

This text is meant purely as a documentation tool and has no legal effect. The Union's institutions do not assume any liability for its contents. The authentic versions of the relevant acts, including their preambles, are those published in the Official Journal of the European Union and available in EUR-Lex. Those official texts are directly accessible through the links embedded in this document

► **B**► **M11** COUNCIL DECISION 2013/184/CFSP

concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma ◀

(OJ L 111, 23.4.2013, p. 75)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
► <u>M1</u>	Council Decision 2014/214/CFSP of 14 April 2014	L 111	84	15.4.2014
► <u>M2</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/666 of 28 April 2015	L 110	14	29.4.2015
► <u>M3</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/627 of 21 April 2016	L 106	23	22.4.2016
► <u>M4</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/734 of 25 April 2017	L 108	35	26.4.2017
► <u>M5</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/655 of 26 April 2018	L 108	29	27.4.2018
► <u>M6</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/900 of 25 June 2018	L 160 I	9	25.6.2018
► <u>M7</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1126 of 10 August 2018	L 204	53	13.8.2018
► <u>M8</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/2054 of 21 December 2018	L 327 I	5	21.12.2018
► <u>M9</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/678 of 29 April 2019	L 114	18	30.4.2019
► <u>M10</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/563 of 23 April 2020	L 130	25	24.4.2020
► <u>M11</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/482 of 22 March 2021	L 99 I	37	22.3.2021
► <u>M12</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/483 of 22 March 2021	L 99 I	40	22.3.2021
► <u>M13</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/639 of 19 April 2021	L 132 I	12	19.4.2021
► <u>M14</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/711 of 29 April 2021	L 147	17	30.4.2021
► <u>M15</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/1000 of 21 June 2021	L 219 I	57	21.6.2021
► <u>M16</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/243 of 21 February 2022	L 40	28	21.2.2022
► <u>M17</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/669 of 21 April 2022	L 121	45	22.4.2022
► <u>M18</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/2178 of 8 November 2022	L 286 I	12	8.11.2022
► <u>M19</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/380 of 20 February 2023	L 51 I	27	20.2.2023
► <u>M20</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/887 of 28 April 2023	L 113 I	21	28.4.2023

▼ B▼ M11**COUNCIL DECISION 2013/184/CFSP**

concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma

▼ M5

CHAPTER I

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS▼ B*Article 1*

1. The sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, as well as equipment which might be used for internal repression, to Myanmar/Burma by nationals of Member States or from the territories of Member States or using their flag vessels or aircraft shall be prohibited whether originating or not in their territories.

2. It shall be prohibited:

- (a) to provide technical assistance, brokering services and other services related to military activities and to the provision, manufacture, maintenance and use of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, as well as equipment which might be used for internal repression, directly or indirectly to any natural or legal person, entity or body in, or for use in Myanmar/Burma;
- (b) to provide financing or financial assistance related to military activities, including in particular grants, loans and export credit insurance for any sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel, as well as equipment which might be used for internal repression, or for the provision of related technical assistance, brokering and other services directly or indirectly to any person, entity or body in, or for use in Myanmar/Burma;
- (c) to participate, knowingly and intentionally, in activities the object or effect of which is to circumvent the prohibitions referred to in point (a) or (b).

▼ M5*Article 1a*

1. The direct or indirect sale, supply, transfer or export of all dual-use goods and technology listed in Annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 ⁽¹⁾ for military use in Myanmar/Burma, or to any military end-user or to the Border Guard Police in Myanmar/Burma by nationals of Member States or from the territories of Member States or using their flag vessels or aircraft, shall be prohibited whether originating or not in their territories.

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items (OJ L 134, 29.5.2009, p. 1).

▼ **M5**

2. It shall be prohibited:
 - (a) to provide technical assistance, brokering services or other services related to goods and technology set out in paragraph 1 and to the provision, manufacture, maintenance and use of these goods and technology, directly or indirectly, to any military end-user or to the Border Guard Police in Myanmar/Burma, or for military use in Myanmar/Burma;
 - (b) to provide financing or financial assistance related to goods and technology referred to in paragraph 1, including in particular grants, loans and export credit insurance, for any sale, supply, transfer or export of these goods and technology, or for the provision of related technical assistance, brokering services or other services, directly or indirectly, to any military end-user or to the Border Guard Police in Myanmar/Burma, or for military use in Myanmar/Burma.
3. The prohibitions in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be without prejudice to the execution of contracts concluded before 27 April 2018 or ancillary contracts necessary for the execution of such contracts.

Article 2

1. Articles 1 and 1a shall not apply to:
 - (a) the sale, supply, transfer or export of non-lethal military equipment, or of equipment which might be used for internal repression or dual-use goods and technology listed in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, or for institution-building programmes of the UN and the EU, or of materiel intended for EU and UN crisis management operations;
 - (b) the sale, supply, transfer or export of demining equipment and materiel for use in demining operations;
 - (c) the provision of financing and financial assistance related to such equipment or to such programmes and operations;
 - (d) the provision of technical assistance related to such equipment or to such programmes and operations;

on condition that such exports have been approved in advance by the relevant competent authority.

2. Article 1 and 1a shall not apply to protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Myanmar/Burma by UN personnel, personnel of the EU or its Member States, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel for their personal use only.

▼ **M5***Article 3*

1. The sale, supply, transfer or export of equipment, technology or software intended primarily for use in the monitoring or interception by the Government of Myanmar/Burma, or on its behalf, of the internet and of telephone communications on mobile or fixed networks in Myanmar/Burma, including the provision of any telecommunication or internet monitoring or interception services of any kind, as well as the provision of financial and technical assistance to install, operate or update such equipment, technology or software, by nationals of Member States or from the territories of Member States shall be prohibited.

2. By derogation from paragraph 1, Member States may authorise the sale, supply, transfer or export of the equipment, technology or software, including the provision of any telecommunication or internet monitoring or interception services of any kind, as well as the related provision of financial and technical assistance, referred to in paragraph 1 if they have reasonable grounds to determine that the equipment, technology or software would not be used for internal repression by Myanmar/Burma's government, public bodies, corporations or agencies, or any person or entity acting on their behalf or at their direction.

The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisation granted under this paragraph, within four weeks of the authorisation.

3. The Union shall take the necessary measures in order to determine the relevant elements to be covered by this Article.

CHAPTER II

RESTRICTIONS ON MILITARY TRAINING AND MILITARY COOPERATION*Article 4*

1. The provision of military training to or military cooperation with the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and the Border Guard Police shall be prohibited.

2. The prohibition in paragraph 1 shall not apply to training or co-operation aimed at strengthening democratic principles, the rule of law or respect for international law, including international human rights law, in Myanmar/Burma.

CHAPTER III

RESTRICTIONS ON ADMISSION▼ **M11***Article 5*

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into, or transit through, their territories of:

▼M11

- (a) natural persons from the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), the Myanmar Police Force and the Border Guard Police responsible for serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma;
- (b) natural persons whose actions, policies or activities undermine democracy or the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, or who engage in, or provide support for, actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of Myanmar/Burma;
- (c) natural persons from the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), the Myanmar Police Force and the Border Guard Police responsible for obstructing the provision of humanitarian assistance to civilians in need;
- (d) natural persons from the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), the Myanmar Police Force and the Border Guard Police responsible for obstructing the conduct of independent investigations into alleged serious human rights violations or abuses; or
- (e) natural persons associated with the natural persons referred to in points (a) to (d),

as listed in the Annex.

▼M5

2. Paragraph 1 shall not oblige a Member State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory.
3. Paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to the cases where a Member State is bound by an obligation of international law, namely:
 - (a) as a host country to an international intergovernmental organisation;
 - (b) as a host country to an international conference convened by, or under the auspices of, the UN;
 - (c) under a multilateral agreement conferring privileges and immunities; or
 - (d) under the 1929 Treaty of Conciliation (Lateran Pact) concluded by the Holy See (State of the Vatican City) and Italy.
4. Paragraph 3 shall be considered as also applying in cases where a Member State is host country of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).
5. The Council shall be duly informed in all cases where a Member State grants an exemption pursuant to paragraph 3 or 4.
6. Member States may grant exemptions from the measures imposed under paragraph 1 where travel is justified on the ground of urgent humanitarian need, or on grounds of attending intergovernmental meetings and those promoted or hosted by the European Union, or hosted by a Member State holding the chairmanship in office of the OSCE, where a political dialogue is conducted that directly promotes the policy objectives of restrictive measures, including democracy, human rights and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.

▼ M5

7. A Member State wishing to grant exemptions referred to in paragraph 6 shall notify the Council in writing. The exemption shall be deemed to be granted unless one or more of the Council members raises an objection in writing within two working days of receiving notification of the proposed exemption. Should one or more of the Council members raise an objection, the Council, acting by a qualified majority, may decide to grant the proposed exemption.

8. Where, pursuant to paragraph 3, 4, 6 or 7, a Member State authorises the entry into, or transit through, its territory of persons listed in the Annex, the authorisation shall be limited to the purpose for which it is given and to the persons concerned thereby.

CHAPTER IV

FREEZING OF FUNDS AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

▼ M11*Article 6*

1. All funds and economic resources belonging to or owned, held or controlled by:

- (a) natural persons from the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), the Myanmar Police Force and the Border Guard Police responsible for serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma;
- (b) natural and legal persons, entities or bodies whose actions, policies or activities undermine democracy or the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, or who engage in, or provide support for, actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of Myanmar/Burma;
- (c) natural persons from the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), the Myanmar Police Force and the Border Guard Police responsible for obstructing the provision of humanitarian assistance to civilians in need;
- (d) natural persons from the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), the Myanmar Police Force and the Border Guard Police responsible for obstructing the conduct of independent investigations into alleged serious human rights violations or abuses;
- (e) legal persons, entities or bodies owned or controlled by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), or generating revenue for, providing support to or benefiting from the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw); or
- (f) natural or legal persons, entities or bodies associated with those referred to in points (a) to (e),

as listed in the Annex, shall be frozen.

▼ M5

2. No funds or economic resources shall be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of the natural or legal persons, entities and bodies listed in the Annex.

3. The competent authority of a Member State may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, or the making available of certain funds or economic resources, under such conditions as it deems appropriate, after having determined that the funds or economic resources concerned are:

▼ **M5**

- (a) necessary to satisfy the basic needs of the natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in the Annex and dependent family members of such natural persons, including payments for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums and public utility charges;
- (b) intended exclusively for the payment of reasonable professional fees or the reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services;
- (c) intended exclusively for the payment of fees or service charges for the routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or economic resources;
- (d) necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that the relevant competent authority has notified the competent authorities of the other Member States and the Commission of the grounds on which it considers that a specific authorisation should be granted, at least two weeks prior to the authorisation; or
- (e) to be paid into or from an account of a diplomatic or consular mission or an international organisation enjoying immunities in accordance with international law, insofar as such payments are intended to be used for official purposes of the diplomatic or consular mission or international organisation.

The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisation granted under this paragraph.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1, the competent authorities of a Member State may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources if the following conditions are met:

- (a) the funds or economic resources are the subject of an arbitral decision rendered prior to the date on which the natural or legal person, entity or body referred to in paragraph 1 was listed in the Annex, or of a judicial or administrative decision rendered in the Union, or a judicial decision enforceable in the Member State concerned, prior to or after that date;
- (b) the funds or economic resources will be used exclusively to satisfy claims secured by such a decision or recognised as valid in such a decision, within the limits set by applicable laws and regulations governing the rights of persons having such claims;
- (c) the decision is not for the benefit of a natural or legal person, entity or body listed in the Annex; and
- (d) recognising the decision is not contrary to public policy in the Member State concerned.

The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisation granted under this paragraph.

▼ M5

5. Paragraph 1 shall not prevent a natural or legal person, entity or body listed in the Annex from making a payment due under a contract or agreement that was concluded by, or an obligation that arose for, a natural or legal person, an entity or body listed in the Annex prior to the date on which such natural or legal person, entity or body was listed therein, provided that the Member State concerned has determined that the payment is not in breach of paragraph 3.

6. Paragraph 2 shall not apply to the addition to frozen accounts of:

- (a) interest or other earnings on those accounts;
- (b) payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that were concluded or arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the measures provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2; or
- (c) payments due under judicial, administrative or arbitral decisions rendered in the Union or enforceable in the Member State concerned,

provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments remain subject to the measures provided for in paragraph 1.

