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LIMITE

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LEGISLATIVE ACTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Subject: COUNCIL DECISION amending Decision 2013/184/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2026/...

of ...

**amending Decision 2013/184/CFSP concerning restrictive measures
in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 22 April 2013, the Council adopted Decision 2013/184/CFSP¹.
- (2) On the basis of a review of Decision 2013/184/CFSP and in view of the continuing grave situation in Myanmar/Burma, including actions undermining democracy as well as serious human rights violations, the restrictive measures in place should be renewed until 30 April 2027.
- (3) Based on the updated information received, the entries for 33 persons and nine entities included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures set out in the Annex to Decision 2013/184/CFSP should be amended, and the entry for one deceased person should be deleted from that Annex.
- (4) Decision 2013/184/CFSP should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

¹ Council Decision 2013/184/CFSP of 22 April 2013 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma (OJ L 111, 23.4.2013, p. 75, ELI: [http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2013/184\(1\)/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2013/184(1)/oj)).

Article 1

Decision 2013/184/CFSP is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 12, first paragraph, the date '30 April 2026' is replaced by that of '30 April 2027';
- (2) the Annex is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

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

Done at ..., ...

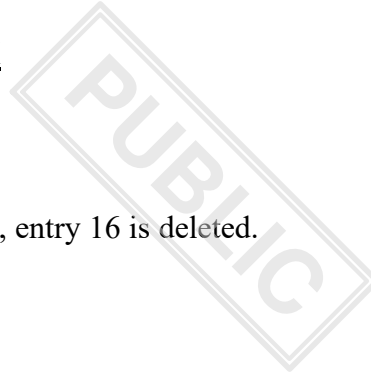
For the Council

The President

ANNEX

The Annex to Decision 2013/184/CFSP is amended as follows:

- (1) under heading ‘A. Natural persons referred to in Articles 5(1) and 6(1)’, entry 16 is deleted.



- (2) under heading ‘A. Natural persons referred to in Articles 5(1) and 6(1)’, entries 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 43, 46, 47, 48, 56, 88, 90, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 100, 102 and 103 are replaced by the following corresponding entries:

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
‘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 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. Upon the request of Min Aung Hlaing, the NDSC formally extended the state of emergency through consecutive extensions until 31 July 2025.	22.3.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p>	

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

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

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

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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.	22.3.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/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.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup.</p> <p>As 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.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>In 2018, the United Nations as well as international civil society organisations reported gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States against the Rohingya population by the military and police forces since 2011 and concluded that many of those violations amount to the gravest crimes under international law. Mya Tun Oo was Joint Chief of Staff of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), the third most senior position in the Tatmadaw, from August 2016 until his appointment as Minister of Defence. In that capacity, he oversaw military operations carried out in Rakhine State and coordinated the various armed forces, including the Army, Navy and Air Force, as well as the use of artillery. He is therefore responsible for those serious violations and abuses against the Rohingya population.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
21.	Dwe Aung Lin	Date of birth: 31.5.1962; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	<p>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.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/Burma by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p>	22.3.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>Lieutenant General Dwe Aung Lin was appointed Secretary of the SAC on 2 February 2021 and he has issued orders of the SAC. Amongst others, he ordered the removal of individuals from offices they had been appointed to by the legally elected government as well as in re-staffing the Myanmar election commission.</p> <p>As 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
22.	Ye Win Oo	Date of birth: 21.2.1966; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: male	<p>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.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/Burma by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p>	22.3.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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.	19.4.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful 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.</p>	

	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, Mahn Nyein Maung is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
27.	Thein Nyunt	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: 26.12.1944;</p> <p>Place of birth: Kawkareik (Karen State) Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>ID number: 12/THAGAKA(NAING)01243 2;</p> <p>Function: Member of State Administrative Council; Chairman of New National Democracy Party (NNDP)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/Burma by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p>	19.4.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p>	

	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 is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
28.	Khin Maung Swe	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Date of birth: 24.7.1942; Place of birth: Ngathaingchaung, Patheingyi 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. 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

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p>	

	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.	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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.	19.4.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p>	

	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, Aye Nu Sein is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
30.	Jeng Phang Naw Htaung	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Gender: male; Function: Member of State Administrative Council (SAC); Minister for Ethnic Affairs	<p>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.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/Burma by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p>	19.4.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p>	

	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 is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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. 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

