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

Senior General Than Shwe inspects Textile Mill (Pakokku)

YANGON, 19 Dec — Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Than Shwe inspected Textile Mill (Pakokku) of Myanma Textile Industries of the Ministry of Industry yesterday.

Senior General Than Shwe inspected Textile Mill (Pakokku) of Myanma Textile Industries of the Ministry of Industry yesterday. Senior General Than Shwe together with member of the State Peace and Development Council General Thura Shwe Mann and party left Bagan-Myitkyina yesterday and arrived in Pakokku in Magway Division at 11:30 am yesterday. They were welcomed by Commander of No 101 LID Col Maung Maung Ohn, senior military officers and officials of Magway Division, Pakokku District and Township.

At the briefing hall of Textile Mill (Pakokku), Minister for Industry-1 U Aung Thaung reported on construction of the mill on the road to Shwetanyin Port, three miles away from Pakokku, investment, installation of machines, production capacity, cotton, arrangements for raw materials and production of the textile mills.

Senior General Than Shwe gave guidance on productivity and requirements.

Senior General Than Shwe and party inspected sample of raw materials, local long staple cotton and finished products. They also inspected installation of machines at the weaving section and other units and production.

Minister U Aung Thaung reported on production of poplin and other clothing from Shwedagon and Paleik Textile and Finishing Mills, and textiles. Senior General Than Shwe then gave necessary guidance.

The Textile Mill (Pakokku) was opened on 1 October 2005 and it started production on commercial scale.

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

Tuesday, 20 December, 2005

**Boost agricultural economy and establish more industries**

The government of the Union of Myanmar is building the nation into a peaceful, modern and developed nation through the systematic implementation of the four political, four economic and four social objectives. All these objectives are aimed at the all-round development of the nation and it is necessary for the entire national people to take an active part in the implementation of these objectives. In implementing them, greater success will be achieved if all those responsible at different levels make coordinated efforts.

During his visit to Kachin State, Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Commander-in-Chief of Defense Services Senior General Than Shwe met with state-level departmental personnel at the meeting hall of the Northern Command on 14 December and gave guidance on the building of a modern and developed nation. He said that, in striving for the economic development of various regions, it was necessary to make the effective use of terrestrial and aquatic resources in the respective regions and that, in Kachin State rich in these resources, both manpower and mechanical power had to be utilized to the full for the development of agricultural economy.

The topographical and climatic conditions of Myanmar are suitable for agriculture and the national economy mainly depends on it. Therefore, utmost efforts will have to be made to strengthen the foundation of the national economy. At the same time, more industrial zones need to be established to modernize the nation and, for the development of the industrial sector, it is necessary to nurture and turn out human resources well-versed in science and technologies.

All those responsible at different levels coordinating all the development work and finding coordinated approach to problems is the practice of democracy and has brought about regional and national development. The future development of the entire Union will be based on the Union system and regional and national development. The future of Myanmar is suitable for agriculture and the development of agricultural economy.

Only with the progress of the industrial sector, the nation can become developed. Therefore we would like to call on all those responsible to try to boost agricultural economy and establish more industries in the regions where there is potential for industrial development.

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**No 4 BEMS in Dagon Myothit (South) gets multi-media rooms**

YANGON, 19 Dec — Multi-media rooms of No 4 Basic Education Middle School in Dagon Myothit (South) in Yangon East District was opened yesterday in the presence of Chairman of Yangon Division Peace and Development Council Commander of Yangon Command Lt-Gen Myint Swe.

Deputy Minister for Education Brig-Gen Aung Myo Min, Headmistress of the middle school Daw Khin Khin Hsint and Chairman of the school board of trustees formally opened the multi-media rooms.

Commander Lt-Gen Myint Swe unveiled the signboard of the multi-media rooms. After the opening ceremony, the commander and party viewed the students learning in the Electronic Media-Video System Room, Language Lab and Computer Application Room.

At the ceremony, wellwishers contributed cash amounted to K3,545,300 to the fund of the school. — MNA

**ROK-ASEAN Meeting on “Home Care for the Older People”**

YANGON, 19 Dec — Meeting on “Home Care for the Older People” between the Republic of Korea and ASEAN was held today here.

Director-General of the Social Welfare Department U Sit Myaung, Executive Secretary Mr Cho Hyunse of Help Age Korea, U Aung Din of YMCA and Dr Wesumperuma of Help Age International delivered addresses at the meeting.

At the meeting, delegates of Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos reported on home care tasks, and those present took part in the discussion.

In the evening, participants of the meeting observed the home care tasks in Hlinethaya and Insein townships.

The meeting lasts till 21 December. — MNA

**U Htein Win presents Credentials to Brazilian President**

YANGON, 20 Dec — U Htein Win, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Myanmar to the Federative Republic of Brazil, presented his Credentials to His Excellency Mr Luiz Inacio Lula Da Silva, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil on 7 December, 2005 in Brazilia. — MNA

**Myanmar delegation leaves for Cambodia**

YANGON, 19 Dec — The Myanmar delegation led by Dr Than Nyun, Chairman of Civil Service Selection and Training Board, flew to Phnom Penh, Cambodia, to attend the 13th ASEAN Conference on Civil Service Matters-ACCSM to be held in Phnom Penh from 20 to 22 December.

They were seen off at Yangon International Airport by Yangon Mayor Brig-Gen Aung Thein Linn, members of CSSTB U Nyunt Swe and U Hla Myint Oo and officials.

Dr Than Nyun was accompanied by U Kyaw Zan Hla, Director-General of Civil Service Affairs Department. — MNA
**Siemens to build medical science park in Shanghai**

Klaus Stegemann, member of the Siemens medical system managing committee, said construction of the park will be located in Shanghai Nanhui international medical area will begin in 2006 and be completed in 2007. According to the plan, about 1,000 Siemens employees will work in the park. They'll be involved in research, production, sales service of Siemens medical instruments. Stegemann noted that possessing the world's most vigorous and rapidly developed medical market, China is a strategic market for the global medical business corporation.

Richard Hausmann, president of Siemens China, said that Siemens will invest more than 10 billion yuan (about 1.25 billion US dollars) in China over the next few years, with Siemens Asia medical science park as its key headquarters.

