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Thursday, 15 December, 2005

Senior General Than Shwe sends message of congratulations to Kazakh President

YANGON, 15 Dec — Senior General Than Shwe, Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council of the Union of Myanmar, has sent a message of congratulations to His Excellency Mr Nursultan A Nazarbayev, who has been re-elected as President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. — MNA

The country must have the educated human resources to build modern and developed nation.

Human resources development is basic need for progress of the nation Democracy alone cannot guarantee to develop the nation and to sustain it for long term

Senior General Than Shwe inspects airport, degree college, GTC, GCC in Bhamo



Senior General Than Shwe giving guidance to departmental officials in Dawphoneyan. — MNA

YANGON, 14 Dec — Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Commander-in-Chief of Defence Serv-

ices Senior General Than Shwe, accompanied by Member of the State Peace and Development Council General Thura

Shwe Mann, members of the State Peace and Development Council Quartermaster-General Lt-Gen Thiha Thura Tin Aung

Myint Oo and Lt-Gen Tin Aye of the Ministry of Defence, Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Vice-Admiral Soe Thein,

Commander-in-Chief (Air) Lt-Gen Myat Hein, ministers, senior military officers of the Ministry of Defence, officials of the

State Peace and Development Council Office and departmental heads, left here by Tatmadaw aircraft at 11 pm on 11 December, and arrived at Mandalay International Airport.

Afterwards, accompanied by member of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Ye Myint, they proceeded to Bhamo, Kachin State.

At 1 pm, they arrived at Bhamo where they were welcomed by Chairman of Kachin State Peace and Development Council Commander of Northern Command Maj-Gen Ohn Myint, senior military officers and departmental officials.

(See page 16)



The main building of Government Technological College in Bhamo. — MNA

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

PERSPECTIVES

Thursday, 15 December, 2005

Extend the cultivation of double and mixed crops

Now is the time when the government is fulfilling all the requirements for region-wise and sector-wise development and the people and social organizations, on their part, is actively and unitedly lending themselves to all the national endeavours with Union Spirit. Therefore, tangible results have been achieved in every field.

State-level officials make it a day-to-day business to make field trips to various regions to see to development tasks being carried out and fulfil requirements there and then. Regional authorities and local people, taking advantage of this, are required to make a success of development undertakings.

Member of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than of the Ministry of Defence visited Thayawady, Minhla, Moenyo and Gyobingauk Townships in Bago Division (West) and met with division-, district- and township-level departmental personnel, townelders and members of social organizations at the hall of Minhla Township Peace and Development Council on 12 December. At the meeting, Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than discussed the cultivation of monsoon paddy and winter crops, extended cultivation of a new variety of crops and mixed cropping.

Bago Division has favourable climatic and soil conditions for agriculture and its agricultural production is very high. Therefore, it is one of the regions the country can rely on for food sufficiency and economic development. In the 2005-2006 cultivation season, monsoon paddy have been grown on 2.8 million acres and it has been planned to cultivate summer paddy on 400,000 acres. In Bago Division (West), more than 400,000 acres have been put under beans and pulses, over 90,000 acres under edible oil crops, nearly 2,000 acres under corn and more than 3,000 acres under chilly. In Minhla Township, paddy has been grown on more than 80,000 acres and the cultivation of winter crops has exceeded the targeted acreage. In 2005-2006, jatropha curcas will be grown on 12,000 acres in Bago Division.

We would like to call on the farmers in Bago Division to do mixed and double cropping and extend the cultivation of winter crops and jatropha curcas to increase their income.

Customs Clearance Agents' Association to hold its annual meeting

YANGON, 14 Dec — The 9th Annual Meeting of Myanmar Customs Clearance Agents' Association will be held at La Pyi Wun Plaza on Alanpya Pagoda Street on 25th December morning.

Invitations have already been sent to all the members in advance. The association has notified all the member that they are to attend the meeting without fail.

MNA

People's Desire

- * Oppose those relying on external elements, acting as stooges, holding negative views
- * Oppose those trying to jeopardize stability of the State and progress of the nation
- * Oppose foreign nations interfering in internal affairs of the State
- * Crush all internal and external destructive elements as the common enemy

Educative talks held



Daw Kyi Kyi Win, wife of the Minister for Information, extends greetings at the educative talks.— MNA

YANGON, 14 Dec — An Educative talk organized by Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation was held at the meeting hall of the Ministry of Information on Theinphyu Road this morning.

Chairperson of the

Yangon Division Women's Affairs Organization Daw Khin Thet Htay, Heads of Department Dr Daw Nyunt Nyunt Oo, Dr Daw Khin San Nwe and Daw Kyi Kyi Win under the Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation, chairper-

sons and executives of Division/District/Township WAOs, WAO members of the ministry and family members totalling 480 attended the talks.

Daw Kyi Kyi Win, wife of the Minister for Information extended greetings.

Next, Writer Ma Myat Lay (Daw Thein Saing) gave a talk on women and ethics.

Daw Kyi Kyi Win presented 309 membership applications to Yangon Division WAO Chairperson Daw Khin Thet Htay.—MNA

Primate fossils found in Pontaung region in upper Myanmar

YANGON, 14 Dec — Palaeontologists found fossil bones and teeth in upper Myanmar recently and concluded that the fossils belong to the amphipithecus.

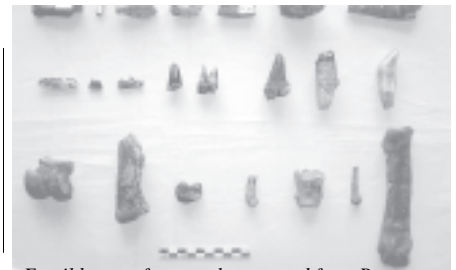
A group comprising French and Myanmar palaeontologists searched for primate fossils in Pontaung region in Myaing Township, Pakokku District, Magway Division, from 22 November to 8 December.

They found three molars and a left lower jawbone with one molar of the amphipithecus on 3 December, left lower jawbone with three teeth on 4 December, a fossil tooth which is believed to be a specimen of a mammal on 25 November and a piece of fossil molar of Myanmarpithecus on 1 February, 2005, in Myaing Township. Moreover, Myanmar-French palaeontologist group also discovered fossil jawbones and teeth of Ruminants, Tapir, Amthroethiridae, Rinocerotidac and mammals in the same region.

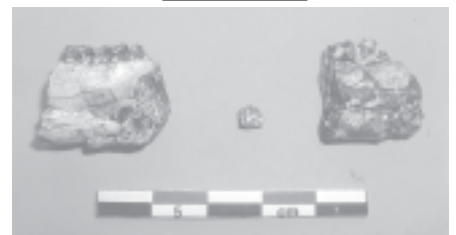
According to the paleontologists, the anthropoid fossils found in the region were more primitive than any other fossils found in the world.

Palaeontologists believe that the human race was originated in Pontaung region where the primate fossils were found.

MNA



Fossil bones of mammel excavated from Pontaung region.— MNA



Fossil lower jawbone and one molar of amphipithecus unearthed from Pontaung region.— MNA

45th South East Asia Amateur Golf-Team Championship Putra Cup opens



YANGON, 14 Dec — Hosted by Myanmar and organized by Myanmar Golf Federation, the 45th South East Asia Amateur Golf Team Championship (Putra Cup 2005) was opened at Punhlaing Golf Club, here this morning.

Among the spectators were President of MGF Maj-Gen Win Hlaing (Retd), General Secretary U Aung Kyi and CEC members, and guests.

After the first round, in the team scratch event, the Malaysian team took the lead with

209 strokes, followed by the Philippines with 219 strokes and defending champion Thai team and Myanmar with 220 strokes each.

In the individual scratch event, Ben Leong from Malaysian team took the lead with 69 strokes, followed by Mohd Sukree Othman and Sivachandran from Malaysian team with 70 strokes and Choo Tze

Huang (Singapore) with 71 strokes.

The co-sponsors of the tournament were Punhlaing Golf Club, Dusit Inya Lake Hotel, Grand Royal Special Reserve, Srixon, and Imperial Jade Drinking Water together with organizer Han Event Management.

The second round of the cup continues at the same venue tomorrow.

MNA

ASEAN, Russia sign economic pact

KUALA LUMPUR, 13 Dec—The Association of South-East Asia Nations (ASEAN) and Russia Monday signed an economic pact in a move to establish a favourable climate for furthering cooperation between both parties.

ASEAN and Russia said in a statement here that they would undertake a comprehensive dialogue and promote cooperation between them in all sectors of mutual interest. Under the agreement, both parties are expected to facilitate the exchange of information regarding trade and investment, joint studies on economic issues, and trade and investment promotion activities.

Among sectors of cooperation are small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), science and technology, energy, mineral resources utilization, transport, environment,

sports and culture.

They will also set up an ASEAN-Russian Federation Dialogue Partnership Financial Fund for further economic cooperation.

The two parties have entrusted the ASEAN-Russian Federation Joint Cooperation Committee

to oversee the implementation of the pact, the statement said.

The pact would remain in force for an initial period of five years and would be automatically extended for successive periods of five years, it said.—MNA/Xinhua

Gunmen attack oil tankers, wounding seven policemen in Iraq

BAGHDAD, 13 Dec—Guerillas detonated a roadside bomb and opened fire at a convoy of oil tankers escorted by police vehicles south of Baghdad on Monday, wounding seven policemen, a police

source said.

"Armed men detonated an explosive improvised device followed by gunfire at a convoy of oil tankers escorted by several police vehicles at about 12:15 pm (0915 GMT) near Yousfiyah Town, some 30 kilometres south of Baghdad," Captain Ahmed Abdullah told Xinhua.

Two oil tankers of the Iraqi Oil Ministry were badly charred, Abdullah said.—MNA/Xinhua

US military deaths rise to 2,150

BAGHDAD, 13 Dec—As of Tuesday, 13 December, 2005, at least 2,150 members of the US military have died since the beginning of the Iraq war in March 2003, according to an Associated Press count. At least 1,686 died as a result of hostile action, according to the military's numbers. The figures include five military civilians.

The AP count matches the Defence Department's tally, last updated at 10 am EST on Tuesday.

The British military has reported 98 deaths; Italy, 27; Ukraine, 18; Poland, 17; Bulgaria, 13; Spain, 11; Slovakia, three; Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Netherlands, Thailand, two each; Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia one death each.

Since 1 May, 2003, when President Bush declared that major combat operations in Iraq had ended, 2,011 US military members have died, according to AP's count. That includes at least 1,577 deaths resulting from hostile action, according to the military's numbers. Since the start of US military operations in Iraq, 16,061 US service members have been wounded, according to a Defence Department tally Tuesday.—Internet

Iraqi search of Baghdad jail reveals torture

WASHINGTON, 13 Dec—An Iraqi search of a government jail in Baghdad operated by the Interior Ministry found 13 prisoners who had been subjected to serious abuse, *The Washington Post* reported on Monday.

An Iraqi official with firsthand knowledge of the search said at least 12 of the prisoners had suffered "severe torture," including electric shock, the



A view of the Yangshan deepwater port in Shanghai, China on 10 Dec, 2005. INTERNET

Britain's public car parks slammed for lack of security

LONDON, 13 Dec—Hospital and railway station car parks remain vehicle crime hotspots despite success in cutting theft and vandalism rates, an influential committee of MPs warned on Tuesday.

