

Appendices

Appendix 1: Semi-structured Interviews

Name	Affiliation	Location	Date
Saw Kaw Muh Too (Henry)	BHN	Hpa-an, Kayin State, Myanmar	2019/2/11
Zar Ni	BHN	Hpa-an, Kayin State, Myanmar	2019/2/11
	BHN	Hpa-an, Kayin State, Myanmar	2019/2/11
	BHN	Hpa-an, Kayin State, Myanmar	2019/2/11
Nicola Williams	The Asia Foundation	Yangon, Myanmar	2019/2/22
Kyi Phy	MEE Net Myanmar	Yangon, Myanmar	2019/2/22
Peter Barwick	United Nations	Yangon, Myanmar	2019/2/21
Naw Thet Thet Htun	Karen Women Empowerment Group	Yangon, Myanmar	2019/2/21
Aung Myint	Renewable Energy Association Myanmar	Yangon, Myanmar	2019/2/21
Pyi Pyi Thant	Heinrich Böll Stiftung Myanmar	Yangon, Myanmar	2019/2/18
Khin Ma Ma Myo	Myanmar Institute of Gender Studies	Yangon, Myanmar	2019/2/17
Fukio Tsuji	Peace Winds Japan	Hpa-an, Kayin State, Myanmar	2019/2/16
Saw Tha Moo	Local organisation	Yangon, Myanmar	2019/2/15

Ugan Manandhar	WWF Myanmar	Yangon, Myanmar	2019/2/13
Akio Takahashi	Institute of Advanced Studies on Asia, The University of Tokyo	Tokyo, Japan	2019/3/11
Ashley South	Independent researcher	Skype	2019/3/27

Appendix 2: Brief History of Ethnic Armed Organisations

Appendix 2-1: British Colonial Period

Two methods of governance were used during the British colonial period. One was direct governance in the flat plain regions of present-day Tanintharyi region, Rakhine state, Bago region, and Ayeyarwady region, which were then called Burma proper or ministerial Burma. In contrast, peripheral areas such as the Shan kingdom were left autonomous (Myint-U, 2011; Burke et al., 2017; Nemoto, 2014). The colonial government also supported the construction of Christian mission schools, which then expanded mainly amongst the Kachin, Chin, and Karen peoples (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2018). The colonial government appointed members of minorities who were primarily Christian to be part of the military and the police, thereby connecting them to British rule (Myint-U, 2011).

At this time, Myanmar was a part of the British colony of India, and many people of different classes from India, including merchants and moneylenders, began to migrate into Myanmar. Bamar farmers often gave up their land to repay debts owed to Indian moneylenders (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2018). In colonial Burma, the upper class was mainly made up of the British; the middle class of Chinese, Indians, Karen, and Bamar; and the lower class of working-class Indians and Bamar (Nemoto, 2014). Antagonism between ethnic groups deepened as a result. However, it is not sufficient to simply say that a firm ethnic consciousness formed during the colonial period and led to the outbreak of the civil war, as misgovernment following independence also contributed significantly (Kubo, 2014).

Appendix 2-2: Kayin State⁹

Independence from the British following the Second World War was also the beginning of the long period of conflict between ethnic groups. During the war, the independence forces of General Aung San and others switched from cooperating with the Japanese to resisting them and, after the war, turned to wresting independence from the British. During this series of political events, the first Panglong Agreement was concluded in February 1947 and signed by General Aung San and various minority peoples. However, the minority peoples participating were limited to the Shan, Kachin, and Chin, with the Karen and Karenni (or Kayah) being mere observers. The Mon and Arakan did not attend the conference. Aung San was assassinated shortly after in July 1947. His successor, U Nu, became prime minister and Myanmar gained independence from Britain in 1948. However, as priority had been given to independence itself, the Karen state demanded by

⁹ Kayin, the name of the state as established by the Myanmar government, has been used, but Karen is used for the ethnic group.

the Karen people was not established at the outset, and conflicts with the Karen National Union (KNU), which was established in 1947, began in 1949 (Nemoto, 2014). The national military used methods such as encouraging the internal collapse of ethnic armed organisations (EAOs) by approaching dissatisfied lower-ranking members of the EAO leadership (Jolliffe, 2014). As a result, EAOs that separated from or re-joined the KNU during the long history of the conflict include Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement signatories Democratic Karen Benevolent (Buddhist) Army and KNU/Karen National Liberation Army Peace Council (Saferworld and Karen Peace Support Network, 2019).

Appendix 2-3: 8888 Uprising

The democratic movement inspired by student fatalities in confrontations between students at the Rangoon Institute of Technology (RIT, today Yangon Technological University) and the police in 1988 brought about the retirement of Ne Win, but was also connected to a Tatmadaw coup d'état and ultimately the beginning of the military regime that lasted until 2011. The students who had formed the democratic movement organised the All Burma Students' Democratic Front and became active in areas controlled by the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) and KNU (Myanmar Peace Monitor, 2016).

The military regime, which feared that the student movement would strengthen the movement for democracy, clamped down on the universities, closing undergraduate education at Yangon Technological University until 2011 and at Yangon University until 2013, with only the graduate school accepting students (University of Yangon, n.d.; Yangon Technological University, n.d.). This resulted in the lack of well-educated human resources.

Appendix 2-4: Push for a Bilateral Ceasefire

The push for a bilateral ceasefire began to strengthen in the 1990s. The Thailand government, which had deepened ties with the Myanmar government since the second half of the 1980s, placed pressure on EAOs in areas along the Thailand border to participate in peace negotiations. The Thailand government also pressured a group of 8,000 to 10,000 internally displaced ethnic Mon to return to Myanmar (Jolliffe and South, 2014), and in 1995 the New Mon State Party, which was primarily active in Mon state, concluded a ceasefire agreement with the government (Kramer, 2012). Although ceasefire agreements had been concluded with a number of groups, the push for ceasefires waned with the 2004 overthrow of Khin Nyunt, who had supported them (Durieux and Dhanapala, 2008). Peace was left unachieved and the next push for ceasefires would have to wait for the beginning of the Thein Sein administration.

Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement Non-signatories

Amongst the NCA non-signatories are the members of the Northern Alliance, which have been active and engaged in many battles in recent years (Raleigh, 2018). The Northern Alliance was established in 2016 by four non-ceasefire EAOs: the KIO, Arakan Army (AA), Ta'ang National Liberation Army, and Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army. The KIO spearheaded the establishment of the Northern Alliance (Bynum, 2018). After this, the four EAOs established the Federal Political Negotiation and Consultative Committee together with three others: the United Wa State Army (UWSA), Shan State Progress Party, and National Democratic Alliance Association–East Shan State (NDAA) (Tønnesson et al., 2019). The UWSA boasts the largest forces of any EAO in Myanmar (Yun, 2017) and is thought to maintain a close relationship with China, which touches the border of the UWSA's special administrative district (Myint-U, 2011), and has had an impact on the four EAOs of the Northern Alliance (Tønnesson et al., 2019). China is thought to be acting as a broker between the Northern Alliance and the Myanmar government (Mangshang and South, 2019). The China–Myanmar Economic Corridor, which is proceeding under the Chinese 'One Belt, One Road' initiative, runs from the town of Muse in Shan state through the former capital of Mandalay and connects to Kyaukphyu in Rakhine state. The condition of this route is of serious importance to China (United States Institute of Peace, 2018). Below, the origins of the main NCA non-signatories are examined.

- Ethnic Armed Organisations Originating in the Communist Party of Burma

After independence from Britain, one combatant that the independent government had to fight was the Communist Party of Burma (CPB). It was established in 1939, primarily by Aung San, but fractured after the Second World War and entered into armed conflict with the government following independence (Bi, 2012). The Kuomintang invaded Shan around 1950, having lost its war against the Chinese Communist Party (Nemoto, 2014). In the early 1960s, the China–Myanmar relationship was positive enough for the government to cooperate with China in mopping up the Kuomintang army. However, in 1962, the military regime followed the coup d'état by Ne Win and China shifted its policies to support foreign communist parties. This changed the Myanmar–China relationship, which further deteriorated due to the revolt in 1967. As the relationship between the two countries worsened, China's government turned to supporting the CPB. The CPB controlled 100,000 km² at the height of its power, including nearly all of the border between China and Myanmar (excluding Muse) (Bi, 2012; Kramer, Russell, and Smith, 2018; Kramer, 2012). However, beginning in the latter half of the 1970s, China's government reduced its support for the CPB due to a shift in its foreign policy. Although the CPB proceeded to produce opium as a separate source of funds, it ultimately collapsed internally in 1989, with each ethnic

group forming its own EAO: in north-east Shan, the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDA) of the Kokang, the UWSA of the Wa, and the NDAA of the Mong La Shan and the Aka; and in north-east Kachin state, the New Democratic Army–Kachin (NDA-K) of the Kachin. The military regime took this as an opportunity to begin peace negotiations directed by Khin Nyunt, who would later become prime minister, eventually concluding a ceasefire agreement (Bi, 2012).

These four EAOs were allowed to turn the areas they controlled into special administrative districts and engage in sophisticated forms of self-rule (Bi, 2012). The narcotics business produced great wealth, and the UWSA became the world's largest producer of heroin (Myint-U, 2011). The cultivation of alternative crops was promoted under government leadership, but the cultivation of heroin was never eradicated (Bi, 2012).

Afterwards, the four EAOs took different paths. The UWSA continues to obtain great wealth from the narcotics business, has more than 30,000 soldiers and weapons, including surface-to-air missiles (Myint-U, 2011), boasts the largest forces of any EAO, and is considered the 'world's mightiest non-state army' (Yun, 2017). In the UWSA-controlled area, most residents are connected to China's electric grid, Chinese is spoken, and the towns are prosperous (Myint-U, 2011). In the NDAA-controlled area, Mong La has become famous for casinos and the illegal wildlife trade (Myint-U, 2011). In contrast, the MNDA broke up following armed conflict with the national military in 2009, and a portion of it has been converted into the Border Guard Force (BGF), described later. In the same year, the NDA-K was also converted into the BGF (Kramer, 2012).

- Kachin State and Shan State

In recent years, combat has most repeatedly broken out in north-east Myanmar, specifically Shan state and Kachin state (Raleigh, 2018). Shan has historically been governed by local lords (*sawbwa*), and even during the British colonial period, with the exception of those who opposed colonial rule, these lords were allowed to remain and their authority was reinforced (Myint-U, 2011). Those who converted to Christianity, such as the Kachin mountain people, were given appointments within the colonial government. Christian schools were constructed in Kachin, which increased the level of education (Burke et al., 2017). At the beginning of Burmese independence, the Shan agreed to participate in the Burmese government and federation. Their right to a certain degree of self-governance was recognised, but because of the civil war with the CPB, the situation in Shan deteriorated. The local lords were arrested during the 1962 coup d'état. The rights of minority peoples were weakened during the period of Burmese socialism and self-

government was abolished (Nemoto, 2014). As the scope of the war expanded, the KIO was formed by the Kachin people in Kachin, and the Shan State Army¹⁰ was formed in Shan.

The military regime adopted the infamous 'four cuts' strategy in the 1960s to deprive the EAOs of food, funds, intelligence, and recruits from villages. Villagers were unable to farm and some were forcibly moved to locations with no access to food or medical care (Smith, 1994; Burke et al., 2017). These forced relocations continued even after ceasefire agreements had been concluded with the leaders of the minority peoples (JICA and Yachiyo Engineering Co., 2013; Jolliffe, 2014; Kubo, 2014).

As a result, many villagers were displaced. Those whose villages were burned down or who evacuated their homes due to nearby combat were also displaced. The 'four cuts' strategy is not merely a relic of the past and is reported to have been used in conflicts between the AA of Rakhine state and the Tatmadaw in 2019 (Pwint, 2019); 99,000 people were displaced in the 3 years of conflict that reignited beginning in 2011 in the northern part of the country, such as in Kachin and Shan (Benson and Jaquet, 2014; Visser, 2016). Repatriating these people and improving their living environment are major challenges (Arraiza and Leckie, 2018).

