

## POLITICAL MONITOR No. 29

### OFFICIAL MEDIA

#### 16 PARTY REPRESENTATIVES SELECTED TO BE INCLUDED IN UPDJC

Sixteen representatives were selected from 91 political parties at a meeting in Yangon on 21 November to be included in the Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee (UPDJC). The meeting was attended by 220 representatives from political parties and delegates from Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs). 4 representatives and 4 advisers from 55 ethnic parties and 3 representatives and 4 advisers from political parties were selected by vote. They are: Min Ngwe Soe from All Mon Democracy Party; Saw Than Myint from Federal Union Party; Ngai Sark from Chin Democracy League Party and Mann Aung Pyai Soe from Salon-Sawaw Democratic Party; Thu Wai from Democratic Party Myanmar; Khin Maung Swe from the National Democratic Force and Myo Nyunt from Democracy and Peace Party. The 9 members selected directly without voting are 2 from the National League for Democracy, 2 from the Union Solidarity Development Party, 1 from Arakan National Party, 1 from Shan Nationalities League for Democracy, 1 from United Nationalities Alliance - UNA, 1 from Federal Democracy Alliance and 1 from Nationalities Brotherhood Federation. 16 representatives each from the government, and ethnic armed organisations were chosen at an earlier meeting. The Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee (UPDJC) will lead the political dialogues.

A framework for political dialogue will be adopted within 60 days of the NCA signing before 14 December 2015. Political dialogue is expected to start before 14 January, as it must begin within 90 days after the NCA signing. The Union Peace-making Work Committee (UPWC) also issued a Press Release dated 18 November in which it announced the formation of the Union Level Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committee (JMC), composed of 10 government representatives, 10 representatives from 8 ethnic armed organisations and 6 civilian representatives. (*Please see Appendix A for full statement of the Press Release*).<sup>1</sup>

#### UEC COMPLETES ELECTION RESULT ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Union Election Commission announced the remaining results from 8 November general elections on 20 November. The announcement for winning Pyithu Hluttaw candidates included a candidate from Union Solidarity and Development Party in Nagmon Constituency, Kachin State, and one from Lisu National Development Party in Khaunglanphu Constituency. One candidate from National Unity Party was elected in Kachin State Constituency No. 1 for the Amyotha Hluttaw. Two USDP candidates were elected for Nagmon Constituency No 1 and No 2 in Kachin State, one candidate from LNDP in Khaunglanphu-1 constituency and one from NLD in Khaunglanphu-2 constituency for the region and state parliaments. 4 NLD candidates were elected for Bamar, Lisu, Shan and Rawan ethnic seats in the region and state parliaments. In total, the UEC has announced 323 candidates for Pyithu Hluttaw, 168 for Amyotha Hluttaw, 630 for Region/State Hluttaw and 29 ethnic seats for Region/State Hluttaw.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 16 party representatives selected to be included in UPDJC –  
<http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2015-11-22-red.pdf> (GNLM) 22 November 2015 (p. 1)/  
En Route to Dialogue: Govt, ethnic Orgs, political parties to appoint UPDJC members –  
<http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2015-11-19-red.pdf> (GNLM) 19 November 2015 (p. 1)/  
Progressing to Peace: Drafting of framework for dialogue begins –  
<http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2015-11-18-red.pdf> (GNLM) 18 November 2015 (p. 1&3)/  
The Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Union Peace-making Work Committee Press Release. Nay Pyi Taw –  
<http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2015-11-20-red.pdf> (GNLM) 20 November 2015 (p. 3)

<sup>2</sup> UEC completes election result announcements –  
<http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2015-11-21-red.pdf> (GNLM) 21 November 2015 (p. 2)/  
UEC announces two winning Pyithu Hluttaw candidates in Kachin State –

## **PRESIDENT PLEDGES PEACEFUL, SMOOTH POWER TRANSFER**

President Thein Sein pledged to systematically transfer power to the incoming government within a set timeframe, in line with the Myanmar constitution. At a meeting with political parties in Yangon on 15 November, the first since general election on 8 November, the President stressed that the current government would work for a smooth transition in line with existing laws, regulations and procedures, and would do so calmly, peacefully and smoothly so as not to cause worries about the power transfer. President Thein Sein said he would send invitations to convene the second parliament in accordance with established procedures and also reminded political parties to make preparations to participate in political dialogue, as they also play a role in the peace process. He told political parties that the current government is making efforts to initiate political dialogue soon, in accordance with the timeline provided in the NCA, expressing his belief that the next government would do its best to continue to build on this good foundation.

