Under EITI, civic space within Myanmar has made meaningful progress. EITI CSO MSG members have direct engagement with union-level government officials through MSG meetings and the EITI has provided an official legal channel for MSG members to raise issues directly with the government. In addition, the MEITI National Coordination Secretariat (NCS) has been helpful in facilitating direct engagement with state and regional-level governments regarding natural resource management issues that are brought up by CSOs in MSG meetings. While these are positive steps, the 2015 Civil Society Protocol clearly envisages a broader conception of civic space:

References to ‘civil society representatives’ will include civil society representatives who are substantively involved in the EITI process, including but not limited to members of the multi-stakeholder group. References to the ‘EITI process’ will include activities related to... expressing views related to natural resource governance.

Following the spirit of the Civil Society Protocol, the validation committee’s assessment of civic space engagement must not be narrowed to only EITI MSG members. A narrow interpretation of the Protocol bears the risk of isolating civil society groups involved in the EITI from wider civil society. These groups would be seen as operating in a bubble, isolated from the broader, structural problems faced by Myanmar civil society. This, in turn, would have a detrimental effect on the sustainability of EITI implementation in Myanmar as those groups willing to engage in EITI would eventually lose their credibility with the larger civil society community and therefore struggle to maintain a legitimate voice in the MSG.

In addition, although MATA MSG members stated they felt that they could speak freely and engage within MSG meetings, it should be highlighted that this sense of protection does not extend to civil society organizations working at a local level. This includes the 429 member organizations that MATA MSG members must represent within the EITI process. It thus follows that civic space must not be confined to engagement at the Union-level, to the neglect of the crucial work of civil society engaged with communities and local government where extractive industries actually operate.

In order to effectively assess the civic space in which MATA members are operating, it is important to understand the laws that restrict civic space in Myanmar. These repressive laws prevent civil society representatives from “expressing views related to natural resource governance”. They include:

*Article (66)d Telecommunications Act*

Under the current government, 91 cases were recorded under this law prior to its amendment in August 2017. By February 2019, a further 48 cases were charged under this law after the amendment.¹ These trends stand in stark contrast to the landscape under the previous government, where 11 cases were recorded under 66d. Journalists, students and everyday citizens have been prosecuted. In one case an editor was sued under 66d by Wirathu, the leader of the notorious Ma Ba Tha, an ultra-nationalist Buddhist association, following the editor’s questioning of Wirathu’s monkhood after Wirathu gave “his thanks” to the assassinator of Muslim legal adviser, U Ko Ni.² The editor’s media outlet is one of the few dedicated to investigative journalism in Myanmar and is an important media partner for Myanmar’s EITI process.


However, due to the ongoing court case, their capacity is limited and they face greater risks. Due to the risk of being charged under this law, MATA members in the MSG have avoided raising major issues in the extractives industry to the media, including discrepancies in MEITI reports, unlawful and unethical activities carried out by both the government and businesses, thus undermining 2.1. of the CSO protocol 2015. CSOs’ self-censorship in turn impacts public awareness of and knowledge of urgent issues in the MEITI, which hinders the EITI process’ contribution to public debate and CSOs’ ability to “operate freely and express opinions about the EITI without restraint, coercion or reprisal”.

**Article 10: Law Protecting the Privacy and Security of Citizens**

Enacted in March 2017, article 10 is Myanmar’s fourth criminal defamation law, which includes criminal sanctions for harming a person’s reputation. The use of such criminal defamation laws run counter to international recognition that imposing criminal penalties for defamation impinges on freedom of expression. On May 17 2019, 6 Karenni ethnic rights activists, some of who are MATA members, were sued under this law for accusations against the Kayah State Chief Minister in relation to a statue of General Aung San that was planned for installation in Loikaw. The activists argued that Karenni people have their own ethnic figures and installing a statue of General Aung San is a symbol of ethnic Burmese dominance. Since the protests began in 2018, work on the EITI process in Kayah State has been stalled as MATA members have been occupied with legal charges; the arrest of key MATA members directly impacts the EITI since an SNU cannot be established without their participation as key CSO actors on natural resource management issues.

