

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
President's Office

Ordinance 1/2026

8th Waxing of Kason 1388 ME
23 April 2026

Announcement on the State of Emergency

1. The State of Emergency was declared in the following townships of regions and states under Section 412 (a) of the Constitution (2008) of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to end the armed terrorism and effectively take measures on the restoration of peace and stability of the regions with the rule of law: -

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Kachin State | (5) Mindat Township | (g) Mandalay Region | (i) Shan State |
| (1) Sumparabum Township | (6) Matupi Township | (1) Ngazun Township | (1) Namtu Township |
| (2) Shwegu Township | (7) Falam Township | (h) Rakhine State | (2) Mabein Township |
| (3) Ingyanyan Township | (e) Sagaing Region | (1) Yanbye Township | (3) Kutkai Township |
| (4) Sawlaw Township | (1) Kawlin Township | (2) Pauktaw Township | (4) Namkham Township |
| (5) Chipwe Township | (2) Pinlebu Township | (3) Ponnagyun Township | (5) Hsenwi Township |
| (b) Kayah State | (3) KhinU Township | (4) Rathedaung Township | (6) Kunlong Township |
| (1) Shadaw Township | (4) Wetlet Township | (5) Gwa Township | (7) Namsang Township |
| (2) Pasawng Township | (5) Kani Township | (6) Maungtaung Township | (8) Mantung Township |
| (3) Meisei Township | (6) Dabayin Township | (7) Buthidaung Township | (9) Hopan Township |
| (c) Kayin State | (7) Pale Township | (8) Kyauktaw Township | (10) Laukkai Township |
| (1) Kawkareik Township | (8) Indaw Township | (9) Minbya Township | (11) Kongyan Township |
| (2) Kya-in-Seikkya Township | (f) Magway Region | (10) Myebon Township | (12) Mongmit Township |
| (d) Chin State | (1) Pauk Township | (11) MraukU Township | (13) Kyaukme Township |
| (1) Kanpetlet Township | (2) Myaing Township | (12) Thandwe Township | (14) Hsipaw Township |
| (2) Thantlang Township | (3) Saw Township | (13) An Township | (15) Mongla Township |
| (3) Paletwa Township | (4) Htilin Township | (14) Taungup Township | |
| (4) Tonzang Township | (5) Yesagyo Township | | |

2. This ordinance shall remain in force for 90 days from today.

Sd/ Min Aung Hlaing
President
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
President's Office

Ordinance 2/2026

8th Waxing of Kason 1388 ME
23 April 2026

Announcement of Martial Law Order

1. To restore administration, ensure community peace and uphold rule of law in the townships where the State of Emergency has been declared under Ordinance 1/2026, the martial law order was issued under Section 413 (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, and the executive and judicial power for these townships was entrusted to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services.
2. The Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services shall exercise the power and responsibilities by himself or shall transfer them to any appropriate military authorities.
3. This ordinance remains in force for 90 days from today.

Sd/ Min Aung Hlaing
President
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Office

Martial Law Order 2/2026

8th Waxing of Kason 1388 ME
23 April 2026

1. The President's Office released Ordinance 1/2026 to end the armed terrorism and effectively carry out measures for regional stability and the rule of law, declared a state of emergency in the townships of the regions and states mentioned in that ordinance, and transferred the executive and judiciary responsibilities of the said townships to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services. The Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services transferred the executive and judiciary responsibilities of the prescribed townships mentioned in that ordinance to the commanders of the relevant military command headquarters under Section 413 (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
2. The relevant commanders may exercise the powers themselves or delegate them to commanders of military regions to exercise and carry them out, depending on the situation.