The government signed a nationwide ceasefire agreement with 8 Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs) on 15 October. "The importance of the agreement lies in the political guarantees for resolving armed conflict through political means and establishing a federal and democratic Union through political dialogue," he said. During the meeting, National League for Democracy party spokesman Nyan Win promised to undertake these tasks peacefully, upholding the principle of national reconciliation which, he said, the party adopted at its establishment. During the meeting with the president, ethnic political parties, including the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy, demanded that the president stop ongoing offensives against ethnic armed groups in Shan State. Some parties demanded that the president release all political prisoners. In his concluding remarks, President Thein Sein called on political leaders, parties and the public to work together for the development of the country, without holding grudges.<sup>3</sup>

## **UEC CHAIRMAN EXPRESSES THANKS FOR SUCCESS OF ELECTION**

The Chairman of the Union Election Commission expressed his gratitude and thanks on 15 November to all those who contributed to the success of the November-8 election. In his announcement, Chairman of the UEC Tin Aye, thanked the president and the government, staff of the ministries, members of the UEC and its sub-commissions nationwide, volunteers and civil society organizations. He also acknowledged the helping hands lent by the service personnel of the military to transport ballots and materials for the polling stations to the far-flung areas timely and media personnel.<sup>4</sup>

## **WORLD LEADERS PRAISE MYANMAR FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS**

The Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi and United Nations General Secretary Ban Ki-moon phoned President Thein Sein on Thursday to praise Myanmar's successful general elections, which were held on 8 November. Both leaders praised the Myanmar government and everyone involved for the smooth and peaceful elections in 2015. They reiterated their willingness to be involved in Myanmar's reform process, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Similarly, President Thein Sein received the Chairman of the Nippon Foundation and the Special Envoy of the Japanese Government for National Reconciliation in Myanmar Yohei Sasakawa in Nay Pyi Taw on 19 November. The Special Envoy conveyed the message of the Japanese government, praising Myanmar for successfully and

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<http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2015-11-21-red.pdf> (GNLM) 21 November 2015 (p. 2)

UEC announces winning Amyotha Hluttaw candidate in Kachin State –

<http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2015-11-21-red.pdf> (GNLM) 21 November 2015 (p. 2)/

UEC announces eight winning state and region candidates in Kachin State –

<http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2015-11-21-red.pdf> (GNLM) 21 November 2015 (p. 2)/

<sup>3</sup> Work Together, Without Grudges: President pledges peaceful, smooth power transfer –

<http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2015-11-16-red.pdf> (GNLM) 15 November 2015 (p. 1)

<sup>4</sup> UEC Chairman expresses thanks for success of election –

<http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2015-11-16-red.pdf> (GNLM) 16 November 2015 (p. 2)

transparently holding a free and fair general election. The two also discussed further strengthening the friendly relations between Japan and Myanmar, the development of Myanmar's economic infrastructure, further cooperation in the internal peace process, Japan's assistance in the reconstruction of schools in flood-affected areas and the success of the Thilawa Special Economic Zone.<sup>5</sup>

### **MILITARY ORDER LIFTED IN KOKANG SELF-ADMINISTERED ZONE**

A military administration order in Kokang Self-Administered Zone, Shan State, has been lifted, according to an ordinance issued by the President Office on 17 November. A state of emergency was declared in the self-administered zone but the situation has since returned to normal and the rule of law has been restored in the zone, the ordinance said.<sup>6</sup>

## **UNOFFICIAL MEDIA**

### **BURMA ARMY OFFENSIVE CONTINUES IN KACHIN STATE**

Burma's Armed Forces continued their offensive on Kachin Independence Army (KIA) positions in Kachin State's Mohnyin Township on 19 November, firing artillery rounds since 7 am, according to locals. KIA spokesperson La Nan said that Kachin forces had already abandoned three bases in the township since 14 November (Saturday), after "intense" attacks launched by government troops who utilized a jet fighter, helicopter gunships and ground artillery. Minister for Information Ye Htut said on 19 November that the government had no plans to call on the Burma Army to cease its offensive operations in Mohnyin, citing the need to protect public security in the area. He said the KIA's 8th brigade had only been based in Mohnyin for around 12 months. "The fighting will stop if the KIA troops go back to their place," Ye Htut said. "As the Tatmadaw is doing what they need to protect the security of the people in Mohnyin, we won't ask them to stop."