Home Office data shows that car crime has fallen more than 30 per cent since 1997, but the Public Accounts Committee said despite this success more than 2 million cars were stolen last year.

Twenty per cent of all car crime takes place in the estimated 20,000 car parks in England and Wales, but only a tiny proportion was signed up to a police-led safety scheme, the spending watchdog.

"About a fifth of all car

crime happens in car parks so it is very disappointing that only a small proportion of public bodies around the country have managed to establish secure car parks," said the committee's chairman, Edward Leigh.

Police forces should be encouraged to publicize which car parks were part of the safety scheme and set a timetable for getting more involved, the committee recommended.

MNA/Reuters

Mechanical failure eyed in Chicago plane accident

CHICAGO, 13 Dec—The pilot of a Southwest Airlines plane that skidded off a snowy Chicago runway and onto adjacent streets told US safety investigators that he had some mechanical trouble when the aircraft touched the ground, a spokesman for the investigation said on Sunday.

The pilot told the investigators the thrust reversers, which slow down a plane, did not immediately kick in when he deployed them, said Keith Holloway, spokesman for the National Transportation Safety Board.

"The captain told us when he initially tried the thrust reversers, he couldn't do it," said Holloway.

The problem was quickly corrected as the first officer was able to deploy them, he said.

The National Transportation Safety Board is trying to determine what caused the Boeing 737 with 98 passengers and five crew to plunge through a fence-like barrier and onto a busy street during a snowstorm on Thursday evening.

The crash killed a 6-year-old boy riding in a car and injured 13 people.

The plane has been removed from the scene of the crash, Holloway said.

Midway Airport, which is southwest of downtown Chicago, was hit with more than nine inches of snow before and after the accident but it was not known if that played a part in the mishap. Visibility was one-quarter to one-half mile with snow falling when the flight from Baltimore made an instrument landing, the airline said.

MNA/Reuters



US army vehicles patrol an empty bridge in Mosul, Iraq, on 13 Dec, 2005.

INTERNET



One hundred Santa Claus ride on Edinburgh's Wheel, near the city's castle, on 10 Dec, 2005, meeting up before taking part in the Great Scottish Santa run in Edinburgh, Scotland.—INTERNET

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China-ASEAN cooperation important for both sides

KUALA LUMPUR, 13 Dec — Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao said here Monday that cooperation between China and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is important and is beneficial to both sides.

"China-ASEAN cooperation is an important component of 10+3 cooperation," Wen said in a speech at the 9th Summit of the ASEAN Plus China, Japan and South Korea (10+3).

"To firmly support and participate in East

Asia cooperation is an important component of China's foreign policy," the Chinese Premier said.

In the past five years, China has provided nearly three billion US dollars in economic assistance and concessional credit to ASEAN countries, Wen said.

And of the 10 billion dollars of concessional loans and preferential export buyer's credit China would offer to developing countries in the next three years, about one third will be provided to ASEAN countries, he said.

Wen stressed that China's support to ASEAN is "sincere without any political strings attached".

"It serves the goal of

mutual benefit and win-win result," Wen said.

The Chinese Premier also pointed out that China's development cannot be achieved without support and assistance from other East Asian countries.

He made clear that China seeks no leadership role in regional cooperation. "ASEAN is the organizer of and main driving force for 10+3 cooperation...China will continue to support ASEAN in playing the leading role," said the Chinese Premier.

China is opposed to building any self-closed or exclusive bloc in the region, he said.

MNA/Xinhua

Thailand's Pattani province hit by rain, floods

BANGKOK, 13 Dec — The southern border province of Pattani has been hit anew by floods while the meteorological department on Monday issued a new warning for more heavy rain in Thailand's eastern south.

The three districts of Pakaharang, Chabangtiko and Muang in Pattani are hardest hit by the new flooding. Flat-bottomed boats are used for transportation in flood-stricken areas, reported the *Thai News Agency*.

Water from the Pattani River has inundated more than 1,000 homes, businesses and farmsteads — in some areas up to nearly two metres deep.

The provincial administration ordered res-

cue officials to help evacuate the public to higher ground, even as relief supplies were distributed to affected villagers and officials evaluate the damage.

It is expected the water will recede in the next few days if there are no further heavy downpours.

The Meteorological Department forecast heavy rainfall in Monday for Chumphon, Surat Thani, Nakhon Si Thammarat, and Songkla. High waves are forecast throughout the Gulf of Thailand, making it risky for small craft to venture far from land.

MNA/Xinhua

Illegal Sri Lanka moonshine kills 14

COLOMBO, 13 Dec — Fourteen Sri Lankans have died after drinking illegally-produced moonshine, including an official tackling the trade, and another 74 are in hospital, officials said on Monday.

Several taken ill in the southern coastal town of Matarra were suffering from blurred vision after drinking the brew, which officials said contained methanol — a toxic liquid used as a solvent and in antifreeze.

Moonshine, known locally as kassippu, is usu-

ally made from sugar, starch and yeast, but becomes potentially lethal if methanol is added to cut costs.— *MNA/Reuters*

Earthquake jolts northeastern Afghanistan

HONG KONG, 13 Dec — An earthquake measuring 6.7 on the Richter Scale struck the northeastern region of Afghanistan at 5:55 am Hong Kong Time on Tuesday (2255 GMT, Monday).

According to the Hong Kong Observatory on Tuesday, the epicentre was initially monitored to be 36.3 north Latitude and 71.2 east Longitude, about 260 kilometers northeast of Kabul.

MNA/Xinhua

Six burnt to death in fuel tanker accident in Uganda

KAMPALA, 13 Dec — Six passengers have been burnt to death in a fierce fire that gutted three vehicles, one of them a bus in Uganda's eastern district of Bugiri, according to the officer in charge of traffic in the district on Monday.

Okoya Patrick told *Xinhua* by telephone that among the dead, two were adults and four children.

During the accident

that occurred on Saturday night, over 40 passengers were severely burned.

The officer explained that the bus, which was following a loaded fuel tanker failed to break and in the process knocked the tanker which crashed into a parked vehicle. The tanker overturned and in the process it burst into flames.

MNA/Xinhua

Three killed in armed raid in S-E Turkey

ANKARA, 13 Dec — Three people have been killed in an armed attack by three masked assailants in southeastern Turkey, the local *Cigan News Agency* reported on Monday.

The report said the assailants armed with machine guns raided a house in the village of Yayli in Mardin Province Sunday evening, killing three family members and wounding two others, including a 12-year-old.

A large military operation has been launched in the region to pursue the assailants who ran away after the raid, added the report.

MNA/Xinhua

Bomb kills four US soldiers in Iraq

BAGHDAD, 13 Dec — On the last day of campaigning, a roadside bomb killed four American soldiers on Tuesday and gunmen assassinated a candidate for parliament in this week's election. A Shiite politician escaped injury in a bombing south of Baghdad.

The US ambassador,

meanwhile, said on Tuesday the total number of abused prisoners found so far in jails run by the Shiite-led Interior Ministry came to about 120. The statement by Ambas-

sador Zalmay Khalilzad reinforced Sunni Arab claims of mistreatment by security forces a major issue among Sunnis in the election campaign.

Internet

Afghan roadside bomb injures three Canadian soldiers

OTTAWA, 13 Dec — Three Canadian soldiers and a foreign journalist were injured when a roadside bomb exploded on Monday near Kandahar, Afghanistan, Canadian Television reported.

Military sources said the four suffered minor injuries when the bomb went off at about 11 am Afghan time under their vehicle as they drove near the town of Maywand, about 90 kilometres west of Kandahar.

Jae Malana of the Department of National Defence said the injuries could have been serious, even fatal, if the soldiers and the journalist had not been travelling in one of the new, heavily armoured, 'G-Wagon' vehicles. The vehicle was destroyed in the blast.

MNA/Xinhua



A British soldier holds his machine gun on a military helicopter as it flies over Shat al-Arab River in British patrolled southern Iraqi city of Basra, on 13 Dec, 2005. —INTERNET

Transport sector witnesses sustained progress

Development of transport in the time of the Tatmadaw government

Network of new roads throughout the country

To realize the goal of a peaceful, modern and developed nation, aims and objectives have been laid down and are being implemented in the Union of Myanmar. In doing so, more roads and bridges and airports which are essential for promoting productive forces, flourishing of the commercial sector and enhancing friendship and amity among national brethren are being built.

In the past, due to lack of regional

stability which has resulted in deterioration of transport infrastructures, people faced difficulties in traveling. After assuming the duties of the State, the Tatmadaw government has laid down four major tasks to mend the deterioration in every situation of the country and it has placed emphasis on ensuring smooth and secure transportation.

Thanks to the emergence of Union Highways, highways, town-to-town roads, district-to-district roads and vil-



Progress in upgrading Mandalay-Meiktila section of Yangon-Mandalay Six-lane Highway.

Emerging new roads throughout the country

Sr	Subject	1988	2005	Progress
1	Extended building of motor roads (mile)	13635/0	18640/3	5005/3
	- Tarred road (mile)	5543/0	8972/2	3429/2
	- Gravelled road (mile)	1569/0	3359/5	1790/5
	- Hard road (mile)	3628/0	3089/4	Upgraded
	- Earth road (mile)	2895/0	3219/0	324/0
2.	Road construction (Border area)			
	- Earth road (mile)	-	3093/4	3093/4
	- Gravelled road (mile)	-	1871/1	1871/1
	- Tarred road (mile)	-	329/0	329/0
	- Road maintenance (mile)	-	3162/6	3162/6

lage-to-village roads, a transportation network can be built, and as a result people are now enjoying smooth transport and trade has improved.

As all-out efforts are being made with greater momentum year after year to build new roads, upgrade the old ones and repairing the damages in carrying out the tasks for ensuring smooth transportation, the total length of roads has reached 18640 miles and 3 furlongs, up from 13635 miles in 1988. Thus, it can be said that new roads with the total

length of 5005 miles and 3 furlongs have emerged in the country.

With the emergence of new transportation infrastructures one after another, the spirit of peace, sharing, oneness and Union Spirit has flourished among national people. Moreover, mutual trust and understanding have also improved.

The table shows the Tatmadaw government's efforts made the length and breadth of the nation for improving transportation infrastructures.

MPF in collaboration with public expose and seize those who committed murder case in Mingala Taungnyunt

YANGON, 14 Dec — According to the information given by duty-conscious persons that a person died on the 6th floor of No 55, 92nd Street, South Kandawgalay Ward, Mingala Taungnyunt Township, at 10.15 am on 3 December, the authorities searched the place and U Maung Maung Aung (a) Maung Aung, 51, was found dead with wounds at the house. Mingala Taungnyunt Police Station filed the case under section 302 of the Penal Law.

With the information given by duty-conscious people and under the systematic plan of Myanmar Police Force, members of Yangon Division Police Force in cooperation with Mandalay and Magway Division Police Forces made concerted efforts day and night to arrest those who committed the murder in the respective regions.

During the nine-day period after the crime, MPF members seized those who committed the murder and other related persons. Yamethin Police Station arrested Zarni Maung (a) Ashay Lay (a) Aung Kyaw Soe (a) Arkar, 23, son of U Hla Thein, of Magyigon Village (North) of Yamethin District on 9 December. Likewise, Htay Naing Oo (a) Bo Htay (a) Ashay Gyi, son of U Hla Thein was arrested in Pyin Oo Lwin, Mandalay Division, on 10 December, Kyi Khaing (a) Gadon, son of U Than Maung in Yabyin Village of Natmauk Township on 11 December.

