



**Sanctions program:** Myanmar: Verordnung vom 17. Oktober 2018 über Massnahmen gegenüber Myanmar (SR 946.231.157.5), Anhang 1 **Origin:** EU **Sanctions:** Art. 2 Abs. 1 (Finanzsanktionen) und Art. 3 Abs. 1 (Ein- und Durchreiseverbot)  
**Sanctions program:** Myanmar: Ordonnance du 17 octobre 2018 instituant des mesures à l'encontre du Myanmar (RS 946.231.157.5), annexe 1 **Origin:** EU **Sanctions:** art. 2, al. 1 (Sanctions financières) et art. 3, al. 1 (Interdiction de séjour et de transit)  
**Sanctions program:** Myanmar: Ordinanza del 17 ottobre 2018 che istituisce provvedimenti nei confronti del Myanmar (RS 946.231.157.5), allegato 1 **Origin:** EU **Sanctions:** art. 2 cpv. 1 (Sanzioni finanziarie) e art. 3 cpv. 1 (Divieto di entrata e di transito)

## Amended

### Individuals

**SSID:** 145-39394 **Name:** Aung Aung

**Sex:** M

**Justification:** ~~Major~~Lieutenant General Aung Aung has been the Commander of the Bureau of Special Operations 2 since Oct 2022. He is the former Commander of the South Western Command of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and the former Commander of the 33rd Light Infantry Division of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). In that context, he is responsible for the atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against the Rohingya population in Rakhine State in the second half of 2017 by the 33rd Light Infantry Division. ~~These~~Those include unlawful killings, sexual violence and the systematic burning of Rohingya houses and buildings. **Other information:** Military identification number: BC 23750 **Modifications:** Listed on 17 Oct 2018, amended on 21 May 2019, 11 May 2021, 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-39408 **Name:** Thant Zin Oo

**Sex:** M

**Justification:** Thant Zin Oo ~~is~~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 ~~Brigadier~~Lieutenant (formerly Brigadier) General Aung Aung. Thant Zin Oo is therefore associated with listed person, ~~Brigadier~~Lieutenant General Aung Aung. **Relation:** Associated with Aung Aung (SSID 145-39394)  
**Modifications:** Listed on 17 Oct 2018, amended on 21 May 2019, 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-39988 **Name:** Khin Hlaing

**Sex:** M **DOB:** 2 May 1968

**Justification:** ~~Major~~Lieutenant General Khin Hlaing has been the Commander of the Bureau of Special Operations 4 since Oct 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. ~~These~~Those include unlawful killings, forced detention and destruction of villages. **Modifications:** Listed on 18 Jan 2019, amended on 21 May 2019, 11 May 2021, 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-44837 **Name:** Sein Win

**Sex:** M **DOB:** 24 Jul 1956 **POB:** Pyin Oo Lwin, Myanmar **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** ~~a) Lieutenant-general~~Lieutenant General Sein Win is a member of Tatmadaw and former Minister of Defence (between 24 Aug 2015 and 1 Feb 2021). ~~On~~Since Feb 2021 (until at least Sep 2022), he has been the chair of the Myanmar War Veterans Organization.On 1 Feb~~Feb 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 Nov 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 Aug 2015 to 1 Feb 2021, Sein Win is responsible for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population.~~Myanmar/Burma. b) 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 Aug 2015 to 1 Feb 2021, Sein Win is responsible for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population. **Modifications:** Listed on 31 Mar 2021, amended on 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-44854 **Name:** Mya Tun Oo

**Sex:** M **DOB:** ~~a) 4 May 1961~~ **b) 5 May 1961** **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** ~~a) General Mya Tun Oo is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He was appointed Minister of Defence on 1 February~~Feb 2021 and is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). On 1 February~~Feb 2023, he was also appointed Deputy Prime Minister. On 1 Feb~~ 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~~Nov 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~~Feb 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~~Feb 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~~Jan 2022, which extended the state of emergency until 31 ~~July~~Jul 2022. As member of the NDSC and SAC, General Mya Tun Oo has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. **b)** 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~~Feb 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 member of the SAC, General Mya Tun Oo is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. Furthermore, as Minister of Defence, Mya Tun Oo bears responsibility for the attacks by the military forces in Kayah State on 25 ~~December~~Dec 2021 killing more than 30 people, including children and humanitarian staff, and mass killings and torture of civilians throughout Myanmar. Therefore As Minister of Defence, General Mya Tun Oo is moreover responsible for the bombardments, air raids, and other instances of large-scale violence that have been carried out by the Myanmar armed forces during 2022. Therefore, he is responsible for serious human rights violations in ~~Myanmar/~~Myanmar/Burma. **c)** 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~~Aug 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. **Modifications:** Listed on 31 Mar 2021, amended on 22 Nov 2022, 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-44873 **Name:** Maung Maung Kyaw

