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►B ►M8 ►C1 **COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) No 401/2013**

of 2 May 2013

concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma and repealing Regulation (EC) No 194/2008 ◄ ◄

(OJ L 121, 3.5.2013, p. 1)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
►M1	Council Regulation (EU) 2018/647 of 26 April 2018	L 108	1	27.4.2018
►M2	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/898 of 25 June 2018	L 160I	1	25.6.2018
►M3	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1117 of 10 August 2018	L 204	9	13.8.2018
►M4	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2053 of 21 December 2018	L 327I	1	21.12.2018
►M5	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/672 of 29 April 2019	L 114	1	30.4.2019
►M6	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1163 of 5 July 2019	L 182	33	8.7.2019
►M7	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/562 of 23 April 2020	L 130	23	24.4.2020
►M8	Council Regulation (EU) 2021/479 of 22 March 2021	L 99I	13	22.3.2021
►M9	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/480 of 22 March 2021	L 99I	15	22.3.2021
►M10	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/638 of 19 April 2021	L 132I	1	19.4.2021
►M11	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/706 of 29 April 2021	L 147	1	30.4.2021
►M12	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/998 of 21 June 2021	L 219I	45	21.6.2021
►M13	Council Regulation (EU) 2022/238 of 21 February 2022	L 40	8	21.2.2022
►M14	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/239 of 21 February 2022	L 40	10	21.2.2022
►M15	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/595 of 11 April 2022	L 114	60	12.4.2022
►M16	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/662 of 21 April 2022	L 121	1	22.4.2022
►M17	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2177 of 8 November 2022	L 286I	1	8.11.2022
►M18	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/378 of 20 February 2023	L 51I	1	20.2.2023
►M19	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/886 of 28 April 2023	L 113I	1	28.4.2023
►M20	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1497 of 20 July 2023	L 183I	19	20.7.2023

►**M21**	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2435 of 26 October 2023	L 2435	1	27.10.2023
►**M22**	Council Regulation (EU) 2023/2694 of 27 November 2023	L 2694	1	28.11.2023
►**M23**	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2789 of 11 December 2023	L 2789	1	11.12.2023
►**M24**	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1249 of 26 April 2024	L 1249	1	29.4.2024
►**M25**	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2465 of 10 September 2024	L 2465	1	12.9.2024
►**M26**	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2784 of 29 October 2024	L 2784	1	29.10.2024
►**M27**	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/822 of 25 April 2025	L 822	1	28.4.2025
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COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) No 401/2013

of 2 May 2013

concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma and repealing Regulation (EC) No 194/2008

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Article 1

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

(a) ‘claim’ means any claim, whether asserted by legal proceedings or not, made before or after the date of entry into force of this Regulation, under or in connection with a contract or transaction, and includes in particular:

(i) a claim for performance of any obligation arising under or in connection with a contract or transaction;

(ii) a claim for extension or payment of a bond, financial guarantee or indemnity of whatever form;

(iii) a claim for compensation in respect of a contract or transaction;

(iv) a counterclaim;

(v) a claim for the recognition or enforcement, including by the procedure of *exequatur*, of a judgment, an arbitration award or an equivalent decision, wherever made or given;

(b) ‘contract or transaction’ means any transaction of whatever form and whatever the applicable law, whether comprising one or more contracts or similar obligations made between the same or different parties; for this purpose ‘contract’ includes a bond, guarantee or indemnity, particularly a financial guarantee or financial indemnity, and credit, whether legally independent or not, as well as any related provision arising under, or in connection with, the transaction;

(c) ‘competent authorities’ refers to the competent authorities of the Member States as identified on the websites listed in Annex II;

(d) ‘economic resources’ means assets of every kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, which are not funds, but may be used to obtain funds, goods or services;

(e) ‘freezing of economic resources’ means preventing the use of economic resources to obtain funds, goods or services in any way, including, but not limited to, by selling, hiring or mortgaging them;

(f) ‘freezing of funds’ means preventing any move, transfer, alteration, use of, access to, or dealing with funds in any way that would result in any change in their volume, amount, location, ownership, possession, character, destination or other change that would enable the funds to be used, including portfolio management;

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(g) ‘funds’ means financial assets and benefits of every kind, including, but not limited to:

(i) cash, cheques, claims on money, drafts, money orders and other payment instruments;

(ii) deposits with financial institutions or other entities, balances on accounts, debts and debt obligations;

(iii) publicly and privately traded securities and debt instruments, including stocks and shares, certificates representing securities, bonds, notes, warrants, debentures and derivatives contracts;

(iv) interest, dividends or other income on or value accruing from or generated by assets;

(v) credit, right of set-off, guarantees, performance bonds or other financial commitments;

(vi) letters of credit, bills of lading, bills of sale; and

(vii) documents showing evidence of an interest in funds or financial resources;

(h) ‘technical assistance’ means any technical support related to repairs, development, manufacture, assembly, testing, maintenance, or any other technical service, and may take forms such as instruction, advice, training, transmission of working knowledge or skills or consulting services, including verbal forms of assistance;

(i) ‘brokering services’ means:

(i) the negotiation or arrangement of transactions for the purchase, sale or supply of goods and technology from a third country to any other third country, or

(ii) the selling or buying of goods and technology that are located in third countries for their transfer to another third country;

(j) ‘import’ means any entry of goods into the customs territory of the Union or other territories to which the Treaty applies, under the conditions laid down in Articles 349 and 355 thereof. It includes, within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council [1] laying down the Union Customs Code, placing in a free zone, placing under special procedure and release for free circulation, but it excludes transit or temporary storage;

[1] Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1).

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(k) ‘export’ means any departure of goods from the customs territory of the Union or other territories to which the Treaty applies, under the conditions laid down in Articles 349 and 355 thereof. It includes, within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, the departure of goods that requires a customs declaration and the departure of goods after their storage in a free zone or after their placement under a special procedure, but it excludes transit or temporary storage;

(l) ‘exporter’ means any natural or legal person on whose behalf an export declaration is made, being the person who, at the time when the declaration is accepted, holds the contract with the consignee in the third country and has the power for determining the sending of the item out of the customs territory of the Union or other territories to which the Treaty applies;

(m) ‘territory of the Union’ means the territories of the Member States to which the Treaty is applicable, under the conditions laid down in the Treaty, including their airspace.

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CHAPTER 1

Article 2

1. It shall be prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export, directly or indirectly, equipment which might be used for internal repression as listed in Annex I, whether or not originating in the Union, to any natural or legal person, entity or body in, or for use in Myanmar/Burma.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to protective clothing, including flak jackets and helmets, temporarily exported to Myanmar/Burma by United Nations personnel, personnel of the European Union or its Member States, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel for their personal use only.

Article 3

1. It shall be prohibited:

(a) to provide technical assistance 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, 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, directly or indirectly to any natural or legal person, entity or body in, or for use in Myanmar/Burma.

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2. It shall be prohibited:

(a) to provide technical assistance related to the equipment which might be used for internal repression as listed in Annex I, 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 the equipment listed in Annex I, including, in particular, grants, loans and export credit insurance, directly or indirectly to any natural or legal person, entity or body in, or for use in Myanmar/Burma.

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Article 3a

1. It shall be prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export, directly or indirectly, dual-use goods and technology as included in Annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 ([1]), whether or not originating in the Union, to any natural or legal person, entity or body in Myanmar/Burma or for use in Myanmar/Burma, if those items are or may be intended, in their entirety or in part, for military use, military end-user or the Border Guard Police.

Where the end-user is the Myanmar's/Burma's military, any dual-use goods and technology procured by it shall be deemed to be for military use.

2. When deciding on requests for authorisations in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 428/2009, the competent authorities shall not grant an authorisation for exports to any natural or legal person, entity or body in Myanmar/Burma or for use in Myanmar/Burma, if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the end-user might be a military end-user, the Border Guard Police or that the goods might have a military end-use.

3. Exporters shall supply the competent authorities with all relevant information required for their application for an export authorisation.

4. It shall be prohibited:

(a) to provide technical assistance, brokering services or other services related to goods and technology referred to in paragraph 1 and to the provision, manufacture, maintenance and use of these goods and technology, directly or indirectly to any military end-user, the Border Guard Police or for military use in Myanmar/Burma;

([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).

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(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, the Border Guard Police or for military use in Myanmar/Burma.

5. The prohibitions in paragraphs 1 and 4 shall be without prejudice to the execution of contracts concluded before 27 April 2018 or ancillary contracts necessary for the execution of such contracts.

6. Paragraph 1 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.

Article 3b

1. It shall be prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export, directly or indirectly, equipment, technology or software identified in Annex III, whether or not originating in the Union, to any person, entity or body in Myanmar/Burma or for use in Myanmar/Burma, unless the competent authority of the relevant Member State, as identified on the websites listed in Annex II, has given prior authorisation.

2. The competent authorities of the Member States, as identified on the websites listed in Annex II, shall not grant any authorisation under paragraph 1 if they have reasonable grounds to determine that the equipment, technology or software in question would be used for internal repression by the Government of Myanmar/Burma, public bodies, corporations or agencies, or any person or entity acting on their behalf or at their direction.

3. Annex III shall include equipment, technology or software intended primarily for use in the monitoring or interception of internet or telephone communications.