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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.	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
32.	Sai Long Hseng	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: 18.4.1947;</p> <p>Place of birth: Kengtung, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>Citizenship verification card: Katana (Naing) 0052495;</p> <p>NRC Number: 13/KATANA (N)-005249;</p> <p>Function: Former Member of State Administrative Council</p>	<p>Sai Long Hseng was a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC) and its Central Advisory Body.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/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.</p> <p>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.</p>	19.4.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a 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.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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.	19.4.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p>	

	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, Saw Daniel is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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.	19.4.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p>	

	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, Banyar Aung Moe is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
36.	Soe Htut	<p>Date of birth: 29.3.1960;</p> <p>Place of birth: Mandalay, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: male</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/Burma by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p>	21.6.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>Soe Htut was appointed Minister for Home Affairs on 1 February 2021. Soe Htut participated in the meeting of the National Defence and Security Committee (NDSC) on 31 January 2022, which extended the state of emergency until 31 July 2022. Through that decision and by being a member of SAC, his activities and policies undermine democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>The Minister for Home Affairs is responsible for the Myanmar Police Force, Fire Service and Prison Service. Functions of the Ministry for Home Affairs encompass State Security and Law and Order. In that capacity, Lieutenant General Soe Htut is responsible for serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar Police since the military coup of 1 February 2021, including killing of civilians and unarmed protesters, violations of freedom of association and peaceful assembly, arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and peaceful protesters and violations of freedom of expression.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>Additionally, as a member of the SAC, Lieutenant General Soe Htut has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma. He is also directly responsible for the repressive decisions taken by the SAC, including legislation that violates human rights and limits freedoms of citizens of Myanmar/Burma, and for the serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar security forces.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/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.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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

	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	<p>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.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/Burma by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p>	21.6.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>As a Government Minister of Transport and Communications, he was responsible for communication and networks and thus made decisions and implemented policies that defined the freedom of access to data online. While he occupied this role, there were numerous shutdowns and deliberate slowdowns of the internet, as well as orders for providers to prevent Facebook, Twitter and Instagram from being online. In January 2022, a new draft of the cyber security bill was circulated, which allows for the abuse of surveillance technology in order to monitor and target individuals, and thus to suppress their freedom of expression as well as access to information. He is therefore directly responsible for limiting press freedom and access to information online, as well as for violating the right to privacy of the Myanmar people. In so doing, he has undermined democracy and rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
43.	Zaw Min Tun	Place of birth: Yenanchaung, Myanmar; Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Gender: male	<p>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.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/Burma by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>He was appointed SAC Press Team Leader on 5 February 2021 and Deputy Minister for Information on 7 February 2021 by the State Administrative Council (SAC) led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing.</p>	21.6.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>As State Administration Council’s spokesperson, Brigadier-General Zaw Min Tun has presided over all the SAC’s press conferences, which aim to relay and justify SAC’s narratives over the coup and of the junta’s actions since then.</p> <p>As Government Deputy Minister of Information, he bears direct responsibility for state-owned media and thus for the broadcast and publication of official news. Since the nominations of Chit Naing as Minister of Information and Zaw Min 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.</p>	

	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.	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
46.	Thet Thet Khine	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: 19.8.1967;</p> <p>Place of birth: Mogok, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: female;</p> <p>Address:127A Dhamazadei Road, Kamayut, Yangon, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Passport number: MB132403 (Myanmar/Burma) issued 7.5.2015, expires 6.5.2020;</p> <p>National ID: 9MAKANAN034200</p>	<p>Thet Thet Khine was the Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement from 4 February 2021 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Therefore, she is engaged in and provides support to actions and policies undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, as well as actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of Myanmar/Burma.</p>	21.2.2022

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
47.	Maung Maung Ohn (a.k.a. U Maung Maung Ohn)	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Gender: male	<p>Maung Maung Ohn has been the Minister of Information since 1 August 2021. He was appointed by the State Administrative Council (SAC), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, which took over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State as of 2 February 2021. He was previously Minister of Hotels and Tourism, having been appointed on 7 February 2021.</p> <p>As Government Minister, he forms part of the military regime which seized power during a military coup and overthrew legitimately elected leaders in Myanmar/Burma. As Minister of Information, he has control over the State-owned media (MWD, MRTV, Myanmar Alin, Kyemon and Global New Light of Myanmar newspapers and the Myanmar News Agency (MNA) and Myanmar Digital News), and 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.</p>	21.2.2022

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			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.	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
48.	Shwe Kyein (a.k.a. U Shwe Kyein)	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Gender: male	<p>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).</p> <p>On 1 February 2021 the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/Burma by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021 the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>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.</p>	21.2.2022