They gave confessions that Htay Naing Oo (a) Ashay Gyi and Kyi Khaing (a) Gadon were friendly with U Maung Maung Aung. At 11.30 pm on 2 December, they went to the house of U Maung

Maung Aung and jointly committed the murder with greed to take gold wares and money of U Maung Maung Aung.

The crime-free week is being launched in four districts of Yangon Division under the arrangements of Myanmar Police Force Headquarters. MPF members hand in hand with the people are performing crime reduction tasks with momentum. Due to the collaborative efforts of the people, those who committed the crime were arrested in a short time.

MPF will continue to perform its functions of crime prevention, dissemination of knowledge about crime to the public and reduction of crimes in cooperation with the people for ensuring safe a living status of the people.

Whether a detailed basic principle “The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall convene a special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw as necessary” should be adopted or not is to be discussed

YANGON, 14 Dec—*The following is the clarifications of National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman U Aung Toe on adoption of detailed basic principles for legislation of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to be included in judicial sector for formulating State Constitution at the plenary session held yesterday at Nyaungnabin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division.*

According to the study of the National Convention Convening Work Committee the detailed basic principles of the chapters concerning the legislature, executive, and judiciary I have explained at the National Convention held on 2 September 1994, are found to have interrelations. The National Convention Convening Work Committee also found that some of the basic principles should be discussed at their respective sectors and some are related to one another.

If the chapters — Legislative, Executive and Judiciary — are discussed separately, there will be no links between the chapters. Thus, the legislature, executive and judiciary are to be categorized into three parts in laying down detailed basic principles. The three parts should be divided into three sectors — the formation of the powers, the sharing of powers and the functions.

I will now explain the detailed basic principles for the formation of Legislation, Executive and Judiciary to be included in drafting of the State Constitution for the convenience of the delegates in presenting suggestions in connection with the matter.

The National Convention Convening Work Committee has explained the formation of the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. National Convention held from 28 to 30 March 1996 adopted detailed basic principles concerning the formation of Legislative, Executive and Judiciary in accordance with the suggestions of the delegates.

I have explained the matter regarding the sharing of legislative power at the plenary session of the National Convention held from 17 May to 9 July 2004. Afterwards, I have adopted the detailed basic principles concerning the sharing of the legislative power at the National Convention held on 3 March 2005.

On 12 December the National Convention in session adopted the detailed basic principles for sharing of the executive and judicial power.

Up to now, the detailed basic principles for the formation and the sharing of legislative, executive and judicial powers have been adopted. Now, I will continue to explain the study of the National Convention Convening Work Committee concerning the remaining functions of the Hluttaws or in other words, the interrelations of the functions of the Hluttaws.

I am now going to present the legislation concerning the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw, and the Region or State Hluttaw. First, I will explain the adoption of detailed basic principles for holding the regular sessions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

In the detailed basic principles adopted for formation of legislature, it was mentioned that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw comprises the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

According to the detailed basic principles, the first session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall be convened during the time the first regular sessions for the new term of its two hluttaws — the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw — are in session.

The detailed basic principles for formation of executive states “after electing the President and Vice-Presidents, with the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the President of the Union shall —

(1) designate the Union government ministries as necessary. Moreover, he can make changes and addition to the designated ministries.

(2) allocate the number of Union Ministers as necessary. Moreover, he can increase and reduce the allocated number. The principles also state that he shall present the list of nominees for the post of Union ministers, the Union attorney-general and the Union auditor-general to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for approval. In the detailed basic principles for formation of the judiciary, it is said, “the President shall submit the nomination of the person suitable to be appointed as the Chief Justice of the Union to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for approval. The President shall submit the nomination of persons suitable to be appointed as the Judges of the Supreme Court.” The President will have to present all the matters that need the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to the first session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to run the executive and judicial sectors. Thus, the first session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw must be held as early as possible.

My presentations suggest the need to hold the first session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw on the earliest date as possible within 15 days after the beginning of the Pyithu Hluttaw. Thus, I suppose that it will be appropriate to hold the first session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw within 15 days after the beginning of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

According to the detailed basic principles for formation of the legislature, the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall serve as the Speaker of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw during the first 30 months. The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw has already been elected at the time the first session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is convened.

In the system to distribute the three organs of power, it will be appropriate only if the head of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw convenes the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. Thus the duty to call the first session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should be vested in the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

I would like to suggest the delegates to discuss whether the basic principle “**The first session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should be held within 15 days after the beginning of the first session of the Pyithu Hluttaw**”.

“**The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall convene the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.**” should be adopted or not.

Now I will deal with the matter concerning the fixing of the minimum number of sessions the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should hold annually.

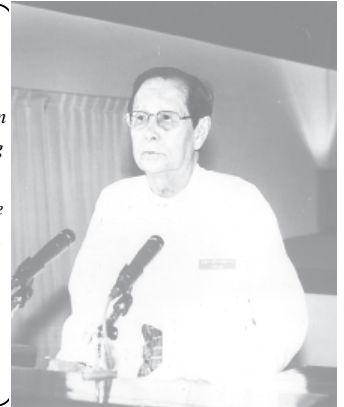
The constitutions of the majority of global countries state that the parliament should be held at least one session a year. The Article 66 of the 1947 Constitution of Myanmar also stated, “There shall be a session of the Parliament once at least every year so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Parliament in one session and its first sitting of the next session.”

In my view it will be appropriate if the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, formed according to new constitution, holds at least one session a year during its tenure. As one meeting is fixed as minimum for the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, it can have the right to hold more than one meeting as necessary.

It is required to fix the maximum duration of time between one meeting and another if the minimum number of meeting is fixed at one every year. The duration of time should be fixed at 12 months.

In the world countries, the duty to call the parliament is assigned to the Head of State, the head of parliament or an organization, entrusted the power to do so by the constitution. In our country, the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should be en-

National
Convention
Convening
Work
Committee
Chairman
U Aung
Toe.
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trusted with the power to call the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meeting.

Thus, the delegates discuss whether the following basic principles “**The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall convene the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session at least once a year. The maximum time limit between one meeting and another should not exceed 12 months**” should be adopted concerning the number of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meetings for a year.

Now I will deal with the matter concerning the functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meetings.

In many of the world countries, the heads of state occasionally attend their legislative parliaments to address them. In some countries the Head of State instead of attending the parliament sends a message to it. The act of addressing the parliament is to present to the parliament and acknowledge the people the matters concerning the nation’s general conditions, policy or the bills the government is going to present. When the address concerns the foreign policy or current international affairs, he means to inform the international community about his nation’s foreign policy. Usually, the parliaments put on record the addresses or messages of the head of state.

There may also be messages of the head of state or speaker of other nation and other messages sent to the nation’s parliament.

The section 61 of the 1947 Constitution stated, “The President may communicate with the Parliament by message or address on any matter of national or public interest.”

The future Hluttaw should put on record the address the President occasionally delivers at it. The Hluttaw should also read out and record the messages of the President. Regarding the other messages, the ones that are permitted by the Speaker of the Hluttaw should be read out and put on record.

Legislation is the main task of the Legislative Hluttaw. In countries with two chambers, generally, the task of presenting and passing a bill is carried out by both parliaments. When there occurs disagreement between the two chambers concerning a bill, a joint sitting of the two chambers is called.

The section 109 of the nation’s 1947 Constitution stated, “If one Chamber passes any other Bill, and the other Chamber rejects or fails to pass, or passes it with amendments to which the Chamber where the Bill originates will not agree, the President shall convene a joint sitting of the two Chambers.”

In the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the bills that are designated by the constitution for exclusive submission to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, and the bills that need the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw because of the occurrence of disagreements between the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw should be

(See page 7)

Whether the basic principle “The Speaker of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall convene a special session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw when at least one fourth of the total number of members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw ask to convene the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw” should be adopted or not is to be discussed

YANGON, 14 Dec—*The following is the presentation on clarifications of National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman on adoption of detailed basic principles for legislation of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to be included in judicial sector for formulating State Constitution by Vice-Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee U Aye Maung at the plenary session held yesterday at Nyaungnnapin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division.*

The National Convention has already laid down the basic principles “The Head of State is the President of the Union. The President of the Pyidaungsu represents the nation. The President shall exercise the responsibilities and rights assigned and vested by the constitution and other laws”. According to the principles, the responsibilities and rights to be assigned to and vested will be included in the constitution and other laws.

The sub para 2 of the section 80 of the 1947 Constitution stated, “The President, after consultation with the Speaker of the Chamber of Nationalities and the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, may

make rules as to the procedure with respect to joint sittings of, and communications between the two Chambers. The bylaws to the procedures of the joint sitting of the two chambers were laid down. The Present shall summon the joint session by issuing a notification stating the time, venue and agenda of the meeting. Nothing can be discussed without the President’s approval except the matters contained in the notification.

The Article 51 of the 1974 Constitution stated, “The Council of State may summon a special or an emergency session of the Pyithu Hluttaw where necessary.”

The President, who is the Executive Head may face the occurrence of unusual situation in political, security, economic and social sectors of the state that needs emergency action. In such situations, the President should have the right to inform the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to call a special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to take necessary action that requires submission to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

Moreover, the President should also have the

Vice-Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee U Aye Maung MNA



right to inform the Speaker about the calling of a special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to discuss and decide a bill he believes is a matter that needs immediate action for the people’s interest.

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Whether a detailed basic principle “The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu...

(from page 6)

submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. Thus, it should be prescribed that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meetings should carry out the task of legislation covering the work of presenting, discussing and passing a bill.

In the constitutions of the most world nations, a parliament-approved bill is submitted to the President to sign and promulgate it as an Act. If he approves the bill, he signs and promulgates it as an Act. He has the right to send the bill back to the Hluttaw together with his remarks if he believes that the Hluttaw should review the bill.

In some countries, the bill sent back by the Head of State is discussed at the two chambers separately and in others the bill is discussed at the joint sitting of both chambers.

As the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, according to the already-laid-down detailed basic principles, is a parliament formed with the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, the bills that are sent back for review with the remarks of the President, should be discussed at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

Included in the detailed basic principles laid down by the National Convention are the matters that must be carried out by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. When the President submits the matters relating to the amendment of the national boundary, the amendment of the boundaries of regions or states, the fixing of the number of ministries and ministers, the fixing of the number of members of the Union-level organizations to be formed by the constitution, they will be discussed and decided at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. There may arise matters that need approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw in laying down detailed basic principles for the chapters National Convention have to draw. In this regard, the making of discussions and decisions specified only for the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw according to the constitution should be designated as a matter to be made at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meeting.

Now, I will deal with the reports that are presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. If there any reports that are to be presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw according to a law, and reports that are presented by an

organization or an individual person assigned by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, they are to be discussed at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, and will be recorded if they require follow up action or do not need decision or follow up action. Thus, the matter of making discussions or recording them should be laid down as a basic principle.

Matters concerning the presentation of proposals, and making discussions and decisions is an important task for the chambers of the respective parliaments.

Matters concerning the presentation of proposals was stated in the bylaws of the 1947 Constitution. The Pyithu Hluttaw Law and the bylaws enacted according to the 1974 Constitution also stated the means to present proposals.

Work programmes of the parliaments of global countries include the proposals to present a bill, the proposals that request government action and the proposals that request the parliament’s action concerning a matter. Thus the task of presenting proposal, discussions and decisions should be laid down as a detailed basic principle concerning the task to be carried out at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meeting.

