

Report of The National  
Reconciliation Commission (NRC)



Overcoming Violence Through  
**the Power of  
Reconciliation:**  
Executive Summary

### **Unofficial Translation**

*"...There are people in this country who have lived here for so long, but they are not Thais. That is, they are not regarded as "real Thais". As a matter of fact, they live and were born in Thailand but have received no benefit from "Thainess". They need to be treated in the same and equal manner as other Thais. Our national security will be undermined if there are those who live in this society and yet feel deprived because no one cares."*



His Majesty the King

On granting an audience to the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers for the oath-taking ceremony before assuming office, at Sala Roeng, Klai Kangwol Palace, Sunday 18 February 2001



### **Unofficial Translation**

*"The Thai people, regardless of their faith, must each respect and abide by the principles of compassion and peaceful coexistence under the rules of society and the laws of the land. The entire Thai people, no matter in which region of the country they live, should demonstrate their sympathy and concern for their fellow countrymen who are going through such unbearable grief and suffering."*



Her Majesty the Queen

On Her Birthday Anniversary at Dusitalai Hall of Chitralada Villa, Thursday 11 August 2005



## Report of The National Reconciliation Commission

# Overcoming Violence Through **the Power of Reconciliation:** **Executive Summary**

**NRC**

The National Reconciliation Commission



# Executive Summary

*When* violence in the southern border provinces began to spread in early 2004 and resulted in the Tak Bai tragedy, 144 university lecturers from around the country wrote an open letter, dated 14 November 2004, to Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, calling for the government to review its policy regarding the southern border provinces, and turn its attention to peaceful means and civil society participation. Subsequently the Prime Minister invited former Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun to chair the National Reconciliation Commission, endorsing his full freedom to appoint capable and knowledgeable persons from various sectors of society to serve as members of this commission.

On 28 March 2005, the Prime Minister issued Prime Minister's Office Order No. 104/2548 setting up the 48-member National Reconciliation Commission (NRC), so that "persons from various parts of society may pool their mental and physical energies to find a long-term solution to the problem, in order to bring about true reconciliation, peace and justice." Next, Orders No. 132/2548 and 212/2548 were issued, on April 12, 2548 and June 7, 2548 respectively, appointing 2 additional committee members. The commission consists of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, 17 persons from the southern border provinces area, 12 from civil society outside the area, 7 politicians from the government, the opposition, and the senate, and 12 civil servants involved in resolving the problem related to security and development.

*The NRC is of the view that there are several groups of perpetrators of the daily violence, with varied motives, and that they should be dealt with according to the law. The number of people who espouse separatism is not only small, but it is also not clear whether this is their true desire or merely a setting up of conditions in order to pursue negotiations.*

The NRC is of the view that there are several groups of perpetrators of the daily violence, with varied motives, and that they should be dealt with according to the law. The number of people who espouse separatism is not only small, but it is also not clear whether this is their true desire or merely a setting up of conditions in order to pursue negotiations. However, it appears that there are certain conditions at present that allow them to be continuously effective in their actions.

What is more significant than the daily violence is the future of Thai society,

which depends on the relationships among peoples of diverse origin. As long as they live in harmony, Thai society will be strong and secure, regardless of malice directed from anywhere. But if they harbour anger and hatred towards one another, or are simply indifferent to one another's suffering, the future of Thai society will be clouded by violence, such that no amount of guns or use of force will be able to restore peace to society.

For this reason, the NRC is working not only to stop the daily violence, but to serve as a catalyst for change to reduce violence in Thai society and build a sustainable peace. The NRC's reconciliation efforts therefore have three main objectives:

- Seek ways for the Muslim majority and the Buddhist minority in Thailand's southern border provinces to live together reasonably happily as Thai citizens under the Thai sociopolitical system.
- Seek ways for the majority of the people in the country to understand the complex reasons responsible for the troubles now facing the people in the southern border provinces.

- Work towards a future where people of diverse cultures, both within the southern border provinces and between the people there and Thai society at large, can live happily together.

Reconciliation efforts are hence an attempt to answer how such terrible events can happen to our country; how to alleviate the problems afflicting the country's southern region by reducing the conditions for violence; and how to enhance Thailand's sociopolitical system so that everyone can live together with equal rights and privileges, being kind and caring towards one another as fellow citizens of a strong Thai society?