**German hostage freed in Iraq**

**BERLIN, 18 Dec—** A German woman held hostage in Iraq has been freed, Germany's Foreign Minister said on Sunday.

Susanne Osthoff, a 43-year-old archaeologist, was kidnapped on 25 November, along with her Iraqi driver.

German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier read a statement on Sunday indicating that the driver has not been freed.

He did not say what events led to Osthoff's release, but he said she is safe in the German Embassy in Baghdad.

Osthoff, a convert to Islam, has lived in Iraq for 10 years and served in various aid projects.

"Mrs Susanne Osthoff is no longer in the hands of the kidnappers. She is in the safe care of the German embassy in Baghdad," Steinmeier said.

Osthoff's brother, Robert Osthoff, told German television network N-tv that his sister was released and is safe.

Who the kidnappers are and what they demanded remains unclear.

The German government had said the kidnappers demanded Germany cut its ties with Iraq.

Germany opposed the war and has not taken part in training Iraqi forces inside Iraq, but it has conducted training in neighbouring countries.

**Musharraf says no US troops secret jails in Pakistan**

**ISLAMABAD, 18 Dec—** Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf brushed aside speculations that the United States had set up secret jails in Pakistan, saying that no accord was executed to establish such jails, Pakistan's Daily Times reported on Saturday.

The report said that Musharraf made the remarks in an interview on Friday with the Saudi newspaper Al-Watan.

"There is no presence of US soldiers nor any secret jails on our soil. Even not any agreement has been signed to set up secret jails in collaboration with the US in the country," Musharraf said.

On the war against terrorism, Musharraf said, "Pakistan has won the war by the grace of Almighty Allah. Al-Qaeda has been forced to flee the country and it is no longer an organized group because its network has been dismantled."

**Authorities break money-laundering ring in NY**

**CHICAGO, 18 Dec—** US authorities said on Friday they shut down a Brazilian money-laundering ring that illegally moved 2.2 billion US dollars over five years through a New York bank.

The authorities, including the district attorney of Manhattan, also said they had reached a settlement with Israel Discount Bank of New York, the state-chartered bank the ring used to transmit the billions.

Under the terms of the settlement, Israel Discount Bank of New York will pay 8.5 million US dollars to cover the costs of the money-laundering investigation. It also faces a fine that could reach 16.5 million US dollars.

Scott Corrigan, the attorney representing the bank in the settlement, said a company representative was not immediately available to comment.

The US authorities also froze the account of one of the bank's customers, identified as Transmar Tourismo Ltd and said they would seek to seize the 158,000 US dollars in it.

The settlement is the latest chapter in an ongoing investigation into money laundering by US authorities.

Last year, US prosecutors successfully convicted Beacon Hill Service Corp, a Manhattan-based business, of transferring six billion US dollars illegally over a six-year period.

Indeed, US authorities said it was as they were investigating Beacon Hill that they "developed leads indicating that (Israel Discount Bank of New York) accounts were also being used to facilitate and conduct money transfers from Brazil."

Further investigation revealed that Israel Bank of New York had between 2000 and 2005 permitted private banking clients to transfer money into their accounts from currency exchanges in Brazil that are businesses that are not authorized to engage in foreign money transfers.

The US authorities said Israel Bank of New York broke US and New York laws by failing to maintain records of the transfers, by failing to have internal controls to prevent money laundering and by failing to report suspicious transactions.

Authorities in Brazil, meanwhile, have arrested the president of Transmar, identified as Algernio Moutinho, and charged him with money laundering, fraud and racketeering, according to a news release from Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau.
After falling into the subjugation under the colonialists for 123 years, Myanmar, at the cost of a lot of blood and sweat to make the people's desires and how to build the nation in accordance with the way of life of the people, the people's desire, and the history of the nation.

Myanmar people understood that Constitution was essential to the nation's existence and territorial integrity. British colonialists did not want to grant independence in the absence of a Constitution. The holding of discussions on the agreements for independence and making arrangements for regaining independence had to be completed in one year in 1947. Moreover, during the period of one year, Panglong Conference had to be convened to show national solidarity, and a Constitution had to be framed. In the same year, national leaders were assassinated while carrying out the movement for independence.

In 1944, Myanmar patriotic leaders established the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom Organization to drive the fascists out of the nation. One of the objectives of the AFFFL was to write a State Constitution with the participation of the people for independent Myanmar. One of the principles laid down by the AFFFL in 1944 was that every child of Myanmar would have the right to enjoy the education of his choice. The AFFFL was to write a State Constitution with the participation of the people for independent Myanmar. The 1947 Constitution of the Union of Myanmar consisted of a preamble, 14 Chapters, 234 Sections and 206 of Chapter 10 of the 1947 Constitution. Section 201 was prescribed in Section Nos 201, 203, 204, 205 and 206 of Chapter 10 of the 1947 Constitution. Section 201 said that as save as otherwise expressly provided in this Constitution or in any Act of Parliament made under section 199, every State shall have the right to secede from the Union in accordance with the conditions hereinafter prescribed. Section 202 said that the right of secession shall not be exercised within ten years from the date on which this Constitution comes into operation.

In the meeting of Myanmar political leaders from 16 to 18 August 1945 focused on regaining independence for the brighter future of the nation and drafting a Constitution by convening a Hluttaw. According to the 1947 Constitution, some Sawbwas (chieftains) made a demand for including a principle on the right to secede from the Union. At a time that there was a comment that it was like discrimination between sawbwas and the people of Shan state. Altogether 250 seats were allocated for house of representatives or the Pyithu Hluttaw, and 125 seats for senate (Chamber of Nationalities) Hluttaw. I would like to present some instructions on the 1947 Constitution:

1. Burma is a Sovereign Independent Republic to be known as “the Union of Burma.”
2. All powers, legislative, executive and judicial, are derived from the people and are exercisable on their behalf by or on the authority of the organs of the Union; that is to say, there shall be no citizenship of the Union, any state could not secede from the Union unless it wins the votes of two-thirds of members of the state Hluttaw. For example, the persons from Shan State who had the right to attend the Chamber of Nationalities were all Shan sawbwas. At that time there was a comment that it was like discrimination between sawbwas and the people of Shan state. There were 45 seats for the hilly regions. If the seats were shared in proportion the subcommittee for affairs of the states scheduled to take over the State duties for ensuring non-disintegration of the Union. The Constitution had to be drawn hastily to regain independence in time, so some constituencies among some national races.

