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الدورة السابعة والسبعون

البند 68 (ج) من جدول الأعمال

تعزيز حقوق الإنسان وحمايتها: حالات حقوق الإنسان

والتقارير المقدمة من المقررين والممثلين الخاصين

رسالة مؤرخة 19 تشرين الأول/أكتوبر 2022 موجهة إلى الأمين العام من الممثل الدائم لميانمار لدى الأمم المتحدة

أتشرف بأن أحيل طيه وثيقة بعنوان "مذكرة بشأن الحالة المفجعة في ميانمار" (انظر المرفق)*.

وأرجو ممتنا تعميم هذه الرسالة ومرفقها باعتبارهما وثبقة من وثائق الجمعية العامة، في إطار البند 68 (ج) من جدول الأعمال.

(توقيع) كياو مو تون السفير الممثل الدائم



* تُعمَّم باللغة التي قُدِّمت بها فقط.



مرفق الرسالة المؤرخة 19 تشرين الأول/أكتوبر 2022 الموجهة إلى الأمين العام من الممثل الدائم لميانمار لدى الأمم المتحدة



MYANMAR

Memorandum on the Heartbreaking Situation in Myanmar

Permanent Mission of Myanmar to the United Nations, New York. 18 October 2022

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Memorandum on Situation in Myanmar

1. Introduction

Myanmar has made significant progress on its path towards a peaceful and federal democratic union under the leadership of the civilian government which was democratically elected in November 2015. Despite the various challenges, including decades-long armed conflicts and the newly emerged Covid-19 pandemic, the civilian government not only has proved to the world the visible developments around the country, it renewed and built many friendly relations with the international community.

Under the authorisation of civilian government, the world has witnessed developments in different sectors including the peace process, promotion and protection of human rights, flourishing independent media and higher GDP and literacy rates. The General Elections were successfully held by the civilian government on 8 November 2020. By practicing a "no one left behind" approach, Myanmar was able to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic with a vaccination plan, which included everyone without any discrimination. Myanmar also signed and ratified several core international human rights treaties.

The Myanmar military's attempt to stage a coup d'état on 1 February 2021 using the incorrect justification of election and voter fraud during the 2020 General Elections has turned the whole development into a downward path. Both independent domestic and international observers had confirmed that the elections, by and large, accurately represented the will of the people. The attempted coup has not yet been completed as the military does not control a significant amount of the country. Once the capital Naypyitaw had been illegally and forcibly taken over, the military arbitrarily arrested all the high-level government leaders, including President U Win Myint and State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, elected parliamentarians of 2020 Elections, leaders and active members from the National League of Democracy (NLD) political party, and the public figures who supported the civilian government and the NLD party.

The people of Myanmar have refused to accept the attempted coup d'état as it does not respect and reflect the will of the people as shown in the 2020 General Elections. Immediately after the attempted coup, Myanmar people started to protest against the military coup peacefully, demanding the military to release the arbitrarily detained leaders and other political detainees, and to return the country back into the authority of civilian government.

However, those peaceful protests were not only ignored by the military, but they were also responded to with brutal lethal force which resulted in thousands of deaths and politically motivated arrests. Those in detention have suffered physical and mental abuse, including torture and sexual violence. Many innocent civilians who had not participated in any protests or other political opposition against the military were shot or tortured to death by the military soldiers without any reasons, including burning people to death. Many innocent villagers have lost their houses and were forced to flee from their villages in order to avoid the military's indiscriminate raids and airstrikes. Four anti-dictatorship political prisoners were executed, after "trials" which were held in secret and did not conform to any appropriate legal standard.

As of 14 October 2022, at least 2,356 people have been murdered, 15,853 arbitrarily arrested and 126 persons including two children have been sentenced to death in accordance with the law amended by the military to use against the people. Among those sentenced to death, 42 have been sentenced in absentia.

Despite the military's strict surveillance, the elected parliamentarians of the 2020 General Elections formed a committee called Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw-CRPH on 5 February 2021. On 16 April 2021, with the authority bestowed by the people during General Elections 2020, the CRPH established the National Unity Government(NUG), which was greatly welcomed and supported by the Myanmar people. Since its establishment, the NUG has commenced its work as an interim government, leading the people in revolution against the military and towards the Federal Democratic Union.

2. Attempted Military coup and the following deteriorating situations

On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar military staged the coup d'état in contravention of the Constitution of Myanmar by declaring a state of emergency.

Since the beginning, the military has totally ignored the voices of the Myanmar people and calls for cessation from the international community, including ASEAN and the United Nations. It has disseminated fake and fabricated news to the public through the Military controlled media and to the international community through the diplomatic missions in Myanmar and the Myanmar Embassies and Missions abroad.

While spreading fabricated news, it continued the illegal coup and committed numerous human rights abuses including extra-judicial killings, arbitrary arrests, torture, raiding, torching, destroying and looting private property, threatening, taking hostages and committing sexual violence against the people of Myanmar, including women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities. Due to the strategic and targeted nature of those attacks, many of these actions amounted to crimes against humanity and war crimes.

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As of 14 October 2022, a total of 2,356people has been ruthlessly murdered by the military whose constitutional duty is to protect its citizens. In addition, thousands of people have been injured by the military's indiscriminate and random use of live ammunitions, heavy artilleries, and airstrikes launch into the civilian areas.

Immediately after the coup the military started to target and arbitrarily arrest individuals considered to be a political threat, including the leaders of the elected government, those who have connections with the NLD political party, journalists, celebrities and influencers who have joined the people in fighting for justice, and civil servants who stand together with the people and against the military. Over time, the military's tactics have become more brutal and have commenced "clearance operations" in central and northern Myanmar where they raid, kill, torture civilians, loot property, and then burn down their houses or village. These clearance operations also often include airstrikes and force people to flee for their lives, becoming Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). According to UNHCR, as of 3 October 2022, the number of internally displaced persons since the beginning of the attempted coup d'état has become 1,019,00 people within the country.

More recently, the military has started using the policy of "punishment by proxy" by kidnapping the family members of all those individuals mentioned above and holding them hostage. Often those arrested are tortured, to try and force those being targeted to turn themselves into the junta. Some of those people who have fled to another country have been put on a blacklist by the military and their passports declared null and void. As of 14 October 2022, over 15,853 people have been arrested for political reasons.

2.1 Peaceful protests

Refusing to accept an illegal and unconstitutional coup by the military, millions of Myanmar people from all walks of life joined together and started the anti-military coup protests on 6 February 2021 all over Myanmar. The military responded by using lethal force including live ammunitions, rubber bullets and tear gas bombs. These actions involved a totally disproportionate response to the peaceful protestors and there is evidence of not just of the use of lethal weapons involving live ammunition but the use of serious weaponry including rocket-propelled grenades (RPG).

In the following days, the military not only shot at peaceful protestors with an intent to kill, but also started to commit extra-judicial executions of journalists reporting on protests and innocent by-standers who were not even involved in the protests. The military also started shooting civilians at gathering areas before and after the protests, following some protestors on their way home and arresting and torturing some protestors, hitting the protestors with private cars, and torturing and arresting the injured protestors. The security forces included police, military officers and plain clothed security forces.

Despite those brutal and inhumane acts of the military, the people of Myanmar have continued protesting across the country, using different types of strikes and campaigns, online and offline. However, the military continues to use brutal force against those who attempt to protest. A recent example, was that four youths uploaded a video clip of them meeting on a street and opening 4 umbrellas, spelling out 8888, a reference to the student uprising in 1988. The military hunted down and arrested 2 of the people who had opened the umbrellas.

2.2 Execution of the anti-military political prisoners

On 3 June 2022, the military announced that it would execute former lawmaker from National League for Democracy (NLD) political party, Phyo Zeya Thaw, and veteran pro-democracy activist Kyaw Min Yu, also known as Ko Jimmy, both convicted of alleged violations of the Counter-Terrorism Law. The other two men sentenced to hang, Hla Myo Aung and Aung Thura Zaw, were convicted in April 2021 for alleged crimes. Military spokesperson Zaw Min Tun said that the decision to carry out the hangings was confirmed after appeals by the four were rejected.

On 25 July 2022, the military announced that it had executed the Myanmar activists. It is the first time in over three decades that political dissidents have been executed in Myanmar. It was reported that the families of those executed were invited to the Insein Prison in Yangon on 22 July 2022, and allowed to communicate with them from a building within the prison's precincts via Zoom. Executions were reportedly carried out on 23 July 2022 and the prison authorities did not disclose the time and place of execution or cremation. Later, it was learnt that their bodies were cremated at Htein Pin cemetery in Yangon.

The sentences were imposed following unfair trials in breach of all international requirements including Article 3 of the Third Geneva Convention. The trials were conducted in secret, denying the men the benefits of any public or international scrutiny. The only appeal right was to the military, which denied the men any access to a fair or impartial appeals adjudicator. Finally, the men did not have the right to lawyers and therefore no opportunity to put forward a proper legal defense.

On 20 June 2022, the International Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar said that the imposition of the death sentence following a blatantly unfair trial could amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

2.3 Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) against the military

The Civil Disobedience Movement was initiated by the in-service medical doctors on 2 February 2021 as a movement of protesting against the military coup. With the participation of the civil servants from other government sectors on 8 February 2021, the movement has gained the momentum. Reportedly, to date, tens of thousands of civil servants have joined the movement.

The military has taken counter actions against all the civil servants who have joined the CDM in a step-by-step process. First, they threatened them to come back to work by informing them individually as well as announcements the military-controlled media. Those who refused to return to work were suspended, dismissed, and removed from their positions. Consequently, those civil servants who lived in government housing were forced out of their houses on to the street. In some cases, the civil servants who joined or supported the movement were warranted and arrested as a warning to the rest. The medical doctors who joined the CDM were threatened that their medical license will be revoked if they did not go back to work. At the same time, through the military-controlled media, it was announced that all CDM doctors will be persecuted while some of them were already in the warrant list of the military under article 505 (a) of the Penal Code. It was reported that the CDM staff that were dismissed or removed were put on a blacklist of the military and were not allowed to leave the country and could be, at any time, charged under Article 505 (a) of the Penal Code.

It was reported that the military arrested family members of the CDM staff, including children. On 10 June 2021, Dr. Htar Htar Lin, Director of National Programme on Immunization who joined CDM following the coup, was arrested together with her husband and her seven-year-old son. She was charged under Article 505 (a) of the Penal Code.

On 8 March 2022, the military abducted Daw Myint Mu, Headmistress of Kun Seik Myauk Village in Shwebo Township, Sagaing Region, who joined CDM. According to locals, although she had participated in some peaceful protests immediately after the coup, she has ceased participation.

On 28 April 2022, the Thandwe Court sentenced Cherry Thet Shay, CDM High School teacher from Taungup Township, Rakhine State, to 10 years in prison. She was arrested in her house on 20 November 2021 with the charges under Section 50(j) of the Counter-Terrorism Law.

On 6 July 2022, a detained CDM teacher Cho Yamin Han in Mandalay's Obo Prison, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment under Section 50(j) of the Counter-Terrorism Law by the special court in Obo Prison. She lived in ZayetKwin Village, Thabeikkyin Township, Mandalay Region and was arrested at her home on 15 December 2021.