The recent attack comes exactly one year since government troops shelled a KIA training camp near the group's headquarters in Laiza, killing 23 cadets from various ethnic armed groups. Local religious leader and Mohnyin resident La Nan—who has the same name as the KIA spokesperson – said that around 300 villagers had fled their homes on 18 November and were temporarily sheltering in his church. In Kachin State, government troop deployments increased in Mohnyin, Putao, Sumprabum and close to Laiza and Hpakant in the lead-up to the country's 8 November general election, according to Lamai Gum Ja of the Kachin Peace Talk Creation Group, an organization involved in mediating ceasefire negotiations with the government. Lamai Gum Ja said Burmese troops had accused the KIA of attacking the military's Battalion No. 141, a claim the Kachin armed group denied.

Minister Ye Htut said the recent clashes underlined the fact that the KIA did not want to be a part of the "nationwide" ceasefire agreement that was signed between Naypyidaw and 8 ethnic armed organisations armed groups on 15 October. Several of the country's most formidable non-state armed forces have not signed the agreement, including the Shan State Army-North which has also been subject to intensified Burma Army offensives in recent weeks. The KIA's La Nan said the armed group would show restraint in the face of continued Burma Army attacks. "We want peace, and we are willing to march toward political dialogue and keep trying to proceed," he said. "We will resist if

<sup>5</sup> 'Well Done Myanmar': Modi and Ban Ki-moon praise general election – <http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2015-11-20-red.pdf> (GNLM) 20 November 2015 (p. 1)/ Japanese govt praises Myanmar for successful elections – <http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2015-11-20-red.pdf> (GNLM) 20 November 2015 (p. 3)

<sup>6</sup> Military order lifted in Kokang Self-Administered Zone – <http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2015-11-18-red.pdf> (GNLM) 18 November 2015 (p. 3)

the government army gears up its offensive. [But] after this conflict, we will not attack their battalions as revenge.”<sup>7</sup>

### **GOVT OFFERS TALKS WITH SSA-N AS SUPPLIES DWINDLE FOR DISPLACED CIVILIANS**

Amid fighting between the Burma Armed Forces and the Shan State Army-North (SSA-N) in central Shan State that has displaced around 10,000 people, the government’s peace negotiating body has proposed talks with the ethnic armed group in Naypyidaw. Sao Naw Leik, a central committee member of the SSA-N’s political arm, the Shan State Progress Party, said that Khin Maung Soe of the Union Peacemaking Work Committee (UPWC) had reached out to propose the dialogue, though no date was confirmed. Sao Naw Leik said the group was waiting to receive a formal offer in writing. “We are ready [to meet] anywhere if offered by letter,” he said.

Clashes, which first erupted on 6 October, have been reported in Mong Hsu, Kyethi and Mong Nawng Townships over several weeks, with local sources and rights groups estimating that around 10,000 people have been forced to flee their homes. Government troops have reportedly deployed at least one helicopter gunship, which flew over Mong Hsu town and fired on SSA-N positions and nearby villages on 14 November, providing aerial cover for a fresh ground offensive. Major Sai Su, a spokesperson for the SSA-N, said clashes had continued until 18 and 19 November. “At first, we thought the attacks were because of the election. Perhaps, [the government] is making an example of us because we did not sign the ceasefire agreement,” Sao Naw Leik said. The SSA-N is one of several major ethnic armed groups that did not sign a “nationwide” ceasefire. Villagers have been forced from their homes in Taunggyi, Mong Hsu, Laihka, Lashio, Nansang and Mong Nawng townships, and some are feared to be trapped in their villages, according to the Shan State Youth Network. Supplies for villagers at a camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mong Hsu Township’s Hai Pa village are reportedly running short, with ongoing clashes making deliveries to the camp almost impossible, according to local aid providers.

