

## II

(Non-legislative acts)

## REGULATIONS

## COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2021/638

of 19 April 2021

**implementing Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 4i thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 2 May 2013, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) No 401/2013.
- (2) On 22 March 2021, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) 2021/479 <sup>(2)</sup>, which extended the designation criteria to include activities undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma, as well as the possibility to impose restrictive measures against the economic interests of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw).
- (3) On 22 March 2021, the Council also adopted Regulation (EU) 2021/480 <sup>(3)</sup>, imposing restrictive measures against 11 persons in response to the military coup carried out on 1 February 2021 and to the serious human rights violations committed since then by the military and police forces in Myanmar/Burma.
- (4) In view of the continuing grave situation in Myanmar/Burma, ten persons and two entities should be included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures in Annex IV to Regulation (EU) No 401/2013.
- (5) Annex IV to Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Annex IV to Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 is amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

<sup>(1)</sup> Council Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 of 2 May 2013 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma and repealing Regulation (EC) No 194/2008 (OJ L 121, 3.5.2013, p. 1).

<sup>(2)</sup> Council Regulation (EU) 2021/479 of 22 March 2021 amending Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 concerning restrictive measures in respect of Myanmar/Burma (OJ L 99 I, 22.3.2021, p. 13).

<sup>(3)</sup> Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/480 of 22 March 2021 implementing Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 concerning restrictive measures in respect of Myanmar/Burma (OJ L 99 I, 22.3.2021, p. 15).

*Article 2*

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

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

Done at Brussels, 19 April 2021.

*For the Council*  
*The President*  
A. P. ZACARIAS

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## ANNEX

Annex IV to Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 is amended as follows:

(1) the following heading to the table is added:

‘A. Natural persons referred to in Article 4a’;

(2) the following natural persons are added:

	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: c. 1947; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: Male	<p>Mahn Nyein Maung is a 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 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>As a member of the SAC, Mahn Nyein Maung has been directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</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. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Mahn Nyein Maung is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	19.4.2021

27.	Thein Nyunt	<p>Member of State Administrative Council; Chairman of New National Democracy Party (NNDP);</p> <p>Date of birth: 26 December 1944;</p> <p>Place of birth: Kawkareik (Karen State) Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>ID number: 12/THAGAKA(NAING) 012432;</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>Thein Nyunt is a 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 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>As a member of the SAC, Thein Nyunt has been directly involved in and responsible for decision making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>Additionally, the SAC adopted decisions restricting the rights to freedom of expression, including access to information, and peaceful assembly. The military forces and authorities operating under the control of the SAC have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing civilian and unarmed protesters, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Thein Nyunt is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	19.4.2021
28.	Khin Maung Swe	<p>Member of State Administrative Council; Chairman of National Democratic Force party (NDF);</p> <p>Date of birth: 24 July 1942;</p> <p>Place of birth: Ngathaingchaung, Patheingyi District, Myanmar/Burma;</p>	<p>Khin Maung Swe is a 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 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>	19.4.2021

		<p>Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: Male</p>	<p>As a member of the SAC, Khin Maung Swe has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</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. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Khin Maung Swe is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	
29.	Aye Nu Sein	<p>Member of State Administrative Council; Vice-chair of the Arakan National Party; Date of birth: 24 March 1957; Place of birth: Sittwe, Rakhine State, Myanmar/Burma; Nationality: Myanmar; Gender: Female</p>	<p>Aye Nu Sein is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC). On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Aye Nu Sein has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</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. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including</p>	19.4.2021

			<p>journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Aye Nu Sein is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	
30.	Jeng Phang Naw Htaung	<p>Member of State Administrative Council;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>Jeng Phang Naw Htaung is a 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 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>As a member of the SAC, 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, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Jeng Phang Naw Htaung is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	19.4.2021

31.	Maung Ha	<p>Member of State Administrative Council;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>Maung Ha is a 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 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>As a member of the SAC, 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. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Maung Ha is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	19.4.2021
32.	Sai Long Hseng	<p>Member of State Administrative Council;</p> <p>Date of birth: 18 April 1947;</p> <p>Place of birth: Kengtung, Myanmar/Burma;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p>	<p>Sai Long Hseng is a 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 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>	19.4.2021

