

Political Prisoner Profile

AAPP CASE NO.:	0001		
NAME OF POLITICAL PRISONER:	Aung San Suu Kyi		
GENDER:	Female	Ethnicity:	Burmese
DATE OF BIRTH:	19 June 1945	Age:	64
RELIGION:	Buddhist		
PARENTS NAME:	U Aung San and Daw Khin Kyi		
EDUCATION:	B.A. in Philosophy, Politics and Economics at St. Hugh's College, Oxford University		
OCCUPATION:	General Secretary, National League for Democracy		
LAST ADDRESS:	54, University Avenue, Bahan Township, Rangoon		
ARREST DATE:	1989, 2003, 14 May 2009		PHOTO DATE: May 2008
SECTION OF LAW:	Section 10 (a) of 1975 State Protection Act; and subsequently Article 22 (State Protection Act or Law to Safeguard the State against the Dangers of Those Desiring to Cause Subversive Acts)		
SENTENCING HISTORY:	Sentenced to 3 years with hard labour, commuted to 18 months house arrest by Senior General Than Shwe; Previously, Section 10 (a) allowed the authorities to detain her for six months and for her detention without trial for a further five years. Every year, police officers went to her house and told her that her detention had been extended.		
COURT HEARING:	Insein prison special court		
NAME OF PRISON:	House arrest		
RELEASE DATE:			
IMMEDIATE HEALTH CONCERNS:	<p>During the period of her trial at Insein Prison Special Court, Aung San Suu Kyi at times complained of severe muscle cramps in her legs when she lies down, and has received medication for it.</p> <p>On 8 May 2009 Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was suffering from low blood pressure, dehydration and was unable to eat. As her personal doctor was detained by the authorities on 7 May, she was treated by his assistant. He was initially only allowed to stay for one hour, but he obtained permission to stay longer to finish the treatment. Irrawaddy 9/5/09</p>		
CURRENT STATUS SUMMARY:	<p>On 8 September 2009 the court heard arguments from government and defense lawyers and is expected to give a verdict in October 2009. BBC 8/9/09</p> <p>On 9 September 2009 Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was allowed to meet with her lawyers to discuss her appeal. Her lawyer Nyan U reported that she was in good health. DWB 9/9/09</p> <p>On 1 August 2009 Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was sentenced to 3 years in prison with hard labour, commuted to 8 months house arrest by Senior General Than Shwe. She was charged with violating the terms of her house arrest following the intrusion into her home by US citizen John Yettaw.</p> <p>Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has been continuously detained since May 2003, most of this time under house arrest.</p>		
CAREER BACKGROUND:	<p>Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was born on 19 June 1945. Her father, U Aung San, negotiated Burma's independence from the United Kingdom in 1947 and was assassinated by his rivals in the same year.</p>		



She grew up with her mother, Daw Hnin Yi. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was educated in English Catholic schools for much of her childhood in Burma.

She continued her education at St Hugh's College, Oxford, obtaining a B.A. degree in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics in 1969 and a Ph.D. at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London in 1985. In 1972 Daw Aung San Suu Kyi married Dr. Michael Aris, a scholar of Tibetan culture. The following year she gave birth in London to their first son, Alexander, and in 1977 she had her second son, Aung Mye Thazan.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi returned to Burma in 1988 to take care of her ailing mother. By coincidence in that year the long-time leader of the socialist ruling party, General Ne Win, stepped down, following years of economic mismanagement. The catastrophic Burmese way to Socialism had turned Burma into one of the world's most impoverished countries, and this and other factors led to mass demonstrations for democratization on 8 August 1988, which were violently suppressed. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi quickly emerged as a national icon.

On 26 August 1988, she addressed a mass rally of half a million people in front of the famous Shwedagon Pagoda in Rangoon and called for a democratic government. The National League for Democracy was founded on 2 September 1988, and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was nominated General Secretary. Throughout the years, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has been awarded with an exceptional amount of prestigious international awards, most notably the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was arrested on 2 July 1989 and placed under house arrest in Rangoon under martial law, which allows for detention without charge or trial for up to three years.

In September 1989, the ruling generals decided to cancel the Burmese passports of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's sons, Alexander and Aung Mye Thazan, claiming that they were not entitled to Burmese citizenship. The Nation 29/3/99.

When the military junta arranged democratic elections in 1990, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's party, the National League for Democracy, won an overwhelming majority of votes. However, the military junta refused to recognize the results.

