Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP)

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Towards Accountability:

The Urgent Need for Renewed International Attention to *Sit-Tat's* Crimes Against Humanity in Burma

(Documentation period: January - December 2022)

In honor of

the people of Burma who have sacrificed their lives and liberty

in the Spring Revolution

The cover photo for this report is an image of Kyaw Min Yu (aka Ko Jimmy), who was executed in Insein Prison on July 23, 2022, made up of several hundred killed political prisoners and pro-democracy supporters in the Spring Revolution. The digital artwork was created by the Portuguese artist, Paulo Andringa, commissioned by the Myanmar Accountability Project, with images collected by AAPP.

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Foreword

Civilians used by the military as human shields on the front lines of conflict. Families burned to death by soldiers. Villagers shot in the back by soldiers and pro-military militias as they tried to run away. Children killed by artillery shelling on their villages. Men and women tortured to death in military custody.

This new report by the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP), *Towards Accountability: The Urgent Need for Renewed International Attention to Sit-Tat's Crimes Against Humanity in Burma*, is harrowing reading. It paints a grim picture of the Myanmar military's trail of atrocities throughout 2022. Since the February 2021 military coup, millions of people have taken to the streets across the country and peacefully protested for their votes to be upheld and a democratic civilian government to be established. AAPP has documented how junta security forces have responded with brutality—killing more than 3,000 and arbitrarily arresting over 19,000 people.

AAPP's collection of data on arbitrary arrests and deaths since the coup are widely referenced by governments, the United Nations, and civil society organizations. This is especially significant given the junta's efforts to shroud its crimes.

This new report goes beyond the numbers, providing the details of what happened to the victims—their names, the dates, the places, and circumstances of killings and other abuses.

Crimes against humanity are considered among the gravest human rights abuses under international law. The specific crimes against humanity documented in this report include murder, imprisonment, torture, rape, sexual violence, and persecution, along with other violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

Under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), crimes against humanity are serious specified offenses that are knowingly committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against any civilian population. "Widespread" refers to the scale of the acts or number of victims. A "systematic" attack indicates a pattern or methodical plan. AAPP's data demonstrates the widespread, systematic, and ongoing nature of these crimes.

Human Rights Watch and AAPP have long worked together to document human rights violations with the goal of holding the Myanmar military accountable for its actions. I first met AAPP's co-founder and joint secretary, Bo Kyi, in 2008 in New York, when he accepted Human Rights Watch's Alison Des Forges Award—an award that celebrates the valor of individuals who put their lives on the line to protect the dignity and rights of others. We've worked together in the years since, first pressing for the release of political prisoners in a closed Myanmar state, then for the safeguarding of free expression and the abolition of repressive laws in Myanmar's brief period under civilian leadership. Since the coup, AAPP has become an invaluable source of information to help us and others cross-check facts in documenting the military's numerous atrocities perpetrated against the population.

According to the report, of the 1,250 people in Myanmar killed in 2022, nearly half were extrajudicial killings by junta security forces or deaths in prison or other places of detention.

It's no longer a matter of knowing that crimes against humanity have been committed in Myanmar. The question now is how the perpetrators can be held to account.

Critically, the AAPP sets out clear recommendations on what the international community should do. This includes governments supporting a referral of Myanmar to the International Criminal Court to expand the court's reach beyond its current investigation limited to investigating crimes against humanity related to the forced deportation in 2017 of more than 740,000 Rohingya into Bangladesh. Myanmar is not a member of the Rome Statute, the court's founding treaty, so only the UN Security Council can refer all grave international crimes in Myanmar to the ICC for investigation.

The report also calls for better coordinated targeted sanctions by foreign governments on junta officials and for ASEAN member states to adopt legislation necessary to support the exercise of universal jurisdiction to facilitate the prosecution of those responsible for these crimes.

Given the gravity and extent of the abuses faced by the people of Myanmar, there is a pressing need for concerned governments to take strong, coordinated action to advance accountability and bring a measure of justice for the victims.

Elaine Pearson
Executive Director, Asia Division
Human Rights Watch

Executive Summary

In this report, AAPP details evidence of *Sit-Tat's*[1] crimes against humanity in Burma since the failed military coup, focusing on 2022 and following its previous report, *Accountability for the Junta Criminals*. The evidence herein supports the findings of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar that crimes against humanity have been and continue to be committed in Burma since the failed coup on February 1, 2021.[2] With this report, AAPP calls on international actors to embrace the responsibility to collaborate to hold *Sit-Tat* accountable for its crimes through international justice mechanisms, such as the International Criminal Court (ICC) and universal jurisdiction where available. As ongoing victims of *Sit-Tat's* crimes, the people of Burma desire international support in seeking accountability for and deterring the recurrence of conflict and mass atrocities in the country.

To provide evidence of *Sit-Tat's* crimes against humanity, this report is structured under the sub-articles of Article 7(1) of the Rome Statute, which reflects international standards for these crimes. Specifically, this report provides quantitative and qualitative data regarding *Sit-Tat's* crimes against humanity of murder, imprisonment, torture, rape and sexual violence, and persecution. All quantitative data is as of December 31, 2022.

Article 7(1)(a) Murder: In 2022, *Sit-Tat* killed 1,250 pro-democracy supporters across every state/region, impacting 145 townships. *Sit-Tat* killed around 40 percent of them by detainment. *Sit-Tat* also killed civilians by, *inter alia*, gunshots, artillery shelling, and airstrikes.

Article 7(1)(e) Imprisonment: In 2022, *Sit-Tat* detained 3,738 pro-democracy supporters across every state/region, impacting 262 townships. Many of those detained were civilians. As of December 31, 2022, *Sit-Tat* had detained a total of 16,704 pro-democracy supporters since February 1, 2021, with 13,217 remaining in detention on December 31, 2022.

Article 7(1)(f) Torture: Through interviews with 18 released political prisoners, AAPP uncovered some of *Sit-Tat's* torture methods used against detainees. AAPP also documented 45 deaths which mostly likely resulted from torture in detainment. *Sit-Tat*'s torture methods included, *inter alia*, severe physical and sexual assault and deprivation of food, water, and sleep.

Article 7(1)(g) Rape and Sexual Violence: Sit-Tat's use of rape and sexual violence remain extremely underreported. In 2022, 11 cases of rape in conjunction with murder were reported, mainly in Sagaing and Magway. AAPP also documented cases of rape and sexual violence, including verbal and physical assault, against civilians in military interrogation centers.

Article 7(1)(h) Persecution: Across the country, *Sit-Tat* has arbitrarily seized civilian property of pro-democracy supporters, which may amount to persecution. In 2022, *Sit-Tat* seized 534 pieces of property across 132 townships, impacting 419 pro-democracy supporters. *Sit-Tat's* seizures included 435 houses. According to AAPP documentation, property seizure is often connected with an intent to detain, or following the detainment of, a civilian due to perceived or actual support for the pro-democracy movement.

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[1] *Sit-Tat* refers, hereinafter, to the military and its armed branches that staged the failed coup on February 1, 2021. *Sit-Tat,* or an armed group, is used in this report because the military no longer deserves the prestigious name of *Tatmadaw*, as it has abused its power and abandoned its primary duty to protect the people of Burma.

[2] Rep. of the Indep. Investigative Mechanism for Myan., para. 30, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/48/18 (2021) [hereinafter IIMM 2021 Report]; Rep. of the Indep. Investigative Mechanism for Myan., para. 7, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/51/4 (2022) [hereinafter IIMM 2022 Report].

Key Recommendations

As elucidated by this report, there is a growing body of evidence indicating that *Sit-Tat* has committed and continues to commit crimes against humanity across Burma. With this evidence in mind, AAPP calls on international actors—including, but not limited to, UN Member States, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations—to take immediate and decisive action in pursuit of accountability for these crimes, as well as justice and support for the people of Burma. These recommendations are the following:

- AAPP calls on **UN Member States and the broader international community to continue their support of the IIMM**. To fulfill its mandate and pursue accountability for *Sit-Tat's* crimes against humanity, the IIMM must be provided the proper resources.
  - Specifically, AAPP calls on the **UN Fifth Committee and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions** to recommend—and the General Assembly to approve—considerable funding for the IIMM.

- AAPP calls on **ICC Member States to refer the situation in Burma to the Court** with the further recommendation that the ICC accept the NUG's declaration accepting the Court's jurisdiction.

- AAPP calls on the **UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar to look more closely at and draw international attention to *Sit-Tat's* use of property seizure** against civilians across the country.

- AAPP calls on **ASEAN Member States to adopt universal jurisdiction statutes** that could facilitate the prosecution of *Sit-Tat* for committing crimes against humanity, providing a pathway to justice for the victims and their families across Burma.

- AAPP calls on governments to immediately impose **targeted sanctions against all State Administration Council (SAC) members**[3] and other known *Sit-Tat* officials.
  - Specifically, AAPP calls on the **U.S. government to impose Global Magnitsky sanctions** on all SAC members and other known *Sit-Tat* officials.

- AAPP calls on **UN Member States to provide generous resources for mental health and psychosocial support, as well as other material support and interim reparations**, for survivors and victims, including those still in Burma and those who have fled.

[3] See *infra* Appendix E for a list of SAC members as of December 31, 2022.

Introduction

It has now been two years since *Sit-Tat's* failed coup d'état on February 1, 2021. When peaceful demonstrations brought nearly the entire country to a standstill, the response by *Sit-Tat* was brutal and indiscriminate violence. Since then, *Sit-Tat* has pillaged and destroyed villages; forced tens of thousands into arbitrary detention; tortured civilians to death; committed sexual violence against civilians; and seized hundreds of homes. Today, *Sit-Tat* continues to commit crimes against humanity with complete impunity, and evidence of those crimes has only increased.[4] At the same time, the people of Burma continue to push back against *Sit-Tat* and its relentless brutality through the Spring Revolution forces, namely the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), the People's Defense Forces (PDFs), and the defection movement.

Contextualizing AAPP's Documentation of Crimes Against Humanity

In July 2022, the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM) stated for the second time[5] that crimes against humanity have been committed in Burma following the failed coup:

> *[T]here are ample indications that since the military takeover in February 2021,* ***crimes have been committed in Myanmar on a scale and in a manner that constitutes a widespread and systematic attack against a civilian population.*** *The available evidence suggests that the crimes against humanity of murder; torture; deportation and forcible transfer; rape and other forms of sexual violence; persecution; and imprisonment have been committed.*[6]

Further, the IIMM stated that credible reports show that these crimes have and continue to be committed in Yangon, Nay Pyi Taw, Bago, Mandalay, Magway and Sagaing Regions, as well as "Chin, Kayin, and Kayah States and elsewhere."[7]

In furtherance of these conclusions, this report provides quantitative and qualitative data describing *Sit-Tat's* commission of the crimes against humanity of murder; imprisonment; torture; rape and other forms of sexual violence; and persecution. Moreover, AAPP's data come from the same nine regions and states that the IIMM has identified, as well as Burma's five other regions/states and Nay Pyi Taw. Accordingly, this report lends further credence to the findings of the IIMM, while providing additional details on the human impact of these crimes through selected case profiles of individual victims. In providing this evidence, AAPP has structured this report under Article 7(1) of the Rome Statute, which is applied by the ICC and provides an

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[4] Nicholas Koumjian, *Statement to the Human Rights Council*, INDEP. INVESTIGATIVE MECHANISM FOR MYAN. (Sept. 12, 2022), https://iimm.un.org/statement-to-the-human-rights-council-by-nicholas-koumjian-head-of-the-independent-investigative-mechanism-for-myanmar-on-the-51st-regular-session-of-the-human-rights-council/ ("Since the military coup in February last year, there is increasing evidence of crimes against humanity and war crimes, including murder, torture, deportation and forcible transfer, persecution, imprisonment, and targeting of the civilian population. . . . . [the Mechanism] had collected and processed almost three million information items from more than 200 sources, including interview statements, documentation, videos, photographs, geospatial imagery, and social media material—more than double what we reported last year.").

[5] For the IIMM's first statement about crimes against humanity occurring in Burma after the failed coup, see IIMM 2021 Report, *supra* note 2, para. 30 ("The Mechanism's preliminary analysis of collected information concerning events in Myanmar since the 1 February 2021 military coup indicates that crimes against humanity falling within the Mechanism's mandate, including murder, persecution, imprisonment, sexual violence, enforced disappearance and torture, have likely been committed.").

[6] IIMM 2022 Report, *supra* note 2, para. 7 (emphasis added).

[7] *Id.*

internationally-recognized understanding of crimes against humanity. Alternative pathways to hold *Sit-Tat* accountable for its crimes may also be available, as mentioned below.

