

# **Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections**

Reported by

Burma News International

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## Acknowledgements

Burma News International (BNI) is pleased to present Hobson's Choice: Burma's 2010 Elections, which is a compilation of election news—including news articles, features, photos, and media releases—from BNI member organizations. This report is a synthesis of accounts and reports by BNI member organizations and their stringers, who risked their lives to be deployed throughout Burma. It is based on interviews, research, and observations of the conditions that prevailed before, during, and just after the 2010 election period.

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## List of Acronyms

88 GSYUM	88 Generation Student Youths (Union of Myanmar)
AMDP	All Mon Region Democracy Party
ANFREL	Asian Network for Free Elections
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
BGF	Border Guard Force
C-in-C	Commander in Chief
CFG	Cease Fired Groups
CNP	Chin National Party
CPP	Chin Progressive Party
DKBA	Democratic Karen Buddhist Army
DP	Democratic Party (Myanmar)
DPP	Democracy and Peace Party
ENDP	Ethnic National Development Party
EU	European Union
BNHR	Burma Network for Human Rights
HRDP	Human Rights Defenders and Promoters
HRW	Human Rights Watch
INDP	Inn National Development Party
KDUP	Kokang Democracy and Unity Party
KIA	Kachin Independence Army
KIO	Kachin Independence Organization
KNP	Kayan National Party
KNDP	Khami National Development Party
KNLA	Karen National Liberation Army
KNPP	Kaman National Progressive Party
KNU	Karen National Union
KPP	Kayin Peoples Party
KDDP	Kayin State Democracy and Development Party
LNDP	Lahu National Development Party
MAS	Military Affairs Security
MI	Military Intelligence
MKNSO	Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization
ND-Burma	Network for Human Rights Documentation - Burma
NDF	National Democratic Force

NDPD	National Democratic Party for Development
NDPP	National Development and Peace Party
NDSC	National Defence and Security Council
NEPP	New Era People's Party
NLD	National League for Democracy
NPAL	National Political Alliances League
NUP	National Unity Party
PDP	Peace and Diversity Party
PNO	Pa-O National Organization
PSDP	Phalon-Sawaw Democratic Party
SLORC	State Law and Order Restoration Council
SPDC	State Peace and Development Council
SSA	Shan State Army
UN	United Nations
UDPKS	Unity and Democracy Party (Kachin State)
UDP	United Democratic Party
UDP	Union Democracy Party
UEC	Union of Election Commission
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
USDA	Union Solidarity and Development Association
USDP	Union Solidarity and Development Party
UWSA	United Wa State Army
RNDP	Rakhine Nationalities Development Party
RSNFM	Rakhine State National Force of Myanmar
SNDP	Shan Nationalities Democratic Party
TNP	Ta' ang (Palaung) National Party
UMFNP	Union of Myanmar Federation of National Politics
WNLD	Wunthanu NLD (Union of Myanmar)
WaDP	"Wa" Democratic Party
WNUP	"Wa" National Unity Party

## Executive Summary

The SPDC presented its "Seven-Step Roadmap to Democracy" (the 'Roadmap Process') in 2003. The first four steps related to the development of a new constitution, which was drafted with virtually no public participation, then adopted and approved in a referendum orchestrated by the regime. The Burmese government announced that public support for the new constitution was 92.48 percent. The 2010 elections are an integral part of the final steps of the Roadmap Process, and are viewed as important initiatives towards lifting Burma out of its desperate economic and social circumstances.

The regime declared its election laws on March 8, 2010. The electoral administration was appointed unilaterally by the regime on March 11, 2010, and soon showed itself to heavily favor the regime and its allies. The Union Election Commission (UEC) lacked independence; the SPDC directly appointed its members with no public input. Political parties had to register with the Union Election Commission and request permission to run. The election laws were developed by the military government and effectively prohibited longstanding opponents of the regime from contesting the elections. One of the laws, on political party registration, resulted in the silencing of many of the most prominent opposition voices. It required all political parties to register or reregister in order to remain in existence and compete in the elections. But parties could do so only if none of their members were currently imprisoned based on a court conviction. This requirement presented parties with a choice of either expelling prominent imprisoned members, or declining to reregister. Many countries demanded the release of Burma's democratic icon, and Nobel Laureate, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and her full participation in the election. However, the National League for Democracy soon announced it would boycott the election rather than banish its leader. The UEC failed to step in to ensure a level political playing field, and the use of government resources for political purposes was common.

Eventually, 47 political parties attempted to register. The UEC initially approved 42 to contest the elections. However, the commission then dissolved five of the parties, leaving 37 approved parties and over 80 individual candidates. Nationwide, there were over 35,000 polling stations.

The largest party, the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP), grew out of the Union Solidarity and Development Association (USDA), a regime-created and -run organization that has received substantial government support since 1993. The USDP registration application listed 27 ex-military officers among its members, along with the sitting prime minister and other government ministers. The election laws prohibited civil servants from being members of political parties, but the election administrators declared that ministers were not civil servants, a decision that was clearly meant to favor the USDP.

Many political parties met the requirement to submit party membership lists and name their candidates before the deadlines. However, other parties said they were struggling to raise funds and meet the necessary requirements in the short time remaining before the election. By election day, 23 parties remained to participate in the elections.

Many ethnic politicians saw this election as a rare opportunity to campaign for ethnic rights and democracy. Therefore, they formed new parties to run in the elections. Some ethnic armed groups agreed to be transformed into members of the junta-controlled Border Guard Force (BGF).

The Censorship Board (The Press Scrutiny and Registration Board, or PSRB) issued a directive prohibiting all weekly publications in the country from publishing any commentary or analysis on the electoral laws. Also, the approved political parties needed to apply for permission from the PSRB within 90 days after registering with the UEC for permission to print their own campaign materials. Each party had also to deposit 500,000 Kyats (USD 500) with the PSRB.

The UEC announced nine restrictions for campaign speeches, while also limiting each party to 15 minutes of media airtime each. Media organizations and political parties faced numerous obstacles, such as only having 15 minutes of airtime for the entire campaign, restrictions, communications and internet slowdowns, threats of punishment, and cyber-attacks.

U Thein Soe, the commission chairman, declared, "The country does not need any foreign journalists or observers." Only 25 journalists working for the foreign media, along with two Chinese correspondents, were allowed to cover the polls.



While these elections clearly fell short of international standards, they marked an important step forward towards a more democratic state. Political parties, candidates, and voters were well aware that the playing field for these elections were not level, but many decided to take advantage of the small window of political space that was opened.

It is important to acknowledge that while the campaign environment was highly constrained and many irregularities were observed on election day – and advance voting was especially open to abuse – this does not necessarily fatally undermine all of the results of this election. The Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) enjoyed access to state resources and attempted to coerce voters into supporting the party. This had an effect on some voters, particularly those in more rural areas and some state employees who did not feel that they could exercise their vote freely. But the majority of the Burmese people resisted such pressure and voted for the party of their choice. Unilaterally dismissing the results of these elections underestimates the potential that the elections hold.

Twenty-three out of 37 approved parties successfully contested the elections. The USDP won 129 out of 168 seats in the National Parliament, 259 out of 325 seats in the People's Parliament, and 494 out of 661 seats in Regional and State Parliaments. For the final results of Burma's 2010 elections, the regime-backed Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) won approximately 76.48 percent of the seats in the National Parliament (Amyotha Hluttaw) and the People's Parliament (Pyithu Hluttaw).

Following the regime's Seven-Step Roadmap and the SPDC-written constitution, the new parliaments were convened on January 31, 2011. The USDP took all important positions, including president, vice president, all parliament speakers. All of the earning and spending cabinets are held by former members of the USDP and the military.

The Union Parliament (Pyidaungsu Hluttaw) consists of 659 representatives.

The number of USDP representatives in the Union Parliament totals 388, with an additional 166 military appointees. Non-USDP parties contribute 105 representatives.

There are 435 representatives in the People's Parliament (Pyithu Hluttaw). The USDP contributes 259 representatives. There are 110 military appointees and 66 representatives from other parties.

The National Parliament (Amyotha Hluttaw) has 224 representatives, with 129 belonging to the USDP, and 56 of them military appointees. Opposition parties provide 39 representatives.

There are 883 representatives in regional and state parliaments. USDP has 494 representatives, while military appointees total 222. All other parties contribute 167 representatives to these parliaments.

During the election period, it became increasingly clear that the use of advance votes obtained through coerced voting or outright fraud was a major problem. These advance votes were often taken before the official advance voting period of November 5–6. This advance voting seems to be part of a systematic operation to give the USDP an insurmountable lead before Election Day. These ballots were generally collected in every manner possible, often relying on proxy voting, ghost voting, or coerced voting using threats and intimidation. Allegations of fraud and counting/advance voting irregularities were common. These should be reported to the UEC, who should be responsive and pro-active in investigating and prosecuting.

During the vote-counting period, many of these advanced ballots were added to the count with Election Day's relatively cleaner ballots to push USDP candidates past the finish line. No accounting was released of the vote totals from each kind of vote, or the number of spoiled, invalid, or unused ballots. The opacity of the vote counting process created, and rightly so, a great deal of distrust and suspicion among election stakeholders. From the international community, only China gave its unqualified support for the election process and the junta's agenda to solidify its control of the country through implementation of the 2008 constitution.

The UN Human Rights Committee has made clear that to conduct genuine elections there should be an independent electoral authority to manage elections fairly and impartially, and independent scrutiny of the election process must be allowed. Neither citizens nor parties had the freedom to debate or scrutinize the elections in Burma as openly as is required. Indeed, the 2010 electoral process in

**Burma failed to meet even the most basic international standards:**

- **Government based on the will of the people**
- **Basic human rights**
- **Freedom to stand for election**
- **Impartial election administration**

To conclude, whether the election was free and fair or not, it was a certainty. However, many Burmese voters and world citizens continue to be deprived of accurate information about the process. Therefore, BNI would like to help fill the gap with concrete information and help Burmese citizens, especially those inside Burma, tell the world about their expectations and experiences during the election process and the vote itself.

## Methodology

The data informing this report is collected between June 2010 and the second week of February, 2011.

The research team conducted several interviews, with senior reporters and chief editors from eleven Burmese media groups, including the Independent Mon News Agency (IMNA), Kachin News Group (KNG), Kaladan Press, Kantarawaddy Times, Kaowao News, Karen Information Center (KIC), Khonumthung News, Mizzima News, Narinjara News, Network Media Group (NMG), and the Shan Herald Agency for News (S.H.A.N).

The research team also spoke directly with several citizen journalists inside Burma, correspondents, staff from local NGOs and CBOs, politicians and ordinary people inside Burma. The team collected information from both English and Burmese websites, and newspapers from inside and outside Burma, as well as from Burmese regime websites.

This report uses the qualitative research method. The common language for the research team was Burmese, because interviewers and interviewees spoke Burmese fluently rather than English. The research was then translated to English.

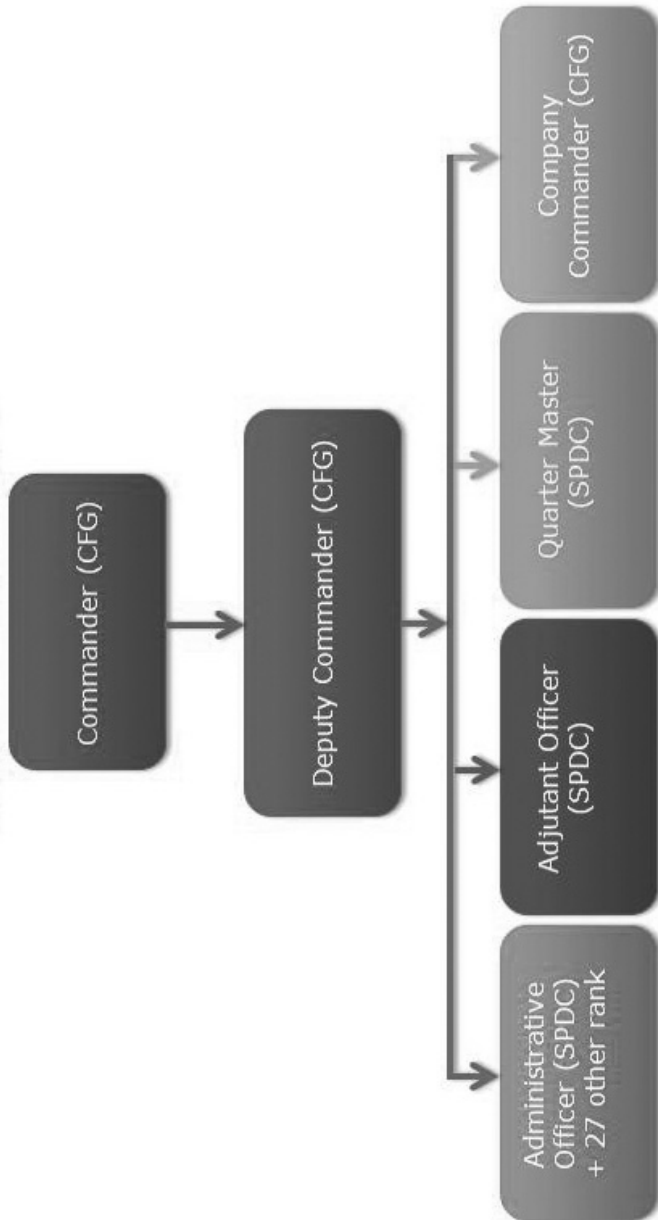
## Composing Structure

In this report, we present a general overview of the election, electoral framework, election administration, the UEC, how many political parties are eligible to run, population statistics and eligible voters, political parties contesting in each state and regions, influential candidates, problems faced by some parties.

We also present election results, winning party list, numbers of MP, nomination of defence service personals, complaints and judicial, and media environment.

Finally, we conclude with observations on challenges.

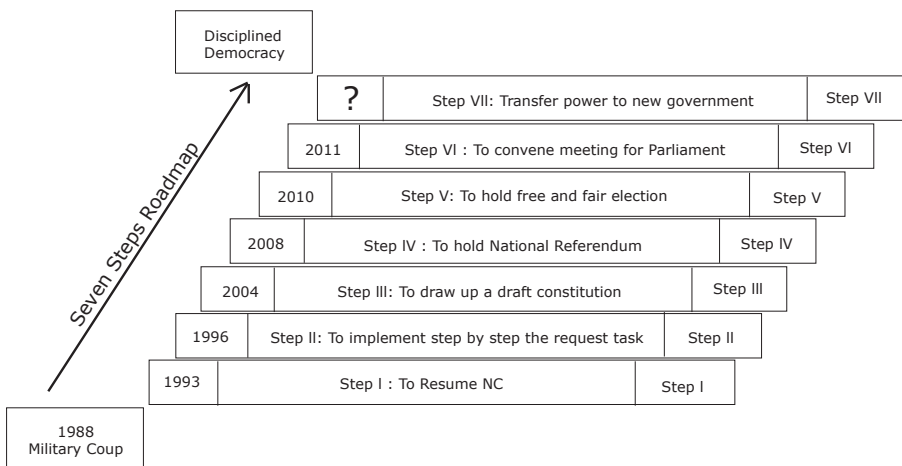
## Border Guard Force



## Historical Overview

Soon after Burma gained independence in 1948, civil war broke out. Throughout the country's modern history, ethnic conflict in its border areas has been a significant issue. Border clashes between the regime and ethnic armed groups, and continued repression of ethnic groups, has led to significant instability. Major conflicts in Burma have not been solved by political means, while repression and mismanagement by the ruling authorities have led to uncountable human rights violations. Trust has not been forthcoming among the ethnic nationalities, and national reconciliation is still just a dream. There are historical records of peace talks between successive ruling regimes and the opposition to solve national problems, but internal peace is still elusive in the present.

Parliamentary elections were held in 1956. Voter turnout was measured at 51.97 percent. After that, military coups in 1958 and 1962 abolished Burma's 1947 constitution. Increasing dissatisfaction and conflicts between the Burmese Socialist Programme Party (BSPP), which ruled the country with a one-party system from 1974 to 1988, and the general public affected all sectors of society, including the ethnic nationalities. The 1988 general uprising brought an end to Socialist one-party rule, but the military soon after seized state power and established the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) on September 18, 1988.



The National League for Democracy (NLD) won a large majority in the 1990 multi-party democratic elections, which saw voter turnout of 73.33 percent. In a hoped-for return to civilian rule, the people of Burma voted overwhelmingly for the National League for Democracy (NLD), the political party headed by Aung San Suu Kyi, as well as pro-democracy parties of the ethnic nationalities. But the SLORC refused to allow the NLD to take office and never recognized the results of the election.

The regime changed its name to the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) on November 15, 1997, and continued to rule the country. The SPDC presented its so-called "Seven-Step Roadmap to Democracy" (the 'Roadmap Process') in 2003. The first four steps related to the development of a new constitution, which was adopted in 2008. Voter turnout was announced to be 99.07 percent. The constitution was drafted with virtually no public participation and was approved in a referendum carefully orchestrated by the regime. However, the government announced that 92.48 percent of the public supported the new constitution.

The 2010 elections were the fifth step "Roadmap to Democracy". The elections were widely seen as important steps to lift Burma out of its desperate economic and social circumstances.

The regime declared its election laws on March 8, 2010. The electoral administration was appointed unilaterally by the regime on March 11, 2010, and soon showed itself to heavily favor the regime and its allies. The Union Election Commission (UEC) lacked independence; the SPDC directly appointed its members with no public input. Political parties had to register with the Union Election Commission and request permission to run. The election laws were developed by the military government and effectively prohibited longstanding opponents of the regime from contesting the elections. One of the laws, on political party registration, resulted in the silencing of many of the most prominent opposition voices. It required all political parties to register or reregister in order to remain in existence and compete in the elections. But parties could do so only if none of their members were currently imprisoned based on a court conviction. This requirement presented parties with a choice of either expelling prominent imprisoned members, or declining to reregister. Many countries demanded the release of Burma's democratic icon, and Nobel Laureate, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and her full participation in the election.

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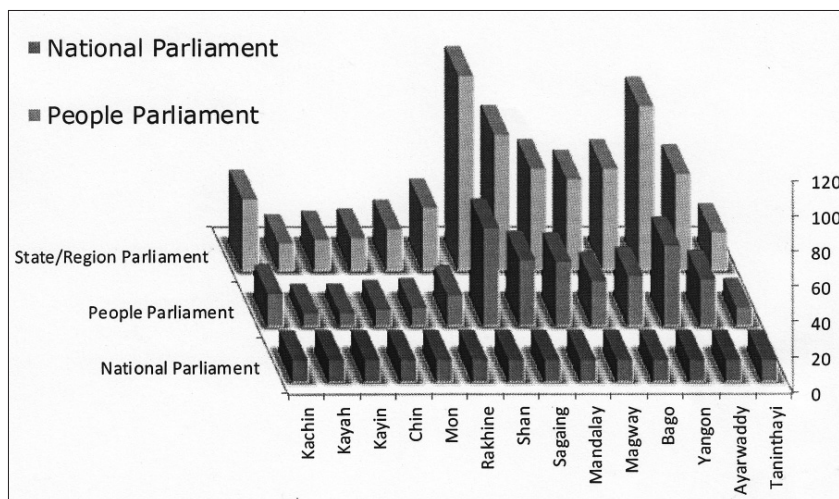
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The SPDC's Union Election Commission held the elections on November 7, 2010. During the election period, it became increasingly clear that the use of advance



votes obtained through coerced voting or outright fraud was a major problem.

These advance votes were often taken before the official advance voting period of November 5–6. This advance voting seems to be part of a systematic operation to give the USDP an insurmountable lead before Election Day. These ballots were generally collected in every manner possible, often relying on proxy voting, ghost voting, or coerced voting using threats and intimidation. Allegations of fraud and counting/advance voting irregularities were common. The voter turnout was 76.48 percent, according to the UEC. The vast majority of the seats in Parliament were won by the USDP.



## Electoral Framework

According to the 2008 constitution, the Burmese army will automatically take 25% of the seats in Parliament, according to chapter I article (14). It states, "the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Regional Hluttaws and the State Hluttaws must include Defence Services personnel as Hluttaw representatives, nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services in numbers stipulated by this Constitution."

In the Amyotha Hluttaw (National Parliament), each of the country's 14 States and Regions will elect 12 representatives to the National Parliament, for a total of 168 elected seats. An additional 4 seats per state/region (a total of 56 seats equivalent to 25%) are reserved for military appointees, who are nominated by the Commander in Chief of the Burmese Armed Forces. (See Chapter II, article 109, (a) and (b))

In the Pyithu Hluttaw (People's Parliament), each of the country's townships will elect one representative to the People's Parliament, for a total of 330 elected seats. An additional 110 seats (25%) are reserved for military appointees. (See Chapter II, article 141, (a) (b) and (c))

In the State/Region Hluttaw (State/Region Parliament), each of the country's townships will elect two representatives , but eight townships under Naypyitaw and four townships under the 'Wa' region won't be included in this process.

Clearly, the new constitution favors the army generals, in that they have full authority to declare a state of emergency. This right is written in Chapter I, article 40 (a) (b) (c) of the constitution.

"Article 40 (a): If there arises a state of emergency characterized by an inability to perform executive functions in accord with the provisions of the Constitution in a Region or a State or a Self-Administered Area, the President is empowered to exercise executive power in that Region, State or Self-Administered Area, and if necessary in doing so, the President is empowered to exercise legislative powers concerning that Region, State or Self-Administered Area in accord with the provisions of this Constitution.

(b) If there arises or there is sufficient reason to arise a state of emergency endangering life and property of the people in a Region, State or Self-Administered Area, the Defence Services has the right, in accord with the provisions of this Constitution, to prevent that danger and provide protection.

(c) If there arises a state of emergency that could cause disintegration of the Union, disintegration of national solidarity and loss of sovereign power or attempts therefore by wrongful forcible means such as insurgency or violence, the Commander-in-Chief

of the Defence Services has the right to take over and exercise State sovereign accord with the provisions of this Constitution. According to the constitution, the Burmese army has authority to nominate 25% of the military personnel in parliament. This right is given to military top brass in Chapter II, article 74 (a) and (b) in 2008.

“The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw comprises of the following two Hluttaws :

(a) in accord with the provisions of Section 109, the Pyithu Hluttaw formed with Hluttaw representatives elected on the basis of township as well as population and Hluttaw representatives being the Defence Services Personnel nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services;

(b) in accord with the provisions of Section 141, the Amyotha Hluttaw formed with Hluttaw representatives elected in equal numbers from Regions and States and Hluttaw representatives being the Defence Services Personnel nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services.”

The military regime declared 330 constituencies and self-administered regions and states. According to the constitution, if a self-administered area has 0.1% or above the population of the Union, that area has the right to have a candidate. (Chapter II, article 161 (b))

The military regime designated the self-administered zones in the current constitution. It didn't recognize the self-administered zones in the previous constitutions. (See Chapter I, article 56, (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) and (f), of the 2008 constitution.)

According to Article 56, The Self-Administered Divisions and Self-Administered Zones are delineated as follows:

No.	Region	Self-Administrated Zone
(a)	Grouping Leshi, Lahe and Namyun townships in Sagaing Division	Naga
(b)	Grouping Ywangan and Pindaya townships in Shan State	Danu
(c)	Grouping HoPong, HsiHseng and Pinlaung townships in Shan State	Pa-O

(d)	Grouping Namhsan and Manton townships in Shan State	Pa Laung
(e)	Grouping Konkyan and Laukkai townships in Shan State	Kokang
(f)	Grouping six townships – Hopang, Mongma, Panwai, Nahpan, Metman and Pangsang (Pankham) townships in Shan State as two districts	'Wa'

According to the constitution, the president must be well acquainted with the affairs of the Union, including political, administrative, economic and military. It can be supposed that the president must have military experience. The president of Burma must be elected by the Presidential Electoral College.