On 3 July 1995 the junta released Daw Aung San Suu Kyi; she had served six years under house arrest.

In 1996 Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was forced to cancel a trip to Mandalay to attend the trial of some supporters after the train coach she booked a seat on experienced a last-minute fault. She later told reporters that the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) were trying to prevent her from meeting the public. NLD chairman U Aung Shwe called on the SLORC to convene parliament with the members elected in the 1990 poll. SLORC is the name the military regime gave themselves this was changed in 1997 to the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC).

State-run media started calling Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and other senior NLD figures "poisonous snakes" and called for a stop to the talks she held outside her house at weekends in front of large crowds. According to NLD officials 28 party members were detained at the time, but the party conference went ahead as planned.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has been continuously arrested from meeting with her party supporters and

international visitors, and access to her lawyers has been constantly prohibitive.

On 9 November 1997, the motorcade that NLD leaders U Tin Oo, U Kyi Maung and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi were travelling in was attacked in Rangoon. About 200 men thronged their cars wielding metal chains, metal batons, stones and other weapons. The rear window of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's car was smashed in the attack and the car carrying U Tin Oo and U Kyi Maung had its rear window and two backdoor windows shattered. It is believed the offenders were members of the USDA who were allegedly paid 500 kyats each to participate. The NLD lodged an official complaint with the police, and according to reports the government launched an investigation but no action was taken. Amnesty International 2/29/97

On 25 June 1998, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, NLD members and youth were beaten by security forces in front of her home, while trying to enter the house for a reading session. She sustained a light injury and four youth were severely beaten. Human Rights Documentation Unit July 1999

On 2 March 1999, her husband Michael died in England. Before his death he made repeated requests for a visa from the SPDC to visit his wife, but his request was denied. The Nation 29/3/99. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has not left Burma since her return there to nurse her mother in 1988, for fear she would not be re-admitted. Since then the couple only saw each other on five brief occasions, the last being in Rangoon for Christmas in 1995 after her release from house arrest. BBC 2/3/99. "I am so fortunate to have such a wonderful husband who has always given me the understanding I needed. Nothing can take that away from me." - Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was arrested again on the 23 September 2002, and was placed under temporary house arrest. She was freed 9 months later on 1 May 2003. In a written statement, government spokesman Col. Hla Min said the day would mark "a new page for the people of Myanmar and the international community." The statement did not mention Suu Kyi by name, but said: "We shall recommit ourselves to allowing all of our citizens to participate freely in the life of our political process, while giving priority to national unity, peace and stability of the country as well as the region."

However, she was arrested on 3 May 2003, after a government-sponsored mob had attacked her caravan in the northern village of Depayin Township, killing 10 people and injuring many more. She had initially managed to escape from the attack because her driver was able to take her to safety; however her car was stopped at Ye-U Township where she was arrested and detained, according to government officials, in a secret location "for her own protection". She was held in detention without charges in Rangoon for over 3 months before being returned to house arrest. Myanmar's junta foreign minister said that Aung San Suu Kyi was being kept in custody to protect her from a possible assassination attempt, and said that no exact time could be given for the pro-democracy leader's release. She served a brief jail sentence in Insein Prison and was sent back to house arrest after being hospitalized for a medical condition.

In May 2003, she was charged with the 195 State Protection Law. A. Her house arrest was extended another 9 months from May 2005 to November, then from November 2005 to May 2006, from May 2006 to May 2007, from May 2007 to May 2008, and from May 2008 to May 2009.

Since the 2003 arrest, lawyer Yi Min has only been allowed to meet with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi five times, and restrictions on the lawyer's access to his client have been progressively tightened. DWB 8/9/09

On Saturday 22 September 2008, during the Saffron Revolution, although still under house arrest Daw Aung San Suu Kyi made a brief public appearance at the gate of her residence in Yangon to accept the blessings of Buddhist monks who were marching in support of human rights. It was initially reported that she had been moved the following day to Insein Prison where she had already been briefly detained in 2003, but meetings with UN envoy Ibrahim Gambari near her Rangoon home on 3 September and 2 October established that she had actually remained under house arrest.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi met the UN special envoy Ibrahim Gambari on three different occasions: 3 September, 9 November 2008 and again on 8 March 2008. In November 2008 she also met the regime's newly appointed liaison officer, Aung Mye, but no details of their discussion were made public.