3. All citizens irrespective of birth, religion, sex or race are equal before the law that is to say, there shall not be any arbitrary discrimination between one citizen or class of citizens and another.

4. All powers, legislative, executive and judicial, are derived from the people and are exercisable on their behalf by or on the authority of the organs of the Union; that is to say, there shall be no citizenship of the Union, any state could not secede from the Union unless it wins the votes of two-thirds of members of the state Hluttaw. At a time that there was a comment that it was like discrimination between sawbwas and the people of Shan state. Altogether 250 seats were allocated for house of representatives or the Pyithu Hluttaw, and 125 seats for senate (Chamber of Nationalities) Hluttaw. I would like to present some instructions on the 1947 Constitution:

5. Principles for sufficient protection of the minority shall be prescribed in the Constitution of Union due to doubts and sectarianism at the instigation of the coloured armed insurgents caused misery to the entire people of respective states desired to do so. According to the 1947 Constitution, there were four states — Kayin State, Kayah State, Shan State, and Kayin State. Chin hill region was designated as the Chin Special Division. At a time when the 1947 Constitution was being formulated, the colonialists were driving a wedge among national races, inciting doubts and suspicions among some national races.

6. Other principles dealt with territorial integrity, national solidarity, and a Constitution had to be framed. So, U Myint Thein was said to have given up. The Hluttaw elected 55 persons as members of the Central Leading Body, 25 members of the Central Leading Body, and drawing a Constitution by convening a Hluttaw. The meeting of Myanmar political leaders held from 16 to 18 August 1945 focused on regaining independence for the brighter future of the nation and drafting a Constitution by convening a Hluttaw. The 1947 Constitution of the Union of Myanmar consisted of a preamble, 14 Chapters, 234 Sections and 206 of Chapter 10 of the 1947 Constitution. Section 201 was prescribed in Section Nos 201, 203, 204, 205 and 206 of Chapter 10 of the 1947 Constitution. Section 201 said that as save as otherwise expressly provided in this Constitution or in any Act of Parliament made under section 199, every State shall have the right to secede from the Union in accordance with the conditions hereinafter prescribed. Section 202 said that the right of secession shall not be exercised within ten years from the date on which this Constitution comes into operation.

7. There were 45 seats for the hilly regions. If the seats were shared in proportion the subcommittee for affairs of the states scheduled to take over the State duties for ensuring non-disintegration of the Union. Then, the Union was hovering on the edge of being broken into seven or eight parts, and some persons who were completely instigated by the colonialists. That Section was intended to be deleted later but circumstances did not favour him to do so.

8. The right to secession from the Union prescribed in Section Nos 201, 203, 204, 205 and 206 of Chapter 10 of the 1947 Constitution. Section 201 said that as save as otherwise expressly provided in this Constitution or in any Act of Parliament made under section 199, every State shall have the right to secede from the Union in accordance with the conditions hereinafter prescribed. Section 202 said that the right of secession shall not be exercised within ten years from the date on which this Constitution comes into operation.
Transport sector witnesses sustained progress

Development of transport in the time of the Tatmadaw government

Extended water transport services

Increasing number of jetties, passengers and goods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>1988</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jetty (Inland/foreign vessel)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Passenger transport (Inland)</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>8.47</td>
<td>6.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Number of passenger (million)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Goods transport (Inland)</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Goods in ton (million)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Goods in ton/mile (million)</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>150.85</td>
<td>115.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Goods transport (Foreign)</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Goods in ton (million)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Goods in ton/mile (million)</td>
<td>1193</td>
<td>2364</td>
<td>1171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With this end in view, long-term and short-term plans are being implemented in providing services for passengers and goods transportation. To be able to handle the increasing number of passengers and goods, vessels are bought from abroad and new vessels are built at home. Moreover, old vessels are re-paired with own technological might.

With the development of the State, the number of passengers and goods have increased year after year. In line with the market-oriented economic system, container yards and deep sea ports are being built to handle the increasing import and export.

Necessary assistance is being provided for the convenience of holiday makers for rest and recreation. Moreover, package tours and boat trips are also being arranged for tourists.

In goods transportation, priority is being given to import and export, overseas good transportation and passengers and goods transportation in the coastal areas.

With the development of the State, the number of passengers and goods have increased year after year. In line with the market-oriented economic system, container yards and deep sea ports are being built to handle the increasing import and export.

The table shows increasing number of vessels and jetties and progress in transporting passengers and goods in the time of the Tatmadaw government.

Journalism Course No 1/2005 of NPE concludes

YANGON, 15 Dec — Organized by News and Periodicals Enterprise under the Ministry of Information, the Journalism Course No 1/2005 concluded at the training hall of the New Light of Myanmar Daily on Strand Road in Botataung Township this morning.

On behalf of the Minister for Information, Managing Director of NPE U Soe Win delivered a speech.

Next, the Managing Director presented first, second and third prizes in the training course to TV technician-2 Daw Chaw Su Htwe of Myanmar Radio and Television, Photo Technician-2 U Aung Myint of Information and Public Relations Department and Proof Reader Daw Su Myat Wai of the New Light of Myanmar of NPE respectively, the best editorial writing award to TV technician-2 U Aung Myint of MRTV, best article writing award to Deputy Head of Chaungzon Township IPRD Daw San San Nwe, the best poem writing award to Assistant Librarian-3 Daw Thuza of Palaw Township IPRD.

Afterwards, the Managing Director gave away other outstanding awards to TV technician-2 U Kyaw Thuza of MRTV, Broadcasting technician-1 Daw Nilar Tun of MRTV, print technician-4 Daw Mya Thuza Mon of Printing and Publishing Enterprise, Leader of first-prize winning Khit Shwayhsau newspaper publication group SIP Khin Maung Maung Thin, Leader of second-prize winning Naing-ngan Gonyaung Newspaper publication group UKyaw Thuza of Mandaing Newspaper publication group and Leader of third-prize winning SIP Than Oo.