▼ M11*Article 6a*

1. By way of derogation from Article 6(1) and (2), the competent authorities of a Member State may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources belonging to a natural or legal person, entity or body listed in the Annex, or the making available of certain funds or economic resources to a natural or legal person, entity or body listed in the Annex, under such conditions as the competent authorities deem appropriate, after having determined that the provision of such funds or economic resources is necessary for humanitarian purposes, such as delivering or facilitating the delivery of assistance, including medical supplies, and food, for the transfer of humanitarian workers and related assistance or for evacuations from Myanmar/Burma.

2. The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisations granted under this Article within four weeks of the authorisation.

▼ M16*Article 6b*

By way of derogation from Article 6 (1) and (2), the competent authorities of a Member State may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources belonging to the entity listed in entry 10 in the Annex, or the making available of certain funds or economic resources to that entity, under such conditions as the competent authorities deem appropriate, after having determined that such funds or economic resources are necessary for:

▼ M16

- (a) tasks related to the decommissioning of oil and gas wells in accordance with international standards, such as waste disposal, site remediation activities required for safety and environmental restoration, the provision of related technical assistance, and the payment of related taxes and duties, as well as salaries and social benefits to employees; or
- (b) the transfer before 31 July 2022 of shares or interests necessary for the termination of contracts concluded with the entity listed in entry 10 in the Annex before 21 February 2022.

▼ M5

CHAPTER V

GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 7

1. The Council, acting by unanimity upon a proposal by a Member State or the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, shall establish and amend the list in the Annex.
2. The Council shall communicate the decision referred to in paragraph 1, including the grounds for the listing, to the natural or legal person, entity or body concerned, either directly, if the address is known, or through the publication of a notice, providing such person, entity or body with an opportunity to present observations.
3. Where observations are submitted, or where substantial new evidence is presented, the Council shall review the decision referred to in paragraph 1 and inform the natural or legal person, entity or body concerned accordingly.

Article 8

1. The Annex shall include the grounds for listing the natural and legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Articles 5(1) and 6(1).
2. The Annex shall also contain, where available, the information necessary to identify the natural or legal persons, entities or bodies concerned. With regard to natural persons, such information may include: names, including aliases; date and place of birth; nationality; passport and identity card numbers; gender; address, if known; and function or profession. With regard to legal persons, entities or bodies, such information may include names, place and date of registration, registration number and place of business.

Article 9

It shall be prohibited to participate, knowingly and intentionally, in activities the object or effect of which is to circumvent the measures laid down in this Decision.

▼ **M5***Article 10*

No claims in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the measures imposed under this Decision, including claims for indemnity or any other claim of this type, such as a claim for compensation or a claim under a guarantee, in particular a claim for extension or payment of a bond, guarantee or indemnity, in particular a financial guarantee or financial indemnity, of whatever form, shall be satisfied, if they are made by:

- (a) designated natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in the Annex;
- (b) any natural or legal person, entity or body acting through or on behalf of one of the persons, entities or bodies referred to in point (a).

Article 11

In order to maximise the impact of the measures set out in this Decision, the Union shall encourage third States to adopt restrictive measures similar to those provided for in this Decision.

▼ **M20***Article 12*

This Decision shall apply until 30 April 2024. With regard to entry 84, concerning one person, and entry 17, concerning one entity, in the Annex, the measures in Articles 5(1) and 6(1) shall apply until 29 October 2023. It shall be kept under constant review. It shall be renewed, or amended as appropriate, if the Council deems that its objectives have not been met.

▼ **B***Article ► **M5** 13 ◀*

Decision 2010/232/CFSP is hereby repealed.

*Article ► **M5** 14 ◀*

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

▼ M5

ANNEX

List of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Articles 5(1) and 6(1)

▼ M13

A. Natural persons referred to in Articles 5(1) and 6(1)

▼ M6▼ M9

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
1.	Aung Kyaw Zaw	Date of birth: 20 August 1961 Gender: male Passport No: DM000826 Date of issue: 22 November 2011 Date of expiry: 21 November 2021 Military identification number: BC 17444	Lieutenant General Aung Kyaw Zaw was the Commander of the Bureau of Special Operations No 3 of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) from August 2015 to the end of 2017. The Bureau of Special Operations No 3 oversaw the Western Command and, in that context, Lieutenant General Aung Kyaw Zaw is responsible for the atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against the Rohingya population in Rakhine State by the Western Command during that period. These include unlawful killings, sexual violence and the systematic burning of Rohingya houses and buildings.	25.6.2018
2.	Maung Maung Soe	Date of birth: March 1964 Gender: male National Identification Number: Tatmadaw Kyee 19571	Major General Maung Maung Soe was the Commander of the Western Command of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) from October 2016 to 10 November 2017 and oversaw the military operations in Rakhine State. In that context, he is responsible for the atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against Rohingya population in Rakhine State by the Western Command during that period. These include unlawful killings, sexual violence and systematic burning of Rohingya houses and buildings.	25.6.2018
3.	Than Oo	Date of birth: 12 October 1973 Gender: male Military identification number: BC 25723	Brigadier General Than Oo was the Commander of the 99th Light Infantry Division of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) until May 2018. In that context, he is responsible for the atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against the Rohingya population in Rakhine State in the second half of 2017 by the 99th Light Infantry Division. These include unlawful killings, sexual violence and the systematic burning of Rohingya houses and buildings.	25.6.2018
4.	Aung Aung	Gender: male; Military identification number: BC 23750	Lieutenant General Aung Aung has been the Commander of the Bureau of Special Operations 2 since October 2022. He is the former Commander of the South Western Command of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and the former Commander of the 33rd Light Infantry Division of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). In that context, he is responsible for the atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against the Rohingya population in Rakhine	25.6.2018

▼ M20

▼ **M20**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			State in the second half of 2017 by the 33rd Light Infantry Division. Those include unlawful killings, sexual violence and the systematic burning of Rohingya houses and buildings.	

▼ **M9**

5.	Khin Maung Soe	Date of birth: 1972 Gender: male	Brigadier General Khin Maung Soe is the Commander of the Military Operation Command 15, also sometimes known as the 15th Light Infantry Division, of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), under which Infantry Battalion No 564 falls. In that context, he is responsible for the atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against the Rohingya population in Rakhine State in the second half of 2017 by the Military Operation Command 15, in particular by Infantry Battalion No 564. These include unlawful killings, sexual violence and the systematic burning of Rohingya houses and buildings.	25.6.2018
6.	Thura San Lwin	Date of birth: 17 March 1959 Gender: male	Brigadier General Thura San Lwin was the Commander of the Border Guard Police from October 2016 until early October 2017. In that context, he is responsible for the atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against Rohingya population in Rakhine State by the Border Guard Police during that period. These include unlawful killings and systematic burning of Rohingya houses and buildings.	25.6.2018

▼ **M20**

7.	Thant Zin Oo	Gender: male	Thant Zin Oo was the Commander of the 8th Security Police Battalion. In that context, he is responsible for the atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against the Rohingya population in Rakhine State in the second half of 2017 by the 8th Security Police Battalion. The serious human rights violations include unlawful killings and systematic burning of Rohingya houses and buildings. Those violations were conducted in conjunction with and in direct support of the 33rd Light Infantry Division of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) led by Lieutenant (formerly Brigadier) General Aung Aung. Thant Zin Oo is therefore associated with listed person, Lieutenant General Aung Aung.	25.6.2018
----	--------------	--------------	---	-----------

▼ **M9**

8.	Ba Kyaw	Gender: male	Ba Kyaw is a Staff Sergeant in the 564th Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He committed atrocities and serious human rights violations, including murder, deportation and torture, against the Rohingya population in Rakhine State in the second half of 2017. In particular, he has been identified as one of the key perpetrators of the Maung Nu massacre on 27 August 2017.	21.12.2018
----	---------	--------------	---	------------

▼ M9

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
9.	Tun Naing	Gender: male	Tun Naing is the Commanding Officer of the Border Guard Police (BGP) base in Taung Bazar. In that capacity, he is responsible for the atrocities and serious human rights violations against the Rohingya population in Rakhine State committed by the BGP in Taung Bazar before, around and after 25 August 2017, including forced detention, ill-treatment and torture.	21.12.2018

▼ M20

10.	Khin Hlaing	Date of birth: 2 May 1968; Gender: male	Lieutenant General Khin Hlaing has been the Commander of the Bureau of Special Operations 4 since October 2022. He is the former Triangle Region Commander of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He is the former Commander of the 99th Light Infantry Division (LID) and he was the Commander of the North-eastern Command of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). As the Commander of the 99th LID he oversaw military operations carried out in Shan State in 2016 and early 2017. In that context, he is responsible for the atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against ethnic minority villagers in Shan State in the second half of 2016 by the 99th LID. Those include unlawful killings, forced detention and destruction of villages.	21.12.2018
-----	-------------	--	--	------------

▼ M9

11.	Aung Myo Thu	Gender: male	Major Aung Myo Thu is the Field Unit Commander of 33rd Light Infantry Division (LID) of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). As the Field Unit Commander of the 33rd LID he oversaw military operations carried out in Rakhine State in 2017. In that context, he is responsible for the atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against the Rohingya population in Rakhine State in the second half of 2017 by the 33rd LID. These include unlawful killings, sexual violence and forced detention.	21.12.2018
12.	Thant Zaw Win	Gender: male	Thant Zaw Win is a Major in the 564th Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). In that capacity, he oversaw military operations carried out in Rakhine State and is responsible for the atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against the Rohingya population in Rakhine State by the 564th LIB, notably in and around Maung Nu village on 27 August 2017. These include unlawful killings, sexual violence and systematic burning of Rohingya houses and buildings.	21.12.2018

▼ **M9**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
13.	Kyaw Chay	Gender: male	Kyaw Chay is a Corporal in the Border Guard Police (BGP). He was formerly based in Zay Di Pyin and was the Commanding Officer of the BGP base in Zay Di Pyin in the period around 25 August 2017 when a series of human rights violations were committed by the BGP under his command. In that context, he is responsible for the atrocities and serious human rights violations by the BGP against the Rohingya population in Rakhine State in that period. He also participated in serious human rights violations. These violations include the ill-treatment of detainees and torture.	21.12.2018
14.	Nyi Nyi Swe	Gender: male	Major General Nyi Nyi Swe is the former Commander of the Northern Command of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). In that capacity, he is responsible for the atrocities and serious human rights violations committed in Kachin State from May 2016 to April 2018 (until his appointment as Commander of the South-western Command) by the Northern Command, including ill-treatment of civilians. He is also responsible for obstructing the provision of humanitarian assistance to civilians in need in Kachin State in that period, in particular the blocking of food transports.	21.12.2018

▼ **M17**

15.	Min Aung Hlaing	<p>Date of birth: 3 July 1956</p> <p>Place of birth: Tavoy, Myanmar/Burma</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar</p> <p>National Identification number: 12/SAKHANA(N)020199</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	Min Aung Hlaing has been the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since 2011. He is Chairman of the State Administration Council (SAC) and member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC). Min Aung Hlaing declared himself as 'Prime Minister' on 1 August 2021. On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/Burma by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. On 31 January 2022, upon the request of Min Aung Hlaing, the NDSC formally extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022.	22.3.2021
-----	-----------------	--	--	-----------

▼ M17

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>By concentrating all powers and as Chairman of the SAC, Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. As Chairman of the SAC, Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p> <p>In 2018, the UN as well as international civil society organisations reported gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States against the Rohingya population by the military and police forces since 2011 and concluded that many of those violations amount to the gravest crimes under international law. As Commander-in-Chief of the Tatmadaw since 2011, Min Aung Hlaing is directly responsible for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population.</p>	
16.	Myint Swe	<p>Date of birth: 24 May 1951</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Lieutenant General Myint Swe is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and was the Tatmadaw-appointed Vice-President until 1 February 2021. On that date, Myint Swe participated in a National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) meeting with other Tatmadaw members. The NDSC meeting was unconstitutional as it did not include its civilian members. During that meeting, Myint Swe was declared Acting President. Myint Swe then declared a state of emergency and handed over legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services</p>	22.3.2021

▼ M17

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. The procedure for declaring the state of emergency was breached as, under the Constitution, only the President has the authority to declare a state of emergency. On 31 January 2022, Myint Swe approved the extension of the state of emergency until 31 July 2022.</p> <p>By accepting his nomination as Acting President and by transferring legislative, judicial and executive powers to the Commander-in-Chief, Myint Swe contributed to overthrowing the democratically elected government and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p>	
17.	Soe Win	<p>Date of birth: 1 March 1960</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Soe Win has been the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since 2011. He is Vice-Chairman of the State Administration Council (SAC) and member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC). On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. Soe Win participated in the meeting of the NDSC on 31 January 2022, which extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022.</p> <p>As Vice-Chairman of the SAC, Deputy Commander-in-Chief Soe Win has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup.</p>	22.3.2021

▼ **M17**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>As Vice-Chairman of the SAC, Deputy Commander-in-Chief Soe Win is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p> <p>In 2018, the United Nations as well as international civil society organisations reported gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States against the Rohingya population by the military and police forces since 2011 and concluded that many of those violations amount to the gravest crimes under international law. As Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Tatmadaw since 2011, Soe Win is responsible for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population.</p>	

▼ **M20**

18.	Sein Win	<p>Date of birth: 24 July 1956;</p> <p>Place of birth: Pyin Oo Lwin, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Lieutenant General Sein Win is a member of Tatmadaw and former Minister of Defence (between 24 August 2015 and 1 February 2021). Since February 2021 (until at least September 2022), he has been the chair of the Myanmar War Veterans Organization.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, he participated in a National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) meeting with the other Tatmadaw members. The NDSC meeting was unconstitutional as it did not include its civilian members. During that meeting, Myint Swe was declared Acting President. Myint Swe then declared a state of emergency and handed over legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Min Aung Hlaing. The procedure for declaring the state of emergency was breached as, under the Constitution, only the President has the authority to declare a state of emergency.</p> <p>By his participation in the NDSC meeting during which it was decided to declare the state of emergency and to hand over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, Sein Win contributed to setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and to overthrowing the democratically elected government. Therefore he is responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>In 2018, the UN as well as international civil society organisations reported gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States against the Rohingya population by the military and police forces since 2011 and concluded that many of those violations amount to the gravest</p>	22.3.2021
-----	----------	--	--	-----------

▼ M20

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			crimes under international law. As Minister of Defence from 24 August 2015 to 1 February 2021, Sein Win is responsible for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population.	