On 2 May 2008 Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's house arrest was extended again. On 5 September, according to the Irrawaddy news source, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi met again with communication minister U Aung Mye. Irrawaddy 5/9/08. Two days later the NLD released a special statement explaining that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi had not gone on hunger strike, as some were claiming, but had lost weight simply because she had been giving her friend Daw Hnin Hnin more food because she was sick.

On 9 December 2008 ministers in Naypyidaw refused to grant permission to two of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's lawyers to hold a meeting with their client discuss her appeal. The reason for the decision was that as the appeal was currently being considered by the cabinet, the lawyers had no need to meet with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. DVB 2/8.

On 2 January 2009 Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's lawyer, Myint Min, was summoned for the first time to the attorney-general's office in Naypyidaw to discuss the appeal against her house arrest which had been lodged on 9 October 2008. The lawyer however refused the invitation on the instructions of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi; he demanded that the authorities allowed him to see his client before he went to Naypyidaw. DVB 28/2/09. The lawyer expressed his frustration with the authorities' slow response to her appeal. On 3 March 2009 the lawyer also sent a letter to Prime Minister Gen Thein Sein asking him to hold a hearing on his client's appeal against her continued house arrest. Irrawaddy 3/9. On 2 April the lawyer announced that he would file another appeal, this time directly to the junta's leader. DVB 2/7/09.

On 2 March 2009, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, an independent and impartial body of the United Nations, for the first time ruled that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's detention violates not only international law but Burmese domestic law as well. This event is of high significance, as it is rare for a UN body to accuse a state of violating its own laws. The Working Group released a statement which among other things requests the government to immediately release without any condition Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi from her continued placement under house arrest". DVB 2/3/9.

On 3 May 2009 US citizen John Yettaw broke into Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's home in what he claimed was an effort to save her from being assassinated. Yettaw was allowed to stay there for two nights, as he pleaded exhaustion, but was arrested by the authorities as he left the compound.

On 2 July 2009, U2 band leader Bono announced that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi would be awarded this year's "Ambassador of Conscience" award by Amnesty International. Amnesty's Secretary General Irene Khan said that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi remained "a symbol of hope, courage and undying defence of human rights, not only to the people of Myanmar but to people around the world." The

Aassador of Conscience Award is Amnesty International's most prestigious award. It recognises exceptional leadership in the fight to protect and promote human rights.

ARREST DETAILS:

On May 2, 199 Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was arrested along with her two live-in aides Daw Hnin Hnin and Daw Yin Ma Ma. They were accused of having violated the terms of her house arrest following the intrusion of US citizen John Yettaw into her home. They were taken to a detention facility inside Insein Prison.

DETAILS OF IMPRISONMENT:

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was charged under Article 22, State Protection Act or Law to Safeguard the State against the Dangers of Those Desiring to Cause Subversive Acts. Any person against whom action is taken, who opposes, resists or disobeys any order passed under this Law shall be liable to imprisonment. She faced up to five years detention if found guilty.

Daw Hnin Hnin, Daw Yin Ma Ma, and John Yettaw have been charged under Article 9, The Penal Code, for aiding and abetting the offence, Yettaw was also charged under Article 3, Immigration Act – Emergency Provision, and under article 28, Yangon City Development Code Law, for breaching the restriction on swimming in Inya Lake.

On May, Aung San Suu Kyi's family doctor was also arrested in apparent connection with the US citizen's intrusion into the house, but he was released 9 days later on May. One of the lawyers in Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy legal advisory team, U Aung Thein, had his licence to practise law revoked on 5 May, on grounds that he was not adhering to professional ethics, in a clear attempt to delay the trial.

The trial took place in the Special Court inside Insein Prison. The two appointed judges were U Thaung Nyunt, Northern District – Rangoon, and U Nyi Nyi Soe, Eastern District – Rangoon, and the plaintiffs were Special Branch Police Lt Col Zaw Min Aung and two others. The four defendants were Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, her two live in aides Daw Hnin Hnin and Daw Yin Ma Ma, and John Yettaw.

The trial began on the 8 May and ended on 28 July 199. It has attracted international outcry, with statements released from a variety of prominent international figures, including US President Barack Obama who called on the junta to release Daw Aung San Suu Kyi "immediately and unconditionally" and declared her arrest and detention to be "arbitrary, unjustified and in contravention of Burma's own law". Washington Post 24 5 9. Other prominent figures included nine Nobel Peace Prize Laureates, led by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Irrawaddy 22 5 9, as well as more than 100 South East Asian parliamentarians, two of which even called for the suspension of Burma from the Association of South East Asian Nations, ASEAN. Others, like Thai Prime Minister Anand Preechajiva, explained that throwing Burma out of ASEAN would not be an appropriate way to pressure the country to release pro-democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. Bangkok Post 25 5 9.