Later, Managing Director U Soe Win gave away completion certificates to the trainees through leader of the trainees SIP Than Oo. — MNA

Managing Director U Soe Win of News and Periodicals Enterprise presents third prize to Daw Su Myat Wai of NLM. — MNA
The first day session of the Pyithu Hluttaw is valid if more than half the number of members who have the right to attend the Pyithu Hluttaw session, are present

YANGON, 19Dec— The following is the presemtation on clarification made by National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman on the detailed basic principles for legislation of Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in the judicial sector in formulating State Constitution by Vice-Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee Attorney-General U Aye Maung at the Plenary Session of the National Convention held on 14 December.

I would like to continue my discussions for laying down detailed basic principles with regard to the matters to be carried out at the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

Internationally, there are some matters prescribed such as occasional speeches delivered by the Head of State, reading and submitting the messages sent by Heads of other nations and the messages permitted by the Speaker of the Hluttaw, submission of the bill, taking measures in accordance with the provisions, dealing with the report, proposing, raising queries, dealing with and judgment of other matters permitted by the President of the Hluttaw.

To deliver an address or send a message to the Hluttaw, the President of the State lets the Hluttaw know the policy of the Government and administrative, economic and social affairs of the State. It also means letting international community know these matters through the Hluttaw. That is why the speeches delivered and messages sent to the Hluttaw by the State President are recorded. Section (61) of the 1947 Constitution said that the President may communicate with the Parliament by message or address on any matter of national or public importance.

The Head of a nation sends messages to the Hluttaw of other nations occasionally. Such messages are read out at the Hluttaw and recorded. So, a detailed basic principle should be adopted that addresses delivered at the Hluttaw and messages sent to the Hluttaw by the President, and the messages permitted by the Hluttaw Speaker shall be put on record.

As regards legislative functions, the major task of the Hluttaw, submission of a bill, discussing such bills, and deciding to approve a bill or not, are carried out at the Hluttaw. So, there should be a detailed basic principle for submission, discussion, and approving of a bill at a Hluttaw session. I will separately present the matter on drawing and submitting of a bill.

Respective Hluttaws need to carry out tasks prescribed in the Constitution such as the election of the Speaker, and Deputies at the first session of a Hluttaw, formation of Hluttaw committees, and formation of commissions and groups if necessary. There might be some matters to be carried out at the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw through coordination in the Chapters, in which the National Convention will adopt detailed basic principles. So, in order to cover these matters, in laying down detailed basic principles, there should be a detailed basic principle for holding discussions on work to be carried out by Hluttaw in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

It is a tradition that in accord with the law, Hluttaws discuss, assess, and record the reports submitted to them. Section 131 of the 1947 Constitution said that the Auditor-General shall submit to the Chamber of Deputies, at such periods as may be determined by law, reports relating to the accounts of the Union and the States. And, in Articles 71, 88, 104, 114 and 120, it was said that the Council of State, and such central bodies as the Council of Ministers, the Council of People’s Justice, the Council of People’s Attorneys, and the Council of People’s Inspectors shall report on their activities to the nearest session of the Pyithu Hluttaw. Therefore, bills might be reports submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw according to the future Constitution or a law. In this regard, the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw need to study such bills submitted by their committees, as a matter. And if commissions are formed, there might be reports submitted by these commissions. Therefore, a detailed basic principle should be adopted for discussing, approving, and recording the reports submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

In the Hluttaws of world nations, proposals are submitted, and are under discussion if there is a support for the proposals, and they are approved if necessary. If the government makes a call for a matter to be carried out, it is decided through proposals. Sometimes, proposals are submitted to adjourn the ongoing session of the Hluttaw. Prescribed in detail in the parliamentary law and bylaw are the methods of how to put forward proposals, discuss them and make decisions. So, a detailed basic principle should be adopted that the submitting, discussing and assessing of proposals are to be carried out in the sessions of Hluttaw.

In a nation, members of parliament raise queries if they wish to let the Hluttaw know situations of the nation, and activities of the government or a governmental department. Members of the bodies representing respective central level bodies formed in accord with the Constitution have to reply to the queries of the members of parliament. There are detailed provisions in parliament law and bylaw with regard to reply to questions. Therefore, raising and answering of queries shall be designated as a matter to be carried out in the sessions of Hluttaw.

Speakers of respective Hluttaws are responsible for systematically convening the sessions of Hluttaws. So, a detailed basic principle shall be adopted that the matters the Speakers of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw have permitted shall be under discussion at the respective Hluttaws.

With regard to the matters that should be carried out at the sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made so as to decide that the detailed basic principle of Pyithu Hluttaw.

The following matters are carried out at the sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw:

(a) Recording the address delivered by the President
(b) Reading out and recording the messages sent by the President and the messages permitted by the Speaker
(c) Submitting, discussing and making decision on a bill
(d) Discussing and deciding the matters the Pyithu Hluttaw shall implement in accord with the provisions of the Constitution
(e) Discussing, deciding and recording the reports presented to the Pyithu Hluttaw
(f) Submitting proposals, holding discussions and making decisions
(g) Raising questions and giving replies
(h) Implementing the matters permitted by the Speaker of Pyithu Hluttaw

The following matters are carried out at the sessions of the Amyotha Hluttaw:

(a) Recording the address delivered by the President
(b) Reading out and recording the messages sent by the President and the messages permitted by the Speaker of the National Convention Convening Work Committee Attorney-General U Aye Maung.

MNA

Vice-Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee—

(See page 7)
The first day session of the Pyithu Hluttaw... (from page 6) passed away should be counted or not. In this regard, it shall meet the number possible at any time to attend, but the number shall not be very low to avoid the situation in which a decision has to be made with votes of the minority of members.

Some Hluttaw sessions are adjourned due to invalidity. Some valid Hluttaw sessions have to be extended because the matters have to be under discussion for many days. So, it is required to take into consideration the situations of adjourned sessions and extended sessions in presuming the sessions to be valid or not.

