

POLITICAL MONITOR No. 7

OFFICIAL MEDIA

MYANMAR ENTERS NEW ERA

President Htin Kyaw took his oath of office at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw on 30 March. In his inaugural speech, he said his government will strive to amend the current constitution. “I am responsible for the emergence of a constitution that will be in accord with the democratic norms suited to our country. I am also aware that I need to be patient in realising this political objective, for which the people have long aspired,” said the president. He said his government will seek to implement four policies: national reconciliation; internal peace; the emergence of a constitution that will produce a democratic, federal union; and the improvement of the quality of life of the majority of the people. Following the swearing-in ceremony at the parliament, a ceremony marking the handover of presidential duties from out-going President Thein Sein to incoming President Htin Kyaw was held at the Credentials Hall of the Presidential Palace in Nay Pyi Taw. The two vice presidents, Myint Swe and Henry Van Thio as well as the new government ministers were also sworn in on 30 March in Nay Pyi Taw. *(Please see Appendix A for full text of the President Htin Kyaw’s inaugural speech).*¹

NLD CREATES TO “STATE COUNCILLOR” ROLE FOR AUNG SAN SUU KYI

The Amyotha Hluttaw (Upper House) agreed on 31 March to discuss a special bill that would create the post of the State Counsellor for NLD Chair Aung San Suu Kyi in the new cabinet. NLD lawmaker Aung Kyi Nyunt, tabled the Bill to the Upper House, saying that it is in accordance with the Article 217 of the constitution. “The move and intention to enact the bill is very simple and is within the rights of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. The bill will guarantee her [Daw Aung San Suu Kyi] the right to give advice to governmental institutions, organizations and individuals. The bill aims to give the right to facilitate the building of mutual trust and reconciliation in the country through the executive, legislative and judiciary sectors,” the MP told reporters. The bill includes 5 chapters and 8 articles. The bill, would guarantee Aung San Suu Kyi’s right to contact the government ministries, departments, organizations, associations and individuals for counsel, and she will be accountable to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. The term of the office for the State Counsellor is the same as that of the president, who will be in office throughout the duration of the term of current second parliament. The bill is aimed at helping a multi-party democracy to flourish in Myanmar and to build a peaceful, modern and developed nation with a market-oriented economic system and to establish a democratic, federal Union. Following the submission of the bill to the parliament, Union Parliament Speaker Mahn Win Khaing Than said that the debate and voting on the bill would take place on 1 April.²

AUNG SAN SUU KYI JOINS NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SECURITY COUNCIL

Myanmar’s new government formed a new 11-member National Defense and Security Council on 30 March with President Htin Kyaw as its chairman, according to an announcement from the President’s Office. The National Defence and Security Council also includes the Chairperson of the (NLD) Aung San Suu Kyi (as Foreign Minister), Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, along with the two vice presidents, the Speakers of the two houses of parliament, the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services and the Ministers of Defence,

¹ Transition Complete: U Htin Kyaw Sworn in as President –
http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 1)/
The constitution to be in accord with democratic norms: President U Htin Kyaw –
http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 2)

² Special Adviser: NLD creates to “State Counsellor or” role for Daw Aung San Suu Kyi –
http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs22/1_April_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 1 April 2016 (p. 1 & 3)

Home affairs and Border affairs. *(Please see Appendix B for full text of the Notification 2/2016 on the Formation of the National Defense and Security Council).*³

FORMATION OF UNION GOVERNMENT AND APPOINTMENT OF REGION/STATE CHIEF MINISTERS

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar the Union Government Law, the Region or State Government Law, the Union Government was formed and fourteen Region/State Chief Ministers were appointed on 30 March 2016. *(Please see Appendix C and Appendix D for full text of Notification No. 1/2016 on the formation of the Union Government and Notification Order No.4/2016 on the Appointment of Region/State Chief Ministers).*⁴

FORMATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL AND UNION ELECTION COMMISSIONS