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

Article 3c

1. Unless the competent authority of the relevant Member State, as identified on the websites listed in Annex II, has given prior authorisation in accordance with Article 3b, it shall be prohibited:

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(a) to provide, directly or indirectly, technical assistance or brokering services related to the equipment, technology and software identified in Annex III, or related to the installation, provision, manufacture, maintenance and use of the equipment and technology identified in Annex III or to the provision, installation, operation or updating of any software identified in Annex III, to any person, entity or body in Myanmar/Burma or for use in Myanmar/Burma;

(b) to provide, directly or indirectly, financing or financial assistance related to the equipment, technology and software identified in Annex III to any person, entity or body in Myanmar/Burma or for use in Myanmar/Burma;

(c) to provide any telecommunication or internet monitoring or interception services of any kind to, or for the direct or indirect benefit of, Government of Myanmar/Burma, public bodies, corporations and agencies or any person or entity acting on their behalf or at their direction.

2. For the purposes of point (c) of paragraph 1, 'telecommunication or internet monitoring or interception services' means those services that provide, in particular using equipment, technology or software as identified in Annex III, access to and delivery of a subject's incoming and outgoing telecommunications and call- associated data for the purpose of its extraction, decoding, recording, processing, analysis or storing, or any other related activity.

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Article 4

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1. By way of derogation from Articles 2(1), 3(2), 3a(1) and 3a(4), and subject to Article 5, the competent authorities in the Member States, as indicated in the websites listed in Annex II, may authorise, under such conditions as they deem appropriate:

(a) the sale, supply, transfer or export of equipment which might be used for internal repression as listed in Annex I 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 United Nations and the European Union, or for European Union and United Nations crisis-management operations;

(b) the sale, supply, transfer or export of de-mining equipment and material for use in de-mining operations; and

(c) the provision of financing and financial assistance and technical assistance related to equipment, material, programmes and operations referred to in points (a) and (b).

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2. By way of derogation from Article 3(1), and subject to Article 5, the competent authorities in the Member States, as listed in Annex II, may authorise, under such conditions as they deem appropriate, the provision of financing and financial assistance and technical assistance related to:

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(a) non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, or for institution-building programmes of the United Nations and the European Union;

(b) materiel intended for European Union and United Nations crisis-management operations.

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Article 4a

1. All funds and economic resources belonging to or owned, held or controlled by any natural or legal person, entity or body listed in Annex IV shall be frozen.

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

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3. Annex IV shall include:

(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);

(f) natural or legal persons, entities or bodies associated with those referred to in points (a) to (e).

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4. Annex IV shall include the grounds for the listing of the persons, entities and bodies concerned.

5. Annex IV shall also include, where available, information necessary to identify the natural or legal persons, entities and bodies concerned. With regard to natural persons, such information may include names including aliases, date and place of birth, nationality, passport and ID card numbers, gender, address, if known, and function or profession. With regard to legal persons, entities and bodies, such information may include names, place and date of registration, registration number and place of business.

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Article 4b

1. By way of derogation from Article 4a, the competent authorities of the Member States as identified on the websites listed in Annex II, 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 they deem appropriate, after having determined that the funds or economic resources are:

(a) necessary to satisfy the basic needs of natural and legal persons listed in Annex IV, 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 payment of reasonable professional fees or reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services;

(c) intended exclusively for payment of fees or service charges for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or economic resources;

(d) necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that the relevant competent authority has notified the grounds on which it considers that a specific authorisation should be granted to the competent authorities of the other Member States and to the Commission at least two weeks prior to 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.

2. The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisation granted under paragraph 1 within four weeks following the authorisation.

Article 4c

1. By way of derogation from Article 4a, the competent authorities in the Member States as identified on the websites listed in Annex II, may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources if the following conditions are met:

(a) the funds or economic resources are subject to an arbitral decision rendered prior to the date on which the natural or legal person, entity or body referred to in Article 4a was included in Annex IV, or of a judicial or administrative decision rendered in the Union, or a judicial decision enforceable in the Member State concerned, prior to, on or after that date;

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(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 Annex IV; and

(d) recognising the decision is not contrary to public policy in the Member State concerned.

2. The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisation granted under paragraph 1 within four weeks of the authorisation.

Article 4d

1. By way of derogation from Article 4a and provided that a payment by a natural or legal person, entity or body listed in Annex IV is due under a contract or agreement that was concluded by, or an obligation that arose for, the natural or legal person, entity or body concerned before the date on which that natural or legal person, entity or body was included in Annex IV, the competent authorities of the Member States may authorise, under such conditions as they deem appropriate, the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, provided that the competent authority concerned has determined that:

(a) the funds or economic resources are to be used for a payment by a natural or legal person, entity or body listed in Annex IV;

(b) the payment is not in breach of Article 4a(2)

2. The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisation granted under paragraph 1 within four weeks of the authorisation.

3. Article 4a(2) shall not prevent the crediting of the frozen accounts by financial or credit institutions that receive funds transferred by third parties to the account of a listed natural or legal person, entity or body, provided that any additions to such accounts will also be frozen. The financial or credit institution shall inform the relevant competent authority about any such transaction without delay.

4. Provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments are frozen in accordance with Article 4a, Article 4a(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 before the date on which the natural or legal person, entity or body referred to in Article 4a was included in Annex IV; or

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(c) payments due under judicial, administrative or arbitral decisions rendered in a Member State or enforceable in the Member State concerned.

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Article 4da

1. Article 4a(1) and (2) shall not apply to the making available of funds or economic resources necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs where such assistance and other activities are carried out by:

(a) the United Nations (UN), including its programmes, funds and other entities and bodies, as well as its specialised agencies and related organisations;

(b) international organisations;

(c) humanitarian organisations having observer status with the UN General Assembly and members of those humanitarian organisations;

(d) bilaterally or multilaterally funded non-governmental organisations participating in the UN Humanitarian Response Plans, UN Refugee Response Plans, other UN appeals or humanitarian clusters coordinated by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs;

(e) organisations and agencies to which the Union has granted the Humanitarian Partnership Certificate or which are certified or recognised by a Member State in accordance with national procedures;

(f) Member States' specialised agencies; or

(g) the employees, grantees, subsidiaries or implementing partners of the entities referred to in points (a) to (f) while and to the extent that they are acting in those capacities.

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, and by way of derogation from Article 4a(1) and (2), the competent authorities of the Member States 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 they deem appropriate, after having determined that the provision of such funds or economic resources is necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs.

3. In the absence of a negative decision, a request for information or a notification for additional time from the relevant competent authority within five working days of the date of receipt of a request for authorisation under paragraph 2, that authorisation shall be considered granted.

4. The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisations granted under paragraphs 2 and 3 within four weeks of such authorisation.

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Article 4db

By way of derogation from Article 4a, 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 Annex IV, 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:

(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 Annex IV before 21 February 2022.

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Article 4e

1. Without prejudice to the applicable rules concerning reporting, confidentiality and professional secrecy, natural and legal persons, entities and bodies shall:

(a) supply immediately any information which would facilitate compliance with this Regulation, such as information on accounts and amounts frozen in accordance with Article 4a, to the competent authority of the Member State where they are resident or located, and shall transmit such information, directly or through the Member State, to the Commission; and

(b) cooperate with the competent authority in any verification of the information referred to in point (a).

2. Any additional information received directly by the Commission shall be made available to the Member States.

3. Any information provided or received in accordance with this Article shall be used only for the purposes for which it was provided or received.

Article 4f

1. The freezing of funds and economic resources or the refusal to make funds or economic resources available, carried out in good faith on the basis that such action is in accordance with this Regulation, shall not give rise to liability of any kind on the part of the natural or legal person or entity or body implementing it, or its directors or employees, unless it is proved that the funds and economic resources were frozen or withheld as a result of negligence.

2. Actions by natural or legal persons, entities or bodies shall not give rise to any liability of any kind on their part if they did not know, and had no reasonable cause to suspect, that their actions would infringe the measures set out in this Regulation.

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Article 4g

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 Regulation.

Article 4h

1. 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 Regulation, 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 Annex IV;

(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).

2. In any proceedings for the enforcement of a claim, the onus of proving that satisfying the claim is not prohibited by paragraph 1 shall be on the natural or legal person, entity or body seeking the enforcement of that claim.

3. This Article is without prejudice to the right of the natural or legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in paragraph 1 to judicial review of the legality of the non-performance of contractual obligations in accordance with this Regulation.

Article 4i

1. Where the Council decides to subject a natural or legal person, entity or body to the measures referred to in Article 4a, it shall amend Annex IV accordingly.

2. The Council shall communicate its decision, including the grounds for listing, to the natural or legal person, entity or body referred to in paragraph 1, either directly, if the address is known, or through the publication of a notice, providing such natural or legal 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 its decision and inform the natural or legal person, entity or body accordingly.

4. The list in Annex IV shall be reviewed at regular intervals and at least every 12 months.

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CHAPTER 2

Article 5

The authorisations referred to in Article 4 shall not be granted for activities that have already taken place.

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Article 6

1. The Commission and Member States shall inform each other of the measures taken under this Regulation and share any other relevant information at their disposal in connection with this Regulation, in particular information concerning:

(a) funds frozen under Article 4a and authorisations granted under Articles 3a, 3b, 3c, 4b, 4c and 4d;

(b) violation and enforcement problems and judgments handed down by national courts.

2. The Member States shall immediately inform each other and the Commission of any other relevant information at their disposal which might affect the effective implementation of this Regulation.

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Article 7

The Commission shall be empowered to amend Annex II on the basis of information supplied by Member States.

Article 8

1. Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

2. Member States shall notify the Commission of those rules without delay after the entry into force of this Regulation and shall notify it of any subsequent amendment.

