



State and Region Parliaments

News Bulletin

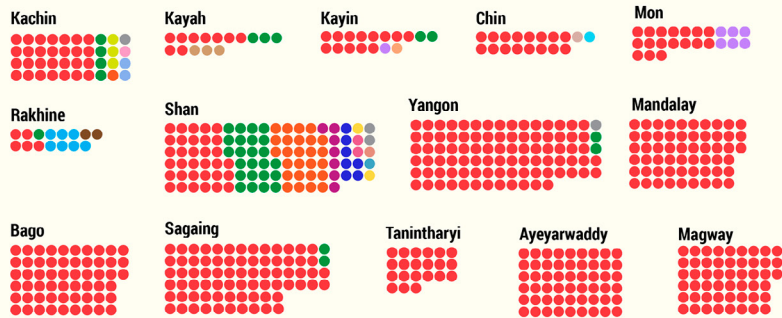
Region and State Hluttaws Based on 2020 Election Results

The new composition of region and state hluttaws and elected MPs was developed by The Asian Foundation Myanmar and is shown in the diagram. In addition, interesting facts about elected MPs are briefly described in the following.

- The NLD performed better than the 2015 landslide victory. It won 82 percent of all contested seats in region and state hluttaws in the 2020 general elections and occupied the majority seats in twelve out of fourteen regions and state hluttaws.
- According to the 2020 general election results, the number of woman lawmakers in region and states hluttaws has increased significantly. This is the first time women won in each and every region and state hluttaw, making them to occupy 18 percent of all available hluttaw seats. (In 2015, the proportion of woman MPs was 13 percent).
- Non-Burmese ethnic parties and local parties were able to maintain some representation and secured one third of state hluttaw seats. At least one local party representative won a seat in all state hluttaws. Seventeen non-Burmese ethnic parties and local parties won in the state hluttaw seats.

Reference: <https://www.facebook.com/TheAsiaFoundationMyanmar/posts/405350864165688>

State and region hluttaws composition (following 2020 General Election)



KEY

- National League for Democracy
- Union Solidarity and Development Party
- Shan Nationalities League for Democracy
- Ta-Arng (Palaung) National Party
- Arakan National Party
- Pa-O National Organisation
- Mon Unity Party
- Kayah State Democratic Party
- Kachin State People's Party
- Arakan Front Party
- Wa National Unity Party
- Lisu National Development Party
- Lahu National Development Party
- Kayan People's Party
- Kayan National Party
- Zomi Congress for Democracy
- New Democracy Party (Kachin)
- Chin National League for Democracy Party
- Shan Nationalities Democratic Party
- Independent

The hluttaw composition shown here comprises elected representatives and does not include military-appointed representatives

OF ELECTED PARLIAMENTARIANS, PERCENTAGE THAT IS :

1. FROM THE NLD

- TOTAL - 82%
- STATES - 52%
- REGIONS - 99%



2. WOMEN

- TOTAL - 18%
- STATES - 15%
- REGIONS - 20%



3. FROM ETHNIC OR REGIONAL PARTIES

- TOTAL - 12%
- STATES - 33%
- REGIONS - 0%





Rakhine State Hluttaw. (Photo:DMG)

Political Clashes Intensify in Rakhine State Hluttaw as Term Nearing End

November 26, 2020

In the Rakhine State Hluttaw where political clashes often occur, criticism by Rakhine State MPs over the failure of the state government to implement urgent motions is mounting.

Before the end of the current term of the government, the state government should implement approved motions, U Zaw Zaw Myint, a USDP lawmaker from Buthidaung Constituency (1), submitted a motion in a state hluttaw meeting on November 17 approved unanimously on November 20.

U Zaw Zaw Myint alone submitted 12 motions and raised 18 questions in the current hluttaw term, and the government has acted on only 2.

“The state government might face restrictions within which it has to carry out things. However, if the state government presented the matters to the union government genuinely, there are a lot of rooms to manoeuvre. The government’s implementation is really weak,” he pointed out.

