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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

KONBAUNG DYNASTY MONARCHS (1752–1885)

Name	Reigned
Alaungpaya	29 February 1752 – 11 May 1760
Naungdawgyi	11 May 1760 – 28 November 1763
Hsinbyushin	28 November 1763 – 10 June 1776
Singu	10 June 1776 – 6 February 1782
Phaungka	6 February 1782 – 11 February 1782
Bodawpaya	11 February 1782 – 5 June 1819
Bagyidaw	5 June 1819 – 15 April 1837
Tharrawaddy	15 April 1837 – 17 November 1846
Pagan	17 November 1846 – 18 February 1853
Mindon	18 February 1853 – 1 October 1878
Thibaw	1 October 1878 – 29 November 1885

Appendix 2

CAPITALS OF BURMA (1752–2024)

Shwebo	29 February 1752 – 26 July 1760
Sagaing	26 July 1760 – 23 July 1765
Ava	23 July 1765 – 13 May 1783
Amarapura	13 May 1783 – 22 November 1821
Ava	22 November 1821 – 10 February 1842
Amarapura	10 February 1842 – 23 May 1859
Mandalay	23 May 1859 – 29 November 1885
Moulmein and Akyab	24 February 1826 – 20 December 1852
Moulmein, Akyab and Rangoon	20 December 1852 – 31 January 1862
Rangoon	31 January 1862 – 7 March 1942
Rangoon	7 March 1942 – 3 May 1945
Rangoon	3 May 1945 – 4 January 1948
Rangoon (Yangon)	4 January 1948 – 6 November 2005
Naypyidaw (Nay Pyi Taw)	6 November 2005 – present

Appendix 3

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (2024)¹

Old Name	Current Name
Akyab	Sittwe (city)
Arakan	Rakhine (state)
Aye Island	Kokunye Kyun (island)
Bassein	Patheingyi (city)
Burma	Myanmar (sometimes Myanma) ²
Burman	Bamar or Bamah (ethnic group)
Chindwin	Chindwin (river)
Coco Island	Coco Kyun (island)
Henzada	Hinthada (city)
Irrawaddy	Ayeyarwady (region and river)
King Island	Kadan Kyun (island)
Karen	Kayah (state, ethnic group)
Kengtung	Kachin (city)
Magwe	Magway (region, town)
Maymyo	Nay Pyi Taw (town)
Mergui	Mawlaikya (town, archipelago)
Mingaladon	Mingaladon (town)
Moulmein	Mawlamthla (city)
Myohaung (also Mrohaung)	Mrohaung-U (town)
Pa-an	Hpa-an (town)
Pagan	Bagan (old capital)
Pegu	Bago (region and city)
Prome	Pyaw (city)
Rangoon	Yangon (region and city)

Old Name	Current Name
Saint Matthew's Island	Zadetkyi Kyun (island)
Salween	Thanlwin (river)
Sittang	Sittoung (river)
Syriam	Thanlyin (town)
Tavoy	Dawei (town)
Tenasserim	Tanintharyi (region)
Victoria Point	Kawthaung or Kawthoung (town)

Appendix 4

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS (2024)

Under the 2008 constitution, Myanmar was divided into 21 administrative divisions, comprising seven states, seven regions, one union territory, one self-administered division and five self-administered zones.³ These are as follows:

States and Regions

Ayeyarwaddy Region (formerly known as Irrawaddy)

Bago Region (formerly known as Pegu)

Chin State

Kachin State

Kayah State (formerly known as Karenni State)

Kayin State (formerly known as Karen State)

Magway Region

Mandalay Region

Mon State

Rakhine State (formerly known as Arakan State)

Sagaing Region

Shan State

Tanintharyi Region (formerly known as Tenasserim)

Yangon Region (formerly known as Rangoon)

Union Territory

Naypyidaw Union Territory

Self Administered Division

Wa Self-Administered Division

Self-Administered Zones

Danu Self-Administered Zone
Kokang Self-Administered Zone
Naga Self-Administered Zone
Palaung Self-Administered Zone
PaO Self-Administered Zone

Appendix 5

REGIONAL MILITARY COMMANDS (2024)

In 1948, the War Office divided Burma (as it was then called) geographically, into two regional military commands (RMC), the Northern and the Southern. In 1961, this number rose to five, to permit the more efficient administration of the much larger armed forces in its many and varied counter insurgency campaigns. Rangoon (now Yangon) RMC was established in 1965. Three more RMC were added in 1972, one more in 1990 and another two in 1996. In 2006, the year after the seat of government moved to Naypyidaw, Naypyidaw RMC was created, followed in 2011 by Eastern Central Command.⁴ There are currently 14 regional military commands, as follows:⁵