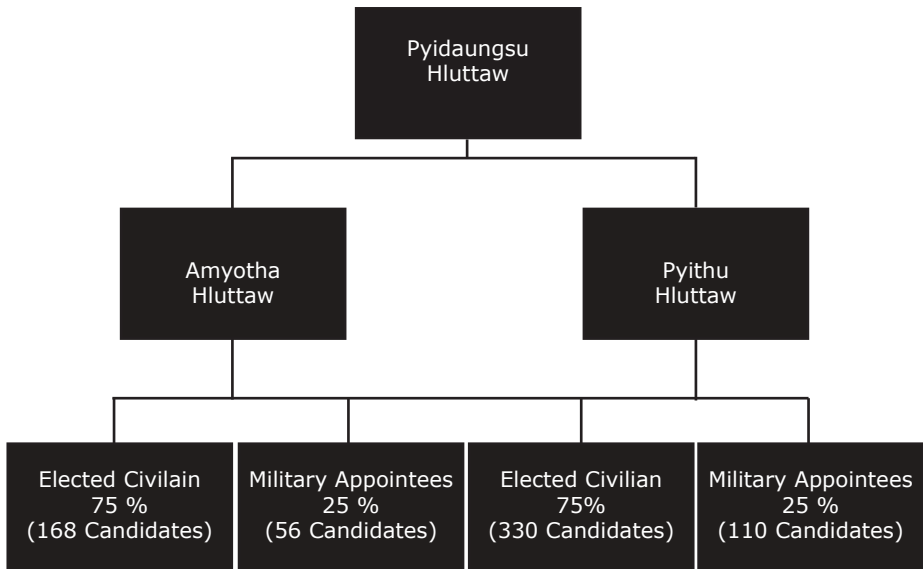
There is a contradiction seen in the current constitution. According to the constitution, if the President or the Vice-Presidents are Hluttaw representatives, they shall be deemed to have resigned from their seats in that Hluttaw, and if the President or the Vice- Presidents are the Civil Service personnel, they shall be deemed to have resigned or retired from their offices from the day of their election. (Chapter III, article 63). But, the current Prime Minister, U Thein Sein, (a retired military general) is going to run in the election. Democratic opposition groups have been very critical of this point.

According to the current constitution, the commander in chief has the authority to declare the state of emergency. If the President learns or if the respective local administrative body submits that the administrative functions cannot be carried out in accord with the constitution in a Region or a State or a Union Territory or a Self-Administered Area, he may, after coordinating with the National Defence and Security Council, promulgate an ordinance and declare a state of emergency. (Chapter XI, article 410). The National Defence and Security Council will be formed in accordance with Chapter V, article 201. Therefore, the President shall declare the transferring of legislative, executive and judicial powers of the Union to the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services. The commander in chief of defense services has the right to exercise the powers of legislature, the executive and judiciary.

## Impunity to the army (Previous administrative body)

The Burmese military generals included impunity for themselves and all military personnel in the constitution. According to Chapter XI, article 432, no legal action shall be taken against those involved the administration or military.

Besides article 432, the constitution grants special privileges to military personnel. The current constitution permits the military to call a "courts martial". This means military personnel cannot be sued in a civilian court if they violate civilian laws.



Again, impunity rights are also included as 'transitory provisions' in Chapter XIV of the constitution. According to these provisions, military leaders in SLORC and the SPDC are legally granted impunity for their past actions.

According to the new constitution, Burma will use the First-Pass-The-Post (FPTP) method in the election. The FPTP voting is a generic term referring to an election determined by the highest polling candidate(s). There is no fixed amount or percentage of vote required to win a first-past-the-post election. This election method (FPTP) was already used in 1990 election. At that time, the NLD party won a landslide victory in Burma.

First-past-the-post voting systems usually require the placing of a mark (commonly an X or sometimes a tick or other mark) in a box on the ballot paper corresponding to a candidate or candidates of the voter's choice; however, in some cases it may involve the writing in of the chosen candidate's name. The regime will require voters to place an X-mark on the ballot paper when the voter chooses the candidate in this upcoming election. The First-past-the-post voting method can be used for single and multiple member elections. In a single member election the candidate with the highest number, not necessarily a majority, of votes is elected.

According to the regime, the so called 'single member election' method will be used in this election. Candidates from various parties will run in a certain constituency for votes, but voters can choose only one candidate. If the voters choose more than one candidate at a time, the vote will be disqualified and will not be counted.

As well, the election will use the "winner-take all" method. So, there will not need to be a second round of voting.

According to the FPTP election method, a particular candidate does not need to have 51% of votes. Candidates only need to have the highest number of votes among the contesting candidates. According to the constitution, people only have to choose 75% of the candidates for the upper and lower houses because 25% of the candidates will be military appointees.

Some critics said the FPTP method ignores the majority of votes because a candidate can win a seat by many votes, or just one vote to take the seat in the parliament. For example, if the USDP party garners 29% of the votes in a constituency in Yangon Region and the NUP gets 20%, the DP (M) gets 18%, the NDF party obtains 19%, and the 88 Generation Students Youth of Union of Myanmar gets 14% of the votes. In this scenario the USDP party will win the election with 29% of the votes and the decision of 71% of the voters will be ignored.

In the 2010 election people can only choose candidates for the legislative body.

Elected candidates can only sit in the parliament and make laws. These elected candidates have no authority to form a government. Only the appointed president has the authority to form a government. According to the constitution, the president can choose the members of the government, including individuals not elected to the parliament.

The elected senate MPs, as well as the elected lower house members and the military appointed Mps will each nominate one presidential candidate. Then, the three bodies will choose the president from the three presidential candidates. MPs from the senate and lower house will vote for the president by using the secret ballot method. The candidate who obtains the highest number of votes will be elected as a president. The remaining two presidential candidates become the vice-presidents.

According to the constitution, the president must have military experience. After the president is elected, he can form the government. The new government will then be given authority to govern the country.

Country	Myanmar
Electoral System	FPTP (First Pass the Post)
Electoral Type	Plurality and Majority
Rounds of Voting	1
Legislature size (directly elected voting members)	(325/168=493)
Legislature size (military appointees)	(110+56=166)
Electoral system for choosing president	Presidential Selection Committee elects the president

According to the 2008 constitution, the Burmese military government has to convene the Parliament meeting within three months (ninety days) after the election. The military government had failed to call the Parliament meeting for the 1990 election. But, the junta will convene the parliament meeting this time because the USDP, the government-back political party, won in the election. On 10 January 2011, the junta proved it by issuing a date to convene the parliament meeting on 31 January 2011.



On 17 December 2011, the SPDC issued "the military conscription Law" and "withholding Tax Law" on 31 Dec 2011. According to Article 443 of State Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the SPDC has authorities to convene for the parliaments.

On 20 January 2011, the SPDC issued the Notification No.1/2011, No. 2/2011, and No. 3/2011 and the commander in chief of Burmese Army nominated military personals for the parliaments including 110 military officers for the lower house (Pyithu Hluttaw) and 56 for the upper house (Amyotha Hluttaw). A quarter of military appointees will present in each Assembly during convening the Parliaments.

The SPDC exercising powers and duties vested according to Article 443 of State Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and Article 32 of the Pyithu Hluttaw Law, the first Pyithu Hluttaw regular session took place at Pyithu Hluttaw Hall of Hluttaw Building on Jan 31, 2011.

According to the process, the lower house (Pyithu Hluttaw) representatives elected U Htay Oo, an MP of Hinthada constituency, as chairperson of the First Pyithu Hluttaw Regular Session. Then, the Pyithu Hluttaw representatives cast votes to elect the speaker and deputy speaker of the lower house. Thura U Shwe Mann, a retired General and an MP of Zeyathiri Constituency, was elected as the lower house speaker and U Nanda Kyaw Swar as deputy Speaker.

As well, according to the 2008 constitution and Article 32 of the Pyithu Hluttaw Law, the first Amyotha Hluttaw regular session took place at Amyotha Hluttaw Hall of Hluttaw Building on 31 January 2011.

According to the process, the Amyotha Hluttaw representatives elected U Khat Htain Nan, an MP of No (1) constituency of Kachin State, as chairperson of the first Amyotha Hluttaw regular session. Then, the Amyotha Hluttaw representatives cast votes to elect the speaker and Deputy Speaker of the upper house (Amyotha Hluttaw/Pyidaungsu Hluttaw). U Khin Aung Myint, an MP of No (8) Constituency of Mandalay Region, was elected as the speaker of the upper house and U Mya Nyein as deputy speaker.



On February 1, 2011, Dr. Sai Mauk Kham (a) Maung Ohn of Shan State Constituency No. 3 and Dr. Aye Maung of Rakhine State Constituency No.1 were nominated by the upper house for vice-presidents; U Thein Sein from Zabuthiri Constituency and U Saw Thein Aung from Hlaingbwe Constituency were nominated by the lower house for vice-presidents; and U (Thiha Thura) Tin Aung Myint Oo was nominated by defence service personals for vice-presidents.

On Feb 3, 2011, U Thein Sein (276 votes), Dr. Sai Mauk Kham (140 votes), were elected by MPs and U (Thiha Thura) Tin Aung Myint Oo were elected as vice-presidents by defence service personals.

According to the presidential selection process, the presidential selection committee's members secretly votes for the president. U Thein Sein won 408 votes, 171 votes for Thiha Thura Tin Aung Myint Oo and 75 votes for Dr. Sai Mauk Kham. Therefore, U Thein Sein was elected as a president by presidential selection committee on Feb 4, 2011.

On February 8, 2011, according to the Section 202, Sub-section (a) of the constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Rule 24, U Thein Sein, the president, proposed 34 designated ministries of the Union of Government. (New Light of Myanmar) On February 9, 2011, the Union Parliament (Pyidaungsu Hluttaw) approved 34 ministries. President Thein Sein nominated 30 ministers for 34 ministries. The Union Parliament approved 30 ministers after discussion in the parliament.

According to Chapter II, the Union Parliamentary law, Burma's Parliament must be formed with two houses, such as the upper and lower houses. Lower houses or People's Parliament (Phyithu Hluttaw) must be formed with 330 selected MPs and 110 Military appointees. (Union Parliamentary Law, Chapter II, Article 3 (a)). Likewise, upper house or National Parliament (Amyotha Hluttaw) must be formed with 168 selected MPs and 56 Military appointees.

Chairman and vice-chairman of National Parliament have to take their duty as chairman and vice-chairman of the Parliament for 30 months since the first day of convening Parliament.

All MPs have duties to work such as to prevent the constitution and existence laws, to keep the secret of national matters, to focus the issue better for the Union when discussion in the parliament, to implement original of citizen's rights, and have to work other duties which are given by the parliament. (Chapter III, article 8) MPs can freely discuss and vote in the parliament if they are not opposed to the Constitution and Laws which are imposed by the Parliament. (Chapter III, article 9, section (c)).

The first regular meeting of the parliament shall be held during the 15 days since first day meeting of the People's Parliament. (Chapter IV, Article 12) Chairman of the Parliament has to call the regular meeting of the parliament at least one time per year. (Chapter IV, Article 13) The SPDC shall form a committee to check all MPs who attend the first regular meeting of the Parliament. (Chapter IV, article 14, Section (a)).

Chairman of the Parliament can call for the special meeting (ad hoc meeting) or emergency meeting of the Parliament if it is needed to hold. (Chapter IV, article 15). Chairman of the Parliament has to call for the special meeting (ad hoc meeting) or emergency meeting of the Parliament if the president requests to hold the parliament meeting. (Article 16)

According to the Article 60 of the Constitution, the president and vice-presidents selection mission has to select the president and the vice-presidents in accordance with laws and regulations. (Chapter V, article 30)

Draft of the national plan, national budget, and tax laws which are submitted by the Government of the Union shall be discussed in the Parliament in accordance with imposed methods. (Chapter VI, article 42)

If both upper and lower houses approve the draft of law which is initially submitted in the lower or upper house, it shall become the law. (Chapter VI, article 46 (a)) If there is no agreement about the draft law between the upper and lower houses, the draft law shall be discussed and decide in the Parliament. (Chapter VI, article 46 (b)).

## Election Administration

### Union Election Commission

The State Peace and Development Council formed the "Union Election Commission" with the following persons under the Article 443 of the Constitution of the Union of the Republic of Myanmar and Section 3 of the Union Election Commission Law 2010 enacted under the Law No. 1/2010 of the State Peace and Development Council for successfully holding the Multi-party Democracy General Elections in 2010.

The Union Election Commission Members are:

No.	Name	Position	Remark
1.	U Thein Soe	Chairman	He is a retired military general. He served as Adjutant General in Tatmadaw. He was a committee member of drafting the 2008 constitution.
2.	U Win Kyi	Member	-
3.	U N Zaw Naw	Member	He is a former district legal officer and also a committee member of drafting the 2008 constitution.
4.	U Khin Maung Nu	Member	-
5.	U Saw Ba Hlaing	Member	-
6.	Dr. Ba Maung	Member	He is a former director of the historical research department.
7.	U Nyunt Tin	Member	He is a retired military Colonel. He is also a former director of the Union of Myanmar Economic Holdings.
8.	U Maung Tha Hla	Member	-
9.	Dr. Sai Kham Hlaing	Member	-
10.	U Aung Myint	Member	-
11.	U Myint Naing	Member	He is a former deputy Attorney General.
12.	Dr. Tin Aung Aye	Member	He is a former dean of Yangon University and also a member of drafting the 2008 constitution.
13.	Dr. Myint Kyi	Member	She was a professor in Yangon University. She was also a chairman of Myanmar Women Affairs League.

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14.	Daw Khin Hla Myint	Member	-
15.	U Tha Oo	Member	-
16.	Dr. Maung Htoo	Member	He is a former dean of Monywa University.
17.	U Tha Htay	Member	-



*Figure 1: The UEC Chairman, U Thein Soe*



*Figure 2 : Election Commission Meeting*

## Political Parties

After the Party Registration Law was issued by the UEC on 17th March 2010, forty seven parties submitted their application to the UEC. These forty seven parties are:

No.	Party Name	Reg: No	Application Date	Permission Date	Registration Date	Approved Date
1.	The Mro or Khami National Solidarity	1			April 9th	April 28th
2.	National Unity Party (NUP)	2	September 24th		March 25th	April 29th
3.	Lahu National Development Party	3			April 23rd	April 29th
4.	Kokang Democracy and Unity Party (KDUP)	4			April 30th	March 7th
5.	The Pa-O National Organization (PNO)	5	April 2nd		May 6th	May 13th
6.	The Democratic Party (Myanmar)	6	March 30th	April 23rd	May 11th	May 20th
7.	The Kayan National Party	7	April 26th	April 29th	May 11th	May 20th
8.	The Rakine State National Force of Myanmar	8	April 26th	May 4th	May 11th	May 20th
9.	The Kayin People's Party	9	March 29th	April 29th	May 12nd	May 21st
10.	The "Wa" National Unity Party	10	April 29th	May 4th	May 12nd	May 21st
11.	Union Kayin League	11			April 8th	May 21st
12.	The Ta'ang (Palaung) National Party	12	April 8th	April 23rd	May 14th	
13.	All Mon Regions Democratic Party	13	April 30th	May 4th	May 14th	May 24th
14.	The Democracy and Peace Party	14	May 4th	May 6th	May 13th	May 24th
15.	The Shan Nationalities Democratic Party	15	April 8th	May 3rd	May 18th	May 26th
16.	The United Democratic Party (UDP)	16	May 3rd	May 6th	May 17th	

17.	The 88 Generation Student Youths (Union of Myanmar)	17	March 22nd	April 22nd	April 29th	May 26th
18.	The Union of Myanmar Federation of National Politics	18	March 22nd	April 22nd	April 29th	May 26th
19.	The National Political Alliances League	19	April 1st	April 29th	May 19th	May 27th
20.	The Myanmar New Society Democratic Party	20	April 5th	April 29th	May 19th	May 27th
21.	The Chin National Party	21	April 7th	May 3rd	May 19th	May 27th
22.	The Wuthanu NLD Party	22	April 9th	April 23rd	May 19th	May 27th
23.	The New Era People's Party	23	April 6th	April 29th	May 20th	May 28th
24.	The Union Democracy Party	24	April 8th	May 4th	May 20th	May 28th
25.	Peace and Diversity Party	25	April 6th	April 29th	May 24th	June 1st
26.	The Chin Progressive Party	26	April 23rd	May 4th	May 24th	June 1st
27.	The Inn National Development Party	27	April 29th	May 4th	May 24th	June 1st
28.	The Rakhine Nationalities Development Party	28	May 4th	May 6th	May 24th	June 1st
29.	The Wa Democratic Party (Myanmar)	29	April 9th	April 28th	May 25th	June 2nd
30.	The Phalon-Sawaw Democratic Party	30	April 23th	May 4th	May 27th	June 4th
31.	The National Democratic Party for Development	31	April 26th	May 4th	May 27th	June 4th
32.	The Union Solidarity and Development Party	32	April 29th	May 4th	June 1st	June 8th
33.	The Ethnic National Development Party	33	May 6th	May 11st	June 8th	June 16th
34.	The Myanmar Democracy Congress	34	May 12th		May 20th	June 5th
35.	The Mro National Party	35	May 20th	May 25th	June 23rd	June 5th
36.	The Kaman National Progressive Party	36	May 25th		June 16th	June 5th
37.	The Khami National Development Party	37	May 17th	May 25th		July 9th
38.	The National Democratic Force	38			May 27th	July 9th

39.	The Regional Development Party (Pyay)	39		May 21st			July 16th
40.	The Unity and Democracy Party (Kachin State)	40		April 30th			
41.	The Kayin State Democracy and Development Party	41			August 13th		Aug 19th
42.	The National Development and Peace Party	42		July 16th		August 16th	August 24th
43.	The All National Races Unity and Development Party (Kayah State)	43				August 5th	
44.	The Kachin State Progressive Party	44			April 5th		
45.	The Northern Shan State Progressive Party	45		April 23rd			
46.	The People's New Society Party	46			August 17th		
47.	The United Democratic Party (Kachin State)	47			July 16th	July 23rd	August 2nd

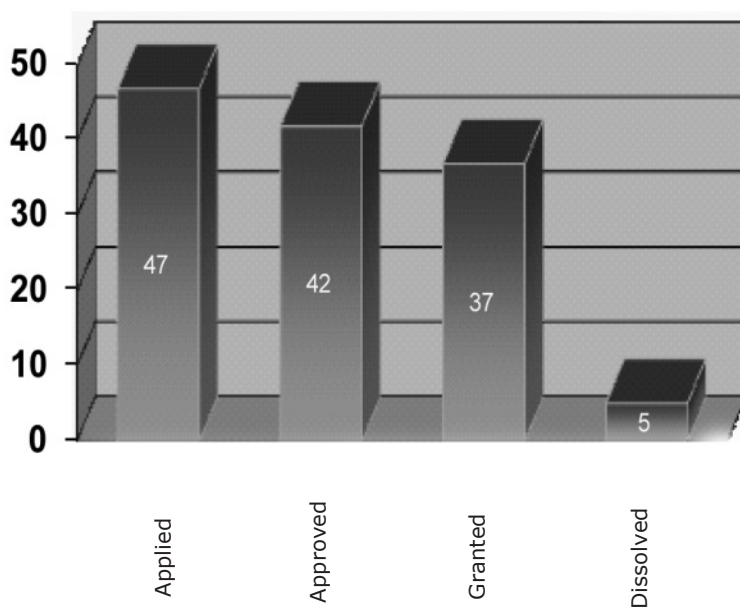


No.	Party Name	Candidates
1.	Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization (MKNSO)	
2.	National Unity Party (NUP)	975-980
3.	Lahu National Development Party (LNDP)	
4.	Kokang Democracy and Unity Party (KDUP)	
5.	Pa-O National Organization (PNO)	
6.	Democratic Party (Myanmar) –DP	50
7.	Kayan National Party (KNP)	
8.	Rakhine State National Force of Myanmar (RSNFM)	
9.	Kayin Peoples Party (KPP)	42
10.	“Wa” National Unity Party (WNUP)	
11	Taaung (Palaung) National Party (TNP)	15
12	All Mon Region Democracy Party (AMRDP)	34
13	Democracy and Peace Party (DPP)	7
14	Shan Nationalities Democratic Party (SNDP)	157-156
15	United Democratic Party (UDP)	3
16	88 Generation Student Youths (Union of Myanmar)	38
17	Union of Myanmar Federation of National Politics (UMFNP)	51
18	National Political Alliances League (NPAL)	13
19	Chin National Party (CNP)	22
20	Wunthanu NLD (Union of Myanmar) (WNLD)	4
21	New Era People's Party (NEPP)	30
22	Union Democracy Party (UDP)	7
23	Peace and Diversity Party (PDP)	9
24	Chin Progressive Party (CPP)	41
25	Inn National Development Party (INDP)	5
26	Rakhine Nationalities Development Party (RNDP)	44
27	“Wa” Democratic Party (WNP)	
28	Phalon-Sawaw Democratic Party (PSDP)	33
29	National Democratic Party for Development (NDPD)	25 (10)
30	Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP)	1163
31	Ethnic National Development Party (ENDP)	
32	Kaman National Progressive Party (KNPP)	6

33	Khami National Development Party (KNDP)	
34	National Democratic Force Party (NDF)	162-164
35	Unity and Democracy Party (Kachin State) (UDP-KS)	
36	Kayin State Democracy and Development Party (KSDDP)	7
37	National Development and Peace Party (NDPP)	3

\*Source: [www.burmaelection2010.com](http://www.burmaelection2010.com)

Burma's 2010 Election



Among the forty-seven parties which registered, the election commission granted forty-two parties legal status. But, the UEC refused five parties permission to run because they did not comply with the laws governing formation of a party.

Four of these five parties are ethnic parties. They are:

No.	Party Name	Remark
1.	The All National Races Unity and Development Party (Kayah State)	
2.	The Kachin State Progressive Party	
3.	The Northern Shan State Progressive Party	
4.	The People's New Society Party	
5.	The United Democracy Party (Kachin State)	

As well, according to the Union Election Commission's notification no. 98/2010, issued on 14 September 2010, the following five parties, whose registration was approved, but they are not able to compete in at least three constituencies, have been dissolved by the UEC under article 12 (b) of political parties registration law.

No.	Dissolved Party Name	Date
1.	Mro National Party	September 14th, 2010
2.	Myanmar Democracy Congress	September 14th, 2010
3.	Myanmar New Society Democratic Party	September 14th, 2010
4.	Regional Development Party (Pyay)	September 14th, 2010
5.	Union Kayin League	September 14th, 2010

Therefore, there are only thirty-seven political parties remaining which will contest the election. The remaining political parties are:

## Presidential Selection Committee

No.	Name	Position	Constituency	Party
1.	Thura U Shwe Mann	House Speaker (Lower House)	Zay Yar Thiri (Naypyitaw)	USDP
2.	U Nanda Kyaw Swar	Deputy House Speaker (Lower House)	Dagon (Yangon Region)	USDP
3.	U Khin Aung Myint	House Speaker (Upper House)	No.8 (Mandalay Region)	USDP
4.	U Mya Nyein	Deputy House Speaker (Upper House)	No.7 (Yangon Region)	USDP
5.	U Thaung	MP (Lower House)	Kyaukse (Mandalay Region)	USDP
6.	U Myo Myint	MP (Upper House)	No.6 (Mandalay Region)	USDP
7.	Unknown	Military Appointee	Military Appointee	Military Appointee

## Contesting Political Parties in States and Regions

The following political parties intend to run in their respected constituencies in the various States and Regions in Burma.