Seeking International Accountability for Sit-Tat's Crimes

As the legitimate representative government of Burma, the National Unity Government (NUG) has taken steps to bring *Sit-Tat*—and the junta-appointed SAC—before the ICC and other international justice mechanisms.[8] Although the NUG lodged a declaration in 2021 accepting the ICC's jurisdiction from July 1, 2002, the ICC has only acknowledged receipt of the NUG's declaration and has not taken any further action.[9] In addition to accepting the ICC's jurisdiction, the NUG has also endorsed legal proceedings in domestic courts which apply the principle of universal jurisdiction to hold *Sit-Tat* accountable for its crimes.[10]

Notably, in December 2022, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) took an important step in recognizing the violence civilians face in Burma by adopting Resolution 2669, the first-ever UNSC resolution on Burma.[11] The Resolution "express[ed] further deep concern at all forms of violence across the country, and attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure, including educational, health and energy infrastructure and facilities, and attacks on businesses and public properties."[12] While this recognition from the UNSC could be a meaningful step toward international accountability for *Sit-Tat's* crimes, the Resolution failed to explicitly mention *Sit-Tat's* scorched-earth tactics which have completely destroyed villages and towns in Sagaing Region, Magway Region, Chin State, and elsewhere.[13]

Accordingly, to support the people of Burma and pursue accountability, the international community needs a more comprehensive understanding of the violent, inhuman tactics that *Sit-Tat* relentlessly uses against civilians in Burma. To that end, this report provides more lucid detail regarding the extent of *Sit-Tat's* crimes and serves as an update to AAPP's July 2022 report on *Sit-Tat's* crimes against humanity entitled *Accountability for the Junta Criminals*.[14]

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[8] National Unity Government Myanmar (@NUGMyanmar), TWITTER, (Aug. 20, 2021, 10:33 PM) https://twitter.com/NUGMyanmar/status/1428739347717648389; Ministry of Human Rights, *Statement on International Jurisdiction*, NATIONAL UNITY GOVERNMENT (Jan. 28, 2022), https://gov.nugmyanmar.org/2023/01/28/statement-on-international-jurisdiction/.

[9] National Unity Government Myanmar, *supra* note 8. *See generally* SPECIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR MYANMAR, BRIEFING PAPER: MYANMAR AND THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT 5-7 (2022), https://specialadvisorycouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/SAC-M-Briefing-Paper-ICC-ENGLISH-1.pdf [hereinafter SAC-M BRIEFING PAPER] (describing three paths to ICC jurisdiction over the situation in Burma, namely a declaration by Burma referring the situation to the ICC, a referral by State Parties of the Rome Statute, or a referral by the UNSC); John Dugard et al., *The ICC Must Engage with Myanmar's Democratic Government and Hold the Junta to Account*, THE DIPLOMAT (Aug. 17, 2022), https://thediplomat.com/2022/08/the-icc-must-engage-with-myanmars-democratic-government-and-hold-the-junta-to-account/.

[10] Ministry of Human Rights, *supra* note 8. *See generally* Priya Pillai, *Myanmar and the Myriad Efforts Towards International Justice*, USALI PERSPECTIVES (Oct. 17, 2022), https://usali.org/s/USALI-Perspectives-10-17-22-Priya-Pillai.pdf; Máximo Janger, *Myanmar: The Case for Universal Jurisdiction*, JAKARTA POST (Feb. 1, 2023), https://www.thejakartapost.com/paper/2023/02/01/myanmar-the-case-for-universal-jurisdiction.html.

[11] *See* S.C. Res. 2669 (Dec. 21, 2022).

[12] *Id.*

[13] *Id.* For example, *Sit-Tat* has burnt down 48,463 civilian houses as of January 15, 2023, with the most destruction in Sagaing Region (36,667 houses), Magway Region (8,575 houses), and Chin State (1,475 houses). *2023_01_15_Burned_Houses_Data_Public_Version_D4M*, DATA FOR MYANMAR (Jan. 15, 2023), https://tinyurl.com/4a5vcwyh.

[14] *See* AAPP, ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THE JUNTA CRIMINALS (2022), https://aappb.org/?p=22316.

Report Scope and Methodology

The goals of AAPP's documentation and verification efforts are to end the vicious circle of *Sit-Tat's* impunity and to contribute to transitional justice in Burma. Throughout 2022, AAPP continued to collect evidence of *Sit-Tat's* human rights violations through first-hand reports from in-country and border-based networks, as well as open-source data from media, civil society, and other verified reporting.

AAPP conducted in-depth, semi-structured interviews in Burmese with 38 victims of *Sit-Tat's* violations.[15] The interviewees gave free, prior, and informed consent to be interviewed and to have their experiences shared in this report. None of the interviewees received compensation for participating in the interview.

The numerical data herein account for *Sit-Tat's* violations from January 1 to December 31, 2022, as documented by AAPP. However, the selected case profiles from AAPP's interviews include information related to *Sit-Tat's* violations in both 2021 and 2022. Political prisoners were not released in significant numbers in 2022, meaning fewer testimonies from individuals who experienced detainment in 2022. In addition, survivors of human rights violations must be in secure locations and surroundings before interviews are conducted, which may delay their testimonies.

In its work, AAPP maintains a structured approach to data collection and verification, as well as strict confidentiality in its data security and storage policies—all of which are described below.

Data Collection Process: AAPP's Documentation Department uses data triangulation, which increases the amount of information collected for each case. Data triangulation involves reviewing multiple sources related to the same event to gather additional information for documentation and verification purposes. In AAPP's documentation system, the data analysts record each victim of *Sit-Tat's* human rights violations with an individual identification number; their biographical data; a brief case history; the location of the violation; arrested, released, and deceased dates (as applicable); and the cause of death (as applicable).[16]

Data Verification Process: AAPP conducts a robust verification process of reports of *Sit-Tat's* human rights violations. If a first-hand verified source reports a violation, AAPP considers this report verified. First-hand sources include members of AAPP's in-country and border-based networks. If a second-hand verified source reports a violation, AAPP will consider it verified once it has been cross-referenced with other verified sources. Second-hand sources include reports from credible media outlets. Likewise, if a report from an unverified source is corroborated through cross-referencing with verified sources, AAPP considers it verified. Unverified sources include messages AAPP receives from individuals through its email and social media accounts. The data triangulation process for *Sit-Tat's* violations is ongoing even after a report is verified.

[15] The interviewees were 18 political prisoners who were released and 20 civilians who had their properties arbitrarily seized by *Sit-Tat* and managed to flee from arrest.

[16] Data collection and verification is impacted by, *inter alia*, communication barriers, network connectivity issues, resource limitations, and above all, security issues. Therefore, AAPP's verification process prioritizes confirming each case through data triangulation and through cross-referencing with media reports.

Data Security: AAPP's documentation and verification process is strictly confidential. The data is stored in at least three different secure locations. Data within AAPP is also segregated; different departments do not have immediate access to others' databases. To share data between departments, AAPP has internal procedures to make the necessary requests to the relevant department heads. Even when data is shared, sources who contact AAPP remain confidential.

Data Storage Policy: AAPP intends to utilize the data obtained from interviews and other confidential sources for the purposes of transitional justice, unless the data providers (e.g., the interviewees) request the data be destroyed. The data will be kept confidential and secure at least until the justice process is complete. Continued storage or destruction of data will be carried out according to the needs of Burma when the justice process is complete. The data may be useful for, *inter alia*, future studies and reflection on Burma's history, including lessons learned from the Spring Revolution.

Evidence of *Sit Tat's* Crimes Against Humanity

Article 7(1)(a) Murder

As of December 31, 2022, AAPP had documented the murders of 2,688 pro-democracy supporters at the hands of *Sit-Tat* since February 1, 2021. In 2022 alone, *Sit-Tat* killed 1,250 pro-democracy supporters.[17] AAPP has verified 1,145 cases and has not verified 105 cases.[18]

As shown in Figure 1, the victims were 1,006 men and 225 women, as well as 19 individuals whose gender could not be confirmed. As shown in Figure 2, *Sit-Tat* killed 160 children, including 18 children under five years old, with the youngest being six months old. *Sit-Tat* also killed 242 adults, ages 19-30, and 431 adults, ages 31-60. *Sit-Tat* killed 112 individuals over age 60, including 27 individuals over age 80. The ages of 305 victims remain unknown.

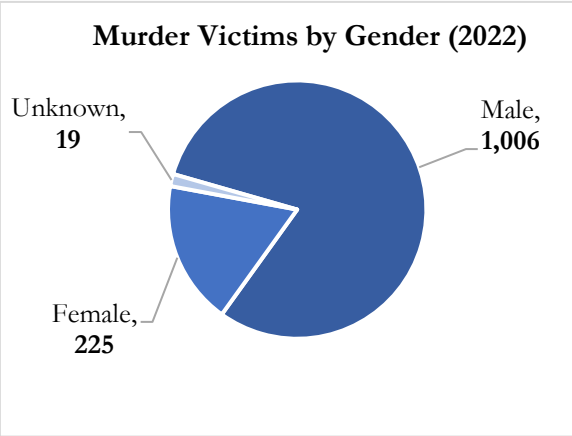

Figure 1: *Murder Victims by Gender (2022)*

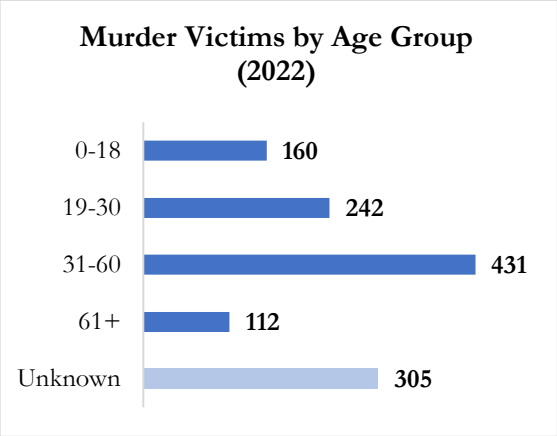

Figure 2: *Murder Victims by Age Group (2022)*

As shown in Table 1, *Sit-Tat* killed civilians in 145 of 330 townships across the country, with the highest numbers in Sagaing and Magway Regions. In Sagaing Region alone, *Sit-Tat* killed 641 civilians in 30 of 37 townships.[19] The disaggregated figures of mass killings, including the geographical coverage by killing method (Table 2) and by month (Table 3), also show a multiplicity of victims across the entire country and a clear pattern of violence.[20]

[17] AAPP excluded the deaths of the resistance group members who died during armed fighting against *Sit-Tat*. However, the deaths of resistance group members were captured alive and killed in *Sit-Tat* detainment were included here.
[18] For more information about AAPP's data verification process, see *supra* section *Research Scope and Methodology*.
[19] Thirty-seven townships include the three townships of the Naga Self-Administered Zone in Sagaing Region.
[20] This is the information documented by AAPP. The actual numbers are likely much higher.

Murder Victims by State/Region (2022)

States/Regions	No. of Townships affected	No. of Deaths
Kachin	9 (50%)	79
Kayah	2 (28.6%)	33
Kayin	6 (85.7%)	25
Chin	8 (88.9%)	40
Mon	5 (50%)	24
Rakhine	8 (47.1%)	45
Shan	12 (20%)	35
Sagaing	30 (81.1%)	641
Magway	11 (44%)	141
Mandalay	15 (53.6%)	67
Bago	13 (46.4%)	39
Yangon	12 (25.5%)	29
Tanintharyi	9 (90%)	45
Ayeyarwady	3 (11.5%)	3
Nay Pyi Taw	2 (25%)	2
Unverified region	-	2
	145 (43.9%)	**1250**

Table 1: *Murder Victims by State/Region (2022)*

AAPP has so far identified nine killing methods used by *Sit-Tat* in 2022, as described in Appendix A and used in Table 2. Starting with the most common, those killing methods were: (1) detainment, 504 cases (40.32 percent); (2) shot, 292 cases (23.36 percent); (3) artillery shelling, 217 cases (17.36 percent); (4) airstrikes; (5) set fire alive; (6) physical assault; (7) rape or sexual assault in conjunction with murder; (8) landmine; and (9) vehicle ramming. Included in these data are deaths resulting from *Sit-Tat's* scorched-earth campaigns, which employed airstrikes, artillery shelling, and ground troop attacks.[21]

Taken together, detainment, shooting, and artillery shelling represented 1,013 (81.04 percent) of *Sit-Tat's* murders in 2022. Of those who were killed by detainment, 45 deaths most likely resulted from torture—29 during interrogation and 16 in prison facilities. In this report, deaths in detainment also account for individuals who killed when used as human shields or taken as hostages.[22]

[21] AAPP verified scorched-earth tactics being used in Sagaing Region and Magway Region; however, media reports indicate that these tactics have been used throughout other states and regions.
[22] For descriptions of each killing method identified herein, see *infra* Appendix A.

