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| Country/entity | Myanmar |
| Region | Asia and Pacific |
| Agreement name | Union Accord Part III (Pyidaungsu Accord) |
| Date | 21 Aug 2020 |
| 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

Dr. Tin Myo Win
Representative of the Government Group

Dr. May Win Myint
Representative of the Hluttaw Group

Lt-Gen Tin Maug Win
Representative of the Tatmadaw Group

Lian Hmung Sakhong
Representative of the Ethnic Armed Organization Group

U Thu Wai
Representative of the Political Parties Group

U Htone Phoo Dagon
Ethnic Representative Government Group

U Kyaw Win
Relevant Representative of the Government Group

Kya Sha Mwe
Ethnic Representative Ethnic Armed Organization Group

Daw Khin Ma Ma Myo
Relevant Representative of Ethnic Armed Organization Group

U Zein Khan Ram
Ethnic Representative Political Parties Group

Nang Aye Aye Thwe
Relevant Representative of the Political Parties Group

Third parties

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Description

This agreement between the government, the military, and ethnic armed organisations sets core principles which the implementation of the National Ceasefire Agreement is to follow, including: democracy, federalism, cultural, religious, and language rights of ethnic groups.

Agreement document

[MM_200821_Union_Accord_Part_III_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language)

[MM_200821_Union_Accord_Part_III.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality Equality→Equality (general)

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2. To prohibit discrimination based on nationality, religion, culture and gender against all the citizens residing in the Union, while ensuring equal rights.

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 No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.