

Myanmar

Ethnicity in Myanmar

Power relations (-2009)

Population numbers: Seem to be accurate according to various sources (for example, Bertelsmann, CIA World Factbook) but all depend on 1931 census (²¹⁶²). No better numbers available.

²¹⁶² [Lintner, 1994]

General comments/assumptions: Executive power in Myanmar lies in the hand of the military. Being part of the military leadership can therefore be equated with access to central power. According to Leibenluft (²¹⁶³, the inner circle of army leadership consists entirely of Burman Buddhists, i.e. Barmans.

²¹⁶³ [Leibenluft, 2008]

The only exception is the period prior to 1961 when the military was not yet completely in control.

"Power is centralized within the SPDC, which maintains strict authoritarian rule over the people of Burma through intimidation by a pervasive security apparatus, a military-led system of economic patronage, strict censorship, repression of individual rights, and suppression of ethnic minority groups." (cf. State Department 2010)

According to several sources ceasefire agreements were concluded in 1989 (new period starts in 1990) with seventeen different groups (cf. ²¹⁶⁴; ²¹⁶⁵). All these groups were allowed to keep their own armies! Among these groups were the Kokang. Ceasefire agreements were concluded in the early 1990s with different ethnic rebel groups but often with breakaway factions while main forces continued to fight. (²¹⁶⁶, Chart 3 lists all groups). Ceasefires essentially meant that groups could keep arms and armies and conduct their own affairs.

²¹⁶⁴ [Al-Jazeera, 2009]

²¹⁶⁵ [Auswärtiges Amt, 2010]

²¹⁶⁶ [Smith, 1999]

Freedom House (2010):

"Also in 2009, the regime pursued a parallel effort to consolidate its control over the country by incorporating armed ethnic minority groups—with which it had established ceasefire agreements—into a government-led Border Guard Force. "

"In August, the military showed its willingness to risk the ire of China by clashing with the Kokang ethnic group in the north and driving a flood of refugees over the border."

"Some of the worst human rights abuses take place in areas populated by ethnic minorities, who comprise roughly 35 percent of Burma's population. In these border regions the military kills, beats,

rapes, and arbitrarily detains civilians. The Chin, Karen, and Rohingya minorities are frequent victims. Tens of thousands of ethnic minorities in Shan, Karenni, Karen, and Mon states live in squalid relocation centers set up by the military."

US State Department Background Notes:

"The country is divided into ... seven ethnic states (pyi nay)—Chin State, Kachin State, Kayin (Karen) State, Kayah (Karenni) State, Mon State, Rakhine (Arakan) State, and Shan State."

- find out more about Kayah/Karennis and why they are not in EPR - according to Wikipedia Karenni are subgroup of Karen/Kayin International Crisis Group 2003 (²¹⁶⁷):

²¹⁶⁷ [ICG, 2003]

"Several groups have entered into ceasefire agreements with the government and been granted de facto administrative authority over areas under their control."

"The most fundamental grievance of ethnic minorities in Myanmar today is their lack of influence on the political process and thus on decisions that affect their lives."

"They have felt the loss of political and economic power even more acutely than the majority population as both the government and the officer corps are overwhelmingly Burman in make-up and widely perceived as a foreign force."

BTI (2010):

"Most parts of the outer provinces, which are inhabited by the peoples of the ethnic minorities, are under the de facto control of powerful guerrilla groups."

"Since 1989, the military government has signed cease-fire agreements with almost all ethnic minority groups of any power in exchange for territory and de facto administrative autonomy."

"...peace talks between the government and the Karen National Union (KNU), the oldest and largest remaining insurgent group, hold out the prospect of bringing an end to fighting across the country for the first time in half a century."

"The military junta does not have full authority in the seven states where ethnic minority groups make up the majority. Those 25 groups that have entered cease-fire agreements with the military since the 1980s have been given varying degrees of autonomy in administration and politics (including control over natural resources and the narcotic trade)."