**Article 17 (1) Unlawful Associations Act**

This law has been appropriated by a range of elites to crackdown on dissent. Journalists who spoke to an ethnic armed group at a United Nations organised event on the national day calling to eliminate all drugs in Shan State were arrested. CSO representatives in the MSG cannot hold official events in ethnic armed organization (EAO) areas due to the risk of being charged under this article. Instead, MATA members have raised extractives issues with certain EAOs through confidential and unofficial channels, showing that they are not able to freely engage in public debate about the EITI process, therefore undermining 2.5 of the CSO protocol 2015; CSO activists’ need to remain secretive to avoid charges under this article has meant that the general public residing in EAO-controlled areas has restricted knowledge of extractives issues in their areas and around the country, thus hindering the EITI process’ contribution to public debate and CSOs’ ability to “operate freely and express opinions about the EITI without restraint, coercion or reprisal”.

**Law on the Registration of Organisations (2014)**

This law includes problematic restrictions on CSOs. For instance, in by-laws issued on 5 June 2015, NGOs are required to provide an endorsement from a relevant government ministry, approving their planned activities. This places the impetus on CSOs to refrain from offending their sponsoring ministry, or forego registration. While registration is not mandatory, the government has refused to consult with unregistered CSOs. For instance, during the 22nd MSG meeting, a Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise (MOGE) representative threatened that the Ministry of Electricity and Energy would refuse to meet with unregistered CSOs, including MATA members, in breach of the EITI Civil Society Protocol. In another case, National Network for Education Reform, a MATA ally, has been forced to go without registration out of concern that their activities would be restricted. As an unregistered CSO network, the Ministry of Education has refused to consult them on policy, despite the fact that they are the only representative civil society body working on

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education. Operating without registration also places major administrative burdens on CSOs, as they cannot open a bank account and receive funding.

*Article (19) Peaceful Assemblies and Peaceful Procession Law and local regulations restricting freedom of assembly*

Article 19 contains criminal sanctions for not giving notice or complying with broad restrictions in organizing an assembly. The law is used to arrest organizers and participants in peaceful assemblies, violating international human standards that ensure no one should be held criminally liable for organizing or participating in a peaceful assembly. The risk of criminalization of peaceful assemblies acts as a strong deterrent for CSOs to organize activities, forcing CSOs to internally regulate to avoid prosecution under the law.

Further, the freedom to assemble and defend rights collectively has come under pressure under the current government, following the enactment of local notification rules. Although the union level law states that organizers only need to notify the township police department 48 hours in advance of an event, various state and regional governments have issued counter orders lengthening the number of days CSOs must apply for permission. Incidents detailing the use of restrictive anti-human rights laws that have limited civic space on natural resource management issues include the requirement for civil society actors to receive permission from local General Administration Departments (GAD) in Mandalay, Sagaing, Shan and Kayah States, thus undermining 2.2 of the CSO Protocol 2015. For instance, in Mandalay, MATA members organized an International Peace Day ceremony on September 21 2018, and were given a set of rules issued by the GAD they had to abide by, which included restrictions on freedom of expression.

The validation report states that CSOs are able to carry out activities as a result of an agreement between EITI CSO MSG members and GAD within Kayah State regarding notification restrictions. However, this does not reflect the reality on the ground. In fact, within Kayah State, notifications were recently released requiring CSOs to obtain permission in Malsae district 25 days in advance (the notification was released as recently as March 29 2019); 15 days in advance in Loikaw district, and 10 days in advance in Loikaw, Demoso, Shadaw, and Fiuso districts. This issue has been brought up to the MSG since 2017. The NCS stated that they would speak with the regional government to relieve the administrative burden and civic space obstacles on CSOs, but thus far, nothing has happened. As a result of the Kayah State government’s unlawful restrictions, civil society is prevented from responding to urgent issues and is forced to follow unreasonable bureaucratic hurdles for basic operations. Groups that do not follow this requirement are at risk of harassment and prosecution. For instance, in Kayah State, community leaders attempted to organize a regional-level meeting to discuss a cement factory that was causing social and environmental harm in the region. However, they were prevented from doing so since they did not receive the permission to organize.