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## **Diagnosis of the Problem**

Thai society must begin with the understanding that although the conflict in the southern border provinces may have important causes at the structural level similar to the problems of rural Thailand elsewhere (e.g., poverty, brutal competition for natural resources under pressure from external economic forces, poor educational quality, injustice at the hands of state officials, and weaknesses in the judicial process) this conflict has been heightened and made more dangerous by differences in religion, ethnicity, language and the understanding of history, issues which are easily used as justifications for violence. Defeating the violence in the southern border provinces therefore requires for the most part political measures that aim to rearrange the relationship between the state and the people, as well as between the majority and minority both in the southern

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the cause of the violence.*

region and throughout the country, in order to solve the problem at the structural level and fight the justifications for violence at the cultural level.

The NRC is of the view that economic factors such as poverty or injustices are related to the problem of violence, as they are conditions that breed sympathy and support both within and outside the region, and can also be used as pretexts for violent struggle. At the same time, the diagnosis is clear that religion is not the cause of the violence. It is, however, related to the violence as a justification which some groups use in attempting to legitimize their violent methods. Notably, religion is not the only legitimizing factor being used, but the history of Pattani and Malay ethnic identity are also used to legitimize the use of violence.

Violence in the southern border provinces arises from three-layered conditions:

**First** is the level of the individual. These are the unconstrained abuses of administrative power, the use of violence by militants, and retaliation by violent means on the part of state authorities.

**Second** is the structural level. These are:

- Injustices arising from the existing judicial process and administrative system.
- Economic weakness in the southern border provinces where number of poor people are high, as pressures on natural resources drive villagers towards poverty with no alternatives.
- An education system which is not able to empower the majority of the people to overcome a variety of social challenges, both worldly and religious.
- The majority of the people are Thai Muslims of Malay descent, while the Thai Buddhist population is declining steadily.



- The problems are occurring at the geographical juncture between Thailand's southern border and Malaysia, throwing into sharp focus the differences in quality of life between the people of the two countries.

The **third** level consists of cultural conditions. These include the specific religious and ethnic traits particular to the region, namely, Islam, the Malay language and the history of Pattani. These are social conditions that ostensibly legitimize the use of violence, or persuade considerable numbers of people to accept or agree with the perpetrators of violence. All of this allows militants in the southern border provinces to use ethnic and religious factors to legitimize their use of violence in their attempt to achieve their goals in the name of Malay Muslim identity.

## **Prognosis**

Based on data of violent incidents taken place during the past two years from the beginning of 2004 to the end of 2005, if other conditions do not change, the prognosis is as follows:

1. Although there was a lower incidence of violence towards the end of 2005, there is no overall trend that violence will decline steadily.
2. The use of explosives is rising. A review of the latter half of 2005 finds rise over that of arson.
3. More ordinary people will become victims of violence.
4. Violence will continue to affect economic conditions in the area.
5. The relations between the State and the majority of the people in the southern border provinces are at a disturbing level. Thai Muslims of Malay descent do not trust the state because they are uncertain to what extent the violence is the handiwork of state officials.

*The NRC proposes the passing of  
The Peaceful Reconciliation in  
the Southern Border Provinces  
(Dousing the fire in the South Act)*

6. Cultural institutions that used to bind people of diverse backgrounds together have weakened. People of different outlooks who co-exist in the same society now regard one another as strangers or even enemies. This divisiveness causes people to

become attached to violence, a direct result of fear and mutual suspicion.

It is these conditions that make the choice of violence as a means to solve the problem not only a misguided choice, but a choice that will also worsen the situation. The way out for Thai society, in order to stop this dangerous trend, is to work towards reconciliation as a viable alternative.

## **Reconciliation Measures as Therapy for the Problem of Violence**

### *Reconciliatory Political Measures*

**The NRC proposes the passing of The Peaceful Reconciliation in the Southern Border Provinces (Dousing the fire in the South Act)** to solve the problem of violence, and build lasting peace and reconciliation in the southern border provinces.

The NRC is of the view that in order for the problem of violence in the three southern border provinces to be successfully resolved, part of the solution would come from mechanisms that would allow for unified state strategies in the region. Another part would be mechanisms that strengthen the civil society sector. However, such mechanisms are currently lacking or weak. The Peaceful Reconciliation in the Southern Border Provinces Act (Dousing the fire in the South Act) is therefore proposed as a tool to solve this problem.