State Department Human Rights Report (2009):

"Rohingya Muslims who returned to Rakhine State were discriminated against because of their ethnicity. Returnees faced severe restrictions on their ability to travel, engage in economic activity, obtain an education, and register births, deaths, and marriages (see section 2.d.)."

1990-2005: Regional Autonomy for Wa based on: "The embattled Burmese military, still reeling from the 1988 democracy uprising, had no desire to fight the heavily armed Wa militia. In return for keeping the peace, the UWSA was given full autonomy over what the regime termed "Special Region No. 2," which Bao christened "Wa state." The UWSA was also granted lucrative business concessions, including tacit permission to deal in the only valuable commodity it knew: narcotics." (2168)

²¹⁶⁸ [Marshall Davis, 2000]

"Khin Nyunt, who brokered the 1989 cease-fire that launched the UWSA, still visits Panghsang annually—a sign that cozy relations with Rangoon will continue. It is no mean feat for the Wa to have achieved this special relationship, which affords them extraordinary autonomy in this despotic nation." (2169)

²¹⁶⁹ [Marshall Davis, 2000]

2006-2009: There was no evidence that suggested changes took place in the time period from 2006-9.

However, the previous coding appears partly questionable. To the politically relevant ethnic groups in Burma the Karenni need to be added. A handful of other ethnic groups not listed in EPR so far have voiced demands for autonomy and waged violent insurgencies against the state - among them the Naga, the Pao, the Palaung, the Kokang and the Lahu. Some of these are subgroups of already listed groups and others are very small. Nonetheless, there was no evidence for a general rule of inclusion of the groups identified in the 1945-2005 coding. Most of the originally identified groups do live in ethnic states or provinces which are basically meaningless under the military dictatorship that has been in place almost without interruption since 1958. Others, like the Wa, the Indians and Chinese do not have a state of their own but are included. Potentially, the ethnic groups that have not been included so far have only started their campaigns in the footsteps of the main ethnic groups. At least the Karenni clearly have a claim long preceding Burmese independence which is why they have been already added.

Karenni (Red Karen)- subgroup of Karen; "At the forefront of this struggle is the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP), which has led the armed struggle and organized aid to the Karenni people since 1957." (2170) Prior to independence from the United Kingdom, Karenni leaders even proclaimed their own nation-state.

²¹⁷⁰ [Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization]

Hingst (2171, 44) identifies the Karenni as one of the seven main ethnic groups in Myanmar.

²¹⁷¹ [Hingst, 2003]

Lintner (2172, 17) writes of Karenni "independence" demands in the early years of Burma's existence and of special colonial status prior to independence (49).

²¹⁷² [Lintner, 1994]

Population number based on Bamforth et al. (2173, 19). Karenni living in Karenni. More might live across the border in Thailand as refugees or as IDPs in other parts of Burma.

²¹⁷³ [Bamforth, Lanjouw Mortimer, 2000]

Discrimination rating throughout entire period due to forced incorporation into Burma in 1947 without political representation at the center. Afterwards continuous military presence in Karenni state

which suppresses political expression, forcefully relocates citizens and attempts to kill Karenni political leaders (²¹⁷⁴, 30)

²¹⁷⁴ [Bamforth, Lanjouw Mortimer, 2000]

Period 1960-1960 should last till 1961. 1962 has military coup which brings about new government-ethnic group relationship (²¹⁷⁵, 169 ff.)

²¹⁷⁵ [Lintner, 1994]

Information for Docking:

CPB - consists almost entirely of Wa fighters (²¹⁷⁶, 298) but probably no ethnic claim on behalf of Wa.

²¹⁷⁶ [Lintner, 1994]

Power relations (2010-2013 Update)

Population numbers: Judging by the figures available in the sources consulted, the population numbers currently indicated in the dataset seem to be largely correct – although as mentioned in the previous comment, they are based on the last official census, which was held in 1983 (²¹⁷⁷; ²¹⁷⁸).