On 10 July 2022, Tin Naing Tun and Kyaw Thein Tun, CDM Police Sergeants from No.3 Police Station, Mandalay City and Kyaw Thein Tun's wife, KhinHtway Yi, and a 7-year old child, La Yaung Cho, were arrested by the military forces in Naung Kyan Village, Nawnghkio Township, Shan State.

On 17 July 2022, the military forces arrested two teachers namely Zaw Htet (aka Shwe Mann) and Nay Linn, who participated in CDM. They were arrested in Kengtung Township in Shan State. It is reported that they became English teachers after joining CDM, and they were accused of teaching without permission and for allegedly inciting violence.

In the early morning of 27 July 2022, the military raided a house in Kant Kaw Myaing Ward, Myaungmya Township, Ayeyarwady Region, to find an activist. As they could not find their target, they arrested three persons found at the house as hostages. Those were KhinThetNwel, Ye KhaungSoe and Mann Gyi.

On 13 August 2022, Sabae Aung Aung, a CDM teacher, and her husband Wai PaingPhyo, were arrested at their house in KanyinNgu Village in Myanaung Township, Ayeyarwady Region.

It can be seen that the military, when their targeted CDM staff member was not found, has a strategy of arresting the family members as hostages to lure the person in hiding to hand over themselves to the military.

2.4 Punishment by proxy

For more than 600 days, the militaryhas been using its policy of "punishment by proxy" as it killed or kidnapped and held hostages the family members of activists, PDF members and CDM members, when they cannot find the people they want. The childrenwere mostly targeted in such situation.

On 8 November 2021, the mother and sister of Thiri Moe, the vice president of Dawei University Student Union, were abducted by the military forces when they could not find Thiri Moe during the raid on her house in Ka Nine Dar Village, Dawei.

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On 10 November 2021, when the military soldiers couldn't find Ye Lin Tun Myint, they kidnapped his wife, Daw Myint Myint Aye from their house in BiLin Town, Mon State.

On 11 November 2021, U Win Shwe was abducted by the military when they could not find his son, Ye Kyaw Swar, a member of Township NLD political party and the Secretary of the A-Phyu-Yaung-Thitsar Emergency Relief team in Taung-Twin-Gyi Town, Magway.

On 21 February 2022, 20 young children were arrested in Chauk and threatened by the military.

On 6 March 2022, a 4-year-old was brutally murdered with a spear in Pauk township by the military forces.

On 17 March 2022, the court handed the 3-year-old Ma Su Myat Zaw, her 30-year-old mother Ma Tin May Oo and her 56-year-old grandmother Daw Kathy maximum sentences for incitement of three years of imprisonment. The family members were arrested on 30 March 2021 and held hostage in Insein Prison, Yangon Region, when the military could not find Min ZawOo, the father of the childand a janitor of the Yangon City Development Committee, who was wanted for participating in the CDM's general strike. The women were convicted of violating Section 505(a) of the Penal Code. According to the news, the prison court rejected the family's request for release on 6 January 2022, and Daw Kathy, who is Min ZawOo's mother, had been in the prison hospital for more than 10 days at the time of reporting due to multiple chronic health conditions including diabetes and kidney and liver issues.

On 5 April 2022, a 4-year-old child was abducted from his kindergarten in Ahlone township by the military forces wearing plain-clothes. The kid was abducted since the forces seemingly failed to find his father. Since the kidnapping, the whereabouts of the 4-year-old child remains unknown. It was reported later that the mother has been in interrogation centre while the child was kidnapped.

On 29 May 2022, at Ye YwarThit Village, Singu Township, Mandalay Region, the military searched the house of Tin Tun Aung and Aung Aung, who are members of Singu People's Defense Force. Unable to find them, the military soldiers took their father and Tin Tun Aung's wife as hostages. Their father was released that night, however, Win Theingi is still being held captive.

2.5 Murdering innocent civilians

Unrelated to any necessary duties that the military has to carry out, it committed murders against the defenseless innocent civilians of all ages unreasonably and irrationally.

The military, during their operations of torching, and destroying the properties in the villages, arrested and shot Nyi Nyi Lwin, an IDP in Butalin Township, Sagaing on 14 January 2022. They burned the injured NyiNyi Lwin to death using tires.

On 22 January 2022, the military destroyed 11 houses in Mote-HtawAshae Village, Kani Township, Sagaing and killed the mentally disabled villager, Aung Thu Hein.

On 1 February 2022, in Thanlynn Township, Yangon, a 32-year-old man was killed by drunk military soldiers. It was reported that the victim was passing by a checkpoint where without any warnings or questions, they shot him 7 times and he died immediately.

On 5 March 2022, the military forcibly raided Chuncung Village of Ha Hka Township after fighting with the local Chin Defence Force. They killed a person with mental ill-health from that village whose body was found by other villagers after 11 March 2022 inside the trash bin.

On 8 March 2022, in Yinmarbin Township, Sagaing Region, the military burned 10 innocent local people including four children together with two houses. Their bodies were later found in the village. In addition, a body of an old lady was found days later. The local villagers said they will keep searching for the news or bodies of the villagers who went missing. The military raided and stationed in Kan-Thar Village on 8 March and raided another village the following day.

On 19 May 2022, a final year student Ma Honey Oo, her mother and uncle were shot by the military. Due to the shootings, Ma Honey Oo died on the spot, whereas her uncle passed away at the hospital and her mother continued to get treatment.

On 21 June 2022, a local woman from Wa-Byaw Village, Longlone Township, Tanitharyi was killed by the military soldiers and military-backed group in her house. Her body was found in front of her house the next morning by her neighbours. There were reportedly many bruises and cuts on her body as well as the gun shot wound near her heart, indicating that she may have been tortured before she was shot dead.

On 29 August 2022, the family of Khin Myo Nwel, who was detained on 27 August 2022, was informed of her death. She was detained by the military in Zee Phyu Kone Village, Twantay Township, Yangon Region and the cause of her death was not clear. Her family was allowed to see her face only as the body was kept in Mingaladon Military Hospital.

On 18 September 2022, Soe Linn Paing and Phoe Sal were killed by the military while they were farming near Wat Khot Village, Gway Kone Village Tract, Yesagyo Township, Magway Region. It was reported that the military killed the two after their arrival to the village in the afternoon.

On 18 September 2022, the military shot dead Lal Madee, an ethnic-Lisu from Ward 2, Arlan Village in Myitkyina Township, Kachin State. According to the news, he was going to check on his bamboo raft at a pier when he ran into the military, who tried to stop him. As he fled in fear, they shot him and his body was later burned near a river bank.

2.6 Atrocities and inhumane activities

The military has been committing countless atrocities such as shooting and crashing peaceful protestors on the streets, using live ammunition against the civilians without any reason, beating civilian population at will, torturing the detained civilians and prisoners, abducting the villagers and using them as human shields, raiding residential neighbourhoods and villages all over the country, torching the houses in the villages, destroying and looting private property, and stationing in public facilities such as hospitals, schools and religious facilities.

On 1 November 2021, in Monywa Town, Sagaing, junta's security forces tried to stop the motorbike with three youths to interrogate them. As the youths refused to stop, the soldiers followed and shot them continuously. Due to those shootings, three youths died in different areas along their ride.

The three civilians who were abducted by the military near Collin Township, Sagaing on 7 November 2021 were found dead with hands being tied at their backs and the gunshot wounds. It was reported that one of the three victims was Phoe Chit, a 15 year-old boy.

On 9 November 2021, security forces arrested a couple who worked at the Township Municipal to interrogate for the burglary of the house of Municipal Officer. As they were brutally beaten, the pregnant wife passed away on the next day, 10 November 2021.

On the morning of 24th December 2021, more than 38 people, including women and children, who were evading areas of conflict were arrested, brutally shot and their bodies burned in their cars by the terrorist military forces in Hpruso Township, Kayah Township. The two staff members of Save the Children in Myanmar are also missing after returning from humanitarian work in nearby village tract and are presumed to have been involved in the same incident as the car they were travelling in has also been found burnt and destroyed.

On 1 January 2022, Zin Min Htike, a volunteer in Oat-Twin Town, Bago, was arrested by the military. He was arrested in the afternoon and his family was informed of his death before midnight on the same day. His family witnessed the bruises on his face resulted from being seriously beaten. His mobile was not returned to his family.

On 2 January 2022, a person name Kyaw Thura from Kyauk Myaung Town, Sagaing, was arrested by the military for the reason that he went out after 8 pm. On the next day, his family was informed of his death and asked to take the body. There was no explanation on the cause of the death.

Following the intense fighting between the military and the Chin Defense Forces in Villages of Matupi Township, Chin State, on 6 January 2022 and on 7 January 2022, the military abducted a total of 11 villagers, including one journalist and one 13-year-old child, to be used as guides and human shields. Those abducted were brutally killed and abandoned by the military on 8 January 2022. Similar incidents happened to the nine local villagers from the four Villages of Matupi Township on 5 January 2022. Only two bodies were discovered by the fellow villagers and there were no bodies but only signs that the other seven were also killed.

On 24 January 2022, the military raided the Free Clinic in Dawei, Tanitharyi Region and arrested seven youths who were volunteering in the clinic. During the raid, an ambulance, all the medicines and the medical supplies were taken.

On 25 January 2022, the military arrested and interrogated the villagers of Aung Chan Thar Village, Ayartaw Township, Sagaing. Among the villagers being interrogated, a 23-years-old villager, Thaw Zin Tun was beaten until he was unable to walk and was totally shaved. Although the detained villagers were released the next day, when the soldiers left the village, Thaw Zin Tun was taken along with the military.

On 31 January 2022, a pregnant woman was shot by military soldiers while she was preparing to return home from her restaurant. When the soldiers shot her in front of her restaurant, it was not past the curfew. She passed away in the hospital that night.

It was reported that during the raid on the Badahtai Village, Myin-Mu Township, Sagaing, on 31 January 2022, the military killed and burned many local villagers. In order to destroy the evidence of killing and the number of villagers, the military cut the bodies of the villagers into pieces and burned them all together.

During the second week of March 2022, a man named Thein Htan was arrested by the military soldiers at his home in Nyaung Pin Kan Village, Ayartaw Township, Sagaing. He was killed during the military interrogations and

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his family was not allowed to take his body, which was full of bruises, back to the village. No photos or video recordings were allowed and the victim's family was forced to cremate the body immediately at Ayartaw Township.

On 23 March 2022, the military entered Thaphandaunt Village and occupied the school compound. They killed three villagers without any reason and abducted 10 villagers.

On 18 March 2022, a villager named Shwe Ba was captured by soldiers and the military-backed Pyu-Saw-Htee militia. He was accused of torching the house of a member of Pyu-Saw-Htee while, in reality, he had helped in extinguishing the fire together with other villagers. It was reported that after being seriously tortured, including pouring the boiling water into the mouth, being tied to the car and pulled along the village, Shwe Ba died. His body was not returned to his family and was immediately burned.

In Mandalay, during March 2022, at approximately 9.00 pm, without any reason, soldiers shot the four civilians with motorbikes. One woman instantly died and one among the other three youths critically injured.