No.	State/Region	Contesting Political Party
1.	Kachin State	1. Union Solidarity and Development Party, 2. National Unity Party, 3. Shan Nationals Democratic Party, 4. Unity Democratic Party of Kachin State 5. National Democratic Force
2.	Kayah State	1. Union Solidarity and Development Party, 2. National Unity Party, 3. Kayin State Democracy and Development Party
3.	Kayin State	1. Kayin State Democracy and Develop ment Party, 2. All Mon Regions Development Party, 3. Phalon-Sawaw Democratic Party
4.	Chin State	1. Union Solidarity and Development Party, 2. National Unity Party, 3. Chin National Party, 4. Chin Progressive Party, 5. Ethnic National Development Party, 6. National Democratic Force, 7. Union Democratic Party
5.	Mon State	1. Union Solidarity and Development Party, 2. National Unity Party, 3. All Mon Regions Democratic Party, 4. Kayin People's Party 5. Democratic Party (Myanmar) 6. Phalon-Sawaw Democratic Party
6.	Rakhine State	1. Union Solidarity and Development Party, 2. National Unity Party, 3. Rakhine Nationalities Development Party, 4. Rakhine State National Force, 5. Democratic Party (Myanmar), 6. Kaman National Progressive Party, 7. Mro or Khami National Development Organization, 8. National Democratic Party for Development 9. National Development and Peace Party

7.	Shan State	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Union Solidarity and Development Party,</li> <li>2. National Unity Party,</li> <li>3. Shan Nationals Democratic Party,</li> <li>4. Lahu National Democratic Party,</li> <li>5. Kokang Democracy and Unity Party,</li> <li>6. Ta'aung (Palaung) National Party,</li> <li>7. Wa Democratic Party,</li> <li>8. Wa National Unity Party,</li> <li>9. Inn National Development Party,</li> <li>10. Union Democracy Party,</li> <li>11. Pa-O National Organization</li> <li>12. Kayan National Party</li> </ol>
8.	Sagaing Region	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Union Solidarity and Development Party,</li> <li>2. National Unity Party,</li> <li>3. Democracy Party (Myanmar),</li> <li>4. National Democratic Force,</li> <li>5. Chin National Party,</li> <li>6. Shan Nationals Democratic Party,</li> <li>7. Wunthanu NLD,</li> <li>8. Chin Progressive Party</li> </ol>
9.	Mandalay Region	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Union Solidarity and Development Party,</li> <li>2. National Unity Party,</li> <li>3. 88 Generation Student Youths (Union of Myanmar),</li> <li>4. Democratic Party (Myanmar),</li> <li>5. Wunthanu NLD,</li> <li>6. Union of Myanmar Federation of National Politics,</li> <li>7. National Democratic Force,</li> <li>8. Shan Nationals Democratic Party</li> </ol>

10.	Magway Region	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Union Solidarity and Development Party,</li> <li>2. National Unity Party,</li> <li>3. Union Democracy Party,</li> <li>4. Democratic Party (Myanmar),</li> <li>5. 88 Generation Student Youths (Union of Myanmar),</li> <li>6. Union of Myanmar Federation of National Politics,</li> <li>7. National Democratic Force</li> </ol>
11.	Bago Region	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Union Solidarity and Development Party,</li> <li>2. National Unity Party,</li> <li>3. 88 Generation Student Youths (Union of Myanmar),</li> <li>4. Union Democracy Party,</li> <li>5. Democratic Party (Myanmar),</li> <li>6. Union of Myanmar Federation of National Politics,</li> <li>7. National Democratic Force,</li> <li>8. Kayin People's Party</li> </ol>
12.	Yangon Region	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Union Solidarity and Development Party,</li> <li>2. National Unity Party,</li> <li>3. 88 Generation Student Youths (Union of Myanmar),</li> <li>4. Democratic Party (Myanmar),</li> <li>5. National Democratic Force,</li> <li>6. National Political Alliances League,</li> <li>7. Union Democracy Party,</li> <li>8. Wunthanu NLD,</li> <li>9. Union of Myanmar Federation of National Politics,</li> <li>10. Kayin People's Party,</li> <li>11. Peace and Diversity Party</li> </ol>

3.	Irrawaddy Region	1. Union Solidarity and Development Party, 2. National Unity Party, Democratic Party (Myanmar), 3. Union of Myanmar Federation of National Politics, 4. Peace and Diversity Party, 5. Kayin People's Party
14.	Tanintharyi Region	1. Union Solidarity and Development Party, 2. National Unity Party, 3. All Mon Regions Development Party, 4. Kayin People's Party

## Individual Candidates

According to the chairman of the UEC, over 80 individual candidates will run in the election. The following is the name of some individual candidates who are running in various constituencies.

On 16 September 2010, the UEC issued notification No. 99, No. 100, No. 101, No. 102, and No. 103. In these notifications, the Union Election Commission announced that, according to Article 8 (f) of the Union Election Commission Law, voting will not be held in some areas in Kachin, Shan, Karenni, Karen and Mon states because they are in no position to host free and fair elections in the Multiparty Democracy General Elections to be held on 7 November 2010. This will affect about 300 village-tracts in 32 townships in 5 States. Therefore, hundreds of thousands of people cannot vote in this election. So, the ethnic political parties will lose votes in these areas.



## Population, Eligible voters and voter turnout

According to the constitution, every citizen has the right to elect candidates for, and to be elected to, the Amyotha Hluttaw (Senate), the Pyithu Hluttaw (People's Parliament), and the State/Regional Hluttaw, if the person is in compliance with the election laws. (2008 Constitution, Chapter VIII, article 396 (a) (b). As well, every citizen who is 18 years of age on Election Day, is eligible to vote. The Secret Ballot voting system will be used in this election.

However, the constitution and the election law disqualifies religious leaders and members of religious orders, persons serving prison terms, those of unsound mind, and anyone convicted of breaking the election law, as well as the financially insolvent, have no right to vote in the election.

According to the government's Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, there are over 50 million people living in Burma. The government also said there are over 29 million eligible voters in Burma but over 22 million voters (76.48% of voter turnout) voted in 325 townships.

## Voting Procedure

According to the UEC, lists of eligible voters (electoral rolls) have been issued and displayed on notice- boards at the respective ward/village-tracts. It has been announced that those who are eligible to vote, but not included in the electoral registers may submit an application to ward/village tract sub-commissions, according to Rule 9 of the Election Law.

To enable all voters to complete their voting within the given time frame and cast their secret ballots, the numbers of polling stations and their locations have already been designated.

As well, a separate ballot-box and polling booth are provided at polling stations for ethnic groups. On the day of the election, polling stations will be opened from 6 a.m. until 4 p.m. Respective candidates, their representatives, their polling booth agents and assistant agents are allowed to enter the polling stations from the

beginning of the polling until the end.

When the casting of ballot papers is over, counting of ballots will be conducted in the presence of polling officers, the public, representatives of political parties and agents. The names of at least 10 persons present at the vote counting will also be recorded as witnesses.

According to the UEC, different color ballot boxes are used in the election. The blue color ballot box is for the National Parliament (168 seats), the green color for the People's Parliament (330 seats) and the violet color ballot box is for the State/Regional Parliament (665 seats).

Only 300 voters can be permitted to vote in each polling station.

According to the polling officer manual (See the appendix), a polling station officer, a deputy officer, a person who checks the list of eligible voters, a person who issues the ballot card, ward/village-tract officers and security guards will be present in each polling station. The UEC also allows the presence of the respective candidates, their assistants and their agents in the polling station.

The UEC doesn't allow any political campaigning within 500 yards around a polling station.

Polling officers and staff have to arrive at the polling station on time and to open the polling station at the schedule time.

Counting of votes will be started after the voting period is over. After that, the results of the vote count will be sent to the respective township election commission.

Critics argue political parties will have problems hiring party agents for every polling station. There are an estimated 27 million people eligible to vote. Therefore, the UEC has to build 90,000 polling stations nationwide. Most political parties will not be able to afford to hire agents to be present in every polling station.

Voter turnout data for Myanmar							
Year	Population	Eligible Voter	Registration	Voter turnout	Total Vote	Invalid vote	Remark
2010	50 932 560 (MoH*) 51 271 649 (MIP†)	29 021 608		76.48%	22 195 726		Election
2008		22 708 434	22 496 660	99.07%		1 710 064	Referendum
1990	41 813 000	23 415 280	20 818 313	73.33%	15 120 000	12.30%	Election
1983	35 442 972						Census
1956	19 856 000	10 920 800		51.97%	3 868 242		Election

Source : BNI, IDEA, BNHR, MoH, MIP

## Voter Education and Campaign

### Voter Education

Even though the military regime has given an 'electoral process course' to election commission members, polling officers and staff, nationwide, since early in May, 2010, the regime has not given voter education training to ordinary citizens. To fill this gap, Burmese NGOs and INGOs such as Myanmar Egress, the Vahu Development Institute, Shalom Foundation, and political parties have given voter education training inside Burma. They have done so under the name of 'capacity building initiatives' because they want to avoid problems with the regime. These NGOs and INGOs demonstrated during the training how to get a voter card, how to mark the ballot, how to put it in the ballot box, and so on.

The military junta had allowed political parties to present party's policy, goal, programs and so on through public TV and Radio program on 24 Sept 2010 to 30 Sept 2010. Some politicians criticized that the air time was very short because the SPDC limited the time as 15 minutes of air time for each political party.

The military regime doesn't have a plan to set up ballot boxes for refugees, displaced people, or Burmese migrant workers. There are about 2 million Burmese working in Thailand and hundreds of thousands of refugees living in nine camps in Thailand, located along Thai-Burma border.

However, the regime will make a list of what it calls "ghost voters", whose votes will be given to the government-backed USDP party. This is a provision made during the constitutional referendum held on May 10, 2008.

## Individual Candidate List

According to the chairman of the UEC, over 80 individual candidates will run in the election. The following is the name of some individual candidates who are running in various constituencies:

No.	Candidate Name	Constituency
1.	U Ba Tint Swe	North Okalapa Township, Yangon Region
2.	U Zaw Min Thein	Lay Myetnar Township, Ayewaddy Region
3.	Dr. Saw Naing	South Okalapa Township, Yangon Region
4.	U Yan Kyaw	Pazuntaung Township, Yangon Region
5.	Dr. Soe Lwin	Lay Myetnar Township, Ayewaddy Region
6.	Dr. Than Myint	Amrapura Township, Mandalay Region
7.	U Win Cho	Dala Township, Yangon Region
8.	U Win Ko Ko	Thanlyin Township, Yangon Region
9.	U Kyi Thein Oo	North Okalapa Township, Yangon Region
10.	U Thein Htay	Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State
11.	U Tin Aye	Lawe Township, Naypyidaw Region
12.	U Kaung Myat Htut	South Okalapa Township, Yangon Region
13.	U Than Zaw Oo	Dala Township, Yangon Region
14.	U Hla Shein	Mawlamyine Township, Mon State
15.	U Tin San	Tar Mwe Township, Yangon Region
16.	U Tin Nu	Munaung Township, Arakan State
17.	Daw Yu Zar Maw Tun	Hlaing Township, Yangon Region
18.	Dr. Phone Win	Kamaryut Township, Yangon Region
19.	U San Myint	*
20.	U Win Thein Oo	*
21.	U Win Naing	*
22.	U Thein Tan	*
23.	U Kyaw Kyaw Min	*
24.	U One Maung	*
25.	Dr. Tin Aung Shwe	Tak-kon Township, Mandalay Region
26.	U Phyo Wai Thet	Aung Myay Tharzan Township, Mandalay Region
27.	U Pyi Thu (a) U Sein Hla	Hlaingtharyar Township, Yangon Region
28.	Daw Nyunt Yin Win	Hlaningtharyar Township, Yangon Region
29.	U Khin Maung Htay	Lamadaw Township, Yangon Region
30.	U Pu Anoch	Kalay Township, Sagaing Region

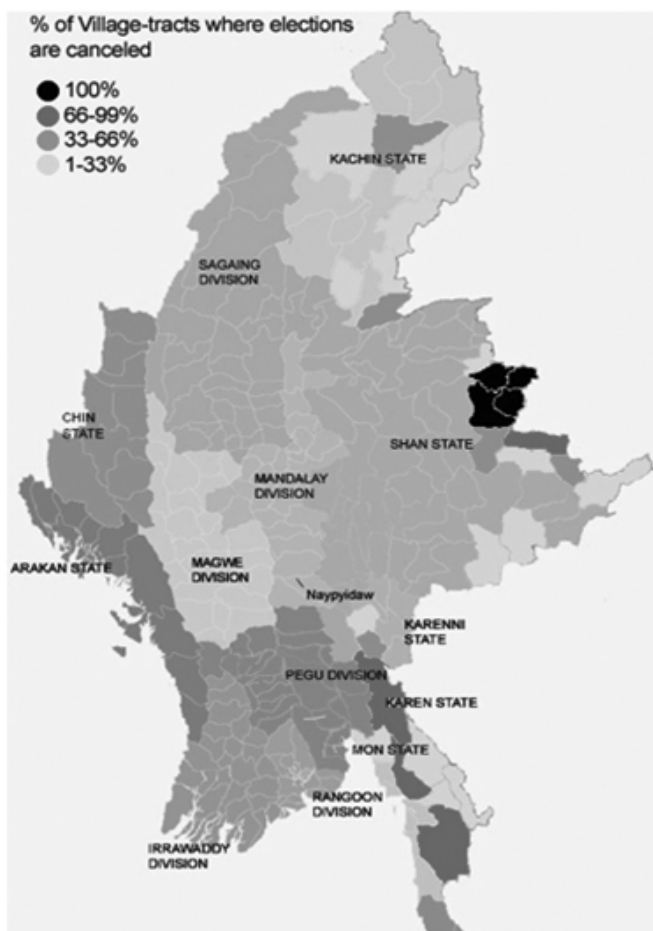
# Cancellation of polls

## AREAS WHERE ELECTIONS ARE CANCELLED

Villages where elections are cancelled

State	Village-tracts	Villages	Villages (Total)	Percentage
Kachin State	68	479	2,884	16.60%
Karen State	155	974	2,061	47.25%
Karenni State	9	74	620	11.93%
Mon State	9	49	1,200	4.08%
Shan State	237*	1,825	17,059	10.69%
<b>Total</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>23,824</b>	<b>14.27%</b>

\*The number includes the entire Panghsang, Namphan, Pangwaun, and Mongmao Townships





*Figure 3 : NDF Party's Campaign*



*Figure 4: NDF Party's Campaign*



Figure 5: Democratic Party (Myanmar)'s Campaign



Figure 6: USDP Party's Campaign





*Figure 7: The SNDP opens a new office in Muse, Shan State*



*Figure 8: The MRDP's Campaign*



Figure 9: The K.P.P's Office Opening Ceremony



Figure 10: The R.N.D.P's Office Opening Ceremony

## Campaign

Except the USDP and NUP, most political parties have complained about the short campaign period and a lack of funds. According to the regime's party registration laws, parties must submit a list of party members to the UEC within 90 days of being approved as political party. If a party intends to contest nationwide, it must submit a list of 1000 party members, but if the party is going to contest only in a State or Region, it must submit a list of 500 party members.

Some political parties have faced problems when they campaign. For example, the SNDP party was prevented by local authorities from campaigning in Loikaw.

Burmese junta crony businessman, Htay Myint, a USDP candidate in Myeik Township, Tanintharyi Region, has reached a price-cutting deal with local electricity suppliers for his constituents, as part of his electoral campaign. It is a ploy to buy support from local voters.

The USDP has organized the Rohingya community in Maungdaw, Arakan State, to gain their support by issuing a National Identity Card (White card). It is the only way for Rohingya residents to obtain the card.

As well, the USDP has been discretely collecting new member signatures from residents of Mudon and Thanphyuzayart townships, Mon State, during September. Adding their signatures to the party's membership list serves as a commitment the signers will vote for the party in the upcoming elections.

Some government officials have been canvassing for votes along with candidates of the USDP in their respective area. But, according to the election laws, government staff shall not get involved in political campaigning. More interestingly, the regime has collected over 70,000 names of voters in four areas near the China-Burma border, in northeast Shan State, and ordered them to vote for the government backed Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP).

The USDP party has recruited Burmese business tycoons as party candidates.

Therefore, the USDP party has enough funds and human resources to pay for their campaign. On the other hand, some opposition parties attempted to raise funds by collecting donations at markets, but the local municipal committee tried to stop these activities.

Activists started an "I Vote" campaign in Yangon on Oct 19th. Nobody knows who these activists are. These activists only wore a T-shirt with "I Vote" stickers. "They can be from the regime-backed USDP party because the party has enough funds. Other parties don't have enough money to do these kind of activities," a Yangon-based politician, who requested anonymity said.

However, some activist groups have started anti-election campaigns in Yangon and other cities. Generation Wave kicked off its anti-election campaign on August 12nd. The group said every citizen has the right to vote or no to vote. They are campaigning in public places ranging from bus shelters to shopping centers. Generation Wave launched the campaign on August 12 in various parts of Rangoon, including Dagon Myothit, Insein, Hlaing Tharyar, and Mingaladon Townships, and Bayint-Naung wholesale market, Yuzana Plaza and Dagon shopping centers.

Political campaigns have also been organized by exiled activist groups, outside the country. Many activists and campaign groups from inside and outside the country are not satisfied with the campaign process, saying it is not free or fair. They believe the elections on November 7th will not bring democracy, security or national reconciliation to the country. They say the 2008 constitution was forged in an exclusive, undemocratic and non-reconciliatory manner.

Democratic and ethnic opposition parties and groups, human rights activists, and the majority of the general public do not accept the 2008 Constitution and will not support the 2010 elections unless absolutely crucial benchmarks for democratic progress are met, including: (1) the unconditional release of all political prisoners, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi; (2) the cessation of attacks against ethnic communities and democracy activists; and (3) genuine and inclusive political dialogue, including a review of the 2008 Constitution.

The 10 leading political groups in exile, namely the NCGUB, NCUB, DAB, NDF, MPU, NLD-LA, FDB, WLB, NY-Forum, and SYCB, which represent the broadest

constituencies of the political and civil society organizations within the country and on border areas, launched a global campaign calling on the international community to not recognize the military regime's elections, or the results, unless the aforementioned three key benchmarks are met. This campaign is endorsed by about 160 Burmese and regional and international organizations. The campaign was officially launched on March 19.

## Campaign Goal:

- To pressure the regime to meet key benchmarks before the elections:
- The release all political prisoners
- Cessation of hostilities against ethnic groups and pro-democracy force
- Inclusive dialogue with key stakeholders from democracy groups and ethnic nationalities, including a review of the 2008 Constitution
- If benchmarks are not met, denounce the elections and not recognize the results.

The leading alliances of the campaign held a number of meetings with parliamentarians and government officials in some ASEAN countries with the support of AIPMC, and also in Europe. Public awareness raising activities, including public seminars, protests and press conferences were also launched in various countries by Burmese communities and solidarity networks.

The Global Day of Action, marking the 20th anniversary of the 1990 elections was organized in more than 26 countries. About 40,000 election postcards were collected, in which people called for the real election rather than the military selection and called on the governments to not recognize the sham 2010 elections.

Another round of global solidarity actions are also being organized two weeks prior to the elections by Burmese and Burma solidarity groups in many countries including, the US, Japan, Korea, Philippines, and Thailand. These solidarity actions are to support the people of Burma in their boycott of the 2010 elections.

## Post-Election

### The Winning Election Party and its candidates

No.	Party	People Parliament	National Parliament	Regional/ State Parliament
1.	AMRD	3	4	9
2.	CNP	2	2	5
3.	CPP	2	4	6
4.	DP (Myanma)			3
5.	IC	1	1	4
6.	Inn NDP	1		3
7.	Kayan NP			2
8.	KDDP		1	1
9.	KPP	1	1	4
10.	Lahu NDP			1
11.	MPP			1
12.	NDDP			2
13.	NDF	8	4	4
14.	NUP	12	5	47
15.	PNO	3	1	5
16.	P.S DP	2	3	4
17.	RNDP	9	7	19
18.	SNDP	18	3	37
19.	Ta'ang Palaung	1	1	4
20.	UDPKS	1	1	2
21.	USDP	259	129	494
22.	Wa DP	2	1	3
23.	88 GSY			1
		325	168	661

## National Parliament Elected Candidates

No.	State / Region	National Parliament Elected Candidates												Total				
		UDPKS	NUP	IC	USDP	SNDP	PSDP	KPP	KDDP	AMRD	RNDP	NDF	WaDP	CPP	CNP	Ta'ang	PNO	Total
01	Kachin	1	3	1	6	1												12
02	Kayah				12													12
03	Kayin				6		3	1	1	1								12
04	Chin				6									4	2			12
05	Shan				7	2							1			1	1	12
06	Mon		1		8					3								12
07	Rakhine				5						7							12
08	Sagaing		1		11													12
09	Madalay				12													12
10	Magwe				12													12
11	Irrawaddy				12													12
12	Yangon				8							4						12
13	Bago				12													12
14	Taninthari				12													12
Total		1	5	1	129	3	3	1	1	4	7	4	1	2	2	1	1	168

## List of National Parliament

No.	Name	Party	Constituency
1.	U Myat Ko	USDP	Sagaing Region
2.	U Sai Paung Nap	WDP	Shan State
3.	U Kyun Kann	CPP	No (1) Chin State
4.	U Zone Hlal Htan	CPP	No (2) Chin State
5.	U Paul Htan Htai	CNP	No (3) Chin State
6.	U Steven Thar Beik	CNP	No (4) Chin State
7.	U kham Swin Mon	USDP	No (5) Chin State
8.	U Son Doke Kyint	USDP	No (6) Chin State
9.	U Nain Khinn Paung	USDP	No (7) Chin State
10.	U Aung Chit Lwin	USDP	No (11) Sagaing Region
11.	U Khat Htein Nan	UDPKS	No (1) Kachin State
12.	U Gam Hsai	NUP	No (2) Kachin State
13.	U Brangshaung	NUP	No (3) Kachin State
14.	U Za Khon Tein Ring	Independent	No (4) Kachin State
15.	U Sai Tin Aung	USDP	No (5) Kachin State
16.	U Pe Thaung	USDP	No (6) Kachin State
17.	U San Pyae	USDP	No (7) Kachin State
18.	U Mya Ohn	USDP	No (8) Kachin State
19.	U Tun Lwin	USDP	No (9) Kachin State
20.	U Sai Mya Maung	SNDP	No (10) Kachin State
21.	U San Tun	USDP	No (11) Kachin State
22.	U J Yaw Wu	NUP	No (12) Kachin State
23.	U Win Tint	USDP	No (1) Sagaing Region
24.	Dr. Bogyi (a) U Aung Ngwe	USDP	No (2) Sagaing Region
25.	Wunna Kyaw Htin U Win Myint	USDP	No (3) Sagaing Region
26.	Dr. Win Myint Aung	USDP	No (4) Sagaing Region
27.	U Kan Nyunt	USDP	No (5) Sagaing Region
28.	U Tun Myint	USDP	No (6) Sagaing Region
29.	U Khin Maung Ayw	USDP	No (7) Sagaing Region
30.	U Thein Hlaing	USDP	No (8) Sagaing Region
31.	U Thein Win	USDP	No (9) Sagaing Region
32.	U Maung Maung Gyi	NUP	No (10) Sagaing Region



33.	U Saw Aung Kyaw Naing(a) Shar Bu Phaw	Phalon- Sawaw Democratic party	No (1) Kayin State
34.	U Kan Nyunt	USDP	No (2) Kayin State
35.	U Saw Nyein Thin	PSDP	No (3) Kayin State
36.	U Saw Than Tun	PSDP	No (4) Kayin State
37.	U Saw Tun Mya Aung	USDP	No (5) Kayin State
38.	Daw Nan Ni Ni Aye	USDP	No (6) Kayin State
39.	U Saw Taw Pale	Kayin Peoples Party (KPP)	No (7) Kayin State
40.	U Aung Myint Thein	USDP	No (9) Kayin State
41.	U Min Myo Tint Lwin	All Mon Re- gions Democ- racy Party	No (10) Kayin State
42.	Dr. Aye Maung	Rakhine Nationalities Development Party ( RNDP)	No (1) Rakhine State
43.	U Kyaw Kyaw	RNDP	No (2) Rakhine State
44.	U Khin Maung (a) U Aung Kyaw Oo	RNDP	No (3) Rakhine State
45.	U Maung Saw Pru	RNDP	No (4) Rakhine State
46.	U Kyaw Tun Aung	RNDP	No (5) Rakhine State
47.	U Khin Maung Latt	RNDP	No (6) Rakhine State
48.	U Zar Yerd Romam (a) U Htay Win	RNDP	No (7) Rakhine State
49.	U Maung Thar Khin	RNDP	No (8) Rakhine State
50.	U Maung Aye Tun	RNDP	No (9) Rakhine State
51.	U Ohn Tin	RNDP	No (10) Rakhine State
52.	U Nyo Tun	RNDP	No (11) Rakhine State
53.	U Myint Hlaing	RNDP	No (12) Rakhine State
54.	U Nyan Lin	USDP	No (1) Shan State
55.	U Sai Kyaw Zaw Than	SNDP	No (2) Shan State
56.	U Shu Maung	USDP	No (3) Shan State
57.	U P Maung Soe	USDP	No (1) Kayah State
58.	U Kyaw Din (a) U Htay Yei	USDP	No (2) Kayah State
59.	U Bo Yei	USDP	No (3) Kayah State
60.	Daw Nan Marian	USDP	No (4) Kayah State