²¹⁷⁷ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2012]

²¹⁷⁸ [IRIN, 2012]

A national census is planned for 2014 (²¹⁷⁹), the results of which should definitely be checked in the next update. This will be relevant not only for checking/updating the population figures, but also because of what it could mean for the status of ethnic minorities in Myanmar: according to Burma Centrum Nederland (2012), there is already growing anxiety that the status of ethnic groups could be undermined before the 2015 general elections by this census, due to concerns about how nationality and ethnic identity will be dealt with in National Registration Cards (²¹⁸⁰).

²¹⁷⁹ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2012]

²¹⁸⁰ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2012]

Relevant political changes: Following 5 decades of military rule, Burma held multi-party elections in 2010, followed by by-elections in 2012, for both houses of the national parliament as well as for the regional councils (²¹⁸¹; ²¹⁸²; ²¹⁸³). Forty parties were approved for participation, including some linked to ethnic minorities (²¹⁸⁴; ²¹⁸⁵).

²¹⁸¹ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²¹⁸² [US State Department, 2013]

²¹⁸³ [Wikipedia, 2014a]

The main opposition, the National League for Democracy (NLD), which had won the 1990 elections but was prohibited from assuming power, as well as the United Nationalities Alliance, boycotted the 2010 elections (²¹⁸⁶; ²¹⁸⁷; ²¹⁸⁸). The military-backed and Burman-majority USDP (successor of the Military State Peace and Development Council) declared an overwhelming victory, both at the national and regional/state levels (²¹⁸⁹; ²¹⁹⁰; ²¹⁹¹). The NLD did contest the 2012 by-elections, winning 43 of a possible 44 seats (²¹⁹²; ²¹⁹³; ²¹⁹⁴), which did, however, not significantly shift parliamentary power away from the USDP (²¹⁹⁵).

²¹⁸⁴ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²¹⁸⁵ [Wikipedia, 2014a]

²¹⁸⁶ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²¹⁸⁷ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2011b]

²¹⁸⁸ [Wikipedia, 2014a]

²¹⁸⁹ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2011b]

²¹⁹⁰ [US State Department, 2013]

While the 2012 elections were considered free and fair, the ones held in 2010 were not (²¹⁹⁶; ²¹⁹⁷; ²¹⁹⁸), since regulations were used to benefit the regime party (²¹⁹⁹; ²²⁰⁰). Although important steps in Myanmar's democratic transition, according to the Bertelsmann Stiftung (2014), one can at this stage speak only of 'electoral authoritarian institutions' (²²⁰¹).

²¹⁹⁶ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²¹⁹⁷ [US State Department, 2013]

²¹⁹⁸ [Wikipedia, 2014a]

²¹⁹⁹ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²²⁰⁰ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2011b]

The Cabinet, which is led by the President, is now considered the main executive (²²⁰²; ²²⁰³). However, the Tatmadaw (military, the

²²⁰² [Wikipedia, 2014a]

²²⁰³ [Wikipedia, 2014b]

inner circle of which too is entirely Barman) clearly is still very much in a leading position:

President Thein Sein, chairman of the USDP, took office in 2011 (2204, 2205, 2206). He himself is a former general, and he has selected predominantly former senior military officers and/or USDP representatives, who had played important roles in the previous military junta, into government. This has left only a few posts (Education, Electric Power and Health) for people with no military background, even after the 2012 and 2013 cabinet re-shuffles. The Commander-in-Chief is authorized to appoint the Ministers of Defence, Home Affairs and Border Affairs, who are selected from within the Tatmadaw (2207).

The continuing dominance of the army is further ensured by the 2008 Constitution, which “grant(s) 1/4 of all national and 1/3 of all regional/state parliamentary seats to active-duty military appointees and provide(s) that the military indefinitely assume power over all branches of government should the president, who must be of military background, declare a national state of emergency” (2208; also see 2209, 2210, 2211). Amending the constitution thus requires more than 75% approval in the legislature, effectively giving the military veto power (2212, 2213).