The KIO agreed to a ceasefire that lasted from 1994 until 2011 (Bynum, 2018). This ceasefire involved selling the abundant resources of Kachin state to Chinese companies, which helped line the pockets of the Tatmadaw and KIO leaders and was unpopular with local residents (Tønnesson and Nilsen, 2018). However, there were certainly few conflicts in Kachin in 2000 and the situation had become more stable. KIO and Tatmadaw soldiers were seen at local festivals in Kachin. People were not displaced in Kachin in 2006, although some were in 2016 (Burke et al., 2017). The impetus for the ceasefire violation is said to be the administration's demand that the KIO convert into the BGF (Visser, 2016; Myanmar Peace Monitor, n.d.-a). In 2009, the Myanmar government demanded that EAOs enlist in the BGF based on the 2008 Constitution and remain under the command of the Tatmadaw. The demand to convert into BGF was, in actuality, a demand to put them under the control of the national armed forces, a difficult demand for the EAOs to accept (Myint-U, 2011). In recent years, the KIO has lost a lot of territory in combat and is thought to be leaning towards dialogue with the government (Tønnesson et al., 2019).

¹⁰This became the base of the armed wings of the Shan State Progress Party and Restoration Council of Shan State: the Shan State Army–North and Shan State Army–South.

- Rakhine State

In recent years, Rakhine has garnered increased attention due to the Rohingya refugee problem,¹¹ but the AA has also become increasingly active and engaged in more combat. The AA was organised comparatively recently, in 2009, and was periodically active in Kachin, which is controlled by the KIO, with which the AA maintained a cooperative relationship. However, from 2015 onwards, the AA moved its activities to Rakhine and southern Chin (Tønnesson et al., 2019). At first the AA was thought to have had only 1,000 members in 2011 (Burma News International, 2017), but it grew rapidly by recruiting through social network services and is now thought to have 7,000 members (*The Irrawaddy*, 2019). The AA's adversary is not the Rohingya Muslim population but the Tatmadaw. The Tatmadaw appear to be occupied with the Northern Alliance and announced a 4-month unilateral ceasefire in December 2018, which covered Shan and Kachin in the north-east (Nyein, 2018b). Directly after this, the AA attacked four border guard police outposts in Rakhine in January 2019. Combat has since intensified (*The Irrawaddy*, 2019). (The 4-month unilateral ceasefire did not include Rakhine [Lat, Tun, and Thu, 2018].)

¹¹ The Rohingya refugee problem is extremely politically sensitive and is not dealt with in this paper, as the issue has a different background and should be understood in a different way than the discussion of minority peoples in this chapter.

Appendix 3: Materials Used in Chapter 4

Appendix 3-1: Questionnaire in English

Mini-grid's Barrier																																							
Overview																																							
<p>The objective of this survey is to ask you about barriers to deployment of mini-grids, which are increasingly promising options for energy access. There are already many governmental projects, but mini-grids are yet to scale.</p> <p>In this survey, we employ a method called analytic hierarchy process, (AHP), which has been extensively used in the energy policy field. You'll be asked to compare two items one time, and repeat this over multiple combinations.</p>																																							
Barrier categories;																																							
1. Financial Barriers, 2. Economic Barriers, 3. Social/Cultural Barriers, 4. Regulatory Barriers, 5. Technical Barriers																																							
Example																																							
<p>We first walk through an example of new car purchase.</p> <p>Suppose you're thinking of buying a new car, and there are two features you have to think about: design and price.</p> <p>If you think price has very strong importance compared to design, you should check 7 on the "price" side.</p>																																							
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Example</th> <th style="width: 10%;"><i>Extreme importance</i></th> <th style="width: 10%;"><i>Very strong importance</i></th> <th style="width: 10%;"><i>Strong importance</i></th> <th style="width: 10%;"><i>Moderate importance</i></th> <th style="width: 10%;">Equal importance</th> <th style="width: 10%;"><i>Moderate importance</i></th> <th style="width: 10%;"><i>Strong importance</i></th> <th style="width: 10%;"><i>Very strong importance</i></th> <th style="width: 10%;"><i>Extreme importance</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Buy car</td> <td>9</td> <td>7</td> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Design</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td>Price</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>										Example	<i>Extreme importance</i>	<i>Very strong importance</i>	<i>Strong importance</i>	<i>Moderate importance</i>	Equal importance	<i>Moderate importance</i>	<i>Strong importance</i>	<i>Very strong importance</i>	<i>Extreme importance</i>	Buy car	9	7	5	3	1	3	5	7	9	Design							✓		Price
Example	<i>Extreme importance</i>	<i>Very strong importance</i>	<i>Strong importance</i>	<i>Moderate importance</i>	Equal importance	<i>Moderate importance</i>	<i>Strong importance</i>	<i>Very strong importance</i>	<i>Extreme importance</i>																														
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<p>On the other hand, you think design is slightly more important than price, you should check 3 on the design side:</p>																																							
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Example	<i>Extreme importance</i>	<i>Very strong importance</i>	<i>Strong importance</i>	<i>Moderate importance</i>	Equal importance	<i>Moderate importance</i>	<i>Strong importance</i>	<i>Very strong importance</i>	<i>Extreme importance</i>																														
Buy car	9	7	5	3	1	3	5	7	9																														
Design			✓						Price																														

Mini-grid's Barrier																				
Economic Barriers																				
In this category, we have identified following barriers, based on the literature survey and discussions with stakeholders:																				
Small market size	The scale of Myanmar's renewable energy market is still small.																			
Low demand	Creation of electricity demand beyond basic use for lighting and charging cell phones is necessary to make business sustainable.																			
Cost-revenue gap: tariff structure	Difficulty of balance between the customers' ability to pay and the costs.																			
Fee collection	Fee collection risk should be reduced.																			
Economic Barriers	<i>Extremely important</i>	<i>Very strongly important</i>	<i>Strongly important</i>	<i>Moderately important</i>	Equally important	<i>Moderately important</i>	<i>Strongly important</i>	<i>Very strongly important</i>	<i>Extremely important</i>											
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Small market size																				Cost-revenue gap
Small market size																				Fee collection
Low demand																				Cost-revenue gap
Low demand																				Fee collection
Cost-revenue gap																				Fee collection
Go to next page																				