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61.	U Hsan Yei	USDP	No (5) Kayah State
62.	U Has Yei	USDP	No (6) Kayah State
63.	U Htay Yei	USDP	No (7) Kayah State
64.	U Po Yei Aung Thein	USDP	No (8) Kayah State
65.	U Kyaw Yai	USDP	No (9) Kayah State
66.	U Sai Tha Sein	USDP	No (10) Kayah State
67.	U Hla Maung	USDP	No (11) Kayah State
68.	U Hnin Wai	USDP	No (12) Kayah State
69.	U Soe Thet	USDP	No (1) Taninthayi Region
70.	U Than Swe	USDP	No (2) Taninthayi Region
71.	U Tin Maung Myint	USDP	No (3) Taninthayi Region
72.	U Aung Win	USDP	No (4) Taninthayi Region
73.	U Maung Sein	USDP	No (5) Taninthayi Region
74.	U Tin Shan	USDP	No (6) Taninthayi Region
75.	U Moe Myint	USDP	No (7) Taninthayi Region
76.	U Hla Soe	USDP	No (9) Taninthayi Region
77.	U Hla Aye	USDP	No (11) Taninthayi Region
78.	U Toe Win	USDP	No (12) Taninthayi Region
79.	U Saw Maung Tun	USDP	No (1) Bago Region
80.	U Po Zaw	USDP	No (2) Bago Region
81.	U Tin Myint	USDP	No (3) Bago Region
82.	U Ye Myint	USDP	No (4) Bago Region
83.	U win Naing Shein	USDP	No (5) Bago Region
84.	U Thet Naing Oo	USDP	No (6) Bago Region
85.	Daw Cho New Oo	USDP	No (7) Bago Region
86.	Dr. Khin Maung Lay	USDP	No (8) Bago Region
87.	Dr. Mya Oo	USDP	No (9) Bago Region
88.	U Myint Tun	USDP	No (10) Bago Region
89.	U Aung Cho Oo	USDP	No (11) Bago Region
90.	U Tun Zaw(a)Ko Pauk	USDP	No (12) Bago Region
91.	U Kyi Tun	USDP	No (1) Magway Region
92.	U Aung Nyein	USDP	No (2) Magway Region
93.	U Hla Thein	USDP	No (3) Magway Region
94.	U Khin Zaw	USDP	No (4) Magway Region
95.	U Kyaw Thu Oo	USDP	No (5) Magway Region
96.	U Soe Myint	USDP	No (6) Magway Region
97.	U Than Swe	USDP	No (7) Magway Region

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98.	U Tin Win	USDP	No (8) Magway Region
99.	U Thaw Zin Oo	USDP	No (9) Magway Region
100.	U Aung Than	USDP	No (10) Magway Region
101.	U Aung Tun	USDP	No (11) Magway Region
102.	U Hla Swe	USDP	No (12) Magway Region
103.	Dr. Soe Tun	USDP	No (1) Mandalay Region
104.	U Win Maung	USDP	No (2) Mandalay Region
105.	U Tin Maung Win	USDP	No (3) Mandalay Region
106.	U Win Maung	USDP	No (4) Mandalay Region
107.	U Zaw Myint Pe	USDP	No (5) Mandalay Region
108.	U Myo Myint	USDP	No (6) Mandalay Region
109.	U Aye	USDP	No (7) Mandalay Region
110.	U Khin Aung Myint	USDP	No (8) Mandalay Region
111.	U Soe Aung	USDP	No (11) Mandalay Region
112.	U Htay Maung	USDP	No (12) Mandalay Region
113.	U Min Lun Aung	USDP	No (3) Mon State
114.	Daw Khin Waing Kyi	NDF	No (1) Yangon Region
115.	U Nyunt Tin	USDP	No (2) Yangon Region
116.	U Phone Myint Aung	NDF	No (3) Yangon Region
117.	Dr. Myat Nyana Soe	NDF	No (4) Yangon Region
118.	U Win Naing	USDP	No (5) Yangon Region
119.	Dr. Tin Swe (a) U Tin Swe	NDF	No (6) Yangon Region
120.	U Mya Nyein	USDP	No (7) Yangon Region
121.	Dr. Myint Kyi	USDP	No (8) Yangon Region
122.	Dr. Khin Shwe	USDP	No (9) Yangon Region
123.	U Nu	USDP	No (10) Yangon Region
124.	U Tin Yu	USDP	No (11) Yangon Region
125.	U Swe Aung	USDP	No (12) Yangon Region
126.	Dr. Sai Mauk Kham (a) Maung Ohn	USDP	No (3) Shan State
127.	U Sai Thant Zin	SNDP	No (4) Shan State
128.	U Sai Win Maung	USDP	No (5) Shan State
129.	Dr. Sai Hsai Kyauk Sam	USDP	No (6) Shan State
130.	U Wilson Moe	USDP	No (7) Shan State
131.	U Soe Han Lin	USDP	No (1) Ayeyawaddy Region
132.	U Soe Win	USDP	No (2) Ayeyawaddy Region
133.	U Nyan Lin	USDP	No (3) Ayeyawaddy Region

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134.	U Nyunt Hlaing	USDP	No (4) Ayeyawaddy Region
135.	Dr. Htya Win	USDP	No (5) Ayeyawaddy Region
136.	U Khin Maung Yi	USDP	No (6) Ayeyawaddy Region
137.	Dr. Htay Naing	USDP	No (7) Ayeyawaddy Region
138.	U That Lin	USDP	No (8) Ayeyawaddy Region
139.	U Win Thein	USDP	No (9) Ayeyawaddy Region
140.	Dr. Myat Myat Ohn Khin	USDP	No (10) Ayeyawaddy Region
141.	U Maung Maung Aye	USDP	No (11) Ayeyawaddy Region
142.	U Hlaing Oo	USDP	No (12) Ayeyawaddy Region
143.	U Hmat Gyi	USDP	No (9) Naypyitaw
144.	U Khin Maung Htay	USDP	No (10) Naypyitaw
145.	Daw Yi Yi Myint	USDP	No (1) Mon State
146.	Dr. Soe Win	USDP	No (2) Mon State
147.	U Kyaw Thein	AMRFDP	No (4) Mon State
148.	U Naing Tun Ohn	AMRDP	No (5) Mon State
149.	U Hla Thein (a) Dr. Hla Thein	USDP	No (6) Mon State
150.	U Banya Aung Moe	AMRDP	No (7) Mon State
151.	U Saw Thaung Pe	NUP	No (8) Mon State
152.	U Saw Ohn	USDP	No (9) Mon State
153.	U Zaw Win	USDP	No (10) Mon State
154.	U Nyi Nyi Tun	USDP	No (11) Mon State
155.	U Zaw Naing Oo	UDSP	No (12) Mon State
156.	U Saw Aye Myaing	USDP	No (8) Kayin State
157.	U Saw Mya Win	USDP	No,11/ Kayin State
158.	U Mahn Aung Tin Myint	KSDPP	No,12/Kayin State
159.	U Kyar Maung (a) U Maung Kyar	USDP	No,8/Taninthayi Region
160.	U Than Mynt	USDP	No (12) Taninthayi Region
161.	U Nay Win Tun	PNO	No (9) Shan State
162.	U Tun Kyaw	TNP	No (10) Shan State
163.	U Hlyu Kwe Shi	USDP	No (11) Shan State
164.	Unknown		
165.	Unknown		
166.	Unknown		
167.	Unknown		
168.	Unknown		

## People Parliament Elected Candidates

No.	State / Region	People Parliament Elected Candidates													Total				
		UDPKS	NUP	IC	USDP	SNDP	PSDP	KPP	AMRD	RNDP	NDF	WaDP	CPP	CNP	Ta'ang	PNO	Inn	Total	
01	Kachin	1	2		14	1												18	
02	Kayah				7													7	
03	Kayin				4		2	1										7	
04	Chin				5									2	2			9	
05	Shan		2	1	23	17						2			1	3	1	50	
06	Mon		1		6				3									10	
07	Rakhine				8					9								17	
08	Sagaing		3		34													37	
09	Madalay				36													36	
10	Magwe		1		24													25	
11	Irrawaddy		1		25													26	
12	Yangon				37						8							45	
13	Bago		2		26													28	
14	Taninthari				10													10	
Total		1	12	1	259	18	2	1	3	9	8	2	2	2	1	3	1	325	

## List of People's Parliament

No.	Name	Party	Constituency
1.	U Zin Wan	USDP	Nanyun/ Sagaing Region
2.	U Aik Yun Mon	WDP	Memung/Shan State
3.	U Khun Lain	CNP	Falam/ Chin State
4.	U Ngon Maung	CNP	Haka/ Chin State
5.	Daw Za Talan	CNP	Thantlang/ Chin State
6.	U Pon Khant In	USDP	Tiddim/Chin State
7.	U Hauk Khant Man	USDP	Tonzang/Chin State
8.	U Hla Tun	USDP	Khamti/ Sagaing Region
9.	U Aye	USDP	Homalin/ Sagaing Region
10.	U Shi Thee	USDP	Leshi/ Sagaing Region
11.	U Sai Win Khaing	SNDP	Hsenwi / Shan State
12.	U Zong Taint	USDP	Chipwe/ Kachin State
13.	U Zaung Khong	USDP	Hsawlaw/ Kachin State
14.	U Yaw D Dwe	USDP	Putao/ Kachin State
15.	U N Phon Hsan (a) U N Htu Phon Hsan	NUP	Machcnbaw/ Kachin State
16.	U Gyee Phon Hsarl	USDP	Naungmon/ Kachin State
17.	U Khamai Mon Twam(a) U Khamai Tan	USDP	Sumprabum/ Kachin State
18.	U C Khan Ram	USDP	Khaunglanphu/ Kachin State
19.	U Khin Maung Myint	USDP	Sagaing/ Saging Region
20.	U Zaw Win Aung	USDP	Myinmu/ Saging Region
21.	U Ohn Ngwe	USDP	Myaung Saging Region
22.	Dr. Aung Than	USDP	Shwebo/ Saging Region
23.	U Khin Maung Shwe	USDP	KhinU/ Saging Region
24.	Thura U Aye Myint	USDP	Wetlet/ Saging Region
25.	Dr. Chan Nyein	USDP	Kanbalu/ Saging Region
26.	U Kyaw Nyunt	USDP	Kyunhla Saging Region
27.	U Aung Kyaw Oo	USDP	YeU/ Saging Region
28.	U Than Tun	USDP	Dabayin/ Saging Region
29.	U Tin Myint	USDP	Taze/ Saging Region
30.	U Khin Maung Oo	USDP	Monywa/ Saging Region
31.	U Than Nwe	USDP	Budalin/ Saging Region
32.	U Kyaw Myint	USDP	Ayadaw/ Saging Region

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33.	U Saw Hla Tun	USDP	ChaungU/ Saging Region
34.	U Thaung Han	USDP	Yinmabin/ Saging Region
35.	U Kyaw Tun	USDP	Kani/ Saging Region
36.	U Than Myint	USDP	Salinyi/ Saging Region
37.	U Kyaw Hsan	USDP	Pale/ Saging Region
38.	U Moe Zaw Hein	USDP	Katha/ Saging Region
39.	U Kyaw Naing Htay	USDP	Indaw/ Saging Region
40.	U Soe Soe	USDP	Htigyaing/ Saging Region
41.	U Kyaw Than	USDP	Bamauk/ Saging Region
42.	U Thin Win	USDP	Kawlin/ Saging Region
43.	U Soe Paing	USDP	Wuntho/ Saging Region
44.	U Win Thein	USDP	Pinlebu/ Saging Region
45.	U Tin Hlaing	USDP	Kalay /Saging Region
46.	U Soe Thein	NUP	Kalewa/ Saging Region
47.	U Maung Myint	USDP	Mingin/ Saging Region
48.	U Khin Maung Shwe ( a ) U Paw Ka	USDP	Tamu/ Saging Region
49.	U Thaung	NUP	Mawleik/ Saging Region
50.	U Maung Oo	NUP	Phaungpyin/ Saging Region
51.	U Thein Zaw	USDP	Myitkyina/Kachin State
52.	U Yein Borm	NUP	Waingmaw/ Kachin State
53.	U Myo Swe	USDP	Tanai/ Kachin State
54.	U Kyaw Soe Lay	USDP	Mohnyin/ Kachin State
55.	U Phone Swe	USDP	Mogaung/ Kachin State
56.	U Ohn Myint	USDP	Phakant/ Kachin State
57.	U Lun Maung	USDP	Bhamo/ Kachin State
58.	U Zaw Tun	SNDP	Momauk/ Kachin State
59.	U Tun Thein(a) U Tun Tun	USDP	Mansi/ Kachin State
60.	U Win Naing(a) U Phyu	USDP	Shweku/ Kachin State
61.	Daw Dwe Bu	UDPKS	M'Jangyang/ Kachin State
62.	Daw Nan Sae Owa	PSDP	Hpa-an/ Kayin State
63.	U Saw Thein Aung	PSDP	Hlaingbwe/ Kayin State
64.	U Sai Than Naing	USDP	Papun/ Kayin State
65.	U Saw Nay Kaw Kyee	KPP	Thadaunggyi/ Kayin State
66.	U Thurein Zaw	USDP	Kawkareik/ Kayin State
67.	U Saw Htun Khaung Lwin	USDP	Kya In Seikkyi/ Kayin State

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

68.	U Maung Nyo	RNDP	Sittway/ Rakhine State
69.	U Tun Aung Kyaw	RNDP	Ponnagyun / Rakhine State
70.	U Aung Tun Tha	RNDP	Mrauk U/ Rakhine State
71.	U Tha Sein	RNDP	Kyauktaw/ Rakhine State
72.	U Aung Sein Tha	RNDP	Minbya/ Rakhine State
73.	U Pe Than	RNDP	Myebon/ Rakhine State
74.	U Aung Kyaw Zan	RNDP	Pauktaw/ Rakhine State
75.	Daw Khin Saw Wai	RNDP	Yathedaung/ Rakhine State
76.	U Zaw Ki Ahmad (a) U Aung Zaw Win	USDP	Maungtaw/ Rakhine State
77.	U Shwe Maung (a) Abdu Rawzek	USDP	Buthidaung/ Rakhine State
78.	U Ba Shein	RNDP	Kyaukphyu/ Rakhine State
79.	U Aung Sein	USDP	Manaung/ Rakhine State
80.	U Ba Htee	USDP	Yanbye/ Rakhine State
81.	U Thein Swe	USDP	An/ Rakhine State
82.	U Ye Tun	USDP	Thandwe/ Rakhine State
83.	Dr. San Hlaing	USDP	Taungup/ Rakhine State
84.	U Nyi Lay(a) U Kyi Tha	USDP	Gwa/ Rakhine State
85.	U San Lin	USDP	Taunggyi/ Shan State
86.	U Win Swe	INDP	Nyaungshwe/ Shan State
87.	U Tin Naing Thein	USDP	Kalaw/ Shan State
88.	U Win Kyi	USDP	Pindaya/ Shan State
89.	U Aung Thein	USDP	Ywangan/ Shan State
90.	U Khin Maung Myint	USDP	Yaksawk/ Shan State
91.	U Fransisco	USDP	Pekhon/ Shan State
92.	U Khin Maung Thi	USDP	Loilem/ Shan State
93.	U Htay Lwin(a)U Di Lone	USDP	Namhsan/ Shan State
94.	Daw Nan Wah Nu	SNDP	Kunhing/ Shan State
95.	U Sai Maung Tin	SNDP	Laikha/ Shan State
96.	U Sai Tun Aye	SNDP	Mongkai/ Shan State
97.	U Sai Oum Hsai Mong	SNDP	Kyaythi/ Shan State
98.	U Kyaw Tin Shew	USDP	Mongshu/ Shan State
99.	U Sai Hla Kyaw	SNDP	Langkho/ Shan State
100.	U Sai Kyaw Myint	SNDP	Mongnai/ Shan State
101.	U Sai Ngawng Hsai Hein	USDP	Maukmai/ Shan State
102.	U Tun Myint Oo	SNDP	Mongpang/ Shan State



## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

103.	U Khin Maung Nyo	USDP	Loikaw/ Kayah State
104.	U Soe Yei	USDP	Dimawhso/ Kayah State
105.	U Oo Yei(a) UU Yei	USDP	Pruhso/ Kayah State
106.	Daw Nan Nwam	USDP	Shadow/ Kayah State
107.	U Aye Maung	USDP	Bawlakhe/ Kayah State
108.	U Ye Htut Tin	USDP	Pasawng/ Kayah State
109.	U Kyaw Khaing Win	USDP	Meisei/ Kayah State
110.	U Kyi Min	USDP	Dawei/ Taninthayi Region
111.	Dr. Kyaw Kyaw Htay	USDP	Launglon/ Taninthayi Region
112.	U Kin Sein	USDP	Thayetchaung/ Taninthayi Region
113.	U Win Oo	USDP	Yebyu/ Taninthayi Region
114.	Wunna Kyawthin U Htay Myint	USDP	Myeik/ Taninthayi Region
115.	U Maung Hla(a) U Hla Myint	USDP	Plalw/ Taninthayi Region
116.	U Yon Bee	USDP	Taninthayi/ Taninthayi Region
117.	U Myint Tun	USDP	Kawthoung/ Taninthayi Region
118.	U Aung Lin Hlaing	USDP	Bokpyin/ Taninthayi Region
119.	U Kyin Thein	USDP	Bago/ Bago Region
120.	U Arnt Gyi	USDP	Thanatpin/ Bago Region
121.	U Win Sein	USDP	Kawa/ Bago Region
122.	U Myint Shwe	USDP	Waw/ Bago Region
123.	U Soe Myint	USDP	Nyaunglebin/ Bago Region
124.	Dr. Khin Maung Swe	USDP	Kyaunkdaga/ Bago Region
125.	U Min Sew	USDP	Daik U/ Bago Region
126.	U Tin Tun	NUP	Shwegyin/ Bago Region
127.	U Aung Min	USDP	Toungoo/ Bago Region
128.	U Myo Thant	USDP	Yedashe/ Bago Region
129.	U Nyan Swe Win	NUP	Kyaukkyi/ Bago Region
130.	U Nyunt Hlaing	USDP	Pyu/ Bago Region
131.	U Nyi Nyi Myint	USDP	Ottwin/ Bago Region
132.	U Win Tin	USDP	Htantabin/ Bago Region
133.	U Win Myint	USDP	Pyay/ Bago Region
134.	U Aye Han	USDP	Paukkhaung/ Bago Region
135.	U Khin Win	USDP	Padaung/ Bago Region
136.	U Aung Myint Thein	USDP	Paungde/ Bago Region
137.	U Soe Aung	USDP	Thegon/ Bago Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

138.	Dr. Daw Aye Myint	USDP	Shwedaung/ Bago Region
139.	U Maung Maung(a) U Khin Maung Win	USDP	Thayawady/ Bago Region
140.	Dr. Win Myint	USDP	Letpadan/ Bago Region
141.	U Maung Toe	USDP	Minhla/ Bago Region
142.	U Tin Htwe	USDP	Okpo/ Bago Region
143.	U Khin Maung Myint	USDP	Zegon/ Bago Region
144.	U Ye Htut Oo	USDP	Nattalin/ Bago Region
145.	U Nan Oo	USDP	Monyo/ Bago Region
146.	U Thant Zin	USDP	Gyobingauk/ Bago Region
147.	U Zaw Min	USDP	Magway/ Magway Region
148.	Daw Win Maw Tun	USDP	Yenangyoung/ Magway Region
149.	U Thein Lwin	USDP	Chauk / Magway Region
150.	U Than Win	USDP	Taungdwingyi/ Magway Region
151.	U Myint Thu	USDP	Myothit/ Magway Region
152.	U Aung Kyaw Soe	USDP	Natmauk/ Magway Region
153.	U Aye Thu	USDP	Minbu/ Magway Region
154.	Dr. Maung Maung Htay	USDP	Pwintbyu/ Magway Region
155.	U Khin Maung Lwin	USDP	Salin/ Magway Region
156.	U Myint Htay	USDP	Ngaphe/ Magway Region
157.	U Than Tun	USDP	Sedokcara/ Magway Region
158.	U Win Kyaw	USDP	Thayet/ Magway Region
159.	U Paik Htwe	USDP	Kama/ Magway Region
160.	U Soe Naing	USDP	Mindom/ Magway Region
161.	U Win Tin	USDP	Minhla/ Magway Region
162.	U Aye Naing	USDP	Hsinbaungwe/ Magway Region
163.	U Ko Ko Tun	USDP	Aunglan/ Magway Region
164.	U Saw Hla	USDP	Pakokku/ Magway Region
165.	U Soe Maung	USDP	Yezagyo/ Magway Region
166.	U Thein Tun	USDP	Myaing/ Magway Region
167.	U Khin Maung Nyo	USDP	Pauk/ Magway Region
168.	U Sein Kyaw Win	NUP	Seikpyu/ Magway Region
169.	U Aung Myint	USDP	Gangaw/ Magway Region
170.	U Khin Maung Htay	USDP	Htilin/ Magway Region
171.	U Htay Maung	USDP	Saw/ Magway Region
172.	U Ko Gyi	USDP	Aungmyethethazan/ Mandalay Region

173.	Dr. Kyaw Myint	USDP	Chanayethazan/ Mandalay Region
174.	Dr. Mya Aye	USDP	Mahaaungmye Mandalay Region
175.	U Tin Maung	USDP	Chanmyathazi/ Mandalay Region
176.	U Maung Ko	USDP	Pyigyidagun/ Mandalay Region
177.	U Aung Thant	USDP	Patheingyi/ Mandalay Region
178.	U Thein Tun Oo	USDP	Amarapura/ Mandalay Region
179.	U Thaung	USDP	Kyaukse/ Mandalay Region
180.	U Kyi Pyone	USDP	Singaing/ Mandalay Region
181.	U Kyi Maung	USDP	Myitha/ Mandalay Region
182.	U Tin Aye	USDP	TadaU/ Mandalay Region
183.	U Aung Kyaing	USDP	NyaungU/ Mandalay Region
184.	Dr. Myint Aung	USDP	PyinOoLwin/ Mandalay Region
185.	U Aung HSan	USDP	Singu/ Mandalay Region
186.	U Ba Htay	USDP	Mogok/ Mandalay Region
187.	U Pyae Maung	USDP	Madaya/ Mandalay Region
188.	U Khin Maung Nyunt	USDP	Thabeikkyin/ Mandalay Region
189.	U Hla Tun	USDP	Kyaukpadaung/ Mandalay Region
190.	U Win Myint	USDP	Myingyan/ Mandalay Region
191.	U Aung Thaung	USDP	Thaungtha/ Mandalay Region
192.	U Nyan Tun Aung	USDP	Natogyi/ Mandalay Region
193.	Dr. Mya Oo	USDP	Ngazun/ Mandalay Region
194.	U Bo Ni	USDP	Yemethin/ Mandalay Region
195.	U Myint Soe	USDP	Pyawbwe/ Mandalay Region
196.	U Thein Aung	USDP	Meiktila/ Mandalay Region
197.	U Aye Mauk	USDP	Mahlaing/ Mandalay Region
198.	U Than Soe	USDP	Thazi/ Mandalay Region
199.	U Than Myint	USDP	Wundwin/ Mandalay Region
200.	Daw Mi Yin Chan	USDP	Kyaikmaraw/ Mon State
201.	U Sai Myint Aye	USDP	Lashio/ Shan State
202.	U Tun Hsar(a) U Sai Tun Win	SNDP	Thangyan/ Shan State
203.	U Sai Thiha Kyaw (a) U Sai Hpa	SNDP	Mongyai/ Shan State
204.	U Nelson (a)U Hsaung Si	SNDP	Kyaukme/ Shan State
205.	U Ye Tun (a) U Min Tun	SNDP	Hsipaw/Shan State
206.	U Kyaw Myint	NUP	Nawngkhio/ Shan State
207.	U Sai Aung Hla	SNDP	Namtu/ Shan State