Article 9

1. Member States shall designate the competent authorities referred to in this Regulation and identify them in, or through, the websites listed in Annex II.

2. Member States shall notify the Commission of their competent authorities without delay after the entry into force of this Regulation and shall notify it of any subsequent changes.

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Article 10

This Regulation shall apply:

(a) within the territory of the Union, including its airspace;

(b) on board any aircraft or any vessel under the jurisdiction of a Member State;

(c) to any person inside or outside the territory of the Union who is a national of a Member State;

(d) to any legal person, entity or body which is incorporated or constituted under the law of a Member State;

(e) to any legal person, entity or body in respect of any business done in whole or in part within the Union.

Article 11

Regulation (EC) No 194/2008 is hereby repealed.

Article 12

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

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

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ANNEX I

List of equipment which might be used for internal repression as referred to in Articles 2, 3 and 4

1. Firearms, ammunition and related accessories therefor, as follows:

   1.1. Firearms not controlled by ML 1 and ML 2 of the EU Common Military List ([1]);

   1.2. Ammunition specially designed for the firearms listed in 1.1 and specially designed components therefor;

   1.3. Weapon-sights not controlled by the EU Common Military List.

2. Bombs and grenades not controlled by the EU Common Military List.

3. Vehicles as follows:

   3.1. Vehicles equipped with a water cannon, specially designed or modified for the purpose of riot control;

   3.2. Vehicles specially designed or modified to be electrified to repel borders;

   3.3. Vehicles specially designed or modified to remove barricades, including construction equipment with ballistic protection;

   3.4. Vehicles specially designed for the transport or transfer of prisoners and/or detainees;

   3.5. Vehicles specially designed to deploy mobile barriers;

   3.6. Components for the vehicles specified in 3.1 to 3.5 specially designed for the purposes of riot control.

   Note 1: This item does not control vehicles specially designed for the purposes of fire-fighting.

   Note 2: For the purposes of item 3.5 the term 'vehicles' includes trailers.

4. Explosive substances and related equipment as follows:

   4.1. Equipment and devices specially designed to initiate explosions by electrical or non-electrical means, including firing sets, detonators, igniters, boosters and detonating cord, and specially designed components therefor; except those specially designed for a specific commercial use consisting of the actuation or operation by explosive means of other equipment or devices the function of which is not the creation of explosions (e.g., car air-bag inflaters, electric-surge arresters of fire sprinkler actuators);

([1]) Common Military List of the European Union (adopted by the Council on 11 March 2013) (OJ C 30, 27.3.2013, p. 1).

▼B

4.2. Linear cutting explosive charges not controlled by the EU Common Military List;

4.3. Other explosives not controlled by the EU Common Military List and related substances as follows:

(a) amatol;

(b) nitrocellulose (containing more than 12,5 % nitrogen);

(c) nitroglycol;

(d) pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN);

(e) picryl chloride;

(f) 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT).

5. Protective equipment not controlled by ML 13 of the EU Common Military List as follows:

5.1. Body armour providing ballistic and/or stabbing protection;

5.2. Helmets providing ballistic and/or fragmentation protection, anti-riot helmets, antiriot shields and ballistic shields.

Note: This item does not control:

— equipment specially designed for sports activities;

— equipment specially designed for safety of work requirements.

6. Simulators, other than those controlled by ML 14 of the EU Common Military List, for training in the use of firearms, and specially designed software therefor.

7. Night vision, thermal imaging equipment and image intensifier tubes, other than those controlled by the EU Common Military List.

8. Razor barbed wire.

9. Military knives, combat knives and bayonets with blade lengths in excess of 10 cm.

10. Production equipment specially designed for the items specified in this list.

11. Specific technology for the development, production or use of the items specified in this list.

▼B

ANNEX II

Websites for information on the competent authorities referred to in Articles 4, 7 and 9 and address for notifications to the European Commission

▼M25

BELGIUM

https://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/policy/policy_areas/peace_and_security/sanctions

BULGARIA

https://www.mfa.bg/en/EU-sanctions

CZECHIA

www.financnianalytickyurad.cz/mezinarodni-sankce.html

DENMARK

https://um.dk/udenrigspolitik/sanktioner/ansvarlige-myndigheder

GERMANY

https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Artikel/Aussenwirtschaft/embargos-aussenwirtschaftsrecht.html

ESTONIA

https://vm.ee/sanktsioonid-ekspordi-ja-relvastuskontroll/rahvusvahelised-sanktsioonid

IRELAND

https://www.dfa.ie/our-role-policies/ireland-in-the-eu/eu-restrictive-measures/

GREECE

http://www.mfa.gr/en/foreign-policy/global-issues/international-sanctions.html

SPAIN

https://www.exteriores.gob.es/es/PoliticaExterior/Paginas/SancionesInternacionales.aspx

FRANCE

http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/autorites-sanctions/

CROATIA

https://mvep.gov.hr/vanjska-politika/medjunarodne-mjere-ogranicavanja/22955

ITALY

https://www.esteri.it/it/politica-estera-e-cooperazione-allo-sviluppo/politica_europea/misure_deroghe/

CYPRUS

https://mfa.gov.cy/themes/

▼**M25**

LATVIA

https://www.fid.gov.lv/en

LITHUANIA

https://www.urm.lt/en/lithuania-in-the-region-and-the-world/lithuanias-security-policy/international-sanctions/997

LUXEMBOURG

https://maee.gouvernement.lu/fr/directions-du-ministere/affaires-europeennes/organisations-economiques-int/mesures-restrictives.html

HUNGARY

https://kormany.hu/kulgazdasagi-es-kulugyminiszterium/ensz-eu-szankcios-tajekoztato

MALTA

https://smb.gov.mt/

NETHERLANDS

https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/internationale-sancties

AUSTRIA

https://www.bmeia.gv.at/themen/aussenpolitik/europa/eu-sanktionen-nationale-behoerden/

POLAND

https://www.gov.pl/web/dyplomacja/sankcje-miedzynarodowe

https://www.gov.pl/web/diplomacy/international-sanctions

PORTUGAL

https://portaldiplomatico.mne.gov.pt/politica-externa/medidas-restritivas

ROMANIA

http://www.mae.ro/node/1548

SLOVENIA

http://www.mzz.gov.si/si/omejevalni_ukrepi

SLOVAKIA

https://www.mzv.sk/europske_zalezitosti/europske_politiky-sankcie_eu

FINLAND

https://um.fi/pakotteet

SWEDEN

https://www.regeringen.se/sanktioner

▼**M25**

Address for notifications to the European Commission:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union (DG FISMA)
Rue de Spa 2/Spastraat 2
B-1049 Bruxelles/Brussel,
E-mail: relex-sanctions@ec.europa.eu

▼M1

ANNEX III

Equipment, technology and software referred to in Articles 3b and 3c

General Note

Notwithstanding the contents of this Annex, it shall not apply to:

(a) equipment, technology or software which are specified in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 or the Common Military List; or

(b) software which is designed for installation by the user without further substantial support by the supplier and which is generally available to the public by being sold from stock at retail selling points, without restriction, by means of:

(i) over-the-counter transactions;

(ii) mail order transactions;

(iii) electronic transactions; or

(iv) telephone order transactions; or

(c) software which is in the public domain.

The sections A, B, C, D and E refer to the sections referred to in Regulation (EC) No 428/2009.

The 'equipment, technology and software' referred to in Articles 3b and 3c is:

A. List of equipment

— Deep Packet Inspection equipment

— Network Interception equipment including Interception Management Equipment (IMS) and Data Retention Link Intelligence equipment

— Radio Frequency monitoring equipment

— Network and Satellite jamming equipment

— Remote Infection equipment

— Speaker recognition/processing equipment

— IMSI ([1]), MSISDN ([2]), IMEI ([3]), TMSI ([4]) interception and monitoring equipment

([1]) IMSI stands for International Mobile Subscriber Identity. It is a unique identification code for each mobile telephony device, integrated in the SIM card and which allows identification of such SIM via GSM and UMTS networks.

([2]) MSISDN stands for Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services Digital Network Number. It is a number uniquely identifying a subscription in a GSM or a UMTS mobile network. Simply put, it is the telephone number to the SIM card in a mobile phone and therefore it identifies a mobile subscriber as well as IMSI, but to route calls through him.

([3]) IMEI stands for International Mobile Equipment Identity. It is a number, usually unique to identify GSM, WCDMA and IDEN mobile phones as well as some satellite phones. It is usually found printed inside the battery compartment of the phone. Interception (wiretapping) can be specified by its IMEI number as well as IMSI and MSISDN.

([4]) TMSI stands for Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity. It is the identity that is most commonly sent between the mobile and the network.

▼M1

— Tactical SMS ([1])/GSM ([2])/GPS ([3])/GPRS ([4])/UMTS ([5])/CDMA ([6])/PSTN ([7]) interception and monitoring equipment

— DHCP ([8])/SMTP ([9]), GTP ([10]) information interception and monitoring equipment

— Pattern Recognition and Pattern Profiling equipment

— Remote Forensics equipment

— Semantic Processing Engine equipment

— WEP and WPA code breaking equipment

— Interception equipment for VoIP proprietary and standard protocol

B. Not used

C. Not used

D. ‘Software’ for the ‘development’, ‘production’ or ‘use’ of the equipment specified in A above.

E. ‘Technology’ for the ‘development’, ‘production’ or ‘use’ of the equipment specified in A above.

Equipment, technology and software falling within these sections is within the scope of this Annex only to the extent that it falls within the general description ‘internet, telephone and satellite communications interception and monitoring systems’.