***Sit-Tat's* Killings in 2022 (Geographical Coverage by Killing Method)**

States & Regions	Detainment	Shot	Artillery	Set fire	Airstrike	Rape (reported)	Land-mine	Physical assault	Vehicle ram	Unknown	Total
Kachin	3	19	7	1	44					5	79
Kayah	8	1	18	2	4						33
Kayin	3	6	14				2				25
Chin	21	11	7				1				40
Mon	4	9	7	2	2						24
Rakhine	1	9	35								45
Shan	13	10	11					1			35
Sagaing	293	137	78	32	21	8	1	14		57	641
Magway	56	32	27	11	4	3	1	3		4	141
Mandalay	49	11					1	1		5	67
Bago	14	11	11				2			1	39
Yangon	19	9						1			29
Tanintharyi	15	25	2					1	2		45
Ayeyarwady	2	1									3
Nay Pyi Taw	2										2
Unknown	1	1									2
Total	**504**	**292**	**217**	**48**	**75**	**11**	**8**	**21**	**2**	**72**	**1250**

Table 2: *Sit-Tat's Killings in 2022 (Geographical Coverage by Types of Killings)*

***Sit-Tat's* Killings in 2022 (Geographical coverage by month)**

States & Regions	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Unknown month	Total
Kachin		7			3	3	2	15	3	44	1		1	79
Kayah	7	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	6	1	3		33
Kayin		2	10	2	3	3		1		1	2	1		25
Chin	11	1	1	2	4	3	5	6		4	2	1		40
Mon	1		7			9	2		2		3			24
Rakhine		1						3	1	9	31			45
Shan		2	2	11			4	3	7	1	3	2		35
Sagaing	47	49	71	35	80	83	47	61	28	27	44	61	8	641
Magway	5	10	12	28	12	26	11	7	5	8	4	13		141
Mandalay	10	4	8	3	1	3			2	4	8	24		67
Bago	3	4	1		3	2	9	4	5	3	2	3		39
Yangon	4	5	3	1			10	1	3		2			29
Tanintharyi	5	1		4		10	3	6	1	5	7	3		45
Ayeyarwady			2							1				3
Nay Pyi Taw									1			1		2
Unknown												1	1	2
	93	**88**	**120**	**88**	**107**	**143**	**95**	**110**	**60**	**113**	**110**	**113**	**10**	**1250**

Table 3: *Sit-Tat's Killings in 2022 (Geographical Coverage by Month)*

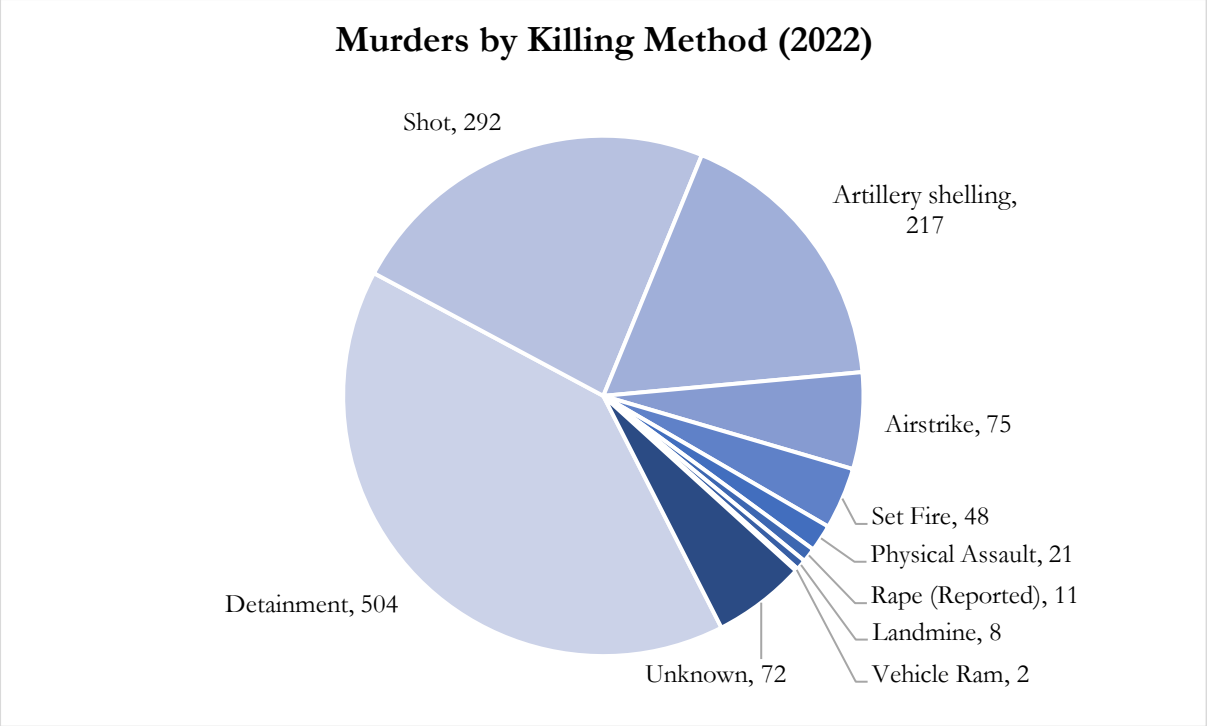

***Figure 3**: Murders by Killing Method (2022)*

As shown in Figure 4, AAPP found that many *Sit-Tat's* murder victims were civilians. Overall, AAPP documented the killings of 1,250 pro-democracy supporters in 2022. This number includes 958 individuals whose backgrounds remain unknown, or are known but did not fit into one of the categories featured in this report. They are labeled as "Civilians" in Figure 4.

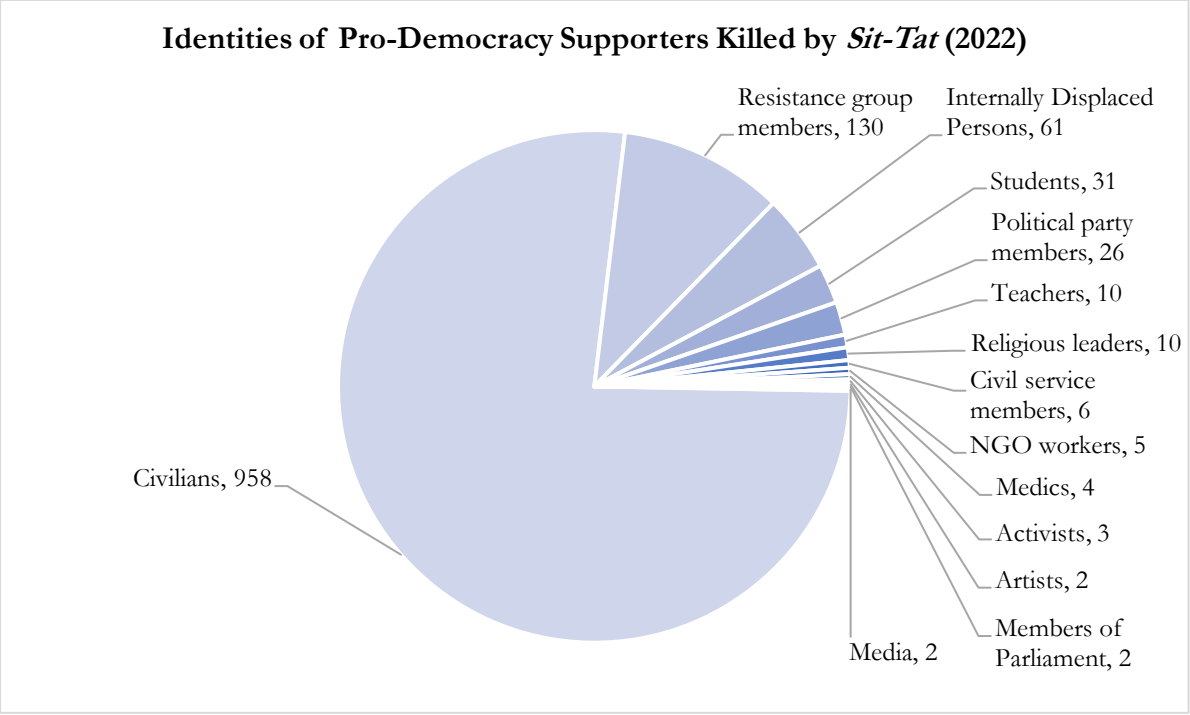

***Figure 4:** Identities of Pro-Democracy Supporters Killed by Sit-Tat (2022)*

The following case profiles provide specific examples of *Sit-Tat's* commission of multiple murders and its targeting of entire civilian villages in Burma.

Selected Case Profiles: Sit-Tat's Murders in 2022

Killing Method:	**Detainment (Human shield)**
Victim Names:	Salai La Nang, 13; Salai Tui Dim; Salai Van Htoo; Salai Steve; Salai La Ring; Salai Tin San; Salai Phupa Sali; Salai Lian Ngai; Salai Ze Caet Aung; and Salia Thak Lung
Arrest Date:	January 6-7, 2022
Deceased Date:	January 8, 2022
Case History:	*Sit-Tat* arrested 10 ethnic Chin civilians, including a 13-year-old child, between Kihlun and Lawnhlaw villages on the Matupi-Hakha Road in Matupi Township, Chin State. These civilians were taken as human shields to the front line and killed on January 8. Among them was Salai Tui Dim, founder and chief editor of Khonumthung Media Group; he was working for The Hakha Times at the time of his death.
Sources:	The Irrawaddy, Mizzima, Khonumthung Media Group, Chin World

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Killing Method:	**Shot and set fire alive**
Victim Names:	Thar Nyi, 18; Wai Yan Oo, 18; Nyein Chan Maung, 22; Zin Min Htut, aka Pyar Tar Maung, 22; and Hla Soe, 25 (set fire alive); Win Soe, 40, and Tin Win, 50 (shot)
Arrest Date:	February 28, 2022
Deceased Date:	February 28, 2022
Case History:	*Sit-Tat* and *Pyu Saw Htee*[23] raided and attacked villages in Gangaw Township, Magway Region. Seven locals from Shwebo Village were killed. Five of the villagers were arrested, had their hands tied, and were burned alive; two others were shot dead.
Sources:	Myanmar Now, Radio Free Asia

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

[23] The term comprises a pro-junta militia of veterans and Buddhist ultranationalist junta supporters with its roots in *Ma Ba Tha*, an organization of ultranationalist Buddhists. AAPP has obtained credible evidence that *Pyu Saw Htee* has committed human rights violations which may amount to crimes against humanity, along with evidence that *Pyu Saw Htee* was founded and is sponsored by *Sit-Tat*. *See The Rise of Pyu Saw Htee*, PROGRESSIVE VOICE MYAN. (Mar. 12, 2022), https://progressivevoicemyanmar.org/2022/03/12/the-rising-of-pyu-saw-htee/.

Killing Method:	Artillery shelling
Victim Names:	Naw Tar Lu, 2; Naw Htoo Phaw, 5: Naw Tin Nilar Win, 14; Saw Day Poe, 19; Naw Eal Moo, 22; Naw Phaw Wah, 32; and Saw Kay, 40
Arrest Date:	March 5, 2022
Deceased Date:	March 5, 2022
Case History:	At around 7:20 p.m., *Sit-Tat's* Hpapun-based artillery unit—jointly stationed with *Sit-Tat's* Light Infantry Battalion 406, Battalion 407, and Border Guard Force 1013—fired artillery shells, killing seven civilians, including three children, from Kalawday Village in Butho Township in Hpapun District, Kayin State. Four other civilians were severely injured.
Sources:	Myanmar Now

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Killing Method:	Detainment and set fire dead bodies
Victim Names:	Aung Than Swe, 64; Zaw Lwin, 42; Myint Tun, 58; Kyaw Paing, 44; Moe Khaing, 48; Thein Linn, 62; Tun Linn Aung, 25; Aung San Win, 46; Thein Han, 55; Zaw Min Aung, 41; Soe Tun, 46; Zaw Moe Hlaing, 33; Nyein Thu, 30; Aung Htoo, 49; Kyaw Aye, 45; Kyaw Khaing, 46; Nyi Nyi Min, 38; Kyaw Zay Linn, 38; Myo Thant, 38; Win Myint, 53; Sein Naing, 52; Thein Myint Swe, 45; Min Yu Wai, 48; Kan Win, 53; Soe Soe Tun, 29; Kyaw Zwa Linn, 41; Kyaw Min Aung, 34; and Aung Kyaw Thu, 34
Arrest Date:	May 10, 2022
Deceased Date:	May 11, 2022
Case History:	*Sit-Tat's* ground troops raided Mone Taing Pin Village in Ye-U Township, Sagaing Region, and arrested 28 locals by tying their hands behind their backs. The locals were then killed in the village monastery compound. Their dead bodies were burned along with the houses.
Sources:	Myanmar Now, Radio Free Asia, Myanmar Now

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Killing Method:	**Shot**
Victim Names:	Myint Oo, Nay Zar Aung, Paing Paing, Yupa, Aung Min Naing, Hla Soe, Mae Gyi, Thura, Tin Htwe, San, and an unidentified person
Arrest Date:	June 6, 2022
Deceased Date:	June 6, 2022
Case History:	*Sit-Tat's* ground troops raided Kan Phyar Village in Myinmu Township, Sagaing Region, in the afternoon. The soldiers came into the compound of Myat Saw Nyi Naung Pagoda, where displaced civilians were taking refuge in a Buddhist monastery. They searched the motorbikes parked in the compound and said they found a gun hidden under one of the motorbikes' seats. They asked who owned the bike, but the villagers said they did not know. As a result, the soldiers set all the bikes on fire. After that, they singled out around 30 men out of the 100 displaced villagers, and gave them 10 seconds to start running. When they ran, around 20 soldiers began shooting at them from behind, resulting in the death of six men. Another three were shot to death in front of other villagers after they were told to place their hands on their heads. Two other villagers were found dead inside the burnt Buddhist monastery. One of the victims was a 16-year-old boy named Paing Paing who suffered from polio and had mental disabilities.
Sources:	Myanmar Now

