



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)

Listed

Individuals

SSID: 145-44816 **Name:** Min Aung Hlaing

Sex: M **DOB:** 3 Jul 1956 **POB:** Tavoy, Myanmar **Nationality:** Myanmar

Justification: Min Aung Hlaing has been the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since 2011. He is Chairman of the State Administration Council (SAC) and member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC). On 1 Feb 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 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 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, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. By concentrating all powers and as Chairman of the SAC, Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing has been directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 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 Chairman of the SAC, Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. 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.

Other information: National Identification number: 12/SAKHANA(N)020199 **Modifications:** Listed on 31 Mar 2021

SSID: 145-44825 **Name:** Myint Swe

Sex: M **DOB:** 24 May 1951 **Nationality:** Myanmar

Justification: Lieutenant General Myint Swe is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and was the Tatmadaw-appointed Vice-President until 1 Feb 2021. On that date, Myint Swe participated in a National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) meeting with other Tatmadaw members. The NDSC meeting was unconstitutional as it did not include its civilian members. During that meeting, Myint Swe was declared Acting President. Myint Swe then declared the 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 accepting his nomination as Acting President and by transferring legislative, judicial and executive powers to the Commander-in-Chief, Myint Swe contributed to overthrowing the democratically elected government and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. **Modifications:** Listed on 31 Mar 2021

SSID: 145-44831 **Name:** Soe Win

Sex: M **DOB:** 1 Mar 1960 **Nationality:** Myanmar

Justification: Soe Win has been the Deputy-Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) since 2011. He is Vice-Chairman of the State Administration Council (SAC) and member of the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC). On 1 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 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, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. As Vice-Chairman of the SAC, Deputy-Commander-in-Chief Soe Win has been directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 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 Vice-Chairman of the SAC, Deputy Commander-in-Chief Soe Win is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. 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 Deputy-Commander-in-Chief of the Tatmadaw since 2011, Soe Win is responsible

for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population. **Modifications:** Listed on 31 Mar 2021

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

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

Justification: Lieutenant-general Sein Win is a member of Tatmadaw and former Minister of Defence (between 24 Aug 2015 and 1 Feb 2021). On 1 Feb, 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. **Modifications:** Listed on 31 Mar 2021

SSID: 145-44845 **Name:** Thein Soe

Sex: M **DOB:** 23 Jan 1952 **POB:** Kani, Myanmar **Good quality a.k.a.:** U Thein Soe

Nationality: Myanmar

Justification: Thein Soe was nominated as chairman of the Union Election Commission (UEC) on 2 Feb 2021. By accepting this nomination in the aftermath of the military coup of 1 Feb 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. **Modifications:** Listed on 31 Mar 2021

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

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

Justification: General Mya Tun Oo is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He was appointed Minister of Defence on 1 Feb 2021 and 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 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, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.

As member of the 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 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. 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. Mya Tun Oo was Joint Chief of Staff of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), the third most senior position in the Tatmadaw, from 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

SSID: 145-44861 **Name:** Dwe Aung Lin

Sex: M **DOB:** 31 May 1962 **Nationality:** Myanmar

Justification: Lieutenant General Dwe Aung Lin is member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and he is the Secretary 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 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, 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 Feb 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 member and Secretary of the SAC, Lieutenant General Dwe Aung Lin has been directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. 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. As member and Secretary of the SAC, Lieutenant General Dwe Aung Lin is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. **Modifications:** Listed on 31 Mar 2021

SSID: 145-44867 **Name:** Ye Win Oo

Sex: M **DOB:** 21 Feb 1966 **Nationality:** Myanmar

Justification: Lieutenant General Ye Win Oo is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and he is the Joint Secretary of the State Administration Council (SAC). 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 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, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate. Lieutenant General Ye Win Oo was appointed Joint Secretary of the SAC on 2 Feb 2021. As member and Joint Secretary of the SAC, Lieutenant General Ye Win Oo has been directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The Myanmar security forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 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 and Joint Secretary of the SAC, Lieutenant General Ye Win Oo is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. **Modifications:** Listed on 31 Mar 2021

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

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

Justification: General Maung Maung Kyaw is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and 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 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 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, 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 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 Maung Maung Kyaw is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. **Modifications:** Listed on 31 Mar 2021

SSID: 145-44879 **Name:** Moe Myint Tun

Sex: M **DOB:** 24 May 1968 **Nationality:** Myanmar

Justification: Lieutenant General Moe Myint Tun is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and 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 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, 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 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, Lieutenant General Moe Myint Tun is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations. In 2018, the UN as well as international civil society organisations reported gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States against the Rohingya population by the military and police forces since 2011 and concluded that many of those violations amount to the gravest crimes under international law. Lieutenant General Moe Myint Tun served as Commander of the Bureau of Special Operations (BSO)-6 and was the Chief of Staff (Army) of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) until 2019. In that capacity, he oversaw operations in Rakhine State. He is therefore responsible for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population. **Modifications:** Listed on 31 Mar 2021

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

Sex: M **Nationality:** Myanmar

Justification: Lieutenant General Than Hlaing is a member of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). He was appointed Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Chief of Police on 2 Feb 2021. 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 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, 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. **Modifications:** Listed on 31 Mar 2021