In sum, “although the influence of the military in daily governance and policy-making has declined, it is still using its channels in parliament and the government to influence politics” (2214), while elected political representatives’ power to govern has remained very limited (2215).

Ethnic groups in politics: Despite some of the limitations described above, ethnic groups did gain representation in government as a result of the recent political changes:

**An ethnic Shan, Sai Mauk Kham, was appointed vice-president alongside another senior regime official, ex-Gen. Tin Aung Myint Oo. Since they are both USDP representatives, however, this is not expected to make a political difference in terms of minority representation (2216).

**Representation of parliamentarians from ethnic parties at national and state/regional level = ca. 11% (2217). The USDP/Tatmadaw won ca. 80% of seats across all three legislatures. (2218)

**In total, ethnic parties were elected to the national legislatures (House of Nationalities, House of Representatives, 664 seats combined) to provide representation for the following groups (2219, 2220, 2221):

Mon: All Mon Region Democracy Party (7 seats)

Chin: Chin National Party (4 seats), Chin Progressive Party (6 seats)

Kayin: Kayin People’s Party (2 seats), Kayin State Democracy and Development Party (1 seat)

Buddhist Arakanese: Rakhine Nationalities Development Party (16 seats)

²²⁰⁴ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²²⁰⁵ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2011b]

²²⁰⁶ [Wikipedia, 2014b]

²²⁰⁷ [Wikipedia, 2014b]

²²⁰⁸ [US State Department, 2013]

²²⁰⁹ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²²¹⁰ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2011b]

²²¹¹ [Wikipedia, 2014a]

²²¹² [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²²¹⁴ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²²¹⁵ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²²¹⁶ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2011b]

²²¹⁷ [US State Department, 2013]

²²¹⁸ [Burma Fund UN Office, 2011]

²²¹⁹ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2011b]

²²²⁰ [Burma Fund UN Office, 2011]

²²²¹ [Alternative ASEAN Network on Burma, 2014]

Shan: Shan National Democratic Party (21 seats)

Kachins: Unity and Democracy Party of Kachin State (2 seats)

Wa: Wa Democratic Party (3 seats)

The Kokang Democracy and Unity Party, representing the Chinese minority, did not win any seats (²²²²).

²²²² [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2011b]

**Since electoral fraud occurred much less in ethnic minority areas, some minority parties were able to get relatively high numbers of votes for the state assemblies, especially in the Rakhine, Shan, Chin, Karen and Mon states (²²²³; ²²²⁴).

²²²³ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²²²⁴ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2011b]

** No independent Kachin or Karenni nationality party participated in two of the most restive ethnic states: Kachin and Kayah. They were restricted in putting forward candidates for the 2010 polls because they represent groups with active rebel forces that did not agree to be incorporated into the Border Guard Forces, foreseen by the SPDC as a means of pacifying local resistance and of maintaining the dominance of armed forces in government in the run up to the elections (²²²⁵).

²²²⁵ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2011b]

Despite the above-listed changes in ethnic representation, there is no doubt that the Barman group, through Barman-majority parties (i.e. USDP and the National League for Democracy (NLD)) and the military, still dominates political life in Burma (see also ²²²⁶; ²²²⁷; ²²²⁸). Membership of the included ethnic groups should thus be considered token at most.

²²²⁶ [Beech, 2009]

²²²⁷ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2013b]

²²²⁸ [IRIN, 2012]

Indeed, besides being neither fully representative nor inclusive (²²²⁹; ²²³⁰; ²²³¹), the current political system remains prohibitive for ethnic parties to promote real discussion of or decision-making on challenges faced by the people they represent (²²³²), raising doubts as to whether they can truly make an impact (²²³³). Writing as of 2013, the Burma Centrum Nederland emphasizes that frustration over ethnic progress since the 2010 elections is rife among the ethnic political parties (²²³⁴).