Mini-grid's Barrier																				
Regulatory Barriers																				
In this category, we have identified following barriers, based on the literature survey and discussions with stakeholders:																				
Lack of regulatory framework	There is currently no legislation covering mini-grids.																			
Lack of technical standards	Since there are no technical standards or codes, it is difficult to ensure the quality of mini-grids.																			
Institutional capacity	Coordination across ministries is time-consuming. On-grid systems fall under the Ministry of Electricity and Energy, while off-grid systems fall under the Department of Rural Development, the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development.																			
Threat of grid extension	When there is unplanned grid extension, there haven't been settled any compensation or guarantee of business for existing mini-grids.																			
Regulatory Barriers	<i>Extremely important</i>	<i>Very strongly important</i>	<i>Strongly important</i>	<i>Moderately important</i>	Equally important	<i>Moderately important</i>	<i>Strongly important</i>	<i>Very strongly important</i>	<i>Extremely important</i>											
	9	7	5	3	1	3	5	7	9											
Lack of regulatory framework																				Lack of technical standards
Lack of regulatory framework																				Institutional capacity
Lack of regulatory framework																				Threat of grid extension
Lack of technical standards																				Institutional capacity
Lack of technical standards																				Threat of grid extension
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General information							
Please attach your name card. If you don't have a name card, please fill the below.							
Name							
title							
organization name							
Your experience							
1 Do you have experiences of energy sector?							
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No							
2 If yes, how long?							
() years							
3 If yes, what kind of energy?							
<input type="checkbox"/> Oil							
<input type="checkbox"/> Gas							
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical power							
<input type="checkbox"/> Coal							
<input type="checkbox"/> Solar photovoltaics							
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydropower							
<input type="checkbox"/> Biomass							
<input type="checkbox"/> Rice husk <input type="checkbox"/> Other kind of Biomass ()							
<input type="checkbox"/> Wind							
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4 Your sector?							
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy							
<input type="checkbox"/> Research & Academia							
<input type="checkbox"/> NGOs & Associations							
<input type="checkbox"/> Business							
<input type="checkbox"/> Media							
<input type="checkbox"/> Public at large							
<input type="checkbox"/> Others ()							
Thank you for your cooperation!							

ဥပမာ	အကြောင်းအရာ	၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	၆	၇	၈	၉	စစ် (တစ်ကြိမ်)
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	အကြောင်းအရာ	၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	၆	၇	၈	၉	
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	အကြောင်းအရာ	၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	၆	၇	၈	၉	
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ဒီဇိုင်း (ပုံစံ)							✓				

အချားတစ်ကြိမ် လူသိများအောင်အချိန်ပေး ခြင်းသည် စစ်ဆေးမှုကို အနည်းငယ် ပိုအရေးကြီး သည့် ထင်မြင်ဆင်ခြင်မှုများ (၃) ကို အမှန်အတိုင်း (✓) ဖြစ်စေပေးရပါမည်။

ဥပမာ	အကြောင်းအရာ	၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	၆	၇	၈	၉	စစ် (တစ်ကြိမ်)
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ကား ဝယ်ယူခြင်း	၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	၆	၇	၈	၉		
ဒီဇိုင်း (ပုံစံ)				✓							

အသေးစားလုံပစ္စည်းကုမ္ပဏီများ၏ အခန္ဓာ

ယခု အသေးစားလုံပစ္စည်းကုမ္ပဏီများ၏ ဝင်ရောက်မှုပုံစံကို ဝေဖန်ခြင်းများကို ဖော်ပြပေးထားပါသည်။

ဝေငြေပေးမှု အခန္ဓာ

ဤကဏ္ဍတွင် သတ္တုထုတ်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း (ကုမ္ပဏီများ)ထံမှ အပစ္စည်းကုမ္ပဏီများမှ ဝင်ရောက်မှုပုံစံ၊ စာအုပ်၊ စာစောင်၊ စာတမ်းများဖြင့် စုစည်းပေးလေ့ရှိသော အခွန်အခကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အခွန်အခများကို ပိုင်းခြား ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

<p>ဝေငြေပေးမှု ရယူသုံးစွဲခြင်း</p>	<p>ပျက်စီးခြင်း၊ ဘာသာရေးအခွန်ကဏ္ဍ၏ ဖြိုဖွဲ ဖမ်းဆီးမှုများ ဝေငြေပေးမှုကုမ္ပဏီ ဝေငြေပေးမှုရယူသုံးစွဲခြင်းအခွန် အခွန်ခံခြင်း</p>
<p>ဝေငြေပေးမှုအခွန် ကုန်ကြမ်းပြင်</p>	<p>ဘာသာရေး ဝေငြေပေးမှုအခွန်အခွန် အခွန်ကုန်ကြမ်းပြင် (အခွန်အခွန်များ၊ ဝေငြေပေးမှု အခွန်အခွန်) ပျက်စီးမှုများပါသည်။</p>
<p>သုံးစွဲမှု၏ ဝေငြေပေးမှုအခွန် မလုံလောက်မှုများ</p>	<p>အသုံးပြုသူများအကြား ဝေငြေပေးမှုရယူသုံးစွဲခြင်းကိုလည်း ကန့်သတ်ထားပါသည်။</p>
<p>ဝေငြေပေးမှုလုံလုံမှု၊ ပျက်စီးမှု</p>	<p>ရန်ကင်းဘာသာရေးကို ဝေငြေပေးမှုအခွန်အခွန် ရယူရာတွင် လုပ်ငန်းများ များအခွန်အခွန် ပျက်စီးမှု၊ ဝေငြေပေးမှုရယူမှု ရသည့်အခါ ဝေငြေပေးမှု ဘာသာရေးအခွန် ပစ္စည်းများ အခွန်ခံခြင်းကို ဆက်လက်ပြော ပါသည်။</p>