The 9-member Union Constitutional Tribunal and 5-member Union Election Commissions were formed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Union Government Law and the Constitutional Tribunal of the Union Law. *(Please see Appendix E and F for full text of Order No.1/2016 & Order No.5/2016 on the Appointment of the Chairman and Members of Constitutional Tribunal of the Union and Appendix G, H and I for the full text of Order No.2/2016 & Order No.6/2016 on the Appointment of the Chairman and Members of the Union Election Commission and Notification No.4/2016 on the Formation of the Union Election Commission).*⁵

NLD SPOKESMAN REFUTES SPECULATIONS ABOUT RESUMING MYITSON DAM PROJECT

The spokesperson of the incoming government denied the fact that the controversial Myitsone Dam project is expected to resume. Asked by journalists whether the project will resume, Dr Zaw Myint Maung, the spokesperson, replied that the National League for Democracy, would not consider resuming the project if it adversely affects local people. Following Chinese Ambassador to Myanmar Hong Lian's message on 4 March expressing that China is willing to negotiate with Myanmar's new government on the Myitsone Dam project, there have emerged speculations that the US \$3.6-billion Myitsone Dam project would possibly be re-viewed. "Just rumors," said Dr Zaw Myint Maung referring to the speculations. "According to the policy of NLD, we will not do anything that would

³ Daw Aung San Suu Kyi joins National Defense and Security Council – http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 3)/ President's Office: Notification 2/2016. Formation of National Defense and Security Council – http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 3)

⁴ Formation of Union Government – http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 3)/ Appointment of Union Ministers – http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 2)/ Appointment of Region/State Chief Ministers – http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 4)/ Chief ministers announced for regions and states – <http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2016-03-29-red.pdf> (GNLM) 29 March 2016 (p. 2)/ The list of Chief Ministers of Regions/States proposed by President-elect U Htin Kyaw – http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/30_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 30 March 2016 (p. 3)

⁵ Appointment of Chairman of Constitutional Tribunal of the Union – http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 4)/ Appointment of Members of Constitutional Tribunal of the Union – http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 4)/ Formation of Union Election Commission – http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 4)/ Appointment of Chairman of Union Election Commission – http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 4)/ Appointment of Members of the Union Election Commission – http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 4)

have negative impacts on the people.” The dam project, located at the confluence of the Maykha and Malikha rivers on the Ayeyawady River, was suspended in 2011 by current President Thein Sein during his presidential term. Critics and environmentalists in Myanmar have warned of the social and environmental consequences of the project.⁶

DISCUSSIONS FOCUS ON STRUCTURE OF BROADCASTING LAW

A conference on the Broadcasting Law took in Yangon from 19 to 20 March, with participants discussing such topics as production, criteria for public broadcasting services and the management of broadcasting services. Outgoing Union Minister for Information Ye Htut expressed his view that the Ministries of Information and Communications should be combined in the future. He also expressed disapproval of proposed ideas to abolish cross-ownership and to blend community radio with public service. “I do not agree because such ideas are contrary to internationally accepted norms”, said the Union minister, calling for fair competition in the media sector. The incumbent government has carried out some media re-form by abolishing media censorship and allowing private dailies to publish, press organizations to form, and foreign correspondents to cover news by being based in Myanmar. The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw passed the Broadcasting Law in August last year. Daw Khin Ma Win of the ABC News Agency welcomed the proposed shift from state-owned media to the public service broadcasting, stressing the government’s role in developing frameworks. After the conference, the Democratic Voice of Burma (DVB) organized a debate on the structure of the broadcasting law. DVB’s Deputy News Director Khin Maung Win, former director Aung Than Soe of the Office of the Union Attorney-General, columnist Sithu Aung Myint and general manager Than Htwe Zaw of Cherry FM led the discussions during the debate.⁷

