

Sanktsioonide nimekirjad

216.73.216.133 26.08.2025 17:28:33

Min Aung HLAING

Nimekiri

Tüüp	Üksikisik	
Sugu	Mees	
Loendi nimi	Ühendkuningriik	
Programmid (3)	Myanmar Global Human Rights Burma Ajalooline (viimati aktiivne 30.04.2021 05:15:07)	
Loetellu kandmise kuupäev (2)	25.02.2021 06.07.2020	
Märge	Listed under the Global Human Rights and Myanmar sanctions regimes.	

Nimed/Pealkirjad (1)

Perekonnanimi/Nimi	HLAING
Eesnimi/Tiitel	Min
Keskmine nimi/Nimi	Aung
Täielik nimi/Tiitel	Min Aung HLAING
Tüüp	Eesnimi
Kirjeldus	Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw)

Rahvused (1)

Riik Birma	
------------	--

Aadressid (1)

	Riik	Birma
--	------	-------

Sünnikuupäev (1)

Sünniaeg	1956-07-03
Koht	Tavoy
Riik	Birma

Isikut tõendavad dokumendid (2)

Tüüp	Individual National ID Number: 12/SAKHANA(N)020199
Tüüp	Individual NI Details: NRC number

Põhjendus (6)

Senior General Min Aung Hlaing is Commander in Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). In this role, he was responsible for military operations carried out in Rakhine State in 2017 and in 2019 and is responsible for atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against the Rohingya population in Rakhine state by the Tatmadaw. These include unlawful killings, including through systematic burning of Rohingya houses and buildings, massacre, torture, forced labour, systematic rape and other forms of targeted sexual violence, and enforced labour. On 1 February 2021 the Myanmar military (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar. As part of the coup, Vice-President Swe declared a state of emergency on 1 February transferring the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the Tatmadaw established the State Administration Council (SAC), which is chaired by Hlaing, in order to run the functions of the state. The SAC has adopted legislation violating the right to privacy and removing protection from arbitrary detention in Myanmar. The Myanmar security forces have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021; killing a protestor, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression including through restricting internet access and of assembly, arbitrary arrest and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup, and infringing. As the Commander-in-Chief of the Tatmadaw, Min Aung Hlaing has overall control of the Myanmar security forces and therefore has command responsibility for these violations. As a member of the SAC Hlaing shares responsibility with its other members for the exercise of state functions since 2 February 2021, including legislation violating human rights, and for the serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar security forces.

Senior General Min Aung Hlaing is Commander in Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). In this role, he was responsible for military operations carried out in Rakhine State in 2017 and in 2019 and is responsible for atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against the Rohingya population in Rakhine state by the Tatmadaw. These include unlawful killings, including through systematic burning of Rohingya houses and buildings, massacre, torture, forced labour, systematic rape and other forms of targeted sexual violence, and enforced labour. On 1 February 2021 the Myanmar military (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar. As part of the coup, Vice-President Swe declared a state of emergency on 1 February transferring the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the Tatmadaw established the State Administration Council (SAC), which is chaired by Hlaing, in order to run the functions of the state. The SAC has adopted legislation violating the right to privacy and removing protection from arbitrary detention in Myanmar. The Myanmar security forces have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing a protestor, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression including through restricting internet access and of assembly, arbitrary arrest and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup, and infringing. As the Commander-in-Chief of the Tatmadaw, Min Aung Hlaing has overall control of the Myanmar security forces and therefore has command responsibility for these violations. As a member of the SAC Hlaing shares responsibility with its other members for the exercise of state functions since 2 February 2021, including legislation violating human rights, and for the serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar security forces.

Senior General Min Aung Hlaing is Commander in Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). In this role, he was responsible for military operations carried out in Rakhine State in 2017 and in 2019 and is responsible for atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against the Rohingya population in Rakhine state by the Tatmadaw. These include unlawful killings, including through systematic burning of Rohingya houses and buildings, massacre, torture, forced labour, systematic rape and other forms of targeted sexual violence, and enforced labour. On 1 February 2021 the Myanmar military (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar. As part of the coup, Vice-President Swe declared a state of emergency on 1 February transferring the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the Tatmadaw established the State Administration Council (SAC), which is chaired by Hlaing, in order to run the functions of the state. The SAC has adopted legislation violating the right to privacy and removing protection from arbitrary detention in Myanmar. The Myanmar security forces have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing a protestor, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression including through restricting internet access and of assembly, arbitrary arrest and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup, and infringing. As the Commander-in-Chief of the Tatmadaw, Min Aung Hlaing has overall control of the Myanmar security forces and therefore has command responsibility for these violations. As a member of the SAC Hlaing shares responsibility with its other members for the exercise of state functions since 2 February 2021, including legislation violating human rights, and for the serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar security forces.

Senior General Min Aung Hlaing is Commander in Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). In this role, he was responsible for military operations carried out in Rakhine State in 2017 and in 2019 and is responsible for atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against the Rohingya population in Rakhine state by the Tatmadaw. These include unlawful killings, including through systematic burning of Rohingya houses and buildings, massacre, torture, forced labour, systematic rape and other forms of targeted sexual violence, and enforced labour. On 1 February 2021 the Myanmar military (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar. As part of the coup, Vice-President Swe declared a state of emergency on 1 February transferring the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the Tatmadaw established the State Administration Council (SAC), which is chaired by Hlaing, in order to run the functions of the state. The SAC has adopted legislation violating the right to privacy and removing protection from arbitrary detention in Myanmar. The Myanmar security forces have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing a protestor, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression including through restricting internet access and of assembly, arbitrary arrest and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup, and infringing. As the Commander-in-Chief of the Tatmadaw, Min Aung Hlaing has overall control of the Myanmar security forces and therefore has command responsibility for these violations. As a member of the SAC Hlaing shares responsibility with its other members for the exercise of state functions since 2 February 2021, including legislation violating human rights, and for the serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar security forces.