Notably, ASEAN itself made an unprecedented criticism of Burma's ruling junta, expressing grave concern about recent developments relating to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, especially given her fragile health. MFA 9 5 9. The current Thai Secretary-General Surin Pitsuwan also said that the issue of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and of all political prisoners in Burma affects ASEAN's image and collective interests. Irrawaddy 28 5 9. Finally, the UN Security Council in a unanimous statement called for the release of all political prisoners in Burma, and expressed their concern about the political impact of the current trial of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. Irrawaddy 23 5 9, Mizzi 23 5 9.

The ruling junta responded strongly to international pressure around this trial, in particular when the Deputy Foreign Minister Maung Myint told his counterparts at a meeting in Cambodia that the ongoing trial is not political; it is not a human rights issue. So we don't accept any pressure and interference from abroad." DVB 28 5 9. In particular, Thailand's condemnation of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's trial has put relations between the two countries under unprecedented strain", according to a Burmese state-run newspaper. Already in March, even prior to the trial, the Thai Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva had said that the Burmese regime "casts a hideous light" on the Asian map, and had also questioned the credibility of Burma's self-styled road map to democracy." DVB 2 9. The trial may also be complicating the ruling junta's efforts to persuade armed ceasefire groups to transform themselves into order security forces, according to sources close to the groups. Irrawaddy 2 9.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's legal team alleged that their witnesses were constantly rejected by the court without any explanation. Even though the court accepted an appeal to reconsider their admission, they still upheld a ban on the defence's two other desired witnesses: Tin Oo, deputy leader of the National League for Democracy, and U Tin, who was Burma's longest-serving political prisoner until he was released last year. Washington Post 9 9.

In particular, the lawyers have demanded to question a former Burmese Ministry of Foreign Affairs worker, although it is not clear exactly who the person is. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's team had been talking a new defence argument that would have drawn on a number of statements given to the United Nations by a former Burmese ambassador to the UN. According to Nyan Win, the ambassador claimed that the government had not technically placed Daw Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest in 2003 following an attack by a mob on a convoy she was travelling in, but that she was kept in her house for her own safety. "We found this vital for the case and needed a witness to confirm so we made our request," said Nyan Win. But the court rejected this reasoning that it was not important for the trial." DVB 28 9.

This resulted in the defence only being allowed two witnesses overall: legal experts U Hnin Moe Moe and U Kyi Win, one of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's lawyers. The prosecution team, on the other hand, was permitted witnesses. DVB 2 9.

A large part of the defence's legal arguments revolved around the fact that limitations to her freedom of movement are based on the 1990 Constitution which was abolished by the ruling junta in 1988 and is therefore no longer in force. During the 2 July session, U Kyi Win argued specifically that the 1990 constitution has been technically dissolved and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi cannot be charged under the statutes of a defunct constitution. But if, as according to the prosecution, the 1990 constitution is still valid, it cannot be partially implemented and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi should be granted her freedom and her rights as stated in the constitution before being charged for anything.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi reported that she had planned to report the incident to the police once John Yettaw had left, through her doctor during their scheduled May visit; the same way that she alerted the authorities back in December 2008 the first time Yettaw tried to enter her home. Referring to this previous 2008 break-in, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said that "Since the authorities concerned did not protest, criticise or react in any way to my action, I presumed that the way I acted was acceptable to them". Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said she was prevented from doing so as her doctor was arrested on that day, and prevented from entering her home. DVB 5 9.

At the 20 May hearing, a few diplomats and selected guests were allowed to attend the trial, and all

stood up as a sign of respect when Daw Aung San Suu Kyi entered the courtroom. Mark Canning, British Ambassador to Burma, told the Guardian that the regime had been taken aback by the strength of international opposition to the arrest, "that's why they have allowed us to attend some of the hearings, to give the impression they are being transparent in the hope of warding off any more criticism" he said. The Guardian 2/5/9. The next day the trial went back behind closed doors.

On 28 May 2009 Min Moe Moe one of the witnesses of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, a Supreme Court Attorney with legal experience of over three decades, testified that she had not violated her detention as she had not made contact with anyone outside her residence, as she only provided temporary shelter to an uninvited intruder who made his own way into her house by reaching security. Moreover, he explained that the limitations imposed on her freedom of movement are based on the 1990 Constitution, which is no longer in force as it was abolished in September 1988.

