THE COMMITTEE REPRESENTING PYIDAUNGSU HLUTTAW

CRPH
COMMITTEE REPRESENTING
PYIDAUNGSU HLUTTAW

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1. Who we are? — 1
2. Background — 3
3. The CRPH Formation and Mandate — 4
4. What we have done? — 6
5. Formation of NUG — 7
6. Plenary Sessions — 8
7. Legislation — 9
8. Leadership — 10
9. Committees — 11
10. Secretariat — 11
11. Composition — 12
12. Organizational Chart

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CRPH is the only legitimate legislative body of Myanmar which was authorized by the democratically elected MPs by the people from the 2020 free and fair election. It performs the functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (the Union Parliament) and mostly operates the businesses through electronic system.

It has 20 members and is structured with 12 committees on legal affairs, vetting, finance, defense and security, public affairs, international relations, press and information, federal affairs, NUCC’s affairs, education, labor, women, youth and children.

CRPH assumes the responsibilities to conduct the functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, and that includes performing the legislative, oversight and representative functions and adds to that is the conduct of engagements and close relations with international parliaments, MPs, parliamentary bodies and other international organizations. Furthermore, the CRPH, as the legitimate electoral mandate from the people, supports internal displaced persons, injured people in conflicts, civilian officials who took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) and enhancement of cooperation and building stronger relations with revolutionary forces at home.
The CRPH is focusing to stop cooperation with military council in economic, diplomatic sectors and to take concrete actions with possible sanctions on military junta by the international community, and is closely working with international parliaments, parliamentarians and organizations on the serious human rights violation to elected MPs and its own citizens by the brutal military junta.

The CRPH embraced the fully support by the citizens since its establishment, will continue working together with all parties to eliminate the military dictatorship, to restore democracy, peace and stability in the country and to establish a new federal democratic state and to ensure the state power is returned to its original sovereign owners, the citizens.

“There is no democracy if there is no parliament in the country. Therefore, holding parliamentary sessions are needed for the democracy.”

Acting President Duwa Lashi La
Head of State
National Unity Government - NUG
(from the Opening Speech at the 3rd Session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw)
On the 8th November 2020, Myanmar held its multi-party democratic general election. It was held in accordance with the Election Laws and conducted by the Union Election Commission. The citizens came out to vote in record numbers, despite bomb threats and Covid-19, such was their strong desire for democracy.

More than 71 percent of eligible voters voted and more than 96 percent of votes were valid. The election was recognized as free and fair by local and international accredited observers.

The following number of constituencies were contested, with a total of 5639 candidates from a range of political parties and independents:

- 315 out of 330 seats in the Pyithu Hluttaw (Lower House - Union Parliament)
- 161 out of 168 seats in the Amyotha Hluttaw (Upper House - Union Parliament)
- 641 out of 763 seats in the Region/State Hluttaw (including seats for Ethnic representatives)

Without a proven evidence, Myanmar’s military proxy party, the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) that lost in the election by a huge margin, going further backwards from the 2015 election, made unsubstantiated and spurious allegations that there was widespread voter fraud.

The Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing in a media interview post-election stated that “I’ll have to accept the people’s wish and the results that come with it. There’s no denying it.”
Despite this admission, the Commander-in-Chief then ordered the military to unlawfully seize state power only hours before the newly-elected Parliament was to convene on February 1, 2021. He ordered the arbitrary and unlawful detention of the President U Win Myint, State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and other civilian leaders from the government and parliaments. A large number of National League for Democracy (NLD) political figures, prominent political and social activists, writers and Monks were arbitrarily detained as well.

On the 5th of February 2021, 298 parliamentarians held the first emergency parliamentary session of the third term of Hluttaw Session via a video-conference and formed the “Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH)”. The legitimately and lawfully elected parliament met virtually and assigned 15 MPs to carry forward the work of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. A number of observers attended including diplomats to Myanmar from the embassies of Denmark, Sweden, the United States of America and Czech Republic.
The meeting was quorate therefore legal with 63 percent of parliamentarians from the House of Representative and House of Nationalities present. Though some MPs were not able to attend the session, they sent their signed letter to support for the establishment of the CRPH and the assignment of the representatives. The combined number of Parliamentarians who authorised the CRPH formation and powers was 398 MPs. This was the combined number of virtual attendees and those who authorised by their signed letters.

This virtual parliamentary session authorized the CRPH to carry forward the mandate from the people to perform the functions of Parliament, namely legislative, oversight, representation and additionally to reach out and strengthen relationships with international parliamentary bodies.

On the 7th of February, the CRPH issued a seminal statement that condemned the military coup as a "criminal act" and formally dismissed the newly-elected military council (State Administration Council (SAC)) and its cabinet on the grounds that it was illegal and illegitimate. The CRPH cited the military’s violation of Section 6 of Myanmar's Penal Code, vis-a-vis its overthrow of the civilian government, as well as being incontestability unconstitutional.

On 10 February 2021, the CRPH expanded adding two more members of parliament from the ethnic parties and on the 26th April the three more members were added and U Aung Kyi Nyunt, Senior MP of the Amyotha Hluttaw was elected as the Chairman.
CRPH acknowledges and encourages the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) of government officials and the peaceful protest of the people who resist the illegal coup. However, military junta created inhumane acts to the people such as lethal crackdown to peaceful protestors, arbitrary arrest and detention, murder, destruction and unlawful confiscation of the citizen’s property. The CRPH declared the military junta’s State Administration Council (SAC) a terrorist group on 1 March 2021. They did not do that lightly as there is international jurisprudence with regard to terrorist group declaration and the acts of the SAC accord with such jurisprudence.