This Act should establish three bodies to serve as instruments to solve the violence in the southern border provinces. They are:

## **1. Peaceful Strategic Administrative Center for Southern Border Provinces (PSAC),** tasked with the following functions:

- Promote understanding of the situation and methods to solve the problem in all government agencies, among people in the region, in Thai society at large, and with the international community.
- Build coherence in the strategies of all involved agencies, at the levels of policy, command and operation.
- Recommend the transfer of incompetent government officials out of the area.
- Promote the development of a justice system and judicial process which will enhance peace and reconciliation in the region.
- Put an end to any action or policy by any government agency that conflicts with the PSAC's strategy, with the authority to report any such action to the government.
- Promote the development of an educational system and socioeconomic development that is consistent with the region's culture and religion and with a sufficiency economy, including the decentralization of power to local communities, as mandated by the constitution, so that they may plan and drive development towards sufficiency, balance, harmony and happiness.
- Strengthen civil society mechanisms to enable participation in policymaking, development planning and checking the exercise of state power, according to Article 76 of the constitution.
- Provide annual recommendations and reports to the government and Parliament.

## **2. Southern Border Provinces Area Development Council**

This Council will not exercise any state or administrative authority, but will promote the people's learning process and people's participation, including a mutual learning process involving all parties, to lead to justice, improvement of the educational system and socioeconomic

*set up a Peace Force (Santisena) Unit, a special unarmed force comprised of civilians, military and police in the discharge of its specific duties, namely, to keep existing conflict from spiraling into violence.*

development in line with local culture and religion and sufficiency economy principles. The Council shall provide recommendations on the management of natural resources, monitor budgetary expenditures by government agencies in the area, and decentralize power to local communities as mandated in the constitution, so that they are strong and

capable of planning and driving development towards sufficiency, balance, justice, harmony and happiness.

### **3. Fund For Healing and Reconciliation**

A Fund For Healing and Reconciliation should be set up under the Act, as an organization with supporting legislation, a sizeable budget allocated by the government, and an independent fund management committee. The Southern Border Provinces Area Development Council may be assigned to nominate the fund committee members.

#### ***Immediate Reconciliation Measures***

1. The NRC proposes that the Thai Military set up a Peace Force (Santisena) Unit, a special unarmed force comprised of civilians, military and police in the discharge of its specific duties, namely, to keep existing conflict from spiraling into violence.

2. The NRC proposes that the state clearly demonstrate that it chooses to engage in dialogue with the militants, and ensures the coherence of security policy on this matter.

3. The NRC proposes that the government deal decisively with state officials against whom abuse-of-power complaints have been substantiated. It is important that only officials with integrity and understanding of the particular characteristics of the people in the southern border provinces be assigned to the region.

## *Sustainable Reconciliation Measures*

1. The NRC proposes that reform be undertaken of the systems to manage land and resources, as well as related property rights, particularly in public areas, such as land for public use, bodies of water, coastal seas, peat swamp forests, and community forests. Local communities should systematically be given more rights than before, so that such rights no longer belong only to individuals, legal entities, local organizations and government agencies. The community should have communal rights to allocate the use of lands, public areas and local natural resources. The government should expedite the submission of the Community Forest Bill to Parliament for consideration.

2. Solve unemployment problem in the southern border provinces through concerted public and private sector efforts. Solutions should be diverse and consistent with the needs of the people in the area.

3. Enhance the efficiency of the judicial process based on truth, the rule of law, and accountability, and strengthen society by allowing the public to participate in the upholding of justice through:

- Building confidence in the judicial process
- Building coherence in policymaking on the integrated administration of justice in the southern border provinces
- Enhance the efficiency of the implementation of the judicial process according to the rule of law
- Develop an effective system to monitor the implementation of the judicial process and the healing of affected parties
- Adjust the attitudes and practices of officials in the justice system
- Enhance the role of civil society in the judicial process and develop alternative judicial processes

*Enhance the efficiency of the judicial process based on truth, the rule of law, and accountability*

4. Improve the Islamic legal system in the context of the southern border provinces by considering the partial use of shariah law in the region.

5. Amend the Administration of Islamic Bodies Act, B.E. 2540 (1997) to ensure consistency, transparency and clarity on issues of management and religious donations.