For the purpose of this Annex ‘monitoring’ means acquisition, extraction, decoding, recording, processing, analysis and archiving call content or network data.

([1]) SMS stands for Short Message System.
([2]) GSM stands for Global System for Mobile Communications.
([3]) GPS stands for Global Positioning System.
([4]) GPRS stands for General Package Radio Service.
([5]) UMTS stands for Universal Mobile Telecommunication System.
([6]) CDMA stands for Code Division Multiple Access.
([7]) PSTN stands for Public Switch Telephone Networks.
([8]) DHCP stands for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol.
([9]) SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.
([10]) GTP stands for GPRS Tunnelling Protocol.

▼M1

ANNEX IV

List of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 4a

▼M10

A. Natural persons referred to in Article 4a

▼M5

	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	25.6.2018

▼M19

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against the Rohingya population in Rakhine 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.	

▼M5

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

▼M19

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

▼M5

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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
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
▼M19 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
▼M5 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

▼**M5**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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
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

▼M5

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
▼M28				
15.	Min Aung Hlaing	Date of birth: 3.7.1956; Place of birth: Tavoy, Myanmar/Burma; Nationality: Myanmar; National Identification number: 12/ SAKHANA(N)020199; Gender: male	Min Aung Hlaing has been the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since 2011. He is Chairman of the State Security and Peace Commission (SSPC), having held the same function in the State Administration Council (SAC) until it was replaced by the SSPC on 31 July 2025. He is also a 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 over-throwing 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 trans-ferred 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. Upon the request of Min Aung Hlaing, the NDSC formally extended the state of emergency through consecutive extensions until 31 July 2025. By concentrating all power in his own hands and as Chairman of the SAC/SSPC, 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/SSPC 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/SSPC 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/SSPC, Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	22.3.2021

▼**M28**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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.	
—				
17.	Soe Win	Date of birth: 1.3.1960; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	Soe Win has been the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since 2011. He is Vice-Chairman of the State Security and Peace Commission (SSPC), having previously held the same function in the State Administration Council (SAC) until it was replaced by the SSPC on 31 July 2025. He is also a 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/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. Soe Win participated in the meeting of the NDSC on 31 January 2022, which extended the state of emergency through consecutive extensions until 31 July 2025.	22.3.2021

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			As Vice-Chairman of the SAC/SSPC, 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/SSPC 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/SSPC 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 Vice-Chairman of the SAC/SSPC, Deputy Commander-in-Chief Soe Win is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. 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.	

▼M27

18.	Sein Win	Date of birth: 24.7.1956; Place of birth: Pyin Oo Lwin, Myanmar/Burma; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	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, he has been the chair of the Myanmar War Veterans Organization.	22.3.2021

▼M27

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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. 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. 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 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.	

▼M9

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

▼M5

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
▼M28				
20.	Mya Tun Oo	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 4.5.1961 or 5.5.1961; Gender: male	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 was a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) until its dissolution on 31 July 2025. On 1 February 2023, he was also appointed Deputy Prime Minister. As of 1 August 2023, he also assumed the role of Union Minister of Transport and Communications. He also oversees other junta-controlled supervisory bodies related to foreign investment and trade. 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. 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 a 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. 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.	22.3.2021

▼**M28**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			As a former 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/Burma. 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. 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.	
21.	Dwe Aung Lin	Date of birth: 31.5.1962; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	Lieutenant General Dwe Aung Lin is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and was the Secretary of the State Administration Council (SAC) until it was replaced by the State Security and Peace Commission (SSPC) on 31 July 2025. He has been a member of the SSPC since 31 July 2025.	22.3.2021

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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 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. 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. As a member of the SAC/SSPC and former 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. Additionally, the SAC/SSPC 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/SSPC 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 member of the SAC/SSPC and former Secretary of the SAC, Lieutenant General Dwe Aung Lin is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	

▼**M28**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
22.	Ye Win Oo	Date of birth: 21.2.1966; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	Lieutenant General Ye Win Oo is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and was the Joint Secretary of the State Administration Council (SAC) until it was replaced by the State Security and Peace Commission (SSPC). He has been serving as Secretary of the SSPC since it replaced the SAC. 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 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. On 2 February 2021, Lieutenant General Ye Win Oo was appointed Joint Secretary of the SAC. On 31 July 2025, the SAC was replaced by the SSPC and Ye Win Oo was appointed Secretary of the SSPC. As a member and Joint Secretary/Secretary of the SAC/SSPC, 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. Additionally, the SAC/SSPC 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/SSPC 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 member and Joint Secretary/Secretary of the SAC/SSPC, Lieutenant General Ye Win Oo is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	22.3.2021

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	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
▼M19				
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 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. 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.	22.3.2021

▼M5

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
▼M27				
24.	Moe Myint Tun	Date of birth: 24.5.1968; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	Lieutenant General Moe Myint Tun was a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). 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. 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. 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. His ongoing influence in the Junta regime is exemplified by the fact that his family members are receiving substantial construction tenders, which typically are only received due to connections with high-ranking officials. As a former member of the SAC, Lieutenant General Moe Myint Tun is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	22.3.2021

▼M27

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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 6 (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.	
25.	Than Hlaing	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 1965; Gender: male	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. He is currently part of the reserve forces. 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. 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.	22.3.2021

▼M27

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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.	

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26.	Mahn Nyein Maung (a.k.a. P'do, Phado Man Nyein Maung)	Member of State Administrative Council; Date of birth: ca. 1947; Place of birth: Maungdaw, Myanmar; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	Mahn Nyein Maung is a member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) and its Central Advisory Body, as well as a former member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). 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. As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former 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.	19.4.2021

▼M28

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

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	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former 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. 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. As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former member of the SAC and its Central Advisory Body, Thein Nyunt is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	
28.	Khin Maung Swe	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 24.7.1942; Place of birth: Ngathaing-chaung, Pathein District, Myanmar/Burma; Gender: male; Function: Member of State Administrative Council; Chairman of National Democratic Force party (NDF)	Khin Maung Swe is a member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) and its Central Advisory Body, as well as a former member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) and its Central Advisory Body.	19.4.2021

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	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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. As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former 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. 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.	

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	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former 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.	
29.	Aye Nu Sein	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 24.3.1957; Place of birth: Sittwe, Rakhine State, Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: female; Function: Member of State Administrative Council; Vice-chair of the Arakan National Party	Aye Nu Sein is a member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) and its Central Advisory Body, as well as a former member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) and its Central Advisory Body. 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. As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former 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. 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	19.4.2021

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	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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. As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former 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.	
30.	Jeng Phang Naw Htaung	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Function: Member of State Administrative Council (SAC); Minister for Ethnic Affairs	Since 31 July 2025, Jeng Phang Naw Htaung is Minister of Sports and Youth Affairs as well as Union Minister of Hotels and Tourism. He is also a former member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) and Minister for Ethnic Affairs. 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.	19.4.2021

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	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			As Minister of Sports and Youth Affairs, and Union Minister of Hotels and Tourism as well as a former 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. 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. As Minister of Sports and Youth Affairs, and Union Minister of Hotels and Tourism as well as a former 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.	
31.	Maung Ha	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Function: Member of State Administrative Council (SAC); Member of the Central Advisory Body of the SAC	Maung Ha was a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) and its Central Advisory Body.	19.4.2021

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	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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. As a former 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. 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 has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared. As a former 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.	

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	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
32.	Sai Long Hseng	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 18.4.1947; Place of birth: Kengtung, Myanmar/Burma; Gender: male; Citizenship verification card: Katana (Naing) 0052495; NRC Number: 13/ KATANA (N)-005249; Function: Former Member of State Administrative Council	Sai Long Hseng was a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) and its Central Advisory Body. 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. As a former 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. 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.	19.4.2021

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	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			As a former 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.	
33.	Saw Daniel	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 25.11.1957; Place of birth: Loikaw (Kayah State) Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Function: Member of State Administrative Council	Saw Daniel is a member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) and its Central Advisory Body, as well as a former member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) and its Central Advisory Body. 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. As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former 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. 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	19.4.2021

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	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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. As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former member of the SAC and its Central Advisory Body, Saw Daniel is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	
34.	Dr Banyar Aung Moe	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 14.8.1947; Gender: male; National ID: 10RAMANAN202348; Function: Member of State Administrative Council	Banyar Aung Moe is a member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) and its Central Advisory Body, as well as a former member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) and its Central Advisory Body. 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. As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former 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.	19.4.2021

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	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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. As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former 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.	

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35.	U Chit Naing (a.k.a. Sate Pyin Nyar)	Date of birth: December 1948; Place of birth: Kyee Nee Village, Chauk Township, Magway Region, Myanmar/ Burma; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male; Address: No 150, Yadanar Street, Yadanar Housing (near Tine Yin Thar Village), Tharkayta Township, Yangon, Myanmar	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	19.4.2021

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			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.	

