflict as Myanmar's "internal affairs", the Council must come up with specific enforcement mechanisms and timeframes to break the impasse.

Firstly, the international community can strengthen sanctions against the military and the junta leadership, which shall be targeted on individuals to minimize economic consequences for civilians. While such sanctions have had little influence on the decisions of the military thus far, this may be due to the lack of coordination among states, particularly neighboring regional partners like Vietnam and China. Alongside, a global arms embargo and further financial restrictions could be implemented, such as by cutting access to the military's source of foreign currency income and gas revenues. The Council could discuss the point that certain members of the Council hold a disproportionate capacity to block payments to state-owned enterprises from foreign-financed energy projects, such as those operated by Total and Chevron. Again, these measures should be implemented in such a way that allows for the continued access to gas and electricity in Myanmar.

Secondly, member states must ensure that the grave offenses of the military are properly investigated and punished under the law. This may include expanding the scope of and support for the UN-backed Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM), which is in the process of collecting evidence of possible crimes against humanity after the coup. According to Human Rights Watch, alleged crimes against humanity committed since the coup include "murder, enforced disappearance, torture, rape and other sexual violence, severe deprivation of liberty,

and other inhumane acts causing great suffering,” which are more often practiced on an institutional basis rather than by individuals. Therefore, instead of solely mandating that the IIMM build case files to hold specific individuals accountable, investigation schemes must also take note of the systematic attacks against the civilian population pervasive and embedded in government policy.

Furthermore, the Security Council can refer the situation in Myanmar to the International Criminal Court (ICC), or alternatively, set up an ad hoc criminal tribunal specific to Myanmar; such tribunals, like the ICTY or ICTR, have been rare but generally deemed more efficient in regards to criminal convictions.

Thirdly, some members of the Council may consider the possibility of a fundamental reconstruction of Myanmar’s political and legal system. Surely, measures like constitutional reform or the mobilization of domestic political factions are not under the Council’s direct authority; nonetheless, it cannot be ignored that such have been the demands of many Myanmar civilians and ethnic minorities. Experts have joined in the public outcry that returning to the precarious pre-coup power will not be an ultimate and sustainable solution to the Myanmar conflict, considering the military’s unchecked power and impunity under the previous democratic system. Such movements are already gaining momentum, as evidenced by the establishment of a National Unity Government on April 16 which officially disavowed the 2008 Constitution. The Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH), consisting of ousted parliamentarians, has also expanded to include street protestors and ethnic groups in support of a new federal charter. The members of the council will need to decide on the extent to which they will recognize voice support for such radical, or potentially destabilizing, changes towards a genuine democracy in Myanmar.

Questions to Consider

1. How must the Council minimize the unintended consequences of sanctions and financial restraints, targeted toward individuals and organizations in support of the military, on Myanmar civilians?
2. Should certain member states strengthen sanctions against the junta leadership to a greater extent than others? Who are the key stakeholders with significant influence on the military's actions?
3. In what ways will the Security Council work in cooperation with regional actors such as ASEAN instead of simply demonstrating support for their efforts?
4. Is direct military intervention in the conflict region in cases of further violent escalation a feasible or desirable countermeasure by the Council? Is such an intervention necessary at the immediate moment?
5. What is the role of energy-related multinational corporations operating in Myanmar or inadvertently financing the junta? How will the governments of member states induce or direct measures to be taken by the private sector?
6. Should the Security Council refer the situation in Myanmar to the ICC or set up an ad hoc criminal tribunal? If not, what lawful mechanisms must be employed to bring those responsible for rights abuses to justice?
7. To what extent are violence and rights abuses against the civilian population aggravated by systematic apparatus, such as the 2008 Constitution which grants the military impunity?
8. What is the attitude of Council members toward the delegitimization of the standing Constitution by the CRPH, protestors, and ethnic minorities? Are such reactions valid, or do they pose a threat to the rule of law?
9. How will the Council address the aggravation of discrimination against minority ethnic groups as well as violence against women and children following the coup?
10. Have the demands for the release of political prisoners, journalists, and the arbitrarily detained been overshadowed by exacerbating COVID-19 crisis?
11. What measures will the Council take to ensure the safety and protection of medical personnel from military attacks and alleviate the pressure from the pandemic?

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