6. Maintain diversity in the education system, enhance the efficiency of secular education and give importance to oversea Thai students.

7. nonviolence as the main approach of state policies in dealing with violence in the southern border provinces by:

- Issuing a Cabinet Resolution expediting the follow-up of the implementation of Prime Minister's Office Order No. 187/2546, on the use of nonviolent means in solving conflicts, and requiring all ministries to regularly report progress in its implementation, and to widely disseminate such reports to the public.

- Setting up a committee responsible for reviewing laws that may conflict with the nonviolent approach, drafting legislation to amend such laws, and drawing up measures to promote nonviolent means.

- Having the Office of the National Security Council expedite the formulation of a security strategy for the southern border provinces in continuation of the 1999-2003 policy as a key component of the nonviolent approach, and having the NSC closely follow up on the implementation of this strategy.

- Supporting the development of relations between Muslims in Thailand and those in the Muslim world by giving importance to peaceful solutions based on Islam that are acceptable to the Muslim world.

- Promoting diplomatic relations between Thailand and neighboring Muslim countries to foster immunity against regional violence, with emphasis on continuity to avoid any gap that might result from

changes in national political leadership, particularly in relations with Malaysia. Moreover, it is important to expedite an understanding of the problem and Thailand's approach to its solution among key Islamic international organizations.

8. Promoting cultural diversity throughout all regions of Thailand.

9. Promoting nonviolent means of solving conflicts throughout the country as part of the Thai people's way of life.

10. Declaring Pattani-Malay as an additional working language in the southern border provinces to facilitate communications between the people and state authorities.

11. Organize dialogues for reconciliation.

12. Build cultural immunity against violence by increasing tolerance or forbearance by arranging for people in the minority and majority to meet in official or semi-official settings conducive to a genuine exchange of views, including learning to listen to differing viewpoints and finding common solutions together. ■

# Appendix



# Appendix

## **Appointment, Mission, and Composition of the National Reconciliation Commission**

**Pursuant to Prime Minister's Office Orders No. 104/2548 dated 28 March 2005;  
132/2548 dated 12 April 2005; and 212/2548 dated 7 June 2005**

When the violence in the southern border provinces began to spread in early 2004 and resulted in the Tak Bai tragedy, 144 university lecturers from around the country wrote an open letter, dated 14 November 2004, to Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, calling for the government to review its policy regarding the southern border provinces, and turn its attention to peaceful means and civil society participation. Subsequently the Prime Minister invited former Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun to chair the Commission, endorsing his full freedom to appoint capable and knowledgeable persons from various sectors of society to serve as members of this commission.

On 28 March 2005, the Prime Minister issued Prime Minister's Office Order No. 104/2548 setting up the 48-member National Reconciliation Commission (NRC), so that "persons from various parts of society may pool their mental and physical energies to find a long-term solution to the problem, in order to bring about true reconciliation, peace and justice." Next, Orders No. 132/2548 and 212/2548 were issued, appointing 2 additional committee members. The Commission consists of the NRC Chairman, the NRC Vice Chairman, 17 persons from the southern border provinces area, 12 persons from civil society outside the area, 7 persons from the political sphere, including the government, the opposition and members of the Senate, and 12 civil servants involved in resolving the problem related to security and development, for a total of 50 commissioners. Their responsibilities and positions at the time of the appointment are as follows:

- |                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Anand Panyarachun | Former Prime Minister, Chairman |
| 2. Mr. Praves Wasi       | Vice Chairman                   |