²²²⁹ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2013b]

²²³⁰ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2012]

²²³¹ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2011b]

²²³² [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2013b]

²²³³ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2011b]

In the states, daily life is said to have changed little, as here too, the Tatmadaw and the USDP continue to exert the greatest authority (e.g. the chairs and speakers of all 14 state and region assemblies have USDP-Tatmadaw background), again making it difficult for ethnic parties to have a real impact (²²³⁵).

²²³⁵ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2012]

Regional autonomy: Although bodies were established under the 2008 constitution to give minorities greater autonomy, the government of the self-administered division of Wa, formed under the political system established in 2011, has apparently made very little progress in assuming power from the powerful central government: the state government is said to intervene and influence regularly, and the division of authority remains unclear. Similarly, the 7 states established for the ethnic minority groups – Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Rakhine and Shan – remain under the strict control of the Bamar-led USDP (²²³⁶).

²²³⁶ [Sandar, 2014]

However, important to bear in mind here also is the fact that many armed opposition forces that have entered ceasefire agreements

have been given de facto administrative authority over the areas under their control. Recent signatories include: Democratic Karen Buddhist Army, Kachin Independence Organisation, Kayan New Land Party, New Mon State Party, Shan State Army North and United Wa State Army (²²³⁷).

²²³⁷ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2011b]

Ethnic minorities in general: Regarding the situation of ethnic minorities more generally and reflecting the above-described context, “a sense is... developing of an expanding outreach by a centralized, Burman-majority state before ethnic rights have been effectively guaranteed in the new political system” (²²³⁸).

²²³⁸ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2012]

Wide-ranging governmental and societal discrimination against minorities is continuing (²²³⁹), and organizations like Human Rights Watch still report on-going human rights abuses in the border regions (²²⁴⁰). While there have been improvements, including the release of political prisoners, many legal and policy revisions have still not been implemented in ethnic minority areas (²²⁴¹). Particularly worrying here is the situation of the Rohingya: the government has done little to fulfill its 2012 pledge to provide a path for citizenship, and they, as well as other displaced minorities, have received no help in returning to their homes or have even had their movements restricted (²²⁴²). There are also reports of extrajudicial killings, rape, arbitrary detention and torture, and systematic denial of due process and fair trial rights, again overwhelmingly perpetrated against the Rohingya (²²⁴³).

²²³⁹ [US State Department, 2013]

²²⁴⁰ [Wikipedia, 2014a]

²²⁴¹ [US State Department, 2013]

²²⁴² [US State Department, 2013]

²²⁴³ [US State Department, 2013]

Furthermore, ethnic conflicts and military practices from the past continue in many border areas, the main victims of which have been mainly members of ethnic minority groups (²²⁴⁴; ²²⁴⁵). While a string of cautious ceasefires have been agreed with many armed ethnic forces (²²⁴⁶; ²²⁴⁷; ²²⁴⁸), there is still a heavy armed presence of Burma army troops in the borderlands (²²⁴⁹; ²²⁵⁰). Politically-motivated arrests and conflict-related abuses (killings, torture, etc.) perpetrated by government soldiers continue (²²⁵¹).

²²⁴⁴ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2013b]

²²⁴⁵ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2012]

²²⁴⁶ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2012]

²²⁴⁷ [Burma Centrum Nederland, 2011b]

²²⁴⁸ [IRIN, 2012]

Conclusion: In light of the above information, the following coding for the 2010 – 2013 update is suggested:

2010 – 2011 period: no changes

2012 – 2013 period:

- Bamar: no change
- Buddhist Arakanese: powerless, no regional autonomy
- Chinese: no change
- Indians: no change
- Kachins: powerless, no regional autonomy
- Kayin: powerless, no regional autonomy
- Mons: powerless, no regional autonomy
- Muslim Arakanese: no change

- Shan: powerless, no regional autonomy
- Wa: no change in power status, no regional autonomy
- Zomis: powerless, no regional autonomy
- Karenni: no change

Since the major political changes came into effect in Myanmar in 2011 (²²⁵²), they should be reflected in the EPR dataset only as of 2012, to abide by the 1st January rule.