**Sex:** M **DOB:** 23 Jul 1964 **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** **a)** General Maung Maung Kyaw is a former member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (~~Tatmadaw~~) and Tatmadaw). He retired in Jan 2022. He was a member of the State Administration Council (SAC) ~~SAC~~ until Feb 2023. He previously served as Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Air Force between 2018 and ~~January~~Jan 2022. On 1 ~~February~~Feb 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~~Nov 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~~Feb 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~~Feb 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. **b)** 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~~Feb 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 ~~is~~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~~Dec 2021, targeting the civilian population and causing a high number of casualties. Therefore, he is responsible for serious human rights violations. **Modifications:** Listed on 31 Mar 2021, amended on 22 Nov 2022, 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-44885 **Name:** Than Hlaing

**Sex:** M **DOB:** 1965 **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** **a)** Lieutenant General Than Hlaing is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He ~~was appointed~~served as Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Chief of Police ~~on~~from 2 Feb ~~2021~~2021 until May 2022. On 1 Feb 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 Nov 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 Feb 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 ~~Feb~~Feb 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 is engaged in actions and policies undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, as well as actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma. ~~Additionally, police forces acting under the authority of Lieutenant General Than Hlaing have committed serious human rights violations since 1 Feb 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. As Deputy Minister of Home Affairs and Chief of Police, Lieutenant General Than Hlaing is 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.~~ **b)** Additionally, police forces acting under the authority of Lieutenant General Than Hlaing have committed serious human rights violations since 1 Feb 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, carrying out arbitrary arrests and detaining opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. As former Deputy Minister of Home Affairs and Chief of Police, Lieutenant General Than Hlaing was directly responsible for decision making concerning repressive policies and violent actions committed by police against peaceful demonstrators and is therefore

responsible for serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma. **Modifications:** Listed on 31 Mar 2021, amended on 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-44993 **Name:** Mahn Nyein Maung

**Sex:** M **DOB:** 1947 (approximately) **POB:** Maungdaw, Myanmar **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) P'do b) Phado Man Nyein Maung **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** a) Mahn Nyein Maung is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). On 1 Feb 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 Nov 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 Feb 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 Feb 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. As a member of the SAC, Mahn Nyein Maung has been directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. ~~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 Feb 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protestors, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared. As a member of the SAC, Mahn Nyein Maung is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations~~ Myanmar/Burma. b) 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 Feb 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 protestors, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared. As a member of the SAC, Mahn Nyein Maung is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. **Other information:** Member of State Administrative Council **Modifications:** Listed on 30 Apr 2021, amended on 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-45001 **Name:** Thein Nyunt

**Sex:** M **DOB:** 26 Dec 1944 **POB:** Kawkareik, Karen State, Myanmar **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** a) Thein Nyunt is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). Since 1 Feb 2023, he also serves on the SAC's Central Advisory Body. On 1 Feb 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 Nov 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 Feb 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 Feb 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. As a member of the SAC, Thein Nyunt has been directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. ~~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 Feb 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful 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 member of the SAC, Thein Nyunt is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations~~ Myanmar/Burma. b) 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 Feb 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 SAC, Thein Nyunt is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. **Other information:** a) Member of State Administrative Council b) Chairman of New National Democracy Party (NNDP) c) ID number: 12/THAGAKA(NAING)012432

**Modifications:** Listed on 30 Apr 2021, amended on 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-45012 **Name:** Khin Maung Swe