The matters for fixing the minimum number of Hluttaw members for validity of the first day session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw or Amayotha Hluttaw should be presumed first. The first day session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw or the Amayotha Hluttaw shall be considered valid only if the majority of the members who have the right to attend the session are present. If the first day session is not valid, it shall be adjourned. The adjourned meetings and the valid meetings, that are extended, shall be presumed valid at least one-third of the Pyithu Hluttaw members are present. Only then, will it be possible to avoid unnecessary delay of Hluttaw functions due to the fact that the session has to be adjourned many times.

So, with respect to validity of the sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the point that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw
(a) The first day session of the Pyithu Hluttaw is valid if more than half of the number of members who have the right to attend the Pyithu Hluttaw session are present. If a session is not valid it shall be adjourned.
(b) The sessions that are adjourned under sub-para (a) due to invalidity and the valid sessions that are extended are valid if at least one-third of the Pyithu Hluttaw members are present.

Amyotha Hluttaw
(a) The first day session of the Amyotha Hluttaw is valid if more than half the number of members who have the right to attend the Amyotha Hluttaw session are present. If the session is not valid it shall be adjourned.
(b) The sessions that are adjourned under sub-para (a) due to invalidity and the valid sessions that are extended are valid if at least one-third of the Amyotha Hluttaw members are present should be adopted or not.

I would like to clarify the matters the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw have to decide through the plough of Hluttaw members.

I have explained in the section for the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw that in view of decisions made through the plough of the members of the Hluttaw, it is found that sometimes the validity is presumed based on the total number of members present at respective Hluttaws, and sometimes based on the number of members who sat and cast votes at the Hluttaw session. In making an important decision, it is presumed valid if it wins the votes of not less than three-fourths of the Hluttaw members or the votes of less than the two-thirds of the Hluttaw members present. In deciding a Chathal decision, it is presumed valid if it wins the votes of more than half the total number of Hluttaw members or the votes of more than half the total number of Hluttaw members present.

I have also explained in this section that in adopting detailed measures for more than building sector by the National Convention, measures for re-delineation of the nation’s territorial boundary shall be taken only if it wins the votes of more than half of the members of each of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, and of Hluttaw members half of the Hluttaw members from the region or state concerned. If this way is unsuccessful, the case shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. And the case shall go on only if it wins the votes of three-fourths of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw members or above. Similarly, measures for re-delineation of the territorial boundary of a region or state shall be taken only if it wins the votes of three-fourths and above of the members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

Such a principle is prescribed specifically in the Constitution that it is required to win the votes of a certain number of Hluttaw members to handle such an important case. It is found that without prejudice to a specific principle, Hluttaw of many nations exercise a principle with which the detailed principle: the votes of a majority of members present at the Hluttaw session in addressing such an important matter.

Sub-section (1) of Section 69 of the 1947 Constitution said that all questions at any sitting or joint sitting of the Chamber shall be provided for 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 matter of an equality of votes. So, in making a decision in a matter for which there is no specific principle in the Constitution and that does not call for specific number of votes of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, I think it would be proper if a detailed basic principle is adopted that such a matter shall be decided through a majority of the members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

As the Speakers of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw are responsible for supervising the meetings and the valid sessions, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the point that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw
(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 Pyithu Hluttaw or the Deputy Speaker discharging duties as Speaker, or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the matter of an equality of votes.

Amyotha Hluttaw
(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 Amyotha Hluttaw or the Deputy Speaker discharging duties as Speaker, or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the matter of an equality of votes.

So, regarding the right of Hluttaw Speakers in making a decision for which there is no specific principle in the Constitution and that does not call for specific number 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 matter of an equality of votes, I have explained similar matters as regards Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. In my clarification to the Chapter of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the point that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw
(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 Amyotha Hluttaw or the Deputy Speaker discharging duties as Speaker, or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the matter of an equality of votes.

With reference to absence of members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw from the sessions, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made so as to decide the matter that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw
(a) The Pyithu Hluttaw may declare the seat of a member vacant in accord with the rules prescribed if he is absent, without asking the Pyithu Hluttaw for leave, from a session for 15 days successively. Provided that in computing the said period of 15 days no account shall be taken of any period during which the session is prorogued or is adjourned.
(b) The Pyithu Hluttaw shall take action against a member in accord with the rules prescribed if the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw informs the Pyithu Hluttaw that a member is absent from the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session for a period of 15 consecutive days without permission of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

Amyotha Hluttaw
(a) The Amyotha Hluttaw may declare the seat of a member vacant in accord with the rules prescribed if he is absent, without asking the Pyithu Hluttaw for leave, from a session for 15 days successively. Provided that in computing the said period of 15 days no account shall be taken of any period during which the session is prorogued or is adjourned.
(b) The Amyotha Hluttaw may declare the seat of a member vacant in accord with the rules prescribed if the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw informs the Amyotha Hluttaw that a member is absent from the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session for a period of 15 consecutive days without permission of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
Senior General Than Shwe inspects Textile Mill (Pakokku)...

(from page 1)
Pakokku and they were welcomed by local people, service personnel and Tatmadaw members.

Senior General Than Shwe and party inspected renovation of Myakantha Park.

Senior General Than Shwe and party arrived back in Bagan-NyaungU by helicopter.

MNA

General Thura Shwe Mann attends...

(from page 16)
villas, 18 orchid villas as duplexes, nine lotus villas as duplexes, two palm tree villas with a swimming pool and one island villa (The presidential villa) with a swimming pool. The five-star hotel was built of teak depicting works of Myanmar arts and handicrafts.

MNA
Even if there are vacant seats, the Pyithu Hluttaw shall have the right to carry out its tasks

YANGON, 19 Dec — The following is the presentation on clarification made by National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman on detailed basic principles for legislation of Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in the judicial sector in formulating State Constitution by Secretary of the National Convention Convening Work Committee U Thaung Nyunt at the Plenary Session of the National Convention held on 14 December.

In holding general elections for the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, some seats for Hluttaw members may be vacant as elections are not available in some constituencies due to a reason. Moreover, in a term of a Hluttaw, there may be some vacancies owing to resignation and demise of some members. Despite vacant seats in the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw due to various reasons, the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw shall have the right to carry out their duties and functions.