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Killing Method:	**Detainment (Interrogation)**
Victim Names:	Kyaw Myo Min, Pan Myint, Ko Ko Maung
Arrest Date:	June 22, 2022
Deceased Date:	June 30, 2022
Case History:	Kyaw Myo Min, lawmaker and chairman of the National League of Democracy (NLD) in Bilin Township, Mon State, was found dead in a ditch located 300 feet from where two former NLD members, Pan Myint and Ko Ko Maung, were buried. Kyaw Myo Min was elected as a member of Parliament representing Bilin in the 2020 election. According to the reports, Kyaw Myo Min was shot in the head, and his hands were cuffed behind his back. *Sit-Tat* arrested Kyaw Myo Min, Pan Myint, and Ko Ko Maung near Lel Ka Te village on June 22, after they ran into a group of 100 troops advancing from Mae Pali strategic hill in Bilin. Their hands were tied behind their backs, and they were taken to the Dawkangyi Village monastery, where they were beaten during interrogation. On June 30, they were killed. The bodies were found near Dani Chaw Village on July 2.
Sources:	The Irrawaddy, Khit Thit Media, Radio Free Asia, BBC Burmese

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Killing Method:	**Death Penalty**
Victim Names:	Kyaw Min Yu (aka Jimmy); Phyo Zeyar Thaw (aka Maung Kyaw); Hla Myo Aung and Aung Thura Zaw
Arrest Date:	October 23, 2021; November 18, 2021; March 2021 (respectively)
Deceased Date:	July 23, 2022 and July 24, 2022
Case History:	Kyaw Min Yu, aka Jimmy, was Burmese writer, former political prisoner, political activist and a member of the 88 Generation Peace and Open Society. He rose to prominence during the 8888 Uprising as a student activist. He was arrested on October 23, 2021, in Pinlon Housing in Dagon Myothit (North) Township for revolting against the junta in Yangon during the Spring Revolution. On January 21, 2022, a military tribunal sentenced him to death. He was executed on July 23, 2022. Phyo Zeyar Thaw, aka Maung Kyaw, was a hip-hop artist and a member of the hip-hop group *Acid*. A former political prisoner, he was a founder and chairman of the *Generation Wave*, which represents the new generation. He was a lawmaker from the National League for Democracy, serving in Pyithu Hluttaw (Lower House), from 2012 to January 2021. He was arrested on November 18 at Yadanar Hnin Si Housing in Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) for opposing the junta in Yangon during the Spring Revolution. On January 21, 2022, a military tribunal sentenced him to death. He was executed on July 23, 2022. Hla Myo Aung and Aung Thura Zaw, both from Hlaingtharya Township, Yangon, were accused of the murder of Win Than Dar Swe from Hlaingtharya Township. They were arrested in March 2021. They were sentenced to death by a military tribunal on April 12, 2021. They were executed on July 24, 2022.
Sources:	The Irrawaddy, Myanmar Now, RFA Burmese

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Killing Method:	**Shot**
Victim Names:	Khaing Khaing Win, 12; Aye Thuzar Nwel, 16; Thaw Bhone Naing, 17; Moe Moe, 24; Nyein Thu Aung, 27; Saung Win Latt, 40; Pwa Gyi, 42; Zaw Win, 45; Yin Myint (aka Yii Myint), 50; Maung Myint, 55; Nwel Nwel Win, 57; Kyaw Sein Win, 75; Khin Mya, 82; Ni, 67; and Kyaw Hmway, 70
Arrest Date:	August 11-14, 2022
Deceased Date:	August 11-14, 2022
Case History:	On the evening of August 11, *Sit-Tat* launched a combined attack, using ground troops and three Mi-35 attack helicopters, on Yin Paung Taing Village in Yinmarbin Township, Sagaing Region. The airstrike lasted for more than an hour, and the ground attack continued when some 60 soldiers were dropped from three other helicopters. The troops were stationed in the village until August 14. After they left, the bodies of 18 civilians, including a 12-year-old child, were found in the village. Only 15 of the 18 deceased victims were identifiable, and among them were three children. Twelve of those victims were killed by gunshot. They also had wounds inflicted by various weapons. Khin Mya and Ni died of starvation in their hideouts during the raid, while Kyaw Hmway died from respiratory issues while fleeing from the attack.
Sources:	Myanmar Now, Radio Free Asia

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Killing Method:	Airstrikes and physical assault
Victim Names:	Bhone Tayza, 7; Thu Yati Hlaing, 7: Zin Nwel Phyo, 9; Win Win Khaing, 11; San Min Oo (aka Baw Gyi), 13; Phoe Thar (aka Zin Ko Oo), 14; Aung Aung Oo, 16; Aung Chit Moe, 22; Tin Soe Khaing, 31; Aung Saw Htwe, 34; Yu, 37; and Kyaw Htun, 49
Arrest Date:	September 16, 2022
Deceased Date:	September 16, 2022
Case History:	At around 12 p.m., two of *Sit-Tat's* Mi-35 attack helicopters launched an airstrike targeting a school in Let Yet Kone Village, Tabayin Township, Sagaing Region, while the ground troops simultaneously raided the village. *Sit-Tat* killed 13 civilians, including seven children studying in the classrooms of the school. AAPP has not yet identified one of the deceased civilians. At the time of airstrike, the children were also learning in the yard of a village monastery where the school is located. The junta detained a further 20 people, including teachers and severely injured students trapped in the school, and took them to Ye-U Township. Dead bodies of the children were packed with rice sacks, and the bodies were not returned to the parents. Instead, they were cremated. According to the statement of the Ministry of Human Rights of the NUG, the Light Infantry Battalion 368 under the command of 10th Military Operation Command Headquarters committed the atrocity.
Sources:	Radio Free Asia, The Irrawaddy

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Killing Method:	Detainment (Interrogation)
Victim Name:	Nay Linn Soe
Arrest Date:	November 1, 2022
Deceased Date:	November 1, 2022
Case History:	At 5 p.m. on November 1, Nay Linn Soe, a resident of Dala Township, Yangon Region, returned home from work. When he passed the checkpoint located on Dala-Twantay Main Road near his home in Sarparchaung Kyaung Su Ward, the soldiers at the checkpoint stopped him and asked to show his identification card (ID). When he could not show his ID, the soldiers arrested him, tying up his legs and hands with a rope while his mouth was covered. While Nay Linn Soe was being beaten, his mother, as well as ward elders, begged the soldiers not to kill him, but a soldier pushed his mother away. He was beaten to death. After that, the junta forces dragged him out and gave his body to the family members.
Sources:	Radio Free Asia, Khit Thit Media, Ayeyarwaddy Times

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Article 7(1)(e) Imprisonment or Other Severe Deprivation of Physical Liberty

As of December 31, 2022, *Sit-Tat* had detained 16,704 civilians since the failed coup, with 13,217 remaining in detention.[24] In 2022, *Sit-Tat* detained 3,738 civilians, with 3,729 of these cases (99.76 percent) verified by AAPP.

Of the 3,738 detainees, 2,763 men (73.92 percent), 971 women (25.98 percent), and 4 LGBT[25] persons (0.10 percent) were detained in 2022. *Sit-Tat* detained 129 children, including 14 children under age five; 456 youth, ages 19-30; and 439 adults, ages 31-60. There were 34 detainees over age 60. AAPP has not yet verified the ages of 2,680 detainees, which are excluded in Figure 6 below.[26]

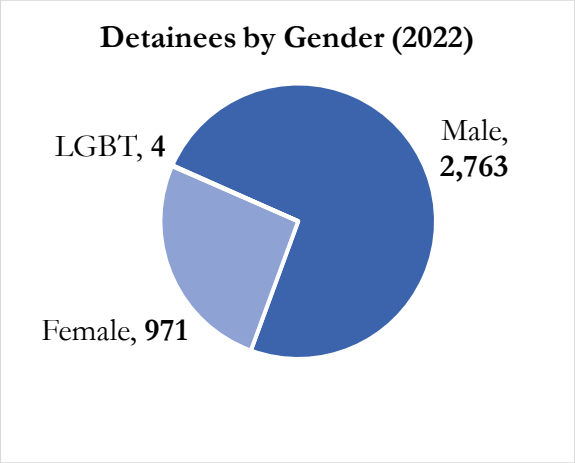

Figure 5: *Detainees by Gender (2022)*

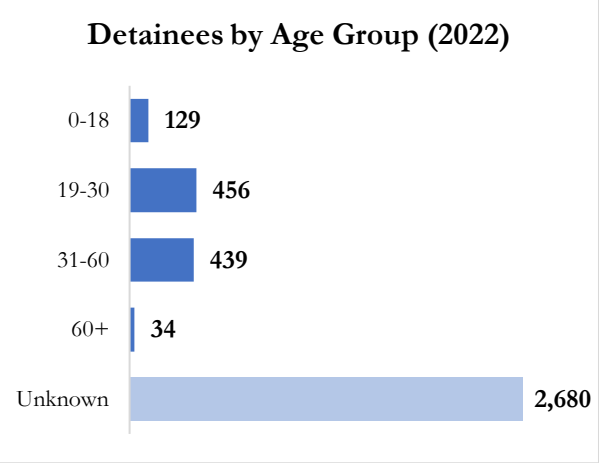

Figure 6: *Detainees by Age Group (2022)*

As of December 31, 2022, *Sit-Tat* had detained pro-democracy supporters in 262 townships with the highest number of detainees in Yangon Region, followed by Mandalay, Sagaing, Magway, Bago, and Tanintharyi Regions. As shown in Table 4, in Yangon Region, *Sit-Tat* detained 880 individuals across 43 out of 45 townships, followed by 645 detainees across all 27 townships in Mandalay Region; 477 detainees across 31 out of 37 townships, including the three townships in Naga Self-administered Zone in Sagaing Region; and 453 detainees across 23 out of 25 townships in Magway Region.

[24] These are the numbers documented by AAPP. The actual figures are likely much higher.
[25] LGBT refers to individuals who have been identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender. While some of these individuals may identify with more than one category (e.g., male and LGBT, or female and LGBT), the LGBT category takes precedence here in order to highlight *Sit-Tat's* targeting of individuals who identify as LGBT.
[26] A detainee's age is considered verified if it has been confirmed through AAPP's data triangulation process or through cross-referencing with media reports. *See supra* section *Research Scope and Methodology*.

***Sit-Tat's* Detainment by State/Region (2022)**

States/Regions	No. of Townships Affected	No. of Detainees
Kachin	12 (66.7%)	96
Kayah	2 (28.6%)	7
Kayin	5 (71.4%)	54
Chin	6 (66.7%)	48
Mon	10 (100%)	73
Rakhine	8 (47.1%)	23
Shan	24 (40%)	172
Sagaing	31 (83.8%)	477
Magway	23 (92%)	453
Mandalay	27 (96.4%)	645
Bago	28 (100%)	330
Yangon	43 (91.5%)	880
Tanintharyi	10 (100%)	247
Ayeyarwady	25 (96.2%)	169
Nay Pyi Taw	8 (100%)	53
Unknown region	-	11
	262 (79.4%)	**3738**

Table 4: *Sit-Tat's Detainment by State/Region (2022)*

As shown in Figure 7, many of *Sit-Tat's* detainees were civilians. Overall, AAPP documented the detainment of 3,738 pro-democracy supporters in 2022. This number includes 3,070 individuals whose backgrounds remain unknown, or are known but did not fit into one of the categories featured in this report. They are labeled as "Civilians" in Figure 7 and Table 5.

