



2024/1250

29.4.2024

**COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2024/1250**  
**of 26 April 2024**  
**amending Decision 2013/184/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 29 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 22 April 2013, the Council adopted Decision 2013/184/CFSP <sup>(1)</sup>.
- (2) On the basis of a review of Decision 2013/184/CFSP and in view of the continuing grave situation in Myanmar/Burma, including actions undermining democracy as well as serious human rights violations, the restrictive measures in place should be renewed until 30 April 2025.
- (3) Based on the updated information received, the entries for 19 persons included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures set out in the Annex to Decision 2013/184/CFSP should be amended.
- (4) Decision 2013/184/CFSP should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

Decision 2013/184/CFSP is amended as follows:

- (1) Article 12 is replaced by the following:

*'Article 12*

This Decision shall apply until 30 April 2025. 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.;

- (2) the Annex is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Decision.

*Article 2*

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

Done at Brussels, 26 April 2024.

*For the Council*

*The President*

H. LAHBIB

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<sup>(1)</sup> Council Decision 2013/184/CFSP of 22 April 2013 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma (OJ L 111, 23.4.2013, p. 75).

## ANNEX

In the Annex to Decision 2013/184/CFSP, the entries for the following 19 persons in the list under heading A 'Natural persons referred to in Articles 5(1) and 6(1)' are replaced by the following:

|      | Name       | Identifying information   | Reasons   | Date of listing |
|------|------------|---|---|-----------------|
| '20. | Mya Tun Oo | Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;<br>Date of birth: 4.5.1961 or 5.5.1961;<br>Gender: male | <p>General Mya Tun Oo is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He was Minister of Defence from 1 February 2021 to 3 August 2023, and is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). On 1 February 2023, he was also appointed Deputy Prime Minister. As of 1 August 2023, he also assumed the role of Minister of Transport and Communications. He also oversees other junta-controlled supervisory bodies related to foreign investment and trade.</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. 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.</p> | 22.3.2021       |

|  | 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 former 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. In his previous role as Minister of Defence, General Mya Tun Oo was 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> |                 |

|     | Name        | Identifying information   | Reasons   | Date of listing |
|-----|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 25. | Than Hlaing | Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;<br>Date of birth: 1965;<br>Gender: male | <p>Lieutenant General Than Hlaing is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He was appointed Deputy Minister of Home Affairs and Chief of Police on 2 February 2021 and stepped down from those positions on 5 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 was 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. In his previous roles as 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       |

|     | Name        | Identifying information  | Reasons  | Date of listing |
|-----|-------------|--|--|-----------------|
| 27. | Thein Nyunt | <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: 26.12.1944;</p> <p>Place of birth: Kawkareik (Karen State) Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>ID number: 12/THAGAKA(NAING)012432;</p> <p>Function: Member of State Administrative Council; Chairman of New National Democracy Party (NNDP);</p> | <p>Thein Nyunt is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) and its 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 and its Central Advisory Body, 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 protesters, 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 and its Central Advisory Body, Thein Nyunt is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p> | 19.4.2021       |

|     | Name           | Identifying information   | Reasons   | Date of listing |
|-----|----------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 28. | Khin Maung Swe | <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: 24.7.1942;</p> <p>Place of birth: Ngathaingchaung, Patheingyi District, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>Function: Member of State Administrative Council; Chairman of National Democratic Force party (NDF)</p> | <p>Khin Maung Swe is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) and its 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 and its Central Advisory Body, 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 protesters, 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 and its Central Advisory Body, Khin Maung Swe is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p> | 19.4.2021       |

|     | Name        | Identifying information  | Reasons  | Date of listing |
|-----|-------------|--|--|-----------------|
| 29. | Aye Nu Sein | <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: 24.3.1957;</p> <p>Place of birth: Sittwe, Rakhine State, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: female;</p> <p>Function: Member of State Administrative Council; Vice-chair of the Arakan National Party</p> | <p>Aye Nu Sein is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) and its 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 and its Central Advisory Body, 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 protesters, 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 and its Central Advisory Body, Aye Nu Sein is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p> | 19.4.2021       |

