

Four political objectives

- * Stability of the State, community peace and tranquillity, prevalence of law and order
- * National reconsolidation
- * Emergence of a new enduring State Constitution
- * Building of a new modern developed nation in accord with the new State Constitution

Four economic objectives

- * Development of agriculture as the base and all-round development of other sectors of the economy as well
- * Proper evolution of the market-oriented economic system
- * Development of the economy inviting participation in terms of technical know-how and investments from sources inside the country and abroad
- * The initiative to shape the national economy must be kept in the hands of the State and the national peoples

Four social objectives

- * Uplift of the morale and morality of the entire nation
- * Uplift of national prestige and integrity and preservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage and national character
- * Uplift of dynamism of patriotic spirit
- * Uplift of health, fitness and education standards of the entire nation

While the nation is peaceful, stable and achieving developments, there are also attempts to destroy these favourable conditions

Putting Myanmar on agenda allows UNSC just to discuss

It is not meant for allowing actions to be taken against Myanmar

NAY PYI TAW, 18 September

Stance of Government and the people as regards the matter to put Myanmar on UN Security Council agenda

1. Nowadays in Myanmar, the Government, the people and the Tatmadaw in unison are making collaborative efforts for ensuring stability of the State, economic development and democracy reform as aspired by the people. In order to build up the nation into a modern, developed and discipline-flourishing democratic one, the Government has been laying down necessary foundations such as ensuring the prevalence of peace & tranquillity as well as the rule of law, achieving economic progress and promotion of the intellectual

level of the entire people. Accordingly, improvements and progress are being achieved and firm foundations have been laid down for the future democratic nation. With these good foundations and the seven-step Road Map, continued efforts are being made. As the first step of the Road Map, the National Convention is being held. While the nation is peaceful, stable and achieving developments, there are also attempts to destroy these favourable conditions.

2. On 1 September 2006, the US permanent

representative to UN wrote a letter to the President of the Council to put Myanmar affairs on the agenda of the UNSC due to the fact that deteriorating situations in Myanmar including detention of political prisoners, outflow of refugees and drugs as well as HIV/AIDS and other diseases, etc have harmed the regional stability and constitute a threat to international peace and security. On

15 September 2006, UNSC approved the decision by 10 votes in favour, 4 against and 1 abstention and put the item titled 'situations in Myanmar' on the UNSC agenda. It is found that those countries which cast negative votes include the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China which are permanent members of the UNSC and have veto power.

3. Putting Myanmar

to be in favour and in such cases the UNSC members with veto power cannot object. Only the UNSC resolution is effective to take actions against a member country. However, to adopt a resolution, at least 9 members — 5 permanent members and 4 alternate members — are needed to vote in favour. If one of the permanent members objects, a resolution cannot be adopted.

sume the attempt of USA and cohorts to pass coercive and suppressive resolutions against Myanmar as wrong and oppose the efforts.

4. The USA has been interfering in the internal affairs of Myanmar constantly. Now it has attempted to put pressure on Myanmar by utilizing the UN. In the procedural voting at the UNSC, the USA pressured alternate

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mar on the agenda means allowing the Council just to discuss the matter, and it is not meant for allowing to take action against the country. In the procedural voting, 9 out of 15 votes are required

Such rejection by a permanent member country is called the application of veto power. Hence, Myanmar's friendly nations among permanent members with their genuine attitude will continue to as-

member countries politically and economically and persuaded them with international aids. Even Japan which has been

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Emergence of the State Constitution is the duty of all citizens of Myanmar Naing-Ngan.

Danger of interfering in internal affairs of small nation by misusing UNSC authority in the interests of a big nation can also befall other small countries at any time

(from page 1)
 traditionally friendly to Myanmar and had declared that it would not accept the attempts of the USA to put Myanmar on the agenda, has changed its stance under the pressure of the USA, it is regrettable. In reminiscence, during the World War II, the Japanese occupied Myanmar and treated cruelly upon Myanmar people. Yet, Myanmar people with sincerity and broad-mindedness forgave the Japanese. However, Japan ignores it and is bias in favour of the super power instead of render-

small countries at any time.
 5. It is also found that USA had made such inappropriate efforts in the past to persuade alternate member countries with foreign aids. Such inappropriate efforts were also criticized in a study at Harvard University.
 6. Though the USA is persuading and putting pressure, Myanmar's friendly nations stand steadfastly on the side of Myanmar as they understand the actual objective conditions of Myanmar and cannot bear to see the UNSC being misused as

does not constitute a threat to international peace and security are contrary to Article 24 of the UN Charter. Thus, NAM rejects the pressure of permanent member nation of the Security Council to put Myanmar on the UNSC agenda, the letter said. Likewise on 15-9-06 at the procedural meeting of the UNSC, China's representative, however, said that only

tries in the region thought the situation in Myanmar was a threat to peace and security and the fact that some countries from over the ocean thought otherwise was a far cry from reality. Inclusion of a member country's internal affairs on the agenda is in fact violation of Article 24 of the UN Charter, pointed out China's representative.