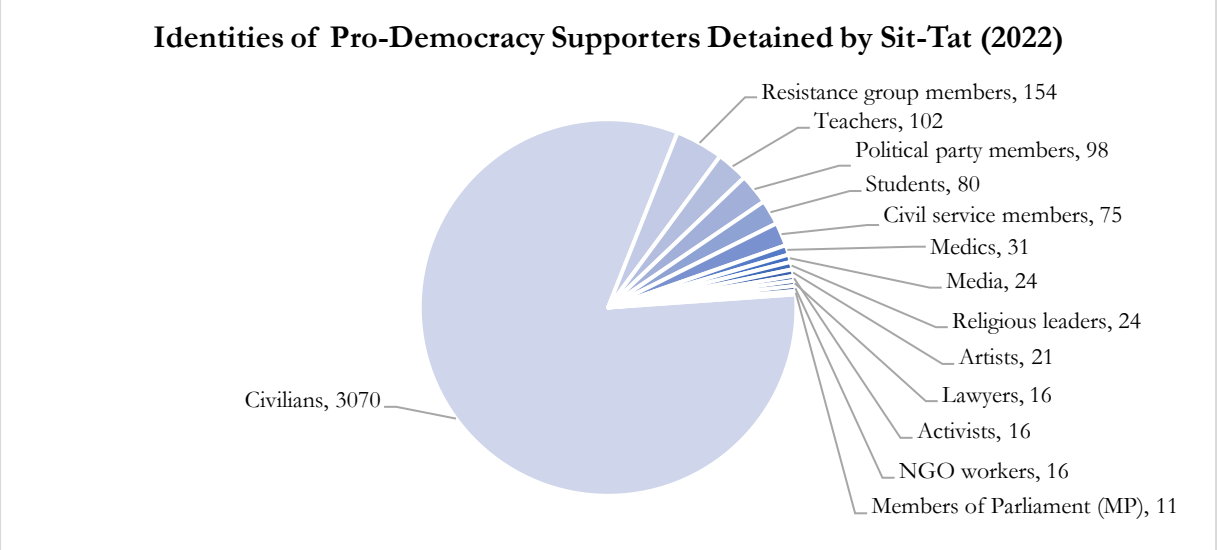

Figure 7: *Identities of Pro-Democracy Supporters Detained by Sit-Tat (2022)*

***Sit-Tat's* Detainment in 2022 (Geographical Coverage by Detainee Identity)**

States & Regions	Civilian	Resistance group	Teacher	Political party	Student	Civil service	Medic	Media	Religious leader	Artist	Activist	Lawyer	NGO	MP	Total
Kachin	78	7	4	2		1	1				1	1		1	96
Kayah	5		1							1					7
Kayin	35	12	1	2			2	2							54
Chin	34		9			4								1	48
Mon	56	10	3		1			2				1			73
Rakhine	22		1												23
Shan	122	16	16	2		3	2	2	2	2	1		2	2	172
Sagaing	397	28	13	3	10	6	5	1	4	1	2	3	2	2	477
Magway	381	6	12	31	5	6	2		7		2			1	453
Mandalay	512	11	17	23	16	30	12	4	6	1	1	9	1	2	645
Bago	297	3	5	9	5	5	1	1	1	1		1		1	330
Yangon	719	60	7	11	33	12	4	4		14	7	1	8		880
Tanintharyi	218		6	1	7	3		4	3	1	2		2		247
Ayeyarwady	144	1	5	7	2	5	1	1	1				1	1	169
Nay Pyi Taw	42		2	6			1	2							53
Unknown	8			1	1			1							11
Total	**3070**	**154**	**102**	**98**	**80**	**75**	**31**	**24**	**24**	**21**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**11**	**3738**

Table 5: *Sit-Tat's Detainment in 2022 (Geographical Coverage by Detainee Identity)*

***Sit-Tat's* Detainment in 2022 (Geographical Coverage by Month)**

States & Regions	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Unknown month	Total
Kachin	4	3	1	3	3	29	20	8	6	6	7	6		96
Kayah		1		3	1	2								7
Kayin	12	1	5	19	6	3		1		3	2	2		54
Chin		2	1	1	9	12	4	5	1	8	1	4		48
Mon	2	4		9	6	8	8	12	3	2	10	9		73
Rakhine	2	6	1		4	4	3		2	1				23
Shan	16	12	23	12	25	10	22	19	5	5	9	11	3	172
Sagaing	65	49	42	39	36	48	43	43	24	9	28	29	22	477
Magway	40	65	56	37	37	49	53	19	20	17	24	33	3	453
Mandalay	90	105	30	90	39	63	52	27	38	56	24	18	13	645
Bago	20	21	17	16	57	43	45	28	8	37	21	12	5	330
Yangon	156	61	88	123	41	92	39	85	53	72	38	23	9	880
Tanintharyi	24	19	10	26	16	29	30	21	23	18	20	11		247
Ayeyarwady	27	9	7	19	20	18	7	10	17	8	21	5	1	169
Nay Pyi Taw	10	6	6	7	4	9	3		1	1	3	3		53
Unknown	3		2				1		1			1	3	11
	471	**364**	**289**	**404**	**304**	**419**	**330**	**278**	**202**	**243**	**208**	**167**	**59**	**3738**

***Table 6**: Sit-Tat's Detainment in 2022 (Geographical Coverage by Month)*

Article 7(1)(f) Torture

Sit-Tat uses torture against civilians in Burma regardless of gender, age, and physical or mental abilities. As previously mentioned, of those who were killed in detainment in 2022, AAPP documented 45 deaths which most likely resulted from torture—29 during interrogation and 16 in prison facilities. As documented by AAPP,[27] Table 7 below lists some of the torture methods used by *Sit-Tat* in police custody and in military interrogation centers. The case profiles following Table 7 indicate *Sit-Tat's* use of some of these torture methods against political prisoners during interrogation and detainment.

Torture Methods Used by *Sit-Tat*

Code	Description of torture method (TM)
TM-01	Forcing a detainee to sit on a stool with handcuffs while covering head with a hood
TM-02	Depriving a detainee of sleep by continuously interrogating them, sometimes for several days
TM-03	Depriving a detainee of enough water and/or food for days, sometimes forcing the detainee to drink toilet water
TM-04	Beating parts of the detainee's body, such as their head, back, buttocks, and legs, with, e.g., a rubber truncheon, a wooden or bamboo stick covered with plastic pipe, or a wire rope
TM-05	Forcing detainees to kneel on the ground with rocks under their knees
TM-06	Slapping the detainee repeatedly
TM-07	Burning parts of the detainee's body
TM-08	Kicking the detainee's face, head, stomach, and/or other parts of their body
TM-09	Putting a gun or a grenade into the mouth or pointing it at the head, sometimes counting down from 10 and threatening to kill a detainee if they did not answer the interrogator's questions properly
TM-10	Covering the face with a wet cloth and pouring water on the face
TM-11	Giving electric shock to the body of a detainee
TM-12	Raping the detainee, forcing the detainee to be raped by others, torturing or mutilating the detainee's sexual organs, or threatening sexual violence to force the detainee to provide information that they want
TM-13	Stabbing or cutting parts of the detainee's body with a sharp knife
TM-14	Hanging the detainee upside down, stripping their clothes, and beating them with wooden or bamboo sticks

Table 7: *Torture Methods Used by Sit-Tat*

[27] AAPP interviewed 18 political prisoners who were released between late 2021 and early 2022.

Codename:	**S-01**
Arrest Date:	April 10, 2021
Location:	Yangon
Interrogation Period:	5 days (April 10-14)
Prison Sentence:	3 years
Released Date:	October 18, 2021
Interview Date:	June 9, 2022
Torture Methods:	TM-03, TM-04, TM-05, TM-06, TM-07, TM-08, TM-09, TM-10, TM-11
Reason of Arrest:	On April 7, 2021, a bomb explosion occurred near S-01's house in Yangon. On April 10, the military and police forces came to S-01's house. They were composed of men in military and police uniforms as well as plainclothes officers. S-01 did not know their ranks but saw Brigade 77 badges on the uniforms of soldiers. When they found an NLD flag, they searched all three stories, saying they wanted to check every story of the house; S-01 was alone at that time. They found a protest flag, a loudspeaker, and photos of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. They found 28 million Kyats worth in U.S. Dollars, which was S-01's own money. Based on these materials and the cash, they accused him of supporting the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH) and CDM, seized all of the aforementioned items, and arrested S-01. There was no warrant, and valuables were confiscated from S-01's residence.
Interrogation center:	S-01 was interrogated first in a police station and transferred to a military interrogation center called Yay Kyi Ai, a notorious detention center since the time of former military dictator General Ne Win, who arrested and tortured his political opponents in this center. After his detainment at Yay Kyi Ai, S-01 was again transferred to Shwepyithar military interrogation center.
Physical injuries:	Facial scar on the left side, loss of hearing in one ear, an injury of the throat, scars on the body due to being beaten with wire rope
Mental injuries:	Trauma due to severe torture, including being repeatedly told that he was sentenced to death; feeling frightened of hearing loud sounds and seeing wire rope and other materials that were used during S-01's torture

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Codename:	**S-02**
Arrest Date:	May 7, 2021
Location:	Yangon
Interrogation period:	4 days (May 7-10)
Prison Sentence:	-
Released Date:	October 19, 2021
Interview Date:	August 10, 2022
Torture Methods:	TM-04, TM-07, TM-08, TM-09, TM-12, TM-13
Reason of Arrest:	S-02 was arrested together with other six protesters during a protest. The junta forces cracked down on the protest using smoke bombs and real bullets to disperse the crowd of protesters. The soldiers were from the 77th Division and they forced S-02 and the others to hold their hands up and kneel on the street. The soldiers confiscated their phones and took them to a police station and a military interrogation center for interrogation. S-02 was then sent to Insein Prison on May 11 and released on October 19, 2021.
Interrogation center:	S-02 was interrogated first in a police station and transferred to the Shwepyithar military interrogation center located in Shwepyithar Township, Yangon Region. S-02 underwent severe torture for four days.
Physical injuries:	Two ribs from S-02's right side were broken and hearing in S-02's right ear was impaired.
Mental injuries:	After being released from prison, S-02 felt like jumping into a river, even when seeing soldiers from a distance. S-02 felt shaken with fear when hearing sounds like opening an iron door.

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Codename:	**S-03**
Arrest Date:	October 27, 2021
Location:	Hainggyikyun Town, Ayeyarwady Region
Interrogation period:	10 Days (October 27-November 5, 2021)
Prison Sentence:	Not given prison sentence
Released Date:	February 2, 2022
Interview Date:	April 12, 2022
Torture Methods:	TM-03, TM-04, TM-05, TM-08, TM-09, TM-12
Reason of Arrest:	After the failed coup, an arrest warrant under section 505(A) for S-03 was issued with an attached photo on August 8, 2021 at the Sanchaung police station. Therefore, S-03 could no longer live in Yangon and ran away to Yinmarbin. There, S-03 joined and worked with local strikes, but it became unsafe there too, so S-03 left for Hainggyikyun Town, Ayeyarwady Region, where S-03 was arrested. The military and police came inside S-03's house with guns pointed and without announcing who they were. S-03 found out that among

	them were the Battalion Commander and Police Chief, who were leading and investigating S-03's case. They took S-03 directly to a military base even though the warrant was still at Sanchaung police station, and thus not present at the time of the arrest. S-03 was released on February 2, 2022. When S-03 was released, they forced S-03 to sign papers and threatened that if S-03 was involved in politics again, they would capture and detain all of S-03's family, as well as seize their properties for the junta.
Interrogation center:	S-03 was interrogated at a military base in Hainggyikyun Town.
Physical injuries:	Injuries from being beaten on the back, head, and legs; injuries from being punched and kicked in the face
Mental injuries:	Not mentioned during the interview

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Codename:	**S-09**
Arrest Date:	June 10, 2021
Location:	Yangon
Interrogation period:	14 Days (June 10-24, 2021)
Prison Sentence:	-
Released Date:	-
Interview Date:	January 21, 2022
Torture Methods:	TM-02, TM-04, TM-08, TM-09
Reason of Arrest:	S-09 was arrested where S-09 was residing on June 10 by several security and police forces led by a Battalion Commander. The reason that they gave for the arrest was that a student union meeting was being held in that place and the union members living there were behind the PDF-related movements in Yangon.
Interrogation center:	S-09 was brought to the military interrogation center at 9 Mile, where S-09 was interrogated and tortured for seven days. Then S-09 was transferred to Shwepyithar military interrogation center, where S-09 was again interrogated and tortured for seven more days. Finally, S-09 was sent to Insein Prison in Yangon.
Physical injuries:	Wounds from being beaten with a bamboo shaft
Mental injuries:	Not mentioned during the interview

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Codename:	**S-10**
Arrest Date:	July 15, 2021
Location:	Yangon
Interrogation period:	14 Days (July 15-29, 2021)
Prison Sentence:	-
Released Date:	September 23, 2021
Interview Date:	September 28, 2022
Torture Methods:	TM-02, TM-03, TM-04, TM-06
Reason of Arrest:	S-10 was arrested at gunpoint by security forces in military uniforms at S-10's parents' house around 10:30 p.m. on July 15. The forces did not tell S-10 who they were or the reason for the arrest, and did not present an arrest warrant.
Interrogation center:	S-10 was interrogated first in Yay Kyi Ai military interrogation center for 14 days. There, S-10 endured different methods of physical and psychological torture. S-10 was sent back to a local police station after the interrogation and was detained there for nearly a month. After that, S-10 was sent to Insein Prison in Yangon.
Physical injuries:	Wounds and bruises, with only cotton and spirit as treatment
Mental injuries:	Not mentioned during the interview

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Selected Case Profiles: Tortured to Death in Detainment by Sit-Tat

Case ID:	**SAI-20220601-01537**
Victim Name	Sai Tun Tun Win
Arrest Date:	February 2, 2022
Deceased Date:	February 3, 2022
Location:	Kyaukme Township, Northern Shan State
Case History:	Late at night on February 2, Sai Tun Tun Win was arrested at his home by a group of eight soldiers, police, and the household administrator in Ti Lin Ward, Kyaukme Township, Shan State. On February 3 at around 9 p.m., he died at the hospital due to the torture wounds inflicted during interrogation. He had bruises all over his body, and his skull was crushed. The household's administrator coerced Sai Tun Tun's family to lie about his place of arrest and to say he was captured on the streets while violating the curfew.

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Case ID:	**BAS-20220601-01705**
Victim Name:	Ba Shwe
Arrest Date:	March 18, 2022
Deceased Date:	March 18, 2022
Location:	Gangaw Township, Magway Region
Case History:	On the morning of March 18, 2022, Ba Shwe, from Myauk Khin Yan Village, Gangaw Township, Magway Region, was arrested by junta soldiers and *Pyu Saw Htee* personnel. He was accused of burning down the house of a *Pyu Saw Htee* soldier. He was taken to the village monastery and tortured. The military used various torture methods before killing him, including pouring boiling water in his mouth and dragging him upside down with a car from the village school to the Lae Gyi River port.