**Sex:** M **DOB:** 24 Jul 1942 **POB:** Ngathaingchaung, Patheingyi District, Myanmar **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification: a)** Khin Maung Swe is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). Since 1 Feb 2023, he also serves on the SAC's Central Advisory Body. On 1 Feb 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 Nov 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 Feb 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 Feb 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. As a member of the SAC, Khin Maung Swe has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. ~~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 Feb 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protestors, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared. As a member of the SAC, Khin Maung Swe is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations~~Myanmar/Burma. **b)** 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 Feb 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 protestors, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared. As a member of the SAC, Khin Maung Swe is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. **Other information: a)** Member of State Administrative Council **b)** Chairman of National Democratic Force party (NDF) **Modifications:** Listed on 30 Apr 2021, amended on 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-45022 **Name:** Aye Nu Sein

**Sex:** W **DOB:** 24 Mar 1957 **POB:** Sittwe, Rakhine State, Myanmar **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification: a)** Aye Nu Sein is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). Since 1 Feb 2023, she also serves on the SAC's Central Advisory Body. On 1 Feb 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 Nov 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 Feb 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 Feb Feb 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. As a member of the SAC, Aye Nu Sein has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. 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 Feb 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protestors, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared. As a member of the SAC, Aye Nu Sein is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations Myanmar/Burma. **b) 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 Feb 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 protestors, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared. As a member of the SAC, Aye Nu Sein is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.** **Other information: a) Member of State Administrative Council b) Vice-chair of the Arakan National Party** **Modifications:** Listed on 30 Apr 2021, amended on 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-45032 **Name:** Jeng Phang Naw Htaung

**Sex:** M **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** **a)** Jeng Phang Naw Htaung is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). Since 1 Feb 2023, he also serves as Union Minister for Ethnic Affairs. On 1 Feb 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 Nov 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 Feb 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 FebFeb 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. As a member of the SAC, Jeng Phang Naw Htaung has been directly involved in and responsible for ~~decision making~~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 Feb 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protesters, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful 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 member of the SAC, Jeng Phang Naw Htaung is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations~~Myanmar/Burma. b) 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 Feb 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protesters, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared. As a member of the SAC, Jeng Phang Naw Htaung is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. **Other information:** Member of State Administrative Council **Modifications:** Listed on 30 Apr 2021, amended on 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-45044 **Name:** Sai Long Hseng

**Sex:** M **DOB:** 18 Apr 1947 **POB:** Kengtung, Myanmar **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** a) Sai Long Hseng is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). Since 1 Feb 2023, he also serves on the SAC's Central Advisory Body. On 1 Feb 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 Nov 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 Feb 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 FebFeb 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. As a member of the SAC, Sai Long Hseng has been

directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. 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 Feb 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protestors, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared. As a member of the SAC, Sai Long Hseng is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations Myanmar/Burma. b) 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 Feb 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 protestors, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared. As a member of the SAC, Sai Long Hseng is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. **Other information:** a) Member of State Administrative Council b) Citizenship verification card: Katana (Naing) 0052495 c) NRC Number: 13/KATANA (N)-005249 **Modifications:** Listed on 30 Apr 2021, amended on 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-45055 **Name:** Saw Daniel

**Sex:** M **DOB:** 25 Nov 1957 **POB:** Loikaw, Kayah State, Myanmar **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** a) Saw Daniel is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). Since 1 Feb 2023, he also serves on the SAC's Central Advisory Body. On 1 Feb 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 Nov 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 Feb 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 Feb 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. As a member of the SAC, Saw Daniel has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. 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 Feb 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protestors, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared. As a member of the SAC, Saw Daniel is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations Myanmar/Burma. b) 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 Feb 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 protestors, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared. As a member of the SAC, Saw Daniel is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.~~ **Other information:** Member of State Administrative Council **Modifications:** Listed on 30 Apr 2021, amended on 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-45064 **Name:** Banyar Aung Moe

**Sex:** M **Title:** Dr **DOB:** 14 Aug 1947 **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** a) Banyar Aung Moe is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). Since 1 Feb 2023, he also serves on the SAC's Central Advisory Body. On 1 Feb 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 Nov 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 Feb 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 Feb Feb 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. As a member of the SAC, Banyar Aung Moe has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. ~~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 Feb 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and~~

detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful 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 member of the SAC, Banyar Aung Moe is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations Myanmar/Burma. **b) 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 Feb 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 SAC, Banyar Aung Moe is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.** **Other information: a) Member of State Administrative Council b) National ID: 10RAMANAN202348 Modifications: Listed on 30 Apr 2021, amended on 10 May 2023**