On 26 July 2022, a 14-year-old boy who was wounded when soldiers opened fire in his village in Sagaing Region's Khin-U Township on Tuesday died later as his family tried to get him to the hospital. According to the news, a military convoy carrying around 80 soldiers arrived near Magyee Oak Village, Khin-U Township, Sagaing Region, and opened fire. As a result, 14-year old Khant Khant Nyein was shot in his arm and chest. As he had suffered severe wounds, one of the locals volunteered to send Khant Khant Nyein and his mother to the hospital with an ambulance. However, they were shot when they ran into soldiers while trying to leave from the north side of the village. The driver reportedly died instantly after being shot many times in his chest, thigh and pelvis; and Khant Khant Nyein died approximately 15 minutes later. Although the mother survived, she was forced to lie down on the ground, brutally beaten and was kicked in the face. The mother later escaped from the troops. The troop reportedly seized the ambulance.

Between 4 and 5 August 2022, in Min Ywa Village, Ayadaw Township, Sagaing, the military abducted and tortured 250 villagers in a monastery, took five men in hostage, shot heavy artilleries assisted by an Mi-35 helicopter and burnt down over 400 houses. Daw Shin, 80 years old, could not escape and died burned in her house and Ko Pheo Htoo, 32 years old, was shot dead by the military troops when he returned to the village to put out the fire.

2.7 Tortures and deaths in the prisons

Torture and inhumane treatment of prisoners is common. Since the beginning of the coup, many detainees have died in custody, many with injuries consistent with torture. Detainees have also be subject to criminal and degrading treatment in the prisons included solitary confinements without any reasons, providing unclean food and water, not allowing the medical treatment to those needed, ignoring the bullying of other prisoners, forcing the prisoners to massage the prison officers, looting the food sent by the families of the prisoners, and sexual violence. Moreover, torture has taken many forms but includes beating the prisoners with wires, stabbing the body with a small dagger, hitting the wall with their heads, not giving enough food, and holding stress positions for long periods of time.

It has been reported that for nearly a month, around 20 political prisoners being held at Monywa Prison in Sagaing Region have been subjected to repeated beatings and other forms of torture since a riot broke out there on 3 April 2022. The prison authorities responded to the unrest by opening fire and taking at least 20 prisoners to a separate ward where they have been manacled and assaulted repeatedly for nearly a month. The feet of the prisoners were reportedly chained together, and they were beaten repeatedly, including with belts. Since the riot, around 150 political detainees have reportedly been transferred from Monywa to other prisons, including Myingyan Prison and Obo Prison in Mandalay Region. Those still being held at Monywa Prison have been denied permission to receive visitors or communicate with their families, according to relatives. It was also reported that additional charges are expected to be laid against those currently being held in the separate ward inside the prison.

Due to the prison authorities being delayed in bringing a 24-year-old pregnant political prisoner to the hospital for hours, the newborn died on 20 May 2022. According to sources, the pregnant woman started experiencing bleeding on 20 May 2022, but it took three hours to get the approval to send her to the hospital, and the ambulance was out of gas. The doctor decided that she suffered a placental abruption and performed an emergency caesarean section. However, the newborn boy reportedly died a few minutes later. It was reported that the pregnant prisoner and her husband were arrested in Yangon's Kamayut Township in September 2021. The husband was also detained in Insein Prison and has been handed a death sentence for terrorism charges alongside former NLD parliamentarian Phyo Zayar Thaw.

It was reported that the military has also restricted imprisoned NLD leaders from accessing medical treatment, including Mandalay Region Chief Minister Zaw Myint Maung, who has leukemia and has been detained since the February 2021 coup.

According to a spokesperson for the All Burma Federation of Student Unions (ABFSU), on 17 August 2022, a 26-year-old student leader Naung Htet Aung, the former chairman of the Yangon University of Education Students' Union, was handed an additional three years sentence without trial for staging a hunger strike in the prison. Together with him, Naing Thiha Kyaw, a member of the Basic Education General Strike Committee (BEGSC) was also sentenced in absentia. The hunger strike began on 1 August 2022 to protest the execution of prominent regime opponents Phyo Zayar Thaw and Ko Jimmy (@Kyaw Min Yu), and two other prisoners in late July. It was reported that Naung Htet Aung and the other hunger strikers sustained serious injuries in the crackdown and on 16 August 2022, a day before the sentence, Naung Htet Aung was brutally beaten, including with slingshots and tasers. He was placed in solitary confinement when he received the sentence. Another 15 political prisoners were also put in solitary confinement. Naung Htet Aung was arrested in Mandalay in November 2021.

On 17 September 2022, the family of Khant Thurein, a 16-year-old boy arrested by the military one year previously, was informed of his death. According to the news, the military claimed that the teenager had died at an unspecified date of tuberculosis. When returning Khant Thurein's body, the military warned his family that any cremation or funeral service would need to be held with discretion. It was noted that if his serving time had been deducted from his sentence, Khant Thurein would have been released three days later. He was arrested in Mayangone's first ward along with four other minors: Wai Yan Phyo, 17; Aung Ko Oo, 16; Thant Zin, 16; and Kyel Zin Hnin Wai, 14. The five were among nine youth accused of involvement in three assassinations and one targeted explosion in Mayangone and North Dagon townships between July and September 2021.

In Kalay Prison, a political prisoner and other six prisoners were shot dead by the military soldiers as they were accused of holding the prison officials as hostages and trying to run away. Although the military announced on regime-controlled media that it took actions against the prisoners by shooting the lower parts of the bodies in order to control the chaos inside the prison, according to the photos of the late prisoners, many were killed by the gunshots on their heads.

2.8 Violation of human rights

Since the attempted military coup, the right to life, fundamental freedoms and the right to privacy as well as private properties of the unarmed civilians have been under constant threat.

In different cities across the country, at certain checkpoints, the security forces, sometimes, stopped the civilians with all types of transports in order to search their properties including the data inside the personal mobile phone or laptop. Without any reason, a person's valuable belongings or a mobile phone may be taken. If there are any photos or data related to the military coup or against the military, the person would be arrested. If a person refused to be searched or tried to run from the checkpoint, they were most likely to be shot to death, or arrested and tortured.

On 1 February 2022, ten civilians in the downtown area of Yangon were arrested by the police and military soldiers for the reason of clapping hands in their homes (as a form of peaceful protest). It was reported that on the way to the police station, the soldiers beat the hands of those detainees until they were swollen.

On 5 February 2022, in Sai Gaung Village, GyoPinGauk Township, Bago, military soldiers stopped and investigated Phyo Kyaw Han and his friend who were travelling to another village. When the military soldiers found out that Phyo Kyaw Han used the NUG profile on his phone, they let him go and shot him from the back. He passed away immediately and his friend escaped.

On 1 and 2 June 2022, there were clashes between the military and the local resistance forces in some villages in the Kani Township. Due to the military's clearance operations, many houses in the villages were set on fire and burnt down. The local people have been running out of rations and medicine. The military has been limiting the transportation of medicine and rations from Monywa Township, which used to be the usual route for medicine and food supplies, since the start of its clearance operations, causing similar situations in villages of Min Kin Township. In some villages, villagers have already passed away due to insufficient medicine and lack of medical treatment.

2.9 Violence and sexual harassment

Women have been among the targeted victims of the military since the attempted coup. Within the past 20 months, several women have suffered sexual assault and harassment by the soldiers. In some cases, they were brutally killed after being raped. In addition, it was reported that the military also committed sexual assaults against the male detainees and prisoners.

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On 11 November 2021, in Alwal Village, Tee-Tain Township, Chin State, a mother of three children was repeatedly gang-raped by three soldiers in front of her husband. The couple was beaten, and their property looted afterwards.

It has been reported that one of the female members of the Central Student Union was arbitrarily arrested and has experienced the sexual assaults during the interrogations. Without any medical treatment, she was put in solitary confinement. Other arrested women and men have reported also experiencing sexual assaults. It was reported that the soldiers put the bamboo tiles into the anal part of the arrested men. Although other prisoners have seen the signs and symptoms that one female member of student union and the two male prisoners were raped, the victims were unable to identify the culprits since their faces were covered during the assaults.

On 21 February 2022, a group of 15-years-old youths who led the anti-military sticker campaign in Chauk Township, Magway, was arrested by the military. Among the 20 arrested, there were 5 female youths. It was reported that during the interrogation, there were numerous incidents of torture including burning the male genital parts of the youths with cigarettes.

On 23 February 2022, the villagers from Min Kone Village, Collin Township, Sagaing found the bodies of four villagers who were killed by the military. Among them, two female who were a 49year-old local woman, and 22 year-old CDM staff. They had been raped by the soldiers before being killed.

On 8 March 2022, members of military and Pyu Saw Htee forces raped and killed a woman in In Nge Daunt Village of Pauk Township in Magway Region and shot her 3year-old son dead.

It was reported that on 7 May 2022, a woman was raped by two soldiers in Thar Kay Ta Township, Yangon. According to the news, her family members were pressured and threatened by the military officers not to file a rape case at the police station. On 4 April 2022, when the military reportedly raided Htal Hlaw Village, Gant Gaw Township of Magway Region, they abducted a 16-year-old girl and her father. The soldiers tortured and killed the father and raped the daughter.

2.10 Raiding and Torching villages

On 29 October 2021, the military torched at least 160 houses and 2 Churches in Htan-Ta-Lan Town, Chin State. It was reported that from the mid-September until 29 October, more than 200 houses were destroyed due to the arsons and heavy weaponry by the terrorist military forces.

On 10 January 2022, the military launched airstrikes on the Oo-Hnauk and Min Taing Pin Villages, Pale Township, Sagaing by using three helicopters. Thousands of the local residents from those two villages and the neighbouring four villages had to flee to avoid those attacks. As the ground assaults followed, those arrested were tortured in various ways. According to the villagers who survived, the local who wore the local defense uniforms were stripped, tied their hands at the back and burned alive. The military killed some of the members of local defense by slitting their throats. They cut the head of a PDF soldier, Maung Myint and put his head on the roof of latrine in the village. During the 2-day-raid, the soldiers destroyed some houses, burned the clothes and the furniture along with more than 40 vehicles and killed and ate the livestock of the villagers.

On 28 February 2022, the military troops raided ChinPone Village, YinMarBin, Sagaing and torched and destroyed many houses in the village. A total of seven were killed, in which three were confirmed to be the villagers of Chin Pone and neighbouring Pan Pa Htone Villages. The military forces arrested and took 80 children from the village kindergarten as human shields.

On 15 March 2022, the military forces, in cooperation with the local militia "Pyu-Saw-Htee", shot the TaMote Village, Khin-U Township, Sagaing with heavy artilleries and torched 93 houses and vehicles and livestock.

On 17 March 2022, the military troops raided and torched the houses in Taung-Kone Village, Watlet Township, Sagaing. At least 150 houses were burned down and an elderly villager was burned alive to death.

On 17 March 2022, the military troops raided Nat-Myaung, Nat-Chaung and Aung Chan Thar Villages of Kalay Township, Sagaing. They killed a local villager and burned 70 houses of Nat-Myaung Village, and they abducted 20 IDPs who had sought shelter in the monastery of Aung Chan Thar Village, to use as human shields.

On 18 March 2022, when the military forces raided Marakan Village, Depayin Township, Sagaing, An 80-years-old villager who witnessed the military's acts of torching and destroying the private properties in the village was burned alive and killed.