1. Northern Command (*Ma Pa Kha*) (Kachin State, HQ Myitkyina)
2. Northeastern Command (*YaMaKha*) (Northern Shan State, HQ Lashio)
3. Eastern Command (*YaPaKha*) (Southern Shan State and Kayah State, HQ Taunggyi)
4. Southeastern Command (*YaTaKha*) (Mon State and Kayin State, HQ Mawlamyine)
5. Southern Command (*TaPaKha*) (Bago and Magway Regions, HQ Toungoo)
6. Western Command (*NaPaKha*) (Rakhine State, HQ Ann)⁶
7. Southwestern Command (*NaTaKha*) (Ayeyarwaddy Region, HQ Patheingyi)
8. Northwestern Command (*NaMaKha*) (Sagaing Region and Chin State, HQ Monywa)
9. Yangon Command (*YaKaTa*) (Yangon Region, HQ Mingaladon)
10. Coastal Region Command (*KaYaKha*) (Tanintharyi Region, HQ Mawlaikya)
11. Triangle Region Command (*TaThaKha*) (Eastern Shan State, HQ Kyaingtong)
12. Central Command (*LaPaKha*) (Mandalay Region, HQ Mandalay)
13. Naypyidaw Command (*NaPaTa*) (Naypyidaw, HQ Pyin Oo Lwin)
14. Eastern Central Command (*YaLaKha*) (Middle Shan State, HQ Namsang)

Appendix 6

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE CHIEFS (1959–2024)

Lists of Myanmar's Chiefs of Intelligence are misleading, in that they often fail to take into account such things as changes in names and organizational structures, shifting power relationships and allegiances, and differing personal goals and levels of influence on the part of each incumbent.⁷ There has also been some confusion between the most senior military intelligence officer and the Secretary of the National Intelligence Board, after 1974 the Director General (or Chairman) of the National Intelligence Bureau. Some sources are simply wrong.⁸ However, the following list of officers who have held the top position over the past 65 years has been widely accepted and serves as a useful guide.⁹

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Term</i>
Directorate of Military Intelligence	COL Lwin	1959–1969
Directorate of Military Intelligence	COL Chit Khin	1969–1972
Directorate of Military Intelligence	BGEN Tin Oo	1972–1978 ¹⁰
Directorate of Military Intelligence	COL Aung Htay	1978–1980
Directorate of Military Intelligence	COL Myo Aung	1980–1982
Directorate of Military Intelligence	COL Kan Nyunt	1982–May 1983
Directorate of Military Intelligence	COL Aung Koe	May–September 1983

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Term</i>
Directorate of Defence Services Intelligence and Office of Strategic Studies	COL/MAJGEN Khin Nyunt	Dec 1983–2001
Office of the Chief of Military Intelligence	LTGEN Khin Nyunt	2001–October 2004
Office of the Chief of Military Security Affairs	LTGEN Myint Swe	2004–2005
Office of the Chief of Military Security Affairs	LTGEN Ye Myint	2005–2010
Office of the Chief of Military Security Affairs	LTGEN Kyaw Swe ¹¹	2010–2014
Office of the Chief of Military Security Affairs	LTGEN Mya Tun Oo	2014–2016
Office of the Chief of Military Security Affairs	LTGEN Soe Htut	2016–2020
Office of the Chief of Military Security Affairs	LTGEN Ye Win Oo	2020–present

Appendix 7

INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION DISCIPLINES

It is generally accepted that there are five main intelligence collection disciplines, or “INTs”, with a number of sub-divisions to identify more specialized areas attracting attention.¹² However, the list can be expanded or reduced, depending on the emphasis given to particular collection activities at various times.

There is some confusion over a few terms. For example, it is not often recognized that communications intelligence (COMINT) is a sub-category of the better known signals intelligence (SIGINT). The term “imagery intelligence” (IMINT) has generally been superceded by the more comprehensive term “geospatial intelligence” (GEOINT), but is still sometimes found in books and articles. Photographic intelligence (PHOTINT) and imagery intelligence (IMINT) are essentially the same thing, the former being an early term encompassing the product of hand-held and pre-digital cameras that has never quite gone out of use. Some practitioners use FISINT (foreign instrumentation signals intelligence) instead of ELINT or TELINT, but others claim that there is still a distinction between them, and that the older terms are still valid.¹³

Other terms have cropped up from time to time, such as ECINT, to describe economic intelligence, FININT to describe intelligence gathered from financial data, NARCINT, to describe narcotics-related intelligence, SOCINT to cover sociocultural intelligence, DOCINT for documentary intelligence, AUDINT for audio intelligence, LASINT to describe technical and geo-location intelligence derived from laser systems and RADINT for intelligence gleaned from radars. There are a few others. Some of these terms have been adopted by reputable institutions, and published in serious journals, but they tend not to be used widely in the professional intelligence world.¹⁴

The list below reflects the standard “five pillar” approach, with the more common sub-categories.