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36.	Soe Htut	Date of birth: 29.3.1960; Place of birth: Mandalay, Myanmar/Burma; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	Lieutenant General Soe Htut was a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing. 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. 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.	21.6.2021

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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. 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/Burma, and for the serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar security forces.	
37.	Tun Tun Naung (a.k.a. Tun Tun Naing; a.k.a. Htun Htun Naung)	Date of birth: 30.4.1963; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	Lieutenant General Tun Tun Naung is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and was previously a Commander. He is the Minister of Home Affairs and member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) as well as the former Minister of Border Affairs. 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 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.	21.6.2021

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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 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 a member of the Union Government and Minister for Home Affairs as well as former Minister for Border Affairs, Tun Tun Naung is responsible for activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma and actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of the country.	
38.	Win Shein (a.k.a. U Win Shein)	Date of birth: 31.7.1957; Place of birth: Mandalay, Myanmar/Burma; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male; Passport number: DM001478 (Myanmar/ Burma) issued 10.9.2012, expires 9.9.2022; National ID: 12DAGANA011336	Win Shein was the Deputy Prime Minister from 1 February 2023 to 31 July 2025 and the Minister for Planning and Finance in the Union Government from 1 February 2021 to 31 July 2025 appointed by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing. 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 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to Min Aung Hlaing. In his role as former Minister for Planning and Finance and as former Deputy Prime Minister of the Union Government, and through his important role in the economic policies of the regime, his actions undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.	21.6.2021

▼M5

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
▼M12				
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	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. 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. 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. 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. 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.	21.6.2021

▼M12

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
40.	Tin Aung San	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 16.10.1960; Gender: male; National ID: 12/La Ma Na (N) 89 489	Admiral Tin Aung San is the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Navy and Minister for the Office of Prime Minister. He was a member of the State Administration Council (SAC) until its dissolution on 31 July 2025. Since 5 August 2025, he has also been serving as National Security Advisor. Previously, he served as Minister of Transport and Communication and as Minister of Defence. 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. 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.	21.6.2021

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			In his capacity as Deputy Prime Minister and National Security Advisor as well as former Minister of Defence and 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/Burma, and for the serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar security forces.	

▼M19

41.	Thida Oo (a.k.a. Daw Thida Oo)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: female	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). 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. 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.	21.6.2021

▼M12

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
42.	Aung Lin Tun	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: Male	Major General Aung Lin Tun is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and serves as Deputy Minister of Defence. 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. 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. 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.	21.6.2021

▼M28

43.	Zaw Min Tun	Place of birth: Yenan-chaung, Myanmar; Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Brigadier-General Zaw Min Tun was the Press Team Leader of the State Administrative Council and the Deputy Minister for Information. He was also the Head of the Tatmadaw's True News Information Team.	21.6.2021

▼**M28**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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 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. 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. 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. 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 Tung 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/Burma 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.	

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			As a former 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.	

▼M27

44.	Aung Naing Oo	Date of birth: 13.10.1962 or 9.6.1969; Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Place of birth: Kyaukse, Mandalay, Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Address: L 103, Kenyeikthar Lane 6, FMI city, Yangon, Myanmar/Burma; Passport number: DM002656; National ID: 7/PaKhaNa (Naing) 13345; 5/SaKaNa (Naing) 017289	Aung Naing Oo is the former Minister of Commerce. 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. As former 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 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.	21.2.2022

▼M14

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.	21.2.2022

▼M14

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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.	

▼M28

46.	Thet Thet Khine	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Date of birth: 19.8.1967; Place of birth: Mogok, Myanmar/Burma; Gender: female; Address:127A Dhamazadei Road, Kamayut, Yangon, Myanmar/Burma; Passport number: MB132403 (Myanmar/Burma) issued 7.5.2015, expires 6.5.2020; National ID: 9MAKANAN034200	Thet Thet Khine was the Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement from 4 February 2021 to 3 August 2023 and Minister for Hotels and Tourism from 3 August 2023 to 31 July 2025. 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. In her capacity as former 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

▼**M28**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
47.	Maung Maung Ohn (a.k.a. U Maung Maung Ohn)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	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. 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 consequently Maung Maung Ohn is thereby controlling 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. 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
48.	Shwe Kyein (a.k.a. U Shwe Kyein)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Shwe Kyein is a member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) and its Central Advisory Body, as well as a former member of the State Administrative Council (SAC).	21.2.2022

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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. As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former 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. 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 protesters, 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.	

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former member of the SAC, U Shwe Kyein is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	

▼M14

49.	Aung Moe Myint (a.k.a. U Aung Moe Myint)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	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.	21.2.2022
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

▼M14

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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
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

▼M14

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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

▼M28

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 and has been serving as the UEC's Chairman since 31 July 2025. 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

▼M14

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
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

▼M14

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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

▼M24

60.	Nu Mya Zan (a.k.a. Daw Nu Mya Zan, Daw Nu Mara Zan)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: female	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. 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. 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.	21.2.2022

▼M14

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

▼M14

	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

▼M24

63.	Tayza Kyaw (a.k.a. U Tayza Kyaw)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male 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.	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. Since February 2021, U Tayza Kyaw has overseen the BSO 1, which has led several large-scale military operations in close co-operation 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.	21.2.2022

▼M27

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 those responsible for that massacre.	21.2.2022

▼M27

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			On 21 July 2023, Major General Ni Lin Aung was appointed Deputy Minister for Home Affairs and given the joint responsibility of Police Chief, and, on 3 August 2024, he returned to his previous military function. As a former Deputy Minister and a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), he forms part of the military regime which has seized power in a military coup and overthrown the legitimately elected leaders of Myanmar/Burma. 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.	

▼M19

65.	Aung Zaw Aye (a.k.a. U Aung Zaw Aye)	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Gender: male	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). 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.	21.2.2022

▼M17

66.	Kan Zaw (a.k.a. Dr Kan Zaw)	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Date of birth: 11.10.1954; Place of birth: Salin Township, Magwe Region, Myanmar; Gender: male	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.	8.11.2022

▼**M17**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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. Additionally, he is associated with several high-level figures of the military regime, including Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing.	
67.	Htun Htun Oo (a.k.a. Tun Tun Oo)	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Date of birth: 28.7.1956; Gender: male	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. 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. 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.	8.11.2022
68.	Swe Swe Aung (a.k.a. Dr. Swe Swe Aung)	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Date of birth: 1960; Gender: female	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.	8.11.2022

▼M17

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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 defense 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. 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.	
69.	Zaw Min (a.k.a. U Zaw Min)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 1970; Gender: male	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. 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 in prisons. Additionally, prison authorities violated the rights of defense 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. 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.	8.11.2022
70.	U Zaw Lin Aung	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	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.	8.11.2022

▼M17

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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.	

▼M24

71.	U Than Swe (a.k.a. Than Swe)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 1957 or 1965; Gender: male	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. 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. He is the former Chair of the Anti-Corruption Commission, appointed by the State Administrative Council (SAC) from 19 August 2022 until February 2023. 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.	8.11.2022

▼M17

72.	Ko Ko Lwin	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 1972 or 1982; Gender: male	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.	8.11.2022

▼M17

	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	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. 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. 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. 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. Therefore, he provides support for actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.	8.11.2022

▼M17

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
▼M27				
75.	Phone Myat	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Lieutenant General Phone Myat has been the Commander of Bureau of Special Operation 5 (BSO 5) since January 2025 and was Commander of Bureau of Special Operation 3 (BSO 3) of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) from April 2021 to January 2025. 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. As commander of BSO 5, Phone Myat commands and controls military forces in the area of Yangon. As commander of BSO 3, Phone Myat commanded and controlled military forces of the South Western Command (Ayeyarwaddy), the Southern Command (Bago and Magway) and the Western Command (Rakhine and Chin). 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. In his capacity as Commander of BSO 5 and former 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.	8.11.2022
▼M17				
76.	Aung Soe	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	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. 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. 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 3993 violent incidents from the coup until July 2022.	8.11.2022

▼M17

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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.	

▼M27

77.	Thet Pon	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Lieutenant General Thet Pon is the Commander of Bureau of Special Operation 6 (BSO 6) since January 2025 and was Commander of Bureau of Special Operations 5 (BSO 5) of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) from June 2020 to January 2025. Previously, he was Commander of the North Western Command until 2017 and the Yangon Regional Commander between 2017 and June 2020. As commander of BSO 6, Thet Pon commands and controls military forces in the area of Nay Pyi Taw. As Commander of BSO 5, Thet Pon commanded and controlled the military forces and the military tribunals in 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. In his capacity as Commander of BSO 6 and former 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.	8.11.2022
78.	Htein Win	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Admiral Htein Win is the Navy Commander-in-Chief as well as former Head of Armed Forces Training and former Commander of the Southern Command of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw).	8.11.2022

▼M27

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			As regional commander, he commanded and controlled military forces in the Bago and Magway regions. 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. In his capacity as Navy Commander-in-Chief as well as former Head of Armed Forces Training and former 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.	

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79.	Htin Latt Oo	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	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. 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. 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.	8.11.2022
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 Depeyin 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.	8.11.2022

▼M17

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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.	

▼M27

81.	Nyunt Win Swe	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Lieutenant General Nyunt Win Swe has been the Commander of Bureau of Special Operation 4 (BSO 4) since 2023. In that capacity, he commands and controls military forces in the area of Yangon. He was the Commander of the Yangon Region of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) from June 2020 to early 2023. In that capacity, Nyunt Win Swe commanded and controlled military forces in the Yangon Region and oversaw 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. In his capacities, 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.	8.11.2022

▼M17

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).	8.11.2022

▼M17

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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.	
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

▼M21

84.	Naing Htut Aung	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 27.1.1968; Gender: male Passport number: 12/ MAKAYA 118765	Naing Htut Aung is a Director and sole shareholder of International Gateways Group of Company Limited (IGGC) operating in the trading sector. He has strong ties with the military leadership in Myanmar.	8.11.2022

▼M21

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			Through IGGC, Naing Htut Aung provided financial support to the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) in 2017 at a fundraising event in connection with the Rakhine 'clearance operations', and donated to the Tatmadaw in 2023 on the occasion of the Armed Forces Day. Additionally, Naing Htut Aung was identified as an importer and broker of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods for the Tatmadaw, 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.	