▼ M12

19.	Thein Soe (a.k.a. U Thein Soe)	Date of birth: 23 January 1952 Place of birth: Kani, Myanmar/Burma Nationality: Myanmar Gender: male	Thein Soe was nominated as chairman of the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 2 February 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through his actions as chairman of the UEC, notably the cancelling of the results of the elections without any proven evidence of frauds, Thein Soe has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar.	22.3.2021
-----	-----------------------------------	---	---	-----------

▼ M20

20.	Mya Tun Oo	Date of birth: 4 or 5 May 1961; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	General Mya Tun Oo is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He was appointed Minister of Defence on 1 February 2021 and is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). On 1 February 2023, he was also appointed Deputy Prime Minister. On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. Mya Tun Oo participated in the meeting of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) on 31 January 2022, which extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022. As member of the NDSC and SAC, General Mya Tun Oo has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	22.3.2021
-----	------------	--	---	-----------

▼ M20

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup.</p> <p>As member of the SAC, General Mya Tun Oo is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. Furthermore, as Minister of Defence, Mya Tun Oo bears responsibility for the attacks by the military forces in Kayah State on 25 December 2021 killing more than 30 people, including children and humanitarian staff, and mass killings and torture of civilians throughout Myanmar. As Minister of Defence, General Mya Tun Oo is moreover responsible for the bombardments, air raids, and other instances of large-scale violence that have been carried out by the Myanmar armed forces during 2022. Therefore, he is responsible for serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>In 2018, the United Nations as well as international civil society organisations reported gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States against the Rohingya population by the military and police forces since 2011 and concluded that many of those violations amount to the gravest crimes under international law. Mya Tun Oo was Joint Chief of Staff of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), the third most senior position in the Tatmadaw, from August 2016 until his appointment as Minister of Defence. In that capacity, he oversaw military operations carried out in Rakhine State and coordinated the various armed forces, including the Army, Navy and Air Force, as well as the use of artillery. He is therefore responsible for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population.</p>	
▼ <u>M12</u>				
21.	Dwe Aung Lin	<p>Date of birth:</p> <p>31 May 1962</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Lieutenant General Dwe Aung Lin is member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and he is the Secretary of the State Administration Council (SAC).</p>	22.3.2021

▼ M12

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>Lieutenant General Dwe Aung Lin was appointed Secretary of the SAC on 2 February 2021 and he has issued orders of the SAC. Amongst others, he ordered the removal of individuals from offices they had been appointed to by the legally elected government as well as in re-staffing the Myanmar election commission.</p> <p>As member and Secretary of the SAC, Lieutenant General Dwe Aung Lin has been directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup.</p> <p>As member and Secretary of the SAC, Lieutenant General Dwe Aung Lin is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	
22.	Ye Win Oo	<p>Date of birth: 21 February 1966</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Lieutenant General Ye Win Oo is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and he is the Joint Secretary of the State Administration Council (SAC).</p>	22.3.2021

▼ **M12**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>Lieutenant General Ye Win Oo was appointed Joint Secretary of the SAC on 2 February 2021. As member and Joint Secretary of the SAC, Lieutenant General Ye Win Oo has been directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The Myanmar security forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup.</p> <p>As member and Joint Secretary of the SAC, Lieutenant General Ye Win Oo is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	

▼ **M20**

23.	Maung Maung Kyaw	Date of birth: 23 July 1964; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	General Maung Maung Kyaw is a former member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He retired in January 2022. He was a member of the State Administration Council (SAC) until February 2023. He previously served as Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Air Force between 2018 and January 2022. On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside	22.3.2021
-----	------------------	---	---	-----------

▼ M20

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. As member of the SAC, General Maung Maung Kyaw has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. As a former member of the SAC, General Maung Maung Kyaw was directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. Furthermore, in his former capacity as the head of the Myanmar Air Force, he was directly responsible for the bombings in Kayah State in December 2021, targeting the civilian population and causing a high number of casualties. Therefore, he is responsible for serious human rights violations.</p>	

▼ M12

24.	Moe Myint Tun	<p>Date of birth: 24 May 1968</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Lieutenant General Moe Myint Tun is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and member of the State Administrative Council (SAC).</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the</p>	22.3.2021
-----	---------------	---	--	-----------

▼ **M12**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>As member of the SAC, Lieutenant General Moe Myint Tun has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup.</p> <p>As member of the SAC, Lieutenant General Moe Myint Tun is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p> <p>In 2018, the UN as well as international civil society organisations reported gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States against the Rohingya population by the military and police forces since 2011 and concluded that many of those violations amount to the gravest crimes under international law. Lieutenant General Moe Myint Tun served as Commander of the Bureau of Special Operations (BSO)-6 and was the Chief of Staff (Army) of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) until 2019. In that capacity, he oversaw operations in Rakhine State. He is therefore responsible for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population.</p>	

▼ **M6**▼ **M20**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
25.	Than Hlaing	Date of birth: 1965; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	<p>Lieutenant General Than Hlaing is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He served as Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Chief of Police from 2 February 2021 until May 2022.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>Appointed by the SAC, Lieutenant General Than Hlaing is engaged in actions and policies undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, as well as actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, police forces acting under the authority of Lieutenant General Than Hlaing have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, carrying out arbitrary arrests and detaining opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. As former Deputy Minister of Home Affairs and Chief of Police, Lieutenant General Than Hlaing was directly responsible for decision making concerning repressive policies and violent actions committed by police against peaceful demonstrators and is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma.</p>	22.3.2021
26.	Mahn Nyein Maung (a.k.a. P'do, Phado Man Nyein Maung)	Member of State Administrative Council; Date of birth: c. 1947; Place of birth: Maungdaw, Myanmar; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	<p>Mahn Nyein Maung is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC).</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting</p>	19.4.2021

▼ M20

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Mahn Nyein Maung has been directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Mahn Nyein Maung is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	
27.	Thein Nyunt	<p>Member of State Administrative Council; Chairman of New National Democracy Party (NNDP);</p> <p>Date of birth: 26 December 1944;</p> <p>Place of birth: Kawkareik (Karen State) Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p>	<p>Thein Nyunt is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). Since 1 February 2023, he also serves on the SAC's Central Advisory Body.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting</p>	19.4.2021

▼ M20

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
		<p>ID number: 12/THAGAKA(NAING)0124-32;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Thein Nyunt has been directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Thein Nyunt is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	
28.	Khin Maung Swe	<p>Member of State Administrative Council; Chairman of National Democratic Force party (NDF);</p> <p>Date of birth: 24 July 1942;</p>	<p>Khin Maung Swe is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). Since 1 February 2023, he also serves on the SAC's Central Advisory Body.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting</p>	19.4.2021

▼ M20

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
		<p>Place of birth: Ngathaingchaung, Patheingyi District, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Khin Maung Swe has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Khin Maung Swe is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	
29.	Aye Nu Sein	<p>Member of State Administrative Council; Vice-chair of the Arakan National Party;</p> <p>Date of birth: 24 March 1957;</p> <p>Place of birth: Sittwe, Rakhine State, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: female</p>	<p>Aye Nu Sein is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). Since 1 February 2023, she also serves on the SAC's Central Advisory Body.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting</p>	19.4.2021

▼ M20

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Aye Nu Sein has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Aye Nu Sein is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	
30.	Jeng Phang Naw Htaung	<p>Member of State Administrative Council;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Jeng Phang Naw Htaung is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). Since 1 February 2023, he also serves as Union Minister for Ethnic Affairs.</p>	19.4.2021

▼ M20

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Jeng Phang Naw Htaung has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Jeng Phang Naw Htaung is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	

▼ M6▼ M13

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
31.	Maung Ha	<p>Member of State Administrative Council;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>Maung Ha is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC).</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Maung Ha has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protestors, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Maung Ha is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	19.4.2021

▼ **M13**▼ **M20**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
32.	Sai Long Hseng	<p>Member of State Administrative Council;</p> <p>Date of birth: 18 April 1947;</p> <p>Place of birth: Kengtung, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Citizenship verification card: Katana (Naing) 0052495;</p> <p>NRC Number: 13/KATANA (N)-005249;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Sai Long Hseng is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). Since 1 February 2023, he also serves on the SAC's Central Advisory Body.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Sai Long Hseng has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Sai Long Hseng is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	19.4.2021

▼ M20

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
33.	Saw Daniel	<p>Member of State Administrative Council;</p> <p>Date of birth: 25 November 1957;</p> <p>Place of birth: Loikaw (Kayah State) Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Saw Daniel is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). Since 1 February 2023, he also serves on the SAC's Central Advisory Body.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Saw Daniel has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Saw Daniel is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	19.4.2021

▼ M20

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
34.	Dr Banyar Aung Moe	<p>Member of State Administrative Council;</p> <p>Date of birth: 14.8.1947;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>National ID: 10RAM-ANAN202348</p>	<p>Banyar Aung Moe is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). Since 1 February 2023, he also serves on the SAC's Central Advisory Body.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Banyar Aung Moe has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Banyar Aung Moe is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	19.4.2021

▼ **M20**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
35.	U Chit Naing (a.k.a. Sate Pyin Nyar)	<p>Date of birth: December 1948;</p> <p>Place of birth: Kyee Nee Village, Chauk Township, Magway Region, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>Address: No 150, Yadanar Street, Yadanar Housing (near Tine Yin Thar Village), Tharkayta Township, Yangon, Myanmar</p>	<p>U Chit Naing was the Minister of Union Government heading the Ministry of Union Government Office from 1 August 2021 until 18 August 2022. He was the Minister for Information from 2 February 2021 to 31 July 2021. He was appointed by the Chairman of the State Administrative Council (SAC) that took over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State as of 2 February 2021. As Minister for Information, he was responsible for state-owned media (MWD, MRTV, Myanmar Alin, Kyemon and Global New Light of Myanmar newspapers, as well as the Myanmar News Agency (MNA) and Myanmar Digital News), and thus for the broadcasting and publication of official news. During his term as Minister for Information, the newspapers were filled with pro-military articles and he is therefore responsible for junta propaganda and spreading disinformation through state media that are not reporting accurately. He is directly responsible for decisions that led to the crackdown on Myanmar media. This includes directives, which ordered independent media not to use the words 'coup', 'military regime' and 'junta', and which has seen five local news outlets banned in the country. In his previous positions as member of the government, his actions, policies and activities undermined democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p>	19.4.2021

▼ **M17**

36.	Soe Htut	<p>Date of birth: 29 March 1960;</p> <p>Place of birth: Mandalay, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Lieutenant General Soe Htut is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He is also member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p>	21.6.2021
-----	----------	---	---	-----------