Burma's ruling junta invited UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon to visit the country in early July, and although Ban was thought to be wary of the visit being used as propaganda by the junta he finally accepted. The UN chief had already said in May that he was keen to visit Burma "as soon as possible", particularly in light of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's trial, which he labelled "unacceptable". DWB 8/9. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi declared to be in complete agreement with United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon's three main points to resolve Burma's political impasse during his two-day visit to Burma: the issues of political prisoners, the issue of resumption of dialogue between the government and the opposition, national reconciliation, and to set the stage for credible elections slated for 2010. Mizzi 3/9. The trial was postponed by the junta to avoid it coinciding with the first day of Ban Ki-Moon's visit. DWB 7/9.

Burma's junta chief Snr-Gen Than Shwe rejected UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon's request to meet jailed leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, a rocky start to what he has called "a very tough mission" to win her freedom. "I told him that I wanted to meet her, but he told me that she is [on] trial," Ban told reporters afterward. Irrawaddy 3/9. Allowing a visit, he said, would have been an important symbol of the Government's willingness to embark on the kind of meaningful engagement that will be essential if the elections in 2010 are to be seen as credible," Ban's spokesman said. Irrawaddy 9. The junta replied that Ban Ki-Moon was denied the meeting because of fears that he could influence the courtroom. DWB 9. Ban Ki-Moon said he told Burma's junta leader Snr-Gen Than Shwe that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners should be released if the regime wants the 2010 election to be credible." Irrawaddy 9.

On 3 July 2009, the junta announced they were considering freeing some prisoners, to accommodate some of Ban's requests. The possible amnesty was announced by Myanmar's U.N. ambassador Than Swe to diplomats in New York after U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon demanded the release of key political detainees ahead of national polls planned for next year. But Burma's state media is yet to confirm the prisoner release and in the most recent amnesty in February, only a handful of political detainees were among the 3 prisoners let go. AFP 9. Since November 2008 there have been a total of five amnesties for prisoners. According to the ruling State Peace and Development Council's own figures, 38,000 prisoners were released under those amnesties. AAPP figures show that only just over 1% of the 3 were political prisoners. "The regime does not even acknowledge the existence of political prisoners," said Bo Kyi, Joint-Secretary of AAPP. "If they truly want to show the world that they are serious about democratic reform, the first step is to officially recognize political prisoners, and the fact that they have been arrested on political grounds. But words are not enough. We need to see practical implementation of a concrete timetable for the rapid release of all of Burma's political prisoners." AAPP 2/9.

On 22 July 2009, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton made an explicit appeal to Burma to release jailed Nobel Peace Prize laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, offering the prospect of direct U.S. investment in the repressive Southeast Asian nation. The release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is "critical" to easing the strained relations between Burma and the United States, Clinton said. "If she were released, that would open up opportunities at least for my country to expand our relationship with Burma, including investments in Burma," she told reporters while attending a regional security forum.

Washington Post 22 July 2009. According to state-run media, the 'New Light of Myanmar' however, the demand to release Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and all political prisoners is "nonsense and unreasonable." The government has said many times that there are no political prisoners in Myanmar. Mizzi 2

During the last phases in her trial, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi learned that she also faces a civil court case in which she must fight for ownership of her house. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's cousin, retired army officer Lieutenant Colonel Uhin Maung Aye, on 2 July posted a public notice in the Mirror newspaper, claiming that he owned a portion of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's compound in Rangoon and had already sold it. A quarrel over ownership of the property has been an issue for years. Uhin Maung Aye has claimed Daw Uhin Kyi gave him a portion of the compound before she died. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's lawyers deny the claim. Asked whether the civil case may have been raised for political reasons, Nyan Uin said, "Of course, they want her to be easier." Thaindian 28 July 2009.

Before hearing the outcome of the trial, lawyer Nyan Uin had said that whilst he preferred not to speculate on the outcome, he had "never seen any defendant in a political case in Myanmar being set free." Telegraph 29 July 2009.

In a further delay, the verdict was postponed to August 2, 2009. According to many critics, this was due to the junta's fear of the verdict coming too close to the anniversary of the 1988 student uprising, when the military brutally cracked down on pro-democracy protesters and thousands were killed. In yet another defensive move, in the early hours of the morning the verdict was due the junta arrested at least 300 members of the National League for Democracy.