Now I will explain the matter concerning the question and answer sessions of the parliament. Mostly, the questions of the members of the parliament concern the government’s policies, administration, judiciary, economy and social issues. If the questions are in accord with the principles contained in the hluttaw law, the leader of the parliament fixes date and time to ask them. Members of the administrative bodies concerned answer the questions at the time of the date fixed by the leader of the parliament.

The asking questions at the parliament means informing the people about the matters included in the queries. As the organizations answering the questions are like informing the MPs as well as the public about the matters concerned, they should give correct and clear answers. Thus the act of asking questions and giving answers should be included as a basic principle for the parliamentary meetings.

In addition, if the visit of a head of a foreign nation coincides with the time the parliament is in session, he may deliver an address at the parliament. The detailed basic principle in connection with the implementation of the matter permitted by the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should be laid down for there may be the task of making arrangements to

deliver the address and for other issues that should be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to act with the approval of the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

I would like to suggest the delegates to discuss whether the following detailed basic principles in connection with the matters to be implemented at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should be adopted:

The following tasks shall be carried out at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meetings:

- (a) **Recording the address delivered by the President**
- (b) **Reading out and the recording the message sent by the President and other messages permitted by the Speaker**
- (c) **Submitting and discussing and making decision on a bill**
- (d) **Discussing and deciding the opinion and remarks of the President concerning a bill approved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw**
- (e) **Discussing and deciding the matter the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has to implement in accord with the provisions contained in the Constitution**
- (f) **Discussing, deciding and recording the reports presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw**
- (g) **Submitting proposals, and making discussions and decisions**
- (h) **Asking questions and replying answers**
- (i) **Implementing the matters permitted by the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.**

I will now explain the matter of holding special meetings and emergency sessions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. Because of the unusual political, security, economic and social conditions, a country may have to call a special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. Thus, our nation too should have the right to call a special session or emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. I have already explained that the power to call a Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session should be vested in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker. Likewise, the power to call a special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should also be entrusted to the Speaker.

Thus, the delegates should discuss whether a detailed basic principle “**The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall convene a special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw as necessary**” should be adopted.



Senior General Than Shwe hears reports on progress of runway at Bhamo Airport presented by Minister for Transport Maj-Gen Thein Swe.— MNA

Emphasis is to be placed...

(from page 16)
degree college, Bhamo Degree College Vice-Principal U Tin Aung, Government Technological College (Bhamo) Principal Dr Okkar, Government Computer College (Bhamo) Principal Dr Daw Than Than Nwe and Principal of Nurses Training School Daw Lironi submitted reports on matters related to the respective colleges and the school.

Minister for Education Dr Chan Nyein, Minister for Science and Technology U Thaung and Minister for Health Dr Kyaw Myint gave supplementary reports on nurturing of human resources from ministries concerned.

After leaving necessary instructions, Senior General Than Shwe gave guidance, saying that the country must have the educated human resources to build modern and developed nation. Hence, universities and colleges were opened in 24 special development regions and efforts are being made for increasing educated persons in respective regions.

Myitkyina and Bhamo of Kachin State were designated as special development regions where nurturing tasks of human resources are being undertaken. Furthermore, higher learning colleges have been opened in Mohnyin region

The building of Basic Education High School in Dawphoneyan.— MNA

that is a densely populated and main area. It is aimed at turning out the educated human resources having capabilities to build the nation and to lead the carrying out regional development tasks. Only when the main regions of the Union will meet progress, will the entire nation become modern and developed one.

He said that country requires intellectuals and intelligentsia who have capabilities to enhance any sectors of education, health and science and technology of the nation.

The Senior General noted that in looking back the history of the country, it can be seen that programmes of the parliamentary democracy and the socialist democracy fell down in the respective periods due to lack of educated human resources.

Human resources development is the basic need for the progress of the nation. Democracy alone cannot guarantee to develop the nation and to sustain it for the long term. In reality, the country needs educated persons who have capabilities to build a modern and developed nation and to maintain durability of the democratic nation.

Therefore, faculty members are always to learn in order to improve

themselves for uplift of self-efficiency, and nurture the students to become educated persons. Moreover, it is necessary to review and perform the education standard of Myanmar in all aspects to keep abreast of



The building of Bhamo Degree College in Bhamo.— MNA

other nations'. Only then will Myanmar possess more and more outstanding educated persons.

As the role of human beings is very important in building a nation, efforts are being made as much as possible for increasing educated human resources that the nation needs.

Next, the Senior General inspected progress in construction of buildings at Bhamo Degree College by car. On arrival at GCC (Bhamo), they were wel-

comed by the principal and faculty members. The Senior General oversaw the site for construction of the main building and the three-storey lecture building of the college. Lt-Gen Ye Myint and Minister U Thaung reported on matters related to the place for the buildings. After scrutinizing the con-

struction tasks, Senior General Than Shwe gave necessary guidance.

At 5 pm, they arrived at GTC (Bhamo) and inspected the main building of the college. He cordially greeted the principal and faculty members.

At 11.30 am, Senior General Than Shwe and party met with Administrator U San Win and departmental officials at General Administration Department of Dawphoneyan. The Senior General Than Shwe heard reports on economic, administration, social matters of the region.

Next, the Senior General gave guidance that the region lagged behind in

development in the past due to lack of peace and security. As peace and stability is prevailing in the region now, emphasis can be placed on carrying out development tasks.

Therefore, State service personnel discharging the duties in the region are not only to firmly main-

tain peace and stability and prevalence of law and order of the region, but also to participate in performing administration and development tasks.

The Senior General urged them to undertake development tasks with goodwill. Especially, emphasis is to be placed on achieving success in five rural development tasks.

Afterwards, Senior General Than Shwe and party left Dawphoneyan by Tatmadaw helicopter.

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Chairman of NCCC Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein presides over the plenary session of National Convention. — MNA

velopment Committee, and ministries concerned, other invited delegates, delegates of national race groups that have returned to the legal fold and exchanged arms for peace.

Before the Plenary Session of the National Convention at 7.30 am, Chairman of the NCCC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and Commission members, NCC Work Committee Chairman Chief Justice U Aung Toe and Work Committee members, NCC Management Committee Chairman Auditor-General Maj-Gen Lun Maung and Management Committee members, chairmen of sub-committees, officials, delegates of political parties, representatives-elect, delegates of national races, delegates of peasants, delegates of workers, delegates of intellectuals and intelligentsia, delegates of State service personnel, and other invited delegates signed in the attendance books at the Pyidaungsu Hall and recreation hall for the delegates.

Chairman of the NCCC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein presided over the Plenary Session of the National Convention, and Secretary of the Commission Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan acted as Master of Ceremonies.

The MC announced the validity of the meeting as 1,065 delegates out of 1,080 were present, accounting for 98.61 per cent.

NCC Work Committee Chairman Chief Justice U Aung Toe clarified matters concerning detailed basic principles to be laid down for legislation of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in judicial sector in writing the State Constitution.

(The clarification of NCC Work Committee Chairman Chief Justice U

Aung Toe will be reported.)

Next, NCC Work Committee Vice-Chairman Attorney-General U Aye Maung read out the clarification made by the NCC Work Committee Chairman on matters relating to detailed basic principles to be laid down for legislation of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in judicial sector in writing the State Constitution.

(The presentation of NCC Work Committee Vice-Chairman Attorney-General U Aye Maung will be reported.)



Chairman of NCCC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein signs in the attendance book. — MNA

Matters concerning detailed ...

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Mon, Rakhine, Shan State (South), Shan State (North), and Shan State (East),

State (North), and Shan State (East), Sagaing, Taninthayi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady



Secretary of NCCC Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan acts as MC at the plenary session of National Convention. MNA

Sagaing, Taninthayi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, delegates of peasants from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan State (South), Shan State (North), and Shan State (East), Sagaing, Taninthayi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, delegates of intellectuals and intelligentsia and delegates of workers from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan State (South), Shan

Divisions, delegates of State service personnel from the State Peace and Development Council Office, the President's Office, the Pyithu Hluttaw Office, the Government Office, the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General's Office, the Auditor-General's Office, the Multi-party Democracy General Election Commission Office, the Office of Civil Service Selection and Training Board, the Yangon City Development Committee, the Mandalay City De-



Delegates in attendance at the plenary meeting of National Convention. — MNA

NCC Work Committee Secretary U Thaug Nyunt read out the clarification made by the NCC Work Committee Chairman on matters relating to detailed basic principles to be laid down for legislation of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in judicial sector in writing the State Constitution. The Plenary Session of the National Convention went into recess.

(The presentation of NCC Work Committee Secretary U Thaug Nyunt will be reported.)

When the Plenary Session of the National Convention resumed NCC

member Deputy Minister for Information U Thein Sein read out the clarification made by the NCC Work Committee Chairman on matters relating to detailed basic principles to be laid down for legislation of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in judicial sector in writing the State Constitution.

(The presentation of NCCC Member Deputy Minister for Information U Thein Sein will be reported.)

Next, NCCC Member Supreme Court Judge Dr Tin Aung Aye read out the clarification made by the NCC Work Committee Chairman on matters relating to detailed basic principles to be laid down for legislation of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in judicial sector in writing the State Constitution.

(The presentation of NCCC Member Supreme Court Judge Dr Tin Aung Aye will be reported.)

Afterwards, NCC Work Committee Member Supreme Court Judge U Tin Aye read out the clarification made by the NCC Work Committee Chairman on matters relating to detailed basic principles to be laid down for legislation of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in judicial sector in writing the State Constitution.

The Plenary Session of the National Convention was adjourned at 12 noon.

(The presentation of NCC Work Committee Member Supreme Court Judge U Tin Aye will be reported.)

The Plenary Session of the National Convention continues at 9 am tomorrow. — MNA



The plenary session of National Convention at Pyidaungsu Hall of Nyaungnnapin Camp in Hmawby Township in progress. — MNA

Presentations at NC to be published

YANGON, 14 Dec — Presentations made today by the National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman Chief Justice U Aung Toe, Vice-Chairman Attorney-General U Aye Maung, Secretary U Thaug Nyunt, National Convention Convening Commission members Deputy Minister for Information U Thein Sein and Judge Dr Tin Aung Aye of the Supreme Court and National Convention Convening Work Committee member Judge U Tin Aye of the Supreme Court will be published. — MNA

Whether the basic principle “The Speaker of Pyidaungsu...

(from page 7)

There may be a situation that requires the calling of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for the people's interest in accord with the principle — the branches of State power, namely legislative power, executive power and judicial power are separated as much as possible and exert reciprocal control, check and balance among themselves. Hence, a detail basic principle — The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker shall call of a special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw soonest if the President informs the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker of the matter concerning the call of a special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw — should be laid down.

In this regard, delegates are suggested to consider whether a basic principle “**The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker shall convene a special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw soonest when the President informs the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker to convene a special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw**” should be adopted as a detailed basic principle.

Now I will explain the matter concerning the demand made by the members to call the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. We have already studied that in the constitutions of some world nations stating the number of MPs needed to call a parliament meeting. The constitutions of some other nations fix the number of MPs needed to call a parliament meeting at one fifth, one fourth, one third or two fifths of the total number of MPs. In my opinion, Pyidaungsu Hluttaw members should also have the constitutional right to call the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. The number of Hluttaw members to call the Hluttaw should be neither too many nor too few. In my view, it will be appropriate if the number of Hluttaw members needed to call the Hluttaw is at fixed one fourth of the total.