208.	U Kyaw Myint (a) U Pho Toke	NUP	Momeik/ Shan State
209.	U Myint Hlaing	USDP	Mabein/ Shan State
210.	U Haw Shauk Chan	USDP	Kunlong/ Shan State
211.	U Kyin Won	WDP	Hopan/ Shan State
212.	U Sai Boe Aung	SNDP	Muse/ Shan State
213.	Dr. Sai Kyaw Ohn	SNDP	Nanhkam/ Shan State
214.	U T Khun Myat	USDP	Kutkai/ Shan State
215.	U Stephen	USDP	Kengtung/ Shan State
216.	U Se Ki Kyaw	USDP	Mongkhat/ Shan State
217.	U Tin Win	USDP	Mongyang/ Shan State
218.	U Sai Khahtiya	USDP	Monghsat/ Shan State
219.	U Sai Tun Sein	USDP	Mongping/ Shan State
220.	U Sai Aung Kyi	USDP	Mongton/ Shan State
221.	U Sai Thein Aung	SNDP	Tachilek/ Shan State
222.	U Sai Kyauk	USDP	Mongphyat/ Shan State
223.	U Sai Saw Tin	SNDP	Mongyawng/ Shan State
224.	U Than Tun	USDP	Pathein/Ayeyawady Region
225.	U Kyaw Win	USDP	Kangyindaunt/ Ayeyawady Region
226.	U Win Than	USDP	Thabaung/ Ayeyawady Region
227.	Daw Khin Than Myint	USDP	Ntapudaw/ Ayeyawady Region
228.	Dr.. Soe Thura	USDP	Kyonpyaw/ Ayeyawady Region
229.	U Maung Maung Tin	USDP	Yekyi/ Ayeyawady Region
230.	U Thein Tun	USDP	Kyounggon/ Ayeyawady Region
231.	U Htay Oo	USDP	Hinthada/ Ayeyawady Region
232.	U Thin Htut	USDP	Zalun/ Ayeyawady Region
233.	U Ba Htay	USDP	Laymyethna/ Ayeyawady Region
234.	U Than Htay	USDP	Myanaung/ Ayeyawady Region
235.	Dr.. Tin Maung Kyaing	USDP	Kyagin/ Ayeyawady Region
236.	U Maung Muang Soe	USDP	Ingapu/ Ayeyawady Region
237.	U Tint Hsan	USDP	Myaungmya/ Ayeyawady Region
238.	U Saw James	USDP	Einme/ Ayeyawady Region
239.	U Khin Maung Aye	USDP	Wakema/ Ayeyawady Region
240.	U Zaw Tun	USDP	Labutta/ Ayeyawady Region
241.	U Ko Ko Lwin	USDP	Mawlamyegyun/ Ayeyawady Region
242.	U Thei Nyunt	USDP	Maubin/ Ayeyawady Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

243.	U Mhan Maung Munag Nyan	NUP	Pantanaw/ Ayeyawady Region
244.	U Aung Mya Than	USDP	Nyaungdon/ Ayeyawady Region
245.	U Kyi Tint	USDP	Danubyu/ Ayeyawady Region
246.	U Soe Naing	USDP	Pyapon/ Ayeyawady Region
247.	U Mya Thein	USDP	Bogale/ Ayeyawady Region
248.	U Than Win	USDP	Kyaiklat/ Ayeyawady Region
249.	U Tin Win	USDP	Dedaye/ Ayeyawady Region
250.	Thura U Shwe Mann	USDP	Zeyathiri/ Napyitaw Region
251.	U Thein Sein	USDP	Zabuthiri/ Napyitaw Region
252.	Thiha Thura U Tin Aung Myint Oo	USDP	Pobbathiri/ Napyitaw Region
253.	U Myint Hlaing	USDP	Dekhinathiri/ Napyitaw Region
254.	U Kyaw Swar Khine	USDP	Ottarathiri/ Napyitaw Region
255.	U Hla Myint Oo	USDP	Pyinmana/ Napyitaw Region
256.	U Maung Oo	USDP	Tatkon/ Napyitaw Region
257.	U Htay Win	USDP	Lewe/ Napyitaw Region
258.	U Aye Myint	USDP	Mawlamyine/ Mon State
259.	U Hla Maung	AMRDP	Chaungzon/ Mon State
260.	U Thein Aung	AMRDP	Thanbyuzyet/ Mon State
261.	U Mya Thein	USDP	Mudon/ Mon State
262.	U Saw Ba Thein	USDP	Thaton/ Mon State
263.	Daw Myint Than	AMRDP	Ye/ Mon State
264.	U Khin Maung Myint	NUP	Paung/ Mon State
265.	U Myint Lwin	USDP	Kyaikhto/ Mon State
266.	Dr. Soe Moe Aung	USDP	Bilin/ Mon State
267.	U Aung Zin	NDF	Pazundoung/ Yangon Region
268.	U Nanda Kyaw Swar	USDP	Dagon/ Yangon Region
269.	U Aung San	USDP	Pabedan/ Yangon Region
270.	U Aung Kyi	USDP	Mingala Taungnyunt/ Yangon Region
271.	Daw Tin New Oo	NDF	Dagon Myothit( North) Yangon Region
272.	Dr. Win Myint	USDP	Hline/ Yangon Region
273.	U Soe Win	NDF	Sangyoung/ Yangon Region
274.	Dr. Maung Maung Wint	USDP	Bahan/ Yangon Region
275.	Dr. Pwint Hsan	USDP	Mayangon/ Yangon Region
276.	Dr. Soe Yin	USDP	Kamayut/ Yangon Region
277.	U Soe Win	USDP	Kyauktada/Yangon Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

278.	U Kyi Myint	NDF	Latha/Yangon Region
279.	U Aye Myint	USDP	Innsein/Yangon Region
280.	U Tin Maung Win	USDP	Mingaladon/Yangon Region
281.	U Kyi Myint	USDP	Hmawbi/Yangon Region
282.	U Khin Maung Soe	USDP	Hlegu/Yangon Region
283.	U Han Sein	USDP	Takkyi/Yangon Region
284.	U Thein Yi	USDP	Htantabin/Yangon Region
285.	U Tin Maung Oo	USDP	Shwepyitha/Yangon Region
286.	U Nyan Win`	USDP	Hlinethaya/Yangon Region
287.	U Khin Maung Yi (a) Khin Maung Yi	NDF	Ahlon/Yangon Region
288.	Daw Su Su Hlaing	USDP	DagonMyothit (South)/ Yangon Region
289.	U Thein Nyunt	NDF	Thingangyun/ Yangon Region
290.	U Tha Win	USDP	Yankin/ Yangon Region
291.	U Aung Thein Lin	USDP	South Okkalapa/ Yangon Region
292.	Dr. Than win	NDF	North Okkalapa/v
293.	U Maung Maung Soe	USDP	Thakayta/ Yangon Region
294.	U Hla Myint	USDP	Dawbon/ Yangon Region
295.	Daw Le Le Win Swe	USDP	Tamway/Yangon Region
296.	U Sein Myint	USDP	Bothatoung Yangon Region
297.	U Myint Thu	USDP	Dagon myothit ( East)/Yangon Region
298.	U Thein Htaik	USDP	Dagon Myothit (Seikkan)/Yangon Region
299.	U Lwin Oo	USDP	Thanlyin/ Yangon Region
300.	U Aung kyaw Khin	USDP	Kyauktan/ Yangon Region
301.	Thura U Myint Maung	USDP	Thongwa/ Yangon Region
302.	U Maung Maung Thein	USDP	Kayan
303.	U Soe Tha	USDP	Twantay/ Yangon Region
304.	U Lun Thi	USDP	Kongyangon/ Yangon Region
305.	U Soe Tint	UDDP	Kawthmu/ Yangon Region
306.	U Hla Tun Oo	USDP	Dala/ Yangon Region
307.	U Maung Pa	USDP	Seikkyi/khannnaungto/ Yangon Region
308.	U Khin Maung Win	NDF	Lanmadaw/ Yangon Region
309.	U Than Sein	USDP	Kyimyindine/ Yangon Region
310.	U Than Oo	USDP	Myawaddy/

Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

311.	U Has Mu	USDP	Lahe
312.	U Soe Thein	USDP	Kyunsu
313.	U khun Thein Pe	PNO	Hopong
314.	U Win Ko	PNO	Hsihseng
315.	U Khun Maung Thaung	PNO	Pinlaung
316.	U Maung Maung Swe	USDP	Namsang
317.	U Aik Mone	TNP	Mantung
318.	U Kyaw Ni Naing	USDP	Laukkai
319.	U Kyan Tei Win (a) Ukyan Te Wan	USDP	Kongyan
320.	U Aye Pe	USDP	Cocogyun/ Yangon Region
321.	Dr. Nay Lin	USDP	Seikkan/ Yangon Region
322.	Unknown		
323.	Unknown		
324.	Unknown		
325.	Unknown		
326.	Unknown		
327.	Unknown		
328.	Unknown		

## Regional and State Parliament Elected Candidate List

No.	R/S Parliament	Regional and State Parliament Elected Candidate List																					Inn	Total	
		UDPKS	NUP	IC	USDP	SNDP	PSDP	Kayan	Lahu	KPP	MPP	88	KDDP	NDDP	AMRD	RNDP	DP(M)	NDF	Wa DP	CPP	CNP	Ta'ang			PNO
1.	Kachin	2	11	1	19	5																		38	
2.	Kayah				15																			15	
3.	Karen		1	7		4		2				1	2											17	
4.	Mon		2	14									7											23	
5.	Rakhine		1	14									3		18									35	
6.	Shan		1	2	54	31		2	1							3						4	5	3	106
7.	Chin		1	7						1	1	1								5	5				18
8.	Yangon		7	75											1	2	4								92
9.	Mandalay			55	1											1				1					57
10.	Sagaing		8	68																					77
11.	Magwe		4	47																					51
12.	Bago		5	51					1																57
13.	Irrawaddy		6	48																					54
14.	Taninthari		1	20																					21
Total		2	47	4	494	37	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	9	19	3	4	3	4	3	6	5	3	661



## List of Region and State Parliament

No.	Name	Party	Region
1.	U Yaung Ran	USDP	Nanyun (1)
2.	U Maung Nyunt	UDSP	Shan National
3.	U San Shwe	USDP	Nanyun (2)
4.	U Noh Thang Bel (a) Noh Thang Kap	CPP	Chin National
5.	Daw Mar Yi	LNDP	Metmung
6.	U Peter Thaug Sein	USDP	Akha National
7.	U Law Rin	KNP	Kayan (a) Padaung National
8.	U Duwa Zok Doung	USDP	Kachin National
9.	U Whan Hsan (a) U Yaw Hsan	USDP	Lisu National
10.	U Shar Mwe La Shang	USDP	Lahu National
11.	U Na Htan	CPP	Falam (1) Chin State
12.	U Noe Son	CPP	Falam (2) Chin State
13.	U Yan Mann	CNP	Haka (1) Chin State
14.	U Chan Pun	CNP	Haka (2) Chin State
15.	U Lal Maung Kyone	CNP	Htantalan (1) Chin State
16.	U Robin	CNP	Htantalan (2) Chin State
17.	U Nan Zamon	USDP	Tiddim (1) Chin State
18.	U Zam Kyint Paw(a) U Zozam	CNP	Tiddim (2) Chin State
19.	U Kyint Hlyan Paung	USDP	Tonzang (1) Chin State
20.	U Hauk Khin Kham	USDP	Tonzang (2) Chin State
21.	U Saw Myint Oo	USDP	Khamti (1) Sagaing Region
22.	U Mya Maung	USDP	Khamti (2) Sagaing Region
23.	U Kyaw Win	NUP	Homalin (1) Sagaing Region
24.	U Khin Maung Swe	USDP	Homalin (2) Sagaing Region
25.	U Aung Win	USDP	Leshi (1) Sagaing Region
26.	U Kyawt Nar	USDP	Leshi (2) Sagaing Region
27.	U Sai San Aye	USDP	Hsenwi (1) Shan State
28.	U Sai Aik Paung	SNDP	Hsenwi (2) Shan State

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

29.	U Kaman Du Naw	NUP	Myitkyina (1) Kachin State
30.	U Khin Maung Tun	USDP	Myitkyina (2) Kachin State
31.	U Mya Aung	NUP	Waingmaw (1) Kachin State
32.	U Htaw Lwan	NUP	Waingmaw (2) Kachin State
33.	U Alay Par	UDPKS	M' Jangyaung (1) Kachin State
34.	Daw Baukgyar	USDP	Sumprabum (1) Kachin State
35.	U La John Ngan Hsai	USDP	Tanai (1) Kachin State
36.	U Kwam Hsaung Hsam Ong	USDP	Tanai (2) Kachin State
37.	U Nyunt Aung	USDP	Mohnyin (1) Kachin State
38.	U Nyi Lay	USDP	Mohnyin (2) Kachin State
39.	U Soe Nwe	USDP	Mogaung (1) Kachin State
40.	U Kyaw Myint	USDP	Mogaung (2) Kachin State
41.	U An Fraung Gam	USDP	Phakant (1) Kachin State
42.	U Sai Myint Kyaw	USDP	Phakant (2) Kachin State
43.	U Kyaw Swe	NUP	Bhamo (1) Kachin State
44.	U Tun Shein	NUP	Bhamo (2) Kachin State
45.	U Hsut Naung	NUP	Momaug (1) Kachin State
46.	U Myo Aung	SNDP	Momaug (2) Kachin State
47.	U Tun Kyaing	USDP	Mansi (1) Kachin State
48.	U Sai Maung Shwe	SNDP	Mansi (2) Kachin State
49.	U Aung Naing	USDP	Shwegu (1) Kachin State
50.	U Pho Pa Kywe	USDP	Shwegu (2) Kachin State
51.	U Kyaw Swe	USDP	Loikaw (1) Kayah State
52.	U Koe Ye	USDP	Loikaw (2) Kayah State
53.	U Tot Ye	USDP	Dimawhso (1) Kayah State

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

54.	U Poe Ye(a) U Po Ye Aung	USDP	Dimawhso (2) Kayah State
55.	U Saw Hoo Hoo	USDP	Prusho (1) Kayah State
56.	U Richard	USDP	Prusho (2) Kayah State
57.	U Ye Win	USDP	Shadaw (1) Kayah State
58.	U Aye Maung	USDP	Shadaw (2) Kayah State
59.	U Chit Hla	USDP	Bawlake (2) Kayah State
60.	U Than Kyaw Soe	USDP	Pasawng (1) Kayah State
61.	U Saw Ko Di	USDP	Pasawng (2) Kayah State
62.	U Thein Tun	USDP	Meisei (1) Kayah State
63.	U Aung Naing Oo	USDP	Meisei (2) Kayah State
64.	U Saw Kyi Lin	PSDP	Pha-an (1) Kayin State
65.	U Saw Khin Maung Myint	PSDP	Pha-an (2) Kayin State
66.	U Min Aung Lin	PSDP	Hlaingbwe (1) Kayin State
67.	U Saw Shar Tunt Phaung	PSDP	Hlaingbwe (2) Kayin State
68.	U Pado Aung San	USDP	Papun (2) Kayin State
69.	U Saw Christopher	KPP	Thandaunggyi (1) Kayin State
70.	U Saw J A Win Myint	KPP	Thandaunggyi (2) Kayin State
71.	U Chit Hlaing	KSDDP	Myawady (1) Kayin State
72.	U Than Daing	USDP	Myawady (2) Kayin State
73.	U Mahm Hla Myaing	USDP	Kawkareik (1) Kayin State
74.	U Min Soe Thein ( a) Naing Min Soe Thein	AMRDP	Kwakareik (2) Kayin State
75.	U Saw Aung Kyaw Min	USDP	Kya-In-Seikkyi (1) Kayin State
76.	U Khin Kyuu	USDP	Burma National Kayin State
77.	U Naing Chit Oo	AMRDP	Mon National Kayin State
78.	U Khun Than Myint	Independent Candidate	Pa O National Kayin State
79.	U Than Aung	USDP	Dawel (1) Taninthayi Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

80.	U Myat Ko	USDP	Dawel (2) Taninthayi Region
81.	Dr Win Aung	USDP	Launglon (1) Taninthayi Region
82.	U Kyaw Htwe	USDP	Launglon (2) Taninthayi Region
83.	U Ngwe Win	USDP	Thayetchaung (1) Taninthayi Region
84.	U Soe Htway	USDP	Thayetchaung (2) Taninthayi Region
85.	U Shw eSan	USDP	Yebyu (1) Taninthayi Region
86.	U Tun Myint	NUP	Yebyu(2) Taninthayi Region
87.	U Khin Zaw	USDP	Myeik(1) Taninthayi Region
88.	Dr Kyaw Hsan	USDP	Myeik(2) Taninthayi Region
89.	U Win Swe	USDP	Palaw (1) Taninthayi Region
90.	U Htit Aung Kyaw	USDP	Palaw (2) Taninthayi Region
91.	U Kyi Win	USDP	Kawthoung (1) Taninthayi Region
92.	Dr Win Aung	USDP	Kawthoung (2) Taninthayi Region
93.	U Tun Aye	USDP	Bokpyi (1) Taninthayi Region
94.	U Aung Kyaw Kyaw Oo	USDP	Bokpyi (2) Taninthayi Region
95.	U Saw Ha Bi	USDP	Kayin National Taninthayi Region
96.	U WinTin	USDP	Bago (1) Bago Region
97.	U Ye Myint Tun	USDP	Bago (2) Bago Region
98.	U Aye Soe	SUDP	Thanatpin (1) Bago Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

99.	U Ko Ko	USDP	Thanatpin (2) Bago Region
100.	U Soe Thein	USDP	Kawa (1) Bago Region
101.	U Aye Naing	USDP	Kawa (2) Bago Region
102.	U Aung Naing	USDP	Waw (1) Bago Region
103.	U Maung Yu	USDP	Waw (2) Bago Region
104.	U Saw Lin Aung	USDP	Nyaunglebin (1) Bago Region
105.	U Soe Paing	USDP	NyaungLebub (2) Bago Region
106.	U Thein Swe	USDP	kyaukdaga (1) Bago Region
107.	U Kyaw Hsan Oo	USDP	kyaukdaga (2) Bago Region
108.	U Ko Ko Htay	USDP	Daik U (1) Bago Region
109.	U Min Aungo	USDP	Daik U (2) Bago Region
110.	Daw Khin Nwe	NUP	Shwegyin (1) Bago Region
111.	U Aung Myint	USDP	Shwegyin (2) Bago Region
112.	U Tin Soe	USDP	Toungoo (1) Bago Region
113.	Dr. Kyaw Oo	USDP	Toungoo (2) Bago Region
114.	U Thein Myint Tun	USDP	Yedashe (1) Bago Region
115.	U Maung Muang Thet	USDP	Yedashe (2) Bago Region
116.	U Kaung Nyunt	NUP	Kyaukkyi (1) Bago Region
117.	U Baby Ohn	NUP	Kyaukkyi (2) Bago Region
118.	U Tint Aung	USDP	Pyu (1) Bago Region
119.	U Aung Myint	USDP	Pyu (2) Bago Region
120.	U Than Htaik	USDP	Ottwin (1) Bago Region
121.	U Win Myint	USDP	Ottwin (2) Bago Region
122.	U Khun Tin Myint	USDP	Htatibin (1) Bago Region
123.	U Kyaw Htay	USDP	Htatibin (2) Bago Region
124.	U Kyaw Kyaw Lin	USDP	Pyay (1) Bago Region
125.	U Myo (a)U Myo Aung	USDP	Pyay (2) Bago Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

126.	U Win Tun Myint	USDP	Paukkaung (1) Bago Region
127.	U Hlaing Myint Oo	USDP	Paukkaung (2) Bago Region
128.	U Kyaw Myint	USDP	Padaung (1) Bago Region
129.	U Than Zaw	USDP	Padaung (2) Bago Region
130.	U Aung Naing Oo	USDP	Paungde (1) Bago Region
131.	U Hla Pe	USDP	Paungde (2) Bago Region
132.	Daw Ohnma Moh Moh Zaw	USDP	Thegon (1) Bago Region
133.	U Ye Lin Aung	USDP	Thegon (2) Bago Region
134.	U Tin Maung Myint	USDP	Shwedaung (1) Bago Region
135.	U Tun Tun Oo	USDP	Shwedaung (2) Bago Region
136.	U Myint Lwin Oo	USDP	Thayawady (1) Bago Region
137.	U Tin Soe	USDP	Thayawady (2) Bago Region
138.	Daw Aye Aye Khaing	USDP	Latpadan (1) Bago Region
139.	U Kyaw Min	USDP	Latpadan (2) Bago Region
140.	U Htay Aung Kywe	USDP	Minhla(1) Bago Region
141.	U Hla Myint	USDP	Minhla (2) Bago Region
142.	U Hein Lin	USDP	Okpo (1) Bago Region
143.	U Htoo Khaing	USDP	Okpo (2) Bago Region
144.	U Tint Lwin	USDP	Nattalin (1) Bago Region
145.	U Mya Soe	USDP	Nattalin (2) Bago Region
146.	U Tun Wai	USDP	Moenyo (1) Bago Region
147.	U Khin Maung Nyunt	NUP	Moenyo (2) Bago Region
148.	U Khin Maung Lwin	USDP	Gyobingauk (1) Bago Region
149.	U Win Myint Soe	USDP	Gyibingauk (2) Bago Region
150.	U Jublesee San Hla	KPP	Kayin National
151.	U Ye Myint	USDP	Magway (1) Magway Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

152.	U Han Maung	USDP	Magway (2) Magway Region
153.	U Aung Naing Win	USDP	Yenangyoung (1) Magway Region
154.	U Win Tint	USDP	Yenangyoung (2) Magway Region
155.	U Nay Shin	USDP	Chauk (1) Magway Region
156.	U Win Naing Oo	USDP	Chauk (2) Magway Region
157.	U Kyi Thein	USDP	Taungdwingyi (1) Magway Region
158.	U Saw Win Maung	USDP	Taungdwingyi (2) Magway Region
159.	U Chit Thein	USDP	Myothit (1) Magway Region
160.	U Khin Maung Win	USDP	Myothit (2) Magway Region
161.	U Aung Kyaw Min	USDP	Ntamauk (1) Magway Region
162.	U Nay Win	USDP	Natmauk (2) Magway Region
163.	U Phone Maw Shwe	USDP	Minbu (1) Magway Region
164.	U Maung Maung Tin	USDP	Minbu (2) Magway Re- gion
165.	U Zaw Moe Myint	USDP	Pwintbyu (1) Magway Region
166.	U Aung Naing	USDP	Pwintbyu (2) Magway Region
167.	U That Lwin Khaing	USDP	Salin(1) Magway Region
168.	U Win Myaing	USDP	Salin (2) Magway Region
169.	U Hla Pyone	USDP	Ngaphe (1) Magway Region
170.	U Tin Nyunt	USDP	Ngaphe (2) Magway Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

171.	U Lin Aung	USDP	Seddoktara (1) Magway Region
172.	U Kyi Min	USDP	Thayet (1) Magway Region
173.	Saw Yin Yin Hla	USDP	Thayet (2) Magway Region
174.	U Win Naing	USDP	Kanma (1) Magway Region
175.	U Tin Myo Hlaing	USDP	Kanma (2) Magway Region
176.	U Thein Zaw	USDP	Mindon (1) Magway Region
177.	U Thein Aung	USDP	Mindon (2) Magway Region
178.	U Myo Myint	USDP	Minhla (1) Magway Region
179.	U Hla Soe	USDP	Minhla (2) Magway Region
180.	U Maung Maung Soe	USDP	Sinbaungwe (1) Magway Region
181.	U Myint Ngwe	USDP	Sinbaungwe (2) Magway Region
182.	U Khin Swe	USDP	Aunglan (1) Magway Region
183.	U San Lwin	USDP	Aunglan (2) Magway Region
184.	U Thein Tun	USDP	Pakokku (1) Magway Region
185.	U Zaw Moe Thein	USDP	Pakokku (2) Magway Region
186.	U Myint Naing	USDP	Yesagyo (1) Magway Region
187.	U Tin Maung Kyaw	USDP	Yesagyo (2) Magway Region
188.	U Tin Yan	USDP	Myaing (1) Magway Region



## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

189.	U Saw Win	USDP	Maying (2) Magwa Region
190.	U Myint Soe Win	USDP	Pauk(1) Magway Region
191.	U Moe Ko Ko	USDP	Pauk (2) Magway Region
192.	U Myint Soe	USDP	Seikpyu (1) Magway Region
193.	U Myint	USDP	Seikpyu (2) Bagway Region
194.	U Myint Aung	USDP	Gangaw (1) Magway Region
195.	U Win Myint Maung	USDP	Gangaw (2) Magway Region
196.	U Thein Swe	USDP	Htilin (1) Magway Region
197.	U Win Aung	USDP	Htilin (2) Magway Region
198.	U Htay Lwin	USDP	Hsaw (1) Magway Region
199.	U Win Pe	NUP	Hsaw (2) Magway Region
200.	U Salai Hla Tun	NUP	Chin Natinal
201.	Dr Win Hlaing	USDP	Aungmyethazan (1) Man- dalay Region
202.	U Phone Zaw Han	USDP	Aungmyethazan (2) Man- dalay Region
203.	Dr. Kyaw Hla	USDP	Chanayethazan (1) Mandalay Region
204.	Daw TinTin Mar	Democratic Party ( Myan- mar)	Chanayethazan (2) Mandalay Region
205.	U Aung Maung	USDP	Mahaaungmye (1) Mandalay Region
206.	U Pyay Win	USDP	Mahaaungmye (2) Mandalay Region
207.	Dr Myint Kyu	USDP	Chanmyathazi (1) Mandalay Region
208.	U Tun Win	USDP	Chanmyathazi (2) Mandalay Region
209.	U Thein Lwin	USDP	Pyigyidagun (1) Mandalay Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