Nan Kaung Kham, a member of the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (SNLD) which is assisting displaced villagers in Mong Hsu Township, said volunteers are working to relocate the 1,500 people in the Hai Pa camp to another location. “We can’t send food there because of the clashes. It is risky to go there. There are only a week’s worth of supplies left. We are trying to get them out of Hai Pa,” she said. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) expressed concern on 18 November at ongoing clashes and reports of thousands of people displaced. “The UN and its humanitarian partners are working closely with local groups in the area to support their ongoing response to meet immediate humanitarian needs, including hygiene kits, clothing, blankets, food, medicine, shelter and water and sanitation,” OCHA spokesperson Pierre Peron. “A UN-led team managed to visit some of the displaced people last week. We will continue to monitor the situation closely and are ready to provide further support as soon as security conditions allow.” Locals are fleeing Mong Hsu on a daily basis and food supplies are urgently needed for them, said Sai Thurein Oo, a lawmaker from the Shan Nationalities Democratic Party (SNDP). Sporadic bomb blasts in the area have also panicked many residents, he said.<sup>8</sup>

### **SHAN PARTIES COLLAPSE IN EASTERN SHAN STATE ELECTION**

As votes are tallied after Burma’s November 8 general election in eastern Shan State, it is confirmed that the region’s 3 main Shan parties lost all parliamentary seats to the military-backed Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) and the National League for Democracy (NLD). According to

<sup>7</sup> Burma Army Offensive Continues in Kachin State – <http://www.irrawaddy.org/burma/burma-army-offensive-continues-in-kachin-state.html> (the Irrawaddy) 19 November 2015

<sup>8</sup> Govt Offers Talks with SSA-N as Supplies Dwindle for Displaced Civilians – <http://www.irrawaddy.org/burma/govt-offers-talks-with-ssa-n-as-supplies-dwindle-for-displaced-civilians.html> (the Irrawaddy) 20 November 2015

preliminary election commission reports, in the 9 townships in eastern Shan State, the USDP won all seats in 6 townships while the NLD party won seats in 3 townships. The Shan parties that contested the election included the Shan Nationalities Democratic Party (SNDP), the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (SNLD), and the newly formed Eastern Shan State Development Democratic Party (ESSDDP). With votes split between the three groups, none were able to secure a majority of votes in the eastern region, which could have allowed one of the parties to surpass the NLD or USDP.

Sai Tong Jing, a candidate from SNDP who competed for an Upper House (Amyotha Hluttaw) seat in Kengtung (Kyaington) Township, said that the reason for the loss was division along party lines. "Firstly, the SNLD didn't cooperate with us but criticized our party," he said. "Secondly, Shan people in eastern Shan State lack experience in politics; therefore, it creates problems when we are divided into many groups." The SNDP, also known as the "White Tiger Party," contested 207 seats in 68 townships in Shan State, Kachin State and Kayah State as well as Mandalay and Sagaing Divisions, however, it won only one State Assembly seat in Mong Pan Township. The six-year-old SNDP once won *a combined 57 seats in Burma's 2010 election and the by-election of 2012*. Both representatives of SNDP and SNLD questioned whether November's election in eastern Shan State could be classified as "free and fair." "It's not a free and fair election because many people who have tokens—the registration tickets—were not allowed to cast their votes," said Sai Tun Aung, the Vice Chairman of the SNLD in Kengtung Township. His party competed for a total of 156 seats in Shan State. Sai Tong Jing, of the SNDP, said that the election process was controlled by government authorities, and described the polling as unfair. "People didn't know whether their names were on the voting list until the day before the election," he said. "Therefore, it was impossible for us to send out information to people." But Sai Hong Kham, the ESSDDP chairman who also competed for a Lower House (Pyithu Hluttaw) seat in Kengtung Township, attributed his party's loss to a lack of voter awareness. "Our party is new, therefore not many people know about it," he said. He added that they will not dismantle the party, but will keep "working for the people." The total number of seats in Shan State is 177. Of these, 55 are in the Lower House (Pyithu Hluttaw), but 15 are in ethnic self-administered region/zones, including those for the Wa, Pa-O, Ta'ang, Danu and Kokang. 12 include seats for the Upper House (Amyotha Hluttaw), and 5 seats reserved for five self-administered areas. There are 110 seats for the State Legislature. Of these, 8 seats are designated for 4 townships under Wa control and 7 seats for minorities.<sup>9</sup>

## REGIONAL CHIEF MINISTERS STRUGGLE AT THE BALLOT BOX

The 8 November general election proved a mixed bag for the country's incumbent state and division chief ministers, with only a handful of the 13 ministers that contested winning their races.