▼M18

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,	20.2.2023

▼**M18**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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.	
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	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. 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. 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.	20.2.2023
87.	Kyaw Min Oo	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 18.1.1982; Gender: male; Passport no.: 14/ MaMaKa(N)140703	Kyaw Min Oo has been the Director of Sky Aviator since 2014 when he founded the company. It pursued activities after the 2021 coup. 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	20.2.2023

▼M18

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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. 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 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.	

▼M28

88.	Moe Aung	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Rank: Admiral	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/ State Security and Peace Commission 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. 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. As a Minister, he forms part of the military regime which seized power in a military coup and overthrew the legitimately elected leaders of Myanmar/Burma.	20.2.2023

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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.	

▼M27

89.	Maung Maung Aye	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Rank: General	General Maung Maung Aye was the Chief of the General Staff for the Myanmar army, navy, and air force until December 2024. In December 2024, he was appointed Minister of Defence. In those positions, 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, and 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

▼M28

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 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.	20.2.2023

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			In those capacities, he is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations since the 2021 coup.	

▼M24

91.	Zin Min Htet	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Rank: Major General	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. 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. Since 21 July 2023, he is Deputy Minister for Sports and Youth Affairs. 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.	20.2.2023

▼M18

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.	20.2.2023

▼M18

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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.	

▼M28

93.	Myo Myint Oo	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male	Myo Myint Oo was the Union Minister for Energy from 5 August 2022 to August 2023. As a former Government Minister, he forms part of the military regime. Under his authority, EU-listed entity Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise (MOGE) generated revenue for the EU-listed State Administration Council (SAC) and Myanmar Petroleum Enterprise, which is engaged in the import and distribution of aviation fuel including for fighter jets and other military aircraft. As Minister for Energy, he was 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. In his capacity as former Union Minister for Energy, Myo Myint Oo 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.	20.2.2023
94.	Aung Kyaw Min	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: circa 1958; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Function: Member of State Administration Council	Aung Kyaw Min was a member of the State Administration Council (SAC) from 1 February 2023 to 2 August 2023. He is also the former Chief-Minister of Rakhine State. The SAC was led by Commander in Chief Min Aung Hlaing, who took over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State as of 1 February 2021, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.	20.7.2023

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			As a former member of the SAC, Aung Kyaw Min 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 has adopted decisions restricting the rights of 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, and have restricted freedom of assembly and of expression. As a former member of the SAC, Aung Kyaw Min is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	

▼M27

95.	Kyaw Swar Lin (a.k.a. Kyaw Swar Linn)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Function: Chief of the General Staff; former Army Chief of Staff and former Quartermaster General of the Myanmar armed forces	Lieutenant General Kyaw Swar Lin was Quartermaster General from May 2020 to December 2024, when he was promoted to Chief of the General Staff for the Myanmar army, navy, and air force, a high-ranking position in the military of Myanmar/Burma. From October 2023 to December 2024, he was also Army Chief of Staff. 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). As Chief of the General Staff, former Army Chief of Staff and former 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. 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.	20.7.2023

▼M20

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
▼M28				
96.	Myint Kyaing (a.k.a. U Myint Kyaing)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 17.4.1957; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Function: Union Minister of Immigration and Population	Myint Kyaing has been the Union Minister for Immigration and Population since 19 August 2021. Before that, he was Union Minister of Labour following the coup of 1 February 2021. He was a member of the State Administration Council (SAC) until its dissolution on 31 July 2025, led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, which took over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State in a military coup on 1 February 2021. As a government Minister, he forms part of the military regime which seized power in a military coup and overthrew the legitimately elected leaders of Myanmar/ Burma. In his capacity as Union Minister, he carries out duties in support of military regime's repressive immigration and population policy such as restrictions for citizens to travel within the country as well as the policy of the regime towards the minority of the Rohingya in violation of human rights. As Minister for Immigration and Population he also participates in preparations for the elections announced by the military in order to legitimise the illegal coup of February 2021. Myint Kyaing 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.	20.7.2023
97.	Porel Aung Thein	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 1960s-1970s (approx. 60 years old); Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Function: Member of State Administration Council	Porel Aung Thein is a member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) and its Central Advisory Body, as well as a former member of the State Administration Council (SAC). He is also a member of a military-proxy party, Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP). The SAC was led by Commander in Chief Min Aung Hlaing and took over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State as of 2 February 2021, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.	20.7.2023

▼**M28**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former member of the SAC, Porel Aung Thein 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 of 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 2 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, and restricted freedom of assembly and of expression. As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former member of the SAC, Porel Aung Thein is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	
98.	Pwint San	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 13.7.1961; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Function: Union Minister of Labour	Pwint San was Union Minister of Labour from 19 August 2022 to 2 August 2023. He was appointed by the State Administration 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 as Union Minister of Commerce for the period from 3 February 2021 to 19 August 2022. As a former government Minister, he formed part of the military regime which seized power in a military coup and overthrew the legitimately elected leaders of Myanmar/Burma. Under his authority, workers' rights, especially the rights of workers affiliated with the opposition movement, have been systematically violated. As Minister of Commerce, Pwint San facilitated the importation of goods necessary to sustain the regime's power (e.g. fuel oil importation). Furthermore, through his national activities and international contacts, he contributes to further stabilising the illegitimate power of the military regime. At the same time, the ministry previously under his authority aggravates supply disruptions within the country by imposing import controls and restricting the transfer of remittances.	20.7.2023

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			In his capacity as former Union Minister of Labour and former Union Minister of Commerce, Pwint San is therefore a natural person whose actions, policies and activities undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma and who is engaged in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.	

▼M20

99.	Thet Khaing Win	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 13.7.1961 Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Function: Union Minister of Health	Dr Thet Khaing Win has been the Minister for Health and Sport since 1 February 2021. He was appointed by the State Administration 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. His position as the Union Minister for Health was confirmed on 1 February 2023. Before the coup, he was the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Health and Sport. As a government 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. Under his authority, hundreds of doctors have been fired for political reasons and had their licenses revoked. He also rebuffed UN-OCHA's requests for expanded aid access amid the pandemic. Under his authority, private hospitals were urged not to hire doctors who refused to work in public hospitals under the military regime. Dr Thet Khaing Win is therefore a natural person whose actions, policies and activities undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, and who is engaged in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/ Burma.	20.7.2023

▼M5

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
▼M28				
100.	Nyo Saw	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Function: Prime Minister, Member of the State Administration Council (SAC) and Advisor to Min Aung Hlaing (Chairman of the SAC); Rank: Lieutenant General; Political rank: Union Minister	Since 31 July 2025, Lieutenant General Nyo Saw has been Prime Minister. From September 2023, he was a member of the State Administration Council after having been appointed senior advisor to the State Administration Council (SAC) Chairman, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing (who has been designated since 22.3.2021) at the rank of a Union Minister, until the SAC was replaced by the State Security and Peace Commission (SSPC) on 31 July 2025. He has been a member of the SSPC since 31 July 2025. He is also head of a committee tasked with importing fuel from Russia, the regime's major arms supplier. Nyo Saw retired from the army in 2020 as quartermaster general. He also serves as a member of the Foreign Exchange Supervision Committee (FESC) and as the chairman of the military-owned conglomerate Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC), both of which generate revenue for the regime. He is also a member of the patron group of Myanmar Economic Holdings Ltd (MEHL). As a member of the SAC and advisor to the SAC Chairman, Nyo Saw plays a key role in maintaining and orchestrating the military dictatorship in Myanmar that seized power through a military coup in 2021, overthrowing the democratically elected government. Through his roles in the steering of military owned enterprises and in managing fuel imports from Russia, including for military use, he also provides economic supports and income to the military regime. Nyo Saw is associated with former and current junta regime members. Nyo Saw is therefore a natural person whose policies and activities undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, and who engages in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma. Additionally, Nyo Saw is associated with persons designated under Council Decision 2013/184/CFSP and Council Regulation (EU) No 401/2013, notably General Min Aung Hlaing.	11.12.2023

▼M23

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
101.	Hla Moe	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Function: Commander of the Eastern Command of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw); Rank: Major General	Major General Hla Moe is the commander of the Eastern Command. Under his command, airstrikes in particular in Kayah state have risen sharply, doubling the combined total in 2021 and 2022. These airstrikes increasingly target civilians, leading to higher civilian casualties and an increasing number of IDPs (up from a total of 200 000 in 2022 to 250 000 so far in 2023). Under the command of Hla Moe, the military units of the Eastern Command continue to commit serious breaches of international humanitarian law and human rights violations, including using civilians as human shields, extrajudicial killings and arson in Southern Shan and Kayah State. In addition to committing these acts of violence, they actively obstruct the flow of food supply, medicines and essential goods and services to the local population and IDPs. As commander of the Eastern Command, Hla Moe is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) responsible for serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma, as well as for obstructing the provision of humanitarian assistance to civilians in need. Furthermore, his actions and activities undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, and he engages in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/ Burma.	11.12.2023

▼M28

102.	Hmu Htan	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: Between 1960 and 1975; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Function: Member of the State Administration Council (SAC)	Hmu Htan is a member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) and its Central Advisory Body, as well as a former member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). He is also a member of military-proxy party Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP). 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.	11.12.2023

▼**M28**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former member of the SAC, Hmu Htan 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 has 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 giving the military complete authority over the specified area, 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 an appeal. Violent action by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared. In his capacity as a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former member of the SAC, Hmu Htan is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	
103.	Wunna Maung Lwin	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 30.5.1952; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Function: Member of the State Administration Council (SAC); former junta's Foreign Affairs Minister	Wunna Maung Lwin is a member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) and its Central Advisory Body, as well as a former member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). He is also a member of military-proxy party Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP).	11.12.2023

▼**M28**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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. As a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former member of the SAC, Wunna Maung Lwin 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 has 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 civilians 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 area, 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.	