In Shan State, a MATA MSG member attempted to organize an awareness-raising workshop regarding an ESIA of the construction of a new road but was prevented from doing so by local authorities.

Even when organizers apply for permission, they may be refused to peacefully assemble. For instance, recently, MATA members in Kayah State requested permission to hold a press conference on a land confiscation issue; on June 25 2019, they were denied permission to hold the event. The issued notifications

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*Within Loikaw, different district departments issue notifications for INGOs, CSOs, NGOs, and CBOs, resulting in inconsistent orders released by different authorities within different districts.*
explicitly state that they are targeted to NGOs, INGOs, CBOs, and CSOs, thereby demonstrating the government’s attempts to limit public dissent.

Freedom of assembly is also threatened with administrative barriers posed by the Mandalay Region government through the township and district-level GAD, which has started enacting a 40,000 MMK fee for any workshop held by civil society. For instance, to hold an event celebrating International Peace Day on June 30, 2019, CSO members had to pay this fee on June 14, 2019. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 20 states “everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.” By imposing a fee on civil society to assemble, the government is placing an undue burden on civil society, thereby impinging on their rights. This has a direct impact on civil society members who assemble to speak about natural resource management issues. There is also a danger this practice may spread to other regions and states if the injustice of the new administrative burden on civic society organisations is not recognized.

**Anti-Money Laundering Law (2014)**

Funds received by CSO leaders from donors have been held up by the authorities under the premise they are “investigating” possible ties to illicit activities. Smaller banks are having to report any large sums of money to the Central Bank. It’s unclear if there is a threshold that prompts an investigation. In some cases, organisations are required to provide paperwork to the Central Bank, only being able to access the funds months later. Based on the experiences of CSO sources, the anti-money laundering act is targeting those working on what are considered sensitive issues and being used as a way of delaying or halting civic actors’ activities, and retaining systemic control over CSOs, thus undermining 2.2 of the CSO Protocol 2015. When MATA receives funds from donors, they must submit a work plan to the bank and must usually wait a total of 3 months until funds can be released to them.

**Official Secrets Act (1923)**

The high-profile case of Reuters journalists Wa Lone and Kyaw Soe Oo, charged under the Official Secrets Act, is one of the clearest example of civic space shrinking in Myanmar. Other journalists fear this sets a precedent and could lead to further charges under this law. For example, one piece of evidence used to prosecute the two journalists and demonstrate they were working against the state was the fact that the journalists ‘had the phone numbers of ethnic armed leaders in their phone’, with these leaders seen as “enemies” of the state. Many journalists speak regularly to ethnic armed groups, both in reporting on conflict as well as reporting on a number of issues that happen to be occurring in areas controlled by ethnic armed organization. This law could be easily misused, including to block reporting on issues of government transparency and accountability, thus undermining 2.1 of the CSO Protocol 2015. In one case, MATA MSG members made a request for information for research on in-kind payments between MOGE and oil and gas companies. The Minister of Planning and Finance approved the research; MATA requested the necessary data through an official letter. MOGE’s technical expert, U Than Htay Aung, informally met with a MATA MSG member to hand over the data and verbally stated that the data is a state secret. The MATA MSG member interpreted the comment as a veiled threat of being prosecuted under this law if the data were to be used, forcing the member to leave the data unused and directly impacting the MEITI process.