In the evening of 1 May 2022, following clashes between the Kalay People's Defence Force (PDF) and around 200 military troops, the military forces torched nearly the entire 800-household Ah Shey See Village in Kalay Township, Sagaing Region to the ground. Aerial photographs of the village show that most of the village has been reduced to ashes. Only around 40 structures are still standing. According to the residents of the village, the

soldiers stole as much as they could from their homes before starting the fires. Stockpiles of rice were also destroyed. According to the statement of the local defence force, the military carried out two airstrikes in response to the Kalay PDF's shooting down of the military's assault drone. Several houses in the village were also destroyed by the bombs dropped by the military.

On 25 July 2022, the military troops raided Yae Mein Taung Village of Salingyi Township, Sagaing. They killed 5 villagers and took more than 20 villagers as hostages when they left in the following evening. On 26 July 2022, the bodies of the five victims were discovered, four in the Yae Mein Taung Village and one in neighbouring Yae Mein Myauk Village. Two victims have only half their skulls as they were shot in the head. The three victims being able to identify were 70, 47 and 45year-old villagers from these two Villages and the other two were unidentified at the time of reporting. On the next day, on 27 July 2022, the bodies of two more men were discovered in southern Sagaing Region's Salingyi Township.

On 8 August 2022, Taline Village, Myin Mu Township, Sagaing was hit with heavy artilleries by the military. Since the villagers had evacuated when the village was attacked, there were no casualties nor detainees by the military. However, a total of 62 houses were burned and many houses being searched with valuable items looted.

On 8 August 2022, Muu-Kan-Gyi Village, Debayin Township, Sagaing was raided by the military troops and many households were burned down. The troops used the heavy artilleries before they entered the village and reportedly looted many valuable things from the houses that were not burned. As they left the village three days after, they have burned down a total of 560 houses in the village and they took 3 local villagers as hostages and laborers.

2.11 Use of Airstrikes and heavy artilleries at the civilian areas

Over the year, the military has increasingly launched airstrikes and indiscriminately shot heavy artilleries onto civilian areas. Many innocent civilians have lost their lives and many were seriously injured due to those irresponsible attacks. Thousands of civilians had to leave their hometowns and flee for their lives. As of 3 October 2022, according to Myanmar Emergency Update by the officer of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, since 1 February 2021, 1,019,000 people have been displaced within the country.

According to the records, within the period of 8 January 2022 to 11 August 2022, there were at least 138 airstrikes against the civilian areas in Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Shan States and Sagaing, Bago, Magway Regions. Villages from Moe-Kaung, Myitkyina, Tanine, Hpa-Kant, Moe Hnyin and Putao Townships in Kachin, Loi-Kaw, Shar-Taw, Demoso and Hparuso Townships in Kayah (Karenni), Dwal-Loe, Kawt-Kareik, Hpa-pon and Myawaddy Townships in Kayin, Tee-Tain, Min-Tat and Har-Khar Townships in Chin, BiLinTownshipin Mon, Hpe-Khon Township in Shan States, Phaung-Pyin, Sagaing, Chaung-U, Khin-U, Watlet, Htee-Chaint, PinLalBu, Yinmarbin, Kathar, Pale, Shwebo, Kale, MinKin, Taze, Myaung, Ban-Mauk, Depayin, Kant-Balu, Myin-Mu, Ayartaw and Ye-U Townships in Sagaing, Kyauk-Kyi Township in Bago, Pauk, Saw, Yezagyo, Gant-Gaw and Myaing Townships in Magway were attacked by airstrikes and heavy artilleries of the military forces.

On 12 January 2022, the military forces bombed Moetharlay Village, Moe-Hnyin Township, Kachin, using three fighter jets. At least four houses were hit and burned, where ten other houses were partially hit, three local villagers, including one 12year-old girl, were injured.

On 17 January 2022, the military forces launched airstrikes against the RiKhiBu Village, Hprusoe Township, Kayah, four times. Due to those attacks on a peaceful village without any reasons, three locals, including two IDP women and one man were killed.

On 19 February 2022, the military forces launched 9 airstrikes onto the three villages of Hpe-Khone Township, Shan state. At least 10 houses were burned down and the IDPs camp was hit by heavy artillery. All the IDPs had to flee to the safer area.

On 23 February 2022, due to the military's airstrikes against the peaceful villages in Demoso Township, Kayah, two villagers were killed, two injured, and at least 5 houses were destroyed.

On 11 March 2022, the military forces launched airstrikes against the Daw Yauk Khu Village, Demoso Township, Kayah (Karenni). Due to this attack, one IDP was killed and one injured.

On 4 April 2022, the military troops attacked the Kyake Village, Kawt-Kareik Township, Kayin State. At least two civilians were injured and many houses destroyed. Due to this attack, the whole village had to flee for their safety.

On 10 May 2022, the military used drone and bombed the area in front of the monastery in Inn-Net Village, Kyauk-Kyi Township, Bago. Due to the explosion, an eight-years-old child was injured.

The airstrikes by the military forces onto the villages in Mintat Township, Chin State on 2 July 2022 killed two civilians and injured many. The church and the schools in those villages were also attacked.

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The military troops fired 9 heavy artilleries in Zeepyaung Village and Winkan Village in Kyaikto Township of Mon State on 19 July 2022. It is the second time of shelling heavy artilleries by the military, after these villages have been attacked with about 50 heavy artilleries from 10 July to 12 July 2022. Due to the excessive use of force by the military in an indiscriminate manner, over 4,000 local people were forced to flee. It is reported that the displaced people are facing the difficulties for food, medicine and shelter.

On 9 August 2022, when the military bombed the DawParPar Village, LoiKaw Township, Kayah State, for five times using two fighter jets, one local villager was killed and two injured. Public clinic and one house were destroyed due to those explosions.

On 16 September 2022, the military used airstrikes and ground assault on a school compound in the monastery of Letyetkone Village, Sagaing Region. Reportedly, at least 13 civilians, including seven children, died due to those attacks and the military soldiers held the teachers and students captive for about three hours as they removed evidence of their crimes. They didn't let the families of the late students to take the bodies away. As they left the school, the military soldiers abducted two teachers and around 20 children, with serious injuries, as well as six other villagers as drivers and hostages. Locals have reportedly discovered bodies of a 13year-old boy, three men with gunshot wounds and a woman in and around the village after the soldiers left. The villagers also said that a body of a 33year-old man named Aung Saw Htwe, one of the hostages taken by the soldiers, was found dumped on the road to Ye-U. The indiscriminate attacks and shootings forced around 50,000 people living in villages along the western bank of the Muu River to flee.

2.12 Internet blackout and violation of freedom of expression

Restricted mobile telecommunication and internet access prevent civilian from communicating quickly with each other as to military movements, or humanitarian needs.

Since the attempted coup, the military has continued cutting internet services and banning certain social media as a tool to control the civilians' actions against the military, restrict their right to information and the freedom of expression. On the first day of the military coup, the military blocked communication channels, particularly the Internet and mobile services. After a week, the internet service was cut out from 1 am to 9 am every day for more than two months. While the local news agency and media were warned not to use the terms including "military coup" or "dictatorship", those media which broadcasted the truth about what was happening including videos in which the police force is shown to be brutally committing human rights abuses and atrocities were forced to close down.

On 9 March 2021, the military revoked the license of 5 local media outlets including Mizzima, DVB, Myanmar Now, KhitThit and 7 Day News. Starting from 17 March 2021, all the private local daily newspapers have totally stopped the functions. Starting from 15 March 2021, the mobile internet and Wi-Fi services have been periodically cut throughout the country. The main reasons behind these internet blackouts were to make people unable to access to the update news and connect with each other as well as to record and post the videos of the military's brutalities and atrocities on the social media in a timely manner.

While the military has banned civilians from using Facebook, the pro-military people have used Facebook to check on and arrest individuals who were against the military. However, in April 2021, Facebook introduced new Myanmar-specific rules against praising or supporting the military for arrests or acts of violence against civilians. It also banned praise of protesters who attacked the military or security forces. Since then, the propaganda activities of the pro-military group have been widely seen in the telegram channel, in particular spreading the private information of Ministers and deputy-Ministers of the National Unity Government (NUG) and of the celebrities and civilians who support the NUG and participate in anti-military movements. In addition, it has been observed that the pro-military's accounts for propaganda on telegram incited the acts of confiscating the houses and residential places of those people, and further instigated the terrorist groups namely "Pyu Saw Htee" to commit atrocities and violence.

Of many telegram accounts for the military's propaganda, "Han Nyein Oo", "Kyaw Swar", "Sergent Pho Si", "SG Ba Nyunt", and "Justic Seeker Group" were active telegram accounts, in which the account named "Han Nyein Oo" has been famous by posting hidden information and privacy of celebrities. It is possible that even though "Han Nyein Oo" account wasby the name of a person, it is controlled by an organization which provided private data, and this account has been widely used with the aim of misinforming the civilians.

When Myanmar people called on "Silent Strike" on the day of one-year-anniversary, 1 February 2022, following the military coup, some restaurants and shop announced on their social media their business will be closed on the day of strike. Soon after the military's telegram accounts have posted the names and addresses of those shops, some restaurants and shops were arrested and some were confiscated by the military. In addition, the

incitement to atrocity and raid against those who are supporting the anti-military movements has been seen through the military's propaganda accounts on telegram, with their posts uncovering the home addresses of those civilians. It is witnessed that within hours, the houses of the Ministers and Deputy Ministers of the NUG and the celebrities were sealed off.

The existence of a free and independent media is essential to democracy. A list of abuses against the media and freedom of expression is set out in Annexure 1.

2.13 Fabricated news

Since the beginning, the military regularly announces fabricated news through the military controlled media. They continue to post some of these fabrications on their website and share with diplomatic missions in Myanmar as well as host countries abroad through the Myanmar Missions/Embassies abroad.

Occasionally, the spokesperson of the SAC holds press briefings with selected medias to deliver false and fabricated news to the people as well as to deny the atrocities the military has committed against the civilians. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Myanmar, following the military's instruction, has participated in bilateral and regional meetings, at which they distributed the fabricated news which are in contrary to the real situation on the ground.

2.14 Resistance against the military

Since the beginning of the coup, Myanmar people presented their discontentment with the injustice and peacefully demanded for the return of the authority to democratic government through peaceful protests and online campaigns. At the same time, they have pleaded with the international community including the United Nations to intervene and to take unified and decisive actions as necessary and end their sufferings. Any delay by the international community to take action will result in further deaths, political arrests, IDPs and injured people.

People's Defense Forces (PDF) were formed among the local youths and local people to resist against the military forces. Despite the military's efforts to track and arrest the members of the PDF, the youths who were joining the PDF and the people who supported the PDF, the strength of PDFs in different areas have grown and the armed conflicts between the military and the PDFs have been increasing in number and geographical reach across Myanmar.

Unlike the military troops, the PDF members have exercised caution in relation to the lives of the civilians and the private properties. The NUG government has issued the Code of Conduct for the defense forces to follow in time of conflict. The military has used against this stance of PDF and took civilians as human shields in order to win over the conflict with the PDF.