**Commissioners from civil society in the area (17 persons)**

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 3. Gen. Narong Denudom               | Former 4th Army Area Commander   |
| 4. Phrakhru Dhammadharanipala Jotako | Abbot of Thoongkoi Temple, Pattani<br>(appointed on 12 April 2005)                                     |
| 5. Mr. Netr Chantrasmi               | Businessman, Diana Department Store<br>Public Company Limited, Songkhla                                |
| 6. Mr. Bunchar Pongpanich            | Board member, Well being Community<br>Development Project  |
| 7. Mr. Prasit Meksuwan               | Former board member, Teacher's Federation<br>of the 5 Southern Border Provinces                        |
| 8. Mr. Piya Kitthaworn               | Lecturer, Prince Songkhla University,<br>Pattani Campus  |
| 9. Ms. Pechdau Tohmeena              | Director, Mental Health Center 15,<br>Southern Border Provinces  |
| 10. Mrs. Maryan Samos                | Chairperson, Pattani Home for Orphaned<br>and Poor Children  |
| 11. Mr. Muhummad Adam                | Licensee, Nurul Islam Phumi Wittaya School,<br>Pattani Province  |
| 12. Mrs. Rattiya Saleh               | Lecturer, Thaksin University, Songkhla   |
| 13. Mr. Worawit Baru                 | Vice President for Student and Community<br>Development, Prince Songkhla University,<br>Pattani Campus |
| 14. Mr. Waedueramae Mamingchij       | Chairman, Pattani Provincial Islamic<br>Committee  |
| 15. Mr. Ananchai Thaipratan          | Advisor, Muslim Youth Association<br>of Thailand   |

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 16. Mr. Abdulrohmae Jesae      | Chairman, Yala Provincial Islamic Committee                |
| 17. Mr. Abdulrohman Abdulsamad | Chairman, Narathiwat Provincial Islamic Committee          |
| 18. Mr. Ahmadsomboon Bualuang  | Former scholar, Prince Songkhla University, Pattani Campus |
| 19. Mr. Ismaill Lutfi Japakeya | Rector of Yala Islamic University, Pattani                 |

**Commissioners from Civil Society Outside the Area (12 persons)**

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 20. Mr. Gothom Arya *          | Chairman, Peace and Culture Foundation   |
| 21. Mr. Chaiwat Sathanand **   | Lecturer, Thammasat University   |
| 22. Mr. Dejudom Krairit        | President, Lawyers Council of Thailand   |
| 23. Ms. Naree Charoenpolpiriya | Non-violence trainer, Peace Information Centre, Foundation for Development and Democracy Studies |
| 24. Mr. Pichai Rattanapol      | Chairman, Strategic Committee on Peaceful Means, National Security Council                       |
| 25. Mr. Pibhop Dhongchai       | Advisor, Commission of Democracy Promotion   |
| 26. Mr. Paisarn Promyong       | Deputy Secretary, Central Islamic Commission of Thailand   |
| 27. Phra Paisal Visalo         | Abbot of Sukato Temple, Chaiyaphum Province  |
| 28. Mr. Mark Tamthai           | Director, Institute of Religious and Cultural Studies, Payap University, Chiangmai               |
| 29. Mr. Srisakra Valliphodom   | Scholar, Lek-Prapai Viriyaphand Foundation   |
| 30. Mrs. Sawvaneer Jitmoud     | Lecturer, Rajabhat Thonburi University   |
| 31. Mr. Ammar Siamwalla        | Distinguished Scholar, Thailand Development Research Institute                                   |

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\* Commission and joint-secretary of NRC

\*\* Director of NRC Research

### **Commissioners from the Political Sector (7 persons)**

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 32. Ms. Kanjana Silpa-archa       | Member of the House of Representatives,<br>Chart Thai Party            |
| 33. Mr. Chaturon Chaisang         | Deputy Prime Minister, Thai Rak Thai Party                             |
| 34. Pol. Gen. Chidchai Vanastidya | Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior,<br>Thai Rak Thai Party |
| 35. Mr. Prasert Pongsuwansiri     | Member of the House of Representatives,<br>Democrat Party              |
| 36. Mr. Phongthep Thepkanjana     | Member of the House of Representatives,<br>Thai Rak Thai Party         |
| 37. Mr. Surin Pitsuwan            | Member of the House of Representatives,<br>Democrat Party              |
| 38. Mr. Sophon Suphapong          | Member of the Senate   |

### **Commissioners from the Civil Service Sector (12 persons)**

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|---------------------------------|--|
| 39. Mr. Kittipong Kittayarak    | Director General, Department of Probation  |
| 40. Gen. Khwanchart Klaharn     | Director of the Southern Border Provinces<br>Peace-Building Command<br>(appointed 7 June 2005) |
| 41. Mrs. Jiraporn Bunnag        | Deputy Secretary-General,<br>National Security Council   |
| 42. Mr. Borwornsak Uwanno *     | Secretary-General to the Cabinet   |
| 43. Mrs. Pornnipha Limpaphayorm | Secretary-General to the Basic Education<br>Commission   |
| 44. Mr. Wichai Tiantaworn       | Permanent Secretary,<br>Ministry of Public Health  |
| 45. Lt. Gen. Vaipot Srinual     | Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence  |