**SSID:** 145-45070 **Name:** U Chit Naing

**DOB:** Dec 1948 **POB:** Kyee Nee Village, Chauk Township, Magway Region, Myanmar

**Good quality a.k.a.:** Sate Pyin Nyar **Address:** No. 150, Yadanar Street, Yadanar Housing (near Tine Yin Thar Village), Tharkayta Township, Yangon, Myanmar **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** U Chit Naing ~~is~~was the Minister of Union Government heading the Ministry of Union Government ~~Office~~Office from 1 Aug 2021 until 18 Aug 2022. He was the Minister for Information from 2 February Feb 2021 to 1 August 31 Jul 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 Feb 2021. As Minister for Information, he was responsible for state-owned media (MWD, MRTV, Myanmar Alin, Kyemon and Global New Light of Myanmar newspapers, as well as the Myanmar News Agency (MNA) and Myanmar Digital News), and thus for ~~broadcast~~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 ~~and current position~~positions as member of the government, his actions, policies and activities ~~undermine~~undermined democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.

**Modifications:** Listed on 30 Apr 2021, amended on 22 Nov 2022, 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-45316 **Name:** Win Shein

**Sex:** M **DOB:** 31 Jul 1957 **POB:** Mandalay, Myanmar **Good quality a.k.a.:** U Win Shein

**Address:** Myananyadanar, Naypyitaw, Myanmar **Nationality:** Myanmar **Identification document:** a) Passport No. DM001478, Myanmar, Date of issue: 10 Sep 2012, Expiry date: 9 Sep 2022 b) Other No. 12DAGANA011336, Myanmar (National ID)

**Justification:** a) Win Shein is the Deputy Prime Minister, since 1 Feb 2023, and the Minister for Planning and Finance in the Union Government, since 1 Feb 2021, appointed by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing on 1 February 2021~~Hlaing~~. On 1 ~~February~~Feb 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~~Nov 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. b) By accepting his nomination as Minister for Planning and Finance and as Deputy Prime Minister of the Union Government, and through his important role in the economic policies of the regime, Win Shein is responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. **Other information:** National ID: 12DAGANA011336

**Modifications:** Listed on 1 Jul 2021, amended on 22 Nov 2022, 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-45340 **Name:** Tin Aung San

**Sex:** M **DOB:** 16 Oct 1960 **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** Admiral Tin Aung San is the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar ~~Navy and serves~~Navy. He has also served as the Minister of Transport and ~~Communication~~Communication since 3 Feb 2021, and as Deputy Prime Minister since 1 Feb 2023. He is also a member of the State Administration Council (SAC). On 1 Feb 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 Nov 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 Feb 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 FebFeb 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. ~~Admiral Tin Aung San was appointed~~As a Government Minister of Transport and Communication on 3 Feb 2021 by the State Administrative Council (SAC), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing. As a Government MinisterCommunication, he is responsible for communication and networks and thus makes decisions and ~~implement~~implements policies that define the freedom of access to data ~~on-line~~online. Since he took over the ministry, there have been numerous shutdowns and deliberate ~~slowing-downs~~slowdowns of the internet, as well as orders for providers to prevent Facebook, Twitter and Instagram ~~on-line~~online. In Jan 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 ~~on-line and by doing~~online, as well as for violating the right to privacy of the Myanmar people. In so doing, he is undermining democracy and rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. Being a member of the SAC, Tin Aung San has been directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. He is also directly

responsible for the repressive decisions taken by the SAC, including legislation that violates human rights and limits the freedoms of the citizens of Myanmar, and for the serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar security forces. **Other information:** National ID: 12/La Ma Na (N) 089 489 **Modifications:** Listed on 1 Jul 2021, amended on 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-45347 **Name:** Thida Oo

**Sex:** W **Good quality a.k.a.:** Daw Thida Oo **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** Thida Oo has been the Attorney-General of the Union of Myanmar since 2 Feb 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 Feb 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 Nov 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~~ Feb 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 ~~Feb~~ Feb 2021, the State Administration Council (SAC) was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. In Jul 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. **Modifications:** Listed on 1 Jul 2021, amended on 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-47628 **Name:** Aung Naing Oo