3. The Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH)

The Committee Representing the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH) was established on 5 February 2021 immediately after the military coup. The Committee is composed of the elected representatives (parliamentarians) from the 2020 General Elections. The committee aims to resolutely perform those necessary activities and duties that have been entrusted by the people of Myanmar, to ensure the unconditional release of those arbitrarily detained including the President and the State Counsellor of Myanmar, and to conduct the regular functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. The CRPH had taken charge of the executive sector until the NUG was officially formed on 17 April 2021 in addition to its other functions. Afterwards, when it resumed its initial tasks of Hluttaw (Parliament) in the legislative sector, the CRPH established contacts with the parliaments of some of the countries in order to share and learn the experiences among countries.

4. The National Unity Government (NUG)

The National Unity Government is the Interim Government formed by the Committee Representing the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH) on 17 April 2021, with President U Win Myint and State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Vice President Duwa Lashi La and Prime Minister Mahn Win Khaing Thann as Head of Government. At the moment, Vice President Duwa Lashi La is leading the NUG as the Acting President. The cabinet of the NUG includes (17) ministries.

As the "Union Vision", the NUG committed that it shall build peaceful Federal Democracy Union which guarantees freedom, justice and equality. The NUG believes in and accepts the following values: Democracy rights, Gender equality and basic human rights; equality and self-determination; collective leadership; diversity, social harmony, solidarity and non-discrimination; and protection of minority rights.

On 1 February 2022, with Announcement 2/2022, the NUG announced the withdrawal of all preliminary objections to the International Court of Justice hearing on the genocide case and acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court. With this

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withdrawal of the objections, the NUG expected the Court to cancel the upcoming hearings and proceed quickly with the timetable for the hearing of the substantive case under the Genocide Convention. The NUG emphasized that accepting the military as the representative of Myanmar would set a dangerous precedent and be inconsistent with the position of the UN General Assembly as well as the be detrimental to the interest of Myanmar and its people along with the justice for the Rohingya people. The NUG urged the ICJ to accept Myanmar's Permanent Representative to the UN as Myanmar's agent.

The ICJ did not accept the Myanmar's Permanent Representative to the UN as Myanmar's agent and proceeded with the SAC.

4.1 Mandate and Ministries

As set out in the Federal Democratic Charter:

"The duties and mandate of the National Unity Government are:(1) the Interim National Unity Government shall implement the political objectives, goal and political road map prescribed in this Charter; (2) Interim National Unity Government shall create space where partner political parties, ethnic armed revolutionary organizations and civil society organizations can work together in order to discuss and validate political agreements and implement the way forward; (3) Interim National Unity Government shall adopt a strategy for eradication of dictatorship, abolishment of 2008 Constitution and building of Federal Democracy Union and implement the strategy; (4) Interim National Unity Government shall develop and implement ministerial plans while implementing the policies and strategic plans of Interim National Unity Government in accordance with the goal, objectives and political road map of the Charter and (5) Interim National Unity Government shall apply a wide range of approaches such as political, economic, social, foreign affairs and diplomacy, defense and security to achieve the defeat of military junta."

The following ministries were included under the NUG: Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Planning, Finance and Investment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, Ministry of Federal Union Affairs, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Ministry of International Cooperation, Ministry of Women, Youths and Children Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Communications, Information and Technology, Ministry of Electricity and Energy and Ministry of Commerce.

The NUG has appointed representatives in some countries in order to renew the bilateral relations with the host and neighbouring countries as well as to participate in multilateral forums.

In order to uphold its Union Values and to fulfil and implement its duties and mandates, the NUG's Union Ministers and the representatives have been actively engaging with the international community, including the representatives from the parliaments and the government of the United States, the United Kingdom, Czech Republic, EU, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, Netherlands, Japan, Republic of Korea and Australia.

4.2 Activities of the NUG

The NUG's prioritizes the welfare of the people while ensuring that they can enjoy their fundamental rights as much as possible during the revolutionary period against the military.

As the ultimate goal of the interim health strategy, the Ministry of Health ensures all people of Myanmar have equal access to the required health services. Under two guiding principles—Universal Health Coverage and Federal Health Principles, The National Health Committee (NHC) was formed on 5 August 2021, and the Federal Health Professional Council (FHPC) has been established on 1 December 2021. Currently, the Ministry of Health has been implementing its activities according to seven core pillars; Community Health System, Leadership and Governance, Service Delivery, Health Workforce, Health Information and Research, Medical products and Technologies, and Health Financing. To obtain the necessary humanitarian aids, medicines and medical equipment including COVID-19 vaccines and health services related assistance and supports, MOH, NUG has collaborated with (3) international donor organizations, (7) bilateral partner countries, (4) UN agencies, (10) INGOs, and (3) CBOs. "Telemedicine" chapter was initiated with innovative thinking and currently this program is run by specialist doctors from more than 36 specialties. MOH has worked in collaboration with international universities and organizations and professionals across the world to sustain Tele health care systems.

The Ministry of Women, Youth and Children Affairs (MOWYCA), since its establishment, has actively pursued the priorities on the ground in Myanmar by running, funding and supporting projects that enable the following activities: (1) Support for victims of trafficking with relocation from India back to Myanmar; (2) Data collection and Reporting for victims of human Rights abuses at the hands of the Myanmar military to the UN Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM); (3) Capacity Building Activities around Human

Rights Issues: focused on gender-based violence in Prisons; (4) Protection for detained minors, children who are severely injured or killed during protests; (5) Legal and Monetary assistants to women, youth, and children in prison and in hiding; (6) Advocacy and Awareness raising campaigns (GBV, White Ribbon, Women Rights, Child Rights, LGBTQi Rights); (7) Support for women and young human rights activists in need of shelter/transportation; (8) Capacity building around Democracy, Federalism, Gender Sensitivity and Human Rights; and (9) Coordination with Myanmar Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) around research, development and protection around women, youth and children's issues. In collaboration with the Ministry of Human Rights, the MoWYCA works with women groups, and CSOs to abolish the four laws of the Protection of Race and Religion. Moreover, the MoWYCA has been documenting human rights violation cases which highlight discrimination against women and girls in rural areas, inclusive of ethnicity, religion, gender, ability, age and sexual orientation. MoWYCA is working with the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH) on a Prevention of Violence Against Women Law. The draft law has important provisions that would promote women's access to justice. The MoWYCA is working actively with civil society on capacity building initiatives for women within democracy, federalism, gender sensitivity and human rights. MoWYCA is prioritising activities and programmes for women's empowerment. The MoWYCA published a report titled "The Experiences of IDP Women, Youths and Children in Myanmar after Coup". The report included the detailed studies and analysis on the experiences of IDP women, youths and children along with the interviews. As of September 2022, MoWYCA has supported 70,000 women with cash transfer programmes, provided legal and monetary assistance to women, youth and children in prison and in hiding, and is offering monetary and mental health support to internally displaced populations.

The Ministry of Human Rights released bi-weekly human rights newsletters which includes the activities of the Ministry and the NUG in relation with the human rights matters as well as the information on the on going atrocities committed by the military. The Ministry also actively participated in the discussions and meetings on the inhumane and terrorist activities of the military. Awareness raising on the basic human rights was also among the ministry's activities. Through the social media, the Ministry informed the members of the People's Defence Forces the Code of Conduct which they must follow during their relations with the civilians. The Union Minister U Aung Myo Min attended the side event of the 49th Regular session of the Human Rights Council held in Geneva, Switzerland. Conference room papers prepared by the Ministry of Human Rights were submitted to the 50th and 51st regular sessions of the Human Rights Council.

The Ministry of Education has started home-based learning (online/offline)program for basic education. With telegram channel QR codes, over 3,300 lecture videos are available for all grades. For higher education, the ministry plans to organize several courses including short-term courses regarding federal and democracy matters for public, students, final year Master degree courses, third year (Honours), Master Qualifying and Final year undergraduate courses. Regarding vocational education, the ministry plans to organize final year courses from technical college, science and technical high schools and Vocational training on manufacturing and short-term Technical courses.

The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management has been providing humanitarian aid to all the needy population across the country despite military's blockage and hindrances. The Ministry has been channelling humanitarian assistance through border-based delivery, local humanitarian across and existing local networks. With regular contributions by the Myanmar people from local and abroad, the NUG supplies over 150,000 people suffered from military's atrocities with food, shelter and other life-saving assistance every month.

4.3 Cooperation with the international community

The NUG regularly meets with the international counterparts and discusses the update situation in Myanmar as well as the possible solutions and assistance for the people in Myanmar. The meetings were held in different settings, including virtual, in-person and at the side line of multilateral conference.

4.4 Cooperation with the United Nations and its mandate holders

Since its establishment, the NUG has been closely cooperating with the United Nations mandate holders, including the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on Myanmar, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar well as the international accountability mechanisms, including the UN Independent Investigative Mechanisms for Myanmar.

In July 2022, a virtual meeting was held between the NUG's Acting President H.E. Duwa Lashi La and the High Commissioner for Human Rights H.E. Michelle Bachelet.

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Myanmar delegation led by H.E. Ambassador Kyaw Moe Tun, Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations, actively participated in the formal and informal meetings of the United Nations General Assembly and the Committees as well as meetings of subsidiary bodies of UNGA. The NUG has also sent evidence of the crimes the military has committed to the IIMM and is actively engaged with the IIMM.

4.5 Rights of the Rohingya

Since the unlawful military coup, those who support democracy, peace and freedom of the Myanmar people have created a new vision for the country; a future in which all ethnic and religious groups share same fundamental human rights and right to citizenship.

Acknowledging the violence and sufferings inflicted on the Rohingya, the NUG is determined to bring individual perpetrators of atrocities to justice. The NUG has made its commitment clear both to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) by withdrawing the preliminary objections, and to the International Criminal Court (ICC) by declaring its intention to accede to the Treaty of Rome so as to enable international justice to serve the interests of the victims of military atrocities.

Besides, the NUG is committed to repealing and amending unsuitable national laws, including the 1982 Citizenship Law, and to promulgating the new laws which protect the rights of the Rohingya and all ethnic and religious groups in the country. The NUG is more than ready and willing to work with all stakeholders to achieve voluntary, safe, and dignified repatriation of the Rohingya, in cooperation with neighbouring countries. To secure their dignity and equality in the long term, the NUG has made clear that the Rohingya are "entitled to citizenship by laws in accordance with fundamental human rights norms."

The people of Myanmar are waiting for the response from the ICJ and the ICC to bring perpetrators to justice.

5. Conclusion

Myanmar's path towards the democratic federal union has achieved certain steps under the leadership of the civilian government. Along with the significant developments in different sectors and the progress in promotion and protection of human rights, the government has ensured that the people in Myanmar enjoy their fundamental rights without any discrimination.

The attempted coup on 1 February 2021 has not only turned all those positive improvements backwards, the country has further fallen into the deteriorating situation. For more than 600 days, the civilians had to undergo their daily lives with terrors and insecurity. Their basic rights to life, health and education were not guaranteed and their right to information and the freedom of expression were restricted. On the daily basis, many innocent lives were ruthlessly taken by the terrorist military and the rights being violated.

