Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy. For everyone.

Myanmar

Decision adopted unanimously by the IPU Governing Council at its 218th session (Arusha, 9 October 2026)



Prison officials stand outside Insein prison in Yangon on 12 February 2022.
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Parliamentarians who were arbitrarily detained:

MMR-267 – Win Myint
MMR-268 – Aung San Suu Kyi (Ms.)
MMR-270 – Mann Win Khaing Than
MMR-272 – Tun Hein
MMR-274 – Than Zin Maung
MMR-275 – Dr. Win Myat Aye
MMR-276 – Aung Myint
MMR-277 – Ye Khaung Nyunt
MMR-278 – Dr. Myo Aung
MMR-280 – Win Mya (Ms.)
MMR-281 – Kyaw Min Hlaing
MMR-285 – Mya Thein
MMR-286 – Tint Soe
MMR-287 – Kyaw Thaung
MMR-309 – Aung Kyaw Oo
MMR-311 – Myint Oo
MMR-312 – Nan Mol Kham (Ms.)
MMR-313 – Thant Zin Tun
MMR-314 – Maung Swe
MMR-315 – Thein Tun
MMR-316 – Than Htut
MMR-317 – Aung Oo
MMR-318 – Ba Myo Thein
MMR-319 – Soe Win (aka Soe Lay)
MMR-320 – U Mann Nyunt Thein
MMR-321 – Khin Myat Thu
MMR-324 – Shwe Pon (Ms.)
MMR-325 – Wai Lin Aung
MMR-326 – Pyae Phyo
MMR-327 – Lin Oo
MMR-328 – Kyaw Lin
MMR-329 – Tin Htwe
MMR-330 – Aung Myint Shain
MMR-331 – Pital Aung
MMR-332 – Ohn Win
MMR-333 – Ma Lay (Ms.)
MMR-334 – Win
MMR-335 – Hla Than
MMR-336 – Tun Wai
MMR-337 – Win Myint Aung
MMR-338 – Aung Lin
MMR-339 – Aung Min Tun
MMR-340 – Khin Sain Hlaing (Ms.)
MMR-341 – Aung Sein
MMR-342 – Hla Moe
MMR-343 – Htay Min Thein
MMR-348 – U Win Naing
MMR-349 – Hla Win
MMR-350 – Aung Soe Min
MMR-358 – Wunna Aung

Parliamentarians who were subjected to threats and intimidation:

MMR-283 – Okka Min
MMR-291 – Htun Myint
MMR-292 – Naing Htoo Aung
MMR-293 – Dr. Wai Phyo Aung
MMR-298 – Nay Myo
MMR-299 – Zaw Min Thein
MMR-300 – Win Naing
MMR-301 – Zay Latt
MMR-302 – Myat Thida Htun (Ms.)
MMR-303 – Saw Shar Phaung Awar
MMR-304 – Robert Nyal Yal
MMR-305 – Lamin Tun (aka Aphyo)
MMR-306 – Aung Kyi Nyunt
MMR-307 – Lama Naw Aung
MMR-308 – Sithu Maung

Parliamentarians who died while avoiding arrest:

MMR-345 – Tin Ye (Ms.)
MMR-346 – Htike Zaw
MMR-347 – Myint Win
MMR-348 – Saw Tin Win
MMR-349 – Thein Shwe
MMR-352 – Aung Tin Linn
MMR-353 – Eit Kha
MMR-354 – Myint U
MMR-355 – Hla Tun Aung (aka Mg Mg)
MMR-356 – Kaywal Aung (Ms.)
MMR-357 – Saw Ngwe Saw
MMR-359 – Kyaw Soe
MMR-360 – Tin Maung Soe
MMR-361 – Aung Kyaw Soe (aka Khin Maung Win)
MMR-362 – Hla Myint Than
MMR-363 – Khin Maung Than
MMR-364 – Tin Htut Linn

Parliamentarians who were arbitrarily stripped of their nationality:

MMR-289 – Phyu Thin (Ms.)
MMR-290 – Ye Mon (aka Tin Thit)
MMR-294 – Zin Mar Aung (Ms.)
MMR-295 – Lwin Ko Latt

Case MMR-COLL-03

Myanmar: Parliament affiliated to the IPU

Victim(s): 86 parliamentarians from the opposition (75 male and 11 female)

Qualified complainant(s): Section I.1(a) of the Committee Procedure (Annex I)

Submission of complaint(s): March 2021

Recent IPU decision: October 2025

IPU Mission(s): - - -

Recent Committee hearing: Hearing with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (March 2022)

Recent follow-up:
- Communication from the authorities: *Note verbale* from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva (February 2025)
- Communication from the complainant: September 2026
- Communication to the authorities: *Note verbale* to the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva (May 2025)
- Communication to the complainant: September 2026

Alleged human rights violations

- ✓ Murder
- ✓ Enforced disappearance
- ✓ Torture, ill-treatment and other acts of violence
- ✓ Threats, acts of intimidation
- ✓ Arbitrary arrest and detention
- ✓ Inhumane conditions of detention
- ✓ Lack of fair trial proceedings
- ✓ Violation of freedom of opinion and expression
- ✓ Violation of freedom of assembly and association
- ✓ Violation of freedom of movement
- ✓ Arbitrary invalidation of the election of a parliamentarian
- ✓ Abusive revocation or suspension of the parliamentary mandate
- ✓ Failure to respect parliamentary immunity
- ✓ Other acts obstructing the exercise of the parliamentary mandate
- ✓ Other violations: unlawful revocation of citizenship
- ✓ Other violations: right to health

A. Summary of the case[1]

After refusing to recognize the results of the November 2020 parliamentary elections, the military declared a state of emergency and proceeded to seize power by force on 1 February 2021, the day that the new parliament was due to take office. The President of Myanmar and former Speaker of the House of Representatives (*Pyithu Hluttaw*), Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi and six other parliamentarians were placed under house arrest on the day of the coup, while 20 other parliamentarians were arbitrarily arrested shortly thereafter. (As of September 2026, the military-aligned authorities maintained that only 13 parliamentarians remained in detention, whereas the complainant alleged that the total was 17.)

On 4 February 2021, 70 elected members of parliament met in Naypyidaw and took an oath of office pledging to abide by the mandate granted to them by the people. The next day, 300 members of parliament met online and established the Committee Representing the *Pyidaungsu Hluttaw* (CRPH), which is considered a terrorist organization by the military-appointed State Administration Council. On 31 March 2021, the CRPH appointed a National Unity Government (NUG), which they see as the legitimate interim government. Although at first the military allowed largely peaceful protests to take place, the situation in Myanmar took a devastating turn for the worse in March 2021 when the military sought to crush the protests with live automatic fire, artillery and air strikes, leading to a full-scale civil war. The United Nations (UN) Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar has recognized the widespread and systematic nature of the extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances and other violations carried out by the military (known as the *Tatmadaw*) and declared that their scale reached the threshold of crimes against humanity. According to the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners, as of 11 September 2026, some 8,367 people have been killed and 31,907 have been arbitrarily arrested, while the number of people in detention has dropped from 22,334 (in 2025) to 14,806. According to the complainant, members of the CRPH have been forced into hiding, fearing reprisals because of their political activities, and four have been arbitrarily stripped of their nationality. The complainant also stated that six parliamentarians had died while avoiding arrest in 2026, bringing the total number of such deaths to 17.

On 16 November 2021, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi and 15 other officials were charged with election fraud during the 2020 elections, and on 5 December 2021 she was found guilty and convicted, which was followed by another conviction on three charges. Altogether, she was sentenced to 27 years in prison. UN Security Council resolution 2669 (2022) urged the military to release her and fellow arbitrarily detained prisoners immediately. In 2026, the military-aligned authorities placed Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest and granted amnesty to President Win Myint, although the complainant describes the limitations on the latter's movements and the surveillance placed upon him as de-facto house arrest. Following her placement under house arrest, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi was visited in August 2026 by a delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as called for in several IPU decisions, although other imprisoned parliamentarians have yet to receive such visits.