Two months after its formation, on the 5th March 2021, the CRPH set out the following political visions order to eliminate the military dictatorship once and for all, and to build a “Federal Democracy Republic” for the people, of the people and by the people: The four operative parts of the vision are as follows:

- To end military dictatorship.
- To ensure the unconditional release of all unlawful detainees including President U Win Myint and Sate Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.
- To achieve full-fledged democracy.
- To rescind the 2008 Constitution and draft a new Constitution based on the federal system.

To further the political pact to forge a Federal Democratic State with all stakeholders including EAOs, the CRPH passed a law on the 17th March 2021, that removed of all Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) from the list of terrorist groups or unlawful associations. The CRPH on the 31st March 2021, revoked the 2008 Constitution, a constitution that was drafted and institutionalized by the military junta.
On the 16 April 2021, the CRPH approved the formation of the National Unity Government (NUG) and authorized the NUG as the government of the country. The NUG is headed by the President Win Myint and State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi, even with both being in detention and has a wide range of ministries including Foreign Affairs, Federal Affairs, Women, Youth and Children’s Affairs, Human Rights. The NUG was formed after the approval of the Federal Democracy Charter together with its objectives and political road map which was drafted by the National Unity Consultative Council (NUCC).

The NUCC involved a range of diverse groups including the members of CRPH, elected parliamentarians, political parties, Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), general strike committees, women, youth, Ethnic Revolutionary Organizations (EROs) and civil society organizations (CSOs).
The CRPH is committing to defend democracy and to maintain democratic values even facing threats, unlawful arrests and detentions and danger of lives by the military junta. The 4th plenary sessions have successfully conducted till now.

The sessions focused on the business reports of the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the National Unity Government, the National Unity Consultative Council (NUCC) and the situation about constituencies and voters which includes the concerns, needs and questions to the government and parliament.

Cabinet Members of the National Unity Government (NUG), Representatives of the National Unity Consultative Council (NUCC) and political parties, diplomats from international embassies, international organizations, parliamentary bodies and parliamentarians, parliamentary development partners and experts observed the sessions.

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Session Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 February 2021</td>
<td>1st Emergency Session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 June 2021</td>
<td>2nd regular session of the third term of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 February 2022</td>
<td>3rd Session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 April 2022</td>
<td>4th Session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw</td>
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The Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has authorized to perform the functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw where the legislating is its key function rather than others.

The Legal Affairs Committee takes the responsibility of making law-drafting and policy analysis before the CRPH approve the law. The CRPH performs the enactments, amendments and abolishment of laws which are needed during the revolutionary period and, studying and reviewing laws and policies for a new and future federal state.

From the time of taking over to the present, eight Laws have been approved as follows:

**Enacted Laws**
1. The Counsellor of the State Law (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 1/2021)
2. Union Taxation Law, 2021 (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 6/2021)
3. People’s Police Force Law (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 2/2022)

**Amended Laws**
1. The Law Amending the Union Taxation Law, 2020 (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 2/2021)
2. The Third Amendment to the Public Debt Management Law (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 4/2021)
3. The Law Amending the Gambling Law (The First Amendment) (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 5/2021)
4. The Law Amending the Counsellor of the State Law, 2021 (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No.1/2022)

**Abolished Laws**
1. The Law Repealing the Myanmar Police Force Maintenance of Discipline Law (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 1/2022)
Selected by the members, the Chairman of the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is responsible to supervise the meetings as the Speaker and to monitor the businesses of the CRPH. Chairman is assisted by the Secretaries Board which has three secretaries also selected by the major votes among members.

Chairman also performs as Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (the Union Parliament) which is the national legislative body in the country. Holding such great position, he is also a member of State’s Security and Defense Council.

The Chairman, U Aung Kyi Nyunt, is a member of House of Nationalities representing Magway Constituency No. (6) by the 2020 general election. He is a central executive member of the National League for Democracy (NLD) party. He was also selected as representative for national chambers in 2015, 2012 and 1990 elections.

As leader of the elected parliamentarians, Chairman plays a critical role at home and abroad in solving the ongoing crisis of Myanmar.
CRPH established the following (12) committees which are comprised of CRPH members and other elected Pyidaungsu Hluttaw parliamentarians of 2020 general election in order to implement successfully the works and the goals of the CRPH.

Each Committee has TOR and works within established parliamentary procedure and practices.

1. Legal Affairs Committee
2. Vetting Committee
3. Financial Affairs Committee
4. Public Affairs Committee
5. Federal Affairs Committee
6. Security and Defense Committee
7. International Relations Committee
8. Press and Information Committee
9. National Unity Consultative Council’s Affairs Committee
10. Education Committee
11. Labor Affairs Committee
12. Women, Youth and Children Affairs Committee

CRPH Secretariat is the administrative body of the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. It is headed by the Chief of Staff who was appointed by the Secretaries Board.

The Secretariat assists to the CRPH and elected MPs in legal and procedure advises, research, technology, communications and other logistic issues.
The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw
The Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw

Committee Unit
ICT Unit
Finance and HR Unit
Meeting, Research & Library Unit

Chair’s Office
CRPH Secretariat

1. Legal Affairs Committee
2. Vetting Committee
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Development Partners (Organizations and Experts)