While committing numerous atrocities and crimes against humanity against the civilian population in Myanmar, without any strong intervention by the international community, the military has continued enjoying the decades-long impunity. At the same time, ignoring the people's dissatisfaction, the military continued its road-map to hold sham general elections in 2023. Taking into account the military's insincerity, brutality, unaccountability, and impunities all these years, it is not even a question whether the sham general elections to be held by the military would be fair and just, regardless of the time and manner they will be held. Therefore the people of Myanmar categorically reject any kind of elections to be held by the military.

In contrast to the atrocities and war crimes committed by the military against the innocent civilians, the NUG, with the strong support of the Myanmar people, has been providing mental and physical support to the people who have been suffering the unlawful oppression of the military. By closely engaging with the various stakeholders, including bilateral, regional and international organizations, the NUG ensured that the people of Myanmar enjoy their rights as much as possible. In different scenarios and statements, the NUG has repeatedly urged the United Nations and the international community to take immediate, unified and decisive actions to eliminate all the atrocities and violations against its innocent civilians.

Every moment the international community has delayed to take actions against the military unnecessarily costs innocent lives and freedoms of Myanmar civilians. It is important that the United Nations acts in accordance with its Charter and hold the military accountable for all the violations and atrocities it has committed. While taking swift actions on the military, it is imperative that the National Unity Government is recognized as legitimate government of Myanmar, so that the NUG could accelerate its endeavors of ensuring the lives and rights of Myanmar people protected and promoted

Permanent Mission of Myanmar,

New York

17 October 2022

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Annexure 1

The following table is a summary of the human rights abuses and crimes that the military has committed against the media and journalists since the attempted coup on 1 February 2022.

Incident	Date	Details
Arrest of two reporters in Monywa (Sagaing Region)	24 February 2021	Two reporters were arrested after they published a video in which an interviewee alleged that he was sent by the Tatmadaw to set shops on fire. They were released within 24 hours.
Arrest of a Japanese reporter	26 February 2021	A Japanese reporter was arrested for taking photos at a protest.
Arrest of 2 photographers in Hledan	27 February 2021	Two photographers were arrested during the peaceful protests in Hledan. Ko Thein Zaw, an Associated Press Photographer, was arrested as he covered a protest in Yangon. He has been charged under Article 505 of the Penal Code with "causing fear, spreading false news or agitating directly or indirectly a government employee". He is being held in Insein Prison. On 12 March 2021, the journalist appeared in court by video-link and the second hearing is schedule for 25 March 2021.
Arrest of 2 journalists in Magway	27 February 2021	2 journalists were arrested during the peaceful protests in Magway.
Arrest of Kay ZonNway, journalist at Myanmar Now	27 February 2021	Kay ZonNway was arrested while livestreaming a protest in Yangon. She is being held at Insein prison and was remanded in custody until 12 March 2021. Kay ZonNway was arraigned in the Sanchaung Township Court as she was arrested in Myaynigone. She was released on 30 June 2021.
Arrest of a reporter from Monywa Gazette	1 March 2021	1 reporter from Monywa Gazette was arrested. His whereabouts remains unknown.
Arrest of Kaung Myat Hlaing, a journalist for the Democratic Voice of Burma (DVB)	2 March 2021	Kaung Myat Hlaing, a journalist for the DVB was arrested.
Arrest of 1 journalist in Taunggyi	8 March 2021	One journalist was arrested in Taunggyi.
Raid of Myanmar Now Office	8 March 2021	The office of the news outlet was raided. There was no one in the office.
Military revokes the licence of media outlets	8 March 2021	The military revoked the licenses of Mizzima, DVB, Myanmar Now, Khit Thit and 7 Days
Arrest of Sai Zin Di DiZon, a journalist for Eastern Review Media	8 March 2021	Sai Zin Di DiZon was arrested whilst covering the protests in Taunggyi (Shan State) but was released a few hours later
Raid of Kamayut	9 March 2021	The office of the news outlet was raided. There was no one in the office. An eyewitness stated that there were 8 trucks and the military broke into the

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Media office		office and searched for about 2 hours. They then loaded equipment and materials taken from the office into the trucks.
Raid of Mizzima Media office	9 March 2021	The office of the news outlet was raided in Star City. There was no one in the office.
Arrest of co- founder of Kamayut Media	9 March 2021	Co-founder of Kamayut Media, Har Thar Nyein, and editor-in-chief Nathan Maung were arrested. The arrest were confirmed by their families.
6 reporters were charged under Article 505(a) of the Penal Code	12 March 2021	Kay ZonNway (Myanmar Now), Aung Ye Ko (7Day), Ye MyoKhant (Myanmar Pressphoto Agency), Thein Zaw (AP), Hein Pyae Zaw (ZeeKwat Media), and freelance reporter BanyarOo have all been charged under section 505a of the Penal Code. It is believed that it is for an article in which it is claimed that the police were demanding 13 million MMK to release 70 doctors. A court in Myanmar extended custody on Friday for five journalists, including
		one from U.S. news agency the Associated Press, who were arrested while covering anti-junta protests in the biggest city of Yangon last month, a lawyer said. The six journalists, all arrested on Feb. 27, were not brought to court but attended the hearing via teleconference from prison. They have not been allowed to see their families or lawyers in person since their arrests.
		Kay ZonNway, Ye MyoKhant and Aung Ye Ko were released on 30 June 2021.
Arrest of a Polish journalist	12 March 2021	A Polish journalist, Robert Biciaga, has been detained in Myanmar, Poland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs says in a statement.
		AAPP's website states that he beaten as he tried to report on events.
		He was released on 22 March 2021, charged with article 13 (a) of the Immigration Act (visa overstay).
Military sues The Irrawaddy	12 March 2021	The lawsuit has been commenced under Article 505(a) of the Penal Code. It is the first action taken against the company as opposed to individual reporters. It is believed to be for the fact that the media outlet published a video on 20 February 2021 of the police demanding 13 million MMK to release 70 doctors.
Arrest of Min Min Aung, journalist from Voice's Journal in Yangon	16 March 2021	Ko Min Min Aung was arrested by military junta on 16 March 2021 in Oakan Township Yangon while he was taking pictures of fire alert in Oakan Township. His family hasn't got any update about Min Min Aung since he was arrested. The Voice သတင်းထောက်ကိုသလကျော်ကြာရုံးထုတ်စစ်ဆေးမှုမရှိသဖြင့်မိသားစုကစိုးရိမ်နေ–DVB
Arrest of Aung Ko KoLatt	20 March 2021	His laptop and vehicle were confiscated on Saturday by police after a crackdown on anti-coup protesters in Naypyitaw, which he was reporting on. He went to the police station the next day to retrieve his property but was arrested instead.
		On 23 March 2021, police brought charges under Section 505a of the Penal Code on Tuesday.
Arrest of 4 media staff in Shan State	24 March 2021	Four staff from the Shan State-based ethnic media Kanbawza Tai News have been detained by the security forces after a night raid on Wednesday, 24 March 2021. The detainees include two journalists, the publisher and a security guard.
		Security forces raided the sub-office of the media outlet in the Shan State capital Taunggyi's Hopong Township on March 24, as well as two other houses where Kanbawza Tai News staff live. They detained the female editorin-charge NannNann Tai, 28, female news reporter Nann Win Yi, 21, publisher U Tin Aung Kyaw and security guard Ko Sai Sithu, who was released on Thursday evening.
Arrest of reporter,	24 March	It was reported that Wine Maw, editor of the Myanmar Herald news website,

Win Maw in KyaukMyaung Township, Yangon	2021	was arrested on March 24, 2021, while reporting on a protest against Myanmar's military junta in Kyaukmyaung Township of Yangon. https://cpj.org/data/people/wine-maw/
Arrest of Magway Post journalist	26 March 2021	In Minbu a Magway Post journalist was arrested and charged under article 505 of the Penal Code.
Disappearance of journalist for the The Voice	27 March 2021	A journalist from The Voice of Thanbyuzayat was shot in the leg while report about shooting near KyiteHto market (Mon State). He was also beaten after wounded and forcibly taken by armed forces.
Arrest of 2 journalists in Kachin	29 March 2021	Two journalists, Ko La Raw from Kachin waves and Ma Chan Bu from The 74 Media, were arrested in Myitkyina.
Arrest of freelance journalist, NaungYoe in Hpakant Township, Kachin State	9 April 2021	Freelance journalist Ko NaungYoe was arrested on April 9, 2021, at the Pan Tin bridge near the Hpakant entry point. Another Hpakant news correspondent, Ko Zaw Win Maung was arrested on May 25, 2021, at his home while preparing to cover Lone Khin night strike. https://twitter.com/DVB_English/status/1450834583956590598, AAPP
Arrest of editor, Aung MyoHtet in Kantbalu Township, Sagaing	20 April 2021	Ko Aung MyoHtetwas arrested by military junta in Kantbalu Township on 20 April, 2021 and was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment on Nov 30, 2021 under S: 505-a of the Penal Code. https://www.facebook.com/FederalDemocraticUnion/photos/a.115308670655803/1.23744366478900/?type=3
		https://thadinn.com/en_US/junta-sentenced-former-the-voice-journalist-ko-aung-myo-htet-to-2-years-under-the-panel-code-section-505-a/, AAPP
Arrest of freelance reporter, Nyunt Lwin @ YawayMaung in MyaungMyaw, Ayeyarwaddy Region	21 April 2021	Nyunt Lwin @ YanwayMaung was arrested inMyaung Mya Township, Ayeyarwaddy Region by military junta on 21 April 2021. His family hasn't got any update of him. https://twitter.com/ActivistLittle/status/1456944652611772419, AAPP
Arrest of ex- journalist, Ko Thura Soe and his two friends in Yangon, Pazundaung	25 th April	Ward administrator, informer and military forces came to arrest Ko Thura Soe, Ex-journalist of DVB News Agency, at night on 25 th April without any reason. His two friends (one male and one female) at home were also taken to ShwePyi Tar's interrogation centre.
Arrest of journalist and writer Ma Tu TuTha and other three in Yangon, Thanlyin	25 th April 2021	Military polices and ward administrator came to arrest Tu TuTha, her 18-year-old son, her younger brother Ye Naung and her son's friend Thiha Tun without any reason around 10:30 pm. No further information has been updated but some sources said that they have been detained in ShwePyi Tar interrogation centre.
Arrest of Voice of Myanmar Editor and his assistant were arrested in Mandalay	27 th April 2021	Ko Nay Myo Lin, editor in chief of VOM based in Mandalay was taken into interrogation centre by military force. His assistant Ko Shine Aung was also arrested.
Removal of news agency license of Myitkyinar based	3rd May 2021	Ministry of Information sent a letter to The 74 Media to stop operation and a letter states that the new agency is publishing news that are threatening national security, stability and supporting riots in country. The letter was sent

