**Statement delivered by His Excellency Ambassador Min Thein,**
**Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar**
**at the High–level Special Session on national commitments and pledges to combat fraud**
**(16 March 2026, Vienna)**

**Excellencies,**
**Distinguished Delegates,**

Myanmar recognizes that fraud has become a rapidly evolving form of transnational organized crime that poses serious threats to global security, economic stability, and public trust.

In 2022, Myanmar began receiving information from several foreign governments through diplomatic, police, and INTERPOL channels requesting Myanmar's assistance in rescuing their citizens who had been forced to work in scam centres in border areas.

Online scams and online gambling in Myanmar are largely operated by foreign actors in border areas where government administration remains limited due to the presence of various ethnic armed groups. Various forms of scam have affected many people around the world, including Myanmar citizens.

In response, Myanmar has taken decisive and concrete actions. National–level committees have been established, including the recently launched National Anti–Scam Centre. To enhance mobile security, the Central Equipment Identity Register (CEIR) system, will be launched on 1 April.

The Cyber Security Law and the Anti–Money Laundering Law were enacted in 2025 and 2026 respectively. Cooperation with private sector partners, including the banking and financial services sectors, has also been strengthened alongside public awareness campaigns.

Myanmar is also intensifying cooperation with China and Thailand in bilateral and trilateral contexts, as well as under the Lancang–Mekong Cooperation framework.

As a result of these efforts, from October 2023 to early March 2026, Myanmar identified and transferred more than 71,000 foreign nationals involved in these scam activities to their respective homelands, 58 countries in total.

Most had illegally entered Myanmar through border areas from neighbouring countries to work in scam centres primarily for financial gain.

In addition, Myanmar's joint security forces demolished more than 600 buildings and destroyed thousands of computers, mobile phones, and communication devices used for scam activities near the Myanmar–Thailand border.

However, challenges remain.

Cybercrime cases recorded by the Myanmar Police Force increased from more than 300 in 2021 to over 500 in 2025. Many of these cases are not only fraud cases but also linked to human trafficking and smuggling, narcotics cases, forced labour, and money laundering.

**Excellencies,**

No country can effectively combat this issue alone.

Myanmar therefore reaffirms the importance of strengthened international cooperation.

All countries and relevant organizations, particularly UNODC and INTERPOL, must further strengthen information sharing, technical assistance, capacity building, and bilateral, regional, and multilateral mechanisms, without discrimination.

With this belief, Myanmar has endorsed two outcome documents at this Summit: the Call to Action on Combating Fraud and the Global Public–Private Partnership Framework Against Fraud.

Myanmar stands ready to work with all partners to translate these commitments into concrete and effective actions.

Thank you.

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