Sd/ Ye Win Oo
General
Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Office

Martial Law Order 3/2026

8th Waxing of Kason 1388 ME
23 April 2026

1. In the townships where martial law was declared according to the Ordinance 1/2026 and Ordinance 2/2026 of the President's Office, and Martial Law Order 2/2026 of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Office issued on 23 April 2026, 8th Waxing of Kason 1388 ME, the powers were transferred to the relevant commanders of military headquarters for the prescribed townships to effectively carry out security, the rule of law and regional peace and tranquillity under Section 413 (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
2. Local authorities in the areas which have been placed under Martial Law shall carry out the tasks assigned to them under the command of the relevant commanders of the regions.
3. The relevant commanders shall designate the martial law areas in the regions under martial law, and can appoint the military region commanders with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, under the martial law orders.
4. The relevant commanders shall accomplish the following tasks by themselves, or military region commanders or an appropriate person or a body he transferred the power.

(A) Administration

- (1) Security issues
- (2) Social issues
- (3) Trade issues
- (4) Transport issues

(B) Judiciary

- (i) Formation of courts: The relevant Commanders shall decide criminal cases that occurred during the martial law period at courts formed under the existing law or the Military Tribunal.
- (ii) Deciding cases at the Military Tribunal: Criminal cases can be heard and decided by the Military Tribunal in a summary way.
- (iii) Punishment: The following punishments shall be imposed by a Military Tribunal in accordance with the existing laws for anyone who is found guilty of crimes mentioned in Appendix (A)
 - (AA) Death Sentence
 - (BB) Prison sentence with hard labour for an unlimited number of years
 - (CC) The severest punishment is designated in accordance with the respective crimes
- (iv) Approval: The decisions and sentences handed down by the Military Tribunal shall be final. However, a death sentence shall be approved only with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services. An unlimited years' prison sentence shall be approved with the approval of the relevant Commanders. The following are the rights to exercise the right for approval.
 - (AA) Abolishing a decision of a case
 - (BB) Commuting a sentence
 - (CC) Changing a sentence to another, lesser one
 - (DD) Approving the conviction
- (v) Appealing: No appeal for decisions or convictions handed down by the

Military Tribunal

- (vi) Applying for reversal of decisions: If a death sentence is handed down by a Military Tribunal, an application to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services can be made for reversal of the decision within 15 days from the day of conviction. Reversal for other punishments can be applied to the relevant commanders within 15 days after the convictions. The Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services or relevant Commanders can reverse the decision. Following the rights for exercising power for the reversal of the decision.
 - (AA) Abolishing a decision of a case
 - (BB) Commuting a sentence
 - (CC) Changing a correction to another lesser one
 - (DD) Approving the conviction
 - (vii) The Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services or relevant commanders not only can exercise the rights mentioned in the above sub-para (6) but also can increase the punishment.
5. The relevant Commanders can form an advisory body for martial law to get assistance for performing their duties.
 6. The relevant Commanders shall report to the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services on the situation of the martial law areas.

Sd/ Ye Win Oo

General

Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

Crimes to be heard by Military Tribunal

1. High Treason (Section 122 of the Criminal Procedure Code)
2. Attempt to excite disaffection towards the Government (Section 124-A of the Penal Code)
3. Sabotage or hinder the performance of the Defence Services of the Union or law enforcement organizations (Section 124-C of the Penal Code)
4. Disrupts or hinders Defence Services and Government employees (Section 124-D of the Penal Code)
5. Section 505 of the Penal Code
6. Cause fear, spread false news, agitate directly or indirectly a criminal offence against a Government employee (Section 505-A of the Penal Code)
7. Cases against the Unlawful Associations Act
8. Cases against the Weaponry Act
9. Murder cases
10. Death cases
11. Rape cases
12. Robbery cases
13. Banditry cases
14. Corruption cases
15. Cases against the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law (1993)
16. Cases against the Protection of Public Property Act
17. Cases against the Protection of Public Property Law (1963)
18. Cases against the Press and Media Law
19. Cases against the News and Media Law
20. Cases against the Myanmar Immigration (Provisional) Act (1947)
21. Cases against the Electronic Communications Law
22. Cases against the Ward or Village-tract Administration Law
23. Cases against the Anti-terrorism Law

GNLM 24.4.2026