စီးပြားရေးဆိုရာ အခက္ခဲများ

ဤကဏ္ဍ၌ သတ္တဝါတို့၏ စီးပြားရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ (ကုမ္ပဏီများ) ထံမှ အချပစ်လွန်ဆွဲဆောင်ခြင်း၊ မှားယွင်းမှု၊ စာအုပ်စာတမ်း၊ စာတမ်းများဖြင့် စူးစမ်းလေ့လာမှုများကို အချခံကာ အောက်ပါ အခက္ခဲများကို ပိုင်းခြား ဖော်ပြပါသည်။

<p>အသေးစား ဝမ်းကြက် အရိယာစား</p>	<p>ပျမနွားပိုင်ခွင့်၊ ပျပန်ပျဖစွဲမဲခြင်းအခွင့်အမ်းကြက် ပမာဏသည် အသေးစားအဆင့်သာ ပျဖစွဲပါသည်</p>
<p>ရလိုအား နည်းချေးငွေ</p>	<p>ဖုန်းအားဖြင့်ချခင်းငွေမီးထွန်းချခင်း စသည့် အချခံအသုံးပြုချခင်းများ ကြည့်မကပဲ လွှဲပစ္စည်း လိုအပ်မှု ဖန္တီးပေးချခင်းသည် ဝေရုညီစီးပြားရေးလုပ်ငန်းအချပစ် ဆောင့်ကုန် အရေးဆက်ပါသည်။</p>
<p>အခြေ ကုန်စရိတ် ကြာဟခံကု - အခြေ ကောက်သည့် ပုံစံ</p>	<p>အသုံးပြုသူများအချပစ်ပေး(ဆောင်)ပိုင်ခွင့်၊ ကုန်စရိတ် အဟုကား ထိန်းညှိရန် အခက္ခဲ</p>
<p>အသုံးပြုခ စုယူချခင်း (ကောက်ယူချခင်း)</p>	<p>အသုံးပြုခ ကောက်ယူချခင်းဆိုရာ အခက္ခဲများကို လေ့လာသုံး ပါသည်။</p>

စီးပြားရေးဆိုင် ရုံ အခွေခဲမ်း	နံလှအ/နံလှအ	အေးလေးလက် အလှအ/အလှအ	အေးလေးလက် အလှအ/အလှအ	အေးလေးလက် အလှအ/အလှအ	အေးလေးလက် အလှအ/အလှအ	အေးလေးလက် အလှအ/အလှအ	အေးလေးလက် အလှအ/အလှအ	အေးလေးလက် အလှအ/အလှအ	
	၁	၂	၅	၃	၀	၃	၅	၃	
အေးလေးလက် အလှအ/အလှအ									ရလူဝိအား နည်းပေးခြင်း
အေးလေးလက် အလှအ/အလှအ									အခြေနှင့် ကုန်စရိတ် ကြာဟန်ကို
အေးလေးလက် အလှအ/အလှအ									အသံပေးပျံခ ကောက္ခလှူခြင်း
ရလူဝိအား နည်းပေးခြင်း									အခြေနှင့် ကုန်စရိတ် ကြာဟန်ကို
ရလူဝိအား နည်းပေးခြင်း									အသံပေးပျံခ ကောက္ခလှူခြင်း
အခြေနှင့် ကုန်စရိတ် ကြာဟန်ကို									အသံပေးပျံခ ကောက္ခလှူခြင်း

လူမီးရေး/ယဉ်ကျေးရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်းအဖွဲ့အစည်း

ဤကဏ္ဍသည် သတ္တဝါတို့၏ ပြားရေးလုပ်ငန်းရှင်း (ကုမလင်မီ) ဝေးဝေး အုပ်စုလွှာဝေးဝေးခြင်းမီး မီး ဝေးဝေး စာအုပ်စာတမ်း စာတမ်းများဖြင့် စူးစမ်းလေ့လာမှုများကို အေချခံကာ အောက်ပါ အခက် အခဲများကို ပိုင်းချခား ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

<p>ဝေးဝေးတကာအဖွဲ့ အစည်းများဝေးဝေးဆက်ပွ ချစ်ဆွေသည့် ဆန့်ကျင်ဘက် ဆိုးကမ်းမီး</p>	<p>နဂါးစိမ်းပိသည့် အေးသေးစားလွယ်စွာ ဝေးဝေး၏ လုပ်ငန်းအေချခ အေချခသည့် ဝေးဝေးတကာအဖွဲ့/အစည်းများ၏ ကူညီမီးချဖင့် အေးသေးစားလွယ်စွာ ဝေးဝေး၏ တပွင့်ပီးသည့် ခေရာကို ဝေးဝေးအေချခအေချခသည့် ငု၏ မတုဝီဝီအေချခအေချခ ချေဟင်းလဲသြားပါသည်။</p>
<p>လူမီး/ဘာသာစကား ကြဲလဲမှု</p>	<p>ချစ်ဆွေစကားမေချဟ(ဝေးဝေး)သည့် လူနည်းစု တုဝီဝီရင်းသားများ ခေရာထိုသည့် ဧရိယာများဝေးဝေး လွယ်စွာမရသည့် ဝေးဝေးမှာ ထပ်ပေါင်းပါသည်။</p>
<p>အတန်းပညာ တတုချေမကွဲ ကြာဟခံကွဲ</p>	<p>ဝေးဝေးတကာမှ သက္ကာသည့် ဝေးဝေးထောက်ပံ့မှုများ၏ ဝေးဝေးပြစ်နားချပည့်မီရနွှာ ယုံ့ဖျက်ပည့်တွဲရမီးအရ သာမက အတန်းပညာတတုချေမကွဲ ကြာဟခံကွဲ ဝေးဝေးကွဲ တစွါ တစွါ ဝေးဝေးကုမလင်မီအကြကွဲ အခက်ခဲရှိပါသည်။</p>
<p>အရေအသွေး မျှပည့်မီချခင်းအေပင့် သေဘာထားအေမင့်</p>	<p>၂၄ နာရီ၊ တစုတု(ရက္ကတံပတု) ရရှိရနွှာ ခကွဲပါသည်။ အသံဝေးချပီသူများ၏ သေဘာထားအေမင့် လိုအပွါပါသည်။</p>