|     | Name                  | Identifying information  | Reasons  | Date of listing |
|-----|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| 30. | Jeng Phang Naw Htaung | <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>Function: Member of State Administrative Council (SAC); Minister for Ethnic Affairs</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> <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 and Minister for Ethnic Affairs, 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 protesters, 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 and Minister for Ethnic Affairs, Jeng Phang Naw Htaung is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p> | 19.4.2021       |



|     | Name     | Identifying information   | Reasons   | Date of listing |
|-----|----------|---|---|-----------------|
| 31. | Maung Ha | <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>Function: Member of State Administrative Council (SAC); Member of the Central Advisory Body of the SAC</p> | <p>Maung Ha is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) and its 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 and its Central Advisory Body, 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 protesters, 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 has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC and of its Central Advisory Body, Maung Ha is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p> | 19.4.2021       |

|     | Name           | Identifying information   | Reasons   | Date of listing |
|-----|----------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 32. | Sai Long Hseng | <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: 18.4.1947;</p> <p>Place of birth: Kengtung, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>Citizenship verification card: Katana (Naing) 0052495;</p> <p>NRC Number: 13/KATANA (N)-005249;</p> <p>Function: Member of State Administrative Council</p> | <p>Sai Long Hseng is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) and its 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 and its Central Advisory Body, 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 and its Central Advisory Body, Sai Long Hseng is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p> | 19.4.2021       |

|     | Name       | Identifying information  | Reasons   | Date of listing |
|-----|------------|--|---|-----------------|
| 33. | Saw Daniel | <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: 25.11.1957;</p> <p>Place of birth: Loikaw (Kayah State) Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>Function: Member of State Administrative Council</p> | <p>Saw Daniel is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) and its 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 and its Central Advisory Body, 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 protesters, 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 and its Central Advisory Body, Saw Daniel is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p> | 19.4.2021       |

|     | Name               | Identifying information   | Reasons  | Date of listing |
|-----|--------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| 34. | Dr Banyar Aung Moe | <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: 14.8.1947;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>National ID: 10RAMANAN202348;</p> <p>Function: Member of State Administrative Council</p> | <p>Banyar Aung Moe is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) and its 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 and its Central Advisory Body, 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 protesters, 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 and its Central Advisory Body, Banyar Aung Moe is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p> | 19.4.2021       |

|     | Name         | Identifying information  | Reasons  | Date of listing |
|-----|--------------|--|--|-----------------|
| 40. | Tin Aung San | <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: 16.10.1960;</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 Communications since 3 February 2021. Since 1 February 2023, he is Deputy Prime Minister, and since 3 August 2023, he is Minister of Defence. 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 Communications, he was responsible for communication and networks and thus made decisions and implemented policies that defined the freedom of access to data online. While he occupied this role, there were numerous shutdowns and deliberate slowdowns of the internet, as well as orders for providers to prevent Facebook, Twitter and Instagram from being 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 has undermined democracy and rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Being a member of the SAC and Minister of Defence, 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       |

|     | Name  | Identifying information   | Reasons  | Date of listing |
|-----|---|---|--|-----------------|
| 46. | Thet Thet Khine   | <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: 19.8.1967;</p> <p>Place of birth: Mogok, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: female;</p> <p>Address:127A Dhamazadei Road, Kamayut, Yangon, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Passport number: MB132403 (Myanmar/Burma) issued 7.5.2015, expires 6.5.2020;</p> <p>National ID: 9MAKANAN034200</p> | <p>Thet Thet Khine was the Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement from 4 February 2021 until 3 August 2023, and is the Minister for Hotels and Tourism since 3 August 2023. 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.</p> <p>She has repeatedly supported the coup publicly. As Government Minister, she forms part of the military regime which has 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.</p> <p>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.</p> | 21.2.2022       |
| 60. | Nu Mya Zan<br>(a.k.a. Daw Nu Mya Zan,<br>Daw Nu Mara Zan) | <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: female</p>  | <p>Nu Mya Zan was nominated as a member of 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 of former members of the UEC, Nu Mya Zan has been directly involved in actions undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Nu Mya Zan has been appointed as Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs and Culture on 2 February 2023. As a Deputy Minister, she forms part of the military regime which has seized power in a military coup and overthrown the legitimately elected leaders of Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Nu Mya Zan is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma and for providing support for actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p>  | 21.2.2022       |