▼ M17

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>Soe Htut was appointed Minister for Home Affairs on 1 February 2021. Soe Htut participated in the meeting of the National Defence and Security Committee (NDSC) on 31 January 2022, which extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022. Through that decision and by being a member of SAC, his activities and policies undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>The Minister for Home Affairs is responsible for the Myanmar Police Force, Fire Service and Prison Service. Functions of the Ministry for Home Affairs encompass State Security and Law and Order. In that capacity, Lieutenant General Soe Htut is responsible for serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar Police since the military coup of 1 February 2021, including killing of civilians and unarmed protesters, violations of freedom of association and peaceful assembly, arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and peaceful protesters and violations of freedom of expression.</p> <p>Additionally, as a member of the SAC, Lieutenant General Soe Htut has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. He is also directly responsible for the repressive decisions taken by the SAC, including legislation that violates human rights and limits freedoms of citizens of Myanmar, and for the serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar security forces.</p>	
37.	<p>Tun Tun Naung</p> <p>(a.k.a. Tun Tun Naing; a.k.a. Htun Htun Naung)</p>	<p>Date of birth: 30 April 1963;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Lieutenant General Tun Tun Naung is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and was previously a Commander. He is the Minister of Border Affairs and member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC). In 2013, Tun Tun Naung was the Northern Commander overseeing the Burmese military's conflict with the Kachin Independence Army. In this conflict, the Myanmar troops under the command of Tun Tun Naung carried out serious human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law. In 2017, Tun Tun Naung was commanding officer of the '1st Bureau of Special Operations'. Under his command, troops committed atrocities and serious human rights violations against ethnic minorities in Rakhine state during the 'Rohingya clearance operations'. Those operations commenced on 25 August 2017 and</p>	21.6.2021

▼ M17

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>involved arbitrary killings, physical abuse, torture, sexual violence and detention of Rohingya people. As Commander in 2013 and 2017, Tun Tun Naung is responsible for serious human rights violations committed in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. During those events, Tun Tun Naung accepted an appointment as Minister for Border Affairs in the Union Government on 1 February 2021 and thereby a seat at the National Defence and Security Council (NSDC). Tun Tun Naung participated in the meeting of the NDSC on 31 January 2022, which extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022. Through that decision and as member of the Union Government and Minister for Border Affairs, Tun Tun Naung is responsible for activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar and actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of the country.</p>	

▼ M20

38.	Win Shein (a.k.a. U Win Shein)	<p>Date of birth: 31 July 1957;</p> <p>Place of birth: Mandalay, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>Passport number: DM001478 (Myanmar/Burma) issued 10 September 2012, expires 9 September 2022;</p> <p>National ID: 12DAGANA011336</p>	<p>Win Shein is the Deputy Prime Minister, since 1 February 2023, and the Minister for Planning and Finance in the Union Government, since 1 February 2021, appointed by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to Min Aung Hlaing.</p>	21.6.2021
-----	-----------------------------------	---	---	-----------

▼ **M20**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			By accepting his nomination as Minister for Planning and Finance and as Deputy Prime Minister of the Union Government, and through his important role in the economic policies of the regime, Win Shein is responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	

▼ **M15**

39.	Khin Maung Yi (a.k.a. Khin Maung Yee; a.k.a. U Khin Maung Yi)	Date of birth: 15 February 1965; Place of birth: Rangoon, Myanmar; Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: Male	<p>Colonel Khin Maung Yi is the current Minister for Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC). He was Permanent Secretary in this department under the democratically elected government.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>Colonel Khin Maung Yi was appointed Minister for Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) on 2 February 2021 by the State Administrative Council (SAC) led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing.</p> <p>According to Myanmar law, MONREC is sole responsible for management the exploitation of natural resources of Myanmar, having a crucial role in the exploitation and trade of, among others, resources such as gemstones, pearls and other mineral resources as well as forestry. Under his leadership, MONREC controls Myanmar Pearl Enterprise (MPE), Myanmar Gems Enterprise (MGE) and Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE), having exclusive rights on the production and trade of resources on their areas of competence.</p> <p>By accepting his nomination to Minister for Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation and through his role in the exploitation of natural resources of Myanmar, Khin Maung Yi contributes to the funding of the military regime, therefore he is responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p>	21.6.2021
-----	---	--	---	-----------

▼ **M15**▼ **M20**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
40.	Tin Aung San	<p>Date of birth: 16 October 1960;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>National ID: 12/La Ma Na (N) 89 489</p>	<p>Admiral Tin Aung San is the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Navy. He has also served as the Minister of Transport and Communication since 3 February 2021, and as Deputy Prime Minister since 1 February 2023. He is a member of the State Administration Council (SAC).</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>As a Government Minister of Transport and Communication, he is responsible for communication and networks and thus makes decisions and implements policies that define the freedom of access to data online. Since he took over the ministry, there have been numerous shutdowns and deliberate slowdowns of the internet, as well as orders for providers to prevent Facebook, Twitter and Instagram online. In January 2022, a new draft of the cyber security bill was circulated, which allows for the abuse of surveillance technology in order to monitor and target individuals, and thus to suppress their freedom of expression as well as access to information. He is therefore directly responsible for limiting press freedom and access to information online, as well as for violating the right to privacy of the Myanmar people. In so doing, he is undermining democracy and rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Being a member of the SAC, Tin Aung San has been directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. He is also directly responsible for the repressive decisions taken by the SAC, including legislation that violates human rights and limits the freedoms of the citizens of Myanmar, and for the serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar security forces.</p>	21.6.2021

▼ **M20**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
41.	Thida Oo (a.k.a. Daw Thida Oo)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: female	<p>Thida Oo has been the Attorney-General of the Union of Myanmar since 2 February 2021, when she was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) Min Aung Hlaing. She is a member of the Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC).</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 transferring the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the State Administration Council (SAC) was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. In July 2022, Oo took part in the case brought before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in which she testified against the accusation of genocide of the Rohingya population and defended the junta.</p> <p>Thida Oo has been part of the government that emerged from the coup since its first day, using the power granted by the 2010 Attorney General of the Union Law to pursue politically motivated trials and subsequent arbitrary detention and to act as an enabling force for the abuses committed by the military regime. She is therefore engaged in actions and policies undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, as well as actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p>	21.6.2021

▼ **M15**

42.	Aung Lin Tun	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: Male	<p>Major General Aung Lin Tun is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and serves as Deputy Minister of Defence.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services</p>	21.6.2021
-----	--------------	---	---	-----------

▼ M15

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>Major General Aung Lin Tun was appointed Deputy Minister of Defence on 11 May 2021 by the State Administrative Council (SAC), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing. Before his promotion, he was part of the Office of the Chief Commander of the Army and was involved in all repressive actions taken by SAC and Tatmadaw since the coup.</p> <p>As Deputy Minister of Defence, Major General Aung Lin Tun is engaged in policies and activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma as well as actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of the country. Additionally, being a member of the military regime, Major General Aung Lin Tun is directly responsible for serious human rights violations committed by the security forces against peaceful protesters.</p>	
43.	Zaw Min Tun	<p>Place of birth: Yenanchaung, Myanmar;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>Brigadier-General Zaw Min Tun is the Press Team Leader of the State Administrative Council and the Deputy Minister for Information. He was the former Head of the Tatmadaw's True News Information Team.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>He was appointed SAC Press Team Leader on 5 February 2021 and Deputy Minister for Information on 7 February 2021 by the State Administrative Council (SAC) led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing.</p> <p>As State Administration Council's spokesperson, Brigadier-General Zaw Min Tun has presided over all the SAC's press conferences, which aim to relay and justify SAC's narratives over the coup and of the junta's actions since then.</p>	21.6.2021

▼ **M15**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>As Government Deputy Minister of Information, he bears direct responsibility for state-owned media and thus for the broadcast and publication of official news. Since the nominations of Chit Naing as Minister of Information and Zaw Min Tun as his deputy, the newspapers have been filled with pro-military articles. Hence, Zaw Min Tun bears responsibility for junta propaganda and spreading disinformation through state media that are not reporting accurately. He also bears responsibility for decisions that led to the crackdown on Myanmar media. This includes directives, which ordered independent media not to use 'coup', 'military regime' and 'junta', and which has seen local news outlets banned in the country and domestic and foreign journalists being arrested. In his statements, he publicly supports the military coup. He is therefore responsible for undermining democracy in Myanmar/Burma by limiting press freedom and access of information both on-line and off-line.</p> <p>As member of both the SAC and the junta government, Brigadier-General Zaw Min Tun is engaged in and provide support to actions and policies undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, as well as actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p>	

▼ **M20**

44.	Aung Naing Oo	<p>Date of birth: 13 October 1962 or 9 June 1969;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Place of birth: Kyaukse, Mandalay, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>Address: L 103, Kenyeikthar Lane 6, FMI city, Yangon, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Passport number: DM002656;</p> <p>National ID: 7/PaKhaNa (Naing) 13345; 5/SaKaNa (Naing) 017289</p>	<p>Aung Naing Oo has been the Minister of Commerce since 19 August 2022. He was the minister for Investment and Foreign Economic Relations from 2 February 2021 until 18 August 2022. He was appointed by the State Administrative Council (SAC), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, which took over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State as of 2 February 2021.</p> <p>As Government Minister, he forms part of the military regime which seized power during a military coup and overthrew legitimately elected leaders in Myanmar/Burma. As Minister for Investment and Foreign Economic Relations, he was in charge of facilitating business and investments in Myanmar/Burma and therefore contributes to securing the financial needs of the military regime. In his statements and acts, he has publicly supported the coup and the military regime, including by stating that the international media exaggerated the crisis and also insisting that the civil disobedience movement is coming to an end. Additionally, he barred executives of foreign telecommunications firms from leaving the country without</p>	21.2.2022
-----	---------------	---	--	-----------

▼ M20

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			permission and dismissed protesting civil servants from the Ministry in February 2021. Therefore, his actions, policies and activities undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, and he is engaged in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.	

▼ M16

45.	Charlie Than	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Date of birth: 1950; Gender: male; Address: Room No (23), Building No (25), Palm Village Villa, Yankin Yanshin Street, Yangon, Myanmar/Burma	Charlie Than has been the Minister of Industry since 22 May 2021. He was appointed by the State Administrative Council (SAC), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, which took over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State as of 2 February 2021. In his statements and acts, he has publicly supported the coup and the military regime. As Government Minister, he forms part of the military regime which seized power during a military coup and overthrew legitimately elected leaders in Myanmar/Burma. As Minister of Industry, he has control over State-owned factories and thus contributes to securing the financial needs of the military regime. Therefore, his actions, policies and activities undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, and he is engaged in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.	21.2.2022
-----	--------------	---	---	-----------

▼ M20

46.	Thet Thet Khine	Date of birth: 19 August 1967; Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Place of birth: Mogok, Myanmar/Burma; Gender: female; Address: 127A Dhamazadei Road, Kamayut, Yangon, Myanmar/Burma; Passport number: MB132403 (Myanmar/Burma) issued 7 May 2015, expires 6 May 2020; National ID: 9MAK-ANAN034200	Thet Thet Khine has been the Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement since 4 February 2021. She was appointed by the State Administrative Council (SAC), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, which took over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State as of 2 February 2021. She has repeatedly supported the coup publicly. As Government Minister, she forms part of the military regime which seized power during a military coup and overthrew legitimately elected leaders in Myanmar/Burma. In her statements and acts, she has publicly supported the coup and the military regime, including her statement that the military staged the coup in response to electoral fraud. Additionally, she dismissed that the military committed genocide against the Rohingya population. Therefore, she is engaged in and provides support to actions and policies undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, as well as actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.	21.2.2022
-----	-----------------	---	--	-----------

▼ M16

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
47.	Maung Maung Ohn (a.k.a. U Maung Maung Ohn)	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Gender: male	<p>Maung Maung Ohn has been the Minister of Information since 1 August 2021. He was appointed by the State Administrative Council (SAC), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, which took over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State as of 2 February 2021. He was previously Minister of Hotels and Tourism, having been appointed on 7 February 2021.</p> <p>As Government Minister, he forms part of the military regime which seized power during a military coup and overthrew legitimately elected leaders in Myanmar/Burma. As Minister of Information, he has control over the State-owned media (MWD, MRTV, Myanmar Alin, Kyemon and Global New Light of Myanmar newspapers and the Myanmar News Agency (MNA) and Myanmar Digital News), and thus controls the broadcast and publication of official news. He has continued and further strengthened the repressive policies following the military coup, notably by amending the Television and Radio Broadcasting Law, imposing additional restrictions on the freedom of expression and press freedom, including by restricting internet access, criminalising journalism and imprisoning journalists. Additionally, he instructed the members of the Myanmar Media Council, an independent body, to implement the government's objectives.</p> <p>Therefore, his actions, policies and activities undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, and he is engaged in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p>	21.2.2022
48.	Shwe Kyein (a.k.a. U Shwe Kyein)	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Gender: male	<p>Shwe Kyein has been a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) since 30 March 2021.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021 the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/Burma by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021 the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p>	21.2.2022