On 24 April 2021, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) held a leaders' meeting, during which it adopted a five-point consensus on Myanmar, calling for the immediate cessation of violence and the nomination of a special envoy to visit the country to meet with all parties concerned. As the military authorities showed no willingness to implement the five-point consensus, they have been excluded from ASEAN meetings as of October 2021.

At a hearing with the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians in March 2022, the UN Special Rapporteur called for more concerted pressure on the military authorities by the entire international community. He also renewed his call to halt the flow of arms towards the military, which had reportedly received air fuel and weapons from a limited number of countries well after the coup d'état, which were used in strikes against civilians as described in one of his reports.[2] Meanwhile, the IPU Secretariat had received correspondence from the military authorities accusing the CRPH of choosing the path of confrontation and fostering terrorism and disorder, which had allegedly claimed over 1,000 lives. The military authorities also indicated a commitment to implementing the five-point consensus and the possibility of resuming dialogue, provided that trust and confidence-building measures were taken first.

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1 For the purposes of this report, the term "opposition" relates to members of parliament from political groups or parties whose decision-making power is limited and who are opposed to the military authorities.

2 Report by the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar – *Enabling Atrocities: UN Member States' Arms Transfers to the Myanmar Military*. Available here.

In July 2022, the complainant communicated that the situation of detained members of parliament had deteriorated markedly, as the military authorities had banned all visits and communication with detained members of parliament, who were reportedly transported to secret locations. The whereabouts of some of them has been hidden, prompting fears that they may be victims of enforced disappearance. This move followed the news that the *Tatmadaw* had executed four activists – including former parliamentarian Phyo Zayar Thaw – which provoked consternation among prisoners; some reportedly went on hunger strike. After the first executions in three decades, the *Tatmadaw* claimed that more would follow.

In January 2025, the complainant shared that in the preceding months a few parliamentarians had been freed by NUG-affiliated forces, which had made significant gains in the civil war. According to unofficial reports, as of late 2025 the military controlled a limited part of the country's territory, although it retained control over many townships, most of which had been surrounded or fought over by NUG-affiliated forces. It was in this context that General Min Aung Hlaing declared that elections would be held in December 2025, which were immediately rejected by the opposition as a sham. Thousands of political prisoners, including Mr. Win Myint, were granted amnesty by the military ahead of these elections. The UN Special Rapporteur called upon the international community not to recognize the outcome, and the *Tatmadaw* authorities declared that protesting the elections with the intent of interfering would be punishable by a 20-year prison sentence. As of October 2026, ASEAN continued to deny the legitimacy of the elections and has called for the military authorities to allow its special envoy to visit Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi.

In a communication dated 14 September 2026, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Inter-Parliamentary Union (JCIPU) representing the military-aligned Union Assembly, stated that five of the 17 parliamentarians known to be in detention at the time had been released following the completion of their sentences and were in good health. The Chairman confirmed that Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi was no longer in prison but had been placed under house arrest, and he shared information on the 13 members of parliament still in detention. According to the complainant, however, another parliamentarian, Mr. Wunna Aung, was arrested in the town of Mong La in eastern Shan State, near the border with China, on 26 July 2026. Of the five parliamentarians whom the authorities reported as having been freed, the complainant could only confirm the release of three. The complainant therefore alleges that a total of 17 parliamentarians remain in arbitrary detention.