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\* Commission and secretary of NRC

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| 46. Mr. Sirachai Chotratana          | Deputy Director<br>of the National Intelligence Agency              |
| 47. Pol. Lt. Gen. Somsak Kwaengsopha | Commissioner-General,<br>Border Patrol Police Bureau                |
| 48. Gen. Sirichai Thunyasiri         | Director of the Southern Border Provinces<br>Peace-Building Command |
| 49. Mr. Sujarit Patchimnan           | Director-General,<br>Local Administration Department                |
| 50. Mr. Surichai Wungaeo *           | Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University                                  |

### **Secretariat Staff**

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. Vidhya Rayananonda       | Chief of Staff to the Chairman   |
| 2. Mrs. Sunanta Kanchanaakradet | Deputy Secretary-General to the Cabinet,<br>Secretariat of the Cabinet |
| 3. Mrs. Pongthong Tangchupong   | Director of the General Affairs Bureau,<br>Secretariat of the Cabinet  |
| 4. Ms. Wannapid Jarusombat      | Director of the Cabinet Affairs Bureau,<br>Secretariat of the Cabinet  |

### **Research Assistants**

- |                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ms. Chayanit Poonyarat     | Research Assistant |
| 2. Ms. Janjira Sombutpoonsiri | Research Assistant |

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\* Commission and joint-secretary of NRC

## **The NRC appointed subcommittees to carry out work in six areas:**

### **1. Subcommittee to Promote Trust, Justice, and Human Rights**

- |                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Mr. Chaturon Chaisang          | Chairman                       |
| 2) Mr. Kittipong Kittayarak       | Vice Chairman                  |
| 3) Mr. Ananchai Thaipratan        | Vice Chairman                  |
| 4) Pol. Gen. Chaidchai Vanastidya | Member                         |
| 5) Mr. Dejudom Krairit            | Member                         |
| 6) Mr. Phongthept Thepkanjana     | Member                         |
| 7) Ms. Pechdau Tohmeena           | Member                         |
| 8) Mr. Paisarn Promyong           | Member                         |
| 9) Mr. Muhummad Adam              | Member                         |
| 10) Mrs. Jiraporn Bunnag          | Member and Secretary           |
| 11) Mr. Ahmadsomboon Bualuang     | Member and Assistant Secretary |

### **2. Subcommittee on Conflict Management Through Peaceful Means**

- |                                      |                                |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Phra Paisal Visalo                | Chairman                       |
| 2) Mr. Ismaill Lutfi Japakeya        | Vice Chairman                  |
| 3) Mr. Mark Tamthai                  | Vice Chairman                  |
| 4) Mr. Kittipong Kittayarak          | Member                         |
| 5) Ms. Naree Charoenpolpiriya        | Member                         |
| 6) Mr. Prasit Meksuwan               | Member                         |
| 7) Mr. Pichai Rattanapol             | Member                         |
| 8) Mr. Pibhop Dhongchai              | Member                         |
| 9) Mrs. Sawvanee Jitmoud             | Member                         |
| 10) Mr. Ahmadsomboon Bualuang        | Member                         |
| 11) Mrs. Jiraporn Bunnag             | Member and Secretary           |
| 12) Pol. Lt. Gen. Somsak Kwaengsopha | Member and Assistant Secretary |

### **3. Subcommittee to Study Development Approaches for Human Security**

- |                                      |                     |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Mr. Ammar Siamwalla               | Chairman            |
| 2) Mr. Surin Pitsuwan                | Vice Chairman       |
| 3) Mr. Piya Kitthaworn               | Vice Chairman       |
| 4) Mr. Dejudom Krairit               | Member              |
| 5) Mr. Bunchar Pongpanich            | Member              |
| 6) Mrs. Pornnipha Limpaphayorm       | Member              |
| 7) Mr. Pibhop Dhongchai              | Member              |
| 8) Mrs. Rattiya Saleh                | Member              |
| 9) Mr. Waedueramae Mamingchij        | Member              |
| 10) Lt. Gen. Vaipot Srinual          | Member              |
| 11) Mr. Srisakra Valliphodom         | Member              |
| 12) Pol. Lt. Gen. Somsak Kwaengsopha | Member              |
| 13) Mrs. Sawvane Jitmoud             | Member              |
| 14) Mr. Abdulrohman Abdulsamad       | Member              |
| 15) Mr. Ismaill Lutfi Japakeya       | Member              |
| 16) Mr. Napaporn Mekdumrongruks      | Secretary           |
| 17) Mr. Nuttanan Wichitaksorn        | Assistant Secretary |
| 18) Ms. Tawae Korleeyorkabee         | Assistant Secretary |