Thus, the delegates should suggest whether the basic principle “**The Speaker of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall convene a special session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw when at least one fourth of the total number of members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw ask to convene the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw**” should be adopted.

I will now explained the task of fixing the number of Hluttaw members required to call the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. The sub para 2 of the section 69 of the 1947 Constitution stated, “The number of members necessary to constitute the quorum of either Chamber for the exercise of its powers shall be determined by its rules.” The rule 2 stated that the number of MPs required to call a joint sitting of the two chambers should be at least 100.

The Article 207 of the 1974 Constitution stated, “The number of people's representatives which shall constitute the quorum at meetings of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the People's Councils at different levels shall be 75 per cent of all the people's representatives.”

Some world nations state the matter concerning the validity of the parliament meeting in the constitution, and others in the bylaws. Some countries prescribe that majority of the members must be present for the validity of a meeting, while some fix the quorum at one tenth, one fourth, or one third, of the total number.

But in our country the fixing of the quorum for validity of the Hluttaw meetings should be based on the number of members who can attend the meeting at any time or any situation. We should also weigh up the fact that the making of a decision by the Hluttaw should not be made by smaller number of Hluttaw members.

The quorum for the validity of a meeting should be based on the total number of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw members. Only then we will be able to avoid the disputes resulting from the vacant posts of the members who have not been elected for various reasons, elected members who have not taken the oath, and the members who passed away.

There may be meetings that are postponed due to invalidity and that are extended for more days. Thus, the postponed meetings and the meeting continues for more days should be taken into account in fixing the quorum for the validity of a Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meeting.

First we will have to lay down a stipulation for the validity of the first day meeting of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. In my view it is appropriate to announce the

first day meeting valid only if majority of members attend the meeting. If the first day meeting is invalid, the meeting will be postponed. The postponed meeting when convened again should be announced valid if one third of the members of the total number of members attend it. Only then we will be able to avoid delays caused due to postponement of invalid meetings.

Thus, the delegates should consider whether the following detailed basic principles should be adopted.

(a) “The first day session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall be valid if more than half the number of members, who have the right to attend the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meeting, are present. The meeting if invalid, shall be adjourned.

(b) “The meetings that are adjourned due to invalidity in accord with the sub para (a) as well as the valid meetings that are extended will be valid if at least one third of the Hluttaw members are present.”

The parliaments make decision after obtaining the approval of the members. In some parliaments the decisions are made with the approval of the members whose number is not less than three-fourths of the total and in others, one two-thirds of the vote of MPs. For normal matters, some parliaments make decisions with the approval over half of the number of total and others through the votes of the MPs.

According to the basic principles of the State structure, re-delineation of the territorial boundary of the Pyidaungsu needs votes of more than half of the total number of representatives of the Amyotha Hluttaw, votes of more half of the total number of representatives of the Pyithu Hluttaw, and votes of more than half of the number of representatives from the region or state involving the boundary concerned in the two Hluttaws. The opinion of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw must be sought, if the respective chambers fail to receive required number of votes. The boundary re-delineation can be carried out only if three-fourths and upwards of the total number of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw representatives assent.

A detailed basic principle says that if the boundary re-delineation of a region or state requires the decision of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, it needs three fourths and upwards of the total number of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw representatives.

There may be other cases which require the specific number of votes of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw members for decisions. How the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw receive assent and votes for the matters to be carried out with the decision and confirmation of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, without specific conditions, should be prescribed.

The sub-section 1 of the section 69 of the 1947 Constitution stated, “All questions at any sitting or joint sitting of the Chambers shall, save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, other than the Speaker or person acting as such, who shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.”

Majority of world nations accept the practice of making decisions on majority of votes. Thus, a detailed basic principle is required for the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to make decisions based on majority of votes for the matters that are not prescribed in the constitution the number of votes needed for decisions.

The voting right of the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should also be fixed. As it was stated in the 1947 constitution, it should be prescribed that normally the Speaker shall vote, he but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

Thus, the delegates should discuss whether the following detailed basic principles should be adopted: **(a) Save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, a matter that should be decided through voting, shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.**

(b) The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw or the Deputy Speaker acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw members have the duty to punctually attend the meetings. I will now discuss the action that will be taken against a member who is absent from the meetings without leave. Concerning the matter, the section 73 of the 1947 Constitution stated, “If for a period of thirty days a member of either Chamber is

without permission of the Chamber absent from all meetings thereof, the Chamber may declare his seat vacant. Provided that in computing the said period of thirty days on account shall be taken of any period during which the Chamber is prorogued, or is adjourned for more than four consecutive days.”

In the sub article (h) of the Article 35 of 1974 Constitution, it was stated that punctual attending of the Hluttaw meeting is the duty of Hluttaw representatives. The bylaw 94 of the Pyithu Hluttaw stated that if a representative could not attend a session on health grounds or other reasons, he should ask permission from the Chairman. The para 8 of the bylaw No 12 also said that if a representative failed to attend a session, the members of the panel should decide what action should be taken against him.

The constitutions of the world nations have the rules to terminate a representative from his seat if he is absent without permission for many consecutive days.

A Pyidaungsu Hluttaw member should ask permission for his failure to attend meeting for unavoidable conditions to the Speaker. The time fixed for a member to ask permission for the leave should be appropriate for him. At this age 15 days will be an appropriate time for him to ask permission for leave. Action will be taken against a member if he is absent from Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meetings for 15 consecutive days. In computing the said period of 15 days on account should be taken of any period during which the hluttaw is prorogued or is adjourned.

A Pyidaungsu Hluttaw member is also a member of the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw. Pyithu Hluttaw members and Amyotha Hluttaw members attending the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meetings as Pyidaungsu Hluttaw members should observe the law, rbylaws and principles of the respective Hluttaws in addition to the law, bylaws and principles of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw will not take any specific action against a member absent from the meeting for a number of consecutive days. If he is a Pyithu Hluttaw member he will face action according to the law and bylaws of the Pyithu Hluttaw, and if he is a Amyotha Hluttaw member, he will be punished according to the law and bylaws of the Amyotha Hluttaw.

Hence, delegates should discuss whether the detailed basic principle “**If for a period of 15 consecutive days a member of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is, without permission of the Speaker absent from all meetings of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Speaker shall inform the Hluttaw concerned to take action against the member according to the prescribed rules. Provided that in computing the said period of 15 days no account shall be taken of any period during which the Chamber is prorogued, or is adjourned.**” should be adopted.

For various reasons including the failure to hold the election in some regions, and the demise of the elected members, there may be vacant seats in the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw. Although there may be vacant seats, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should have the right to carry out its tasks for continued running of its functions.

In my view, there must be a detailed basic principle to protect the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw's decisions and functions from some person who was not entitled to do so sat or vote or otherwise took part in the proceedings when his acts are discovered later.

The sub section 3 of the section 69 of the 1947 Constitution stated, “A Chamber or Parliament shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership thereof, and any proceedings in the Parliament shall be valid notwithstanding that it is discovered subsequently that some person who was not entitled to do so voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings.”

Constitutions of some nations include the provision saying that a session will not be cancelled, if the acts of some person who was not entitled to do so sat or vote or took part in the proceedings are found later.

Thus, the delegates should discuss whether the detailed basic principle “**Although there are vacant seats, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall have the right to carry out its tasks. Moreover, the session shall not be annulled, if the acts of some person who was not entitled to do so sat or vote or took part in the proceedings are discovered later**” to be adopted.

Whether the basic principle “The functions and the records of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall be published for public information. But the functions and records restricted by a law or the decisions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall not be published” should be adopted or not is to be discussed

YANGON, 14 Dec—*The following is the presentation on clarifications of National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman on adoption of detailed basic principles for legislation of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to be included in judicial sector for formulating State Constitution by Secretary of the National Convention Convening Work Committee U Thauung Nyunt at the plenary session held yesterday at Nyaungnnapin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division.*

Constitutions of the world nations stipulate the provisions saying that the public should be informed of the discussions at the legislative assembly. In the global countries, the decisions excluding the decisions assumed by the hluttaw to be harmful to the national security, and decisions restricted by any law or the hluttaw itself are not issued.

I suppose that in our country, except from discussions and records that may endanger the national security and the matters and records that are restricted by any law or according to the hluttaw decisions, all the remaining matters and decisions should be issued for the public.

Hence, delegates should discuss whether the basic principle “**The functions and the records of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall be published for public information. But the functions and records restricted by a law or the decisions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall not be published**” should be adopted.

I have already explained in detail the distribution of legislative power for the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw that includes the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw concerning the detailed basic principles for sharing of the legislative power. In countries which have the central level assembly and the state level chamber, their constitutions separately state the legislative list compiled by the central level assembly and the legislative list compiled by the state level chamber. Thus, their constitutions include the stipulation saying that the parliament shall have power to make laws for the whole or any part of the nation.

The 1947 Constitution had two legislative lists — Union legislative list stating the matters within the legislation of the parliament, and state legislative list stating matters included in the legislation of the State Councils. The sub section 1 of the section 92 of the 1947 Constitution stated, “The Parliament shall have power to make laws for the whole or any part of the Union except in so far as such power is assigned by the next succeeding sub-section exclusively to the State Council.”

The future constitution will have the legislative power to make laws for the whole nation. But sometimes it will make laws that concern only the particular part of the Union.

In my view, a detailed basic principle “The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall have the right to make laws for the whole or any part of the Union concerning the matters stated in the Union Legislative List” should be laid down.

The Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw are two chambers with equal rights. They have the equal rights to approve a bill to be enacted as a law. If a bill concerning matters within the legislative power of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw are approved by the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, it should be presumed that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has approved the bill.

Thus, delegates should discuss whether the detailed basic principles

(a) The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall have the right to make laws for the whole or any part of the Union concerning the matters stated in the

Union Legislative List.

(b) If a bill initiated in the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw is approved by both Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw, it shall be presumed that the bill is approved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

I will now explain the issuance of rules and regulations, notifications, directives and procedures in connection with an enacted law.

The section 90 of the 1947 Constitution stated, “Provided that an Act of the Parliament may authorize any person or authority therein specified to make rules and regulations consonant with the Act and having the force of law, subject, however, to such rules and regulations being laid before each Chamber of Parliament at its next ensuring session and subject to annulment by a motion carried in both Chambers within a period of three months of their being so laid, without prejudice, however, to the validity of any action previously taken under the rules or regulations.”

The future constitution will need a provision saying that the laws enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should authorize any person or authority specified to make rules and regulations, notifications, directives and procedures.

Thus, in enacting a law, and the authority to issue rules, regulation, notifications, directives and procedures concerning the law should be vested in the Union level organizations formed according to the new constitution. The authority to issue rules, regulations, directives and procedures should be entrusted to the respective organizations and administrative bodies.

The rules, regulation, notifications, directives and procedures in connection with a law should be consonant with the law. Normally, the legislative bodies observe the rules, regulations, notifications, directives and procedures to ascertain that they are consonant with the original law and the stipulations contained in the constitution. If a Hluttaw member points out at the hluttaw that the rules, regulations, directives or procedures should be annulled as the rules, regulations, directives or procedures are not consonant with the original law or the stipulations contained in the constitution, or presents the matter to the respective body for amendment. Usually the task of cancelling and making amendments are carried out by the legislative bodies. But the legislative bodies before making the decision exercise in accord with the policy which says that the decision should be without prejudice, however, to the validity of any action previously taken under the rules, regulations, directives or procedures.

