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Dear Burma Campaign UK,

Thank you for your letter of 18 January to the Foreign Secretary about supply of aviation fuel and sanctions for Burmese military. The Correspondence and Parliamentary Questions Unit in the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) has been asked to reply.

The UK Government continues to condemn the military coup in Myanmar, the violence against the people of Myanmar and the detention of members of the civilian government and civil society. The UK is committed to ending the crisis. We have kept the situation on the international agenda, including securing a UN Security Council Statement following the atrocities in Karenni State on Christmas Eve last year.

The UK is incredibly concerned by the military's use of indiscriminate airstrikes against civilians. On 8 February 2022, we strengthened our Overseas Business Risk (OBR) guidance to provide specific guidance on exporting aviation related goods, including jet fuel, to Myanmar. We also included extra guidance on end-user policies to ensure UK companies do not trade goods to or from Myanmar via third countries, or make economic resources available to the military indirectly. The UK takes any export of arms or aviation related products to the Myanmar Military very seriously. To support our work in this space, we have established the Myanmar Witness programme, which conducts open source investigations to track and expose those supporting and equipping the military.

Since the start of the coup, we have worked quickly with partners to impose sanctions, including on the junta's ruling body and its military leadership; curtailing key revenue streams for the military and entities responsible for supplying arms and equipment. This includes our most recent action on 9 December 2022, which targeted perpetrators of sexual violence. These sanctions send a strong political message in opposition to the coup and undermine the credibility of the junta. They also target the military's funding streams and show solidarity with the domestic boycott movement. We cannot speculate on future sanctions, however, we will consider all tools at our disposal. We will continue to work with partners to take further action to target the military's capabilities, and will always seek to avoid adverse impacts on the wider population.

On 21 December 2022, the UN Security Council passed the first ever resolution on the situation in Myanmar, this was led by the UK. The Resolution demands an end to violence and urges immediate action by the military regime to fully implement the ASEAN Five Point Consensus, release those in arbitrary detention and uphold human rights. Efforts by the UK, and our partners, to secure language on the transfer of arms was unsuccessful but we have played a key role in securing such language and the UN General Assembly, UN Human Rights Council and through the G7.

We will continue to use all the tools at our disposal to deescalate the crisis to work towards a peaceful, inclusive and democratic future for the people of Myanmar.

Yours sincerely,

**Correspondence and Parliamentary Questions Unit
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office**