On August 2, 2009, Insein Special Court found pro-democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi guilty of violating her house arrest. The court initially sentenced Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to a three-year prison term. But, the country's home minister then read aloud a special order from junta chief Than Shwe. The order said Than Shwe was cutting the sentence in half to 18 months and that it could be served under house arrest. Her two live-in party members Daw Uhin Uhin and Daw Uin Ma Ma received the same sentence. They were returned to house arrest shortly after the verdict was delivered.

Burma's ruling junta have said that the commutation of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's sentence was due to the "feeling sorry" about the trial and seeking to carry out justice "fairly and righteously", according to a courtroom source. Following a dramatic five minute wait after the initial three year sentence with hard labour was handed down, Burma's home affairs minister entered the courtroom with an order signed by junta leader Than Shwe commuting it to 18 months under house arrest. According to a source who was in the courtroom when the verdict was given, the state ment cited "sympathy" for Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. DVB 82 July 2009.

John Yettaw was sentenced to seven years imprisonment with hard labour. However, following a visit by pro-engagement American Senator Jim Inhofe in Naypyidaw on 5 August, who met with both the head of the Burmese military junta Snr-Gen Than Shwe and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, US intruder John Yettaw was allowed to leave Burma on so-called humanitarian grounds.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has been in detention for 3 of the last 2 years, mostly under house arrest, and has been continuously detained since May 2003. The whole trial was politically motivated and began as a deliberate attempt to jail her. The regime wants to attach a criminal record to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's life, which they think will prevent her role in politics and in public life," said Bo Kyi, Joint-Secretary of the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners. LA Times 2/82/9)

A list of conditions under which Daw Aung San Suu Kyi will live out her house arrest has been laid down by the courtroom, following an announcement that she could be released early if she agrees by the . The only guests she is allowed are her doctor and the few visitors, likely only senior level diplomats, who the junta authorizes. She is only allowed to watch and read state-run media and is denied any leave of her compound. According to a statement read out in the courtroom by Burma's Home Affairs Minister, General Maung Oo, "if she has concerns about the regulations, she can contact the authorities." DWB 2/82/9)

Condemnation of the trial's verdict was widespread, with the most notable exception being that of China who urged world to respect Myanmar's sovereignty. Statements were released from numerous western governments, institutions and pressure groups. Among these the US, the European Union, and many state leaders individually, notably US President Barack Obama, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown, the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, and French President Sarkozy. Numerous international human rights organizations added their voices to such international outrage, among these Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch.

In a widely expected outcome, the UN Security Council failed to issue a strong condemnation of the trial and its verdict, notably because of opposition from China, Russia, Libya and Vietnam. After two days of closed-door bargaining, the 5-member body could only agree on a statement expressing "serious concern at the conviction and sentencing of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and its political impact" and reiterating "the importance of the release of all political prisoners." AFP 2/82/9)

Southeast Asian countries showed mixed reaction, ranging from condemnation by the Philippines to milder disappointment by Singapore. The Philippine government denounced the court ruling as "incomprehensible and deplorable" and renewed its call for Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's "immediate and unconditional release." In Singapore, the Foreign Ministry condemned Myanmar's generals for reducing Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's jail sentence and choosing to put her under house arrest instead of keeping her in jail. "These are significant gestures by the Myanmar government" the Singaporean Foreign Ministry said in a statement, adding it is "happy that the Myanmar government has exercised its sovereign prerogative to grant amnesty for halving her sentence and that she will be placed under house arrest rather than imprisoned." Malaysia expressed "deep disappointment" over the renewed incarceration of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and pressed for ASEAN member countries to discuss the court verdict. Bernama 2/82/9)

As a culmination of international outrage after the verdict, campaigns are now being launched demanding a global arms embargo on the Burmese junta. A recent Harvard Law School report by the five of the world's top jurists charges the Burmese regime with committing massive human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity and reveals that the UN has been documenting these abuses for years. Further, the Council of the European Union has adopted additional restrictive measures against Burma. Under the new restrictive measures, members of the judiciary responsible for the verdict were added to the existing list of persons and entities subject to a travel ban and to an assets freeze. Moreover, the list of persons and entities subject to the restrictive measures is extended to cover the assets freeze to enterprises that are owned and controlled by members of the regime in

Bur a Myanmar or any persons or entities associated with the Council of European Union
3 82 9, AAZ 82 9,

On 3 September 2009 Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's lawyers submitted an appeal against her sentence questioning the validity of the law under which she was sentenced. The Rangoon divisional court accepted the appeal and appointed 8 September to hear the final state ment. Her lawyers' argument was that the ratification of Burma's new constitution in 2008 effectively annulled the previous one.