²²⁵² [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

A further change in order to abide by this rule has been made: a coup took place in 1962, in view of which the periods 1960 – 1961 and 1962 – 1989 were changed to 1960 – 1962 and 1963 – 1989, respectively.

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Political status of ethnic groups in Myanmar

From 1948 until 1957

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Bamar (Barman)	0.68	SENIOR PARTNER
Shan	0.085	JUNIOR PARTNER
Kayin (Karens)	0.07	SELF-EXCLUSION
Chinese	0.03	DISCRIMINATED
Zomis (Chins)	0.021	DISCRIMINATED
Buddhist Arakanese	0.02	POWERLESS
Mons	0.02	POWERLESS
Muslim Arakanese	0.02	POWERLESS
Indians	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Kachins	0.015	JUNIOR PARTNER
Karenni (Red Karens)	0.004	DISCRIMINATED
Wa	0.002	POWERLESS

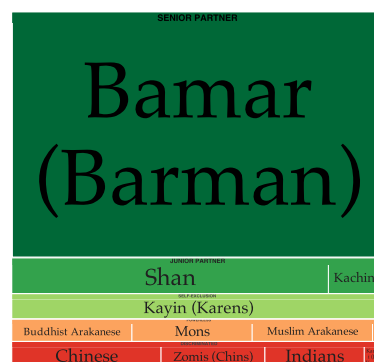


Figure 517: Political status of ethnic groups in Myanmar during 1948-1957.

From 1958 until 1958

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Bamar (Barman)	0.68	SENIOR PARTNER
Shan	0.085	JUNIOR PARTNER
Kayin (Karens)	0.07	SELF-EXCLUSION
Chinese	0.03	DISCRIMINATED
Zomis (Chins)	0.021	DISCRIMINATED
Muslim Arakanese	0.02	SELF-EXCLUSION
Mons	0.02	POWERLESS
Buddhist Arakanese	0.02	POWERLESS
Indians	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Kachins	0.015	JUNIOR PARTNER
Karenni (Red Karens)	0.004	DISCRIMINATED
Wa	0.002	POWERLESS

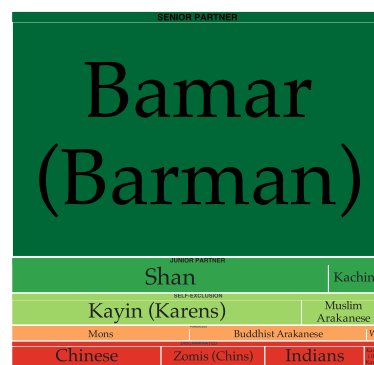


Figure 518: Political status of ethnic groups in Myanmar during 1958-1958.

From 1959 until 1959

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Bamar (Barman)	0.68	DOMINANT
Shan	0.085	DISCRIMINATED
Kayin (Karens)	0.07	SELF-EXCLUSION
Chinese	0.03	DISCRIMINATED
Zomis (Chins)	0.021	DISCRIMINATED
Buddhist Arakanese	0.02	POWERLESS
Mons	0.02	POWERLESS
Muslim Arakanese	0.02	SELF-EXCLUSION
Indians	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Kachins	0.015	DISCRIMINATED
Karenni (Red Karens)	0.004	DISCRIMINATED
Wa	0.002	POWERLESS

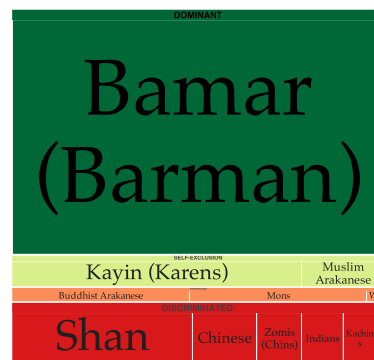


Figure 519: Political status of ethnic groups in Myanmar during 1959-1959.