**Penal Code: Article 505(b)**

Section 505(b) of the Penal Code is commonly used to target political activists. It criminalises the act of publishing or circulating information “with intent to cause fear or alarm to the public”. Under this law, land

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Fundamental freedoms are linked to civic space in the EITI process and cannot be examined in isolation. The laws and cases mentioned above highlight the environment in which Myanmar civil society is operating, which CIVICUS has rated as “repressed”. Fundamental freedoms are critical for the EITI process, which the EITI clearly acknowledges through its assessment framework for civil society protocol. In order for civil society representatives to freely participate in decision-making and to shape political and social structures, it is imperative that civil society possess rights of association, peaceful assembly, and freedom of expression. If any of these rights are restricted, then civil society cannot play a full role in the EITI process. According to MATA’s experience, these laws are used in attempts to silence civil society that has been vocal on natural resource management issues. It thus follows that, by overlooking human rights restrictions in EITI candidate countries, even if they are not directly or explicitly related to the extractives industries, the EITI is not fulfilling its promise to promote open and accountable management of extractives resources. Ultimately, the EITI must be framed around issues of civic space and human rights in order for civil society to ensure transparency and accountability.

More specifically, increased insecurity and fear of arrest have had huge repercussions on many civic actors’ daily work. Surveillance, threats and arrests have made civic actors cautious and fearful of exposing social and environmental issues and power abuses by authorities and investors, thus undermining 2.1 of the CSO Protocol 2015. With the constant threat of arrest, MATA members refrain from speaking to the media about natural resource management issues out of fear of being sued under articles 66d and 505b. This self censorship clearly shows that civic space in Myanmar is far from satisfactory, affects civil society representatives working on natural resource management issues outside of EITI MSG meetings, and precludes open discussion of natural resource management issues as per the EITI Civil Society Protocol. For instance, as mentioned above, MATA members have been avoiding speaking to media regarding suspicious activity of military and military-affiliated companies not only out of fear of being arrested but also out of fear for their lives. One mining expert requested that his video interview be taken off of a Global Witness platform after he revealed corruption in a jade-mining military company. These types of self-censorships are difficult to document but are real measures civic space actors must carry out for their own security.

The increased use of the restrictive laws to limit civic space has also had a chilling effect on the EITI process. In an incident in Karen State in 2017, the Karen State Government approved a joint venture with Toyo Thai Power Myanmar for a coal power plant in Hpa-an, against the wishes of local communities. MATA supported community mobilization and advocacy to respond to the project. The Karen State Government created a hostile environment for civil society, even threatening that any party opposing the project would be seen as an enemy of the state. This led to a confrontation with the Karen State Government, which initiated criminal proceedings against MATA’s Karen regional focal person for unlawful printing of campaign materials. The validation report states that the issue was resolved after attention was brought to the EITI MSG members. However, although the regional government released the MATA member, it should be noted that the police attempted to force him to sign an agreement stating that he would not carry out advocacy activities against the coal mine any further. The member refused to sign and was kept in the office for 6-7 hours before being released, in an attempt at intimidating him into submission. Following this incident, engagement between MATA members and the Karen regional government has been fraught. When MATA attempted to meet with the Karen State Chief Minister to discuss organizing awareness-raising
of the EITI and EITI SNUs, the Chief Minister refused to meet with MATA. Thus far, no awareness-raising activity has been held, which has precluded the formation of an SNU in Karen State. The reason for this can arguably be traced back to the MATA member angering the Karen State Government by freely expressing his opinions against the coal-fired power plant, which soured relations between MATA and the government and has in turn affected the EITI process.

With regards to other laws used to restrict civic space engagement on natural resource management issues, a senior-level MATA member was charged for violating the 2018 Vacant, Fallow, and Virgin (VFV) Land Management Law amendment (27b) in March 2019. The company in question, Shwe ThanLwin, leased the land under the newly amended VFV law despite customary use of the land by farmers in the region. MATA bore witness to the farmers and was consequently prosecuted under this law with them. The MATA member must attend court on a weekly basis, restricting his work on natural resource management issues.