"At the court today we raised an argument on whether the 1990 constitution law is still valid or not," said Nyan Win. "There were points made in the appeal but [the above] is the main one."

Her lawyers also argued that the eight regulations of her new house arrest are stricter than before, with Suu Kyi denied access to her family doctor. Instead she will receive visits from a government doctor.

They also submitted a letter requesting she be allowed to attend the hearing, but the request was rejected by the Special Police Information Branch. There was no solid reason given for the denial.

DVB 5 9 9,

On 8 September 2009 the court heard arguments from government and defence lawyers and is expected to give a verdict in October 2009. BBC 8 9 9,

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL AWARDS, HONORS & APPOINTMENTS:

1. Honorary Fellow-St Hugh's College Oxford, UK 1999
2. Thorolf Rafto-Human Rights Norway 1999
3. Sakharov-Freedom of Thought European Parliament 1999
4. Nobel Peace-Oslo, Norway- 1999
5. Honorary Member-International PEN Norwegian Center 1999
6. Humanities Human Rights Award - USA 1999
7. Honorary Member-International PEN Canadian Center 1999
8. Marisa Bellisario Prize-Italy- 1992
9. Annual Award of the international Human Rights-Law Group USA 1992
10. Honorary President-Students' Union London School of Economics and Political Science UK 1992
11. Honorary Member-International PEN English Centre 1992
12. Honorary Life Member-University of London Union UK 1992
13. Honorary Professional Fellowship-Law and Society Trust Sri Lanka 1992
14. Honorary Doctorate in Political Science-Thammasat University Thailand 1992
15. International Simon Bolivar prize-UNESCO- 1992
16. Prix Littéraire des Droits de l'Homme-Nouveaux Droits de l'Homme, France- 1992
17. Honorary Member-World Commission on Culture and Development UNESCO 1992
18. Member-Académie Universelle des Cultures Paris 1993
19. Rose Prize -Arbejderbevægelsens Internationale Forum International Forum of the Danish Labour Movement, Copenhagen- 1993
20. Victor Jara International Human Rights-Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law, Los Angeles, USA- 1993
21. Member of the Advisory Board-Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University- 1993
22. Honorary Doctorate of Law-University of Toronto Canada 1993
23. The Freedom of the City-City of Giugliano, Italy- 1993
24. Bremen Solidarity-City of Bremen, Germany- 1993
25. Premio Mujer Progresista - Federacion Mujeres Progresistas Spanish Federation of Progressive Women, Madrid 1993