a view to interfering in internal affairs of other nations. Hence, it can be found the attempts of the USA are not in conformity with the UN Charter principles and declarations.
 8. Myanmar has time and again mentioned the USA's claim to the effect that Myanmar's affairs constitute a threat to international peace and security is unreasonable

terrorists. The Governments will take action against any perpetrators in accordance with the law regardless of who they are. The release or continued detention of them will also be made by the judicial bodies in accordance with the existing laws. Similarly, restrictions are placed upon Daw Suu Kyi

Myanmar's friendly nations stand steadfastly on the side of Myanmar as they understand the actual situations of Myanmar.

Myanmar people with sincerity and broad-mindedness forgave the Japanese. However, Japan ignores it and is bias in favour of the super power instead of rendering a helpful hand to an Asian country. Likewise, some alternative member countries which hold the correct view that Myanmar's affairs as just internal affairs posing no threat to international peace and security, changed their stance under the pressure of the USA. Myanmar and her people understand those countries. Yet, all should be aware of the fact that the danger of interfering in internal affair's of a small nation by misusing the UNSC authority in the interests of a big nation can also be fallen upon other small countries at any time.

Likewise, Qatar's representative noted that Myanmar's neighbours did not consider the country's human rights situations to constitute a threat to regional peace and security and the door should be left open for the relevant organs to deal with such questions. Including the Myanmar item on the Council's agenda was inappropriate and would close diplomatic channels to the competent international organizations in the human rights field. In the UN Charter principles, it is mentioned: 'Nothing

and mere lop-sided allegations. These accusations are rebutted again as follows in short.
 (a) Detention of so-called political prisoners
 The USA and allies falsely accused that over 1,000 political prisoners were detained in Myanmar. In fact, no one is detained for political reasons in Myanmar. Those who violated the existing laws, criminals and felons and terrorists are detained in accordance with the laws concerned. Not only

as she has constantly been demanding for confrontation, defiance of all orders, utter devastation, resorting to four kinds of sanctions and reliance on external elements all of which will lead to harming the national unity, national stability and national development as well as hindering democratization process. Thus, she was restricted at home under section 10 (B) of the Law Safeguarding the State

ing a helpful hand to an Asian country. Likewise, some alternative member countries which hold the correct view that Myanmar's affairs as just internal affairs posing no threat to international peace and security, changed their stance under the pressure of the USA. Myanmar and her people understand those countries. Yet, all should be aware of the fact that the danger of interfering in internal affair's of a small nation by misusing the UNSC authority in the interests of a big nation can also befall other

a tool in the interest of a big nation. Myanmar Government and her people appreciate very much their correct and proper stand.
 7. While the USA was trying hard to put Myanmar's affairs on the UNSC agenda through allegations, there emerged international objections. The President of Non-Aligned Movement wrote a letter dated 10-7-2006 to the UNSC President stating that attempts to put on the agenda formally or informally the affairs of a member country that

NAM rejects the pressure of permanent member nation of the Security Council to put Myanmar on the UNSC agenda.

threats to international peace and security according to the UN Charter warranted inclusion on the agenda. If other issues such as human rights, refugees, drugs and AIDS were also considered for inclusion, any country facing similar issues could be inscribed on the agenda as well, which was 'preposterous'. Few coun-

contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state'. Moreover in the declaration adopted by the UN General Assembly on 9-12-1981 it was stated that every nation must avoid misuse of human rights issues with

in Myanmar but also in any other sovereign nations, legal actions are taken against the law violators and terrorists. Putting those law-breakers under the name of political prisoners by the USA is far from reality, ignoring the truth and protecting criminals and

from the Danger of Destructive Elements.
 (b) Refugee issue
 After 1992, Myanmar's border areas have become peaceful and tranquil. As a result, those refugees and absconders taking refuge in a neighbouring country
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