The right to annul and amend the rules, regulations, directives or procedures if they are not consonant with the stipulations contained in the Constitution and the original law should be vested in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. The authority to do so should be entrusted to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw. If the two hluttaws decide to annul or amend any one the rules, regulation, directives and procedures, it should be regarded as the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw’s act. If there is disagreement between the two hluttaws concerning the matter they should present it to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for decision.

There should also be a stipulation to ensure that the decision should be without prejudice, however, to the validity of any action previously taken under the rules, regulations, directives or procedures.

Thus, concerning the above mentioned matter, delegates should discuss whether the following detailed basic principles should be adopted.

(a) When the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw enacts a law,

Secretary
of the
National
Convention
Convening
Work
Committee
U Thauung
Nyunt.
MNA



it may —

(1) entrust the right to issue rules, regulation and bylaws concerning the law to the Union level organizations formed according to the Constitution.

(2) authorize the respective organizations or authority to issue notifications, orders, directives and procedures.

(b) The rules, regulations, notifications, orders, directives and procedures issued with the right vested by an Act shall be consonant with the stipulations contained in the Constitution and the law concerned.

(c) If both the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw decide to annul or amend any one the rules, regulations or bylaws, it shall be presumed that the rules, regulations or bylaws are annulled or amended by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

(d) If there is any disagreement between the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw concerning the said rules, regulations or bylaws, it shall be decided by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

(e) If a decision is made to annul or amend any of the rules, regulations or bylaws according to the para (c) or para (d), the decision shall be without prejudice, however, to the validity of any action previously taken under the rules, regulations or bylaws.

I will explain the responsibilities that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should have in the matters concerning the task of participating in the international and regional organizations, and reaching agreements between the nations as well as regional and international agreements. Because of the developments of science & technology in economic, social and security sectors, world nations are extending closer relations among themselves, and countries from different regions are cooperating in economic, social and security fields for ensuring equality in all spheres. World nations are also striving for the world to perpetuate as a peaceful place. International bodies and regional organizations are also taking part in the task.

In this regard, a member nation of the international and regional organizations needs to become a signatory in the international and regional agreements due to the extent of its functions. In this age that is witnessing the rapid progress reaching all corners of the earth, nations may reach political, financial, economic, social, defence and security treaties. There may also be cases in which a nation withdraw from an organization if staying within the body endangers its interest.

(See page 15)

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Class 8: Scientific, nautical, surveying, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus and instruments for conducting, switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating or controlling electricity; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers; recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers; calculating machines; data processing equipment and computers; fire-extinguishing apparatus; lead frames for semiconductors; rechargeable batteries; anode materials for rechargeable batteries; cathode materials for rechargeable batteries; FCCL (flexible copper clad laminate) for circuit board; FCCL (flexible copper clad laminate) for printed circuit board; backlight units for LCD (liquid crystal display); repeater for satellite communication; transmitters for wireless communication; receivers for wireless communication; signal converters for wireless communication; amplifiers for wireless communication; wireless communication modules; optical fibers; lightwave circuit; laser diodes; photodiodes; optical amplifiers; optical attenuators; optical connector; optical multiplexers; optical demultiplexers; optical sensors; optical transmitters and receivers modules; optical filters; LCD; LCD modules; LCD for computer monitors; LCD for television monitors; LCD for cellular telephones; LCD for PDA (personal digital assistants); chargers for cellular telephones; cellular telephones; storage batteries for cellular telephones; digital televisions; digital cameras; RF-ID (radio frequency identification) equipments; RF-ID systems; RF-ID antennas; RF-ID software; RF-ID readers; RF-ID tags; fuel cells; electronic paper; electronic book; wireless chargers; storage batteries for wireless chargers; distribution boxes (electricity); branch boxes (electricity); transformers (electricity); current limiters; electric current control devices; connectors for electric lines; dry cells (batteries); condensers (capacitors); electric batteries; storage battery chargers; chargers for electric batteries; current rectifiers; circuit breakers; batteries and cells; electric or magnetic meters and testers; electric wires and cables; wattmeters; wavemeters; cables (Fibre/Fibre/Ar./Optic); base wires; power cables; coaxial cables; electric cables; electric wires; ducts (electricity); junction sleeves for electric cables; junction boxes (electricity); terminal boxes; telecommunications cables; covered wires; telecommunication machines and implements; portable communication apparatus; electronic telecommunication apparatus and their parts; electronic machine apparatus and their parts; print circuit boards; plugs; sockets; electronic books (downloadable); electronic newspapers (downloadable); electronic study books and papers (downloadable); magnetic switches; circuit breaker; manual motor starters; magnetic contactors; electronic motor protection relays; power distribution boards (electricity); mold cased transformers; watt hour meter; programmable logic controller; human machine interface; inverters; radio frequency identification; solar cells; railway signalling & control systems."

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Dated, December 15, 2005

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Ph: 248108/723043
(For: Domern Songiat & Boonma, Attorneys at Law, Thailand)
Dated. 15 December 2005

မြန်မာ့ရေနံနှင့်သဘာဝဓာတ်ငွေ့လုပ်ငန်း
ရှားစားခံပေးသွင်းရန် ချိတ်ပိတ်တင်ဒါ ခေါ်ယူခြင်း
တင်ဒါအမှတ် ၁/ (၂၀၀၅-၂၀၀၆)

၁။ ဆေးသွင်းရမည့် ပစ္စည်း - ရှားစားခံ
၂။ ဆေးသွင်းရမည့် အရေအတွက် - ဝိသားချိန် (သုံးသောင်း)
၃။ တင်ဒါပေးသွင်းရမည့် နေရာ - မြန်မာ့ရေနံနှင့်သဘာဝဓာတ်ငွေ့လုပ်ငန်း၊ အမှတ်(၆၀၄) ကုန်သည်လမ်း၊ (မြေညီထပ်) ရန်ကုန်မြို့။

၄။ တင်ဒါ ပိတ်မည့်နေ့ရက်/အချိန် - ၂၇-၁၂-၂၀၀၅ (၁၂:၀၀) နာရီတိတိ။

တင်ဒါပုံစံနှင့်စည်းကမ်းချက်များကို ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဌာန၊ အမှတ်(၆၀၄) ကုန်သည်လမ်း၊ မြန်မာ့ရေနံနှင့်သဘာဝဓာတ်ငွေ့လုပ်ငန်းတွင် ကြော်ငြာထည့်သည့်နေ့မှစ၍ တစ်စုံလျှင် (၁၀၀၀/-)နှုန်းဖြင့် ဝယ်ယူနိုင်ပြီး အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များကို ပစ္စည်းစီမံဌာန၊ အမှတ်(၆၀၄) ကုန်သည်လမ်းနှင့် ဖော်ပြပါ တယ်လီဖုန်းနံပါတ် (၃၇၀၉၄၇၊ ၂၄၆၉၀၁၊ ၂၄၆၈၈၉) တွင် ဖေ့မြန်းရုံစမ်းနိုင်ပါသည်။

တင်ဒါခေါ်ယူရေးအဖွဲ့
မြန်မာ့ရေနံနှင့်သဘာဝဓာတ်ငွေ့လုပ်ငန်း
ရန်ကုန်မြို့။

မြန်မာ့ရေနံနှင့်သဘာဝဓာတ်ငွေ့လုပ်ငန်း
စင်ပိတ်စများ ကျပ်ငွေဖြင့် ချိတ်ပိတ်တင်ဒါ ခေါ်ယူခြင်း
တင်ဒါအမှတ် ၂/ (၂၀၀၅-၂၀၀၆)

၁။ ဆေးသွင်းရမည့် ပစ္စည်း - စင်ပိတ်စ
၂။ ဆေးသွင်းရမည့် အရေအတွက် - (က) စင်ဖြာ - (၅၅,၀၀၀) ကိုက်
(ခ) စင်ကတီ - (၁၀,၀၀၀) ကိုက်
၃။ တင်ဒါပေးသွင်းရမည့် နေရာ - မြန်မာ့ရေနံနှင့်သဘာဝဓာတ်ငွေ့လုပ်ငန်း၊ အမှတ်(၆၀၄) ကုန်သည်လမ်း၊ (မြေညီထပ်) ရန်ကုန်မြို့။

၄။ တင်ဒါ ပိတ်မည့်နေ့ရက်/အချိန် - ၂၇-၁၂-၂၀၀၅ (၁၂:၀၀) နာရီတိတိ။

တင်ဒါပုံစံနှင့်စည်းကမ်းချက်များကို ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဌာနတွင် တစ်စုံလျှင် ကျပ် (၁၀၀၀/-)နှုန်းဖြင့် ဝယ်ယူနိုင်ပြီး အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များကို ပစ္စည်းစီမံဌာန၊ အမှတ်(၆၀၄) ကုန်သည်လမ်းနှင့် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ တယ်လီဖုန်းနံပါတ် (၃၇၀၉၄၇၊ ၂၄၆၉၀၁၊ ၂၄၆၈၈၉) တွင် ဖေ့မြန်းရုံစမ်းနိုင်ပါသည်။

တင်ဒါခေါ်ယူရေးအဖွဲ့
မြန်မာ့ရေနံနှင့်သဘာဝဓာတ်ငွေ့လုပ်ငန်း
ရန်ကုန်မြို့။

ပြန်ကြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
မြန်မာ့ရုပ်ရှင်လုပ်ငန်းအတွက် ရုပ်ရှင်ရိုက်ဖလင်ရိုင်းများဝယ်ယူရန်
တင်ဒါခေါ်ယူခြင်း

၁။ ပြန်ကြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ မြန်မာ့ရုပ်ရှင်လုပ်ငန်းတွင် အသုံးပြုရန်လိုအပ်သော အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ရုပ်ရှင်ရိုက်ဖလင်ရိုင်းများကို ဝယ်ယူလိုပါသည်-

(က)	35 mm Fuji Colour Negative Film (8532 N-125/400 ft)	150 Rolls
(ခ)	35 mm Fuji Colour Positive Film (F.C.P 3510/2000 ft)	100 Rolls

၂။ တင်ဒါပေးသွင်းမှုကို (၁၉-၁၂-၂၀၀၅) ရက်နေ့ (၁၆:၃၀) နာရီတွင် ပိတ်သိမ်းပါမည်။
၃။ တင်ဒါပုံစံနှင့် အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ လာရောက်စုံစမ်း ဝယ်ယူနိုင်ပါသည်။

ပြည်တွင်း/ပြည်ပပစ္စည်းများ ဝယ်ယူရန်အတွက်စရောင်းချရေးကော်မတီ
ပြန်ကြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
အမှတ် ၂၂၈၊ သိမ်ဖြူလမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့။
ဖုန်း - ၂၄၇၆၂၄၊ ၂၄၇၆၃၁၊ ၂၄၇၆၄၅

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Sealed tenders are invited by the Department of Health, Central Medical Stores Depot for the supply of Pharmaceuticals.
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For detail information please contact the Deputy Director (Medical Stores) Phone No. 371284, 371969.
Central Medical Stores Depot
Department of Health

15 die of intense cold wave in north India
NEW DELHI, 14 Dec — Up to 15 people have died of cold in Uttar Pradesh in north India, New Delhi TV (NDTV) reported on Wednesday.
Mercury dipped six degrees below normal in certain areas to three degrees Celsius in Uttar Pradesh. Meanwhile, mercury plummeted to 3.3 degrees Celsius in the Indian Capital of New Delhi. Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Jammu, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan in north India have been reeling under cold wave since last week.
Schools and colleges in the colder regions of India-controlled Kashmir have been ordered to be closed since 16 Dec.
MNA/Xinhua

Highway bridge collapse kills 3, injures 16 in SW China province
GUIYANG, 14 Dec—A highway bridge under construction collapsed early Wednesday morning in southwest China's Guizhou Province, leaving 3 workers killed, 1 missing and 16 others injured.
The accident took place at 5:30 am Wednesday at the construction site of the Xiaojianshan Bridge, which is part of the highway linking Guiyang and Kaiyang of the province, said Huang Kejian, chief engineer of the construction unit which is in charge of the bridge project. The injured are being treated at the People's Hospital of Kaiyang County and are in stable condition, said Zhai Yan, vice mayor of Guiyang, capital of Guizhou, adding that search work for the missing is still going on.— MNA/Xinhua

DRIVE WITH CARE

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China releases guidelines on hepatitis B treatment

BEIJING, 13 Dec— China has published its first professional guidelines on how to prevent and treat hepatitis B virus.