|     | Name                                | Identifying information  | Reasons   | Date of listing |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| 63. | Tayza Kyaw<br>(a.k.a. U Tayza Kyaw) | <p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male</p> <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). Since 1 January 2024, he is Commander of the Bureau of Special Operations No 3 (BSO 3), which is in charge of the operations of the Western Regional Military Headquarters and the Southern Regional Military Headquarters.</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.</p> <p>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       |

|     | Name        | Identifying information                     | Reasons  | Date of listing |
|-----|-------------|---|--|-----------------|
| 64. | Ni Lin Aung | Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;<br>Gender: male | <p>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 those responsible for that massacre.</p> <p>On 21 July 2023, Major General Ni Lin Aung was appointed Deputy Minister for Home Affairs and given the joint responsibility of Police Chief. As a Deputy Minister, he forms part of the military regime which has seized power in a military coup and overthrown the legitimately elected leaders of Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Major General Ni Lin Aung is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma and for serious human rights violations and engaging in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p> | 21.2.2022       |



|     | Name                            | Identifying information   | Reasons  | Date of listing |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| 71. | U Than Swe<br>(a.k.a. Than Swe) | Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;<br>Date of birth: 1957 or 1965;<br>Gender: male | <p>U Than Swe has been the Union Foreign Minister since February 2023. As a Minister, he forms part of the military regime which has seized power in a military coup and overthrown the legitimately elected leaders of Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>He is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma and for providing support for actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>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       |

|     | Name     | Identifying information   | Reasons  | Date of listing |
|-----|----------|---|--|-----------------|
| 88. | Moe Aung | Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;<br>Place of birth: Myanmar/Burma;<br>Gender: male;<br>Rank: Admiral | <p>Admiral Moe Aung was 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. Since 8 January 2024, he is Minister of Ministry 4 at the Office of the Chairman of the SAC and National Security Adviser.</p> <p>Moe Aung also takes part in the governance of Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Ltd (MEHL) and Myanmar Economic Corporation Limited (MEC), two military-owned conglomerates that provide the military with economic and material resources facilitating their actions. Under his authority and in cooperation with the Ministry of Transport and Communications, soldiers and weapons were transported by boats/ships to the northern part of the country by waterway.</p> <p>As a Minister, he forms part of the military regime which has seized power in a military coup and overthrown the legitimately elected leaders of Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>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.</p> | 20.2.2023       |

|     | Name         | Identifying information   | Reasons   | Date of listing |
|-----|--------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 91. | Zin Min Htet | Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;<br>Place of birth: Myanmar/Burma;<br>Gender: male;<br>Rank: Major General | <p>Major General Zin Min Htet was the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs and Chief of the Myanmar Police Force. He was directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning the Yangon region.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Since 21 July 2023, he is Deputy Minister for Sports and Youth Affairs.</p> <p>As former Deputy Minister for Home Affairs and former Chief of the Myanmar Police Force, and as Deputy Minister for Sports and Youth Affairs since 2023, he forms part of the military regime which has seized power in a military coup and overthrown the legitimately elected leaders of Myanmar/Burma and 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. 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.</p> | 20.2.2023       |

|     | Name                                     | Identifying information   | Reasons  | Date of listing |
|-----|--|---|--|-----------------|
| 95. | Kyaw Swar Lin<br>(a.k.a. Kyaw Swar Linn) | Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;<br>Place of birth: Myanmar/Burma;<br>Gender: male;<br>Function: Army Chief of Staff and Quartermaster General of the Myanmar armed forces | <p>Lieutenant General Kyaw Swar Lin was appointed as Quartermaster General in May 2020. It is the sixth highest position in the military of Myanmar/Burma. The Office of the Quartermaster General is a department under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense and is involved in arms and military equipment procurement for the Myanmar Armed Forces. Since October 2023, he is also Army Chief of Staff.</p> <p>In addition, Kyaw Swar Lin runs the Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC), which is one of the two major conglomerates and holding companies operated by the military, generating revenue for the Myanmar armed forces (Tatmadaw).</p> <p>As Army Chief of Staff and Quartermaster General, he forms part of the military regime which has seized power in a military coup and overthrown the legitimately elected leaders of Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Kyaw Swar Lin is therefore a natural person whose policies and activities undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, and who provides support for actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p> | 20.7.2023'      |