စည်းမညးစည်းကမ္မးဆုဝိဇ္ဇာ အခက္ခဲမ်း

ဤကၠတြး သတ္တဝါစီးပာ်းလုပုနးရှ်း (ကုမလဏီမ်း) ထံမ္မ အုပုနးလုနးဆုဝိဇ္ဇာမး မး
 ဝးဝး စာအုပုစာ၊ စာတမ္မးမးတြး စုးစမးလုလာမးမးကို အေပုခံကာ အေကွါ အေကု
 အခဲမ်းကို ပိုဝးပုစး ဟေပုပထးပါသည။

<p>စည်းမညးစည်းကမ္မးဆုဝိဇ္ဇာ ဝောဠုဝါဒ မဂ္ဂိပုခဝး</p>	<p>အေသးစးလုံပစ္စတ္တးလိဝးကို အကာအကြယပေးသညး နညးဥပဒေသည လက္ခိတြး မဂ္ဂိပါ။</p>
<p>နညးပညာစံခိန္နိနးမး မဂ္ဂိပုခဝး</p>	<p>နညးပညာစံခိန္နိနးမး သိုမဟုတု ကံဝတုညးကမ္မးမး မဂ္ဂိပုခဝးဟေကု အေသးစးလုံပစ္စတ္တးလိဝးမး အရည အေတြးကို ဟေပုပရန္တာ ခက္ခဲပါသည။</p>
<p>အဖြေ အစည်း၏ ဝောဠုကုဝိဇ္ဇာမး</p>	<p>ဝန္တကီးဌာနမးမ္မတဆဝး ညိုဝိဝးဝးဆာဠုကုခဝးသည အခိပေးရပါသည။ ဝေနေရာပုခည ဖြမးအေ တစ္ဆး ဘက္ခိပါဝါသံဝး လုံပစ္စတ္တး အသံဝးပုပါသညး စနစး (Off- Grid System)သည စိုကိဝိဝး မြေးပုမးဝးဝး ဆညပေမးဝးဝန္တကီးဌာန၊ ဝေကးလက္ခိ ဗမိဝးဝးဦးစီးဌာနအေကု ရှိခိန္နိ ပဠလုံပစ္စတ္တးကို ခိန္နိကု ဝေနေရာပုခတြးမးအဝးဝးဝး ပဠလုံပစ္စတ္တးအေ အလိုအေလ ဝိဘကုပေမးလဲ အသံဝးပုပါသညး ဖြယံဝးသံဝးလုံပစ္စတ္တးလိဝး စနစး (On-Grid System)မ္မ လုံပစ္စတ္တးဝးဝးဝးဝန္တကီးဌာန ဝေအကြာ ဝေရာကိုခေပါသည။</p>
<p>ဓာတ္တးလိဝးတုဝိခိ ရန အလားအလာ</p>	<p>ခကိဝိဝးဝးဝး ဓာတ္တးလိဝး တုခိ သညးအခါမိတြး မညညးနစးဟေမးမး မေပသလို ရှိခေသာ အေသးစးလုံပစ္စတ္တးလိဝး လုပုနးအတြက္ခဲ အမခံ မဂ္ဂိပါ။</p>

စည်းမျဉ်း စည်းကမ်း ဆိုင်ရာ အတွေ့ခွဲခွဲ	ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း		
	၁	၂	၅	၃	၁	၃	၅	၇	၉	
စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်း ဆိုင်ရာ ဘေ့စ်ဝါဒ မရှိခြင်း										နည်းပညာ စံနှုန်းများ မရှိခြင်း
စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်း ဆိုင်ရာ ဘေ့စ်ဝါဒ မရှိခြင်း										အပြုအမူအား အကျိုးဆက် ဝင်ရောက်မှု
စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်း ဆိုင်ရာ ဘေ့စ်ဝါဒ မရှိခြင်း										စာတန်းလိုင်း တိုင်းရန် အလားအလာ
နည်းပညာ စံနှုန်း စံနှုန်းများ မရှိခြင်း										အပြုအမူအား အကျိုးဆက် ဝင်ရောက်မှု
နည်းပညာ စံနှုန်း စံနှုန်းများ မရှိခြင်း										စာတန်းလိုင်း တိုင်းရန် အလားအလာ
အပြုအမူအား အကျိုးဆက် ဝင်ရောက်မှု										စာတန်းလိုင်း တိုင်းရန် အလားအလာ

နည်းပညာဆိုင်ရာ အခက္ခဲများ

ဤကဏ္ဍတွင် သတ္တဝါတို့၏ ပြားရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ (ကုမလက်ရုံး) တို့မှ အချိန်အကန့်အသတ်ဖြင့် မြားရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ စတင်ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊ စတင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ စတင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းကို အေပျစ်ခံကာ အေအာကျိ အခက်အခဲများကို ပိုင်းချိတ် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