UNOFFICIAL MEDIA

GOVT DISSOLVES MPC, TRANSFERS ASSETS

President Thein Sein has dissolved the Myanmar Peace Center (MPC) and ordered its assets to be transferred to two NGOs reported to have been set up by senior officials in his administration. According to Order No 3/2016, dated 4 February and published in the official state gazette on 11 March, says the MPC, which played a key role in ceasefire negotiations with ethnic armed groups, would become “independent non-government organizations” called the Myanmar Peace Building Dialogue Center and the Peace and Development Foundation. The presidential directive orders the transfer to the two NGOs of “leased buildings and land ... office equipment, vehicles, funds” and other undefined assets. It also decrees, without elaboration, that the transfer of contributions from international donors should be negotiated.

Foreign government donors and organizations have poured millions of dollars into the Yangon-based MPC and its staff of more than 100 since its founding in November 2012. Some diplomats have privately expressed concern that the outgoing government would distribute the MPC’s assets without agreement with Aung San Suu Kyi’s incoming administration, which has not decided what it wants to do with the MPC. According to the European Union, a major donor to the MPC, talks were held on 24 March to discuss the issue.

“In all our recent meetings, including this morning, 24 March, the MPC senior management – with senior representatives of the incoming NLD government present – assured us that the internationally sponsored assets of the MPC will be managed by the government as state property

⁶ NLD spokesman refutes speculations about resuming Myitsone Dam project – <http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2016-03-20-red.pdf> (GNLM) 20 March 2016 (p. 1)

⁷ Future of Media: Discussions focus on structure of broadcasting law – <http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2016-03-21-red.pdf> (GNLM) 21 March 2016 (p. 1)

and remain available for the MPC or any successor institution,” the EU said, adding that this was “standard procedure”.

The EU did not elaborate on what were defined as “internationally-sponsored assets”. Japan, for example, said it gave US\$1.2 million to the MPC in March 2013 and said at the time it would “provide MPC with more offices, meeting spaces as well as furniture and electric materials”.

Plans for dissolving the MPC were approved by Minister at the President’s Office Soe Thein, according to two sources close to the peace process. Regarding its future, the MPC stated on 17 March, “The assets procured with donor funding are regarded as state-owned property. A final decision as to what happens to the MPC and the associated assets will be taken by the new government. The MPC is in close contact with decision-makers from the NLD in order to make sure that the handover is as smooth as possible.” A senior NLD official involved in the peace process recently said that the new government, to take office on 1 April, had no knowledge of the transfer of the MPC’s assets to the two new NGOs.

Under the presidential order, the scope of the Myanmar Peace Building Dialogue Center would include engagement in the peace process, providing technical aid to ethnic armed groups involved in peace talks, youth training, coordination of aid for mine-clearing, implementing civil-military cooperation, and peace-related research and education. The Peace and Development Foundation is to be involved in peace-related development projects and cooperation on projects for women and children.⁸

KAYIN PEOPLE’S PARTY SET TO REFORM ITS STRUCTURE TO GAIN GRASS ROOT SUPPORT AFTER DISMAL 2015 ELECTION RESULT

Regional level Karen People’s Party will reorganize its structure starting from the village tract and ward level. The party’s township officials discussed the issue at its meeting on 12 March in Patheingyi, Ayeyawaddy Region. Mahn Tun Tin, the KPP’s Ayeyarwaddy regional chairman said, “Our plan is that if there are 10 villages in a village tract, we will organize five people from each village that will make the number of 50 people in a village tract. Then when we have 50 people in a village tract, we would then form a village tract party organizing committee. After that we would form a township level organizing committee and with a similar approach apply it to district, division and regional levels. These positions will be democratically elected and positioned.” Mahn Tun Tin said that when it comes to forming the party organizing committee, educated young people will be included and leaders will be democratically elected by a majority vote in all village tracts. More than a 100 party officials from the townships attended and heard how the integration of the Karen parties would be made. The party officials were also asked to suggest a new name, flag and logo for the new integrated Karen party. The integration of Karen political parties was unanimously supported.