According to Rakhine State Hluttaw data, in regular, special and emergency meetings from 2016 to November 23, 2020, MPs asked 817 starred questions, 405 unstarred questions, 72 motions (of which 66 were approved) and 7 archived.

Although 30 of 66 approved motions are being implemented, some have not been completely implemented; the government has not done anything with the other 33, according to the hluttaw data.

The motions the government implemented were the motions for assisting Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), speedily issuing the right to work on farm land (form-7) to farmers, applying ancient Mrauk-U zone for UNESCO heritage recognition, and avoiding impacts on farmers from Kyauk Phyu Special Economic Zone.

The motions the government failed to implement were the motions to construct of Mrauk-U airport, to implement Ponnagyun Industrial Zone, to rehabilitate local ethnics and people from Maungdaw region, to suspend armed conflicts in Rakhine State, to stop bombing of ancient pagodas and the compound, and not to target civilians during armed conflicts.

It is difficult for the state government to create job opportunities, work for development and to act on motions regarding armed conflicts, U Win Myint, the government spokesperson and State Development Affairs Minister told the Irrawaddy.

“Motions and questions should take into account

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whether they lie within the jurisdiction of the state government or in the union government. We have tried to do what we can do in our capacities," he said.

According to U Zaw Zaw Myint, however, the government did not carry out what it could such as the motions to create job opportunities for people in Buthidaung and Maungdaw region, to construct secured fence along Myanmar-Bangladesh border and to establish a marine biology university in Kyaukpyu Township.

Similarly, State MP for Ponnagyun Township U Aung Than Tin also pointed out that the government has failed to implement motions put forward by elected MPs.

"I submitted a motion to set up an industrial zone in Ponnagyun. The government promised to construct it as soon as possible within a year. However, to this day, it has not done anything yet. What they said, instead, was that it could not do so due to the lack of regional security."

The motion was put forward in the beginning of the term when the conflict in Rakhine State had not started, said U Aung Than Tin.

He continued, "Land had been secured to implement the industrial zone. Tender contract had been given to Kyaukphyu Public Company Limited. The company had submitted all the required documents to the government. But the government turned it down. It is not because of the lack of regional security. The government just did not do it."

However, according to the government, the company that won the tender contract backed out, and the armed conflicts that later broke out deterred the project to be implemented.

Rakhine State Development Affairs Minister U Win Myint spoke to the Irrawaddy, "After they filed the application to carry out the project, they were divided among themselves, and the project failed. After that another company applied for it. This group, too, broke up while in preparation stage. It lasted for quite a long

time in between until fighting broke out. As a result, an interest in the project waned, and from our part, we encountered difficulty to implement it."

However, the motions put forward by U Aung Than Tin to draw up development plans to allow motored tricycles to operate in order for the government to get more tax and the motion to promote Yoetayote Village to a town were not implemented.

According to an official, however, the government regarded the motions proposed by the MPs and tried to implement them, and that infrastructure developed rapidly from Maungdaw township to Gwa township in northern Rakhine, and that the government would try to implement the remaining motions and questions before the end of the term of the government, he answered in the hluttaw on November 20.

According to the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Mining, U Kyaw Lwin, "The state government cordially welcomes the motions and questions of the hluttaw, and it was able to implement them."

"The state government was able to present some motions to the union government. The government is instructing the district, township and village levels. The government does not take it as clashes but as positive pressures," he said.

However, political analysts said behind the fact that most MPs are Rakhine and most NLD make up the government lies actual political clashes.

The MPs in Rakhine State Hluttaw are raising criticisms on the government that it is weak in implementation of motions and failed to keep their promises and pledges although the motions and questions the MPs submitted were really important for the people Rakhine State and that they are about basic infrastructure, farm, livestock and fisheries, economic growth and armed conflicts.

Reference: <https://burma.irrawaddy.com>