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The 74 Media News Agency/Myitkyinar		on 3rd May 2021.
Arrest of freelance photographer, San Myint was arrested in Pathein Township, Ayeyarwaddy Region	2 May 2021	It was reported that a freelance photographer, San Myint was arrested any reason by terrorists on 2 May near Aungchanthar St 4, Pathein City, Ayeywarwaddy Region. The family of San Myint is concerned that they haven't known where the arrest has been taken. https://mobile.tw/tter.com/nwayootws/status/13888494028658524197lang-ca , AAPP
Arrest of US journalist at the airport	24 th May 2021	Daniel Fenster was arrested at the Yangon Airport on 24 May 2021.
Arrest of freelance journalist, Zaw Win Maung in Hpakant Township, Kachin State	25 May 2021	Ko Zaw Win Maung, a freelance journalist was arrested by military junta in Hpakant Township, Kachin State on 25 May 2021. It was reported that he has been filed a case under two sections by the military. He was previously in charge of the NLD's press service. https://twitter.com/rvburma2/status/1407584943002337280, AAPP
Arrest of Myo Min Aung, photojournalist in Thaungdwin Gyi Township, Magway Region	10 June 2021	It was reported that Myo Min Aung, freelance photojournalist was arrested by military junta in Thaungdwingyi Township, Magway Region on 10 June 2021. https://www.trendsmap.com/twitter/tweet/1403211991297126403, AAPP
Sentencing of Ko Thet Naing Win	16 th June 2021	Ko Thet Naing Win, reporter for Democratic Voice of Burma (DVB) was sentenced to 3 years in jail by the Minhla Township court in the Bago Region under 505(a) of the Penal Code.
Arrest of De Myat Nyein	26 th June 2021	De Myat Nyein, reporter at Zeyar Times News Agency, was arrested at his home.
Sentencing of freelance, journalist, Chit Min Hlaing in Pakokku Township, Magway Region	6 July 2021	It was reported that freelance journalist Ko Chit Min Hlaing was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment by SAC for reporting and sharing news. He was arrested on 22 April 2021 in Pakokku Township. https://twitter.com/ThweAngela/status/1413006673053061122, AAPP
Arrest of editor-in- chief of Than Lwin Tay Chin Journal, Mya Wun Yan in Taungyi Township, Shan State	20 July 2021	A journalist Mya Wun Yan, editor-in-chief of the local Than Lwin Tay Chin Journal, was arrested on July 20, 2021, at her home in Taunggyi, Shan state. She is being held in pre-trial detention on anti-state charges at the city's Taung Lay Lone Prison. It was reported that military junta arrested Mya Wun Yan and her two daughters. https://cpi.org/data/people/mya-wun-yan-bla-vin-win/ , AAPP
Arrest of freelance reporter, Zaw Thi Han in Seikphyu Township, Magway Region	25 July 2021	U Zaw Thi Han, a freelance reporter was charged under 505A and abducted by SAC terrorists on July 25 with false accusation of encouraging to bang pots and pans, in Seikphyu Township, Magway Region. https://twitter.com/ElinaJK4/status/1420295674436935680 , AAPP
Sithu Aung Myint	15 th August 2021	Sithu Aung Myint, a columnist for news site Frontier Myanmar and commentator with Voice of America Radio was arrested. He was charged with sedition and spreading false information.
Arrest of	15 th August	HtetHtetKhine, a freelance producer for BBC Media Action was arrested. She

HtetHtetKhine	2021	was accused of harbouring Sithu Aung Myint.
Arrest of ex- reporter of DVB, Moe Min Oo in Monywa Township, Sagaing Region	23 August 2021	It was reported that Ko Me Min Soe, former reporter of DVB news agency was abducted by military on 23 August 2021 and he was charged under 505 (A) at Monywa Police Station. https://twitter.com/phoenix00198664/status/1430183628324093966 , AAPP
Arrest of Myo San Soe, reporter from Delta News Agency in Phyar Pone Township, Ayeyarwaddy Region	29 August 2021	Ko Myo San Soe who is a reporter and videographer of Delta News Agency was arrested by military junta at his home in Phyar Pone City, Ayeyarwaddy Region without any reason on 29 August 2021. https://twitter.com/SpringBago/status/1432582120044650498, AAPP
Arrest of freelance, journalist, Ma Thuzar in Yangon	1 st September 2021	It was reported that Ma Thuzar, a journalist was arbitrarily arrested on 1 September 2021 for no clear reason in Yangon. Her family and colleagues spent five days without any news of her after she was snatched by police as she left her home on the morning of 1 September. The police finally confirmed on 5 September that she had been arrested, but they have yet to give the judicial grounds for her arrest or say where she is being held. https://rsf.org/en/myanmar-reporter-arrested-yangon-after-four-months-hiding, AAPP
Arrest of Ko Zaw Moe Oo	1 st September 2021	Security abducted Zaw Moe Oo, a journalist from Myeik based Eleven Media and detained at police station.
Arrest of HtetHtet and Wai Lin in Yangon Region	11 th September 2021	Ma HtetHtet, editor, and Ko Wai Lin, reporter, from Thingyankyun Post were arrested on 8 October 2021. Their location was still unknown.
Arrest of Myo Thant, Ayeyarwaddy Region	15 th September 2021	Mizzima News former editor-in-chief Myo Thant was arrested yesterday in KangyeHtaung, a township in southwestern Myanmar's Irrawaddy River delta region. RSF has learned that the security forces went to the township after being told he was there, and threatened to take his aunt if he did not surrender. He was finally arrested at round 8 pm.
Arrest of editor of Maubin News Agency in Ayeyarwaddy Region	25 September 2021	Phyo Lay Chan, editor of the MaubinHittaing News Agency, was arrested by military in Maubin Township on September 21. He was arrested by military after the Maubin news agency stopped reporting after military coup. https://twitter.com/LIGHTNI68492726/status/1441384933340024837
Arrest of journalist from ShwePheeMyay News	26 September 2021	Arrest of journalist from ShwePheeMyay News.
Arrest of journalist from A Kone Thi News Agency, Ye Htun Oo in Pyay Township, Bago Region	8 October 2021	It was reported that Ye Htun Oo, journalist from A Kone Thi News Agency was arrested by military junta at his home, 7th St. of ward (7) in Khitta Yar MyoThit, Pyay Region on 8 October 2021. https://twitter.com/Chanapai247/status/1446745472333352963, AAPP
Arrest of two freelance crime reporters, Aung Moe Zaw and Hla Myo@Yazar Gyi in	2 November 2021	Two crime reporters based in Myaung Mya Township, Aung Moe Zaw and U Hla Myo (Yarzar Gyi) have also been detained in junta custody since August and 1 November respectively. All three were prosecuted with section 505(A) by Myaung Mya Police Station, Ayeyarwaddy Region. https://twitter.com/search?q=Hla%20Myo%40Yarzar&src=typed_query&f=top_,AAPP

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Myaung Mya Township, Ayeyarwaddy Region		
Arrest of freelance journalist , Yin Yin Thein in Sagaing Region	18 November 2021	Daw Yin Yin Thein (Nabar), free journalist from Indaw Township, Sagaing Region was arrested by military junta on 18 November at 11 pm at her home. During their arrest, she was beaten and shouted, and no one was allowed to see the scene by junta.
		https://thadinn.com/en_US/freelance-journalist-daw-yin-yin-thein-nabar-brutally-beaten-and-arrested-by-military-junta/
Arrest of two citizen journalists, Kaung Sett Lin and HmuYadanar Khet Moe Moe Htun in Yangon	7 December 2021	Military junta arrested photojournalist Kaung Sett Lin and videographer HmuYadanar, both with the independent Myanmar Pressphoto Agency, on December 5 while they were covering a flash mob protest on Pan Pin Gyi Road in the commercial capital Yangon. Both were in a military hospital due to injuries sustained at the event. https://cpi.org/2021/12/two-myanmar-journalists-injured-arrested-anti-military-protest/
Arrest of photojournalist, Soe Naing in Yangon Region	10 December 2021	A photo journalist, Soe Naing was arrested on Human Rights Day , 10 December in 2021. He was taken military junta while he and his colleagues were taking photos of empty streets during a 'silent strike' in Myanmar. It was also reported that Soe Naing died in interrogation centre on 12 December. https://twitter.com/amnestypress/status/1471079593209597956
Arrest of photojournalist, Zaw Tun in Yangon Region	10 December 2021	A photo journalist, Zaw Tun was arrested on Human Rights Day , 10 December in 2021. He was taken by military junta while he and his colleague were taking photos of empty streets during a 'silent strike' in Myanmar. https://twitter.com/amnestypress/status/1471079593209597956 , AAPP
Arrest of freelance reporter, Aung San Lin in Sagaing Region	11 December 2021	At around midnight on December 11, military junta raided Aung San Lin's home in the village of Pin Zin, in the north western region of Sagaing, and arrested him, according to news reports and a report by his employer. An unnamed family member of the journalist who said he was beaten while being taken into detention but did not say how he was attacked or the extent of any injuries. Aung San Lin, was sentenced on 7 July to a total of six years of hard labour on "terrorism" and "false news" charges https://rsf.ors/en/mannar-reporter-sentenced-six-years-prison https://rsf.ors/en/mannar-reporter-sentenced-six-years-prison
Arrest of underaged journalist, Min Thike Htun in Sagaing Region	12 December 2021	It was reported that Ko Min Thike Tun (an underaged reporter of Monywa based Regional News Agency), were brutally beaten and forciblt abducted by military junta during raiding of Ahlone Monastery in Sagaing Region on 12 December 2021. https://twitter.com/thandarwin01/status/1470238767936012289, AAPP
Sentencing of journalist from Bago Weekly, Nyein Chan Wai in Bago Region	16 December 2021	Ko Nyein Chan Wai, a correspondent of Bago Weekly Journal, who was arrested by military junta at his father-in-law's house on May 15, 2021 and detained at Thayawaddy Prison in Bago Division. On 17 December 2021 he was sentenced to 3 years in prison Section 505 (a) of Penal Code. https://cpi.org/data/people/nyein-chan-wai/, AAPP
Arrest of freelance student journalist , Zaw Lin Htut	19 December 2021	It was reported that Zaw Lin Htut, a former member of the University Students' Union Alumini Force as well as a freelance reporter was arrested on 19 December while he was going to join the protest in Thingangyun Township. He was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment on Mar 31, 2022. https://www.mvanmar-now.org/en/news/plainclothes-officers-nab-two-activists-in-vangon https://progressivevoicemyanmar.org/2022/04/04/insein-prison-court-hands-three-year-sentences-to-10-student-activists/. AAPP
Arrest of former journalist of the	24 December	It was reported that Win WinNwe, a former journalist for The First News and First Weekly News Journal, was arrested at her house in Shan State's Taunggyi