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			In his capacity as a member of the NDSC and its Central Advisory Body as well as a former member of the SAC and former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the junta, Wunna Maung Lwin is directly responsible for repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations as well as actions aimed at legitimising them internationally.	

▼M26

104.	Saw Chit Thu (a.k.a. Saw San Myint, Maung Chit Thu, Chit Thu)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Place of birth: Inn village, Hlaingbwe, Karen State, Myanmar/Burma; Gender: male; Rank: Colonel; Associated entity: Chit Linn Myaing Group	Colonel Saw Chit Thu is a Karen/Kayin warlord and businessperson. He is a founding member and the Secretary-General of the Karen/Kayin Border Guard Forces (BGF)/Karen National Army (KNA), an armed group affiliated with the Tatmadaw (the Myanmar Armed Forces). Under Chit Thu's leadership, the BGF/KNA is responsible for human rights violations and abuses against civilians in its operations areas, including scam compounds like Shwe Kokko. The compounds are regional hubs for trans-national crime, including online fraud, drugs and human trafficking. The scam compounds are experiencing massive human rights violations, including forced labour and torture, thus threatening the peace, security and stability in Myanmar/ Burma. To control the scam compounds, the BGF/ KNA collaborates with the Tatmadaw, for example by informing the Tatmadaw about opponents of the government and by forcefully recruiting soldiers, thus further contributing to threatening the security and stability of Myanmar/Burma. Saw Chit Thu is the founder and former chairman of Chit Linn Myaing Group (CLM), a group of companies run by his family in cooperation with the BGF, also involved and gaining profit from Shwe Kokko. Since 2017, Saw Chit Thu is developing Yatai New City in Shwe Kokko in cooperation with Yatai Inter-national Holding Group. As founding member and Secretary-General of the BGF/KNA and due to his involvement in the scam compounds, Saw Chit Thu is responsible for serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma and is furthermore engaged in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma. He is furthermore associated with the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw).	29.10.2024

▼**M26**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
105.	Mote Thun (a.k.a. Saw Mote Thun, Mote Thone)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Rank: Lieutenant Colonel; Function: Deputy Secretary-General of the Karen/Kayin Border Guard Forces/Karen National Army (BGF/KNA); founding member of the Karen/Kayin BGF; Associated individual: Saw Chit Thu	Lieutenant Colonel Mote Thun is a founding member and the Deputy Secretary-General of the Karen/Kayin Border Guard Forces (BGF/Karen National Army (KNA), an armed group affiliated with the Tatmadaw (Myanmar Armed Forces). He is particularly powerful in the South of Myawaddy township at the Thai-Myanmar border, where many scam centres are located. Key compounds under Mote Thun's control include Wan Kuok-Koi's (a.k.a. Broken Tooth) and Dongmei Zone. Mote Thun is also involved in the KK Park Project. The compounds are regional hubs for transnational crime, including online fraud, drugs, human trafficking. The scam compounds are experiencing massive human rights violations, including forced labour and torture, thus threatening peace, security and stability in Myanmar/Burma. To control the scam compounds, the BGF/ KNA collaborates with the Tatmadaw, for example by informing the Tatmadaw about opponents of the government and by forcefully recruiting soldiers, thus further contributing to threatening peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma. As a founding member and Deputy General Secretary of the BGF/KNA and due to his involvement in the scam compounds, Lieutenant Colonel Mote Thun is responsible for serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma and is furthermore engaging in actions that threaten peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma. He is furthermore associated with the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw).	29.10.2024
106.	Tin Win (a.k.a. Saw Tin Win)	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Rank: Major; Function: Direct subordinate to Colonel Saw Chit Thu in Karen National Army (KNA), former member of Border Guard Forces; Associated individual: Saw Chit Thu	Major Tin Win is a direct subordinate to Colonel Saw Chit Thu in the Karen/Kayin Border Guard Forces (BGF)/Karen National Army (KNA), an armed group affiliated with the Tatmadaw (Myanmar Armed Forces).	29.10.2024

▼**M26**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			Under the direct command of Colonel Saw Chit Thu, Tin Win supports and benefits from scam compounds near Myawaddy, such as Shwe Kokko, the KK Park Project and the Huanya Project. These are major regional hubs for transnational crime, including online fraud, drug and human trafficking. The scam compounds are experiencing massive human rights violations, including forced labour and torture, thus threatening the peace, security and stability in Myanmar/Burma. To control the scam compounds, the BGF/KNA collaborates with the Tatmadaw, for example by informing the Tatmadaw about opponents of the government and by forcefully recruiting soldiers, thus further contributing to threatening the security and stability of Myanmar/Burma. In his role in the BGF/KNA and due to his involvement in scam compounds, Major Tin Win is responsible for serious human rights violations and is furthermore engaged in actions that threaten peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma. He is furthermore associated with the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw).	

▼M10

B. Legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 4a

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
▼M28				
1.	Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Ltd	Address: 51 Mahabandoola road, 189/191 Botataung, Yangon region, Myanmar 11 161; Type of entity: Public Company Limited by Shares; Place of registration: Yangon, Myanmar/Burma; Date of registration: 27 April 1990; Registration number: 156387282; Principal place of business: Myanmar/Burma; 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); Deputy-Commander-in-Chief Soe Win: Vice-chairman (EU-designated); Phone number: 01-290843; Website: http://www.mehl.com.mm/	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. 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. 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) were also members of the State Administration Council, the ad hoc body created after the coup of 1 February 2021, which was de facto governing Myanmar and which was replaced by the State Security and Peace Commission on 31 July 2025, 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. 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.	19.4.2021

▼**M28**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
2.	Myanmar Economic Corporation Limited	Address: Corner of Ahlone road & Kannar road, Ahlone, Yangon, Myanmar; Type of entity: Company limited by shares; Place of registration: Yangon, Myanmar/Burma; Date of registration: Founded in 1997 as a State owned company, registered as a private company on 9 January 2019; Registration number: 105444192; Place of business: Myanmar/Burma; Phone number: 01-8221369; Email address: mecadm.hq@gmail.com	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. MEC's board of directors is exclusively composed of senior officers (active or retired) of the Tatmadaw. 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.	19.4.2021
3.	Myanma Gems Enterprise (a.k.a. Myanmar Gems Enterprise)	Address: NO.70-072, Yarza, Thingaha Road, Thapyaygone Ward, Zabuthiri Township, Naypyitaw, Myanmar; Type of entity: State-owned enterprise; Place of registration: Myanmar; Website: http://www.mge.gov.mm/	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, organising emporiums and special sales for jade and gems. 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). The Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) have, 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	21.6.2021

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			revenue for different departments of the Myanmar State through its various activities described above, and the Tatmadaw is able to benefit directly or indirectly from the revenue generated by this sector. Therefore, MGE is contributing to the Tatmadaw's capabilities to carry out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law and to serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma.	
4.	Myanma Timber Enterprise (a.k.a. Myanmar Timber Enterprise)	Address: Head office: Gyogone Forest Compound, Bayint Naung Road, Insein Township, Yangon, Myanmar; Branch office: No 72/74 Shawe Dagon Pagoda Road, Dagon Township, Yangon, Myanmar; Type of entity: State-owned enterprise; Place of registration: Myanmar; Phone number: 01-3528789; Website: http://www.mte.com.mm/index.php/en	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. 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 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 Myanma 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.	21.6.2021

▼M19

5.	Forest Products Joint Venture Corporation Limited	Address: 422/426, Rm 2, 2nd Flr, Strand Rd., Corner of Botahtaung Pagoda St., FJVC Center, Ward (4), BTHG; 52/66, Rm 2, 3rd Flr, Botahtaung Pagoda St., Lower Block, Botahtaung Township, Yangon, Myanmar; Type of entity: Joint Venture; Place of registration: Myanmar; Phone number: 01-9010742; 01-9010744; 09-443250050; Email: fjv.md@gmail.com	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 Myanma 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).	21.6.2021

▼M19

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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.	

▼M28

6.	Myanmar War Veterans Organization	Address: Thukhuma Road, Datkhina Thiri Tsp, Naypyitaw Division, Myanmar; Type of entity: Non-Governmental Organization; Place of registration: Yangon, Myanmar; Date of registration: 1973; Phone number: (067) 30485; Website: https://www.mwvo.org/Home/About	Myanmar War Veterans Organization (MWVO) is a non-governmental organisation that aims at providing support to former members of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). It is the main organisation that weighs in on social and economic issues related to the military in the country. 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. According to MWVO's mandate, the non-governmental organisation acts as a reserve force of the Tatmadaw and takes part in shaping the national defence and security policy. Additionally, MWVO organises pro-regime rallies and trains people's militia, thereby supporting the Tatmadaw in carrying out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. 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	21.6.2021

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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 2013/184/CFSP and Council Regulation (EU) No 401/2013.	