<p>နည်းပညာ ကြားပေးမှု</p>	<p>ပျော်ရွှင်မှု နည်းပညာများသည် ဝန်ထုပ်ဝန်ပိုးများ လက်ရှိ အသုံးပြုနေသော လက်တွေ့ကျ နည်းပညာများနှင့် တစ်စတစ်စ ရှိကြာချိန်များ ရှိပါသည်။ ဥပမာ - ဒီဇိုင်းရေးဆွဲမှု၊ မူဝါဒပုံစံ</p>
<p>ပစ္စည်းစာရွက်စာတမ်းလိုင်းများနှင့် ဝိသ္မာကူး မရှိပါက</p>	<p>ပစ္စည်းစာရွက်စာတမ်းလိုင်းများနှင့် ဝိသ္မာကူး မရှိပါက ဆက်တိုက်စဉ်းစားဘဲ ပစ္စည်းစာရွက်စာတမ်းလိုင်းတိုးချဲ့ ရာကြောင့် ပျော်ရွှင်မှုနှင့် ပျော်ရွှင်မှုကို တိုးလာစေပါသည်။</p>
<p>ပျော်ရွှင်မှုနှင့် ပျော်ရွှင်မှု</p>	<p>ပျော်ရွှင်မှုနှင့် ပျော်ရွှင်မှု တစ်စတစ်စ ပျော်ရွှင်မှုနှင့် ပျော်ရွှင်မှု တွင် ဆိုလာဖြူမှုနှင့် လွှဲပြောင်း နေရာ/ ည ဝန်ထုပ်ဝန်ပိုး ဝေးမြဲရာသီတိုကြောင့် အချိန်အကန့်အသတ် ပေးရအားလွှဲပြောင်း ဝေးမြဲရာသီတိုကြောင့် ပျော်ရွှင်မှုနှင့် မဟုတ်ဘဲ ပျော်ရွှင်မှု တွင် အစားထိုးဆောင်ရွက်မှု စနစ်ကို လိုအပ်ပါသည်။</p>
<p>လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုများနှင့် ပျော်ရွှင်မှု ထိန်းသိမ်းမှုများ</p>	<p>ပျော်ရွှင်မှု ပညာရှင်ရှိပါက လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုများနှင့် ပျော်ရွှင်မှု ပျော်ရွှင်မှု သိမ်းသိမ်းမှုများ ခြေစာများနှင့် တာရှည်ခံမှုအပေး အကူအညီကုန်ပစ္စည်းများ အရရှိမှုကို ထိန်းသိမ်းမှု လိုအပ်ပါသည်။</p>

နည်းပညာဆိုရာ အကြောင်းခံ	ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား	ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား	ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား	ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား	ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား	ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား	ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား	ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား	
	၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	၆	၇	၈	
နည်းပညာ ကြာဟမေး									ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား မရှိချေအောင်
နည်းပညာ ကြာဟမေး									ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား မရှိချေအောင်
နည်းပညာ ကြာဟမေး									ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား မရှိချေအောင်
ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား မရှိချေအောင်									ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား မရှိချေအောင်
ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား မရှိချေအောင်									ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား မရှိချေအောင်
ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား မရှိချေအောင်									ပညာရေးအခြေအနေအထား မရှိချေအောင်

အေကြောင်းအချက်အလက်များ

နာမည် (လိပ်စာ) ကဒ်နံပါတ်/ပစ္စည်းအမှတ်အသား/မူပိုင်ခွင့်အမှတ်အသား/မူပိုင်ခွင့်အမှတ်အသား

အမည် _____

ရာထူး/ကြီးကြပ် _____

အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည် _____

အကြောင်းအရာအချက်အလက်များ

၁။ မြေပုံအခြေအနေအထား/အခြေအနေအထား/အခြေအနေအထား/အခြေအနေအထား/အခြေအနေအထား

- ရှိပါသည်
- မရှိပါ

၂။ ရှိလျှင် ဘယ်အချက်အလက်ကြောင့်

() ဝန်းပတ်

၃။ ရှိလျှင် မည်သို့ဖြစ်ပေါ်ခဲ့သလဲ

- ဒီဇယ်(ရေခဲ)ဆီ
- ဓါတုဓာတ်
- လွှဲပြောင်းမှု
- ဝေဟနဓာတ်
- ဝေဟနဓာတ်/အခြေအနေအထား/လွှဲပြောင်းမှု (ဆိုလာ လွှဲပြောင်းမှု)
- ဝေဟနဓာတ်/အခြေအနေအထား
- ဝေဟနဓာတ်
- စပါးခြံ
- အခြား ဝေဟနဓာတ် ()
- ဝေဟနဓာတ်
- အခြား ()

၄။ လူသားအဖွဲ့/အဖွဲ့အစည်း/အဖွဲ့အစည်း/အဖွဲ့အစည်း/အဖွဲ့အစည်း

- မူဝါဒ
- သုတေသန/အခြေအနေအထား/အခြေအနေအထား/အခြေအနေအထား
- အဖွဲ့အစည်း (NGOs) အဖွဲ့အစည်း/အဖွဲ့အစည်း
- လူမှုရေး
- မီဒီယာ
- အခြားအဖွဲ့အစည်း
- အခြား ()

လူသားအဖွဲ့၏ ပါဝင်မှု/အခြေအနေအထား/အခြေအနေအထား/အခြေအနေအထား/အခြေအနေအထား

Appendix 4: Workshops and symposium

Appendix 4-1: Workshop 1

The Energy Policy Workshop
AUGUST 15–16, 2018
TARAPHI room, Hilton Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

Hosted by

Policy Alternatives Research Institute (PARI), The University of Tokyo

Supported by

The Association for Overseas Technical Cooperation and Sustainable Partnerships (AOTS)
 and
 Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

	<u>Morning / Afternoon</u>	<u>Evening 18:00-21:00</u>	
14 AUG (TUE)	<u>NA</u>	<u>Preparatory Dinner</u> <u>(w/t Central Economic commission of NLD)</u>	
15 AUG (WED)		<u>DINNER</u>	<u>Lecture 1</u> Overview of Energy Policy 1) Global Trend and Opportunities in Myanmar 2) Some Key Issues: - Black-out - Rural Electrification - Electricity Tariff - etc 3) Planning and Operation
16 AUG (THU)	<u>Lecture 2 (8:00-10:00)</u> Participatory Session 1) Group Discussion 2) Q & A by Prof. Yoshikawa	<u>DINNER</u>	<u>Lecture 3</u> Session Wrap-up (Group Presentation) 1) Group Presentation 2) Response from Lectures 3) Way Forward - Action Plan

Burmese/Japanese

[Lecturer]

Prof. Hisashi Yoshikawa
 Project Professor, Policy Alternatives Research Institute (PARI)
 The University of Tokyo

