



## Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma)

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### CRITERIA FOR AAPP'S DEFINITION OF A POLITICAL PRISONER

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AAPP defines a political prisoner as anyone who is arrested because of his or her perceived or real active involvement or supporting role in political movements with peaceful or resistant means. AAPP maintains that the motivation behind the arrest of every individual in AAPP's database is a political motivation, regardless of the laws they have been sentenced under.

The State Law Order Restoration Council and State Peace Development Council denied the existence of political prisoners; a denial reiterated by the current Thein Sein administration. Due to this, those who are in real or perceived opposition to the regime are routinely criminalized. For example, the authorities have repeatedly used false, tenuous, or trumped-up criminal charges to imprison political activists, journalists, students, and those in real or perceived opposition to the regime. To distinguish political prisoners from criminal offenders, AAPP considers the individual's actions rather than their alleged charges. In short, the motivation behind the arrest must be political.

AAPP welcomes the release of all remaining political prisoners, but in the absence of the rule of law, in the face of an impartial judiciary and laws that criminalize basic civil and political rights, political activists as well as ordinary people will face the ongoing threat of arrest. If the administration is to grant a general amnesty, it must include the unconditional release of political prisoners and a wiping of their criminal records.

Note: In support of the national reconciliation process and a genuine democratic transition, AAPP does not discriminate against those who participated in the armed struggle or were wrongfully convicted with criminal charges. AAPP uses the term political prisoner as a blanket phrase for all those who have been imprisoned for participating in the struggle for democracy and national reconciliation.

## Laws commonly used to arbitrarily detain activists or criminalize dissent

The following is an overview of the most common laws used to detain and imprison activists. However, this is by no means an exhaustive list and a number of other laws are regularly used to stifle dissent. These include, but are not limited to:

Law	Section	Offences	Maximum Term
Penal Code	121, 122(1), 122(2)	Definition of high treason; punishment for high treason	Death or life imprisonment
Penal Code	124, 124(A), and 124(B)	Misprision of high treason; seditious; advocating overthrow of an organ of the Union or of its constituent units by force.	Seven years; life imprisonment; three years
Penal Code	143-146	Unlawful assembly	Two years
Penal Code	295, 295(A)	Insulting Religion	Two years
Penal Code	505 (B)	Making a statement or rumor conducive to public mischief.	Two years
Unlawful Association Act (1908)	17/1 & 17/2	Membership of an unlawful association; management or promotion (or assisting) of an unlawful association.	Three years; Five years
State Protection Law (1975)	10(a) & 10(b)	Detention of a citizen who is endangering State sovereignty and security without charge or trial; house arrest.	Five years, renewable by an additional year
Emergency Provisions Act (1950)	5(d); 5(e); 5(j)	Causing public alarm; spreading false news; undermining the security of the Union or the restoration of law and order.	Seven years
Electronic Transactions Law (2004)	33(a), 33(b) & 38	Using electronic transactions technology to commit any act detrimental to the security of the State; sending or receiving information relating to secrets of the security of the State; attempting, conspiring, or abetting.	Fifteen years
Law Relating to Forming of Associations Law (Law No. 6/1988)	5, 6, 7	Prohibition of: forming organizations that are not permitted to register under the Political Parties Registration Law 1988; organizations that attempt to incite arrest; membership thereof or aiding and abetting.	Five years
Law	Section	Offences	Maximum Term
Law protecting the peaceful and systematic transfer of state responsibility and the successful performance of the functions of the National Convention against disturbances and oppositions (5/1996)	3, 4, 5, 6	“Disturbing, destroying, obstructing, inciting, delivering speeches, making oral or written statements and disseminating in order to undermine, belittle and make people misunderstand the functions being carried out by the National Convention for the emergence of a	Twenty years

		firm and enduring Constitution”	
<b>Printers &amp; Publishers Act (1962)</b>	17/20	All printed material must be submitted to the Press Scrutiny Board for vetting prior to publication.	Seven years
<b>Official Secrets Act (1923)</b>	3	Any person who communicates information calculated to be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy.	Fourteen years
<b>Television and Video Law (1996)</b>	32(B)	Copying, distributing, hiring, or exhibiting etc a video that has not passed censorship.	Three years
<b>Public Order Preservation Act (1947)</b>		Provisions for preserving peace and order.	Five years
<b>Arms Act (1878)</b>		Manufacturing, conversion, sale of arms without a license, import/export and transport of arms without a license, going armed and possessing arms without a license	Seven years
<b>Public Property Protection Act (1947)</b>		Anyone who obtains public property without permission; or believes it to be abandoned, including outside of the country of Myanmar, must report it to the authorities	Seven years
<b>Press (Emergency Powers) Act (1931)</b>	Article 17	“Unauthorized news-sheet or unauthorized newspaper which is being produced from an undeclared press”	Six months
<b>Export/Import Act</b>	Article 5/1	Contravening any order under export/import act, including the import, export, carriage coastwise or shipment as ships' stores, of goods of any specified description.	Seven years
<b>Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947</b>	Article 13/1	“Illegally crossing international borders”	Five years
<b>Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession Law (2 December 2011)</b>	Section 18	Violating of the peaceful assembly law, which requires demonstrators to obtain permission to publicly assemble and demonstrate.	Penalty of up to one year in prison and a 30,000 kyat (US\$35) fine. Or both