**Sex:** M **DOB:** a) 13 Oct 1962 b) 9 Jun 1969 **POB:** Kyaukse, Mandalay, Myanmar **Address:** L 103, Kenyeikthar Lane 6, FMI city, Yangon, Myanmar **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Identification document:** Passport No. DM002656, Myanmar

**Justification:** Aung Naing Oo has been the Minister of Commerce since 19 Aug 2022. He was the minister for Investment and Foreign Economic Relations since from 2 Feb 2021-2021 until 18 Aug 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 Feb 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 for Investment and Foreign Economic Relations, he ~~is~~ 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 Feb 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. **Other information:** National ID: 7/PaKhaNa

(Naing) ~~43345~~13345; 5/SaKaNa (Naing) 017289 **Modifications:** Listed on 7 Mar 2022, amended on 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-47649 **Name:** Thet Thet Khine

**Sex:** W **DOB:** 19 Aug 1967 **POB:** Mogok, Myanmar **Address:** 127A Dhamazadei Road, Kamayut, Yangon, Myanmar **Nationality:** Myanmar **Identification document:** Passport No. MB132403, Myanmar, Date of issue: 7 May 2015, Expiry date: 6 May 2020

**Justification:** Thet Thet Khine has been the Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement since 4 Feb 2021. She was appointed by the State Administrative Council (SAC), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, which took over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State as of 2 Feb 2021. She has repeatedly supported the coup publicly. As Government Minister, she forms part of the military regime which seized power during a military coup and overthrew legitimately elected leaders in Myanmar/Burma. In her statements and acts, she has publicly supported the coup and the military regime, including her statement that the military staged the coup in response to an 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. **Other information:** National ID: 9MAKANAN034200 **Modifications:** Listed on 7 Mar 2022, amended on 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-47768 **Name:** Ni Lin Aung

**Sex:** M **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** ~~Brigadier~~Major General Ni Lin Aung has been working in the Eastern Central Command since Aug 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 Dec 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, ~~Brig-Major (formerly Brigadier)~~ General Ni Lin Aung directly ~~commands~~commanded the units in the State of Kayah, including those responsible for that massacre. ~~Brig-Major~~ General Ni Lin Aung is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations and engaging in actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma. **Modifications:** Listed on 7 Mar 2022, amended on 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-47773 **Name:** Aung Zaw Aye

**Sex:** M **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** Lieutenant General Aung Zaw Aye has been the Shan State chief minister since Feb 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 Dec 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 ~~is~~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. **Modifications:** Listed on 7 Mar 2022, amended on 10 May 2023

**SSID:** 145-57421 **Name:** U Than Swe

**Sex:** M **DOB:** a) 1957 b) 1965 **Good quality a.k.a.:** Than Swe **Nationality:** Myanmar

**Justification:** U Than Swe has been the Union Foreign Minister since Feb 2023. He is the former Chair of the Anti-Corruption Commission, appointed by the State Administrative Council (SAC) ~~en~~from 19 August 2022 Aug 2022 until Feb 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 ~~is~~was engaged in activities and policies that undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. **Modifications:** Listed on 22 Nov 2022, amended on 10 May 2023

## Entities

**SSID:** 145-45397 **Name:** Forest Products Joint Venture Corporation Limited

**Address:** a) 422/426(Rm 2), 2nd Flr, Strand Rd., Corner of Botahtaung Pagoda St., FJVC Center, Ward (4), BTHG, Yangon, Myanmar b) 52/66, Rm 2, 3rd Flr, Botahtaung Pagoda St., Lower Block, Botahtaung Township, Yangon, Myanmar

**Justification:** 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 ~~3~~three members appointed by each of MONREC and MTE, respectively, out of ~~eleven~~11 members). On 1 Feb 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 Feb 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 ~~generate~~generates revenue for the Tatmadaw, therefore contributing to its capabilities to carry out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law. **Other information:** a) Type of entity: Joint Venture b) Place of registration: Myanmar c) Phone number: 01-9010742; 01-9010744; 09-443250050 d) Email: fjv.md@gmail.com **Modifications:** Listed on 1 Jul 2021, amended on 10 May 2023