Saw Say Wah, the party vice-chairperson, said that party members at the township level have been directed to systematically reorganize to make the party stronger in the Ayeyarwaddy region. Saw Say Wah said that the party will be reformed to become a party that the people in the Ayeyawaddy region can rely on. Saw Say Wah said that at the village level party leaders are to be elected democratically by majority votes by its member at and central level party leaders will be elected at the party conference scheduled to be held in May, 2016. Mainly based in Yangon, the Kayin People’s Party was officially formed in May, 2010 and 6 of its representatives won seats in the 2010 election. In the 2015 election, only one of its representatives, from Thandaung Gyi Township Constituency 2,

⁸ Govt dissolves MPC, transfers assets – <http://www.mmmtimes.com/index.php/national-news/yangon/19648-govt-dissolves-mpc-transfers-assets.html>
(Myanmar Times) 25 March 2016

won a seat in the People's Parliament or Pyithu Hluttaw. The one win was out of more than 100 representatives contested seats.⁹

ETHNIC LEADERS DISCUSS FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

Leaders of the United Nationalities Federal Council (UNFC), began a six-day federal constitution drafting workshop on 21 March in Chiang Mai, Thailand. The workshop is being facilitated by the Ethnic Nationalities Affairs Center (ENAC), a resource center supporting the peace process through policy development. Through engagement with local and international experts, attendants said that the meeting's primary discussion will center on the key principles and characteristics of a union constitution.

Nai Hong Sar, the UNFC vice chairman, said that they were preparing themselves for future discussions with political parties and government representatives by brushing up on knowledge of federalism. "We all are asking for a genuine federal constitution in our country, and so we need to have advanced knowledge about that," he said.

Sai Kyaw Nyunt, a representative of the United Nationalities Alliance (UNA) political party coalition and a delegate to the Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee (UPDJC), also briefed the attendants about federalism discussions in January's UPDJC meeting.

The workshop will explore how federalism in Burma might be structured, through the division of power, the composition of parliament and the establishment of security forces. One idea which has been put forward in Burma is that of 8 states, including 7 regions representing various ethnic nationalities, and one designated as central Burma. Currently, Burma has seven ethnic states along the northern, eastern and western parts of the country and seven central 'divisions,' which critics say creates an imbalance of power.

Aung Htoo, a human rights lawyer, who heads the Legal Aid Network, said that equal rights should be guaranteed for residents of all states, to dispel the notion that having one's own state, demarcated along ethnic lines, is the best solution to Burma's problems. There have also been advocates calling for the consideration of more, rather than fewer, states in the country; specifically, representatives from the Wa, Palaung (Ta'ang) and Pa-O requested their own self-administrated states. "Burma does not need rigid centralization of power," Aung Htoo added, referencing India as a neighbor practicing the type of federalism from which lessons for Burma could be drawn. "We must build a federal union by allowing the states to have more power," he said.

Experts at the workshop also credited federal systems in Europe, such as those in Switzerland and Germany, as positive examples for Burma, particularly regarding sovereign state power. Aung Htoo added that more needs to be done to enhance public understanding of "genuine" federalism, through consultations and a dialogue on ethnic groups' hopes for the country. Peace building, he explained, should be achieved before undertaking further economic development. The UNFC leaders will also share their inputs for an upcoming federal constitution draft.¹⁰

ANALYSIS

Myanmar's first step towards democratisation has been achieved with the swearing into office of President Htin Kyaw and formation of a democratically elected government. The new government in contrast to its predecessors has the support of the country as well as the international community though it will need to prove its true credentials in running the country by upholding the principles of

⁹ Kayin People's Party Set to Reform Its Structure To Gain Grass Root Support – <http://karennews.org/2016/03/kayin-peoples-party-set-to-reform-its-structure-too-gain-grass-root-support-after-dismal-2015-election-result.html/> (Karen News) 20 March 2016