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have continuously committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, by killing civilian and unarmed protestors, displacing hundreds of thousands of people, burning, torturing and killing civilians and denying equal access to humanitarian aid. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have restricted freedom of assembly and of expression by blocking internet access, and through arbitrary arrests, detentions and convictions of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Furthermore, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military to exercise full authority over the specified area, including administrative, judicial and law-enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protestors, are prosecuted by military courts, deprived of the right to due process, including the right of appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability have increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the 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.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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.	20.2.2023

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p> <p>Moe Aung is therefore a natural person whose actions, policies or activities undermine democracy or the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, or who engages in, or provides support for, actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of Myanmar/Burma. He is also responsible for numerous human rights violations.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
90.	Myo Myint Aung	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Place of birth: Myanmar/Burma; Gender: male; Rank: Lieutenant Colonel	<p>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.</p> <p>Additionally, he previously served as Yangon Military Recruitment Commander and Military Judge since the establishment of military courts until September 2022.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In those capacities, he is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations since the 2021 coup.</p>	20.2.2023

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
93.	Myo Myint Oo	Nationality: Myanmar/Burma; Place of birth: Myanmar/Burma; Gender: male	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	20.2.2023

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
94.	Aung Kyaw Min	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: circa 1958;</p> <p>Place of birth: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>Function: Member of State Administration Council</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>As a former member of the SAC, Aung Kyaw Min is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	20.7.2023

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	20.7.2023

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
97.	Porel Aung Thein	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: 1960s-1970s (approx. 60 years old);</p> <p>Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>Function: Member of State Administration Council</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	20.7.2023

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
98.	Pwint San	Nationality: Myanmar/ Burma; Date of birth: 13.7.1961; Place of birth: Myanmar/ Burma; Gender: male; Function: Union Minister of Labour	<p>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.</p> <p>He was previously appointed as Union Minister of Commerce for the period from 3 February 2021 to 19 August 2022.</p> <p>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.</p>	20.7.2023

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
100.	Nyo Saw	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Place of birth: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>Function: Prime Minister, Member of the State Administration Council (SAC) and Advisor to Min Aung Hlaing (Chairman of the SAC);</p> <p>Rank: Lieutenant General;</p> <p>Political rank: Union Minister</p>	<p>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.</p>	11.12.2023

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
102.	Hmu Htan	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: Between 1960 and 1975;</p> <p>Place of birth: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>Function: Member of the State Administration Council (SAC)</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/Burma by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p>	11.12.2023

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p>	

	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, Hmu Htan is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
103.	Wunna Maung Lwin	<p>Nationality: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of birth: 30.5.1952;</p> <p>Place of birth: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Gender: male;</p> <p>Function: Member of the State Administration Council (SAC); former junta's Foreign Affairs Minister</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar/Burma by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February 2021, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p>	11.12.2023';

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p>	

- (3) under heading ‘B. Legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 6(1)’, entries 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 19 are replaced by the following corresponding entries:

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
‘1.	Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Ltd	<p>Address: 51 Mahabandoola road, 189/191 Botataung, Yangon region, Myanmar 11 161;</p> <p>Type of entity: Public Company Limited by Shares;</p> <p>Place of registration: Yangon, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of registration: 27 April 1990;</p> <p>Registration number: 156387282;</p>	<p>Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Ltd (MEHL) is a conglomerate owned and controlled by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), having subsidiaries and affiliated companies in diverse sectors of the economy, including banking, insurance, construction, trade, transportation, mining, gem extraction, manufacturing and tourism. MEHL and its subsidiaries generate revenue for the Tatmadaw, therefore contributing to its capabilities to carry out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law and to serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>MEHL and its subsidiaries donated assets to the military in 2017 during the Tatmadaw’s fundraising ceremonies. Therefore, MEHL financially supported the Tatmadaw and thus contributed to its capability to carry out the “clearance operations” and serious human rights violations in 2017 against the Rohingya population.</p>	19.4.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
		<p>Principal place of business: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Associates: Board of directors: Lt. Gen Dwe Aung Lin: director (EU-designated); Lt. Gen Moe Myint Tun: director (EU-designated); Patron group: Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing: chairman (EU-designated);</p> <p>Deputy-Commander-in-Chief Soe Win: Vice-chairman (EU-designated);</p> <p>Phone number: 01-290843;</p> <p>Website: http://www.mehl.com.mm/</p>	<p>MEHL's board of directors is exclusively composed of senior officers (active or retired) of the Tatmadaw. Two members of the board of Directors (Lt. Gen. Dwe Aung Lin and Lt. Gen. Moe Myint Tun) 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.</p> <p>Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing and Deputy-Commander-in-Chief Soe Win lead the Patron Group of MEHL as Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
2.	Myanmar Economic Corporation Limited	<p>Address: Corner of Ahlone road & Kannar road, Ahlone, Yangon, Myanmar;</p> <p>Type of entity: Company limited by shares;</p> <p>Place of registration: Yangon, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Date of registration: Founded in 1997 as a State owned company, registered as a private company on 9 January 2019;</p> <p>Registration number: 105444192;</p> <p>Place of business: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Phone number: 01-8221369;</p> <p>Email address: mecadm.hq@gmail.com</p>	<p>Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC) is a conglomerate owned and controlled by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), having subsidiaries and affiliated companies in diverse sectors of the economy, including banking, insurance, construction, trade, transportation, mining, gem extraction, manufacturing and tourism. MEC and its subsidiaries generate revenue for the Tatmadaw, therefore contributing to its capabilities to carry out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law and to serious human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>MEC's board of directors is exclusively composed of senior officers (active or retired) of the Tatmadaw.</p> <p>MEC and its subsidiaries donated assets to the military in 2017 during the Tatmadaw's fundraising ceremonies. Therefore, MEC financially supported the Tatmadaw and thus contributed to its capability to carry out the "clearance operations" and serious human rights violations in 2017 against the Rohingya population.</p>	19.4.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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).	21.6.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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 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.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
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