The chief ministers of Shan, Karen and Kachin states, as well as Pegu Division, were the only regional heads to win contests. Maung Ohn, who recently stepped down from his post as Arakan State chief, also won while Rangoon's Chief Minister Myint Swe did not seek re-election. In Mon State, the NLD's Mya Theingi Maw accounted for Chief Minister Ohn Myint by around 7,000 votes in Mudon Township. In Chin State, Chief Minister Hong Ngai lost his Mindat Township seat to the NLD's Tate Htan. In Mandalay, the NLD's Khin Maung Htay beat Chief Minister Ye Myint in a Pyin Oo Lwin constituency heavily populated by military personnel. NLD candidate Kyaw Swan Yi was also successful in Magwe Division's Minbu Township, garnering around 36,000 votes, well-ahead of Chief Minister Phone Maw Shwe, on approximately 12,700 votes. Thein Aung, Chief Minister of Irrawaddy Division, also lost convincingly to Aung Kyaw Khaing of the NLD in Ingapu Township. Tenasserim (Taninthayi) Division Chief Minister Myat Ko lost to Ho Pin of the NLD in the local Dawei constituency, while Sagaing Division

<sup>9</sup> Shan parties collapse in eastern Shan State election –

<http://english.panglong.org/shan-parties-collapse-in-eastern-shan-state-election/> (S.H.A.N) 16 November 2015



Chief Minister Thar Aye was also beaten in Butalin No. 2 by the NLD's Kyaw Zay Lin. Upon winning, Kyaw Zay Lin said the party's success was a reflection of the people's collective desire for change. He said the Sagaing Chief Minister had a good name in the township but his association with the ruling party alone was enough to turn voters away. The ease with which NLD candidates disposed of several ruling party chief ministers mirrored the party's success across divisional legislatures in the Burman heartlands, including near clean-sweeps in Rangoon, Pegu, Sagaing, Irrawaddy and Mandalay Divisions, and all seats in Tenasserim and Magwe divisional parliaments. However, Pegu Division's Chief Minister Nyan Win achieved a rare ruling party win in the division, beating his NLD opponent, Saw Maung Thein, in the Zigon No. 1 Constituency. The NLD candidate said that the party registered some irregularities on election-day, including that voters were openly petitioned to vote for the lion of the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) at ballot stations in the township. Other ruling party chief ministers registered wins in ethnic states. With 11,000 votes, Shan State chief Sao Aung Myat won the state seat of Ywangan over his closest competitor Sai Wunna of the NLD. Kachin State chief minister La John Ngan Hsai won his Tanai No. 1 race. Former Arakan (Rakhine) State Chief Minister Maung Ohn won in the state seat of Ann No. 1 amid allegations from the NLD that he was helped over the line with a batch of suspect advance votes. His successor, Mya Aung, was not so lucky, losing in the Maungdaw No. 2 constituency to Maung Ohn of the Arakan National Party. Karen State Chief Minister Saw Win Htein only recently assumed the role after Zaw Min retired from the post in August. He won his Hpapun No. 2 race; helped with advance votes from local Border Guard Force personnel, according to NLD candidate Saw Zaw Win. Karenni State chief minister Khin Maung Oo, who resigned alongside four other ruling party ministers in July, ran as an independent in Bawlakhe No. 1, losing to Aye Shwe of the USDP.<sup>10</sup>