B. Decision

The Governing Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union

1. *Notes* that this case includes a new complaint regarding the situation of seven additional members of parliament and is admissible, considering that the complaint: (i) was submitted in due form by a qualified complainant under Section I.1.(a) of the Procedure for the examination and treatment of complaints (Annex I of the revised Rules and Practices of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians); (ii) concerns incumbent members of parliament at the time of the initial allegations; and (iii) concerns allegations of torture, ill-treatment and other acts of violence, threats and acts of intimidation, arbitrary arrest and detention, inhumane conditions of detention, violation of freedom of opinion and expression, violation of freedom of assembly and association, failure to respect parliamentary immunity and lack of fair trial proceedings, allegations that fall under the Committee's mandate;

2. *Thanks* the Chairman of the JCIPU – representing the military-aligned Union Assembly, which was established following a vote carried out by the military authorities on territory still under their control in 2025 – for the information provided on the status of 17 parliamentarians known to have been detained; *welcomes* the information that four of these parliamentarians are confirmed as having been released from prison, as repeatedly called for by the IPU; *takes note*, however, that among this group, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, while no longer in prison, has been placed under house arrest; *welcomes* the news that she was recently visited by a delegate of the ICRC, as requested in past IPU decisions; *urges* the military authorities and the JCIPU to ensure that all other detained parliamentarians receive ICRC visits; and *looks forward* to receiving information from the JCIPU on the modalities for such visits;

3. *Is dismayed* that six additional parliamentarians have lost their lives attempting to avoid arbitrary arrest; *remains extremely concerned* by eye-witness reports that 16 parliamentarians are being held incommunicado in prisons where they reportedly face ill-treatment, torture and gender-

based violence and are being held in inhumane conditions with limited access to medical care or legal counsel;

4. *Calls on* the military authorities to release the imprisoned parliamentarians without delay as required under UN Security Council resolution 2669 (2022); *urges* the military authorities, once again, for as long as these parliamentarians remain imprisoned, to provide specific information on each individual, including with regard to their right to humane and safe conditions of detention, family visits and confidential meetings with their lawyers, as well as the legal proceedings against them; and *renews its call* for the military authorities to cease all attempts to arrest parliamentarians on political grounds, thereby exposing them to the risk of death;

5. *Notes* that the military authorities have held elections on the portion of territory that they control; *fails to see*, however, how those elections could be considered meaningful given the ongoing armed conflict and the fact that several elected parliamentarians remain in arbitrary detention; and *hopes* that in time, genuinely free and fair elections can be held throughout the territory of Myanmar in accordance with universally accepted norms;

6. *Reiterates its belief* that the release of all detained parliamentarians is an essential step towards ending the violence and building trust that will allow for the restoration of democratic and parliamentary life in Myanmar; *calls on* the military authorities to protect the lives and respect the rights of all members of parliament elected in November 2020, allowing them to associate, assemble, express their views, receive and impart information and travel without fear of reprisals; *urges* the military authorities to implement in earnest UN Security Council resolution 2669 (2022), immediately ceasing the use of lethal force against non-combatants, employing genuine restraint against those exercising their human rights and allowing the free flow of aid to those in need;

7. *Calls* on the military authorities and all entities that have pledged allegiance to the CRPH and the NUG to take the necessary confidence-building and de-escalation measures to allow, as a preparatory step, for a process of dialogue and reconciliation;

8. *Renews its call* for all IPU Member Parliaments and observers, in particular in Asia, to press for respect for human rights and democratic principles in Myanmar and to show solidarity with the members of parliament who were elected in 2020, including members of the CRPH; *welcomes* the actions taken thus far; *calls on* IPU Member Parliaments to take additional steps, such as raising the case publicly and ensuring that any parliamentarians who have found safe refuge in neighbouring States are not deported to territory under the control of the military authorities, which would expose them to the risk of death and repression; *hopes* to rely on the assistance of all relevant regional and international organizations, including ASEAN, to ensure that justice is done in this case, including through the prosecution of any individual suspected of committing crimes against humanity and other mass atrocities, under the principle of universal jurisdiction; and *calls on* all IPU Member Parliaments and observers to support the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar;

9. *Requests* the Secretary General to convey this decision to the JCIPU, the CRPH and any third party likely to be in a position to supply relevant information; *also requests* the Secretary General to explore all other possibilities for effectively addressing the concerns raised in this decision;

10. *Requests* the Committee to continue examining this case and to report back to it in due course.