[Participants]

10–15 Parliament members from relevant committees (i.e. energy, environment, international)

Appendix 4-2: Workshop 2

The Energy Policy Workshop (SESSION 2)

SEPTEMBER 12, 2018

TARAPHI room, Hilton Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

Hosted by

Policy Alternatives Research Institute (PARI), The University of Tokyo

Supported by

The Association for Overseas Technical Cooperation and Sustainable Partnerships (AOTS)
and

Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

12 SEP (WED)	<p><u>Lecture (All Parliament Members)</u></p> <p><u>'Energy and Energy Policy in Myanmar'</u></p> <p>by</p> <p><u>Prof. Yoshikawa</u></p>
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Burmese/Japanese

[Lecturer]

Prof. Hisashi Yoshikawa

Project Professor, Policy Alternatives Research Institute (PARI)

The University of Tokyo

[Participants]

600 Parliament members from Upper and Lower Houses

Appendix 4-3: Workshop 3

The Energy Policy Workshop (SESSION 3)

February 18–19, 2019

TBA, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

Hosted by

Policy Alternatives Research Institute (PARI), The University of Tokyo

Supported by

The Association for Overseas Technical Cooperation and Sustainable Partnerships (AOTS)
and

Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

	<u>Morning / Afternoon</u>		<u>Evening 18:00-21:00</u>
18 FEB (MON)	<u>NA.</u>	<i>DINNER</i>	<u>Lecture 1</u> Overview of Rural Electrification (Lecture) 1) Importance of Rural Electrification 2) Barrier of Electrification in Myanmar 3) Removal of Barriers - Discussions
19 FEB (TUE)	<u>NA.</u>	<i>DINNER</i>	<u>Lecture 2</u> Session Wrap-up (Group Presentation) 1) Group Presentation 2) Response from Lectures 3) Way Forward - Action Plan

Burmese/Japanese

[Lecturer]

Prof. Hisashi Yoshikawa

Project Professor, Policy Alternatives Research Institute (PARI)

The University of Tokyo

Assistant Prof. Kensuke Yamaguchi

Project Assistant Professor, Policy Alternatives Research Institute (PARI)

The University of Tokyo

Appendix 4-4: International Symposium

International Symposium IFI–ERIA Myanmar

Sustainable energy policies in Myanmar and the Greater Mekong Subregion

In the pursuit of economic development, energy development often widens the social divide. In the era of sustainable development, energy development must be directed to fill the social divide in our and future generations. Tackling this concern, Myanmar seeks urgent rural development, on which the Institute for Future Initiatives (IFI) has been conducting advisory work based on its policy research since 2013, supported by ERIA.

In this upcoming symposium, government officials, parliament members, political leaders, and key stakeholders will gather to discuss this issue. After the closed morning session, there are two sessions in the afternoon. In the first afternoon session, in line with our research achievement, relevant legislation for a rural development fund and a mini-grid case study will be presented by a Parliament member and the Nippon Foundation, respectively.

In the second afternoon session, we will locate the Myanmar case in the regional and international context. Since Thailand has already experienced energy development for 30 years, its Ministry of Energy will draw an implication from the experience of the Energy Conservation Fund. Other stakeholders (e.g. UN ESCAP) discuss their role in such a policy transfer as a tool for sustainable development.

Date: 5 June 2019

Venue: Park Royal Hotel, Nay Pyi Taw

Time	Agenda
MORNING [Closed]	
9:00 – 9:30	<i>Registration</i>
9:30 – 9:40	Welcome remarks (U Han Than Minh, Chairman of CEoC, NLD)
9:40 – 9:45	Opening remarks (Prof. Yoshikawa, UTokyo)
9:45 – 10:00	Keynote 1: (Mr. Wataru Matsumura, IEA)
10:00 – 10:15	Keynote 2: (U Maw Win, Deputy Director General, DRD)
10:15-10:25	<i>Break</i>
10:25 – 11:45	Research Discussion (each 20min, incl. comment) [Dr. Anbumozhi, ERIA] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dr. Daniel del Barrio Álvarez (The University of Tokyo)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Masako Numata (The University of Tokyo) • Dr. Kensuke Yamaguchi (The University of Tokyo)
11:45 – 12:00	Further Steps / Concluding Remarks [Prof. Arima, The University of Tokyo]
12:00 – 13:30	<i>LUNCH</i>
Language: English	

Time	Agenda
AFTERNOON [Open]	
14:00 – 14:30	<i>Registration</i>
14:30 – 14:40	Opening remarks (Prof. Hisashi Yoshikawa, The University of Tokyo)
14:40 – 14:50	U Zaw Thein (International Relations Committee, Chairman, Lower House)
14:50 – 15:00	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific message Initiatives and progress towards SDG7 in Asia (Dr. Liu Honpeng, Director, Energy Division, UN ESCAP)
15:00 – 15:45	Panel Discussion 1: Policy Transfer for the sustainable ASEAN (10–15 min each) [Prof. Hideaki Shiroyama, The University of Tokyo] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative Policy Options for low-carbon society (Dr. Noah Kittner, North Carolina University) • Budget for Rural Electrification in Myanmar (Deputy Director General, Budget Department, MOPF) • Thailand ENCON fund (Mr. Uthai Mungseemuengdee, Director, EPPO, Thailand)
15:45 – 16:00	<i>BREAK / Photo Session</i>
16:00 – 16:15	Keynote: ERIA's Energy Research in ASEAN (Prof. Jun Arima, The University of Tokyo)
16:15 – 17:00	Panel Discussion 2: Research to Practice (10-15min for each) [Prof. Hisashi Yoshikawa] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a practitioner (Mr. Yuji Mori, Nippon Foundation) • Learning from HRD (Energy Development Committee, Lower House, Myanmar) • Implication from Research (Prof. Hisashi Yoshikawa, The University of Tokyo)
17:00 – 17:15	Closing remarks (Prof. Jun Arima)
18:00 – 20:00	<i>DINNER</i>
Language: English / Burmese (simultaneous)	