In another case in Sagaing region, a MATA Steering Committee member was sued by a copper mining company for trespassing after he attempted to meet with the company and government to discuss compensation to community members. The company had agreed to the meeting but refused to follow through. This lawsuit was supposed retaliation for advocacy work a senior MATA member was attempting to carry out regarding natural resource management, and showcases the restricted space CSO activists must operate under.

Ultimately, for communities to participate and respond to national natural resource management issues, freedom of association, assembly and expression must be guaranteed. As the Civil Society Protocol states, the EITI civic space assessment must go beyond MSG members. Following this, Myanmar should not receive a satisfactory score in the country’s first draft validation report. Given the serious ongoing repression of civil society in Myanmar, there is a high risk that a satisfactory score could reinforce the government’s undemocratic restrictions on civil society and even lead to further back-sliding of reforms. For the above listed reasons, and acknowledging the progress made under EITI at the MSG-level, the validation committee should list civic space engagement as “meaningful progress” rather than “satisfactory.”

Following this, MATA recommends the government to:

- Abolish all unnecessary restrictions regarding peaceful assembly, particularly orders issued by state and regional governments that contradict union-level law and the constitution. Announce withdrawal of the orders publicly.
- Carry out an independent human rights audit of Myanmar’s laws restricting civic space, including recommendations for legal reform. The government should implement all recommendations in the human rights audit.
- Issue an immediate moratorium on legal cases against CSOs engaging extractives industry issues who are exercising their rights to fundamental freedoms.
- Drop all charges against the 6 ethnic Karenni activists in Kayah State.
- Drop all charges against the MATA Shan State member and farmers and abolish the 2018 VFV Land Management Law amendment.
To
Ward Administrator
Nar Nat Taw Ward
Loikaw Town

Subject: Not to allow press conference

Regarding with confiscated paddy land, press conference will not be allowed which is led by U Thu Yal (Peasants Union-Chairman) at peasants Union Office, corner of Thiridal Road, Min Chi Road, Nar Nat Taw Ward, invited to civil social organizations, PSO (Law Home, UKSY, KNGY, MATA, KEAI) and peasants of village (14) Nos at 26.6.2019, 13:00 PM because legal permission was not presented and it was not recognized and it is informed not to do continuously.

Sd/-xxx
Township Administrator
Kyaw Moe, Pa/4154

Copy
- Administrator, District Administrator's Officer, Loikaw Town
- Circle File
- Office Receipt

AUTHENTICATED, true and correct English translation.

U HLA WIN
ADVOCATE & NOTARY PUBLIC
NO.25, 35 STREET, KYAUKTADA TOWNSHIP, YANGON
REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR.
TEL: 09-2029179

Doc: No 300 1 P
23 JUL 2019.
The ceremony of International Peace Day conducted by International Peace Day Celebrating Committee shall be held on 21-9-2018 at 14:00 PM to 19:00 PM in Grand Amarapura Hall of Hotel Marvel, corner of 30th Street and 78th Street, Kitsanamahi Ward, Chanayethazan Township, Mandalay District together with about 200 attendants and I do admit to comply the following terms and conditions in holding ceremony with (7) agendas –

(a) Ceremony shall be held only during the time granted.

(b) If any unnecessary case happened, sponsor is to settle cases as admitted.

(c) The dressing and demonstration that are no match for Myanmar traditional custom shall not be done.

(d) Any manner that may be displeased by the public and misunderstood shall not be inclusive.

(e) Urge and stimulation regarding religious affairs, any speaking, writing, or demonstration that may misunderstand among religions shall not be inclusive.

(f) Insulting, swearing, writing, speaking, or demonstration upon any personorganization shall not be done.

(g) The subjects restricted by law shall never be inclusive.

(h) It is to comply if any authority informs to suspend (or) defer ceremony for any reason.