Senior General Min Aung Hlaing is Commander in Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). In this role, he was responsible for military operations carried out in Rakhine State in 2017 and in 2019 and is responsible for atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against the Rohingya population in Rakhine state by the Tatmadaw. These include unlawful killings, including through systematic burning of Rohingya houses and buildings, massacre, torture, forced labour, systematic rape and other forms of targeted sexual violence, and enforced labour. On 1 February 2021 the Myanmar military (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar. As part of the coup, Vice-President Swe declared a state of emergency on 1 February transferring the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the Tatmadaw established the State Administration Council (SAC), which is chaired by Hlaing, in order to run the functions of the state. The SAC has adopted legislation violating the right to privacy and removing protection from arbitrary detention in Myanmar. The Myanmar security forces have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021, killing a protestor, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression including through restricting internet access and of assembly, arbitrary arrest and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup, and infringing. As the Commander-in-Chief of the Tatmadaw, Min Aung Hlaing has overall control of the Myanmar security forces and therefore has command responsibility for these violations. As a member of the SAC Hlaing shares responsibility with its other members for the exercise of state functions since 2 February 2021, including legislation violating human rights, and for the serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar security forces.

Senior General Min Aung Hlaing is Commander in Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw). In this role, he was responsible for military operations carried out in Rakhine State in 2017 and in 2019 and is responsible for atrocities and serious human rights violations committed against the Rohingya population in Rakhine state by the Tatmadaw. These include unlawful killings, including through systematic burning of Rohingya houses and buildings, massacre, torture, forced labour, systematic rape and other forms of targeted sexual violence, and enforced labour. On 1 February 2021 the Myanmar military (Tatmadaw), led by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup in Myanmar. As part of the coup, Vice-President Swe declared a state of emergency on 1 February transferring the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state to Min Aung Hlaing. On 2 February, the Tatmadaw established the State Administration Council (SAC), which is chaired by Hlaing, in order to run the functions of the state. The SAC has adopted legislation violating the right to privacy and removing protection from arbitrary detention in Myanmar. The Myanmar security forces have committed serious human rights violations since 1 February 2021; killing a protestor, restricting freedom of assembly and of expression including through restricting internet access and of assembly, arbitrary arrest and detention of opposition leaders and opponents of the coup, and infringing. As the Commander-in-Chief of the Tatmadaw, Min Aung Hlaing has overall control of the Myanmar security forces and therefore has command responsibility for these violations. As a member of the SAC Hlaing shares responsibility with its other members for the exercise of state functions since 2 February 2021, including legislation violating human rights, and for the serious human rights violations committed by the Myanmar security forces.

Ajaloolised andmed

Nimed/Pealkirjad (2)

Olek	Ajalooline (viimati aktiivne 28.02.2022 05:16)
Perekonnanimi/Nimi	Hlaing
Eesnimi/Tiitel	Min
Keskmine nimi/Nimi	Aung
Täielik nimi/Tiitel	Hlaing Min Aung
Tüüp	Peamine hüüdnimi
Kirjeldus	Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw)
Olek	Ajalooline (viimati aktiivne 30.04.2021 05:15)
Perekonnanimi/Nimi	Hlaing
Eesnimi/Tiitel	Min
Keskmine nimi/Nimi	Aung

Perekonnanimi/Nimi	пашу
Eesnimi/Tiitel	Min
Keskmine nimi/Nimi	Aung
Täielik nimi/Tiitel	Senior General Hlaing Min Aung
Tüüp	Peamine hüüdnimi
Kirjeldus	Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw)
Märge	Senior General

Rahvused (1)

Olek	Ajalooline (viimati aktiivne 11.11.2022 19:15)
Riik	Birma

Aadressid (2)

Olek	Ajalooline (viimati aktiivne 28.02.2022 05:16)
Riik	Birma
Täielik aadress	Myanmar
Olek	Ajalooline (viimati aktiivne 11.11.2022 19:15)
Riik	Birma

Sünnikuupäev (2)

Olek	Ajalooline (viimati aktiivne 28.02.2022 05:16)
Sünniaeg	1956-07-03
Koht	Tavoy
Riik	Birma
Olek	Ajalooline (viimati aktiivne 11.11.2022 19:15)
Sünniaeg	1956-07-03
Koht	Tavoy
Riik	Birma

Isikut tõendavad dokumendid (1)

Olek	Ajalooline (viimati aktiivne 28.02.2022 05:16)
Tüüp	National ID Number: NRC number12/SAKHANA(N)020199

Taastatud: 25.08.2025. 11:16 Teksti tõlge tehti masintõlke abil

Kataloogis on esitatud isikud, kes on lisatud Läti, ÜRO, Euroopa Liidu, Ühendkuningriigi, Ameerika Ühendriikide Riigikassas välisvarade kontrolli büroo (OFAC) ja Kanada sanktsioonide nimekirjadesse.