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
6.	Myanmar War Veterans Organization	<p>Address: Thukhuma Road, Datkhina Thiri Tsp, Naypyitaw Division, Myanmar;</p> <p>Type of entity: Non-Governmental Organization;</p> <p>Place of registration: Yangon, Myanmar;</p> <p>Date of registration: 1973;</p> <p>Phone number: (067) 30485;</p> <p>Website: https://www.mwvo.org/Home/About</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, seized power from the civilian legitimate Government in a coup d'état and established the State Administration Council (SAC) to exercise legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State. On 2 February, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p>	21.6.2021

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p> <p>The central patron group of MWVO is represented by high-ranking figures of Tatmadaw such as Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing and Deputy-Commander-in-Chief Soe Win. Members of the MWVO are part of the governance structure of the military-led conglomerates, the Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited (MEHL) and Myanmar Economic Corporation Limited (MEC). Therefore, MWVO is associated with persons and entities listed under Council Decision (CFSP) 2013/184 and Council Regulation (EU) No 401/2013.</p>	

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
9.	No. 1 Mining Enterprise (ME 1)	<p>Address: Bu Tar Street, Forest Street, Corner of Yone Gyi Quarter, Monywa, Sagaing Region, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Type of entity: State-owned enterprise;</p> <p>Place of registration: Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Phone number: 09-071-21168</p>	<p>No. 1 Mining Enterprise (ME 1) is a state-owned enterprise (SOE) operating under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) that also acts as the regulator for the sector of non-ferrous metal production and marketing. As such, the SOE is endowed with the responsibility to grant permits and collect part of the tax on profits made by private companies that are either in “production-sharing contracts” or in joint venture with ME 1.</p> <p>On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, seized power from the legitimate civilian Government in a coup d’état and established the State Administration Council (SAC) to exercise legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State. On 2 February 2021, the military regime appointed a new cabinet, including a new minister for Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC). Through the SAC and the new cabinet, the military regime acquired control over and benefits from SOEs, including No. 1 Mining Enterprise. No. 1 Mining Enterprise is thus controlled by and generates revenue for the Tatmadaw, therefore contributing to its capabilities to carry out activities undermining democracy and the rule of law.</p>	21.2.2022

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p>	

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

	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	<p>The State Administration Council (SAC) is a public entity established on 2 February 2021 following the military coup in Myanmar/Burma on 1 February 2021. As part of the coup, Vice-President Swe declared a state of emergency and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing. The SAC led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, was established to exercise those functions.</p> <p>The SAC was replaced by the State Security and Peace Commission (SSPC) on 31 July 2025.</p> <p>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.</p>	8.11.2022

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
19.	No. 2 Mining Enterprise (ME 2)	<p>Address: Ywargout Quarter, Pyinmana Township, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar/ Burma;</p> <p>Type of entity: State-Owned Enterprise (SOE)</p> <p>Place of registration: Myanmar/ Burma;</p> <p>Principal place of business: Myanmar/ Burma;</p> <p>Phone no: 09 – 067-22126</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	20.7.2023’.

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
			<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	