¹⁰ Ethnic Leaders Discuss Federal Constitution – <http://www.irrawaddy.com/factiva/ethnic-leaders-discuss-federal-constitution.html> (the Irrawaddy) 21 March 2016

transparency and accountability. An important task for the NLD government from the outset is to establish a good working relationship with the Tatmadaw (military). While attempts have been made it would seem that much more needs to be done and regular meetings between Aung San Suu Kyi and the Commander-in-Chief could contribute in bridging the differences of views and opinions. The government will need to be tactful in addressing and implementing the high expectations of the people. Any failure could have negative consequences on the party's future political ambitions.

APPENDICES:

Appendix A: Full text of President Htin Kyaw's Inaugural Speech

The following is the unofficial translation of the inaugural speech of President Htin Kyaw at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw on 30 March.

First of all, I would like to express my delight at being elected president by Pyidaungsu Hluttaw because it is a significant, historic event. As I have now become the president, I am the person who is accountable for the Union Parliament. [Myanmar's] second hluttaws and the governments resulting from the November 2015 election were formed to be in accordance with the policies of the National League for Democracy, led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. Our new government will implement the following policies:

- national reconciliation;
- internal peace;
- the emergence of a constitution that will lead to effectuation of a democratic, federal union; and
- raising the quality of life of the majority of the people. I would like to emphasize the fact that I will invariably be cautious of my duty to keep these oaths. Moreover, I am responsible for the emergence of a constitution that is in accord with democratic norms suited to our country. I am also aware that I need to be patient enough to realize this political objective, for which the people have long aspired. May I now conclude by emphasizing that our Union government will exert strenuous efforts to fulfill the people's aspirations and wishes. I wish all citizens peace and prosperity in treading upon your respective paths of life.¹¹

Appendix B: Notification No. 2/2016 on the Formation of National Defense and Security Council.

Republic of the Union of Myanmar President's Office Notification 2/2016 7th Waning of Tabaung, 1377 ME (Wednesday 30 March, 2016) Formation of National Defense and Security Council		
In accordance with the provisions stated in article 201 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and article 10 (a) of the Union Government Law, the National Defense and Security Council has been formed with the following persons:		
No.	Name	Designation
1.	U Htin Kyaw	President
2.	U Myint Swe	Vice-President
3.	U Henry Van Thio	Vice-President
4.	U Win Myint	Speaker of Pyithu Hluttaw
5.	Mahn Win Khaing Than	Speaker of Amyotha Hluttaw
6.	Senior-General Min Aung Hlaing	Commander-in-Chief of Defense Services
7.	Vice-Senior General Soe Win	Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defense Services
8.	Daw Aung San Suu Kyi	Union Minister for Foreign Affairs
9.	Lt-Gen Kyaw Swe	Union Minister for Home Affairs
10.	Lt-Gen Sein Win	Union Minister for Defense
11.	Lt-Gen Ye Aung	Union Minister for Border Affairs
Under article 10 (b) of the Union Government Law, the secretary of the Union Government shall be the ex-officio secretary of the National Defense and Security Council.		

¹¹ The constitution to be in accord with democratic norms: President U Htin Kyaw – http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 2)