Besides, there may be a case in which a person who is not entitled to attend the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw sat, voted, or had participation in the proceedings of the Hluttaw, is exposed later. Such a case shall be prevented. A detailed basic principle shall be adopted to avert possible effects to the decisions and activities carried out by the Hluttaw due to the fact that such a person sat at a session of Hluttaw, voted, and participated in a function of the Hluttaw.

Sub-section (3) of Section (69) of the 1947 Constitution said that a Chamber of 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 sat or voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings. Some neighbouring countries also prescribe similar provisions.

Therefore, regarding the matter to enable the functions of the Hluttaw to go on despite some vacancies in the membership in the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw and to avert hindrance to the decisions and function of Hluttaw due to the fact that a person who is not entitled to attend the Hluttaw sat, voted and had participation in the functions of Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the point that the detailed basic principle:

**Pyithu Hluttaw**

Even if there are vacant seats, the Pyithu 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 voted or took part in the proceedings are discovered later.

**Amyotha Hluttaw**

Even if there are vacant seats, the Amyotha 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 voted or took part in the proceedings are discovered later.

I would like to explain the fact that the people should have the right to know the functions and records of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

In the Constitutions of many nations, it is found that the decisions and activities of the Legislative Hluttaw. By studying the Constitutions of the world nations, it is found that the decisions and activities of Hluttaw, except the ones that respective Hluttaws consider them to be subject to national security, and the ones that are restricted under a law, or an order of respective Hluttaws and released to the public.

So, in our country, a principle should be adopted to enable the people know the decisions and activities of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw except the ones that respective Hluttaws consider them to be subject to national security, and the ones that are restricted under a law, or an order of respective Hluttaws are released to the public.

In connection with the right of the people to know activities and records of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the point that the detailed basic principle:

**Pyithu Hluttaw**

The functions and records of Pyithu Hluttaw shall be published for public information. But the functions and records restricted by a law or decisions of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall not be published.

**Amyotha Hluttaw**

The functions and records of Amyotha Hluttaw shall be published for public information. But the functions and records restricted by a law or decisions of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall not be published.

Should be adopted or not.

Now, I would like to deal with the duties and proceedings of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

I have clarified the matters related to the duties and authority of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. In my clarification, I explained a detailed basic principle should be adopted regarding that the matters included in the Union Legislative List of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall be submitted first to either the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw, both of which are parts of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. A bill approved by both Hluttaws shall be presumed to be that of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

Among the matters to be included in the Union Legislative List I presented in the sector for delegation of legislative power, the bills for which decisions shall be made promptly or in a limited period of time in the interests of Union are to be under discussion at the session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. I have touched upon the matters on detailed basic principles regarding the bills that must be under discussion only at the meeting of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

Except the matters prescribed in the Constitution that must be submitted to and judged only at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, with respect to the remaining matters prescribed in the Union Legislation List, bills should be submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw. If so, the bills can be discussed thoroughly in a sufficient period at the two Hluttaws. I will have to make clarification to the principles of the tasks in connection with the bills submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw when I present the detailed basic principles on submission of bills.

So, of the matters prescribed in the Union Legislation List, with respect to the matters for which bills should be submitted initially to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw except the ones to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the point that the detailed basic principle:

**Pyithu Hluttaw**

Of the matters included in the Union Legislative List, except the matters prescribed in this Constitution which shall be initiated exclusively in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the remaining matters shall be initiated in the Pyithu Hluttaw according to the prescribed provisions.

(See page 10)
Even if there are vacant seats, the Pyithu Hluttaw shall...

(from page 9)

Amovery Hluttaw

Of the matters included in the Union Legislative List, except the matters prescribed in this Constitution, which shall be exclusively in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the remaining matters shall be initiated in the Amovery Hluttaw according to the prescribed procedures should be adopted or not.

I would like to present the matters to adopt detailed basic principles to invest the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amovery Hluttaw with authority as regards dissolution of or amendment to bylaw, rules or regulations promulgated under an act.

In my clarification to the duties and authority of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, I suggested that detailed basic principles be adopted for the matters such as a Union level body concerned shall be invested with authority, provided that a bylaw, rules or regulations shall be prescribed when the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw promulgated an act, such bylaw, rules and regulations shall be in conformity with the provisions of relevant acts; if both the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amovery Hluttaw decide to abrogate or amend the bylaw, rules and regulations that do not conform with the provisions concerned, it is to be presumed that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw annuls or amends such bylaw, rules and regulations.

In enacting bylaws, rules or regulations, members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amovery Hluttaw shall ascertain that such bylaws, rules or regulations are to be adopted in accordance with provisions in respective provisions or not. If a member finds out that a bylaw, rule or regulation does not meet the provisions of the act concerned, he shall have the right to submit to the Hluttaw concerned for a decision at the other Hluttaw, such bills shall be under discussion for a decision at both Hluttaws. I will have to explain procedures to be carried out if the two Hluttaws do not reach an agreement.

Therefore, with respect to submission of a bill to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amovery Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the point that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw

(a) After issuing a bylaw, rule or regulation in line with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the organ concerned shall distribute the bylaw, rule or regulation to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amovery Hluttaw. If it is found that a bylaw, rule or regulation is not in conformity with the provisions of the law concerned, Hluttaw members can submit a proposal to annul or amend the bylaw, rule or regulation to the Pyithu Hluttaw within 90 days from the date that bylaw, rule or regulation is circulated.

(b) If the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amovery Hluttaw do not reach a consensus in making a decision to annul or amend a bylaw, rule or regulation, it shall be presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

Amovery Hluttaw

(a) After issuing a bylaw, rule or regulation in line with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the organ concerned shall distribute the bylaw, rule or regulation to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amovery Hluttaw. If it is found that a bylaw, rule or regulation is not in conformity with the provisions of the law concerned, Hluttaw members can submit a proposal to annul or amend the bylaw, rule or regulation to the Pyithu Hluttaw within 90 days from the date that bylaw, rule or regulation is circulated.

(b) If the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amovery Hluttaw do not reach a consensus in making a decision to annul or amend a bylaw, rule or regulation, it shall be presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw forwards the bill, submitted by a body at Union level formed under the Constitution to the Pyithu Hluttaw, the bill shall be submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw, and the bills submitted by members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw shall be submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw.