From 1960 until 1962

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Bamar (Barman)	0.68	DOMINANT
Shan	0.085	POWERLESS
Kayin (Karens)	0.07	SELF-EXCLUSION
Chinese	0.03	DISCRIMINATED
Zomis (Chins)	0.021	DISCRIMINATED
Indians	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Muslim Arakanese	0.02	SELF-EXCLUSION
Mons	0.02	SELF-EXCLUSION
Buddhist Arakanese	0.02	SELF-EXCLUSION
Kachins	0.015	DISCRIMINATED
Karenni (Red Karens)	0.004	DISCRIMINATED
Wa	0.002	POWERLESS



Figure 520: Political status of ethnic groups in Myanmar during 1960-1962.

From 1963 until 1989

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Bamar (Barman)	0.68	DOMINANT
Shan	0.085	SELF-EXCLUSION
Kayin (Karens)	0.07	SELF-EXCLUSION
Chinese	0.03	DISCRIMINATED
Zomis (Chins)	0.021	SELF-EXCLUSION
Buddhist Arakanese	0.02	SELF-EXCLUSION
Mons	0.02	SELF-EXCLUSION
Muslim Arakanese	0.02	SELF-EXCLUSION
Indians	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Kachins	0.015	POWERLESS
Karenni (Red Karens)	0.004	DISCRIMINATED
Wa	0.002	POWERLESS

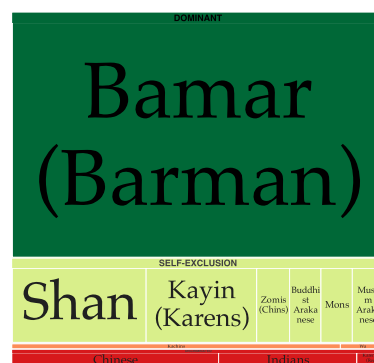


Figure 521: Political status of ethnic groups in Myanmar during 1963-1989.

From 1990 until 2011

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Bamar (Barman)	0.68	DOMINANT
Shan	0.085	SELF-EXCLUSION
Kayin (Karens)	0.07	SELF-EXCLUSION
Chinese	0.03	DISCRIMINATED
Zomis (Chins)	0.021	SELF-EXCLUSION
Indians	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Muslim Arakanese	0.02	SELF-EXCLUSION
Mons	0.02	SELF-EXCLUSION
Buddhist Arakanese	0.02	SELF-EXCLUSION
Kachins	0.015	SELF-EXCLUSION
Karenni (Red Karens)	0.004	DISCRIMINATED
Wa	0.002	POWERLESS



Figure 522: Political status of ethnic groups in Myanmar during 1990-2011.

From 2012 until 2013

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Bamar (Barman)	0.68	DOMINANT
Shan	0.085	POWERLESS
Kayin (Karens)	0.07	POWERLESS
Chinese	0.03	DISCRIMINATED
Zomis (Chins)	0.021	POWERLESS
Mons	0.02	POWERLESS
Buddhist Arakanese	0.02	POWERLESS
Indians	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Muslim Arakanese	0.02	SELF-EXCLUSION
Kachins	0.015	POWERLESS
Karenni (Red Karens)	0.004	DISCRIMINATED
Wa	0.002	POWERLESS

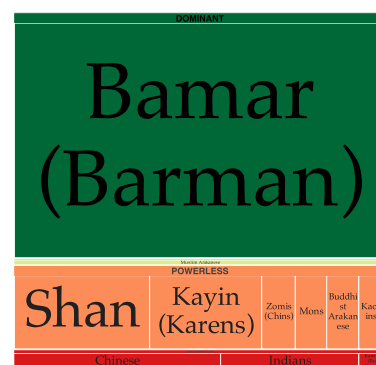


Figure 523: Political status of ethnic groups in Myanmar during 2012-2013.

Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in Myanmar

From 1948 until 2013



Figure 524: Map of ethnic groups in Myanmar during 2012-2013.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Bamar (Barman)	282 605	Regional & urban
Shan	131 114	Regionally based
Kachins	66 739	Regionally based
Kayin (Karens)	57 210	Regionally based
Zomis (Chins)	47 635	Regionally based
Buddhist Arakanese	32 770	Regional & urban
Muslim Arakanese	15 666	Regionally based
Mons	14 086	Regionally based
Karenni (Red Karens)	12 751	Regionally based
Wa	11 197	Regionally based
Chinese	2 267	Regional & urban
Indians		Urban

Table 159: List of ethnic groups in Myanmar during 1948-2013.

Conflicts in Myanmar

Starting on 1948-01-31

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	APLP	Buddhist Arakanese	1948-01-31	Explicit	Yes	No
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	Mujahid Party	Muslim Arakanese	1948-07-31	Presumed	Yes	Yes
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	ANLP	Buddhist Arakanese	1964-12-31	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	CPA	Buddhist Arakanese	1964-12-31	Presumed	Yes	No
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	RPF	Muslim Arakanese	1973-12-31	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	ALP		1977-06-01			
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	RSO	Muslim Arakanese	1991-12-26	Explicit	Yes	No

Starting on 1948-02-29

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	CPB-RF		1948-02-29			
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	CPB	Chinese	1948-05-31	No	Yes	Yes
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	CPB	Bamar (Barman)	1948-05-31	No	Yes, from EGIP	Split
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	CPB	Buddhist Arakanese	1948-05-31	No	Yes	Yes
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	CPB	Wa	1948-05-31	No	Yes	Yes
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	PVO - "White Band" faction	Bamar (Barman)	1948-08-31	No	Yes, from EGIP	Yes
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	ABSDF		1990-12-31			

Starting on 1948-12-31

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	MFL-MUF	Mons	1948-12-31	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	MPF	Mons	1952-12-31	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	NMSP	Mons	1959-12-31	Explicit	Yes	
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	BMA	Mons	1996-12-23	Explicit	Yes	No

Starting on 1948-12-31

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	KNUP	Kayin (Karens)	1948-12-31	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	KNU	Kayin (Karens)	1966-12-31	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	God's Army	Kayin (Karens)	2000-01-27	Explicit	Yes	No
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	DKBA 5	Kayin (Karens)	2010-08-05	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1949-12-31

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	PNDP	Kachins	1949-12-31	Explicit	Yes	
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	KIO	Kachins	1961-02-28	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1957-12-31

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	KNPP	Karenni (Red Karens)	1957-12-31	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1959-11-22

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	NSH	Shan	1959-11-22	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	SSIA	Shan	1960-07-31	Explicit	Yes	
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	SNUF	Shan	1962-12-31	Presumed	Yes	Yes
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	SSA	Shan	1964-12-31	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	SSNLO	Shan	1969-12-31	Explicit	Yes	
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	SURA	Shan	1969-12-31	Presumed	Yes	No
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	SSRA		1976-08-31			
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	TRC	Shan	1984-04-30	No	Yes	No
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	MTA	Shan	1985-12-31	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	RCSS	Shan	1996-09-28	Explicit	Yes	No
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	SSPP	Shan	2006-11-22	Explicit	Yes	

Starting on 1969-02-28

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Government of Myanmar (Burma)		1969-02-28			

Starting on 1973-01-11

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	LNUP		1973-01-11			

Starting on 1997-03-16

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	UWSA	Wa	1997-03-16	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 2000-02-28

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	NSCN-K	Naga	2000-02-28			No
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	NSCN-K	Naga	2000-02-28			No

Starting on 2009-08-27

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Myanmar (Burma)	MNDAA		2009-08-27			