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Case ID:	**HLY-20220601-01849**
Victim Name	Hlyan Khaw Shan
Arrest Date:	April 9, 2022
Deceased Date:	April 10, 2022
Location:	Kale Township, Sagaing Region
Case History:	Hlyan Khaw Shan from Tar Han Ward, Kale Township, was feeling unwell on the evening of April 9. He was driving to the clinic when he went missing. On April 10, Kale Military Hospital contacted his family and asked them to come retrieve his body, which is how they found out he had died. He had been pulled over by policemen and soldiers, who were suspicious of him, and died during interrogation. His family members testified to finding gunshot wounds on his leg as well as signs of physical torture all over his face and body.

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Case ID:	**HLA-20220727-0001**
Victim Name	Hla Htoo
Arrest Date:	July 23, 2022
Deceased Date:	July 24, 2022
Location:	Mingalar Taung Nyunt Township, Yangon Region
Case History:	Former NLD member Hla Htoo from Mingalar Taung Nyunt Township, Yangon Region, was arrested at his house by the police and junta forces on July 23, at around 11:30 p.m. He was arrested for allegedly supporting the PDF, and on the morning of July 24, he died in a military interrogation center from severe torture. The junta informed Hla Htoo's family members of his death and cremated him. The family members were not able to see his body. Hla Htoo was physically healthy at the time of his arrest, and he was well known for his social charity work in Mingalar Taung Nyunt Train Station Ward.

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Case ID:	**MYO-20220815-00004**
Victim Name:	Myo Kyaw
Arrest Date:	August 24, 2022
Deceased Date:	Unknown
Location:	Myitkyina Township, Kachin State
Case History:	On August 24, Myo Kyaw, State Hluttaw Representative of No. 2 Constituency in Mohnyin Township, was arrested by junta forces at the 21st Mile Checkpoint in Myitkyina Township. He later died in a military interrogation center, but his body was not returned to his family, and they were not informed about his death.

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Case ID:	**KYA-20220930-0001**
Victim Name:	Kyaw Naing Win
Arrest Date:	September 23, 2022
Deceased Date:	September 27, 2022
Location:	Wundwin Township, Mandalay Region
Case History:	On September 23, Kyaw Naing Win, a teacher from Wundwin Town, Mandalay Region, was arrested by junta police from Wundwin Myoma Police Station and junta troops from No. 99 Light Infantry Division based on a false report from a junta informant. While Kyaw Naing Win had taken part in CDM, he had become non-CDM teacher again due to pressure from the junta. On September 27, Kyaw Naing Win died in Meiktila military interrogation center. His family was informed about his death on September 28.

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Article 7(1)(g) Acts of Rape and Sexual Violence

Although there have been reports of rape and sexual violence since *Sit-Tat's* failed coup, these cases have been extremely underreported.[28] Nonetheless, *Sit-Tat's* use of rape and sexual violence against civilian populations has been repeatedly confirmed.[29] As of December 31, 2022, 11 cases of reported rape in conjunction with murder[30] were documented by AAPP in 2022, primarily in Sagaing and Magway Regions. The victims were five adult women and five girls under age 18; AAPP could not verify the age of one female victim. The cases of three of these victims are described below.

Selected Case Profiles: Victims of Rape in Conjunction with Murder

Case ID:	**HTE-20220601-01568 & KHI-20220601-01570**
Victim Names:	Htet Nay Chi Min & Khin Saw
Age:	22 & 49
Arrest Date:	February 22, 2022
Deceased Date:	February 23, 2022
Location:	Kawlin Township, Sagaing Region
Case History:	Khin Saw and Htet Nay Chi Min were killed by the armed branch of the junta. They were both residing in Min Kone Village, in Sagaing Region's Kawlin Township. Htet Nay Chi Min was evading arrest due to her involvement in CDM. Their bodies were found by local villagers at the Taung Phi Village hill on February 23. Their hands were tied behind their backs, and knife wounds were found on their necks and hands. They were reportedly raped and killed, but this information has not been independently confirmed.

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

[28] IIMM 2022 Report, *supra* note 2, para. 14 ("Despite these obstacles, since the military takeover on 1 February 2021, the Mechanism has collected information relating to the commission of sexual and gender-based crimes against women, girls, men, boys and members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community, including crimes perpetrated by members of the security forces. . . . . Such crimes are among the gravest international crimes but are also historically underreported or underinvestigated, warranting targeted outreach, collection and dedicated expertise to be properly investigated and, ultimately, prosecuted.").

[29] *See* WOMEN OF BURMA, SAME IMPUNITY, SAME PATTERN (2014), https://www.womenofburma.org/sites/default/files/2018-06/2014_Jan_SameImpunitySamePattern_English-final.pdf; UNITED NATIONS, UNHEARD VOICES: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON CONFLICT-RELATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN MYANMAR (2016-2021), 45 (2022), https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/report/auto-draft/Unheard-Voices-Research-Report.pdf.

[30] "Rape in conjunction with murder" refers to cases where the victim was raped either before or after being killed.

Case ID:	**AYE-20220601-01625**
Victim Name:	Aye Aye Win
Age:	42
Arrest Date:	March 5, 2022
Deceased Date:	March 5, 2022
Location:	Pauk Township, Magway Region
Case History:	On the evening of March 5, the armed branch of the junta raided and fired artillery shells at Inn Nge Daunk Village, Pauk Township, Magway Region. The military soldiers arrested Aye Aye Win, age 42, and her daughter Yati Moe, age 3, while they were preparing to flee. Aye Aye Win was raped and then killed at a public shelter, called a *zayat* in Burmese, in front of her home. Yati Moe was stabbed in the chest, according to the local community. In addition to this, Aye Aye Win's daughter Thin Thin Moe, age 11, was arrested and taken by junta soldiers. Her body was found at a creek near the village.

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Selected Case Profiles: Survivors Raped During Interrogation

Through its interviews, AAPP learned of political prisoners who were raped during interrogation and released alive. The two selected cases below have been included here with the victims' consent.

Codename:	**R-01 (aka S-02 herein)**
Age:	22
Gender	LGBT; Male
Arrest Date:	May 7, 2021
Released Date:	October 19, 2021
Location:	Local police station, Yangon Region
Case History:	R-01 was brought to a local police station for interrogation after he was arrested during a protest in Yangon. During the interrogation in the police station, R-01, also known as S-02, was severely tortured by the soldiers. The soldiers found out that R-01 identifies as gay and started threatening him, saying that "there are the criminals who want to have sex with you" in a 10-square-foot cell. The cell was dark except the light coming from a small ventilation hole. When R-01 was put into the cell after the interrogation, the three criminals were already there. Then, a soldier encouraged the criminals to rape R-01, who was then gang raped under the watch of the soldiers outside the cell.

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Codename:	**R-02**
Age:	30
Gender	Male
Arrest Date:	December 12, 2021
Released Date:	December 20, 2021
Location:	Military interrogation center, Yangon Region
Case History:	R-02 was arrested at the Yangon airport upon arrival and sent to a government quarantine center to check in because of the COVID-19 restrictions at that time. Then, R-02 was handcuffed, had his eyes covered with a black cloth, and was brought from the quarantine center to a military interrogation center in an unknown location that same day. Soon after, the interrogation started; R-02 was beaten for an hour and questioned about information related to his work. Then, R-02 was sent back to the quarantine center at 2 a.m. The next day R-02 endured more severe physical torture the whole night. On the third day of interrogation—December 14—the soldiers urged R-02 to have sex with a woman detainee, whose pained voice was heard next door; they told him that R-02 would face a consequence if he refused. When R-02 refused to have sex with the other detainee, the soldiers raped R-02 for an hour. On December 15, a senior officer from the army and a police officer came to the quarantine center where he was detained and negotiated not to expose his rape case in exchange for dropping all the changes against R-02 and releasing him. R-02 was released after completing quarantine on December 20.

Source: AAPP Documentation Department

Article 7(1)(h) Persecution

According to the IIMM, evidence indicates that the crime against humanity of persecution has been committed in Burma.[31] Likewise, AAPP's data show that in murdering, detaining, and torturing the people of Burma, *Sit-Tat* actively targets civilians for their political opinions, including opposition to *Sit-Tat* and support of the pro-democracy movement.[32] *Sit-Tat's* acts of persecution may include its arbitrary property seizures, which demand additional attention in light of the impacts of these seizures on pro-democracy supporters across Burma.

In 2022, AAPP continued to collect evidence that *Sit-Tat* may be using arbitrary property seizure as a method of persecution against pro-democracy supporters in Burma. AAPP verified property seizures in 132 townships, or 40 percent of townships, across the country. These seizures have impacted at least 419 pro-democracy supporters—many of whom are politically-involved civilians, including 89 members of the National League for Democracy (NLD) and 99 members of Parliament. In 2022, AAPP documented *Sit-Tat's* seizure of at least 37 types of civilian property—in total, 534 immovable and movable items—as shown in Table 8.[33] *Sit-Tat's* property seizures did not stop at civilian homes; *Sit-Tat* also seized, *inter alia*, civilian-owned businesses, vehicles, private schools, clinics, warehouses, and community centers. In collecting evidence about these seizures, AAPP conducted interviews with 20 pro-democracy supporters whose properties *Sit-Tat* seized.

According to AAPP documentation, property seizures often occur in conjunction with an arrest warrant being issued for, or the detainment of, a civilian on account of their political activities or affiliations.[34] Based on AAPP interviews with victims who were already in hiding when their property was seized, the seizure left them with no chance to reclaim their property, as they would very likely face detainment upon their return to the property's location.

The data provided here intends to offer a starting point for further investigation into *Sit-Tat's* practice of property seizures targeting pro-democracy supporters.

[31] IIMM 2022 Report, *supra* note 2, para. 7.
[32] AAPP, *supra* note 14, paras. 156-58.
[33] These are the numbers documented by AAPP. The actual figures are likely much higher.
[34] Property seizures increased following the *Sit-Tat* labelling of the NUG, CRPH, and PDFs as terrorist groups under domestic anti-terrorism law in May 2021.

Types of Property Seized by *Sit-Tat* (2022)

Sector	Types of properties	Quantity
Housing	1. House	435
	2. Apartment room	7
	3. Condominium room	1
Food & Beverage Businesses	4. Restaurant	5
	5. Tea & coffee shop	4
	6. Beer shop	1
Health	7. Private hospital	1
	8. Private clinic	4
Education	9. Private high school	2
	10. Orphanage school	1
Shops	11. Computer copy shop	2
	12. Gold shop	1
	13. Fashion shop	2
	14. Grocery store	10
	15. Wholesale shop	1
	16. Lottery shop	1
	17. Publishing house	1
	18. Bakery	1
Businesses	19. Gems company	1
	20. Trading house	1
	21. Gas station	1
	22. Warehouse	4
	23. Guest house	2
	24. Recording studio	1
	25. Rice mill	1
Community facilities	26. Community center	1
	27. Community rescue center	1
Vehicles	28. Express car	3
	29. Private car	10
	30. Trucks	14
	31. Backhoe (tractor)	5
	32. Water transport truck	2
Vehicle repair services	33. Workshop	2
	34. Motorbike repair shop	2
Land	35. For business use	1
	36. For personal use	6
Religious buildings	37. Monastery	1
		534

Table 8: *Types of Property Seized by Sit-Tat (2022)*

Individuals Whose Property *Sit-Tat* Seized by State/Region (2022)

States/Regions	No. of Townships Affected	No. of Individuals
Kachin	7 (38.9%)	20
Kayah	Not available	Not available
Kayin	2 (28.6%)	8
Chin	2 (22.2%)	7
Mon	8 (80%)	28
Rakhine	Not available	Not available
Shan	7 (11.7%)	13
Sagaing	26 (70.3%)	100
Magway	11 (44%)	44
Mandalay	14 (50%)	34
Bago	17 (60.7%)	60
Yangon	26 (55.3%)	79
Tanintharyi	2 (20%)	6
Ayeyarwady	9 (34.6%)	19
Nay Pyi Taw	1 (12.5%)	6
	132 (40%)	**419**

Table 9: *Individuals Whose Property Sit-Tat Seized by State/Region (2022)*

AAPP worked to confirm the identities of the 419 individual victims of property seizures and found that many are civilians who supported the NUG and opposed *Sit-Tat*. Regarding property seizures, *Sit-Tat's* primary targets included, *inter alia*, members of Parliament; NLD leaders and members from the national to township level; and well-known artists, mainly those from Yangon, such as singers, actors, film directors, beauty pageant queens, models, and make-up artists. The 419 individuals included 136 individuals whose backgrounds remain unknown, or are known but did not fit into one of the categories featured in this report. They are labeled as "Civilians" in Figure 8.

AAPP documentation from 2022 indicates that *Sit-Tat* intensified its property seizures in the months of January, February, March, and May. As shown in Table 10 and Table 11, civilian property was most often seized in Sagaing, Yangon, and Bago Regions, followed by Magway and Mandalay Regions. Overall, AAPP's data indicate that property seizure is correlated with opposition to *Sit-Tat* in these regions.