As regards the matter that the body concerned shall submit a bylaw, rule, or regulation, to be adopted under an act, to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amovery Hluttaw, and prescribing methods under which measures need to be taken when it is found that a bylaw, rule, or regulation is not in conformity with the provisions of the act concerned, discussions are to be held, and suggestions to be made to decide the point that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw

(a) After issuing a bylaw, rule or regulation in line with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the organ concerned shall distribute the bylaw, rule or regulation to the Pyithu Hluttaw members. If the Pyithu Hluttaw sends the bills submitted by a Union level organization formed under the Constitution to the Pyithu Hluttaw to make a decision, members of the Pyithu Hluttaw have the right to initiate the bills related to the remaining matters in the Amyotha Hluttaw. Such bills shall be under discussion at the Pyithu Hluttaw in line with the prescribed provisions.

(b) Of the matters stated in the Union Legislation List, except the matters prescribed in the Constitution for which bills shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to make a decision, members of the Pyithu Hluttaw have the right to initiate the bylaws, rules and regulations promulgated under an act.

(c) If the Amyotha Hluttaw and the Pyithu Hluttaw do not reach a consensus in making a decision to annul or amend a bylaw, rule or regulation, it shall be presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
Of Deputies was to meet within sixty days from the polling day. And Section (89) of the 1947 Constitution said that the first regular session of the Chamber of Nationalities after the general election shall take place on a date to be fixed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. There may arise disputes if the launching day of the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw is fixed but on the date the elections terminate as prescribed in the 1947 Constitution. In holding elections, responsible bod-
ies have to make arrangements for ensuring the holding of the elections simultaneously on the same day across the Union. The population of Myanmar will touch over 50 million and more than half of them will be adults. And the number of constituencies will increase to 330. So, we will have to take enough time to be able to complete the counting, scrutinizing and approving of votes. The counting and scrutinizing processes are to be taken into consideration in fixing the launching day of the first regular sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw based on the launching day of the general elections. So, I would say the 1947 Constitution that the day the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be convened not later than 90 days after the day the general elections commences.

The fixing of the launching day of the first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw should be based on the launching day of the Pyithu Hluttaw. The Pyithu Hluttaw adopted some basic principles for the legislation said that the tenure of the Pyithu Hluttaw five years starting from the day the Pyithu Hluttaw convenes its first session; that the tenure of the Amyotha Hluttaw come into effect as of that date. That is, when the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw terminate on the same day. According to that detailed basic principle, the tenure of the Amyotha Hluttaw come into effect on the day the tenure of the Pyithu Hluttaw starts and the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw takes place. Hence, a detailed basic principle should be adopted that the day the Pyithu Hluttaw convenes its first session is the day the Pyithu Hluttaw takes place not later than a week after the commencement of the tenue of the Amyotha Hluttaw. The launching day of the general elections commences is the day the election commission fixes for the people to begin to cast votes. So, as regards the day the first regular session occurs or tenure of the Pyithu Hluttaw comes into effect, the day the tenure of the Amyotha Hluttaw come into effect and the first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw is launched, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made so as to assess the fact that the detailed basic principle: Pyithu Hluttaw
(a) The first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be convened within 90 days after the general election commences. 
(b) The first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall be convened within seven days after the commencement of the term of that Hluttaw. should be adopted or not. I would like to continue my discussion as to which body or person shall convene the first regular sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw. Section (231) of the 1947 Constitution said that such person as the Constituent Assembly shall have elected in this behalf shall be the Provisional President of the Union until a President has been duly elected under Chapter V and shall exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred or imposed upon the President by this Constitution. Section (37) of Chap-
per (5) of the Constitution said that the Chamber Deputies shall be summoned, prorogued or dissolved by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. And Section (89) of Chapter (6) said that the first meeting of the Chamber of Nationalities after the general election shall take place on a date to be fixed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. 

Article (196) of the 1974 Constitution said that the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Myanmar shall, to continue to exercise state sovereignty, carry out during the interval between the coming into force of this Consti-
tution and the day the first session of the Pyithu Hluttaw is convened, all the functions of the Pyithu Hluttaw under the Constitutions done by the Revolutionary Council to bring the Constitution into force shall be deemed to have been carried out in accordance with this Constitution. In accord with the provision, the Revolu-
tionary Council made arrangements for convening the first session of the Pyithu Hluttaw after prescribing the 1974 Constitution. Now, the State Peace and Development Council has been exercising the three State powers due to various reasons. So, I think the State Peace and Development Council should convene the first sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw in conformity with the forthcoming Constitution for ensuring its systematiza-
tion. Now, I would like to explain the process for convening the first regular sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw in the terms after the constitution has come into force. 

One of the detailed basic principles adopted by the National Constituent Assembly of legislation said that the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw have to elect a member of parliament as the chairman in the Chamber. If the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw have not taken oaths, shall take oaths before the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw at the session of the Pyithu Hluttaw they first attend. And I would like to explain matters related to the convening of regular sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw. It is found that regarding the convening of regular sessions of Hluttaw, the maximum number of sessions to be held in a year was fixed in Hluttaw law and bylaw nation-wise. Some nations prescribed the convening of the session once a year, while some nations three times a year. Section (66) of the 1947 Constitution said that there shall be at least one session of the Pyithu Hluttaw in each year so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Parliament in one session and its first sitting in the next session. Article (51) of the 1974 Constitution said that regular sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be convened at least twice a year. The interval between two sessions shall not exceed eight months. The Council of State may summon a special or an emergency session of the Pyithu Hluttaw where necessary. 

Thus, the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw will have to play a major role in the legislative functions. So, supposing there is a principle to convene a regular session at least once a year, regular session can be convened more than once if necessary. And it would be proper if the maximum interval between two regular sessions shall not exceed 12 months. In connection with the regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the matter that the detailed basic principle: 

Pyithu Hluttaw
(a) The State Peace and Development Council shall convene the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw after the Constitution has come into force. 
(b) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw who continues to perform his duties in accordance with provisions of this Constitution shall convene first regular sessions for the next terms of the Pyithu Hluttaw. 