*Sd/
Htin Kyaw
President
Republic of the Union of Myanmar¹²*

Appendix C: Notification No.1/2016 on the Formation of the Union Government

Republic of the Union of Myanmar President's Office Notification 1/2016 7th Waning of Tabaung, 1377 ME (Wednesday 30 March, 2016) Formation of the Union Government		
<p>In accordance with the provisions stated in article 200 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and article 6 (a) and (b) of the Union Government Law, the Union Government has been formed with the following persons:</p>		
No.	Name	Designation
1.	U Htin Kyaw	President
2.	U Myint Swe	Vice-President
3.	U Henry Van Thio	Vice-President
4.	Daw Aung San Suu Kyi	Union Minister Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of President's Office, Ministry of Electric Power & Energy and Ministry of Education
5.	Lt-Gen Kyaw Swe	Union Minister for Home Affairs
6.	Lt-Gen Sein Win	Union Minister for Defense
7.	Lt-Gen Ye Aung	Union Minister for Border Affairs
8.	Dr Pe Myint	Union Minister for Information
9.	Thura U Aung Ko	Union Minister for Religious Affairs and Culture
10.	Dr Aung Thu	Union Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
11.	U Thant Sin Maung	Union Minister for Transport & Communications
12.	U Ohn Win	Union Minister for Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
13.	U Thein Swe	Union Minister for Labour, Immigration & Population
14.	U Khin Maung Cho	Union Minister for Industry
15.	Dr Than Myint	Union Minister for Commerce
16.	Dr Myint Htwe	Union Minister for Health
17.	U Kyaw Win	Union Minister for Planning and Finance
18.	U Win Khaing	Union Minister for Construction
19.	Dr Win Myat Aye	Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
20.	U Ohn Maung	Union Minister for Hotels and Tourism
21.	Nai Thet Lwin	Union Minister for Ethnic Affairs
22.	-	Union Attorney-General (<i>to be announced</i>)
23.	Director-General of Union Government's Office	Secretary
<p><i>Sd/ Htin Kyaw President Republic of the Union of Myanmar¹³</i></p>		

¹² President's Office: Notification 2/2016. Formation of National Defense and Security Council – http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 3)

¹³ Formation of Union Government – http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 3)/ Appointment of Union Ministers – http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 2)/

Appendix D: Order 4/2016 on the Appointment of Region/State Chief Ministers

Republic of the Union of Myanmar President's Office Order 4/2016 7 th Waning of Tabaung, 1377 ME (Wednesday, 30 March, 2016) Appointment of Region/State Chief Ministers				
In accordance with the provisions stated in article 261 (c) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, article 19 (a) of the Union Government Law and article 6 (a) of the Region or State Government Law, the following persons approved by respective Region or State Hluttaws have been appointed as Region/State Chief Ministers:				
No.	Name	Constituency	Region/State	Designation
1.	Dr Khet Aung	Myitkyina (1)	Kachin State	Chief Minister
2.	U L Phaung Shi	Maese (2)	Kayah State	Chief Minister
3.	Nan Khin Htwe Myint	Pha-an (1)	Kayin State	Chief Minister
4.	Salai Lyan Lwe	Falam (2)	Chin State	Chief Minister
5.	Dr Myint Naing	Shwebo (2)	Sagaing Region	Chief Minister
6.	Dr Le Le Maw	Thayetchaung (1)	Tanintharyi Region	Chief Minister
7.	U Win Thein	Yedashe (2)	Bago Region	Chief Minister
8.	Dr Aung Moe Nyo	Pwintbyu (1)	Magwe Region	Chief Minister
9.	Dr Zaw Myint Maung	Amarapura (1)	Mandalay Region	Chief Minister
10.	U Min Min Oo	Bilin (2)	Mon State	Chief Minister
11.	U Nyi Pu	Gwa (2)	Rakhine State	Chief Minister
12.	U Phyo Min Thein	Hlegu (2)	Yangon Region	Chief Minister
13.	Dr Lin Htut	Lashio (1)	Shan State	Chief Minister
14.	Mahn Jonny	Kyonpyaw (2)	Ayeyawaddy Region	Chief Minister
Sd/ Htin Kyaw President Republic of the Union of Myanmar ¹⁴				

Appendix E: Order No.1/2016 on the Appointment of the Chairman of the Constitutional Tribunal of the Union

Republic of the Union of Myanmar President's Office Order 1/2016 7 th Waning of Tabaung, 1377 ME (Wednesday 30 March, 2016) Appointment of Chairman of Constitutional Tribunal of the Union
In accordance with the provisions stated in article 327 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, article 16 (b) (2) of the Union Government Law and article 10 of the Constitutional Tribunal of the Union Law, U Myo Nyunt has been appointed as Chairman of the Constitutional Tribunal of the Union.
Sd/ Htin Kyaw President Republic of the Union of Myanmar ¹⁵