### **4. Subcommittee to Promote the Power of Cultural Diversity in Thai Society**

- |                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1) Mr. Praves Wasi            | Chairman      |
| 2) Ms. Kanjana Silpaarcha     | Vice Chairman |
| 3) Mr. Worawit Baru           | Vice Chairman |
| 4) Mr. Bunchar Pongpanich     | Member        |
| 5) Mr. Prasert Pongsuwansiri  | Member        |
| 6) Mr. Prasit Meksuwan        | Member        |
| 7) Mr. Phongthept Thepkanjana | Member        |
| 8) Mr. Pichai Rattanapol      | Member        |
| 9) Ms. Pechdau Tohmeena       | Member        |

10)	Mr. Paisarn Promyong	Member
11)	Mr. Muhummad Adam	Member
12)	Mrs. Maryan Samos	Member
13)	Mr. Wichai Tiantaworn	Member
14)	Mr. Srisakra Valliphodom	Member
15)	Mr. Sophon Suphapong	Member
16)	Mr. Somsak Chunharas	Secretary
17)	Ms. Duangporn Hengboonyaphan	Assistant Secretary

### **5. Subcommittee to Promote Unity and Reconciliation in the Area**

1)	Gen. Narong Denudom	Chairman
2)	Phrakhru Dhammadharanipala Jotako	Vice Chairman
3)	Mr. Worawit Baru	Vice Chairman
4)	Ms. Naree Charoenpolpiriya	Member
5)	Mr. Netr Chantrasmi	Member
6)	Mr. Bunchar Pongpanich	Member
7)	Ms. Pechdau Tohmeena	Member
8)	Mr. Muhummad Adam	Member
9)	Mrs. Maryan Samos	Member
10)	Mrs. Rattiya Saleh	Member
11)	Mr. Prasert Pongsuwansiri	Member
12)	Mr. Prasit Meksuwan	Member
13)	Mr. Waedueramae Mamingchij	Member
14)	Mr. Sirachai Chotratana	Member
15)	Gen. Sirichai Thunyasiri	Member
16)	Mr. Ananchai Thaipratan	Member
17)	Mr. Abdulrohmae Jesae	Member
18)	Mr. Abdulrohman Abdulsamad	Member
19)	Mr. Ahmadsomboon Bualuang	Member



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|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 20) Mr. Ismaill Lutfi Japakeya | Member               |
| 21) Mr. Piya Kitthaworn        | Member and Secretary |
| 22) Col. Poach Nuaboon         | Assistant Secretary  |

#### **6. Subcommittee on Communication with Society**

- |                                     |                      |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Phra Paisal Visalo               | Advisor              |
| 2) Mr. Praves Wasi                  | Advisor              |
| 3) Mr. Pongsak Payakvichien         | Advisor              |
| 4) Mr. Pibhop Dhongchai             | Chairman             |
| 5) Mr. Netr Chantrasmi              | Member               |
| 6) Ms. Pechdau Tohmeena             | Member               |
| 7) Mr. Ahmadsomboon Bualuang        | Member               |
| 8) Mrs. Sawvanee Jitmoud            | Member               |
| 9) Mrs. Jiraporn Bunnag             | Member               |
| 10) Mr. Sontijan Chuenruetainaidama | Member               |
| 11) Mr. Pattara Khumphitak          | Member               |
| 12) Mr. Chavarong Limpattamapanee   | Member               |
| 13) Mr. Somchai Sawuangkarn         | Member               |
| 14) Ms. Duangporn Hengboonyaphan    | Member               |
| 15) Ms. Pacharee Tanasomboonkij     | Member and Secretary |
| 16) Mr. Pannavij Tamtai             | Assistant Secretary  |
| 17) Ms. Ilham yeedin                | Assistant Secretary  |