1. HUMINT	human intelligence
2. SIGINT	signals intelligence
COMINT	communications intelligence
ELINT	electronic intelligence
FISINT	foreign instrumentation signals intelligence
TELINT	telemetry intelligence
3. GEOINT	geospatial intelligence
IMINT	imagery intelligence
PHOTINT	photographic intelligence
4. MASINT	measurements and signatures intelligence
5. OSINT	open source intelligence

This list does not include the collection disciplines popularly known to intelligence practitioners, in some Western countries at least, as RUMINT (intelligence picked up from rumours), CABINT (intelligence obtained through taxi drivers), EXINT (intelligence provided by exile communities), HUNCHINT (intelligence derived from hunches), LAVINT (intelligence overheard in lavatories), DIVINT (intelligence from divine sources) and TRASHINT (intelligence gleaned from garbage, also referred to as “dumpster-diving”).¹⁵

Not all of the latter names are meant to be taken seriously, but in Myanmar studies they are more often than not the most useful terms to describe sources of information that do not fit into the usual categories. In their book *Why Spy?: The Art of Intelligence*, for example, Brian Stewart and Samantha Newbery use “RUMINT” to describe the only forewarning the British embassy in Rangoon had before the 1958 takeover of Burma’s government by Ne Win and the armed forces.¹⁶ The same may be said of the stories circulating in Myanmar before the 2021 coup. In 2010, the former International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) weapons inspector Bob Kelley described some of the so-called “evidence” for nuclear weapons research in Myanmar as RUMINT.¹⁷ There are other examples.

Notes

1. Some of these names were changed when Myanmar (then known as Burma) regained its independence from the United Kingdom in 1948. Most changes, however, were made by the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) in 1989. See the Preamble above, and “Writing Systems: Romanization: Government of the Union of Myanmar Notification 5/89”, 27 August 2002, at https://web.archive.org/web/20180728215607/https://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/docs/8th-uncsgn-docs/inf/8th_UNCSGN_econf.94_INF.75.pdf. The old names still appear on some foreign maps and charts.
2. The presence or absence of the final “r” in “Myanma[r]” relates to the tonal structure of the Burmese language.
3. *Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar* (2008) (Naypyidaw: Ministry of Information, 2008), pp. 13–8. The changes of place names were made in 1989. Before August 2010, the predominantly ethnic Bamar “Regions” were known as “Divisions”.
4. As the number of RMC grew, so areas of operational responsibility and titles were rearranged. See Maung Aung Myoe, *Building the Tatmadaw*, pp. 78–80.
5. Predictions of a 15th RMC do not seem to have proven accurate. See Wai Moe, “Junta Expands Military”, *The Irrawaddy*, 29 December 2010, at https://www2.irrawaddy.com/article.php?art_id=20435.
6. Western Regional Military Command (*NaPaKha*) used to include Chin State, and this is sometimes still shown on maps found online. Chin State is now part of Northwestern Command (*NaMaKha*), which was created in 1990.
7. Selth, *Secrets and Power in Myanmar*; and “With Return of Military Rule, Myanmar Again Living Under Big Brother”.
8. For example, Ne Win’s daughter, Sandar Win, was never “the head of the military intelligence service”, as claimed by Dean Burnett in “A History of the Anglo-Burmese Community”, p. 32.
9. Colonel Bo Ni has been cited in some sources as “a former military intelligence service head”. However, after his promotion to full Colonel rank Bo Ni was made head of the National Intelligence Board, not the military intelligence service, as such. See, for example, Anthony Davis, “Burma Still Gripped by Power Struggle”, *Washington Post*, 16 October 1983, at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1983/10/16/burma-still-gripped-by-power-struggle/0f27495c-eca4-4e3d-b732-20416f7ed0a2/>.
10. As noted above, between 1959 and 1983 the CI was usually a Colonel, but Tin Oo managed to secure a promotion to Brigadier General in 1974 by concurrently taking on the higher ranked position in charge of the Office of Military Assistant to the Chairman of the State Council. See Aung Zaw, “The Dictators Part 3—Military Intelligence”.
11. Press reports in 2011, that the position had been awarded to SENGEN Than Shwe’s “trusted disciple” MAJGEN Soe Shein, were incorrect. See “Than Shwe’s

- Hand Seen in Choice of New Intelligence Chief”, *The Irrawaddy*, 24 August 2011, at https://www2.irrawaddy.com/article.php?art_id=21953.
12. See Mark M. Lowenthal and Robert M. Clark, *The 5 Disciplines of Intelligence Collection* (Washington DC: Sage Publications, 2015). See also “Intelligence Studies: Types of Intelligence Collection”, *US Naval War College*, at <https://usnwc.libguides.com/c.php?g=494120&p=3381426>.
 13. Richard L. Bernard, *Electronic Intelligence at NSA* (Fort Meade: National Security Agency, 2009), at <https://www.nsa.gov/portals/75/documents/about/cryptologic-heritage/historical-figures-publications/publications/misc/elint.pdf>.
 14. For example, for NARCINT and LASINT see Tim Zurick, *Army Dictionary and Desk Reference* (Mechanicsburg: Stackpole Books, 2004), p. 159 and p. 132. RADINT is cited in Loch K. Johnson (ed.), *Handbook of Intelligence Studies* (London: Routledge, 2007).
 15. See Mark M. Lowenthal, *Intelligence: From Secrets to Policy* (Washington DC: Sage Publications, 2022), pp. 83–150.
 16. Brian Stewart and Samantha Newbery, *Why Spy? The Art of Intelligence* (London: Hurst and Company, 2015), p. 74.
 17. Jeffrey Lewis, “More Burma Bombs”, *Arms Control Wonk*, 4 June 2010, at <https://www.armscontrolwonk.com/archive/202758/more-burma-bombs/>.