210.	U Thein Hla	USDP	Pyigyidagun (2) Mandalay Region
211.	U Mow Naing Kyaw	USDP	Amarapura (1) Mandalay Region
212.	U Aung Thein	USDP	Amarapura (2) Mandalay Region
213.	U Aung Htay Kyaw	USDP	PyinOoLwin(1) Mandalay Region
214.	U Ye Myint	USDP	PyinOoLwin (2) Mandalay Region
215.	U Bogyoke	USDP	Singu (1) Mandalay Region
216.	U Tauk	USDP	Singu (2) Mandalay Region
217.	U Won Gohlan	USDP	Mogok(1) Mandalay Region
218.	U Myint Aung	USDP	Mogok(2) Mandalay Region
219.	U Aung Myint Than	USDP	Kyaukse(1) Mandalay Region
220.	U Than Soe Myint	USDP	Kyaukse(2) Mandalay Region
221.	U Aung Kyi	USDP	Myittha (1) Mandalay Region
222.	U Aung Lin	USDP	Myittha (2) Mandalay Region
223.	U Myint Than	USDP	TadaU (1) Mandalay Region
224.	U Aung Thu	USDP	TadaU (2) Mandalay Region
225.	U Kyaw Hsan	USDP	Myingyan (1) Mandalay Region
226.	U Aung Zan	USDP	Myingyan (2) Mandalay Region
227.	U Than Htay Aung	USDP	Thaungtha (1) Mandalay Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

228.	U Win Maung	USDP	Thaungtha (2) Mandalay Region
229.	U Htay Lwin	USDP	NyaungU (1) Mandalay Region
230.	U Than Htay	USDP	NyaungU (2) Mandalay Region
231.	U Zaw Win	USDP	Yamethin (1) Mandalay Region
232.	U Kyaw Myint	USDP	Yamethin(2) Mandalay Region
233.	U TIn Soe	USDP	Pyawbwe(1) Mandalay Region
234.	U Tin Oo	USDP	Pyawbwe(2) Mandalay Region
235.	U Saw Htay	USDP	Meiktila (1) Mandalay Region
236.	U Kyaw Aye	USDP	Meiktila (2) Mandalay Region
237.	U Soe Maw Yi	USDP	Mahlaing (1) Mandalay Region
238.	U Shwe Nan	USDP	Mahlaing (2) Mandalay Region
239.	U Moe Myint Thein	USDP	Thazi (1) Mandalay Region
240.	U San Tun	USDP	Thazi (2) Mandalay Region
241.	U Maung Maung Oo	USDP	Wundwin (1) Mandalay Region
242.	U Win Myint	USDP	Wundwin (2) Mandalay Region
243.	U Nyi Nyi	USDP	Singaing (1) Mandalay Region
244.	U Sein Thaung	USDP	Singaing (2) Mandalay Region
245.	U Taing Aye	USDP	Kyaukpadaung (1) Mandalay Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

246.	U Win Myint	USDP	Kyaukpadaung (2) Mandalay Region
247.	U Kyi Pe	USDP	Nahtogyi (1) Mandalay Region
248.	U Aye Thant Swe	USDP	Natogyi (2) Mandalay Region
249.	U Swe Than	USDP	Patheingyi (1) Mandalay Region
250.	U Ko Ko Lwin	USDP	Patheingyi (2) Mandalay Region
251.	U Hla Win	USDP	Madaya (1) Mandalay Region
252.	U Ko Lay	USDP	Madaya (2) Mandalay Region
253.	U Kyaw Tin	USDP	Ngazun (1) Mandalay Region
254.	U Myat Thu	USDP	Ngazun (2) Mandalay Region
255.	U Sai Maung Hla	SNDP	Shan National
256.	U Hla Tun	USDP	Kyaikmaraw (1) Mon State
257.	U San Tin	AMRDP	Kyaikmaraw (2) Mon State
258.	U Thet Win	USDP	Burma National
259.	U Aung Kyaw Thein	USDP	Kayin National
260.	U Pe Mya (a) U Khun Pe Mya	USDP	Pa' O National
261.	U Tha Lu Che	RNDP	Sittway (1) Rakhine State
262.	U Aung Mra Kyaw	RNDP	Sittway (2) Rakhine State
263.	U Aung Tun Mra	RNDP	Ponnagyun (1) Rakhine State
264.	U Aung Than Tin	RNDP	Ponnagyun (2) Rakhine State
265.	U Oo Tun Hlaing	RNDP	Myauk U (1) Rakhine State

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

266.	U Kyaw Thein	RNDP	Myauk U (2) Rakhine State
267.	U Maung Hla Kyaw	RNDP	Kyauktaw (1) Rakhine State
268.	U Saw Nyein	RNDP	Kyauktaw (2) Rakhine State
269.	U Maung Kyaw Zan	RNDP	Minbya (1) Rakhine State
270.	U Tha Kyaw	RNDP	Minbya (2) Rakhine State
271.	U Aung Win	RNDP	Myebon (1) Rakhine State
272.	U Maung Lon	RNDP	Myebon (2) Rakhine State
273.	U Maung Kyaw Thein	RNDP	Pauktaw (1) Rakhine State
274.	U Tet Tun Aung	RNDP	Pauktaw(2) Rakhine State
275.	U Hla Maung Thein	RNDP	Yethedaung (1) Rakhine State
276.	U Po Min (a) U Bo Min	RNDP	Yathedaung (2) Rakhine State
277.	U Zar Hein Gir (a) U Aung Myo Min	USDP	Maungtaw (1) Rakhine State
278.	U Mra Aung	USDP	Maungtaw (2) Rakhine State
279.	U Aung Myint (a) Zahidolla	National Democratic Party for Development	Buthidaung (1) Rakhine State
280.	U Bawshi Ahmed	NDPD	Buthidaung (2) Rakhine State
281.	U Kyaw Lwin	RNDP	Kyaukpyu (1) Rakhine State
282.	U Tin Pe	RNDP	Kyaukpyu(2) Rakhine State
283.	U Aung Gyi	NUP	Manaung(1) Rakhine State

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

284.	U Tha Nyunt	USDP	Manaung (2) Rakhine State
285.	U Than Naing(a) U Ba Thein	USDP	Yanbye (1) Rakhine State
286.	U Kyaw khin	USDP	Yanbye (2) Rakhine State
287.	U Hla Maung Tin	USDP	An (1) Rakhine State
288.	U Tin Aung	USDP	An (2) Rakhine State
289.	U Hla Han	USDP	Thandwe (1) Rakhine State
290.	U Aung Naing Oo	USDP	Thandwe (2) Rakhine State
291.	Daw Than Sein	USDP	Taungup (1) Rakhine State
292.	Dr. Aung Kyaw Min	USDP	Taungup (2) Rakhine State
293.	U Htein Lin	USDP	Gwa (1) Rakhine State
294.	U Soe Aye	USDP	Gwa (2) Rakhine State
295.	U Sai Tun Yin	USDP	Taunggyi (1) Shan State
296.	U Khum Thein Maung	USDP	Taunggyi (2) Shan State
297.	U Khun Aye Maung	PNO	Hopong (1) Shan State
298.	Dr. Tun Aung	Inn National Development Party	Nyaungshwe (1) Shan State
299.	U Aung Kyi Win	INDP	Nyaungshwe (2) Shan State
300.	U khum Hla Thein	PNO	Hsihseng (1) Shan State
301.	U Khum Maung Wei	PNO	Hsihseng(2) Shan State
302.	U Thaug Shwe	USDP	Kalaw (1) Shan State
303.	U Myat Soe	USDP	Kalaw (2) Shan State
304.	U Aung Myat	USDP	Pindaya (1) Shan State
305.	U Htoo ko Ko	USDP	Pindaya (2) Shan State
306.	U Ko Ko	Independent	Ywangan (1) Shan State
307.	U Thein Tun	Independent	Ywangan (2) Shan State
308.	U Aung Kyaw Nyunt	USDP	Yaksawk (1) Shan State
309.	U Myint Soe Naing	USDP	Yaksawk (2) Shan State
310.	U Khum Hla Hsan	PNO	Pinlaung (1) Shan State

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

311.	Daw Aye Cho Sei	USDP	Pekhon (1)
312.	Abraham	Kayan National Party	Pekhon (2)
313.	U Khum Degaul	USDP	Loilem (1)
314.	U Sai Ba Oo	USDP	Loilem (2)
315.	U Sai Leik	USDP	Namsang (1) Shan State
316.	U Sai Thurein Oo	SNDP	Namsang (2) Shan State
317.	U Sai Mon( a) U Sai Kyaw Tun	SNDP	Kunhing (1) Shan State
318.	U Sai Nu	USDP	Kunhing (2) Shan State
319.	Daw Nan Eskimo	SNDP	Laikha (1) Shan State
320.	U Sai Kyaw Zeya	SNDP	Laikha (2) Shan State
321.	U Sai Pan	SNDP	Mongkai (1) Shan State
322.	Daw Nan Kham Paing	SNDP	Mongkai(2) Shan State
323.	U Hsan Hline	SNDP	Kehsi (1) Shan State
324.	U Sai Mon Hline	SNDP	Kehsi (2) Shan State
325.	U Sai Tun Myint	SNDP	Monghsu (1) Shan State
326.	U Sai Kan	USDP	Monghsu (2) Shan State
327.	U Sai Aik Aye	SNDP	Langkhio (1) Shan State
328.	U Sai Lwin	SNDP	Langkhio (2) Shan State
329.	U Saw Lon	SNDP	Mongnai (1) Shan State
330.	U Sai Maung Gyi	SNDP	Mongnai (2) Shan State
331.	U Soe Htaik	SNDP	Maukmai (1) Shan State
332.	U Khum Hla Thein Oo	USDP	Maukmai (2) Shan State
333.	U Sai Moe Kyi	SNDP	Mongpan (1) Shan State
334.	U Sai Aung Kham	USDP	Mongpan (2) Shan State
335.	U Sai Kyu	USDP	Lashio (1) Shan State
336.	U Sai Kham Hmat	USDP	Lashio (2) Shan State
337.	U Sai Hsam Sein	USDP	Tangyan (1) Shan State
338.	U Sai Tun Tun Lwin	SNDP	Tangyan (2) Shan State
339.	U Sai San Pe	SNDP	Mongyai (1)
340.	U Sai Longe Kham(a) U Aik Phu	SNDP	Mongyai (2)
341.	U Sai Kham Kyaw	SNDP	Kyaukme (1) Shan State
342.	U Sai Than Maung	SNDP	Kyaukme (2) Shan State
343.	U Sai Naw Kham(a) U Tin Tun Aung	SNDP	Hsipaw (1) Shan State
344.	U Sai Sein Win	SNDP	Hsipaw (2) Shan State

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

345.	U Kyaw Mya	NUP	Nawngkhio (1) Shan State
346.	U Sai Ba Tun	SNDP	Nawngkhio (2) Shan State
347.	U Zaw Oo	USDP	Namtu (1) Shan State
348.	Daw Nan Kham Aye	SNDP	Namtu (2) Shan State
349.	U Khin Zaw Win	USDP	Momeik (1) Shan State
350.	U Sai Hsan Kwe	SNDP	Momeik (2) Shan State
351.	U Zaw Zaw	USDP	Mabein (1) Shan State
352.	U Thant Zin Oo	USDP	Mabein (2) Shan State
353.	Dr. Myo Tun	USDP	Kunlong (1) Shan State
354.	U Tun Yin (a) U Lauk Woo	SUDP	Kunlong (2) Shan State
356.	Daw Nan Ngwe Ngwe	SNDP	Muse (1) Shan State
357.	U Kein Maing	USDP	Muse (2) Shan State
358.	U Sai Tin Oo	SNDP	Namkham (1) Shan State
359.	U Kyaw Myint(a) U Win Maung	USDP	Namkham (2) Shan State
360.	U Sai Has Lu	USDP	Kutkai (1) Shan State
361.	U Myint Lwin (a) U Wan Kwe Tar	USDP	Kutkai (2) Shan State
362.	U Sai Lone Hsaing	USDP	Kengtung (1) Shan State
363.	U Ah Pha	USDP	Kengtung (2) Shan State
364.	U Sai Mont	USDP	Mongkhat (1) Shan State
365.	U Ya Kuk	USDP	Mongkhat (2) Shan State
366.	Daw Nam Kein Kham	USDP	Mongyang (1) Shan State
367.	U Sai Hsam	USDP	Mongyang (2) Shan State
368.	U Sai Lon	USDP	Monghsat (1) Shan State
369.	U Yaw Ba	USDP	Monghsat (2) Shan State
370.	U Ei Hla Mwe	USDP	Mongping(1) Shan State
371.	U Sai Hla Win	USDP	Mongaing (2) Shan State
372.	U Saw Mu Lar	USDP	Mongton (1) Shan State
373.	U Sai Win Myat oo	SNDP	Mongton (2) Shan State
374.	Daw Tin Myat Tun	USDP	Tachilek (1) Shan State
375.	U Tu Maung	USDP	Tachilek (2) Shan State



## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

376.	U Nyunt Win	USDP	Mongphyat (1) Shan State
377.	U Maw Shay	USDP	Mongphyat (1) Shan State
378.	U Sai En	SNDP	Mongyawng (1) Shan State
379.	Daw Nan Mya Mya Lwin	SNDP	Mongyawng (2) Shan State
380.	Dr Khin Khin Si	USDP	Pathein (1) Ayeyawady Region
381.	U Aung Kyaw Sein	USDP	Pathein (2) Ayeyawady Region
382.	U Chit Lwin	USDP	Kangyidaunt (1) Ayeyawady Region
383.	Daw Khin Saw Mu	USDP	Kangyidaunt (2) Ayeyawady Region
384.	U Win Thein	USDP	Thabaung (1) Ayeyawady Region
385.	U Saw Lay Htaw	USDP	Thabaung (2) Ayeyawady Region
386.	U Saw Ei Gay	NUP	Ngaputaw (1) Ayeyawady Region
387.	U Aye Kyi	USDP	Ngaputaw (2) Ayeyawady Region
388.	U Than TUn	USDP	Kyonpyaw (1) Ayeyawady Region
389.	U Tin Soe	USDP	Kyonpyaw (2) Ayeyawady Region
390.	U Thaug Han	USDP	Yekyi (2) Ayeyawady Region
391.	Dr. Htein Win	USDP	Kaunggon (1) Ayeyawady Region
392.	U Thein Naing	USDP	Kaunggon (2) Ayeyawady Region
393.	U Soe Myint	USDP	Hinthada (1) Ayeyawady Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

394.	Dr Thein Soe	USDP	Hinthada (2) Ayeyawady Region
395.	U Hla Khaing	USDP	Zalun (1) Ayeyawady Region
396.	U San Maung	USDP	Zalun (2) Ayeyawady Region
397.	U kyaw Win Naing	USDP	Laymyethna (1) Ayeyawady Region
398.	U Aung Myo Nyunt	USDP	Myanaung (1) Ayeyawady Region
399.	U Aung Win Swe	USDP	Myanaung (2) Ay- eyawady Region
400.	U Khin Kyaw Nyunt	USDP	Kyangin(1) Ayeyawady Region
401.	U Soe Paing	NUP	Kyangin (2) Ayeyawady Region
402.	U Myat Soe	USDP	Ingapu (2) Ayeyawady Region
403.	U Pyone Cho	USDP	Myaungmya (1) Ayeyawady Region
404.	U Win Ko Ko	USDP	Myaungmya (2) Ayeyawady Region
405.	U Nyein Shwe	NUP	Einme (1) Ayeyawady Region
406.	U Mya Than	USDP	Einme (2) Ayeyawady Region
407.	U Saw Mya Thein	NUP	Wakema (1) Ayeyawady Region
408.	U Kyaw Lwin	USDP	Wakema (2) Ayeyawady Region
409.	U Zaw Win	NUP	Labutta (1) Ayeyawady Region
410.	U Htein Lin	USDP	Labutta (2) Ayeyawady Region
411.	U Aung Zaw Hlaing	USDP	Mawlamyinegyun (1) Ayeyawady Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

412.	U Myint Aung	USDP	Mawlamyinegyun (2) Ayeyawady Region
413.	U Yan Win	USDP	Maubin (1) Ayeyawady Region
414.	U Than Tun	USDP	Maubin (2) Ayeyawady Region
415.	U Mahn Thet Tin	NUP	Pantanaw(1) Ayeyawady Region
416.	U Nyein Myaing	USDP	Pantanaw(2) Ayeyawady Region
417.	Dr. Hla Min	USDP	Nyaungdon(1) Ay- eyawady Region
418.	U Phone Myint	USDP	Nyaungdon(2) Ay- eyawady Region
419.	U Naing Win	USDP	Danubyu(1) Ayeyawady Region
420.	U Hla Myint	USDP	Danubyu(2) Ayeyawady Region
421.	U Hla Win Bo	USDP	Pyapon(1) Ayeyawady Region
422.	U Win Myint	USDP	Pyapon(2) Ayeyawady Region
423.	U Myo Win	USDP	Bogale(1) Ayeyawady Region
424.	U San Maung	USDP	Bogale(2) Ayeyawady Region
425.	U Kyaw Hla	USDP	Kyaiklat(1) Ayeyawady Region
426.	U Than Soe Aung	USDP	Kyaiklat(2) Ayeyawady Region
427.	U Myint Oo	USDP	Dedaye(1) Ayeyawady Region
428.	U Thein Tun	USDP	Dedaye(2) Ayeyawady Region
429.	U Mahn Than Shwe	USDP	Kayin National
430.	Dr. Hla Oo	USDP	Mawlamyine(1) Mon State

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

431.	Dr. Toe Toe Aung	USDP	Myawlamyine(2) Mon State
432.	U Aung Naing Oo	AMRDP	Chaungzon(1) Mon State
433.	U Kyi Pe	USDP	Changzon(2) Mon State
434.	U Myo Nyunt	USDP	Thanbyuzyat(1) Mon State
435.	U Naing Oo	AMRDP	Tnabyuzatat(2) Mon State
436.	U Ohn Myint	USDP	Mudon(1) Mon State
437.	U Tin Yi(a) Min New Soe	AMRDP	Mudon(2) Mon State
438.	U Naing Lawi Aung	AMRDP	Ye(1) Mon State
439.	U Min Thein Han	AMRDP	Ye (2) Mon State
440.	U Tun Hlaing	NUP	Thaton (1) Mon State
441.	U Thein Zaw	USDP	Thaton (2) Mon State
442.	U Maung Lan	NUP	Paung (1) Mon State
443.	U Chan Myint	AMRDP	Paung (2) Mon State
444.	U Htay Myint	USDP	Kyaikto (1) Mon State
445.	U Sein Myint	USDP	Kyaikto (2) Mon State
446.	Dr. Khin Maung Thwin	USDP	Bilin (1) Mon State
447.	U Win Maw Oo	USDP	Bilin (2) Mon State
448.	U Saw Sunny Chan	USDP	Insein (1) Yangon Region
449.	U Aung Hsan Myint	USDP	Insein (2) Yangon Region
450.	Dr. Thet Tin	USDP	Mingaladon (1) Yangon Region
451.	U Soe Min	USDP	Mingaladon (2) Yangon Region
452.	U Bo Kyi	USDP	Hmawby (1) Yangon Region
453.	U Hla Oo	USDP	Hmawby (2) Yangon Region
454.	U Naing Win	USDP	Hlegu (1) Yangon Region
455.	U Hla Than	USDP	Hlegu (2) Yangon Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

456.	U Soe Win Maung	USDP	Taikkyi (1) Yangon Region
457.	U Myint Aung	USDP	Taikkyi (2) Yangon Region
458.	U Than Myint	USDP	Htantabin (1) Yangon Region
459.	U Taing Ya	USDP	Htantabin (2) Yangon Region
460.	U Maung Maung Win	USPD	Shwepyitha (1) Yangon Region
461.	Daw San San Nwe	USDP	Shwepyitha (2) Yangon Region
462.	U Kyaw Myo	88 GSYUMP	Hlinethaya (1) Yangon Region
463.	U Nay Lin	NUP	Hlinethaya (2) Yangon Region
464.	U Kyaw	NDF	Thingangyun (1) Yangon Region
465.	Daw San San Myint	NDF	Thingangyun (2) Yangon Region
466.	U Thaug Kyaw	USDP	Yankin (1) Yangon Region
467.	U Myo Khin	USDP	Yankin (2) Yangon Region
468.	U Aung Kyaw Moe	USDP	South Okkalapa (1) Yangon Region
469.	U Myo Min Aung	USDP	S/Okkalapa (2) Yangon Region
470.	U Aung Hsan	NDF	N/Okkalapa(1) Yangon Region
471.	U Thet Tun Maung	NDF	N/Okkalapa (2) Yangon Region
472.	U Nyunt Pe	USDP	Thakayata (1) Yangon Region
473.	U Zaw Win Naing	USDP	Thakayata (2) Yangon Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

474.	U Thaug Sein	NUP	Dawbon (1) Yangon Region
475.	U Wai Zin	USDP	Dawbon (2) Yangon Region
476.	U Kyi	USDP	Cocogyun (2) Yangon Region
477.	U Win Htein	NUP	Tamway (1) Yangon Region
478.	U Aye Thein	NUP	Tamway (2) Yangon Region
479.	U Tin Cho Aye	USDP	Pazundaung (1) Yangon Region
480.	U Tun Aung Kyi	USDP	Pazundaung (2) Yangon Region
481.	U Thein Oo	USDP	Botahtaung (1) Yangon Region
482.	U Min Lwin	USDP	Botagtaung (2) Yangon Region
483.	Dr Saw Hla Tun	USDP	Mingala Taungnyunt (1) Yangon Region
484.	U Kyaw Soe	USDP	Mingala Taungnyunt (2) Yangon Region
485.	U Tun Lwin	USDP	Dagon Myothit (north)(1) Yangon Region
486.	U Zaw Lin	USDP	Dagon Myothit (north)(2) Yangon Region
487.	U Khin Maung Htoo (a) U Ko Ko	USDP	Dagon Myothit (East)(1) Yangon Region
488.	U Tin Aung	USDP	Dagon Myothit (East) (2) Yangon Region
489.	Dr. Khin Maung Tun	USDP	Dagon Myothit (South) (1) Yangon Region
490.	Daw San San Win	USDP	Dagon Myothit (South) (2) Yangon Region
491.	U Thein Kyaw Aung	USDP	Dagon Myothit (Seikan) (1) Yangon Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

492.	U Tin Hlaing	USDP	Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) (2) Yangon Region
493.	U Aung Than Oo	USDP	Thanlyin (1) Yangon Region
494.	U Kyaw Min	USDP	Thanlyin (2) Yangon Region
495.	U Tun Hla Shwe	USDP	Kyauktan (1) Yangon Region
496.	U Myo Myint	USDP	Kyauktan (2) Yangon Region
497.	Dr. Myint Thein	USDP	Thongwa (1) Yangon Region
498.	U Mya Thein	USDP	Thongwa(2) Yangon Region
499.	U Kyaw Myint Aung	USDP	Kayan (1) Yangon Region
500.	U Myint Oo	USDP	Kayan (2) Yangon Region
501.	Dr. Thein Zaw Myint	USDP	Twantay (1) Yangon Region
502.	Dr. Ohn Kywe	SUDP	Twantay (2) Yangon Region
503.	U Khin Maung Soe	UDSP	Kungyangon (1) Yangon Region
504.	U Sein Tin Win	USDP	Kungyangon (2) Yangon Region
505.	U Win Htetin	USDP	Kawhmuu (1) Yangon Region
506.	U Win Tun Naing	USDP	Kawhmuu (2) Yangon Region
507.	U Than Hlaing	USDP	Dalla (1) Yangon Region
508.	U Htay Shein	USDP	Dalla (2) Yangon Region
509.	U Min Thein	USDP	Seikkyi/ khanaungto(1) Yagoon Region
510.	U Myint Swe	USDP	Seikkyi/Khanaungto(2) Yagoon Region
511.	U Myo Thein(a) U Mya Thein	USDP	Kyauktada(1) Yagoon Region