20. Honorary Doctorate-Philosophy & Letters, Free University of Brussels- 99
21. Honorary Adviser-Forum of Democratic Leaders in the Asia-Pacific - 99
28. The Freedom of the City-Aversa, Italy - 995
29. Liberal International Prize for Freedom-Britain's Liberal Democracy Party, U.K. - 995
30. Honorary Doctorate of Laws-Queen's University, Canada- 995
31. Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1993, India - 995
32. Gandhi Award-Simon Fraser University, Canada- 995
33. Honorary Doctorate of Civil Law-University of Oxford- 995
34. IRC Freedom Award-International Rescue Committee - 995
35. Companion of the Order of Australia-Australia- 996
36. Liberal International Prize - U.K. 996
37. Asia Human Rights of Law - Japan 996
38. Averell Harriman Democracy Award-National Democratic Institute U.S.A- 996
39. Rajiv Shriverti Parashka [Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Award]-India- 996
40. Empty Chair Award-Queen of the Year Lunch, London, U.K. - 996
41. Honorary Doctorate of Law-Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic 996
42. Honorary Doctorate of Letters -Sydney University of Technology, Australia- 997
43. Honorary Doctorate of Letters -California Chapman University, U.S.A- 997
44. Honorary Doctorate of Law -Natal University, South Africa- 997
45. Honorary Doctorate of Law-America University, Washington D.C, U.S.A- 997
46. Distinguished Alumni Award-Central University Delhi University- 997
47. Honorary Citizenship of Rome - Italy, May 23, 997
48. Honorary Doctorate of Letters-Glasgow University, U.K. 997
49. Pearl S. Buck Woman's Award-Pearl S. Buck Foundation, USA 997
50. International Award-St. Angela's Peace and Justice Group, Waterford, Ireland 997
51. Profiles in Courage Award-Kennedy Society of Denmark- 997
52. Honorary Doctorate-Cambridge University June 1998, 1998
53. Freedom of the City - Oxford, U.K. 998
54. Honorary Doctorate of Laws-University of Wales, Cardiff- 998
55. Honorary Doctorate of Laws-University of Bristol, U.K. 998
56. Honorary Doctorate of Laws-University of Melbourne, Australia, 998
57. Honorary degree-Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium - December 998
58. Honorary Degree-University of Bath, U.K.- December 998
59. Highest Honor, Cambridge University, U.K. - 998
60. Honorary Degree-Bucknell University, May- 999
61. Freedom Award-International Republican Institute, USA October 1999, 1999
62. The Freedom of the City of Dublin Award -Ireland November 1999, 1999
63. 2000 CA Nelson Mandela Human Rights Award-Canada, December 2000, 2000
64. Presidential Medal of Freedom Award -U.S.A, December 2000, 2000
65. Collage United Nations Prize 2000 -Germany, June 2000, 2000
66. International Social Welfare Prize-University of Southern California School of Social Work- December 8, 2000
67. Al Neuharth Free Spirit Award-U.S. Foundation, Washington, USA-2003
68. MT Humanitarian Award, "Free Your Mind"-MT Europe, EDINBURGH, U.K. -2003
69. The 2000 TIME Magazine, The most influential people in the world today-TIME Magazine-2000
70. Wangju Human Rights Award-May 8 Memory Foundation from South Korea-2000
71. TIME's Asia's Hero 2000 -TIME MAGAZINE -2000
72. The Honorary Citizen of Paris-France-2002
73. Honorary Doctorate in Politics, Philosophy and Economics-Rangsit University, Thailand-2007

3. Outstanding Women in Buddhism -United Nations Gender and Religious department-8.3.2.5
5. Honorary Degree in Political Science-Thammasat University, Thailand - 9.2.5
7. Freedom of the City Award -The City Council of Edinburgh, Scotland - 2.5
7. Freedom of Galway City -Galway city, Ireland-June 2.5
8. UNISON Honorary Membership-UNISON, Britain's largest trade union-June 2.5
9. Olof Palme Prize -Sweden-February 2.
8. Freedom Award-Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, USA-March 2.
8. New Statesman Magazine Hero-New Statesman Magazine -May 2.
82. Alama Mater-Lady Sri Rache College for Women LSR, in New Delhi-August 2,2.
83. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Award-Netaji Foundation, India.-December 2,2.
8. Special Award for Lifetime Achievement in Politics, Political Studies Association, PSA of the United Kingdom, 2 November 2. Zoya Phan of Burma Campaign UK received the prize on behalf of DASS 7.
85. The Congressional Gold Medal, From the US House of Representatives, on December 2.
8. Role for Peace and Humanitarian Action, by the City of Rome, Italy, on 2 December 2.
- Dr. Sein Win, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's cousin brother and also the Prime Minister of Burma's government in exile – the National Coalition Government of Union of Burma (NCGUB), received the prize on behalf of DASS.
8. Congressional Gold Medal from USA. April 2.8
88. Freedom of the Cities from Dundee in Scotland on June 2.8. Anna Rother from US will receive the award on behalf of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on September 2.8
89. Trustpet of Conscience Award, presented by Realizing the Dream, a non-profit organization set up in honour of civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
9. Mahatma Gandhi International Award for Peace and Reconciliation, which will be awarded on July 2.23.5.9 Irrawaddy.
9. Honorary Doctorate from Northern Ireland's University of Ulster, July 2.9
92. Mahatma Gandhi prize, awarded by a Durban-based committee behind the International Award for Peace and Reconciliation, July 2.9
93. "Assessor of Conscience" award, Amnesty International's most prestigious award, July 2.9

***** Please Note: Using Shortened Names*****

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is often referred to in the media as "Suu Kyi." This is actually the name that members of the junta use. They do this in an attempt to separate her name from her father, General Aung San, who is regarded as a national hero in Burma. She would not like people using "Suu Kyi" because of the junta's derogatory use. If her name must be shortened then we advise to use "Daw Suu", which is her preference and the name used by her supporters.

This profile was prepared by the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma) on 5 May 2008, and updated on 1 October, 2009.