¹⁴ Appointment of Region/State Chief Ministers –
http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 4)/
 Chief ministers announced for regions and states –
<http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/GNLM2016-03-29-red.pdf> (GNLM) 29 March 2016 (p. 2)/
 The list of Chief Ministers of Regions/States proposed by President-elect U Htin Kyaw –
http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/30_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 30 March 2016 (p. 3)

Appendix F: Order No.5/2016 on the Appointment of the Members of the Constitutional Tribunal of the Union

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
President's Office
Order 5/2016
7th Waning of Tabaung, 1377 ME (Wednesday, 30 March, 2016)
Appointment of Members of Constitutional Tribunal of the Union

In accord with the provisions stated in article 327 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, article 16 of the Union Government Law and article 10 of the Constitutional Tribunal of the Union Law, the following persons have been appointed as members of Constitutional Tribunal of the Union:

- (1) U Nyi Nyi
- (2) U Myint Win
- (3) U Myo Myint
- (4) U Khin Maung Cho
- (5) Daw Khin Htay Kywe
- (6) U Twar Kyin Paung
- (7) Daw Hla Myo Nwe
- (8) U Kyaw Hsan

Sd/
Htin Kyaw
President
*Republic of the Union of Myanmar*¹⁶

Appendix G: Order No.2/2016 on the Appointment of the Chairman of the Union Election Commission

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
President's Office
Order 2/2016
7th Waning of Tabaung, 1377 ME (Wednesday 30 March, 2016)
Appointment of Chairman of Union Election Commission

In accord with the provisions stated in article 398 (a) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, article 16 (b) (3) of the Union Government Law and article 3 of the Union Election Commission Law, U Hla Thein has been appointed as Chairman of the Union Election Commission.

Sd/
Htin Kyaw
President
*Republic of the Union of Myanmar*¹⁷

¹⁵ Appointment of Chairman of Constitutional Tribunal of the Union –
http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 4)

¹⁶ Appointment of Members of Constitutional Tribunal of the Union –
http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 4)

¹⁷ Appointment of Chairman of Union Election Commission –
http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 4)

Appendix H: Order No.6/2016 on the Appointment of the Members of the Union Election Commission

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
President's Office
Order 6/2016
7th Waning of Tabaung, 1377 ME (Wednesday, 30 March, 2016)
Appointment of Members of the Union Election Commission

In accord with the provisions stated in article 398 (a) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, article 16 (b) of the Union Government Law and article 3 of the Union Election Commission Law, the following persons have been appointed as members of the Union Election Commission:

- (1) U Aung Myint
- (2) U Soe Rae
- (3) U Tun Khin
- (4) U Hla Tint

Sd/
Htin Kyaw
President
*Republic of the Union of Myanmar*¹⁸

Appendix I: Notification No. 4/2016 on the Formation of the Union Election Commission

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
President's Office
Notification 4/2016
7th Waning of Tabaung, 1377 ME (Wednesday 30 March, 2016)
Formation of Union Election Commission

In accordance with the provisions stated in article 398 (a) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, article 9 (e) of the Union Government Law and article 13 of the Union Election Law, Union Election Commission has been formed with the following persons:

(1) U Hla Thein	-	Chairman
(2) U Aung Myint	-	Member
(3) U Soe Rae	-	Member
(4) U Tun Khin	-	Member
(5) U Hla Tint	-	Member

Sd/
Htin Kyaw
President
*Republic of the Union of Myanmar*¹⁹

¹⁸ Appointment of Members of the Union Election Commission –
http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 4)/

¹⁹ Formation of Union Election Commission –
http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs21/31_Mar_16_gnlm.pdf (GNLM) 31 March 2016 (p. 4)/