▼ **M16**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>As a member of the SAC, U Shwe Kyein has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning State functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly.</p> <p>The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have continuously committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, by killing civilian and unarmed protestors, displacing hundreds of thousands of people, burning, torturing and killing civilians and denying equal access to humanitarian aid. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have restricted freedom of assembly and of expression by blocking internet access, and through arbitrary arrests, detentions and convictions of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military to exercise full authority over the specified area, including administrative, judicial and law-enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protestors, are prosecuted by military courts, deprived of the right to due process, including the right of appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, U Shwe Kyein is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	
49.	Aung Moe Myint (a.k.a. U Aung Moe Myint)	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Aung Moe Myint was nominated as a member the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 23 February 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through his actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, as well as the filing of charges for electoral fraud for the same elections, Aung Moe Myint has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p>	21.2.2022

▼ M16

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
50.	Than Tun (a.k.a. U Than Tun)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Than Tun was nominated as a member the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 2 February 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through his actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, as well as the filing of charges for electoral fraud for the same elections, and the repression against former members of the UEC, Than Tun has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.2.2022
51.	Aung Lwin Oo (a.k.a. U Aung Lwin OO)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Aung Lwin Oo was nominated as a member the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 23 February 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through his actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, as well as the filing of charges for electoral fraud for the same elections, and the repression against former members of the UEC, Aung Lwin Oo has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.2.2022
52.	Aung Saw Win (a.k.a U Aung Saw Win)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Aung Saw Win was nominated as a member the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 2 February 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1st February 2021, and through his actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, the filing of charges for electoral fraud for the same elections, and the repression against former members of the UEC, Aung Saw Win has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.2.2022
53.	Than Win	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Than Win was nominated as a member the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 2 February 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through his actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, the filing of charges against 16 people for electoral fraud for the same elections, and the repression against former members of the UEC, Than Win has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.2.2022

▼ **M16**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
54.	Saw Ba Hline (a.k.a U Saw Ba Hline)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Saw Ba Hline was nominated as a member the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 9 February 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through his actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, as well as the filing of charges for electoral fraud for the same elections, and the repression against former members of the UEC, Saw Ba Hline has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.2.2022
55.	Soe Oo (a.k.a. U Soe OO)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Soe Oo was nominated as a member the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 9 February 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through his actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, as well as the filing of charges against 16 people for electoral fraud for the same elections, and the repression against former members of the UEC, Soe Oo has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.2.2022
56.	Than Soe (a.k.a U Than Soe)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Than Soe was nominated as a member the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 26 February 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through his actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, as well as the filing of charges for electoral fraud for the same elections, and the repression against former members of the UEC, Than Soe has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.2.2022
57.	Bran Shaung (a.k.a U Bran Shaung)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma Gender: male	Bran Shaung was nominated as a member the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 26 February 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through his actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, as well as the filing of charges for electoral fraud for the same elections, and the repression against former members of the UEC, Bran Shaung has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.2.2022

▼ M16

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
58.	Myint Oo (a.k.a. U Myint Oo)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Myint Oo was nominated as a member the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 26 February 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through his actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, as well as the filing of charges for electoral fraud for the same elections, and the repression against former members of the UEC, Myint Oo has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.2.2022
59.	Khin Maung Oo (a.k.a U Khin Maung Oo)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Khin Maung Oo was nominated as a member the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 26 February 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through his actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, as well as the filing of charges for electoral fraud for the same elections, and the repression against former members of the UEC, Khin Maung Oo has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.2.2022
60.	Nu Mya Zan (a.k.a Daw Nu Mya Zan)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: female	Nu Mya Zan was nominated as a member the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 26 February 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through her actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, as well as the filing of charges for electoral fraud for the same elections, and the repression against former members of the UEC, Nu Mya Zan has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.2.2022
61.	Myint Thein (a.k.a U Myint Thein)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Myint Thein was nominated as a member the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 26 February 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through his actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, as well as the filing of charges for electoral fraud for the same elections, and the repression against former members of the UEC, Myint Thein has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.2.2022

▼ **M16**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
62.	Ba Maung (a.k.a. Dr Ba Maung)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Ba Maung has been nominated as a member the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 26 February 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through his actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, as well as the filing of charges for electoral fraud for the same elections, and the repression against former members of the UEC, Ba Maung has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.2.2022
63.	Tayza Kyaw (a.k.a. U Tayza Kyaw)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	<p>U Tayza Kyaw is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and occupies various high-ranking positions, including Commander of the Northern Command and Commander of the Bureau of Special Operations No. 1 (BSO 1).</p> <p>Prior to the coup of 1 February 2021, U Tayza Kyaw oversaw military operations in Kachin State, characterised by excessive use of force against ethnic minority groups and indiscriminate violence leading to the violation of civilians' rights and their forced displacement.</p> <p>Since February 2021, U Tayza Kyaw has overseen the BSO 1, which has led several large-scale military operations in close cooperation with U Than Hlaing, whose responsibility for perpetrating excessive violence and human rights violations has been established. The preparation and subsequent launch of the 'clearance operations' in the Sagaing and Magwe regions, within the purview of the BSO 1, displayed particularly excessive use of force as well as gender-based violence. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma as well as for engaging in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p>	21.2.2022

▼ **M20**

64.	Ni Lin Aung	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Major General Ni Lin Aung has been working in the Eastern Central Command since August 2022. He is the former Commander of the Eastern Command of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). Part of the jurisdiction of the Eastern Command is the State of Kayah. In an attack on 24 December 2021 near Moso village in Phruso township, Karenni (Kayah) State, at least 35 persons were killed, among them civilians, children and two humanitarian aid workers of the NGO Save the Children. The Tatmadaw is held responsible for the attack. In his position as Commander of the Eastern Command, Major (formerly Brigadier) General Ni Lin Aung directly commanded the units in the State of Kayah, including	21.2.2022
-----	-------------	---	---	-----------

▼ **M20**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			those responsible for that massacre. Major General Ni Lin Aung is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations and engaging in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.	
65.	Aung Zaw Aye (a.k.a. U Aung Zaw Aye)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	<p>Lieutenant General Aung Zaw Aye has been the Shan State chief minister since February 2023. He is the former Commander of the Bureau of Special Operations No 2 of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw).</p> <p>In a military attack on 24 December 2021 near Moso village in Phruso township, Karenni (Kayah) State, at least 35 persons were killed, among them civilians, children and two humanitarian aid workers of the NGO Save the Children. The Tatmadaw is held responsible for the attack. In his position as commander of the Bureau of Special Operations 2, Lt. Gen. Aung Zaw Aye was in command of the Eastern Command, which directly commands the military units active in the State of Kayah, including those responsible for that massacre. Lt. Gen. Aung Zaw Aye is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations and for engaging in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p>	21.2.2022

▼ **M18**

66.	Kan Zaw (a.k.a. Dr Kan Zaw)	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: 11.10.1954;</p> <p>Place of birth: Salin Township, Magwe Region, Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Kan Zaw has been the Minister for Investment and Foreign Economic Relations since 19 August 2022. He was appointed by the State Administrative Council (SAC), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, which took over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State as of 2 February 2021. He was previously appointed by the SAC as the Union Auditor-General following the 1 February 2021 coup.</p> <p>As Government Minister, he forms part of the military regime which seized power during a military coup and overthrew legitimately elected leaders in Myanmar/Burma. As Minister for Investment and Foreign Economic Relations, he is in charge of facilitating business and investments in Myanmar/Burma and cooperation with foreign partners. In that capacity, Kan Zaw takes an active role in supporting the military's efforts to attract foreign investment, thereby contributing to securing the financial needs of the military regime. Therefore, he is responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma as well as for engaging in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar.</p> <p>Additionally, he is associated with several high-level figures of the military regime, including Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing.</p>	8.11.2022
-----	--------------------------------	---	--	-----------

▼ M18

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
67.	Htun Htun Oo (a.k.a. Tun Tun Oo)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 28.7.1956; Gender: male	<p>Htun Htun Oo is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Myanmar/Burma, as confirmed in that position by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing on 2 February 2021, following the 1 February 2021 coup.</p> <p>The Supreme Court, under Htun Htun Oo's leadership, has been involved in the prosecution of democratically elected leaders and opposition figures, and failed to accomplish its duties as the highest jurisdiction responsible for upholding the rule of law and guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary. Therefore, in his capacity as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Htun Htun Oo is engaged in activities that undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, since his confirmation as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Htun Htun Oo has been associated with high-level figures of the military regime, including Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing.</p>	8.11.2022
68.	Swe Swe Aung (a.k.a. Dr. Swe Swe Aung)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 1960; Gender: female	<p>Swe Swe Aung is the Director-General of the Prosecution Department in the Ministry of Legal Affairs, appointed by the State Administrative Council (SAC) on 31 March 2022.</p> <p>The Prosecution Department, under Swe Swe Aung's leadership, has been involved in several judicial cases against democratically elected leaders and opposition figures that were conducted in violation of rights of defence and right to a fair trial, including the proceedings leading to the execution of four pro-democracy figures. Therefore, in her capacity as Director-General of the Prosecution Department, Swe Swe Aung is engaged in activities that undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, Swe Swe Aung is associated with several State Administrative Council and military-appointed figures and leaders such as Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing and Attorney General Dr Thida Oo.</p>	8.11.2022
69.	Zaw Min (a.k.a. U Zaw Min)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 1970; Gender: male	<p>Zaw Min is the Director-General of the Prisons Department in the Ministry of Home Affairs, appointed by the State Administrative Council (SAC) on 4 February 2021. In that capacity, he is responsible for the management of prisons in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>The Prisons Department, under Zaw Min's leadership, has been involved in several cases of mismanagement of prisons and detainees have been subject to violence, beating, torture and other inhuman treatment</p>	8.11.2022

▼ **M18**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>in prisons. Additionally, prison authorities violated the rights of defence of detained persons. Therefore, in his capacity as Director-General of the Prisons Department, Zaw Min is engaged in activities that undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, Zaw Min is associated with several State Administrative Council and military-appointed figures and leaders such as Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing and Minister of Home Affairs Lieutenant-General Soe Htut.</p>	
70.	U Zaw Lin Aung	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>U Zaw Lin Aung is a former military officer and the Deputy Director of the Prison Department of the Yangon Region since late 2021. Additionally, U Zaw Lin Aung is in charge of the Insein Prison.</p> <p>Under his leadership, political prisoners detained in the Insein Prison have been subject to violence, beating, torture and other inhuman treatment committed by the prison personnel. Therefore, in his capacity as Deputy Director of the Prison Department of the Yangon Region and being in charge of the Insein Prison, U Zaw Lin Aung is engaged in activities that undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p>	8.11.2022

▼ **M20**

71.	U Than Swe (a.k.a. Than Swe)	<p>Date of birth: 1957 or 1965;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>U Than Swe has been the Union Foreign Minister since February 2023. He is the former Chair of the Anti-Corruption Commission, appointed by the State Administrative Council (SAC) from 19 August 2022 until February 2023.</p> <p>The Anti-Corruption Commission, then under U Than Swe's leadership, has implemented policies with the aim of legitimising the military coup, including its involvement in proceedings against democratically elected leaders, such as bringing corruption charges against State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. Therefore, in his capacity as Chair of the Anti-Corruption Commission, U Than Swe was engaged in activities and policies that undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p>	8.11.2022
-----	---------------------------------	--	---	-----------

▼ **M18**

72.	Ko Ko Lwin	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: 1972 or 1982;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Ko Ko Lwin is a member of the Union Election Commission (UEC), appointed by the State Administrative Council (SAC) on 1 April 2022. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through his actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, as well as the filing of charges for electoral fraud for the same elections, Ko Ko Lwin has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p>	8.11.2022
-----	------------	--	---	-----------