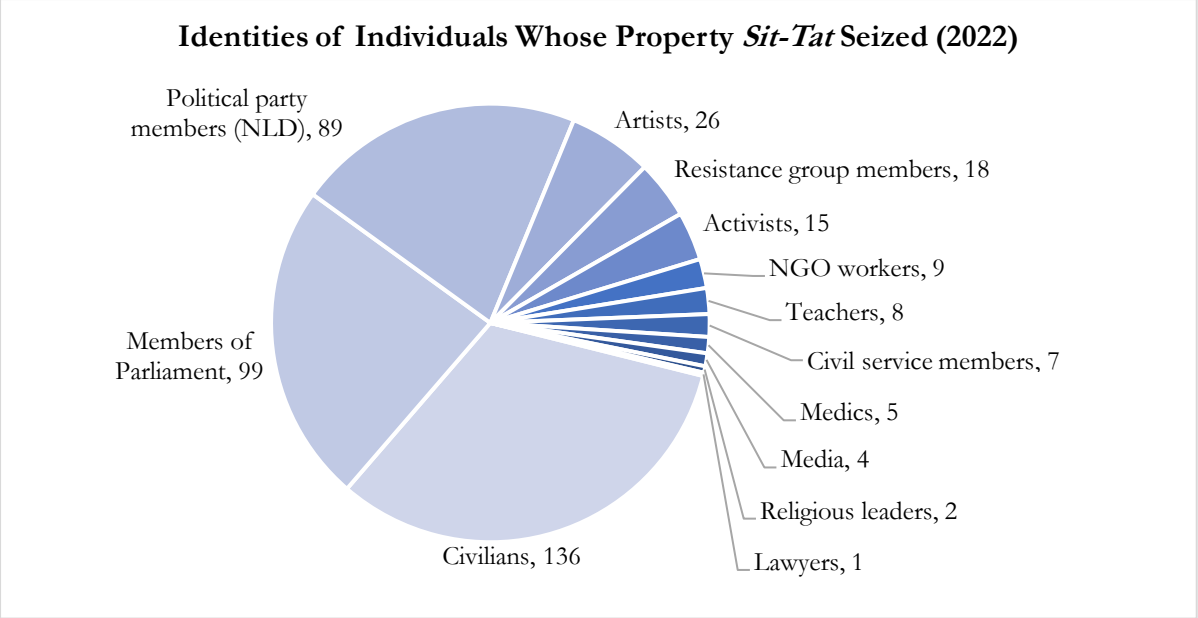

Figure 8: *Identities of Individuals Whose Property Sit-Tat Seized (2022)*

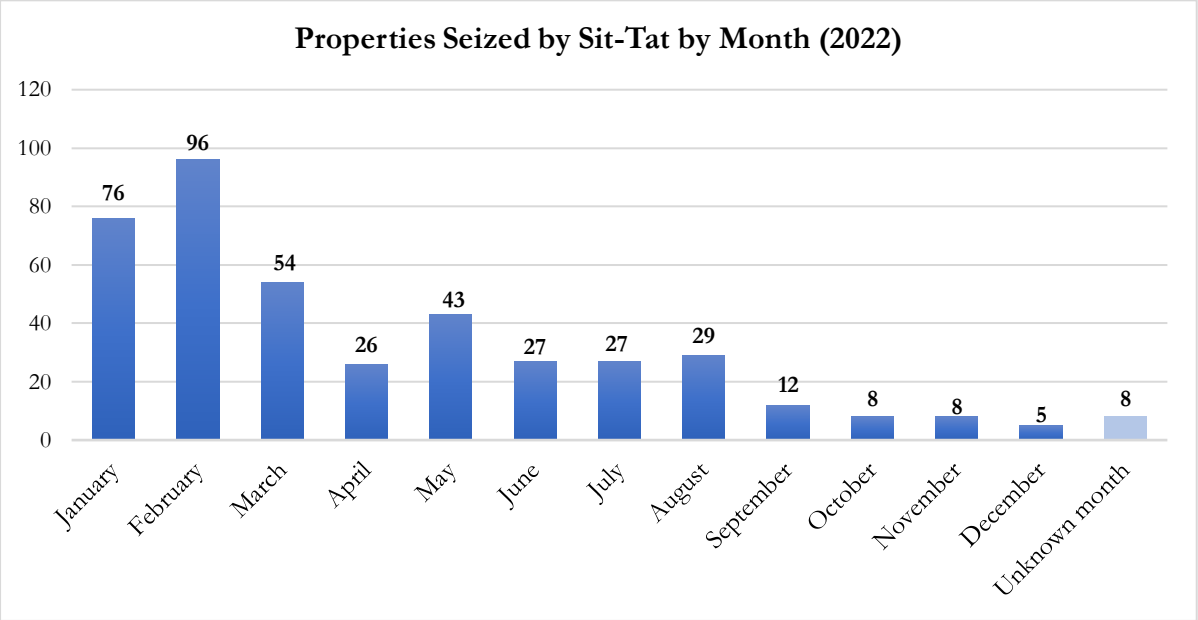

Figure 9: *Properties Seized by Sit-Tat by Month (2022)*

***Sit-Tat's* Property Seizures in 2022 (Geographical Coverage by Owner Identity)**

States & Regions	Civilian	MPs	Political party	Artist	Resistance group	Activist	NGO	Teacher	Civil service	Medic	Media	Religious leader	Lawyer	Total
Kachin	**2**	12	**4**				1		**1**					20
Kayah														-
Kayin	1		2			2	1			1	1			8
Chin	3	2			1		1							7
Mon	13	6	6		2	1								28
Rakhine														-
Shan	6	5	2											13
Sagaing	33	28	15		8	6	2	3	4	1				100
Magway	25	12	2		2	3								44
Mandalay	13	3	10		1		1	1	1	2		2		34
Bago	21	12	21		1	2		2					1	60
Yangon	14	11	16	26	3	1	3	1	1	1	2			79
Tanintharyi		1	5											6
Ayeyarwady	5	6	6					1			1			19
Nay Pyi Taw		1												1
	136	**99**	**89**	**26**	**18**	**15**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**5**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**419**

Table 10: *Sit-Tat's Property Seizures in 2022 (Geographical Coverage by Owner Identity)*

***Sit-Tat's* Property Seizures in 2022 (Geographical Coverage by Month)**

States & Regions	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Unknown	Total
Kachin					3	4	6	4	1	2				20
Kayah														-
Kayin		5		2		1								8
Chin	2		4		1									7
Mon		9	2			2	4	5	5	1				28
Rakhine														-
Shan	3	1	1			2		5				1		13
Sagaing	50	7	13	3	9		3	2	1		2	2	8	100
Magway	8	7	1	1	18	2	1	1	1		2	2		44
Mandalay	2	14	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	4	1			34
Bago	2	6	13	8	4	11	8	7			1			60
Yangon	5	42	15	6	1	1	2	4	1	1	1			79
Tanintharyi	1			5										6
Ayeyarwady	2	5	4		3	1	1		2		1			19
Nay Pyi Taw	1													1
	76	**96**	**54**	**26**	**43**	**27**	**27**	**29**	**12**	**8**	**8**	**5**	**8**	**419**

Table 11: *Sit-Tat's Property Seizures in 2022 (Geographical Coverage by Month)*

Concluding Remarks

As AAPP documentation herein reveals, *Sit-Tat* has killed, detained, and tortured civilians in an arbitrary and extensive manner; committed sexual violence against civilians; and looted and seized civilian property since its failed coup on February 1, 2021. Still today, *Sit-Tat's* relentless and barbaric atrocities continue to destroy lives and livelihoods across Burma. In seeking justice against *Sit-Tat* for its crimes, the people of Burma need unequivocal support from the international community to pursue legal proceedings that could hold *Sit-Tat* accountable. Though *Sit-Tat* personnel who directly carry out these crimes on the ground remain largely unknown, these individuals are acting under the command and control of the SAC and *Sit-Tat* commanding officers. International accountability efforts should therefore include sanctioning and the eventual prosecution of these named leaders who are ultimately responsible for *Sit-Tat's* crimes.

Ensuring accountability is an essential component of transitional justice—initiatives of which AAPP and other pro-democracy allies are working on closely. As the Spring Revolution endures, civil society human rights documentation will remain critical in pursuing accountability for *Sit-Tat's* atrocities. Moving forward, AAPP will continue to support the people of Burma's pursuit by documenting *Sit-Tat's* human rights violations and sharing information consistently, credibly, and widely. Indeed, accountability will not be possible without civil society's extensive documentation efforts—or support from the international community for these efforts—to bring *Sit-Tat* to justice.

To mark the publication of this report, AAPP Secretary U Tate Naing said, "During the 23-year period since the founding of the organization, AAPP has been documenting countless human rights violations with strong evidence. However, this report will show that after the 2021 coup d'état, the crimes against humanity committed by Burma's military have set a record in terms of brutality and violence. If international justice mechanisms cannot take effective action against the crimes committed by Burma's military, the junta will only continue its commission of blatant criminal acts. Therefore, the international community must facilitate justice for the people of Burma as immediately as possible."

U Bo Kyi, AAPP Joint-Secretary, said, "AAPP has been monitoring human rights violations committed by the junta in Burma since long ago, and we have documented many human rights violations. But it is not enough to call them human rights violations. The junta has committed and is committing crimes against humanity, which are serious international crimes. It is time to take action against this junta through the ICC and all other available mechanisms."

Appendices

Appendix A: Definitions of Killing Methods and Codenames

The terms in the following chart describe the killing methods used by *Sit-Tat* against civilian populations across Burma. The codenames refer to categories of interviewees based on their firsthand experiences of *Sit-Tat's* violent tactics. According to AAPP's data security policy, codenames are used in this report to protect the interviewees' identities.[35]

Killing Method	Description
Artillery	*Sit-Tat* used different types of artilleries in its offensive operations and caused civilian deaths, when, e.g., indiscriminately shelling villages.
Airstrike	*Sit-Tat* used fighter jets and attack helicopters to launch airstrikes, causing the deaths of a civilian population.
Death penalty	*Sit-Tat* applied death penalty against civilians and pro-democracy supporters. Before the failed coup, the death penalty has not been used in Burma in more than three decades.
Detainment	Killed in detainment means any person detained in any form by *Sit-Tat* (including junta troops, officials, or supporters) and subsequently killed, whether by force or neglect. In this report, "Detainment" deaths include individuals who were killed as a "Hostage" or "Human Shield," as well as those who were killed in "Interrogation" or "Prison."
Hostage	*Sit-Tat* arrested family members, loved ones, or others as hostages, if they could not find the wanted person.
Human shield	*Sit-Tat* arrested civilians and pro-democracy supporters and used them as human shields to protect *Sit-Tat* members from attack by resistance groups.
Interrogation	*Sit-Tat* arrested civilians and pro-democracy supporters and tortured them to death during interrogation.
Landmine	*Sit-Tat* used landmines which caused civilian casualties.
Physical assault	*Sit-Tat* used various forms of physical assault to kill civilians and pro-democracy supporters.
Prison	*Sit-Tat* used prisons across the country as detention centers or interrogation centers, where deaths of detainees occurred due to either torture or deprivation of healthcare.
Rape	*Sit-Tat* used rape in conjunction with murder against civilians and pro-democracy supporters; this means the individual was raped either before or after being killed.
Set fire alive	*Sit-Tat* arrested civilians and pro-democracy supporters and burned them alive.
Set fire dead body	*Sit-Tat* killed civilians and pro-democracy supporters and burned their dead bodies.
Shot	*Sit-Tat* killed civilians and pro-democracy supporters by shooting them.

[35] To maintain strict confidentiality, AAPP uses codenames to protect the interviewees as well as their families and relatives from life-threatening retaliation by *Sit-Tat* and its sympathizers.

Shot in head	*Sit-Tat* killed civilians and pro-democracy supporters by shooting them in the head.
Vehicle ramming	*Sit-Tat* killed civilians and pro-democracy supporters by ramming them with vehicles.
Codenames	**Definition**
S-00	"S" refers to survivors who were detained by *Sit-Tat* and released.
R-00	"R" refers to rape victims who were raped or underwent sexual violence by *Sit-Tat*.
P-00	"P" refers to civilians whose property was seized by *Sit-Tat*.