The current arrival of more and more anti-viral drugs onto the medical market has brought feelings of both hope and chaos due to the relatively limited knowledge Chinese doctors have on the treatment of hepatitis B, according to a report of Monday's *China Daily*.

Irregular treatment is inflicting heavy economic burdens on patients, hepatitis experts said.

Zhuang Hui, academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering from Peking University and director of the Society of Hepatitis Diseases, attached to the Chinese Medical Association, was quoted by the newspaper as saying that a professional treatment guideline is very important for both medical workers and patients.

More than 80 medical experts from the Society of Hepatitis Disease and the Infectious Diseases Society under the Chinese Medical Association have spent a year working on the guidelines, with

the help of advice from more than 1,000 clinical hepatitis doctors around the country.

The guidelines detail the effects of major anti-viral drugs with recommendations of the most appropriate treatments.

"However, it should be noted that the guidelines only offer advice to doctors in order to aid them when treating hepatitis B. They are not an obligatory clinical rule. They should work out the best forms of treatment based on their own clinical observations of individual cases," said Zhuang.

The consistency and success of treatment provided to hepatitis B patients by expert practitioners in this field are worrying, according to Weng *Xinhua*, director of the Society of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases attached to the Chinese Medical Association.

MNA/Xinhua



CapitaLand chief executive Liew Mun Leong stands near models of CapitaLand buildings before an interview in Singapore on 9 Dec, 2005. —INTERNET

Frenchman goes wrong way up motorway, kills one

STRASBOURG (France), 13 Dec— A Frenchman drove up a motorway in the wrong direction for 11 miles, crashing into

five other vehicles and killing one person and injuring three others including two children, police said.

The 66-year-old man continued driving after his first two collisions on Sunday in the hope of finding an exit off the A35 in eastern France, a police spokesman in the city of Strasbourg said.

No one was injured in the first collision with two vehicles, but one person was seriously hurt in a second accident with two other vehicles.

The retired motorist,

driving with his wife, only came to a halt when he collided head-on with another car, killing an adult and seriously injuring two children aboard. Police said the victims were among a family of immigrants from the former Soviet Union. Police said alcohol tests on the driver proved negative and he could not explain why he had turned the wrong way onto the motorway.

He was in shock but he and his wife were otherwise unhurt.

MNA/Reuters

Survey shows unemployment still biggest worry for Swiss

GENEVA, 13 Dec— Unemployment has once again proven to be the topic that most worries the Swiss, a survey published on

Monday showed. A total of 71 per cent of the 1,000 people surveyed put job fears at the top of their list of concerns,

according to the 2005 "Worry Barometer", a sentiment survey conducted every year by the research institute gfs.bern for Switzerland's second biggest bank Credit Suisse.

The number was even two percentage points higher than in 2004, and has more than doubled in the past five years.

As in the previous two years' surveys, the next biggest concerns were healthcare and old-age pensions. The issue of foreigners came in fourth, followed by new poverty, which was a newcomer to the top five concerns.

One likely reason for this is the regular media coverage

of the unemployment rate, which has brought the topic to the attention of an increasingly large section of the population, Credit Suisse said in a statement.

"This is also underpinned by the fact that unemployment was frequently mentioned not only in the worst-affected social strata and cantons, but also by a growing number of private-sector managers, for example," the bank added.

Aside from the fear of being affected themselves, those interviewed were most concerned about seeing unemployment costs hindering, or even preventing, an economic upswing. —MNA/Xinhua

Turkey to train Italian pilots on "F-16s"

ANKARA, 13 Dec— Turkish Air Force will train Italian pilots on F-16 fighter jets, the semi-official *Anatolia* news agency reported on Monday.

Under an agreement between the Turkish General Staff and the Italian Defence Ministry on 26 August, 2005, Turkish Air Force will give health control, G-LAB, simulator, 23-hour F-16 flight and F-16 aircraft technical training to pilots from Italian Air Force, said the report.

It added that the training will take place at the Akinci 4th Main Jet Base Command in Ankara, capital of Turkey. Turkish Air Force also trained 40 pilots, 270 maintenance officers and noncommissioned officers in 2004 within the framework of an agreement with the United Arab Emirates in 2000. —MNA/Xinhua

Study suggests infections are cause of child cancer

LONDON, 13 Dec— Common infections that affect mothers and babies may trigger certain types of childhood cancers, researchers said on

Monday. They found that leukaemia and brain tumours, leading cancers in children, occurred in clusters which suggests that outbreaks of infections are a contributing cause of the disease.

"We found that place of birth was particularly significant, which suggests that an infection in the mother while she is carrying her baby, or in a child's early years, could be a trigger factor for the cancer," said Dr Richard McNally, of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne in northern England.

"These could be minor, common illnesses ... such a cold, mild flu or a respiratory infection," he added in a statement.

MNA/Reuters

Wu Bangguo calls for scientific ways for socio-economic development

BEIJING, 13 Dec — China's top legislator Wu Bangguo has called for nationwide efforts to increase the ability for innovations, step up industrial restructuring, reform the model of economic growth and adopt scientific ways for economic and social development.

During an inspection tour of Guangdong Province, south China, between Thursday and Sunday, Wu visited some high-tech companies and farmers' homes, and attended the Asia Europe Meeting Prosecutors General Con-

ference held in the boomtown of Shenzhen.

Wu said the central authorities have set the overall goals for economic and social development and made clear the major tasks for next year's economic development.

MNA/Xinhua



Miss Iceland, Unnur Birna Vilhjalmsdottir (C) is surrounded by other contestants after being crowned Miss World 2005 on the southern Chinese resort island of Hainan. Miss Puerto Rico, Ingrid Maria Riviera Santos was crowned first runner up and Miss Mexico, Dafne Molina Lona as second runner up. —INTERNET

SPORTS

Ferguson hits back at United critics

MANCHESTER (England), 14 Dec— Manchester United manager Alex Ferguson accused the national Press on Tuesday of hating his club.

Stung by the criticism that followed his team's Champions League exit and Sunday's disappointing 1-1 home draw with Everton, Ferguson also called on United supporters to get behind their team.

"They (the Press) have a hatred of Manchester United," Ferguson said in a news conference with radio and agency reporters.

"It's always been there. That goes with the territory, I suppose, of us being such a high profile club.

"I can understand that a

little, but they go over the top. What they try and do is fragment the club, the players from the supporters and supporters from the players.

"I think our fans are aware of that and I don't think they will fall into that trap.

"When we are at our best the fans are right behind us, and that's the only thing that should matter," added Ferguson.

Ferguson then attended another news conference with representatives of national papers which ended after little more than a minute.

United supporters will fill Old Trafford on Wednesday for a Premier League game against Wigan Athletic as Ferguson's side try to close a 12-point deficit on league leaders Chelsea.

"A few weeks ago when we played Chelsea the fans were up for it and when they are up for it we get up for it with them," Ferguson said.

"It has always been that way at this club. The supporters have always been a fundamental part of our success."

United's first ever game against Wigan, who are playing in the top-flight of English football for the first time in their history, is their match in hand on Chelsea.

The 1-1 draw against Everton ended a run of four successive league wins and Ferguson said his side's position would be a strong one were it not for Chelsea's ability to keep on winning.

"We have all got a problem because Chelsea's consistent form makes it difficult to win the league," he said.

"If you look at our present points total, it's better than four of the last six seasons at this time of year.

"Most of the teams below Chelsea will be thinking that in a normal season they are doing quite well.—MNA/Reuters



San Antonio Spurs guard Tony Parker (9), of France, and Los Angeles Clippers guard Sam Cassell (19) battle for a loose ball during the second quarter in San Antonio, on 13 Dec, 2005.—INTERNET

European ruling body to probe child player trafficking

BRUSSELS, 14 Dec— European soccer's governing body UEFA is launching an investigation into the alleged trafficking of child players by football agents.

Chief executive Lars-Christer Olsen said on Tuesday that UEFA had evidence of soccer 'camps' in eastern and southern Europe being used to bring children into the region illegally.

"Children as young as under 10 are being brought in with the view of eventually selling them on as players to big clubs," Olsen told a news conference. "We intend to investigate these reports and pass the information on to the relevant authorities.

"Any club found to be involved in this will be dealt with severely."

Olsen said the information he had pointed to deals being done "at lower league clubs". "I can't go in to specific cases or detail, but we believe it is being done lower down the chain," Olsen said.—MNA/Reuters

UEFA's Olsson says compensation cases could harm soccer

BRUSSELS, 14 Dec — Legal battles being waged between FIFA and two clubs over compensation for injuries threaten to harm international football, the head of Europe's governing body for the sport said on Tuesday.

Lars-Christer Olsson, UEFA's chief executive, said a victory by the clubs could have as wide an impact on international football as the Bosman ruling, which revolutionised the transfer system. "If these two cases are decided in court it will have huge implications for the national associations," he told a news conference held to mark the 10th anniversary of the Bosman ruling.

"Football at international level will certainly suffer."

Two clubs are taking FIFA to court seeking compensation for injuries suffered by their players on international duty.

Belgian First Division club Charleroi had to do without Moroccan Abdelmajid Oulmers after he was injured in a friendly last year while French side Olympique

Lyon's defender Eric Abidal cracked a bone in his foot during France's 3-2 friendly win over Costa Rica last month.

The clubs have been joined in their action by the G14, which represents 18 of Europe's richest clubs.

"These cases are being called 'Bosman Two'," said Olsson. "That may be the case, but hopefully we can work things out before that happens."

Olsson called on the parties to reach an agreement out of court.

The Bosman ruling comes from a case brought by Belgian player Jean-Marc Bosman against UEFA in which the European Court of Justice banned transfer fees for players out of contract and removed the limit on the number of foreign players clubs could field.

MNA/Reuters

Lazio striker Di Canio defends raised arm salute

ROME 14 Dec— Lazio's Paolo di Canio has defended making a raised arm salute at the end of last weekend's 2-1 defeat at Livorno.

The incident happened as the controversial 37-year-old walked off after the final whistle under grandstands containing Lazio fans.