▼M14

7.	Htoo Group of Companies	Address: 5 Pyay Roas, Hlaing Township, Yangon, Myanmar/Burma; Type of entity: holding company; Place of registration: Myanmar/Burma; Phone number: +95 1 500344 / +95 1 500355; Website: https://htoo.com/	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. 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 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.	21.2.2022
8.	International Group of Entrepreneurs (IGE) Company Limited	Address: No. 36-G, 37-F, level-20, Office Tower (2), Time City, Corner of Kyun taw Street and Hantharwaddy Road, (7), Quarter, Kamayut Township, Yangon, Myanmar/Burma 110401; Type of entity: private enterprise; Place of registration: Myanmar/Burma; Phone number: +95775111112; Website: www.ige.com.mm	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.	21.2.2022

▼M14

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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.	

▼M28

9.	No 1 Mining Enterprise (ME 1)	Address: Bu Tar Street, Forest Street, Corner of Yone Gyi Quarter, Monywa, Sagaing Region, Myanmar/Burma; Type of entity: State-owned enterprise; Place of registration: Myanmar/Burma; Phone number: 09-071-21168	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. 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 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.	21.2.2022

▼**M28**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			Moreover, No 1 Mining Enterprise has taken part and/or overseen various projects linked to violence by the Tatmadaw against the civilian population and violations 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.	
10.	Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise	Address: Ministry of Electricity and Energy, Building No.(6), Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar/Burma; Type of entity: State-owned enterprise; Place of registration: Myanmar/Burma; Phone number: +95-67-3 411 055; Website: http://www.moee.gov.mm/en/ignite/page/40	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. 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. 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.	21.2.2022

▼M28

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
11.	State Administration Council (SAC)/ State Security and Peace Commission (SSPC)	Type of entity: public; Place of registration: Myanmar	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. The SAC was replaced by the State Security and Peace Commission (SSPC) on 31 July 2025. The SAC/SSPC, 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/SSPC 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/SSPC is engaged in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.	8.11.2022

▼M18

12.	Myanmar Office of the Quarter Master General	Address: Ministry of Defence, Building 24, Naypyitaw, Myanmar; Type of entity: public; Place of registration: Myanmar; Associated individuals: Commander-in-chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces Senior-General Min Aung Hlaing; Minister of Defense General Mya Htun Oo; Other associated entities: Myanmar's Ministry of Defense; Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC)	The Myanmar Office of the Quarter Master General is a department under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense (MoD) that is involved in arms and military equipment procurement for the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). 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. The office of the Quarter Master General is also involved in the management of economic assets that benefit the junta. 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).	20.2.2023

▼**M18**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
13.	Myanmar Directorate of Defense Industries	Address: Shwedagon Pagoda Road, Yangon, Myanmar; Type of entity: state-owned enterprise (SOE); Place of registration: Myanmar; Associated individuals: Commander-in-chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces Senior-General Min Aung Hlaing; Lieutenant-General Thein Htay; Minister of Defense General Mya Htun Oo; Other associated entities: Myanmar's Ministry of Defense	The Myanmar Directorate of Defense Industries is a state-owned enterprise (SOE) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense (MoD) that also acts as the only Myanmar entity in charge of arms production for the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). The Directorate of Defense 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. As such, the Directorate of Defense 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.	20.2.2023
14.	Myanmar Directorate of Defense Procurement	Address: Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar; Type of entity: administration department; Place of registration: Myanmar; Associated individuals: Commander-in-chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces Senior-General Min Aung Hlaing; Lieutenant-General Thein Htay; Minister of Defense General Mya Htun Oo; Other associated entities: Myanmar's Ministry of Defense	The Myanmar Directorate of Defense Procurement is a department under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense (MoD) which also acts as a Myanmar entity in charge of arms and military equipment procurement for the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). The Directorate of Defense 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. As such, the Directorate of Defense 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.	20.2.2023

▼**M18**

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
15.	Asia Sun Group	Other associated entities: Asia Sun Trading; Asia Sun Energy	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. 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. 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).	20.2.2023
16.	Dynasty International Company Limited (a.k.a. Dynasty Group of Companies)	Address: Waizayangdar Rd., no. 15, Ngwe Kyar Yan Quarter, South Okkalapa Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar; Place of registration: Myanmar; Associated individuals: Aung Moe Myint (Owner); Myo Thitsar (Director); Email: dynastygroup@myanmar.com.mm	Dynasty International Company Limited is a Burmese company that was founded by arms broker Aung Moe Myint. 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. 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).	20.2.2023

▼M18

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
▼M21				
17.	International Gateways Group of Company Limited (a.k.a. IGGC, a.k.a. IGG)	Address: Kyaik Wine Pagoda Road, No 19, Myaing Hay Wun Housing, 8-Mile, Mayangone, Yangon, Myanmar; or Thamadi Street No 4-1/3, 8th Quarter, Mayangone Township, Yangon region, Myanmar; Email: internationalgate-waysho@gmail.com; Place of registration: Myanmar; Associated individual: Naing Htut Aung (Director and sole shareholder) Associated entity: MEHL	International Gateways Group of Company Limited (IGGC) is a company co-directed by Naing Htut Aung and which operates in the trading sector. It contributed funds as the single largest donor to the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) in 2017, at fundraising events for the Rakhine 'clearance operations' held by Commander in Chief Min Aung Hlaing. In addition, IGGC donated to the Tatmadaw in 2023 on the occasion of the Armed Forces Day. Furthermore, IGGC has been involved in arms procurement for the Tatmadaw, including military equipment and dual-use goods, which were used against the civilian population and protesters all across the country. IGGC has therefore provided support to the Tatmadaw and engaged in actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of Myanmar/Burma.	20.2.2023.
▼M18				
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)	Sky Aviator Company Limited is a company founded by Kyaw Min Oo. 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. 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).	20.2.2023

▼M10

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
▼M28				
19.	No 2 Mining Enterprise (ME 2)	Address: Ywargout Quarter, Pyinmana Township, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar/ Burma; Type of entity: State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) Place of registration: Myanmar/ Burma; Principal place of business: Myanmar/ Burma; Phone no: 09 – 067-22126	No 2 Mining Enterprise (ME 2) is a state-owned enterprise (SOE) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) that also acts as the regulator for the sector of non-ferrous metals production and marketing. As such, the SOE is endowed with the power to grant permits and collect part of the tax on profits made by private companies that are either in so-called 'production-sharing contracts' or in joint ventures with ME 2. The Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, U Khin Maung Yi, has been appointed by the State Administration Council (SAC), replaced by the State Security and Peace Commission (SSPC) on 31 July 2025, which took over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State as of 2 February 2021. Since the military coup, the military regime has acquired control over and benefits from SOEs, including No 2 Mining Enterprise. No 2 Mining Enterprise is thus controlled by and generates revenue for the Myanmar armed forces (Tatmadaw), thereby contributing to its capabilities to carry out activities which undermine democracy and the rule of law. Moreover, No 2 Mining Enterprise has taken part in and overseen various projects linked to violence by the Myanmar armed forces against civilian populations and the violation of their most basic rights, including through land confiscation and forced relocation.	20.7.2023
▼M23				
20.	Star Sapphire Group of Companies	Address: Room (201), Building (C), Tet Ka Tho Yeik Mon Housing, New University Ave Rd, Yangon, Myanmar; No 30 B room 701/702 Yadanar Inya Condo Than Lwin Rd, Yangon, Yangon, Myanmar	The Star Sapphire Group of Companies plays an important role in generating income for the military regime and in providing arms and other equipment used by the armed forces. The group of companies is controlled by individuals linked to the Myanmar military and has been involved in a wide range of business sectors, including mining, manufacturing, defence, casinos, energy, agriculture and trade. The Star Sapphire Group of Companies therefore generates revenue for, provides support to and benefits from the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw).	11.12.2023

▼M23

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
21.	Royal Shune Lei Company Limited	Address: No (37), Room (10), Bahosi Housing, Lanmadaw Township, Yangon, Myanmar	The Royal Shune Lei Company Limited is a private enterprise that has contributed to the procurement of arms and military equipment for the benefit of the Myanmar armed forces. In so doing, it has supported activities that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.	11.12.2023

▼M26

22.	Chit Linn Myaing Group (CLM)	Place of registration: Myanmar/Burma; Principal place of business: Shwe Kokko, Myawaddy Township, Myawaddy District, Kayin State, Myanmar/Burma	Chit Linn Myaing Group (CLM) is a group of companies controlled by Colonel Saw Chit Thu, who is a founding member and Secretary-General of the Karen/Kayin Border Guard Forces (BGF)/Karen National Army (KNA), an armed group affiliated with the Tatmadaw (Myanmar Armed Forces), and his family. CLM is involved and profits financially from activities in scam compounds, controlled by the BGF/KNA, in the area of Myawaddy township (Thai-Myanmar border), including, among others, the city of Shwe Kokko. Shwe Kokko is a hub for transnational crime, including online fraud, drug and human trafficking. The scam city is experiencing massive human rights violations, including forced labour and torture, thus threatening the peace, security and stability in Myanmar/Burma. To control the scam compounds, the BGF/KNA collaborates with the Tatmadaw, for example by informing the Tatmadaw about opponents of the government and by forcefully recruiting soldiers, thus further contributing to threatening the security and stability of Myanmar/Burma. Therefore, Chit Linn Myaing Group is engaged in actions that threaten peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma and is furthermore benefiting from the Myanmar Armed Forces. Chit Linn Myaing Group is associated with the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw).	29.10.2024