### **DNP & NLD WILL WORK TOGETHER**

Chairman of Dawei Nationalities Party (DNP), Aye Min said his party will join hands with the National League for Democracy (NLD) to pursue development for Tanintharyi Region. During the recent election the NLD won every available seat in the region. "I believe residents put their priorities on resisting the military dictatorship rather than supporting the ethnic party (DNP) just like during 1990 (election). Under the military dictatorship ethnic populations have suffered the most so (removing the Union Solidarity and Development Party) is more important to them." The DNP contested the recent election planning to develop the region and improve the flailing economy if they won but was unable to compete against larger parties the NLD and Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP). Ko Thidar Soe said: "The public trusted the ethnic parties but most supported the popular party (NLD). During their rallies (NLD) they held large concerts and this attracted the interest of locals." Aye Min said the DNP is already looking towards the future. "Ours is the only ethnic party in Tanintharyi. We plan to increase our membership and carry out party goals for the next election," said Aye Min.<sup>11</sup>

### **ANALYSIS**

The selection of 16 party representatives from 91 political parties to be included in the Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee (UPDJC) is a step in bringing more stakeholders into the peace process. Similarly, the formation of the 26-member Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC) once up and running will become a crucial part of the implementation of the National Ceasefire Agreement (NCA). While much more remains to be done, the (JMC) at the outset should seek to establish concrete and sustainable measures to prevent clashes similar to those currently taking place in Kachin and Shan

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<sup>10</sup> Regional Chief Ministers Struggle at the Ballot Box – <http://www.irrawaddy.org/election/news/regional-chief-ministers-struggle-at-the-ballot-box> (the Irrawaddy) 16 November 2015

<sup>11</sup> DNP & NLD Will Work Together – <http://www.bnionline.net/2015-election/other-region/item/1215-dnp-nld-will-work-together.html> (BNI) 18 November 2015

States. It will also be important that the mandate and functions of the JMC be defined clearly and accepted by all stake-holders involved in the conflicts. This is a critical juncture in time. President Thein Sein's government is set to conclude its term in office in January and preparing the transfer of power to a new government. Since the existing NCA is the only legal document which can best serve in promoting peace and national reconciliation, the new government needs to adopt the NCA as its own. Otherwise, the peace process could unravel. Myanmar is now set to enter a new chapter in its history by ushering in a democratically elected government. The transformation of conflicts to peace will be a major concern and test to define the new government in waiting.

## **APPENDICES**

### **Appendix A:**

#### **FULL TEXT OF UNION PEACE-MAKING WORK COMMITTEE PRESS RELEASE**

1. In accordance with the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement, which was signed on 15 October in Nay Pyi Taw, the first coordination meeting on the implementation of the agreement was held on 16 October and the second on 17 and 18 November.
2. During the second meeting, the Union Level Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committee was formed with 10 government representatives, 10 representative from 8 ethnic armed organisations and 6 civilian representatives. The representatives are as follows:-

(a)	Lt-Gen Yar Pyae	-	Chairman
(b)	Saw Issac Phoe	-	Vice Chairman
(c)	U Pyae Sone	-	Vice Chairman
(d)	U Khin Maung Soe	-	Member
(e)	Lt-Gen Ye Aung	-	Member
(f)	Maj-Gen Tun Naung	-	Member
(g)	Maj-Gen Aung Kyaw Zaw	-	Member
(h)	Maj-Gen Min Naung	-	Member
(i)	Maj-Gen Aung Soe	-	Member
(j)	U Myint Soe	-	Member
(k)	Dr Min Zaw Oo	-	Member
(l)	Saw Nay Soe Mya	-	Member
(m)	Saw Kyaw Than Htay	-	Member
(n)	Khun Aung Mann	-	Member
(o)	Salai Yaw Aung	-	Member
(p)	Khaing Myo Chit	-	Member
(q)	U Saung Han	-	Member
(r)	Saw Tar Do Mu	-	Member
(s)	Sai Lian	-	Member
(t)	Reverend Saw Matthew Aye	-	Member
(u)	U Ko Gyi	-	Member
(v)	Sai Myo Thant	-	Member
(w)	U Maung Nyein	-	Member
(x)	Thura U Tin Hla	-	Member
(y)	Dr Suikhar)	-	Secretary (1)
(z)	Col Wunna Aung	-	Secretary (2)

**Union Peace-making Work Committee.<sup>12</sup>**

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<sup>12</sup> The Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Union Peace-making Work Committee Press Release. Nay Pyi Taw – <http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2015-11-20-red.pdf> (GNLM) 20 November 2015 (p. 3)