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

512.	U Mya Thein	USDP	Kyauktada(2) Yagoon Region
513.	U Nay Win	USDP	Latha(1) Yagoon Region
514.	U Nan Nyunt Win Maw	USDP	Latha(2) Yagoon Region
515.	U Hla Tun	USDP	Pabedan(1) Yagoon Region
516.	Dr. Win Ko Kyaw	USDP	Pabedan(2) Yagoon Region
517.	U Moe Win Kyaw	USDP	Ahlon(1) Yagoon Region
518.	U Kyaw Thura	USDP	Ahlon(2) Yagoon Region
519.	U Win Naing ( a) U Win Naing Oo	USDP	Lanmadaw(1) Yagoon Region
520.	U Soe Win	USDP	Lanmadaw(2) Yagoon Region
521.	Daw Kyi Kyi Mar	USDP	Kyimyndine(1) Yagoon Region
522.	U Myint Lwin	USDP	Kyimyindine(2) Yagoon Region
523.	U Htay Aung	USDP	Sangyoung(1) Yagoon Region
524.	U Myo Min Aung	NUP	Sangyoung(2) Yagoon Region
525.	U Aung Khin	NUP	Kamayut(1) Yagoon Region
526.	U Mya Ngwe	USDP	Kamayut(2) Yagoon Region
527.	U Min Lwin	USDP	Hline(1) Yagoon Region
528.	U Thein Naing	USDp	Hline(2) Yagoon Region
529.	U Min Thein Tun	USDP	Mayangon(1) Yagoon Region
530.	U Aung Kyaw Nyunt	USDP	Mayangon(2) Yagoon Region
531.	U Myint Kyi	DP (Myanmar)	Bahan(1) Yagoon Region
532.	Dr Nyo Nyo Thein	DP (Myanmar)	Bahan(2) Yagoon Region
533.	Daw May Than New	USDP	Dagon(1) Yagoon Region
534.	U Nayn Tun Oo	USDP	Dagon(2) Yagoon Region



## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

535.	U San Kyaw	USDP	Seikkan (1) Yagoon Region
536.	U Nay Myo Aung	USDP	Seikkan (2) Yagoon Region
537.	U Saw Tun Aung Myint	KPP	Kayin National
538.	U Zaw Aye Maung	RNDP	Rakhine National
539.	U Khin Maung Oo ( a) U Bu Yei	USDP	Bawlake (1) Yangon Region
540.	U Saw Win Htein	USDP	Papun (1)
541.	U Saw Has Law La	USDP	KyainSeikkyi (2)
542.	U Thein Tun Oo	USDP	Dabayin (1)
543.	U Sien Win Hlaing	USDP	Budalin (1)
544.	U Tha Aye	USDP	Budalin (2)
545.	U Ru San Kyu	USDP	Lahe (1)
546.	U Wah Lo	USDP	Lahe (2)
547.	U Thein Lwin	USDP	Kyunsu (1)
548.	U Tin Soe	USDP	Kyunsu (2)
549.	U Aung Hsan Lwin	USDP	Taninthayi (1)
550.	U Thet Naing	USDP	Taninthayi (2)
551.	U Nyan Win	USDP	Zigone (1)
552.	USein Hlaing	USDP	Sedoktara (1)
553.	U Than Aung	USDP	Thabeikkyin (1)
554.	U Tin Tun	USDP	Thabeikkyin (2)
555.	U Aung Naing	USDP	Cocogyun (1)
556.	U San Lwin	PNO	Hopong (2)
557.	U Khun Aung Naing Oo	PNO	Pinlaung (2)
558.	U Maung Kyaw(a) U Tun Kyaw	Taaung Palaung National Party	Namsang (1)
559.	U Aung Tun	Taaung Palaung National Party	Namsang (2)
560.	U Mai Ohn Khaing	Taaung Palaung National Party	Matung (1)

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

561.	U Aik Kha	Taaung Palaung National Party	Matung (2)
562.	U Khun Tun Lu (a) U Tun Lu	Wa Democratic Party	Hopan (1)
563.	U Sai Hla Pe	WDP	Hopan (2)
564.	U Pei Sauk Chein (a) U Bay Hsaw Chein	USDP	Laukkai (1)
565.	U Myint Shaw Chan (a) U Myint Shauk Chan	USDP	Laukkai (2)
566.	U Wai Shauk Yin	USDP	Kongyan (1)
567.	U Kyauk Tei Chan	USDP	Kongyan (2)
568.	U Khun Tun	WDP	Yekyi (1)
569.	U Thein Aung	USDP	Ingapu (1)
570.	U Thein Tun	USDP	Laymyethna (2)
571.	U Ni Pun	NUP	Shwebo (1)
572.	U Sein Oo	USDP	Burman National for Kayah State Hluttaw
573.	U Ko Ko Naing	USDP	Chin National for Tekhine State Hluttaw
574.	U Ba Kyu	USDP	Rakhine National For Ayeyawady Region Hluttaw

## Head of Parliament (Chairman/ President, Chief of Assembly/ Speaker, Assistant Chief / Deputy Speaker)

No.	Name	Party	Position	State and Region
1.	U Thein Sein	USDP	President	Burma
2.	U Tin Aung Myint Oo	USDP	Vice-President (1)	Burma
3.	Dr. Sai Mauk Kham	USDP	Vice-President (2)	Burma
4.	U Khin Aung Myint	USDP	President	National Parliament
	U Mya Nyein	USDP	Vice President	National Parliament
5.	U Shwe Mahn	USDP	President	People Parliament
	U Nanda Kyaw Swa	USDP	Vice President	People Parliament
6.	U Lajung Ngan Seng	USDP	President	Kachin State
7.	U Rawang Jung	USDP	Speaker	Kachin State
8.	U Sai Myint Kyaw	USDP	Deputy Speaker	Kachin State
9.	U Sai Tun Yin	USDP	President	Shan State
10.	U Sai Lone Saing	USDP	Speaker	Shan State
11.	U Sai Kham Mayt	USDP	Deputy Speaker	Shan State
12.	U Khin Maung Oo	USDP	President	Karenni State
13.	U Kyaw Swe	USDP	Speaker	Karenni State
14.	U Maung Maung Aye	USDP	Deputy Speaker	Karenni State
15.	Brigadier Zaw Min	Army	President	Karen State
16.	U Saw Aung Kyaw Min	USDP	Speaker	Karen State
17.	U Man Hla Myaing	USDP	Deputy Speaker	Karen State
18.	U Ohn Myint	USDP	President	Mon State
19.	U Kyin Pe	USDP	Speaker	Mon State
20.	U Htay Lwin	USDP	Deputy Speaker	Mon State
21.	U Htein Lin	USDP	President	Rakhine State
22.	U Hla Maung Tin	USDP	Speaker	Rakhine State
23.	U Thar Nyunt	USDP	Deputy Speaker	Rakhine State
24.	U Home Wine	USDP	President	Chin State
25.	U Hau Khin Kham	USDP	Speaker	Chin State
26.	U Ohn Lwin	USDP	Deputy Speaker	Chin State
27.	U Maung Maung Win	USDP	President	Yangon Division

Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

28.	U Sein Tin Win	USDP	Speaker	Yangon Division
29.	U Tin Aung	USDP	Deputy Speaker	Yangon Division
30.	U Aung Zan	USDP	President	Mandalay Division
31.	U Win Maung	USDP	Speaker	Mandalay Division
32.	U Aung Htay Kyaw	UDSP	Deputy Speaker	Mandalay Division
33.	U Phone Maw Shwe	USDP	President	Magwe Division
34.	U Ye Myint	USDP	Speaker	Magwe Division
35.	U Saw Win Maung	USDP	Deputy Speaker	Magwe Division
36.	U Tin Ngwe	USDP	President	Sagaing Division
37.	U Thin Hlaing	USDP	Speaker	Sagaing Division
38.	U Thaung Sein	USDP	Deputy Speaker	Sagaing Division
39.	U Thein Aung	USDP	President	Irrawaddy Division
40.	U Son Tint	USDP	Speaker	Irrawaddy Division
41.	Dr. Htein Win	USDP	Deputy Speaker	Irrawaddy Division
42.	U Nyan Win	USDP	President	Pago Division
43.	U Win Tin	USDP	Speaker	Pago Division
44.	U Win Myint Soe	USDP	Deputy Speaker	Pago Division
45.	U Myat Ko	USDP	President	Thanintharyi Division
46.	U Htin Aung Kyaw	USDP	Speaker	Thanintharyi Division
47.	U Kyi Win	USDP	Deputy Speaker	Thanintharyi Division

## National Security Council of Union of Myanmar

No.	Name	Responsible	Party / Candidate
1.	U Thein Sein	President	USDP
2.	U Tin Aung Myint Oo	Vice President	USDP
3.	Dr. Sai Mauk Kham	Vice President	USDP
4.	U Khin Aung Myint	Speaker on National Parliament	USDP
5.	U Shwe Mahn	Speaker on People Parliament	USDP
6.	Sen. M. Than Shwe	Commander in Chief	Military
7.	Sen. M. Mg Aye	Deputy Commander in Chief	Military
8.	Sen. General Ko Ko	Minister of Defense	Military
9.	Wonna Mg Lwin	Minister of Foreign Affairs	-
10.	General Hla Min	Minister of Interior	Military
11.	U Thein Htay	Minister of Border Affairs	Military

## The List of Prime Ministers on Region and State Parliaments

No.	Name	Region and State	Constituency
1.	U Lajun Ngan Seng	Kachin	No.(1) Tanai Township
2.	U Khin Maung Oo (or) Buyal	Kayah	No.(1) Bawlahe Township
3.	General Zaw Min	Kayah	Military Appointee
4.	U Hon Ngai	Chin	No.(2) Mindat Township
5.	U Thar Aye	Sagaing	No.(2) Budalin Township
6.	U Khin	Tanintharyi	No.(1) Myeik Township
7.	U Nyan Win	Bago	No.(1) Zigon Township
8.	U Bhone Maw Shwe	Magway	No.(1) Minbu Township
9.	U Ye Myint	Madaya	No.(1) Pyinoolwin Township
10.	U Ohn Myint	Mon	No.(1) Mudon Township
11.	U Hla Maung Tin	Rakhine	No.(1) Ann Township
12.	U Myint Sein	Yangon	No.(2) Seikgyikanaungto Township
13.	U Aung Myat	Shan	No.(1) Pindaya Township
14.	U Thein Aung	Ayeyarwady	No.(1) Inga Township

## House Speaker and Deputy house speaker of State and Region

State and Region	Name	Position	Constituency	Party
Kachin State	1. U Yawom Jum 2. U Sai Myint Kyaw	Chairman Vice-chairman	No (1) Machanbaw Township No (2) Pharkant Township	USDP USDP
Kayah State	1. U Kyaw Swe 2. U Aye Maung	Chairman Vice-chairman	No (1) Loikaw Township No (2) Shardaw Township	USDP USDP
Kayin State	1. U Saw Aung Kyaw Min 2. U Manh Hla Myaing	Chairman Vice-chairman	No (1) Kyarinnseikyi Township No (1) Kawkareik Township	USDP USDP
Chin State	1. U Hau Kim Kham 2. U Ohn Lwin	Chairman Vice-chairman	No (2) Tongzan Township No (1) Matupi Township	USDP USDP
Sagaing Region	1. U Thinn Hlaing 2. U Thaung Sein	Chairman Vice-chairman	No (1) Kantbalu Township No (2) Pale Township	USDP USDP
Taninthayi Region	1. U Htin Aung Kyaw 2. U Kyi Win	Chairman Vice-chairman	No (1) Pulaw Township No (1) Kawtthaung Township	USDP USDP

## Hobson's Choice : Burma's 2010 Elections by BNI

Bago Region	1. U Win Tin 2. U Win Myint Soe	Chairman Vice-chairman	No (1) Bago Township No (2) Kyobingoke Township	USDP USDP
Magway Region	1. U Ye Myint 2. U Saw Win Maung	Chairman Vice-chairman	No (1) Magway Township No (2) Taungtwingyi Township	USDP USDP
Mandalay Region	1. U Win Maung 2. U Aung Htay Kyaw	Chairman Vice-chairman	No (2) Taung-tha Township No (1) Pyin-Oo-Lwin Township	USDP USDP
Mon State	1. U Kyin Pe 2. U Htay Lwin	Chairman Vice-chairman	No (2) Chaung-sone township No (1) Kyaik-hto Township	USDP USDP
Rakhine State	1. U Htein Lin 2. U Tha Nyunt	Chairman Vice-chairman	No (1) Gwa Township No (2) Mangaung Township	USDP USDP
Yangon Region	1. U Sein Tin Win 2. U Tin Aung	Chairman Vice-chairman	No (2) Kuncgyankon Township No (2) Dagon Myothit Township	USDP USDP
Shan State	1. U Sai Lon Hsai 2. U Sai Kham Mat	Chairman Vice-chairman	No (1) Kengtung Township No (2) Lashio Township	USDP USDP
Ayawaddy Region	1. U San Sint 2. Dr. Htein Win	Chairman Vice-chairman	No (1) Yaykyi Township No (1) Kyaungkon Township	USDP USDP

## The List of Representatives in each Parliament

Union Parliament	
Total Representatives	659 Person
Union Parliament Representative (USDP) ( People Parliament-259 + National Parliament - 129)	388 Person
Union Parliament Representative (Military Appointee) ( People Parliament-110 + National Parliament - 56)	166 Person
Union Parliament Representative (others) ( People Parliament-66+ National Parliament - 39)	105 Person

People Parliament	
Total Representatives	435 Person
People Parliament Representatives (USDP)	259 Person
People Parliament Representatives (Military Appointee)	110 Person
People Parliament Representatives (Others)	66 Person
Total Constituencies	325

National Parliament	
Total Representatives	224 Person
National Parliament Representatives ( USDP)	129 Person
National Parliament Representatives (Military Appointee)	56 Person
National Parliament Representatives (Others)	39 Person
Total Constituencies	168

Region and State Parliament	
Total Representatives	883 Person
Region or State Constituency (USDP)	494 Person
Region or State Constituency (Military Appointee)	222 Person
Region or State Constituency (Others)	167 Person
Region or State Total Constituencies	661



## Complaints and Judicial Process

There are many complaints regarding the elections made by political parties, individuals, academics and political activists as well as the international community. First, academics and politicians criticized the '2008 constitution'. They pointed out that the constitution was devised in an undemocratic manner because candidates who won in the 1990 election could not participate in drafting it. Therefore, NLD party won't accept the new constitution and is boycotting the election.

"Registering the party under the unjust and one-sided laws is no acceptable," Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said through U Nyan Win.

Many analysts including politicians and academics said removing Aung San Suu Kyi and over 2,100 political prisoners from the country's political process shows there will be no free and fair election in Burma. The NLD party stated "the regime responded by issuing a set of unfair and unjust electoral laws, which will beget undemocratic elections."

Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (SNLD) spokesperson Sai Leik said that the SPDC election laws were "biased" and "not based on the people's wishes". As well, U Pu Cin Sian Thang, the spokesperson of United Nationalities Alliance, said there was "discrimination" in the SPDC election laws.

The SPDC political parties registration law states that those who convicted by a court and serving jail terms are not eligible to form or become members of a political party. Many analysts including politicians and academics pointed out that this law intentionally bars Daw Aung San Suu Kyi from the political process in Burma. It's 'unacceptable discrimination', according to opposition politicians, especially from the NLD. Critics said Burma's election won't bring any positive change to the country. In addition to removing Aung San Suu Kyi and over 2,100 political prisoners from the country's political process, the regime harbors plans to intensify its military assaults against ethnic cease-fire troops who refuse to obey its orders.

Some democratic activists and the NLD party criticized the fact 25% of the seats in the parlements are e aside for military appointees . However, some politicians said it's not the right time to talk about this issue but to accept the reality.

"This is not time to talk about what the military wants and what the democratic forces want, but to work from what is available at the moment," Phyo Min Thein, a former political prisoner and student activist, said.

However, U Thu Wei, Chairman of the Democracy Party (Myanmar), sees that it's unavoidable because the country is controlled by the military. He said elected MPs can raise their voices in the parliament. Therefore, the army (Tamadaw) cannot do whatever it wants.

Critics say that oppressive rules governing campaigning, the repression of the main opposition party and other elements ensure that the army will continue its control of the country after the polls.

"The election was not a free and fair due to the oppressive election laws," U Phyo Min Thein, former chairman of Union Democracy Party, said.

During the pre-election period, the UN urged the regime to open the way for democratic groups to participate in the election, and sought to persuade the junta to hold free and fair elections in Burma. The UN issued a statement saying, "without the participation of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and all key political prisoners, the elections would not be inclusive." However, the military has ignored the criticisms voiced from inside and outside the country.

Even though five old parties including the NLD and SNLD did not apply to the UEC for permission to run in the election, the KSPP applied in accordance with the Election Law. But, the UEC did not grant the KSPP permission to run in the election. Dr. Tu Jaa, the leader of the KSPP party, said it's unfair and unacceptable. Political analysts in Kachin State say the military regime has banned KIO leaders from participating in the vote because they have resisted continued pressure to transform into the junta controlled Border Guard Force (BGF).

According to the SPDC Political Parties Registration Bylaws, political parties will have to pay a registration fee of 300,000 Kyat (US\$ 300) to the UEC, and each candidate who wants to run in the election, will have to pay a non-refundable fee of 500,000 Kyat to the UEC.

The cost of registering candidates for the elections is steep, Thu Wei said

"This could be a barrier to full participation. Parties are required to pay 500,000 kyat (US\$ 500) per candidate, so if they are looking to compete for all 500 seats in parliament the cost would reach 250 million kyat (US\$ 250,000)."

"Rich politicians are rare in Burma so [parties] will struggle for the money," he said. "We are worried that things may not happen as we are expecting. For now, our members are contributing their own cash [for the party] but it won't be enough for the elections. That's why political parties cannot nominate many candidates to run in the election.

In comparison, the USDP party has 1,158 candidates running in the election while NUP has 980 candidates, the NDF has 166 candidates, the SNDP has 157, the UMFNP has 51, the DP has 49, the RNDP has 44 and the 88 Generation Students Youth party has 38.

With the exception of the USDP and NUP parties, the other parties have had financial problems. The USDP party has offered low interest loans to street vendors and merchants if they become the USDP members. Some politicians see the activity as vote buying.

Apart from financial problems, political parties have complained they needed more time to nominate candidates than was allowed by the UEC. Dr. Than Nyein, leader of the NDF party, said the short deadline for political parties to submit their list of candidates for the election was unfair.

The UEC issued Directive No. (2/2010) on June 21th, 2010. According to the Directive No. 2/2010, political parties cannot chant slogans, march or carry flags as part of their campaigns; parties have to apply for permission a week in advance to hold gathering outside their own headquarters; parties cannot give speeches or publish materials that 'tarnish' the image of the state and the armed forces, criticize the constitution, or harm 'security' and community peace.

Many politicians described their disappointment. Ye Tun, chairman of 88 Generation Student Youths (Union of Myanmar) said political parties were 'in a tight corner' as a result of the restrictions on campaign activities imposed by the UEC's Directive No. 2/2010. U Thu Wei, chairman of Democratic Party (Myanmar) said "this directive restricted us from public reaching the public with our message."

Government-backed parties, pro-government parties, and some democratic parties (so called third force) have pressured people to vote in the election. On the other hand, the NLD party, which won in the 1990 election, said people should not be forced to vote in the election.

"The people had clearly voiced their aspirations in the 1990 election, but the government has ignored the results. Now is the opportunity for the public to retaliate for what the government had done in 1990," lawyer Nyan Win quoted Suu Kyi saying.

On the other hand, politicians running for elections next month have said that the 'no vote' campaign promoted by opposition icon Aung San Suu Kyi's party will hinder any chances of democratic reform in Burma.

"There is the question of what kind of people will boycott the elections, and the answer is only those who dislike the military government. This will make it very convenient for the government and the USDP," U Thu Wei said. "If people are not voting, it would only make us and other democratic parties lose votes and lead the government parties to win," he added.

The SNDP party complained about the regime's restriction on traveling. Party members were barred in Loikaw, Kayah State when they went to campaign in Kayah State. A candidate from the SNDP said this kind of intimidation causes them to lose votes.

Even though the UEC permitted political parties media access to TV and radio, political parties have complained because they have to send copies of their speeches to the UEC one week before it is broadcast. Interestingly, U Thu Wei's speech was censored by the regime before he broadcasted it on TV. Also, if parties want to distribute leaflets, they have to apply for permission from the UEC.

The Election Commission said there was no need to grant visas for foreign reporters because there are local reporters in the country who work for foreign media. The commission also reiterated that it was "not necessary" for foreign observers to monitor the elections.

Election Commission Chairman, U Thein Soe, held a press conference in Naypyitaw and told diplomats and Myanmar-based media at its first election briefing that "representatives in Yangon who are working for foreign media can cover the elections and no foreign journalists will be allowed."

"Since these diplomats represent their respective countries, there is no need to invite foreign observers. It is not necessary to invite foreign monitors as Myanmar has capable and experienced persons to oversee the election process," he added.

Under election laws, outsiders, including reporters, will not be allowed to enter polling stations and take photographs "to enable voters to vote in privacy," Thein Soe said.

"This latest restriction shows the government has no intention of holding free and fair elections," Vincent Brossel from Paris-based 'Reporters Without Borders' said. "One of the conditions for a democratic election is again refused by the government. They have total control over the Burmese media and now that the foreign journalists are denied access [to] Burma during the election[s] there is no chance to get transparency and accountability."

After the election, many candidates and critics criticized that the election was full of fraud. They also said that the election was not a free and fair because vote buying, forced to vote in the election, intimidation, advanced votes, unsystematic voter list, no privacy in voting and so on.

Election candidates had spoken out their dissatisfaction what they had been faced during the election. They had sent complaint letters to the election commission.

Burma News International (BNI) has received hundreds of complaint letters from voters, candidates and political parties. Complaint letters can be seen at the appendix page. They have complaints for advanced votes, abused and intimidated by polling station staff, threats, force to vote, and vote buying.

## Notable Complaint letters regarding to the Burma's 2010 Election

No.	Complaint issues	Issued by	Place
1.	Abuses of polling station staff	Civilian	Hlaingtharya
2.	Abuses of polling station staff	Civilian	South-Okkalarpa
3.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote representation and state of Vote	NDF	Pyay
4.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	NDF	Bokalay, Pathein, Zeekone, etc
5.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	NDF	Kyoe Pin Kauk,Bago
6.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	NDF	Bokalay
7.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	NDF	Bokalay
8.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	NDF	Dawbon
9.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	NDF	Hlaing
10.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	NDF	Kawhmu
11.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	NDF	Moe Nyo
12.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	NDF	South-Dagon
13.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	NDF	North-Okkalapa
14.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	NDF	Pathein
15.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	NDF	Pyay
16.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	NDF	Thanlyin
17.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	Monk	Zigone
18.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	HRDP	
19.	Manipulating with Advanced Vote	HRDP	
20.	Campaign Abuses	Civilian	Bokalay
21.	Campaign Abuses	Civilian	Thanlyin
22.	Campaign Abuses	Civilian	Twantay
23.	Polling Station Environment	Civilian	
24.	Polling Station Environment	Civilian	Insein
25.	Polling Station Environment	Civilian	Pathein
26.	Polling-Station Environment	NDF	South-Okkala
27.	Pressure by USDP	Civilian	Thanlyin
28.	Pressure by Polling Station Staff	Civilian	North-Okkala
29.	Pressure and Threats by SPDC	Civilian	Bokalay, Ayeyarwady
30.	Pressure by SPDC	Civilian	Mayangone

31.	Pressure by SPDC	Civilian	Myebon, Rakhine
32.	Pressure by SPDC	NDF	North-Dagon
33.	Pressure by SPDC	Civilian	Twantay
34.	Pressure by U Thein Sein	Civilian	Twantay
35.	Pressure by USDP	Civilian	Kyauk Pa taung, Mandalay
36.	Pressure by USDP	Civilian	Dawbon
37.	Prevention to NDF	NDF	Ngapudaw, Ayeyar- wady
38.	Threats by USDP		Thanlyin
39.	Threats by SPDC	Civilian	S-Dagon
40.	Threats by SPDC	Civilian	Insein
41.	Threats by SPDC	Civilian	Kyauktada
42.	Threats by SPDC	NDF	Pathein
43.	Vote buying	Civilian	Ayeyarwady
44.	Vote buying	Civilian	Pathein
45.	Vote buying by NDF	Civilian	Twantay
46.	Vote buying by U Aung thein Lin	Civilian	S-Okkalapa
47.	Vote buying by USDP	Civilian	Insein
48.	Manipulating with Voter list from polling station (13, 14, 15) by USDP	Civilian	Kayin

Some candidates from the USDP, the winning party in the 2010 election, have attempted to prosecute the candidate of opposition parties at court as well as the candidates from other opposition parties have attempted to prosecute the USDP's MPs for election fraud.