▼ **M18**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
73.	Min Min Oo	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 1962 or 1967; Gender: male	Min Min Oo is a member of the Union Election Commission (UEC), appointed by the State Administrative Council (SAC) on 2 May 2022. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 February 2021, and through his actions as a member of the UEC, notably the annulment of the results of the November 2020 elections without any proven evidence of fraud, as well as the filing of charges for electoral fraud for the same elections, Min Min Oo has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	8.11.2022
74.	Htun Aung	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 1967; Gender: male	<p>General Htun Aung is the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Air Force, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces, Senior-General Min Aung Hlaing on 12 January 2022. In that capacity, Htun Aung commands and controls the air forces in Myanmar.</p> <p>The Myanmar Air Force committed attacks against civilian targets across Myanmar, killing and harming civilians, including children and people belonging to ethnic and religious minorities. Schools, places of worship and public health facilities were also targeted.</p> <p>In his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Air Force, General Htun Aung is responsible for serious human rights violations, for activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, as well as for actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Furthermore, General Htun Aung takes part in the governance of MEHL, a military-owned conglomerate that provides the Myanmar military with economic and material resources enabling their operations.</p> <p>Therefore, he provides support for actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p>	8.11.2022
75.	Phone Myat	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	<p>Lieutenant General Phone Myat is the Commander of Bureau Special Operation 3 (BSO 3) of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since April 2021.</p> <p>Previously, he served as Deputy Minister at the Ministry of Home Affairs between July 2020 and April 2021, and he was the commander of the Western Command between May 2019 and July 2020.</p> <p>As commander of BSO 3, Phone Myat commands and controls military forces of the South Western Command (Ayeyarwaddy), the Southern Command (Bago and Magway) and the Western Command (Rakhine and Chin).</p>	8.11.2022

▼ M18

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>Military forces under his command committed serious human rights violations, crimes and atrocities, including killings, ground and aerial attacks against civilians and massacres in the Magway region, Chin State and the Bago region.</p> <p>In his capacity as Commander of BSO 3, Phone Myat is responsible for serious human rights violations, for activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, as well as for actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p>	
76.	Aung Soe	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Lieutenant General Aung Soe is the Commander of Bureau Special Operation 4 (BSO 4) of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since January 2021. Previously, he was the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs until March 2018, then the Chief of Bureau Special Operation 6.</p> <p>As commander of BSO 4, Aung Soe commands and controls military forces of the Coastal Command in Tanintharyi Division and the South Eastern Command in Mon and Karen State.</p> <p>Military forces under his command committed serious human rights violations, crimes and atrocities, including killings, ground and aerial attacks against civilians, illegitimate arrests and the use of artillery fire. Kayin/Karen state, one of the regions under Aung Soe's command, recorded 3 993 violent incidents from the coup until July 2022.</p> <p>In his capacity as Commander of BSO 4, he is responsible for serious human rights violations, for activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, as well as for actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p>	8.11.2022
77.	Thet Pon	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Lieutenant General Thet Pon is the Commander of the Bureau of Special Operations 5 (BSO 5) of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since June 2020. Previously, he was Commander of the North Western Command until 2017 and the Yangon Regional Commander between 2017 and June 2020.</p> <p>As Commander of BSO 5, Thet Pon commands and controls the military forces and the military tribunals in the Yangon Region.</p>	8.11.2022

▼ M18

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>In March 2021, the State Administration Council introduced martial law in Myanmar, transferring executive and judicial power to the head of the relevant regional military commands. By July 2022, military tribunals in the Yangon Region sentenced 119 individuals to death, many of them for political reasons, including four members of the democratic opposition who were executed in the Yangon Region.</p> <p>Additionally, military forces in the Yangon region committed violent acts and killings against peaceful protestors, such as the use of lethal force during anti-junta protests in Yangon's Hlaing Tharyar township on 14 March 2021.</p> <p>In his capacity as Commander of BSO 5, Thet Pon is responsible for serious human right violations, for activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, as well as for actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p>	
78.	Htein Win	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Major General Htein Win is the Commander of the Southern Command of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). As regional commander, he commands and controls military forces in the Bago and Magway regions.</p> <p>Military forces in those regions committed air strikes, raids, arson, numerous killings and used human shields. The Magway region is a particular hotspot for brutal anti-opposition operations conducted by the military, using a 'Kill All, Burn All, Loot All' strategy in the Magway region.</p> <p>In his capacity as Commander of the Southern Command, Htein Win is responsible for serious human right violations, for activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, as well as for actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p>	8.11.2022
79.	Htin Latt Oo	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Major General Htin Latt Oo is Commander of the Western Command of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since July 2020. As a regional commander, he commands and controls military forces in the Western Rakhine and Chin regions.</p> <p>Military forces in those regions committed serious human rights violations and crimes, including airstrikes, rape, use of human shields, torching of homes, massacres and unlawful arrests.</p>	8.11.2022

▼ M18

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			In his capacity as Commander of the Western Command, Htin Latt Oo is responsible for serious human right violations, for activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, as well as for actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.	
80.	Than Htike	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male Military ID: Kyi-28146	Brigadier General Than Htike is the Commander of the North Western Command of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since 6th January 2022. As regional commander, he commands and controls military forces in the Sagaing Region. Military forces under his command committed serious human rights violations, excessive use of force and brutal actions against the civilian population, including the military attack against a school in Depayin Township, Sagaing Region, killing at least 13 people including 11 children. In the Sagaing Region, military forces burned over 20 000 houses since the military coup. In his capacity as regional commander for North Western Command, Than Htike is responsible for serious human rights violations, for activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, as well as for actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.	8.11.2022
81.	Nyunt Win Swe	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Major General Nyunt Win Swe is the Commander of the Yangon Region of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since June 2020. In that capacity, Nyunt Win Swe commands and controls military forces in the Yangon Region and, together with the Head of Bureau of Special Operations 5, Lieutenant General Thet Pon, oversees the military tribunals for the Yangon Region. In March 2021, the State Administration Council introduced martial law in Myanmar, transferring executive and judicial power to the head of the relevant regional military commands. By July 2022, military tribunals in the Yangon Region sentenced 119 individuals to death, many of them for political reasons, including four members of the democratic opposition who were executed in the Yangon Region. Additionally, military forces in the Yangon region committed violent acts and killings against peaceful protestors, such as the use of lethal force during anti-junta protests in Yangon's Hlaing Tharyar township on 14 March 2021.	8.11.2022

▼ M18

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			In his capacity as Commander for the Yangon Region, Nyunt Win Swe is responsible for serious human rights violations, for activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, as well as for actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.	
82.	U Tay Za	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 18.7.1964; Place of birth: Yangon, Myanmar; Gender: male	U Tay Za is the founder and Chairman of Htoo Group of Companies, a private conglomerate operating in various sectors, including trading, banking, mining, tourism and aviation. U Tay Za is closely connected with the top leadership of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). Through the Htoo Group of Companies, U Tay Za provided financial support to the Tatmadaw in 2017 at a fundraising event in connection to the Rakhine 'clearance operations'. Additionally, U Tay Za has acted as an intermediary for the provision of military equipment which was used against the civilian population and protesters all across the country. By contributing to the military's capabilities to commit serious human rights violations and the repression of the civilian population, as well as to carry out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, U Tay Za provided support to the Tatmadaw and engaged in actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of Myanmar/Burma.	8.11.2022
83.	Aung Moe Myint	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 9.6.1971 or 28.9.1969 Gender: male Passport number: 12/ YAKANA(N)006981	Aung Moe Myint is the Director of Dynasty International Company Ltd (DICL) operating in the trading sector. He is the Honorary Consul of the Republic of Belarus to Myanmar. Based on his commercial and personal position, including his close political and commercial ties with Belarus, Aung Moe Myint has facilitated the procurement of arms, weapons, restricted and dual-use goods for the Myanmar military, which were used against the civilian population and protesters all across the country. By contributing to the military's capabilities to commit serious human rights violations and the repression of the civilian population, as well as to carry out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, Aung Moe Myint provided support to the Tatmadaw and engaged in actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of Myanmar/Burma.	8.11.2022

▼ **M18**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
84.	Naing Htut Aung	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Date of birth: 27.1.1968; Gender: male Passport number: 12/MAKAYA 118765	Naing Htut Aung is the Director of International Group of Companies (IGGC) operating in the trading sector. Through IGGC, Naing Htut Aung provided financial support to the Tatmadaw in 2017 at a fundraising event in connection to the Rakhine 'clearance operations'. Additionally, Naing Htut Aung has acted as an importer and broker of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods for the Myanmar military, which were used against the civilian population and protesters all across the country. By contributing to the military's capabilities to commit serious human rights violations and the repression of the civilian population, as well as to carry out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, Naing Htut Aung provided support to the Tatmadaw and engaged in actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of Myanmar/Burma.	8.11.2022

▼ **M19**

85.	Aung Hlaing Oo	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Date of birth: 11.6.1977; Place of birth: Myanmar/Burma; Gender: male; Passport No: 12/LaMaTa(Nine)025897	Aung Hlaing Oo has been the Chair of Myanmar Chemical and Machinery (MCM) Company Limited and other subsidiaries since he founded the company in 2001. He has used his commercial and personal position to provide support for violence perpetrated by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) against their own population in his role as an importer and broker of arms and dual use goods. Through his chairmanship of MCM, he acts as a key source of weapons and commercial support for the junta, including through his close political/commercial ties with various companies in the military equipment sector, including in 2019 and 2020. He has also participated in delegations for arms procurement for the Myanmar military, including in June 2021. Such materials, including helicopters and spare parts for aircrafts, are used in the bombing of civilians in several States and regions. Aung Hlaing Oo has therefore been involved in the supply of restricted goods and/or restricted technology, and dual-use goods, causing serious human rights violations. As Chair of MCM, Aung Hlaing Oo has provided support for the Tatmadaw in committing serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma, including in Rakhine State. He is therefore a natural person whose actions, policies or activities undermine democracy or the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, or who engages in, or provides support for, actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of Myanmar/Burma. Furthermore, Aung Hlaing Oo is associated with the military through his extensive links with the former and current junta regimes.	20.2.2023
-----	----------------	---	--	-----------

▼ M19

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
86.	Sit Taing Aung (a.k.a. Sitt Taing Aung)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 13.11.1971; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Passport No: 12/ YaKaNa(n)006213	<p>Sit Taing Aung was the Director of Yatanarpon Aviation Support Company and Suntac Group of Companies between the establishment of these companies and their disbanding in November 2021. Sit Taing Aung continued his activities after the 2021 coup.</p> <p>He has used his commercial and personal position as well as his role as an importer and broker of arms and dual use goods to provide support for violence perpetrated by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) against civilians, including the bombing of schools. Through his position as a director of now-disbanded Yatanarpon Aviation Support Company, he has represented a key source of weapons and commercial support for the junta, including through his close political/commercial ties with various companies in the military equipment sector.</p> <p>Sit Taing Aung has therefore been involved in the supply of restricted goods and/or restricted technology, and dual-use goods for the Myanmar Armed Forces and he poses a risk of continuing to do so in the future. As Director of Yatanarpon Aviation Support Company, Sit Taing Aung has provided support for the Tatmadaw in committing serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma and thereby provided support for actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of Myanmar/Burma. Furthermore, Sit Taing Aung is associated with the military through his extensive links with the former and current junta regimes.</p>	20.2.2023
87.	Kyaw Min Oo	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 18.1.1982; Gender: male; Passport No: 14/ MaMaKa(N)140703	<p>Kyaw Min Oo has been the Director of Sky Aviator since 2014 when he founded the company. It pursued activities after the 2021 coup.</p> <p>Due to his commercial and personal position, he has provided support for violence by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) in his role as an importer and broker of arms and dual use goods. Through his control of Sky Aviator, he acts as a key source of weapons and commercial support for the junta, including through his close political/commercial ties with various companies in the military equipment sector, including spare parts enabling military aircrafts to be used in operations targeting civilian-populated areas.</p> <p>Kyaw Min Oo has therefore been involved in the supply of restricted goods and/or restricted technology, and dual-use goods, causing human rights violations. As Director of Sky Aviator, Kyaw Min Oo has provided support for Tatmadaw in committing serious human</p>	20.2.2023

▼ M19

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			rights violations in Myanmar/Burma, thereby supporting actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of Myanmar/Burma. Furthermore, Kyaw Min Oo is associated with the military through his extensive links with the former and current junta regimes, including EU-listed Commander-in-chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing.	
88.	Moe Aung	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Place of birth: Myanmar/Burma; Gender: male; Rank: Admiral	Admiral Moe Aung is the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Navy. He is one of the highest-ranking officers in the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), closely associated with the regime's State Administrative Council including Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing and Deputy-Commander-in-Chief Soe Win and the Government. Moe Aung also takes part in the governance of EU-listed entity MEHL, a military-owned conglomerate that provides the military with economic and material resources facilitating their actions. Under his authority and in co-operation with the Ministry of Transport and Communication, soldiers and weapons were transported by boats/ships to the northern part of the country by waterway. As a high-ranking member of the military regime, Moe Aung is therefore a natural person whose actions, policies or activities undermine democracy or the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, or who engages in, or provides support for, actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of Myanmar/Burma. He is also responsible for numerous human rights violations.	20.2.2023
89.	Maung Maung Aye	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Place of birth: Myanmar/Burma; Gender: male; Rank: General	General Maung Maung Aye is the Chief of General Staff for the Myanmar army, navy, and air force. This is the third most senior role in the Myanmar military. In this position, Maung Maung Aye forms part of the regime, which seized power and overthrew legitimately elected leaders in Myanmar/Burma in February 2021. He is actively participating in the purchase of arms from Russia. Further, he also helps to strengthen the Myanmar Armed Forces international positioning through meetings with counterparts from other countries. He is therefore a natural person whose actions, policies or activities undermine democracy or the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, or who engages in, or provides support for, actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of Myanmar/Burma. He is also responsible for numerous human rights violations.	20.2.2023