(i) It is to exactly abide by the orders and instructions occasionally issued by the authorities.

(j) If ceremony is held into the area of Mandalay City Development Committee, it is to have the proof of the department concerned.

(k) No selling liquor while holding festival, no drinking, or no quarrelling by drinking to feel anyone hurt.

(l) No gambling.

(m) To prepare in advance not to appear any blockage in roads.

(n) To use sound box fairly normal without playing in high volume.

(o) Do not dance using dirty words.

(p) No holding staff, sword, catapult and weapon.

Admitted by:

U Khin Maung Tun

International Peace Day Celebrating Committee.
NGOsi INGOsi CBOsi CSOs ပေး ပုံစံအနေနှင့် ပေးစီးမှုအတွက်

(၁) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း (ကျော်ကြား) ခေါ် (၂-၂၄) မှာ အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်

၆/၃၀/၃၂ (၂၇)

(၂) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း (၃၄-၃၀) မှာ အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်

၆/၃/၃၂ ၃၂ (၃၇)

NGOsi INGOsi CBOsi CSOs (အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း ပေးစီးမှုအနေဖြစ်

(၁) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း (၂) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း (၃) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း (၄) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း

၃)

လက်အောက်ပါအခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း ပေးစီးမှုအနေဖြစ် NGOsi INGOsi CBOsi CSOs (အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း

(၁) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း (၂) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း (၃) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း (၄) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း

(၂)

လက်အောက်ပါအခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း ပေးစီးမှုအနေဖြစ် NGOsi INGOsi CBOsi CSOs (အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း

(၂) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း (၃) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း (၄) အခြေခံအနေဖြစ်ကြောင်း

(၃)
To,

Responsible Person/Head

______________________ Department/Organization

Mese Township.

Subject: The case presented by NGOs, INGOs, CBOs and CSOs for carrying out work

Reference: (1) Letter No. 8/2-30/G3(267), dated 8-3-2019 of the Office of Head of District Administration (Bawlakhe).

(2) Letter No. 3/5-1/G3, dated 28-9-2018 of this Office.

1. Although it was informed in above Reference (2) to notify (25) days in advance to the Office of the Head of Township Administration in respect of the case presented by NGOs, INGOs, CBOs and CSOs for carrying out work, Office of District Administration (Bawlakhe) informed again with Reference (1) to act sending in time as it was not performed in accord with instruction.

2. It is therefore informed to the departments concerned to keep notifying to the organizations that will cooperate and NGOs, INGOs, CBOs and CSOs that requested for carrying out works into Mese Township to pay attention to the instruction in requesting for permission, to present with the date coming to office in the letters submitted to this Office and to submit with remarks and full facts requested.

Sd/-x x x

(for) Township Administrator

(Aung Aye Khant, Deputy Township Administrator.)

Copy to: –

Circle File/Office Copy.

AUTHENTICATED, true and correct English translation.

Regd. No: 1782/31/2019

23 JUL 2019

U TUN SHIN B.A., RL., D.M.A
Advocate & Notary Public,
No.30, Yuzana Street, Ward (30),
Thuwunna, Thingangyun Tsp, Yangon,
Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
Tel: 09 50 51773

No.(62), Maharbandoola Garden Street, Kyauktada Township, Yangon, Myanmar.
372491, 372950, H.P.: 09 50 51773 Fax : 372491
Festival Order and holding traditional festivals
1. Verification of the person/organization holding festival as to be undertaking everything concerning festival (name, signature and address of the person/organization holding festival).
2. Recommendation of the head of ward administration.
3. Recommendation of police station
4. Recommendation of fire service
5. Recommendation of musical council
6. Health certificate
   (Application form expressing holding date, time and place, attaching with recommendations)
Holding religious festival
1. Verification of the person/organization holding festival as to be undertaking everything concerning festival (name, signature and address of the person/organization holding festival).
2. Recommendation of the head of ward administration.
3. Recommendation of police station
4. Recommendation of fire service
5. Recommendation of Township Sangha Nayaka Committee
   (Application form expressing holding date, time and place, attaching with recommendations)
Holding talk/seminar
1. To check as inclusive in the law for assembly in peace or not.
2. To express brief personal data of the person/organization inclusive in application form
3. To keep submitting only after checking in detail if inclusive in the law for assembly in peace.
4. Recommendation of police station
5. Recommendation of the head of ward administration.
6. To mention the person/organization that will have to talk, place/time/number of talkers/attendants in detail.
   (To submit together with the application form expressing holding date, time and place, recommendations and countersign of the head of Township Police Force concerned.)
Notarial Translation