Even though the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (the Union Parliament) has convened but these prosecution matters are still unsolved.

# Media Environment

Burma is one of the countries in the world that has no media freedom under dictatorship. There are many laws restricting the press in Burma. Censorship is a fact of life in Burma. The Censorship Board is very important and pervasive. All private journals are required to submit every one of their articles for approval before publication. If journalists do not follow the laws, their journalist licenses are taken away.

*Burma Election 2010 Webportal*

After the military junta announced its plans to hold elections in Burma, the Press Scrutiny and Registration Board (PSRB), also known as the Censorship Board, issued a directive on March 8, 2010, prohibiting all weekly publications in the country from publishing any comments or analysis on the electoral laws being announced daily through the state-owned media.



The Censorship Board took another step on July 20 when it issued a directive prohibiting journals from publishing discussion or analysis of the 2008 constitution or the 2010 election laws with the threat that failure to comply would result in the journals losing their publishing license.

On March 17, 2010, the military junta announced that political parties would have to register for permission to print any election-related materials with the government following the 1962 Printers and Publishers Registration Act.

According to this act, each political party would need to seek permission from the Censorship Board within 90 days after registering with the Election Commission. If the political parties would like to publish, the parties would have to deposit 500,000 Kyats (US\$ 500) for permission to print.

The government's Union Election Commission (UEC) issued a notice on September 14 granting "legal" parties the right to campaign on state-run radio and television, with 15 minutes allotted for each campaign speech by their chairmen or secretaries before October 25, 2010. The draft copy of their speeches, as expected, had to be approved in advance by the Censorship Board.

## Election/Parliament Timeline

- 8 March 2010: SPDC issues election laws.
- 11 March 2010: SPDC appoints a 17-member Election Commission.
- 17 March 2010: The SPDC Election Commission issues election bylaws.
- 18 March 2010: SPDC Election Commission opens political party registration
- 29 March 2010: NLD announces it will not register as a political party to contest the elections.
- 26 April 2010: SPDC PM Gen Thein Sein and over 20 other Ministers and Deputy Ministers resign their military posts to run as civilians in the elections.
- 6 May 2010: Deadline passes for existing political parties to re-register.
- 12 May 2010: SPDC Election Commission Chairman Thein Soe says that SPDC PM Thein Sein is legally allowed to form a political party to contest the elections.
- 23 June 2010: SPDC Election Commission issues Directive 2/2010, which imposes severe restrictions on political parties' freedom of expression, assembly, and movement.

- 21 July 2010: SPDC FM Nyan Win says that Daw San Suu Kyi will be able to participate in the elections once she is released from house arrest.
- 13 August 2010: The SPDC Election Commission sets the election date for 7 November. The Election Commission also sets a 30 August deadline for political parties to submit their list of candidates for the election.
- 19 August 2010: SPDC Election Commission issues Notification 91/2010, which prescribes the rules for election campaigns.
- 14 September 2010: The SPDC Election Commission issues Notification No. 98/2010, which requires all parties that want to campaign on radio or television to submit transcripts to the Election Commission at least seven days in advance.
- 14 September 2010: The SPDC Election Commission dissolves the National League for Democracy, the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy, and three other parties that contested the 1990 elections because they failed to re-register as political parties.
- 16 September 2010: The SPDC Election Commission announces that polls will not be held in about 300 Villages in Kachin, Karen, Karenni, Mon, and Shan States because "they are in no position to host free and fair elections."

- 30 September 2010: Deadline passes for political parties to submit their lists of candidates.
- 18 October 2010: SPDC Election Commission Chairman Thein Soe says that foreign journalists and international monitors will not be allowed to observe the elections.
- 31 October 2010: SPDC Information Ministry says that local journalists representing foreign news organizations will be sent to various locations across Burma to accompany diplomats on state-sponsored guided tours of the elections.
- 2 November 2010: SPDC Election Commission cancels voting in 12 Village-tracts in six constituencies in Karenni State "as conditions are not conducive to holding a free and fair election."
- 7 November 2010: Burma holds its first general election in 20 years.
- 13 November 2010: SPDC unconditionally releases Daw Aung San Suu Kyi from her house arrest.
- 17 November 2010: The SPDC Election Commission publishes the last batch of election winners in state-run newspapers but fails to publicly announce the final results of the polls.
- 7 December 2010: The SPDC Election Commission announces that voter turnout in the election was 76.48%.

- 8 December 2010: The UEC announced the election result.
- 10 January 2011: The SPDC issued Notification No. 1/2011, 2/2011/ and 3/2011 to hold the Amyotha Hluttaw Session, the Pyithu Hluttaw, the State and Regional Hluttaw. 17 books on law and bylaw are published.
- 20 January 2011: Commander-in-Chief nominated the military appointees to the Parliaments.
- 31 January 2011: The first Parliament meeting held. U Khin Aung Myint was elected as a house speaker for the Amyotha Hluttaw (upper house) and Thura U Shwe Mann was elected as a house speaker for the Pyithu Hluttaw (lower house).
- 01 February 2011: The group of Pyithu Hluttaw representatives-elect of the Presidential Electoral College held a meeting at Pyithu Hluttaw Hall of Hluttaw Building. MPs from both Parliaments nominated vice-presidents.
- 03 February 2011: U Thein Sein, Dr. Sai Mauk Kham and Thiha Thura U Tin Aung Myint Oo were elected as vice-presidents.
- 04 February 2011: U Thein Sein was elected as a president of Union of Myanmar.
- 8 February 2011: President Thein Sein submitted 34 Ministries and 30 Ministers.

9 February 2011: 34 Ministries and 30 Ministers were approved.

17 February 2011: U Tin Aye (Retired Military General) was nominated as Chairman of the UEC and six other MPs nominated as member of the UEC.

## Restrictions

The restrictions on campaign speeches broadcast on state-run media included the following:

1. Must not include any speech that can lead to disintegration of the Union or national solidarity, or be detrimental to national sovereignty.
2. Must not include any speech that can harm security, the rule of law, or community peace.
3. Must not disobey the Constitution (2008) of the Union of Myanmar (Burma) or any existing laws.
4. Must not stimulate sedition or include any speech that can tarnish the image of the state.
5. Must not include any speech that can lead to the collapse of the Tatmadaw (armed forces) or tarnish the image of the Tatmadaw.
6. Must not include any speech or undertake organizing measures that can lead to conflicts or harm the dignity or moral conduct in connection with racism or religion or affairs of an individual or community.
7. Must not abuse religion for political ends.
8. Must not include any speech that can harm the peaceful pursuit of education.
9. Must not include any speech that can discourage service personnel from performing their duties or to abet them to stage protests against the government.

"On state TV, I talked about how the Union Solidarity and Development Association (USDA) was transformed into the USDP, but my comments were not aired," U Zozam, chairman of the Chin National Party, said.

The UEC rejected the scripts of the Democratic Party (Myanmar), the Union of Myanmar Federation of National Politics, and the '88 Generation Student Youths (Union of Myanmar) to be aired on television, and told the parties their scripts must be modified.

Though the opposition parties were denied access to the state's broadcasting facilities, candidates were still able to spread their campaign messages through private publications. According to a journal editor, "If we look at the past 20 years, this is the freest time to write news about political parties and to report on politics in general."

Dr. Than Win, an organizer of the National Democratic Force (NDF) party, which broke away from Suu Kyi's NLD party to take part in the polls, said, "The [private] media is very important because our political activities and policies are not reported in the state media. We were only allowed to broadcast once on state television. But people can access the weekly private journals quite freely to find out what political parties are doing."

Myanmar embassies in foreign countries did not issue visas for foreign journalists. U Thein Soe, the commission chairman, said the country did not need any foreign journalists or outside observers. On the other hand, 25 Burmese journalists, who worked for the foreign media, along with two Chinese correspondents, were allowed to cover the polls.

On Election Day, Toru Yamaji, a Japanese journalist who heads of the Tokyo-based news agency APF, was arrested in the eastern border town of Myawaddy for taking pictures of a polling station. He was released after two days and deported. At least seven foreign journalists were arrested and deported as they attempted to report on the elections.

Likewise, two female Burmese reporters from "True News", a weekly journal, were detained for a few hours by authorities near Rangoon. As well, two other reporters were threatened and intimidated by USDP supporters in Tamwe Township.



Local reporters working for foreign media said that Burmese police and security agents followed them, monitored their movements, and photographed them when they went about covering the election.

The Eleven Media publications group also reported that authorities ordered its management not to publish election updates on its website or through its Facebook account.

Six days after the election, on November 13, opposition leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was released from house arrest. Many journals published news about Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and some journals printed her picture on their cover. The Censorship Board was not happy with these developments. Finally, the Censorship Board suspended publication permission for "Seven Days Journal", "Venus Journal", "Open News Journal", "Messenger", "Myanmar Newsweek", "Voice Journal", "People Age", and "Snap Shot" for several weeks.

A reporter, Hla Hla Win, was sentenced on December 31, 2009 to 20 years' imprisonment for violating the Electronics Act, and an additional seven years for violation of the Import-Export Act, 5(1). She is now serving her term at Myitkyina prison in Kachin State.

Another (undercover) reporter from the Democratic Voice of Burma (DVB) was sentenced to a total of 13 years in 2010.

Reporter Ngwe Soe Lin was given a 10-year jail sentence for violating Section 33(a) of the Electronics Act, and an additional three years for violating Section 13 (1) of the Immigration Emergency Provisions Act.

A journalist, Maung Zeya, and his son were arrested by the police on April 17, 2010, after Maung Zeya's son took pictures of the sites of three bomb explosions in Rangoon. The blasts, which happened two days earlier, resulted in 10 people killed and 170 wounded.

Aung Thu Nyein, 28, an intern for "Weekly Eleven Journal", was arrested on September 13, 2010, for taking photos of the flooding that hit Magwe in central Burma.

Apart from arrests and intimidation of journalists, the military junta intentionally launched 'cyberattacks' in the lead up to the elections against the websites of Burmese exiled media, including The Irrawaddy, Mizzima, and DVB. These media organizations suffered from DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) attacks that temporarily shut down their websites.

A week before the election, Internet speed in Rangoon was severely slowed down. Internet cafés had to close due to the abnormally slow connections that frustrated many customers. Connection speeds in other parts of Burma, including Arakan, Kachin, and Karen States, and Tenasserim, Mandalay and Sagaing Divisions, were also reported to be very slow.

"Officials have given us a three-page list of regulations and ordered us to keep a record of the names of users, the websites they visit, who they chat with, and who they send emails to. Then officials come on surprise checks to our shops," an Internet café owner said.

The military junta always attempts to control the media by imposing laws and regulations. However, inside and exiled media made attempts to cover the election news as much as possible.

Apart from media, CBOs and NGOs monitored the elections and documented information related to the election. These CBOs and NGOs included ANFREL (Asia Network for Free and Fair Elections), HRDP (Human Rights Defenders and Promoters), BNI (Burma News International), BP (Burma Partnership), ND-Burma (Network for Human Rights Documentation – Burma), BNHR (Burma Network for Human Rights), and HURFOM (Human Rights Foundation of Monland). These organizations issued statements, published reports, news, and interviews about the elections, as well as human rights abuses committed during the election period.

## Observations

1. Party Funds: The military regime should review the 500,000 Kyats (US \$500) non-refundable registration fee requirement for each candidate. The amount is too large for political parties in Burma. If a political party wishes to have candidates contest for seats in all constituencies, the party would have to spend US \$580,000 for all 1,163 constituencies in Burma. With the exception of the USDP and NUP, most political parties which intend to contest the election lack the funds to pay candidate registration fees. In the 1990 election, a candidate only needed to pay 10,000 Kyats for the registration fee.

2. Campaign Period: The military regime should allow a longer campaign period before the elections. Bylaws under notification No.1/2010 of the Rights of Formation and Registration of Political Parties, March 17, 2010, issued by the UEC, Article 13(a) states: 'Parties must submit a list of 1,000 party members to the UEC within 90 days after the political party is granted registration as a political party by the UEC, if the political party will contest nationwide. If the political party contests in a State or Region, it must submit a list of 500 party members to the UEC.' Other than the junta-backed USDP and NUP parties, political parties do not have the funds to recruit party members in such short period of time. Parties have also had difficulties finding candidates willing to run.

3. Travel Restrictions: The military regime should allow opposition parties to campaign freely. Even though the military regime has declared it intends to hold free and fair elections on November 7, 2010, some political parties have accused the government and its supporters of preventing them from traveling for campaign purposes. For example, the SNDP was blocked from campaigning for votes in Karenni State (Kayah State). Opposition parties cannot travel in areas controlled by ceasefire groups, especially in 'Wa territory', 'southern Shan State', 'some parts of Karen State' and 'some parts of Karenni State'. Political parties must request permission from the UEC before they travel for campaign purposes.

4. Freedom of the Press: The military regime should grant the media access to all areas, and the freedom to do its job. According to the UEC's Directive No. 42/2010 of the Supervisory Committee for Printers and Publishing Registration and Press Scrutiny and Publishing, political parties must pay a non-refundable fee of 100,000

Kyats (US \$100) for permission to publish, and a 500,000 Kyats (US \$500) deposit fee if political parties would like to print materials outlining party policy. Even though the military regime permits political parties to broadcast on TV, parties must send the script to the UEC for approval seven days in advance of the 15-minute broadcast.

Nine restrictions were outlined for campaign speeches in the state-run media. Each political party received only 15 minutes of airtime for the entire campaign. A week before the elections, internet speed in the country was significantly slowed down. Some journals, such as Seven Days, Venus Journal, Open News Journal, Messenger, Myanmar Newsweek, Voice Journal, People Age, and Snap Shot, were suspended for a week to three weeks during the campaign period.

5. Restrictions on the Participation of Ethnic Parties: The military regime should allow the participation of all ethnic political parties in the polls, rather than hindering them. For example, the KSPP party applied to the UEC for permission to register as a political party on April 5, 2010, but the UEC rejected the application. It seems there is an overall lack of ethnic interest and participation in the polls, even though the regime declared its intention to hold free and fair multiparty elections.

6. Using State Resources: The military regime has ignored its own constitutional provision preventing political parties from using state funds and resources. Most political parties have accused the government-backed USDP party of using public property, government buildings, vehicles, and staff for its own purposes. The military regime should not allow this. The regime should treat all political parties equally.

7. Restrictions on Transparency: The UEC has said that the country does not need any foreign journalists or observers. Only 25 journalists, including two Chinese correspondents, were allowed to cover the polls. This is far below international standards for transparency.

8. Limited Education for Voters: Most people did not receive any information on voter education or other related election issues.

## Conclusion

Currently, the forming government and parliament are the hottest issues inside and outside Burma. However, the electoral process is unfair and undemocratic. It also excludes ethnic participation on a large scale. Therefore, the country's political problems are unlikely to be solved. But all of important position took by USDP and army appointees.

Though the junta insists the process is fair, it is likely 'military appointees' will continue to have the upper hand in the newly established parliament after the election. Even though there are (37) political parties registered to contest the vote, most of them are small, regional ethnic parties.

Despite the restrictions, opposition parties attempt to participate in the election process because they want to create a better political climate in Burma. Some observers say the outcome is predictable because of the advantages enjoyed by the junta backed proxy parties. Therefore, the polls cannot solve the outstanding political issues with ethnic groups in Burma. As well, the Burmese military regime continues to insist the remaining ethnic armed groups transform into the BGF, rather than participating in constructive dialogue with these armed groups.

Under the legal structure provided by the so called '2008 constitution', the current military regime will continue to rule the country for three months after the election, as a caretaker government. When the new government is formed, the military's top brass will still have control of the newly elected parliament, because the president must consult the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC) , where the military commander in chief is chairman.

Executive power will be divided between the government, which is controlled by the president, from USDP, former army general and the National Defence and Security Council, controlled by the commander in chief. Now all of NDSC members are from USDP and military generals. Legislative power divided between the elected representatives, who controlled by USDP politicians, and military appointees. Judicial power will be laid down under the executive branch.

There seems to be an asymmetrical power balance favoring the military regime over the opposition groups. However, opposition political parties which have chosen to participate in the election process, despite its unfairness, say it necessary to take advantage of the opportunity provided by the first election in two decades to attempt to win even a few seats in the next government, and try and push the ethnic region's agenda.

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35. A call for Essential Comprehensive Electoral Reform by ANFREL
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## Appendix I:

Union of Myanmar  
State Peace and Development Council  
Announcement No. 1/2010  
12th Waning of Taboung, 1371 ME  
11 March, 2010

### Formation of Union Election Commission

The State Peace and Development Council formed the "Union Election Commission" with the following persons under the Article 443 of the Constitution of the Union of the Republic of Myanmar and the Section 3 of the Union Election Commission Law 2010 enacted under the Law No. 1/2010 of the State Peace and Development Council for successfully holding of the Multi-party Democracy General Elections in 2010.

1. U Thein Soe	Chairman
2. U N Zaw Naw	Member
3. U Khin Maung Nu	Member
4. U Saw Ba Hlaing	Member
5. Dr. Ba Maung	Member
6. U Nyunt Tin	Member
7. U Maung Tha Hla	Member
8. Dr. Sai Kham Hlaing	Member
9. U Aung Myint	Member
10. U Myint Naing	Member
11. Dr. Tin Aung Aye	Member
12. Dr. Daw Myint Kyi	Member
13. Daw Khin Hla Myint	Member
14. U Tha Oo	Member
15. Dr. Maung Htoo	Member
16. U Tha Htay	Member
17. U Win Kyi	Member

By Order,  
Sd/ Thiha Thura Tin Aung Myint Oo  
General Secretary-1

## Appendix II:

Union of Myanmar  
Union Election Commission  
Nay Pyi Taw

Notification No. 97/2010  
6th Waxing of Tawthalin, 1372 ME  
(14 September, 2010)

Granting permission to subsist as political parties, and dissolving political parties by revoking registration

1. The Union Election Commission announced with the Notification No.1/2010 dated 18-3-2010 that political parties wishing to stand for multiparty democracy general elections of respective Hluttaws to be held on 7 November 2010 may apply for registration in accord with the law. It also announced with the Notification No.18/2010 dated 9-4-2010 that the following 10 parties that are encompassed by the Article 25 of Political Parties Registration Law may apply to the UEC for continued existence as political parties within 60 days.

- (a) Kokang Democracy and Unity Party
- (b) National Unity Party
- (c) Union Kayin League
- (d) Union Pa-O National Organization
- (e) Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization (MKNSO)
- (f) Shan Nationalities League for Democracy
- (g) Shan State Kokang Democratic Party
- (h) Lahu National Development Party
- (i) "Wa" National Development Party
- (j) National League for Democracy

2. Of the 10 parties stated in the Paragraph-1 and which are encompassed by the Article 25 of Political Parties Registration Law, the following five parties applied to the UEC for registration within 60 days.

- (a) Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization (MKNSO)
- (b) National Unity Party
- (c) Lahu National Development Party
- (d) Kokang Democracy and Unity Party
- (e) Union Kayin League

3. Of the 10 parties stated in Paragraph-1, the following five parties have become null and void according to the law as they did not apply for continued existence as political parties within the prescribed days. As those parties no longer have the right to continued existence as political parties, their registrations have been revoked and they have been dissolved.

- (a) Union Pa-O National Organization
- (b) Shan Nationalities League for Democracy
- (c) Shan State Kokang Democratic Party
- (d) "Wa" National Development Party
- (e) National League for Democracy

4. Forty-two political parties whose registrations have been passed by the UEC for enabling them to run for multi-party democracy general elections to be held on 7 November 2010 include five parties stated in Paragraph-2 and 37 new parties.

5. Of those 42 parties, the following 37 parties shall have the right to continued existence as political parties as their Hluttaw candidates will compete in at least three constituencies out of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituency, the Amyotha Hluttaw constituency and Region or State Hluttaw constituency for multi-party democracy general elections to be held on 7 November 2010.

- (a) Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization (MKNSO)
- (b) National Unity Party
- (c) Lahu National Development Party
- (d) Kokang Democracy and Unity Party
- (e) Pa-O National Organization (PNO)
- (f) Democratic Party (Myanmar)
- (g) Kayan National Party
- (h) Rakhine State National Force of Myanmar

- (i) Kayin Peoples Party
- (j) "Wa" National Unity Party
- (k) Taaung (Palaung) National Party
- (l) All Mon Region Democracy Party
- (m) Democracy and Peace Party
- (n) Shan Nationalities Democratic Party
- (o) United Democratic Party (UDP)
- (p) 88 Generation Student Youths (Union of Myanmar)
- (q) Union of Myanmar Federation of National Politics
- (r) National Political Alliances League
- (s) Chin National Party
- (t) Wunthanu NLD (Union of Myanmar)
- (u) New Era People's Party
- (v) Union Democracy Party
- (w) Peace and Diversity Party
- (x) Chin Progressive Party
- (y) Inn National Development Party
- (z) Rakhine Nationalities Development Party
- (aa) "Wa" Democratic Party
- (bb) Phalon-Sawaw Democratic Party
- (cc) National Democratic Party for Development
- (dd) Union Solidarity and Development Party
- (ee) Ethnic National Development Party
- (ff) Kaman National Progressive Party
- (gg) Khami National Development Party
- (hh) National Democratic Force Party
- (ii) Unity and Democracy Party (Kachin State)
- (jj) Kayin State Democracy and Development Party
- (kk) National Development and Peace Party

6. As the following five parties whose registrations have been passed are not able to compete in at least three constituencies for multi-party democracy general elections, the UEC has dissolved those parties by cancelling their registrations under Article 12 (b) of Political Parties Registration Law.

- (a) Union Kayin League Registration No.11
- (b) Myanmar New Society Democratic Party Registration No. 20
- (c) Myanmar Democracy Congress Registration No. 34
- (d) Mro National Party Registration No. 35
- (e) Regional Development Party (Pyay) Registration No. 39

Sd/Thein Soe  
Chairman  
Union Election Commission

## Appendix III:

Union of Myanmar  
Union Election Commission

Nay Pyi Taw

Notification No. 100/2010

8th Waxing of Tawthalin, 1372 ME

(16 September, 2010)

Areas where elections will not be held

The Union Election Commission today announced according to the Article 8 (f) of the Union Election Commission Law that the elections will not be held in the following areas in Kayah State as they are in no position to host free and fair elections in the Multiparty Party Democracy General Elections to be held on 7 November 2010.

No. Township ward/village-tract

1. Pruhso 1. Kaykaw village-tract
2. Thothipho village-tract
3. Yawdawkhaw village-tract
4. Domosaw village-tract
2. Pasawng 1. Karalkhi village-tract
2. Mosarkhi village-tract
3. Kwarkhi village-tract
4. Kawthudoe village-tract
5. Bahanlaw village-tract

Sd/Thein Soe  
Chairman



## Appendix IV

The Union of Myanmar  
The State Peace and Development Council  
Notification No. 1/2011  
6th Waxing of Pyatho, 1372 ME  
(10 January 2011)

First Pyithu Hluttaw Session summoned

It is hereby announced that the State Peace and Development Council, exercising the powers and duties vested by Article 443 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and Article 32 of the Pyithu Hluttaw Law, summons the First Pyithu Hluttaw Session to be held at 8.55 am on 12th Waning of Pyatho, 1372 ME (31 January 2011) (Monday) in Nay Pyi Taw.

Than Shwe  
Senior General  
Chairman  
State Peace and Development Council

## Appendix V

The Union of Myanmar  
The State Peace and Development Council  
Notification No. 2/2011  
6th Waxing of Pyatho, 1372 ME  
(10 January 2011)

First Amyotha Hluttaw Session summoned

It is hereby announced that the State Peace and Development Council, exercising the powers and duties vested by Article 443 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and Article 32 of the Pyithu Hluttaw Law, summons the First Amyotha Hluttaw Session to be held at 8.55 am on 12th Waning of Pyatho, 1372 ME (31 January 2011) (Monday) in Nay Pyi Taw.

Than Shwe  
Senior General  
Chairman  
State Peace and Development Council

## Appendix VI

The Union of Myanmar  
The State Peace and Development Council  
Notification No. 3/2011  
6th Waxing of Pyatho, 1372 ME  
(10 January 2011)

First Region or State Hluttaw Session summoned

It is hereby announced that the State Peace and Development Council, exercising the powers and duties vested by Article 443 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and Article 32 of the Pyithu Hluttaw Law, summons the First Region or State Hluttaw Session to be held at 8.55 am on 12th Waning of Pyatho, 1372 ME (31 January 2011) (Monday) at the respective Region or State Hluttaws.

Than Shwe  
Senior General  
Chairman  
State Peace and Development Council