▼ M19

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
90.	Myo Myint Aung	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Rank: Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel Myo Myint Aung has been the Yangon Region economic Minister of the State Administration Council (SAC) since 2 September 2022. As the Minister of the Yangon Region, he is directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning Yangon region. Additionally, he previously served as Yangon Military Recruitment Commander and Military Judge since the establishment of military courts until September 2022. In this capacity, he was allegedly involved in the process of death sentences and execution of four democracy activists in July 2022. During his tenure as Military Judge, numerous members of the opposition were sentenced to death and prison terms. He is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations since the 2021 coup in the SAC and as a Military Recruitment Commander and Military Judge.	20.2.2023
91.	Zin Min Htet	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Rank: Major General	Major General Zin Min Htet is the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs and Chief of the Myanmar Police Force. He was directly involved in and is responsible for decision making concerning the Yangon region. Zin Min Htet replaced his predecessor Than Hlaing on 2 May 2022, as Chief of the Myanmar Police Force. Previously he was the military's Joint Adjutant General (2019-2022). He also served as head of the Defence Services Computer and Technological University. As Deputy Minister for Home Affairs and Chief of the Myanmar Police Force, he is a natural person whose actions, policies or activities undermine democracy or the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, or who engages in, or provides support for, actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of Myanmar/Burma. Additionally, police forces acting under his authority have committed serious human rights violations, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Zin Min Htet is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations.	20.2.2023
92.	Ko Ko Maung	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Rank: Major General	Major General Ko Ko Maung is Regional Military Commander in Kachin State in the Northern part of the country. Previously, he served as Regional Military Commander in the South and was transferred to the Northern Command in August 2022. As Regional Military Commander, Ko Ko Maung oversees air strikes, massacres, raids, arson and the use of human shields committed by the military in Kachin. Major General Ko Ko Maung is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma.	20.2.2023

▼ **M19**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
93.	Myo Myint Oo	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Place of birth: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>Myo Myint Oo has been the Union Minister for Energy since 5 August 2022. As Government Minister, he forms part of the military regime.</p> <p>Under his authority, EU-listed entity Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise (MOGE) generates revenue for the EU-listed State Administration Council (SAC) and Myanmar Petroleum Enterprise, which has a joint venture with Puma Energy (called NEPAS). It engages in import and distribution of aviation fuel including for fighter jets and other military aircraft.</p> <p>As Minister for Energy, he is in charge of enabling the investment and cooperation with foreign partners in the oil and gas sectors, which creates revenue for the SAC, thereby contributing to securing the financial needs of the military regime and to importing aviation fuel for the military which enables the military airstrikes against civilians.</p> <p>He is therefore a natural person whose actions, policies or activities undermine democracy or the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, or who engages in, or provides support for, actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p>	20.2.2023

▼ **M13**

B. Legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 6(1)

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
1.	Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Ltd	<p>Address: 51 Mahabandoola road, 189/191 Botataung, Yangon region, Myanmar 11 161;</p> <p>Type of entity: Public Company Limited by Shares;</p> <p>Place of registration: Yangon, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of registration: 27 April 1990;</p>	<p>Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Ltd (MEHL) is a conglomerate owned and controlled by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), having subsidiaries and affiliated companies in diverse sectors of the economy, including banking, insurance, construction, trade, transportation, mining, gem extraction, manufacturing and tourism. MEHL and its subsidiaries generate revenue for the Tatmadaw, therefore contributing to its capabilities to carry out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law and to serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>MEHL and its subsidiaries donated assets to the military in 2017 during the Tatmadaw's fundraising ceremonies. Therefore, MEHL financially supported the Tatmadaw and thus contributed to its capability to carry out the 'clearance operations' and serious human rights violations in 2017 against the Rohingya population.</p>	19.4.2021

▼ M13

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
		<p>Registration number: 156387282;</p> <p>Principal place of business: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Associates: Board of directors: Lt. Gen Dwe Aung Lin: director (EU-designated); Lt. Gen Moe Myint Tun: director (EU-designated); Patron group: Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing: chairman (EU-designated);</p> <p>Deputy-Commander-in-Chief Soe Win: Vice-chairman (EU-designated);</p> <p>Phone number: 01-290843;</p> <p>Website: http://www.mehl.com.mm/</p>	<p>MEHL's board of directors is exclusively composed of senior officers (active or retired) of the Tatmadaw. Two members of the board of Directors (Lt. Gen. Dwe Aung Lin and Lt. Gen. Moe Myint Tun) are also members of the State Administration Council, the <i>ad hoc</i> body created after the 1 February coup, currently governing de facto Myanmar, and are listed under Council Decision 2013/184/CFSP and Council Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing and Deputy-Commander-in-Chief Soe Win lead the Patron Group of MEHL as Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively.</p>	
2.	Myanmar Economic Corporation Limited	<p>Address: Corner of Ahlone road & Kannar road, Ahlone, Yangon, Myanmar;</p> <p>Type of entity: Company limited by shares;</p> <p>Place of registration: Yangon, Myanmar/Burma</p> <p>Date of registration: Founded in 1997 as a State owned company, registered as a private company on 9 January 2019;</p> <p>Registration number: 105444192;</p> <p>Place of business: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Phone number: 01-8221369;</p> <p>Email address: mecadm.hq@gmail.com</p>	<p>Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC) is a conglomerate owned and controlled by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), having subsidiaries and affiliated companies in diverse sectors of the economy, including banking, insurance, construction, trade, transportation, mining, gem extraction, manufacturing and tourism. MEC and its subsidiaries generate revenue for the Tatmadaw, therefore contributing to its capabilities to carry out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law and to serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>MEC's board of directors is exclusively composed of senior officers (active or retired) of the Tatmadaw.</p> <p>MEC and its subsidiaries donated assets to the military in 2017 during the Tatmadaw's fundraising ceremonies. Therefore MEC financially supported the Tatmadaw and thus contributed to its capability to carry out the 'clearance operations' and serious human rights violations in 2017 against the Rohingya population.</p>	19.4.2021

▼ M15

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
3.	Myanma Gems Enterprise (a.k.a. Myanmar Gems Enterprise)	<p>Address: NO.70-072, Yarza, Thingaha Road, Thapyaygone Ward, Zabuthiri Township, Naypyitaw, Myanmar;</p> <p>Type of entity: State-owned enterprise;</p> <p>Place of registration: Myanmar;</p> <p>Website: http://www.mge.gov.mm/</p>	<p>Myanmar Gems Enterprise (MGE) is a state-owned enterprise controlled by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), responsible for drafting rules and regulations and for supervising and granting permits to local private entrepreneurs, organizing emporiums and special sales for the productive trades and gems sale. MGE operates under the instructions of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), whose Minister has been appointed by the State Administrative Council (SAC).</p> <p>The Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), has for a long time held significant jade and gemstone interests, especially through MGE's leadership, which consists almost entirely of former military officials, and activities conducted by two military conglomerates (Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited (MEHL) and Myanmar Economic Corporation Limited (MEC)). The coup of 1 February 2021 has put MGE back under military control, allowing the Tatmadaw to significantly control the gem sector. MGE generates revenue for different department of the Myanmar State and through its various activities described above, the Tatmadaw is able to benefit directly or indirectly from the revenue generated by this sector, therefore contributing to its capabilities to carry out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law and to serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma.</p>	21.6.2021
4.	Myanma Timber Enterprise (a.k.a. Myanmar Timber Enterprise)	<p>Address:</p> <p>Head office: Gyogone Forest Compound, Bayint Naung Road, Insein Township, Yangon, Myanmar</p> <p>Branch office: No 72/74 Shawe Dagon Pagoda Road, Dagon Township, Yangon, Myanmar;</p> <p>Type of entity: State-owned enterprise;</p> <p>Place of registration: Myanmar;</p> <p>Phone number: 01-3528789</p> <p>Website: http://www.mte.com.mm/index.php/en</p>	<p>Myanma Timber Enterprise (MTE) is a state-owned enterprise operating under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC). MTE has exclusive rights on the production and the export of timber in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, seized power from the civilian legitimate Government in a coup d'état and established the State Administration Council (SAC) to exercise legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State. On 2 February 2021, the military regime</p>	21.6.2021

▼ **M15**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			appointed a new cabinet, including a new minister for Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC). Through the SAC and the new cabinet, the military regime acquired control over and benefits from state-owned enterprises, including MTE. Therefore the Myanmar Timber Enterprise and its subsidiaries are controlled by and generate revenue for the Tatmadaw, therefore contributing to its capabilities to carry out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law.	

▼ **M20**

5.	Forest Products Joint Venture Corporation Limited	<p>Address:</p> <p>422/426, Rm 2, 2nd Flr, Strand Rd., Corner of Botahtaung Pagoda St., FJVC Center, Ward (4), BTHG;</p> <p>52/66, Rm 2, 3rd Flr, Botahtaung Pagoda St., Lower Block, Botahtaung Township, Yangon, Myanmar;</p> <p>Type of entity: Joint Venture;</p> <p>Place of registration: Myanmar;</p> <p>Phone number: 01-9010742; 01-9010744; 09-443250050;</p> <p>Email: fjv.md@gmail.com</p>	<p>Forest Products Joint Venture Corporation Limited (FPJVC) operates in the timber industry in Myanmar processing teak and hard wood. Despite being a public company, FPJVC is controlled by the State, which (i) holds the majority of FPJVC's shares through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) (10 %) and the state-owned Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE) (45 %), and (ii) has the right to appoint the majority of the members of the Board of Directors of FPJVC (with three members appointed by each of MONREC and MTE, respectively, out of 11 members).</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, seized power from the civilian legitimate Government in a coup d'état and established the State Administration Council (SAC) to exercise the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State. On 2 February 2021, the military regime appointed a new cabinet, including a new minister for Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC). Through the SAC and the new cabinet, the military regime acquired control over and benefits from state-owned enterprises, including FPJVC. FPJVC is thus controlled by and generates revenue for the Tatmadaw, therefore contributing to its capabilities to carry out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law.</p>	21.6.2021
----	---	--	---	-----------

▼ **M15**

6.	Myanmar War Veterans Organization	<p>Address: Thukhuma Road, Datkhina Thiri Tsp, Naypyitaw Division, Myanmar;</p> <p>Type of entity: Non-Governmental Organization;</p> <p>Place of registration: Yangon, Myanmar;</p> <p>Date of registration: 1973;</p>	<p>Myanmar War Veterans Organization (MWVO) is a non-governmental organization that aims at providing support to former members of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). It is the main organization that weighs in on social and economic issues related to the military in the country.</p>	21.6.2021
----	-----------------------------------	---	--	-----------

▼ **M15**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
		<p>Phone number: (067) 30485</p> <p>Website: https://www.mwvo.org/Home/About</p>	<p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, seized power from the civilian legitimate Government in a coup d'état and established the State Administration Council (SAC) to exercise legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State. On 2 February, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>According to MWVO's mandate, the non-governmental organization acts as a reserve force of the Tatmadaw and takes part in shaping the national defence and security policy. Additionally, MWVO organizes pro-regime rallies and practises people's militia, therefore supporting Tatmadaw carrying out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>The central patron group of MWVO is represented by high-ranking figures of Tatmadaw such as Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing and Deputy-Commander-in-Chief Soe Win. Members of the MWVO are part of the governance structure of the military-led conglomerates, the Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited (MEHL) and Myanmar Economic Corporation Limited (MEC). Therefore, MWVO is associated with persons and entities listed under Council Decision (CFSP) 2013/184 and Council Regulation (EU) No 401/2013.</p>	