Appendix B: List of Interviews with Released Political Prisoners

Codename*	Gender	Age	Location of Detention	Interview Date
S-01	M	30	Township police station, Shwepyithar and Yay Kyi Ai military interrogation centers, Yangon	9-Jun-2022
S-02 / R-01	M	22	Township police station and Shwepyithar military interrogation center, Yangon Region	10-Jun-2022
S-03	M	24	Military battalion barracks, Hainggyikyun Town, Ayeyarwady Region	12-Apr-2022
S-04	M	21	Magway Prison, Magway Region	18-Feb-2022
S-05	M	29	Magway Prison, Magway Region	13-Mar-2022
S-06	F	38	Shwepyithar military interrogation center, Yangon	9-May-2022
S-07	F	34	Insein Prison, Yangon	10-May-2022
S-08	M	39	Yay Kyi Ai military interrogation center, Yangon	25-Mar-2022
S-09	M	29	Shwepyithar and Yay Kyi Ai military interrogation centers, Yangon	13-Mar-2022
S-10	F	41	Yay Kyi Ai military interrogation center, Yangon	28-Sept-2022
S-11	F	34	Police station, Hpa-An, Kayin State	24-Jun-2022
S-12	M	46	Myaung Mya Prison, Ayeyarwady Region	13-Sept-2022
S-13	M	24	Obo Prison, Mandalay Region	22-Jul-2022
S-14	M	-	Northern Regional Military Command HQ, Myitkyina, Kachin State	28-Oct-2022
S-15	F	40	Police station and Insein prison, Yangon Region	25-Oct-2022
S-16	F	-	Police station and prison, Hpa-An, Kayin State	24-Oct-2022
S-17	M	-	Military interrogation center, Nay Pyi Taw	01-Nov-2022
R-02	M	30	Military interrogation center, Yangon	22-Dec-2022

***** According to its data security policy, including strict confidentiality requirements, AAPP uses codenames to refer to each interviewee to protect their personal identity and to avoid *Sit-Tat's* possible persecution against them, their families, and relatives. Each codename (e.g., "S-01") refers to one interviewee who underwent brutal torture in places such as military interrogation centers, police stations, and prisons.

Appendix C: List of Interviews with Civilians Whose Property Sit-Tat Seized

Codename*	Gender	Type of Property Seized	Interview Date	Seizure Location
P-01	M	1 House with yard	12-Mar-2022	Yangon
P-02	F	2 Houses with yard	18-May-2022	Bago
P-03	M	1 Shop	08-Mar-2022	Mandalay
P-04	M	1 House	16-Mar-2022	Yangon
P-05	F	1 Condo	06-Jul-2022	Yangon
P-06	F	1 House	22-Jul-2022	Magway
P-07	F	1 House	29-Sept-2022	Ayeyarwady
P-08	F	1 House	22-Jul-2022	Magway
P-09	M	1 House	28-Mar-2022	Mandalay
P-10	M	1 House	28-Mar-2022	Yangon
P-11	F	1 House	13-Sept-2022	Magway
P-12	M	1 House	18-May-2022	Yangon
P-13	M	1 House	08-Mar-2022	Yangon
P-14	M	1 House	22-Jul-2022	Magway
P-15	F	1 House with business	16-Mar-2022	Yangon
P-16	F	1 House	09-Apr-2022	Yangon
P-17	M	1 House	18-May-2022	Mandalay
P-18	M	2 Houses with business	08-Mar-2022	Yangon
P-19	M	1 House	28-Sept-2022	Mandalay
P-20	F	2 Houses	28-Sept-2022	Yangon

*****According to its data security policy, including strict confidentiality requirements, AAPP uses codenames to refer to each interviewee to protect their personal identity and to avoid *Sit-Tat's* possible persecution against them, their families, and relatives. Each codename (e.g., "P-01") stands for one civilian whose property was arbitrarily seized by *Sit-Tat* or its armed branches across the country.

Appendix D: Elements of Crimes Against Humanity

For *Sit-Tat's* human rights violations to be classified as crimes against humanity under the Rome Statute, they must be committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population where the perpetrator had knowledge of the attack or intended the conduct to further the attack.[36] Brief legal definitions of these contextual elements of crimes against humanity are included below.[37]

Widespread or systematic attack

"Widespread" encompasses "an attack carried out over a large geographical area or an attack in a small geographical area but directed against a large number of civilians," excluding acts of isolated violence.[38] "Widespread refers to the large-scale nature of the attack and the number of targeted persons, while systematic refers to the "organized nature of the acts of violence and improbability of their random occurrence."[39] Furthermore, systematic can refer to "an organised plan in furtherance of a common policy, which follows a regular pattern and results in a continuous commission of acts or as 'patterns of crimes' such that the crimes constitute a non-accidental repetition of similar criminal conduct on a regular basis."[40]

Directed against any civilian population

According to Article 7(2)(a) of the Rome Statute, "an attack directed against any civilian population means a course of conduct involving the multiple commission of acts referred to in paragraph 1 against any civilian population, pursuant to or in furtherance of a State or organizational policy to commit such an attack."[41] A civilian is anyone who "is not a member of the armed forces or otherwise a combatant."[42] Civilian population refers to a "collective" of civilians rather than an individual, and this population is not necessarily stripped of its civilian character by the presence of non-civilians.[43] In these situations, the Court will consider several factors to determine if the attack meets this requirement.[44]

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[36] Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, art. 7(1), July 17, 1998, U.N. Doc. A/CONF.183/9, 2187 U.N.T.S. 90 [hereinafter Rome Statute].

[37] Definitions of these terms were also included in AAPP's July 2022 report *Accountability for the Junta Criminals*, *supra* note 14.

[38] Prosecutor v. Katanga, Case No. ICC-01/04-01/07, Decision on the Confirmation of the Charges, paras. 394-95 (September 30, 2008).

[39] Prosecutor v. Harun and Abd-Al-Rahman, Case No. ICC-02/05-01/07, Decision on the Prosecution Application under Article 58(7) of the Statute, para. 62 (Apr. 27, 2007) (internal quotations omitted); *see* Prosecutor v. Blaškić, Case No. IT-95-14-T, Judgement, para. 206 (International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Mar. 3, 2000) (describing widespread as being "directed against a multiplicity of victims" or being defined "by the cumulative effect of a series of inhumane acts or the singular effect of an inhumane act of extraordinary magnitude") (internal quotations omitted).

[40] Katanga, *supra* note 38, para. 397.

[41] Rome Statute, *supra* note 36, art. 7(2)(a).

[42] Prosecutor v. Stanišić and Simatović, Case No. IT-03-69-T, Judgement, para. 965 (International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, May 30, 2013).

[43] Prosecutor v. Bemba, Case No. ICC-01/05-01/08, Judgment pursuant to Article 74 of the Statute, para. 153 (March 21, 2016).

[44] *Id.* ("Where an attack is carried out in an area containing both civilians and non-civilians, factors relevant to determining whether an attack was directed against a civilian population include the means and methods used in the course of the attack, the status of the victims, their number, the discriminatory nature of the attack, the nature of the crimes committed in its course, the form of resistance to the assailants at the time of the attack, and the extent to which the attacking force complied with the precautionary requirements of the laws of war.").

"Directed against" requires that the civilian population must be the primary, rather than incidental, target of the attack.[45] Notably, there is no requirement that the individual victims be civilians.[46]

Perpetrator's knowledge of the attack

The mental element for crimes against humanity is that the perpetrator knew that the conduct was part of, or intended the conduct to be part of, a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population, but does not require the perpetrator to know all of the details of the attack.[47] "Knowledge" is defined in Article 30 of the Rome Statute as "awareness that a circumstance exists or a consequence will occur in the ordinary course of events."[48]

***Sit-Tat's* Crimes Addressed in this Report**

This report addresses the crimes committed by *Sit-Tat* and its armed branches under the following sub-articles of Article 7(1) of the Rome Statute:

(a) Murder;
(e) Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law;
(f) Torture;
(g) Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity;
(h) Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender as defined in paragraph 3, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The elements of these crimes, including the contextual elements defined above, are listed below.

Murder

Under Article 7(1)(a), the crime against humanity of murder requires that:

1. *The perpetrator killed one or more persons.*
2. *The conduct was committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.*
3. *The perpetrator knew that the conduct was part of or intended the conduct to be part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population.*[49]

Imprisonment or Other Severe Deprivation of Physical Liberty

Under Article 7(1)(e), the crime against humanity of imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty requires that:

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[45] *Id.* para. 154.
[46] *Id.* para. 156.
[47] INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT, ELEMENTS OF CRIMES, art. 7 no. 2 (2013) [hereinafter ELEMENTS OF CRIMES] ("[T]he last element should not be interpreted as requiring proof that the perpetrator had knowledge of all characteristics of the attack or the precise details of the plan or policy of the State or organization. In the case of an emerging widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population, the intent clause of the last element indicates that this mental element is satisfied if the perpetrator intended to further such an attack.").
[48] Rome Statute, *supra* note 36, art. 30(3).
[49] ELEMENTS OF CRIMES, *supra* note 47, art. 7(1)(a).

1. *The perpetrator imprisoned one or more persons or otherwise severely deprived one or more persons of physical liberty.*
2. *The gravity of the conduct was such that it was in violation of fundamental rules of international law.*
3. *The perpetrator was aware of the factual circumstances that established the gravity of the conduct.*
4. *The conduct was committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.*
5. *The perpetrator knew that the conduct was part of or intended the conduct to be part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.*[50]

Torture

Under Article 7(1)(f), the crime against humanity of torture requires:

1. *The perpetrator inflicted severe physical or mental pain or suffering upon one or more persons.*
2. *Such person or persons were in the custody or under the control of the perpetrator.*
3. *Such pain or suffering did not arise only from, and was not inherent in or incidental to, lawful sanctions.*
4. *The conduct was committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.*
5. *The perpetrator knew that the conduct was part of or intended the conduct to be part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population*[51]

Rape

Under Article 7(1)(g), the crime against humanity of rape requires:

1. *The perpetrator invaded the body of a person by conduct resulting in penetration, however slight, of any part of the body of the victim or of the perpetrator with a sexual organ, or of the anal or genital opening of the victim with any object or any other part of the body.*
2. *The invasion was committed by force, or by threat of force or coercion, such as that caused by fear of violence, duress, detention, psychological oppression or abuse of power, against such person or another person, or by taking advantage of a coercive environment, or the invasion was committed against a person incapable of giving genuine consent.*
3. *The conduct was committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.*
4. *The perpetrator knew that the conduct was part of or intended the conduct to be part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.*[52]

Persecution

Under Article 7(1)(h), the crime against humanity of persecution requires:

1. *The perpetrator severely deprived, contrary to international law, one or more persons of fundamental rights.*
2. *The perpetrator targeted such person or persons by reason of the identity of a group or collectivity or targeted the group or collectivity as such.*
3. *Such targeting was based on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender as defined in article 7, paragraph 3, of the Statute, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law.*
4. *The conduct was committed in connection with any act referred to in article 7, paragraph 1, of the Statute or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court.*

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[50] *Id.* art. 7(1)(e).
[51] *Id.* art. 7(1)(f).
[52] *Id.* art. 7(1)(g).

5. *The conduct was committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.*
6. *The perpetrator knew that the conduct was part of or intended the conduct to be part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.*[53]

[53] *Id.* art. 7(1)(h).

Appendix E: Members of the State Administration Council

The following table includes the members of the State Administration Council (SAC) as of December 31, 2022.

Name	Military Rank or Political Affiliation	Position in SAC	ID Photo
Members of the SAC on February 1, 2021[54]			
Min Aung Hlaing	Senior General, Commander-in-Chief	Chairman	
Soe Win	Vice Senior General, Deputy Commander-in-Chief	Vice Chairman	
Mya Tun Oo	General	Member	
Tin Aung San	Admiral	Member	
Maung Maung Kyaw	General	Member	
Moe Myint Htun	Lt. General	Member	
Aung Lin Dway	Lt. General	Secretary	

[54] *Office of Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Order No. 9/2021*, GLOB. NEW LIGHT OF MYAN., Vol. VII, No. 293, at 3 (Feb. 3, 2021), https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/GNLM2021-02-03-red.pdf.

Ye Win Oo	Lt. General	Joint Secretary	
Mahn Nyein Maung	Politician, Kayin People's Party (KPP)	Member	
Thein Nyunt	Chairman, New National Democracy Party (NNDP)	Member	
Khin Maung Swe	Chairman Politician, National Democratic Force (NDF)	Member	
Second extended members of the SAC appointed on Februrary 3, 2021[55]			
Aye Nu Sein	Vice Chairperson, Arakan National Party (ANP)	Member	
Jeng Phang Naw Taung	Civilian individual	Member	
Moung Har	Civilian individual	Member	
Sai Lone Saing	Politician	Member	

[55] *State Administration Council Order No. 14/2021*, GLOB. NEW LIGHT OF MYAN., Vol. VII, No. 294, at 5 (Feb. 4, 2021), https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/GNLM2021-02-04-red.pdf.

Saw Daniel	Politician, Kayah State Democratic Party (KySDP)	Member	
Third extended member of the SAC appointed on March 17, 2021[56]			
Banyar Aung Moe	Executive Member, Mon Unity Party (MUP)	Member	
Fourth extended members of the SAC appointed on March 30, 2021[57]			
Soe Htut	Lt. General	Member	
Shwe Kyein	Politician	Member	
Fifth extended members of the SAC appointed on February 8, 2022[58]			
Yar Pyae	Lt. General	Member	

Table 12: *Members of the State Administration Council*

[56] *State Administration Council Order No. 104/2021*, GLOB. NEW LIGHT OF MYAN., Vol. VII, No. 336, at 3 (Mar. 18, 2021), https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/GNLM2021-03-18-red.pdf.
[57] *State Administration Council Order No. 106/2021*, GLOB. NEW LIGHT OF MYAN., Vol. VII, No. 349, at 2 (Mar. 31, 2021), https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/GNLM2021-03-31-red.pdf.
[58] *State Administration Council Order No. 12/2022*, GLOB. NEW LIGHT OF MYAN., Vol. VIII, No. 296, at 6 (Feb. 9, 2022), https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/GNLM2022-02-09-red.pdf.