"I saluted my people with what for me is a sign of belonging to a group that holds true values, values of civility against the standardization that this society imposes upon us," the striker told Italian radio station Radio Spazio Aperto. "I'm proud to be able to count on such people and I will continue to salute them in this way."

The match in Livorno was as much a conflict of political views as a sporting event. Livorno are known in Italy for the hard left-wing politics of their

supporters while Lazio's ultras have often aligned themselves with the far right. The game was played in a poisonous atmosphere. The home supporters chanted anti-fascist songs while the visitors held up a swastika.

"I was the object of very heavy insults throughout the match, but I didn't react," Di Canio said.

It is not the first time Di Canio has made the raised arm gesture. He was fined 10,000 euros (11,900 US dollars) for doing the same at the end of Lazio's win over arch-rivals Roma in January.

Italy's Football League has not taken action over the latest incident. If it does, Di Canio expects his club to defend him. "I expect a robust defence from my club and this time I'm not going to settle for anything less.

"I expect my president to defend me, just like presidents do in other clubs, otherwise I'm going to be really pissed off." However, the chances of a split between Lazio and its most famous player are growing because Lazio appeared to distance themselves from the gesture.

MNA/Reuters

Pekerman says Maradona should coach Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, 14 Dec — Diego Maradona should one day become Argentina's coach, according to the man in charge of his country's World Cup team.

"Diego Maradona should be the coach of Argentina," Jose Pekerman told the Argentine state news agency *Telam* in an interview published on Tuesday.

"I'm convinced he has to decide what he wants to do but it's a situation that has to come about," said Pekerman, who refers to Maradona as his "greatest idol".

"I don't know what will happen afterwards," he added in reference to next year's World Cup. Maradona, Argentina's greatest player and captain of their 1986 World Cup-winning team, almost joined the coaching staff last month.

He pulled out at the last minute days before Argentina's friendly against England in Geneva without publicising his reasons.

Argentine Football Association President Julio Grondona has repeatedly said the doors to the Argentine national team are permanently open to Maradona in any capacity. — MNA/Reuters



Chryste Gaines competes in the semifinals of the 100 metres at the US track and field championships on 20 June, 2003, in Stanford, Calif. Tim Montgomery was suspended for two years for doping on 13 Dec, 2005.—INTERNET

Whether the basic principle "The functions..."

(from page 11)

According to my studies, as the matters of becoming a signatory of international and regional treaties and bilateral agreements and withdrawing from and cancelling a treaty or an agreement may have effects on the interest of the whole nation the task in connection of the matters should be carried out with the approval of the respective hluttaws rather than the President alone.

The section 213 of the 1947 Constitution stated, "Every international agreement to which the Union becomes a party shall be laid before the Parliament. No international agreement requiring or likely to require legislation in order to give effect thereto shall be ratified except with the approval of the Parliament. No international agreement involving a charge upon the revenues of the Union shall be ratified unless the terms of the agreement shall have been approved by the Chamber of Deputies."

Explanation also said, "This section shall not apply to inter-governmental agreements or conventions of a technical or administrative character."

The section 214 of the constitution stated, "No international agreement as such shall be part of the municipal law of the Union, save as may be determined by the Parliament." According to my study, in our country the decisions concerning the agreements covering matters that require the State financial expense, and important treaties such as political, economic and defence agreements should be made only by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should transfer the power to the President in reaching agreements including friendship and cultural exchange agreements for work facilitation.

Concerning the matter, I would like to suggest the delegates to discuss whether the following two detailed basic principles should be adopted.

"The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw —

- (a) shall give the decision on matters in connection with ratifying, cancelling and withdrawing from international agreements, regional treaties or bilateral agreements submitted by the President.
- (b) may fix the international, regional or bilateral agreements that do not need Pyidaungsu Hluttaw's approval and delegate the President to ratify, cancel and withdraw from them."

I am now going to present the matters that requires the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw's decisions, agreement and approval. The already-laid-down detailed basic principles of the National Convention say that if the need arises to re-delineate the territorial boundary of the Union or the territorial boundary of a region or a state, first the approval of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall be sought.

The Convention has already laid down the detailed basic principles saying, The President after seeking the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall — designate and make amendments and addition to Union ministries — fix, increase and reduce the number of Union ministers, — assign the Union ministers — assign the Union attorney-general — assign the Union auditor-general — assign the Union chief justice — assigned the Union Supreme court judges.

Detailed basic principles should be laid down in the coming chapters to be discussed. If the detailed basic principles include the prescription to seek

Pyidaungsu Hluttaw's decision, approval and confirmation, the decisions at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should be made according to the prescriptions.

The President may issue the ordinance having the force of law if necessary for emergency matters such as national security, apart from budget matters during the period the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is not in session. When the ordinance is submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, it will have to decide whether to approve it or not. If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw approves the ordinance if should fix its expiry date.

The sub section 2 of the section 110 of the 1947 Constitution stated, "Every such Ordinance shall be laid before both Chambers of Parliament within forty-five days from the date of promulgation thereof, unless it shall have been withdrawn earlier by the President, and shall cease to operate at the expiration of fifteen days from the re-assembly of the Chamber of Deputies or the Chamber of Nationalities, whichever is later:

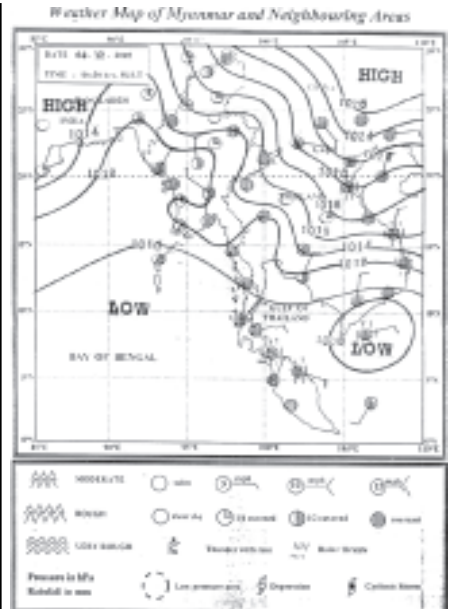
"Provided that the President may, with the consent of both Chambers of Parliament, extend the Ordinance for such further period may be deemed necessary."

Article 74 of the 1974 Constitution also stated, "The Council of State may make if necessary ordinance having the force of law, such orders shall be submitted for approval to the nearest session of the Pyithu Hluttaw, held within 90 days. If no session of the Pyithu Hluttaw is due within 90 days, after the promulgation of such orders, an emergency session of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be convened and approval obtained. Such orders shall cease to have effect from the date on which they are disapproved by the Pyithu Hluttaw."

The constitution will stipulate the duration of time during which the ordinance issued by the President should be presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for approval. The ordinance should be presented to the nearest session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw during the time. If no session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is due within the fixed time, after the promulgation of such orders, an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should be convened and approval obtained according to the instruction of the President. If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw approves the ordinance, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should also fix its expiry date.

Concerning the matter, the delegates should discuss whether the following detailed basic principle should be adopted:

- (a) Matters that requires decision of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, agreement and approval should be implemented as follows:
 - (1) If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is in session, the matter shall be decided at that session.
 - (2) If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is not in session, the discussion and decisions on the matter shall be made at the nearest Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meeting.
 - (3) A special session or an emergency session shall be convened to discuss and decide the matters which need prompt action for public interest.
- (b) When the President after issuing an ordinance having the force of law submits it to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for approval, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall
 - (1) pass a resolution to approve it or not.
 - (2) fix the further period to which the ordinance shall continue to be in force if the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw approves the ordinance.
 - (3) The ordinance shall cease to have effect from the date on which it is disapproved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. —MNA



WEATHER

Wednesday, 14 December, 2005

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST: During the past 24 hours, except for the isolated light rain in the southern Shan State, weather has been generally fair in the whole country. Night temperatures were (3°C) to (4°C) below normal in Kachin and Chin States and upper Sagaing Division, (3°C) to (4°C) above normal in Rakhine State, Bago, Yangon and Ayeyewady Divisions, (5°C) above normal in Kayah and about normal in the remaining areas. The Significant night temperature was (2°C) in Haka.

Maximum temperature on 13-12-2005 was 92°F. Minimum temperature on 14-12-2005 was 65°F. Relative humidity at 09:30 hrs MST on 14-12-2005 was 83%. Total sunshine hours on 13-12-2005 was (8.6) hours approx.

Rainfalls on 14-12-2005 were nil at Mingaladon, Kaba-Aye and central Yangon. Total rainfalls since 1-1-2005 were (103.62) inches at Mingaladon, (102.87) inches at Kaba-Aye and (107.44) inches at central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kaba-Aye) was (4) mph from Northwest (15:30) hours MST on 13-12-2005.

Bay inference: Weather is generally fair in the North Bay and Andaman Sea and partly cloudy to cloudy elsewhere in the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast valid until evening of 15-12-2005: Isolated rain are likely in Taninthayi Division, weather will be partly cloudy in Kachin, Rakhine, Mon and Kayin States and generally fair in the remaining areas. Degree of certainty is (60%).

State of the sea: Seas will be slight to moderate in Myanmar waters.

Outlook for subsequent two days: Likelihood of slight decrease of night temperatures in the upper Myanmar areas.

Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring area for 15-12-2005: Partly cloudy.

Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 15-12-2005: Fair weather.

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

Emphasis is to be placed on achieving success in five rural development tasks

(from page 1)

At the briefing hall of the Bhamo Airport's Runway Extension Project, Minister for Transport Maj-Gen Thein Swe reported on the location of the airport, the background history, and progress in upgrading the original runway measuring 5,500 feet by 100 feet to the tarred-runway measuring 7,500 feet by 100 feet.

U Kyaw Win of Shwe Thanlwin Highway Co Ltd also briefed them on upgrading tasks of the runway and future tasks. Lt-Gen Ye Myint, Commander Maj-Gen Ohn Myint and Commander-in-Chief (Air) Lt-Gen Myat Hein gave sector-wise supplementary reports.

Senior General Than Shwe gave guidance on sanitation and greening tasks at environs of the air-



Senior General Than Shwe inspects the Vocational Training School in Dawphoneyan. — MNA

port, and tasks to be carried out systematically for durability of the runway.

Next, the Senior General inspected the building of the airport and

oversaw the progress of the runway by car. On arrival at Bhamo Degree

College in the afternoon, they were welcomed by Vice-Principal U Tin

Aung and faculty members. At the hall of the (See page 8)

Matters concerning detailed basic principles to be laid down for legislation of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw clarified

Plenary Session of National Convention continues at Nyaunghnapin Camp in Hmawby Township

YANGON, 14 Dec — The Plenary Session of the National Convention continued at Pyidaungsu Hall of Nyaunghnapin Camp in Hmawby Township at 9 am today.

It was attended by Chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein and Commission members, Chairman of

the National Convention Convening Work Committee Chief Justice U Aung Toe and Work Committee members, Chairman of the National Convention Convening Management Committee Auditor-General Maj-Gen Lun Maung and Management Committee members, chairmen and officials of the respective subcommittees, delegates of Kokang Democracy and Unity Party, National Unity Party, Union Kayin

League, Union Pa-O National Organization, Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization, Lahu National Development Party, and Wa National Development Party, representatives-elect of National Unity Party and Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization, independent representatives-elect, delegates of national races from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, (See page 9)



Those present attending the plenary session of the National Convention in progress in Nyaunghnapin Camp, Hmawby Township. — MNA