		<p>Citizenship verification card: Katana (Naing) 0052495;  NRC Number:  13/KATANA (N)-005249;  Gender: Male</p>	<p>As a member of the SAC, Sai Long Hseng has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</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, including killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Sai Long Hseng is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	
33.	Saw Daniel	<p>Member of State Administrative Council;  Date of birth: 25 November 1957;  Place of birth: Loikaw (Kayah State) Myanmar/Burma;  Nationality: Myanmar;  Gender: Male</p>	<p>Saw Daniel is a member of the State Administrative Council (SAC).  On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar by setting aside the results of the elections held on 8 November 2020 and by overthrowing the democratically elected government. As part of the coup, Vice-President Myint Swe, functioning as Acting President, declared a state of emergency on 1 February and transferred the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the SAC was established to exercise those powers, preventing the democratically elected government from fulfilling its mandate.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Saw Daniel has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</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, including killing civilian and unarmed protestors, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression, including by restricting internet access, and through arbitrary arrests and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including</p>	19.4.2021

			<p>journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Saw Daniel is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	
34.	Dr Banyar Aung Moe	<p>Member of State Administrative Council;</p> <p>Nationality: Myanmar;</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>Banyar Aung Moe is a 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 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>As a member of the SAC, Banyar Aung Moe has been directly involved in and responsible for decision-making concerning state functions and is therefore responsible for undermining democracy and the rule of law in Myanmar/Burma.</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. Further, the SAC has imposed martial law in parts of the country allowing the military complete authority over the specified areas, including administrative, judicial and law enforcement functions. In the areas under martial law, civilians, including journalists and peaceful protesters, are prosecuted by military courts, effectively depriving them of the right to due process, including the right to appeal. Violent actions by military and police forces threatening peace, security and stability has increased significantly in areas where martial law has been declared.</p> <p>As a member of the SAC, Banyar Aung Moe is directly responsible for those repressive decisions and for serious human rights violations.</p>	19.4.2021

35.	U Chit Naing (a.k.a.: Sate Pyin Nyar)	Minister for Information; Date of birth: December 1948; Place of birth: Kyee Nee Village, Chauk Township, Magway Region, Myanmar/Burma; Nationality: Myanmar; Address: No. 150, Yadanar Street, Yadanar Housing (near Tine Yin Thar Village), Tharkayta Township, Yangon, Myanmar;	U Chit Naing has been the Minister for Information since 2 February 2021. He was appointed by the Chairman of the State Administrative Council (SAC) that took over the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State as of 2 February 2021.  As Minister for Information, he is responsible for 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 thus for broadcast and publication of official news. Since he took over the ministry, the newspapers have been filled with pro-military articles and he is therefore responsible for junta propaganda and spreading disinformation through state media that are not reporting accurately. He is directly responsible for decisions that led to the crackdown on Myanmar media. This includes directives, which ordered independent media not to use the words “coup”, “military regime” and “junta”, and which has seen five local news outlets banned in the country. He is therefore responsible for undermining democracy in Myanmar/Burma by limiting press freedom and access of information both on-line and off-line.	19.4.2021'
		Responsible for 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.	In his statements, he publicly supported the military coup. As Minister of information, appointed by the Chairman of the SAC, U Chit Naing is responsible for 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.	

(3) the following heading and table are added:

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

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

		<p>Registration number: 1 56387282;</p> <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: <a href="http://www.mehl.com.mm/">http://www.mehl.com.mm/</a></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) are also members of the State Administration Council, the <i>ad hoc</i> body created after the 1 February coup, currently governing de facto Myanmar, 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>	
2.	Myanmar Economic Corporation Limited	<p>Address: Corner of Ahlone road &amp; 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: <a href="mailto:mecadm.hq@gmail.com">mecadm.hq@gmail.com</a></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'