

Country/entity	Myanmar
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Union Accord Part I (Pyidaungsu Accord)
Date	29 May 2017
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Myanmar Conflict (1948 -)

Internal conflict, mostly along ethno-political fault lines, has been a constant feature of Myanmar since its independence in 1948. The conflict has two distinct dynamics. First a struggle between an authoritarian government and a pro-democracy opposition which has the characteristics of authoritarian conflicts; and second a struggle between the government and ethnic armed groups which has the characteristics of an identity conflict. The two oldest and strongest militias fighting the government are the Karen National Union (KNU), which has remained active since the late 1940s, and the Kachin Independence Organisation, which was formed in the early 1960s. In total, there are more than a dozen mostly ethnic-based guerrilla groups active throughout the country. Especially in the period of junta dictatorship that lasted until 2011 the government attempted to crush the rebellions, which led to numerous human rights violations. With the start of democratic reforms in the aftermath of the 2010 elections, peace negotiations have taken place and resulted in the signing of various agreements, although conflicts remain active.

Close

Myanmar Conflict (1948 -)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Myanmar 21st Century Panglong Process

Parties Signatories transcribed from original:

Dr Tin Myo Win, Government Coalition Representative

U Tun Tun Hein, Hluttaw Representative

Lieutenant General Maung Win, Representative of the Army

Pado Saw Kw Htoo Win, EAO representative

U Thu Wai, representative of political parties

Third parties Witnesses (transcribed from original):

U Hton Phu Da Gon, representative of ethnic groups

U Kyaw Win, representative of government coalition

(reverend?) Sayadaw Talun Kye O, EAO representative

Khun Than Myint, EAO representative

U Tun Aung Kyaw, representative of ethnic political parties

Ming Tun Myaing, representative of political parties

Description This agreement was reached as part of the 21st Century Panglong Conference. It sets out broad principles for institutional arrangement of Myanmar: federalism, democracy, and sharing of competences in economic development. The agreement also puts forward principles of equality and non-discrimination, and affirms gender equality in land ownership and management.

Agreement document [MM_170529_Union Accord Part I.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [MM_170529_37 Basic Federal Principles of Union Accord Part 1_BU.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality Equality→Social equality
Page 3:
Social Sector Agreement
(May 29,2017)
[...]
(3) To boost the socioeconomic condition and to effectively safeguard the rights and privileges of the aged, the disabled, women and children regardless of the race, religion and wealth.

Page 3:

Social Sector Agreement
(29 May 2017)

[...]
3. Defend the fundamental rights of the old, handicapped, women and children without discriminating in race, religion, rich or poor and to work for the development of their social life.

Page 3-4:
Land and natural environmental sector agreement
(29 May 2017)
[...]
Ownership Right
7. All nationals have a right to own and manage a land in accordance with the land law. Women and men have equal rights.
Management Right
8. Both women and men have equal rights to manage the land ownership matters in accordance with the land law.

Particular groups of women No specific mention.

International law No specific mention.

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against women No specific mention.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development	<p>Development→General Page 3: Social Sector Agreement (May 29,2017) [...] (3) To boost the socioeconomic condition and to effectively safeguard the rights and privileges of the aged, the disabled, women and children regardless of the race, religion and wealth.</p> <p>Page 3-4: Land and natural environmental sector agreement (29 May 2017) [...] Ownership Right 7. All nationals have a right to own and manage a land in accordance with the land law. Women and men have equal rights. Management Right 8. Both women and men have equal rights to manage the land ownership matters in accordance with the land law.</p>
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.