First News and First Weekly New Journal, Win WinNwe	2021	on 24 December 2021. Her whereabouts are still unknown. https://www.facebook.com/theirrawaddy/photos/a,565641466814048/5129050610473088/?type=3, AAPP
Arrest of video editor of Mandalay Free Press News, Aung Zaw Zaw	16 January 2022	It was reported that Ko Aung Zaw Zaw, part-time video editor at Mandalay Free Press News, was arbitrarily ABDUCTED from his home at Tawkkashap village inKantbalu Township, Sagaing Region. The cause of arrest and his whereabouts unknown yet. https://twitter.com/Haruonchill/status/1483802483642482690 , AAPP
Arrest of 3 journalists and reporters from Dawei Watch News Journal in Dawei Township, Thanintharyi Region	19 January 2022	Military junta came to arrest reporter Ma Moe Myint and Ko Zaw Ko as well as office staff PhyoPyae Lay Lwin @ Thar Gyi at their homes on 19 January 2022. The security force also raided office of Dawei Watch and nobody knows a place where they have been taken by military. Than Lwin Times – ထားဝယ်အခြေနိုက် Dawei Watch သတင်းဌာနက Facebook
Arrest of founder of the independent outlet Media Top 4, Thurein Kyaw	2 February 2022	On February 2, Thurin Kyaw, founder of the independent outlet Media TOP 4, was beaten by unidentified attackers while he covered a rally in support of the ruling military junta in Yangon. https://cpi.org/2022/02/myanmar-journalist-thurin-kyaw-arrested-after-covering-rally-in-support-of-junta/, AAPP
Arrest of freelance journalist, Hla Myo Aung in Mandalay	9 February 2022	Ko Hla Myo Aung, freelance journalist was arrested by military junta at home in Maha Aung Myay Township, Mandalay on 9 February 2022. His family member hasn't got any information about where he has been kept by military junta. https://www.trendsmap.com/twitter/tweet/1494937539660042243
Arrest of reporter, Thurein Kyaw in Yangon	22 February 2022	Ko Thurien Kyaw, is a founder of Media Top 4 and he was arrested by military junta while he was covering a rally in support of the ruling military junta in Yangon. https://cpi.org/2022/02/myanmar-journalist-thurin-kyaw-arrested-after-covering-rally-in-support-of-junta/
Arrest of freelance journalist, Than Soe Aung in Nang San Township, Shan State	7 March 2022	Ko Than Soe Aung , freelance journalist, based in Nang San Township, Shan State was arrested at home on 7 March 2022. Military junta is charging him with counter terrorism law- 52.
Sentencing of Than Htike Aung, reporter of Mizzima News Agency	22 March 2022	Ko Than Htike Aung was arrested in Naypyitaw while he was taking news during U Win Htein's verdict on 19 March 2021. On 22 March 2022, Zabuthiri's Court, Naypyitaw sentenced him to two years imprisonment.
Sentencing of Aung Zaw Zaw , freelance journalist from Mandalay Free Press	23 March 2022	Aung Zaw Zaw is a native journalist of Sagaing Region and he was arrested by military at his home in Kanbalu Township, Sagaing Region on 16 January 2022. He was accused of violating Section 505a of the Penal Code and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment on March 23 in junta courts. https://myanmar-now.org/en/news/two-myanmar-journalists-sentenced-to-prison-time-for-incitement?page=4
Arrest of freelance journalist, Nay Naw in Karen State	28 March 2022	A freelance journalist based in Myawaddy, Karen State—across the border from Thailand—has been charged with violating Section 505a of the Penal Code for incitement, according to a family friend. While the reason for his arrest has not been confirmed, the source said that

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		Nay Naw, also known as MyoNaungNaung Zaw, was accused of incitement after a March 27 report he published on social media. https://myanmar-now.org/en/news/freelance-journalist-charged-with-incitement-in-myanmar-thal-border-town?page=1
Sentecning of reporter of Dakkhina Insight News Agency, Naing Lun Htun in Dawei Township	31 March 2022	Ko Naing Lin Htun, reporter of Dakkhina Insight News based in Dawei, was shot with live ammunition while he's covering the protest news and forcibly abducted by military junta on 19 December 21. He's been charged with 3 absurd charges and junta-controlled court sentenced to him for 3 years imprisonment on 31 March 2021. https://twitter.com/SaveMM99/status/1384853273556004864 . AAPP
Sentencing of Win Naing Oo, Chief Reporter of Channel Mandalay TV news in Mandalay	5 April 2022	Ko Win Naing Oo is a Chief Reporter of Mandalay TV News was arrested in Mandalay on 31 August 2021. He was initially charged under Article 505(a) of the penal code and detained in Oh Bo Prison. On 5 April 2022, a military controlled court in Oh Bo Prison sentenced him to five years in prison. https://cpi.org/2022/04/channel-mandalay-tv-reporter-win-naing-oo-sentenced-to-5-years-in-prison-for-terrorism/, AAPP
Sentencing of Shwe Lynn Thit @ KhineMyint Tun, reporter of Golden Triangle News Agency in Taungyi, Shan State	5 April 2022	Ko KhinMyint Tun @ Shwe Lynn Thit is a reporter from Golden Traingle News Agency and he was arrested at his home on 11 July 2021. Military charged him with Counter Terrorism Act 51 (D) and now sentenced him to 10 years imprisonment on 5 April 2022. တောင်ကြီးအခြေစိုတ်သတင်းထောက်သို့းကိုစစ်ကောင်စီကထောင်ဒဏ်၁၀နှစ်ချ-DVB,
Sentencing of ex- reporter from ShwePheMyay News Agency, Lwae N Phaung in Lashio Prison	7 April 2022	Lwae N Phaung was arrested on 26 September 2021 at her home in Lashio Township by military junta and she was detained in Lashio Prison. On 7 April 2022, a court in Lashio Prison sentenced her to 2 years imprisonment with the accusation of breach of panel code 505 (a). https://www.facebook.com/612819968887929/posts/2020187464817832/_,AAPP
Arrest of freelance journalist from Maekhong News Agency, MaungMaungMyo in Pha-an Township, Karen State	11 May 2022	It was reported that MaungMaungMyo, freelance journalist of Maekhong News Agency was arrested on the bus heading to Mandalay in Pha-an Township on 11 May 2022. Security forces found some social media posts which are against military coup in his phone. BBC Burmese - မဲခေါင်သတင်းဌာနအလွတ်တန်းသတင်းထောက်တစ်ဦး Facebook, AAPP
Sentencing of a Shan journalist, Than Soe Aung	18 May 2022	A Shan journalist, Than Soe Aung, based in Namsang, southern Shan State, was sentenced to five years in prison by a military tribunal on 18 May, reports DVB. The sentence came after being detained for two months, according to sources close to the journalist. He was arrested at his home in the first week of March and was charged with incitement and spreading misinformation under Section 505(a) of the Penal Code.
Arrest of ex- journalist, Ye Naing Swe in Shwe Min Wun Ward, Sagaing Township	12 June 2022	Ye Naing Swe is an ex-journalist and military junta came and arrested him at his home in Shwe Min Wun Ward, Sagaing Township on 12 June 2022. Nobody knows reason of arrest and he has been detained in No(1) Local Police Station in Sagaing Township. BBC Burmese - စစ်ကိုင်း၊ရေမင်းဝံရပ်ကွတ်က Facebook
Sentencing of freelance journalist, Nyein Nyein Aye@	14 July 2022	Nyein NyeinAye @ Mabel is a freelance journalist and she was arrested in Yangon on 15 January 2022. She had been detained in the Insein Prison since she was arrested and finally military influenced court in the Insein Prison

A A D L D L		14.1. 2022
Mabel		sentenced her to three years imprison with hard labour on 14 July 2022. https://twitter.com/activistlittle/status/1483791500366467075
		https://cpj.org/2022/08/photographer-aye-kyaw-reportedly-dies-in-myanmar-military-custody/
Killing of freelance photojournalist Aye Kyaw in Sagaing	30 July 2022	On July 30, military authorities arrested Aye Kyaw, a member of the Upper Myanmar Photography Association who had photographed anti-junta protests, at his home in the city of Sagaing, according to reports. Afternoon of same day, Aye Kyaw's family was told that Aye Kyaw had died in custody and his body was being held at the Sagaing City Hospital. https://cpi.org/2022/08/photographer-aye-kyaw-reportedly-dies-in-myanmar-military-custody/
Arrest of Japanese reporter, Toru Kubota in Yangon	30 July 2022	Toru Kubota, Japanese documentary filmmaker, was detained in South Dagon Township, Yangon Region, along with two protesters, while documenting an anti-regime rally against the executions of four pro-democracy activists. He had been charged with incitement under 505(a) of the Penal Code and for breaching visa rules under Article 13 of the Immigration Act. https://cpi.org/2022/08/japanese-journalist-toru-kubota-faces-prison-over-myanmar-protest-coverage/, AAPP
Sentencing of Myo Min Tun, Editor of Ayeywarwaddy Time News Agency in PatheinTownship, Ayeyarwaddy Region	22 August 2022	Military junta came and arrested the former Ayeyarwaddy Times News Agency editor as well as a senior reporter for Myitmakha News Agency at his home in Pathein on 22 October 2021 and charged him with violating Article 505 (a) of Burma's Penal Code. He has already spent in prison for 10 months and finally the court in PatheinPrison sentenced to him two years imprisonment on the charge of panel code 505 (a). https://www.bnionline.net/en/news/ayeyarwaddy-times-editor-sentenced-pathein, AAPP
Sentencing of Ex- Irrawaddy News Agency Photojournalist, Ko Zaw Zaw @ Diana in Mandalay	24 August 2022	Ko Zaw Zaw@ Diana was arrested on 10 April 2022 at home and accused of breaching article 505 (A) by military junta. He was in interrogation centre for nearly one month and finally he was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment on 24 August 2022. http://burmese.dvb.no/archives/538633, AAPP
Arrest of reporter of Voice of Mandalay Social Media News Agency, Ma Yu Wai Myint in Mandalay	4 September 2022	Ma Yu Wai Myint is admin and in charge of Voice of Mandalay Social Media News Agency and she was arrested on 4 September 2022 when she was at home in Aung MyayTharzan Township. Military junta took her to interrogation centre in Mandalay Place and it was reported that she was tortured and beaten by military. https://ms-mv.facebook.com/stov.php?stov_flud=18400229963446698ud=6562740980529048m_entstream_source=permalink_AAPP
Sentencing of BBC reporter, HtetHtetKhine	15 September 2022	HtetHtetKhine was arrested in last year and today military junta's kangaroo Bahan Township Court sentenced her for 3 years imprisonment with hard labour. She was accused of breaching article 505 (A) and 17 (1). ဘီဘီစီသတင်းထောက်မထက်ထက်ခိုင် Burma Associated Press Facebook
Arrest of journalist, Ko KoOo from ShuuDounk Journal in Taunggup, Rakhine	18 September 2022	On 18 September, security forces arrested Ko KoOo, a journalist of ShuuDounk journal along with a local resident named Ko Soe Win Che from Guta ward in Taungkot. Their families haven't got any update of them. https://www.bnionline.net/en/news/over-dozen-people-including-journalists-arrested-rakhine
Arrest of freelance reporter, Pho Thiha from Myauk-U, Rakhine Township	20 September	Ko Pho Thiha is freelance reporter in Myauk-U Township, and he was arrested and taken to Myoma Police Station in Myauk-U on 20 September 2022. പ്രോഗ് പ്രൂട്ടേറ്റ് പ്രോഗ് വാധന് പ്രോഗ് പ്രാഗ്
Indictment of	29	A court in Insein Prison last week indicted freelance journalist Soe Yarzar Tun

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Myanmar Sep journalist, Soe Yarzar Tun in	under Section 52a of the Counter-Terrorism Law on 29 September 2022. Soe Yazar Tun was detained in Bago Region's Thone Sel Township on March 10, just days after he escaped arrest when fifty soldiers raided a monastery in Bago where he was practising as a monk. https://myanmar-now.org/en/news/freelance-reporter-soe-yarzar-tun-faces-up-to-7-years-in-prison-under-anti-terror-law?page=1
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