Township Administration Office
Head of General Administration Department
Loikaw Township, Loikaw Town
Letter No. - 5/40-7/Oo 6
Date: 5th May, 2017

To
Loikaw Town

Subject: To request permission
Reference: Letter No. - 8/2-1(400)/Oo 3, Date (11-5-2017) of Loikaw District Administration Office

1. Regarding with giving knowledge, training delivering speech, supporting, performing regional development by NGOs, INGOs, CSOs at respective district, township in Kayah state, it is informed with reference letter to supervise to present 10 days prior to state government related with activities contact direct to township and to do only with the permission of state government if social organization will perform business in township to give guidance, coordinate as necessary by state government and to be effective performance of organization.

2. Therefore, it is informed to present (10) days prior to state government related with giving knowledge, training, delivering speech, supporting, performing regional development by social organizations in Loikaw township and if not will not be permitted in Loikaw township without permission of state government related with the facts mentioned in para (1) in future.

Sd/-xxx
Township Administrator
Kyaw Moe (Pa/4154)

Copy to:
- District Administration Office, Loikaw Town
- Circle File
- Receipt File

AUTHENTICATED, true and correct English Translation

Doc: No 086 I T

E 1 FEB 2019
**Cash Receipt**

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<td>Venue</td>
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Received Deposit Total 40,000/-

Non-refundable your Deposit.

Thank you for your Fillip

Sd/-x x x

Paid By

Sd/-x x x

Received By.

**AUTHENTICATED**, true and correct English translation.

Regd. No: 1791170872  
2 3 JUL 2019

U TUN SHIN B.A., R.L., D.M.A  
Advocate & Notary Public,  
No.30, Yuzana Street, Ward (30),  
Thuwunna, Thingangyur Tsp, Yangon,  
Republic of the Union of Myanmar.  
Tel: 01-561631
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash Receipt</th>
<th>Booking Date: 14.6.19.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>ရွေးမြူး Campaign</td>
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<td>Company Name</td>
<td>မိုးမူများ:မြူးရွေးကမ်းပင်</td>
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<tr>
<td>Function Date</td>
<td>30. June. 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venue</td>
<td>Ball Room</td>
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<th>Description</th>
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</table>

Received Deposit Total: 40,000

Non-refundable your Deposit

Thank You For Your Fillip

Paid By

Received By

Website: www.hotelmandalaymm.com, Sales Email: sales.hmdy@gmail.com
(အားလုံးအားဖော်မည်မဟုတ်ပါ။)

(ဗိုလ်ချင်းကော်မှု့ အိမ်ခြင်းအား မှတ်သားမှု)
Township Administrator's Office
(General Administration Department)
Bokepyin Township
Letter No. 3166/2003-19/MaNaAh
Date: 8th November 2018

To
Township Administration
Township General Administration Department
(Pyigy Mandaing/Karathuri) Town.
All Ward/Administration
Bokepyin Township.

Subject: The case to be complied.
Reference: Letter No. 7535/2/5-3/KhaYaAh, dated 5-11-2018 of the District General Administration Department, Kawthaung Town.