▼ **M16**

7.	Htoo Group of Companies	<p>Address: 5 Pyay Roas, Hlaing Township, Yangon, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Type of entity: holding company;</p> <p>Place of registration: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Phone number: +95 1 500344 / +95 1 500355;</p> <p>Website: https://htoo.com/</p>	<p>Htoo Group of Companies is a private conglomerate founded and chaired by U Tay Za, who is closely connected to the top leadership of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). Its activities include trading, banking, mining, tourism and aviation.</p> <p>Htoo Group of Companies provided the Tatmadaw with financial support in 2017 in connection to the Rakhine 'clearance operations' and thus contributed to serious human rights violations in 2017 against the Rohingya population. Additionally, Htoo Group of Companies has acted as an intermediary for the provision of military equipment which was used against civilian populations protesting against the 1 February coup, all across the country and in particular in areas with ethnic minorities. By contributing to the military's capabilities to carry out activities undermining democracy</p>	21.2.2022
----	-------------------------	---	--	-----------

▼ M16

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, Htoo Group of Companies provided support to the Tatmadaw, and engaged in actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of Myanmar/Burma.	
8.	International Group of Entrepreneurs (IGE) Company Limited	<p>Address: No. 36-G, 37-F, level-20, Office Tower (2), Time City, Corner of Kyuntaw Street and Hantharwaddy Road, (7), Quarter, Kamayut Township, Yangon, Myanmar/Burma 110401;</p> <p>Type of entity: private enterprise;</p> <p>Place of registration: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Phone number: +95775111112;</p> <p>Website: www.ige.com.mm</p>	<p>International Group of Entrepreneurs (IGE) Company Limited is a private conglomerate founded and chaired by U Nay Aung, who is closely connected to the top leadership of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). IGE is active in key infrastructure industries such as telecommunication and energy, as well as in the agriculture and hospitality fields.</p> <p>IGE provided the Tatmadaw with financial support in 2017 in connection to the Rakhine 'clearance operations' and thus contributed to serious human rights violations in 2017 against the Rohingya population. IGE has also provided the Tatmadaw with indirect financial support by taking financial participations in several projects and companies linked to the Tatmadaw and its conglomerates. Therefore, it provides support to and benefits from the Tatmadaw.</p>	21.2.2022
9.	No. 1 Mining Enterprise (ME1)	<p>Address: Bu Tar Street, Forest Street, Corner of Yone Gyi Quarter, Monywa, Sagaing Region, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Type of entity: State-owned enterprise;</p> <p>Place of registration: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Phone number: 09-071-21168</p>	<p>No. 1 Mining Enterprise (ME 1) is a State-owned enterprise (SOE) operating under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) that also acts as the regulator for the sector of non-ferrous metal production and marketing. As such, the SOE is endowed with the responsibility to grant permits and collect part of the tax on profits made by private companies that are either in 'production-sharing contracts' or in joint venture with ME 1.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021 the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, seized power from the legitimate civilian Government in a coup d'état and established the State Administration Council (SAC) to exercise legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State. On 2 February 2021 the military regime appointed a new cabinet, including a new minister for Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC). Through the SAC and the new cabinet, the military regime acquired control over and benefits</p>	21.2.2022

▼ M16

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>from SOEs, including No. 1 Mining Enterprise. No. 1 Mining Enterprise is thus controlled by and generates revenue for the Tatmadaw, therefore contributing to its capabilities to carry out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law.</p> <p>Moreover, No. 1 Mining Enterprise has taken part and/or overseen various projects linked to violence by the Tatmadaw against civilian populations and violation of their most basic rights, including through land confiscation and forced relocation. No. 1 Mining Enterprise is therefore responsible for supporting actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p>	
10.	Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise	<p>Address: Ministry of Electricity and Energy, Building No.(6), Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Type of entity: State-owned enterprise;</p> <p>Place of registration: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Phone number: +95-67-3 411 055;</p> <p>Website: http://www.moe.gov.mm/en/ignite/page/40</p>	<p>The Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise (MOGE), a State-owned enterprise (SOE), is the oil operator, service provider and regulator of the oil and gas sector. It oversees oil and gas exploration and production, domestic gas transmission and the distribution of petroleum products. The SOE is endowed with the responsibility to grant permits and collect part of the tax on profits made by private companies that are either in 'production-sharing contracts' or in joint venture with MOGE.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021 the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, seized power from the legitimate civilian Government in a coup d'état and established the State Administration Council (SAC) to exercise legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State. On 2 February 2021 the SAC appointed new ministers, including a minister of Electricity and Energy. The Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MEE) has oversight of MOGE. Through the SAC and the new cabinet, the military regime acquired control over and benefits from State-owned enterprises, including MOGE.</p> <p>MOGE is thus controlled by and generates revenue for the Tatmadaw, therefore contributing to its capabilities to carry out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p>	21.2.2022

▼ **M13**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
▼ M18	11. State Administration Council (SAC)	Type of entity: public; Place of registration: Myanmar;	<p>The State Administration Council (SAC) is a public entity established on 2 February 2021 following the military coup in Myanmar/Burma on 1 February 2021. As part of the coup, Vice-President Swe declared a state of emergency and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing. The SAC, led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, was established to exercise those functions.</p> <p>The SAC, through its power to exercise state functions, is responsible for policies and activities that undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions that resulted in the repression of the civilian population and political opposition, atrocities and serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar Security Forces. Therefore, the SAC is engaged in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p>	8.11.2022
	12. Myanmar Office of the Quarter Master General	<p>Address: Ministry of Defence, Building 24, Naypyitaw, Myanmar;</p> <p>Type of entity: public;</p> <p>Place of registration: Myanmar;</p> <p>Associated individuals: Commander-in-chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces Senior-General Min Aung Hlaing;</p> <p>Minister of Defence General Mya Htun Oo;</p> <p>Other associated entities: Myanmar's Ministry of Defence;</p> <p>Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC)</p>	<p>The Myanmar Office of the Quarter Master General is a department under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence (MoD) that is involved in arms and military equipment procurement for the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw).</p> <p>As such, the Quarter Master General Office is organically under the control of the Myanmar Armed Forces including since the 1 February 2021 coup. It acts as a key enabler of the violence and human rights violations the Myanmar military has inflicted upon Myanmar civilians and therefore has contributed to fuelling the spiral of violence that has engulfed Myanmar/Burma since the 2021 coup.</p> <p>The office of the Quarter Master General is also involved in the management of economic assets that benefit the junta.</p> <p>The Office of the Quarter Master General is linked to several figures and entities listed by the EU, including commander-in-chief Senior-General Min Aung Hlaing and Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC).</p>	20.2.2023

▼ **M19**

▼ M19

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
13.	Myanmar Directorate of Defence Industries	<p>Address: Shwedagon Pagoda Road, Yangon, Myanmar;</p> <p>Type of entity: state-owned enterprise (SOE);</p> <p>Place of registration: Myanmar;</p> <p>Associated individuals: Commander-in-chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces Senior-General Min Aung Hlaing;</p> <p>Lieutenant-General Thein Htay;</p> <p>Minister of Defence General Mya Htun Oo;</p> <p>Other associated entities: Myanmar's Ministry of Defence</p>	<p>The Myanmar Directorate of Defence Industries is a state-owned enterprise (SOE) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence (MoD) that also acts as the only Myanmar entity in charge of arms production for the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw).</p> <p>The Directorate of Defence Industries is headed by Lt-Gen. Thein Htay, a member of the Myanmar military. It falls under the authority of the Commander-in-chief of the Tatmadaw, EU-listed Senior-General Min Aung Hlaing and is linked to several military-linked or military-appointed figures, such as the commander-in-chief and his deputy.</p> <p>As such, the Directorate of Defence Industries is organically under the control of the Myanmar Armed Forces including since the 1 February 2021 coup. It enables the Myanmar military to carry out violence against Myanmar civilians and therefore plays a key role in fuelling the spiral of violence that has engulfed Myanmar since the coup.</p>	20.2.2023
14.	Myanmar Directorate of Defence Procurement	<p>Address: Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar;</p> <p>Type of entity: administration department;</p> <p>Place of registration: Myanmar;</p> <p>Associated individuals: Commander-in-chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces Senior-General Min Aung Hlaing;</p> <p>Lieutenant-General Thein Htay;</p> <p>Minister of Defence General Mya Htun Oo;</p> <p>Other associated entities: Myanmar's Ministry of Defence</p>	<p>The Myanmar Directorate of Defence Procurement is a department under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence (MoD) which also acts as a Myanmar entity in charge of arms and military equipment procurement for the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw).</p> <p>The Directorate of Defence Procurement falls under the authority of the Commander-in-chief of the Tatmadaw, Senior-General Min Aung Hlaing, and is therefore linked to several EU-listed individuals and entities, including Senior-General Min Aung Hlaing.</p> <p>As such, the Directorate of Defence Procurement is organically under the control of the Myanmar Armed Forces including since the 1 February 2021 coup. It enables the Myanmar military to carry out violence against Myanmar civilians and therefore plays a key role in fuelling the spiral of violence that has engulfed Myanmar/Burma since the coup.</p>	20.2.2023

▼ **M19**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
15.	Asia Sun Group	Other associated entities: Asia Sun Trading; Asia Sun Energy	<p>Asia Sun Group is involved in the supply chain of aviation fuel to the military. Asia Sun Group of companies through its subsidiaries, Asia Sun Trading and Asia Sun Energy, is involved in the import of aviation fuel. Asia Sun Trading was involved at least twice in 2022 in importing aviation fuel from Thailand for use by the Myanmar Air Force.</p> <p>The Myanmar military regime has deliberately and indiscriminately attacked civilian targets using helicopters, jet fighters and drones, inflicting heavy casualties on local residents including children. The junta carried out at least 268 air strikes targeting the civilian population across Myanmar/Burma between October 2021 and September 2022. The strikes have killed at least 155 civilians, injured at least 190 and destroyed houses and religious buildings.</p> <p>Asia Sun Group is therefore a legal person, entity or body owned or controlled by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), or generating revenue for, providing support to or benefiting from the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw).</p>	20.2.2023
16.	Dynasty International Company Limited (a.k.a. Dynasty Group of Companies)	<p>Address: Waizayangdar Rd., No 15, Ngwe Kyar Yan Quarter, South Okkalapa Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar;</p> <p>Place of registration: Myanmar;</p> <p>Associated individuals: Aung Moe Myint (Owner); Myo Thitsar (Director);</p> <p>Email: dynastygroup@myanmar.com.mm</p>	<p>Dynasty International Company Limited is a Burmese company that was founded by arms broker Aung Moe Myint.</p> <p>It has been used to facilitate arms deals on behalf of the Burmese military, including the import of aircraft parts in support of the Myanmar air force for air raids against villages and civilian infrastructure.</p> <p>Dynasty International Company Limited is therefore a legal person, entity or body owned or controlled by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), or generating revenue for, providing support to or benefiting from the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw).</p>	20.2.2023

▼ M19

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
17.	International Gateways Group of Company Limited (IGG)	Address: No 19, Kyaik Wine Pagoda Road, Myaing Hay Wun Housing, 8-Mile, Mayangone, Yangon; Place of registration: Myanmar; Associated individual: Naing Htut Aung (founder)	<p>International Gateways Group of Company Limited (IGG) contributed funds to the Myanmar Security Forces in 2017, at fundraising events for the Rakhine ‘clearance operations’ held by Commander in Chief, Min Aung Hlaing. IGG has made resources available directly to or for the benefit of the Myanmar Regime.</p> <p>In 2017, the Myanmar Security Forces murdered, raped and tortured thousands of Rohingya during the Rakhine ‘clearance operations’. 740 000 Rohingya were forced over the border into Bangladesh. The Myanmar Security Forces have also contributed to other serious human rights violations and the repression of the civilian population in Myanmar/Burma. On 1 February 2021 the Myanmar military (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>IGG-director Naing Htut Aung is a central figure in Myanmar’s arms trade who facilitates air force and navy contracts with suppliers, notably in China. IGG/Naing Htut Aung are listed by the National Unity Government on a blacklist of businesses/owners allegedly supporting the military through arms trade.</p> <p>IGG is therefore a legal person, entity or body owned or controlled by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), or generating revenue for, providing support to or benefiting from the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw).</p>	20.2.2023
18.	Sky Aviator Company Limited	Address: No(204/2), (14/1)Ward, Myinthar (11)th Street, Southokkalapa, Yangon, Myanmar; Place of registration: Myanmar; Associated individual: Kyaw Min Oo (Managing Director)	<p>Sky Aviator Company Limited is a company founded by Kyaw Min Oo.</p> <p>It has facilitated arms deals on behalf of the Burmese military, including the import of aircraft parts. Under Kyaw Min Oo’s control, Sky Aviator is a key supplier of military aircraft parts to Burma’s military. Since the February 2021 coup, Sky Aviator has received multiple arms shipments from sanctioned entities.</p> <p>Sky Aviator Company Limited is therefore a legal person, entity or body owned or controlled by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), or generating revenue for, providing support to or benefiting from the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw).</p>	20.2.2023