1. It was informed in above reference letter to present (one) week ahead before holding date to the Government Office of Taninthayi Region and to hold only after receiving proof if (INGO/NGO) had to hold talk and seminar on peace in the Village-Tracts/Wards in the Township and district in to Taninthayi Region and that it would be responsible to the Head of Township Administrator concerned unless informing in advance.

2. Township Administration and Ward/Village- Tract Administration need to submit (10) days in advance before holding date to this Office in order to keep presenting to the superior Department in time, if (INGO/NGO) had to hold talk and seminar on peace in the Ward/Village-Tract.

3. That is why Township Administration and Ward/Village- Tract Administration are informed to inform (10) days a head to this Office if (INGO/NGO) had to hold talk and seminar on peace in the Ward/Village-Tract Expressed in above Para (1).

Sd/- x x x
Administrator
(Tin Myo Aung, First/3749)

Copy to –
Circulating File/Office Copy

AUTHENTICATED, true and correct English translation.

[Stamp: U TUN SHIN B.A., R.L., DMA
Advocate & Notary Public,
No.30, Yuzana Street, Ward (30),
Thuwanna, Thinganyun Tsp, Yangon,
Republic of the Union of Myanmar]
Tel: 01 561631
To

All the Hundred Houses Officer
Thone Eain Village Tract

Subject : To follow

It is informed to NGO, INGO and other organizations not to do preaching ceremony, in the villages without permission of township office and if want to do, to request permission of township administrator's office.

Sd/-xxx
General Administrator
Wutgyi Village Tract
Hpa-an Township

Copy to -
- Township Administration Office
- Receipt Office

AUTHENTICATED, true and correct English Translation

Doc: No 0871T

- 1 FEB 2019
Notarial Translation

State Emblem

Hpa-an District Court
15th November, 2017

2017 year Criminal Miscellaneous Case No. 42

Win Than Htike . VS . Applicant

For applicant : : U San Win, District Law Officer

Application to declare of being illegal published letter according to press and publication business law section - 9

Judgement

Abstract of case cause of action is Zezawar Computer and copy shop, worker Road, No. (6) Ward, Hpa-an Town was searched by the team lead by Kayin State information and people relation head and book (1) No including (6) papers of burning to the green future paper (14) Nos with title of basic knowledge related with coal electric power station assigned to copy 3000 sets were seized and that documents were assigned by MATA Kayin State representative U Saw Mi Bwe Do Tun including (5) persons and copied by copy shop owner U Aung Kyaw Moe and the case was sued by U Win Than Htike, assistant director, Hpa-an District General Administration Department to declare as illegal published letter because pressed illegal published letters brached a condition mentioned in section - 8 of press and publication.

In case, according to the deposition of applicant assistant director U Win Than Htike, applicant witness State information and public relation department deputy director Daw Khin Saw Lin, Hpa-an Township Deputy Township Administrator U Aung Thuya Htun, No. (6) Ward Administrator xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Subject matters which can damage peace were found and permit, recognizance certificate for press and distribution that letter cannot be presented, it was concluded to give permission and declare on the application to declare illegal published letter related with published letter implicated with the condition mentioned in section - 8 according to the application of respective district general administration department.
Notarial Translation

Therefore, the following document (2) Nos copied and pressed to be published by MATA without permission to press and publish was implicated with the condition mentioned in section - 8 of press and publication law and declaration order has been passed as illegal published letter according to section - 9 of that law.

(a) Pressed to publish paper (14) Nos with title "Basic knowledge related with coal electric power station".

(b) Pressed to publish paper (6) Nos including MATA symbol in back with title "Burning the green future".

Sd/-xxx
Win Win Maw
District Judge
Hpa-an District Court

AUTHENTICATED, true and correct English translation.

U HLA WIN
ADVOCATE & NOTARY PUBLIC
NO.25, 35 STREET, KYAUKTADA TOWNSHIP, YANGON
REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR.
TEL: 09-2029179

Doc: No 0851T

= 1 FEB 2019