Amyotha Hluttaw
(a) The State Peace and Development Council shall convene the first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw after the Constitution has come into force. 
(b) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw who continues to perform his duties in accordance with provisions of this Constitution shall convene first regular sessions for the next terms of the Amyotha Hluttaw. should be adopted or not. I would like to discuss that members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw are required to swear oaths at the first regular sessions of respective Hluttaw. It is found that the ruling nations practice the principle that a member of parliament has to take oaths at respective Hluttaw. In Section (72) of the 1947 Constitution, it says that every member of the Chamber of Parliament shall have to take an oath to the President, or a person authorized by him, an oath of affirmation of allegiance in the form set forth in the First Schedule. And the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker is the term of oaths is stated in the first table of the Constitution. 

In Bylaw (4) of the Pyithu Hluttaw that was pre-
scribed after the 1974 Constitution came into force, it says a member of parliament shall take oaths as pre-
scribed. And Bylaw (5) carries the form for taking oaths. Some of the detailed basic principles for the forma-
tion of Parliament that was adopted by the First Conven-
tion said the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw have to elect a member of parliament as the chairman in the first session of respective Hluttaw. And the chairman has to take oaths in the Hluttaw and supervise the session of Hluttaw till the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker have been elected. With reference to these detailed basic principles, a detailed basic principle should be adopted that members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw who are absent from the first sessions shall take oaths before respective Speaker at the first regular sessions.

However, despite being elected as members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, some may be absent from the first regular sessions due to unavoidable reasons. In this regard, a principle should be adopted that such Hluttaw members shall swear oaths at the session they attend first. The Speaker Hluttaw concerned has to convene the next sessions. So, a detailed basic principle to convene the next sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw who are absent from the first sessions shall take oaths before respective Speaker in the sessions they first attend.

So, in connection with the taking of oaths by mem-
bers of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide that the detailed basic principle: 

Pyithu Hluttaw
(a) Members of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall take oaths before the Chairman of the Pyithu Hluttaw at the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw. 
(b) The members of the Pyithu Hluttaw, who have not taken oaths shall take oaths before the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw at the session of the Pyithu Hluttaw they first attend.

Amyotha Hluttaw
(a) Members of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take oaths before the Chairman of the Amyotha Hluttaw at the first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw. 
(b) The members of the Amyotha Hluttaw, who have not taken oaths shall take oaths before the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw at the session of the Amyotha Hluttaw they first attend. should be adopted or not. 

I would like to explain matters related to the convening of regular sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw. 

The New Light of Myanmar Tuesday, 20 December, 2005 11

MNA
CLAIMS DAY NOTICE
MV SEA MERCHANT VOY NO (627)

Consignment of cargo carried on MV SEA MERCHANT VOY NO (627) are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on 20.12.2005 and cargo will be discharged into the premises of A.W.P.T where it will lie at the consignee’s risk and expenses and subject to the byelaws and conditions of the Port of Yangon.

Damaged cargo will be surveyed daily from 8 am to 11:20 am and 12 noon to 4 pm upto Claims Day now declared as the third day after final discharge of cargo from the vessel.

No claims against this vessel will be admitted after the Claims Day.

AGENT FOR: M/S ADVANCE CONTAINER

Dated. 20 December 2005

China to open direct air route to Brazil next month

BEIJING, 18 Dec— China will open the country’s first direct air route to South America, from Beijing to Sao Paulo of Brazil, next month.

The route will be waiting for approval from German, said Cesar Yu, China’s country manager of Varig.

He said China and Brazil are developing nations, with economic and trade cooperation much closer in recent years. Brazil also became the tourist destination nation for China. The new route will promote economic, cultural, tourist and sports exchanges between the two nations.

China’s ZTE teams up with Hutchison 3G to sell 3G handsets

BEIJING, 18 Dec— Leading Chinese telecom equipment provider ZTE announced this week that it has signed a 3G handset deal with Hutchison 3G, the world’s leading 3G operator.

The first batch of ZTE and Hutchison 3G co-branded WCDMA handsets have been shipped to Britain and will be launched in the

Special vehicle for overseas oil exploration approved in India

NEW DELHI, 18 Dec— Indian Finance Minister P. Chidambaram announced on Friday that the Government had permitted Oil India and Indian Oil Corporation to form a special purpose vehicle for overseas oil acquisition and exploration.

He said the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had also approved a proposal by ONGC Videsh to invest $200 million US dollars to acquire ExxonMobil’s stake in an oilfield off Brazilian coast.

“The CCEA has authorized OVL to invest, in the event of its being the successful bidder, up to $800 million US dollars in Project Sugarloaf,” the Finance Minister said.

Exxon holds stake in two offshore blocks in the Campos basin.

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NEW DELHI, 18 Dec—Indian Finance Minister P. Chidambaram announced on Friday that the Government had permitted Oil India and Indian Oil Corporation to form a special purpose vehicle for overseas oil acquisition and exploration.

He said the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had also approved a proposal by ONGC Videsh to invest $200 million US dollars in Project Sugarloaf, the Finance Minister said.

Exxon holds stake in two offshore blocks in the Campos basin.

Indian superstar Bachchan discharged from hospital

NEW DELHI, 18 Dec—Hospital on Saturday after being treated for a life-threatening illness, a doctor said.

Bachchan, 63, was admitted to the Lilavati Hospital in Mumbai, formerly known as Bombay, in end-November after he complained of stomach pain.

He was diagnosed with Jejunal diverticulitis perforation, an infection of the small intestine.

“It is a life threatening disease if left untreated in any individual,” the patient was discharged from the hospital on Saturday after being treated for a life-threatening illness, a doctor said.

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China aims for Oscar with “Promise”
SHANGHAI, 17 Dec — China’s arrival on the world entertainment stage could become a fait accompli next year if the rising giant delivers with its “Promise”, a new epic film, at the Academy Awards in March.

The nation of 1.3 billion boasts one of the world’s fastest growing economies, a manufacturing base the envy of many other nations and a rapidly rising living standard. But despite a 100-year history, its film industry is still a regional understudy, better at making cheap propaganda films that even many of the domestic audience would just as soon miss.

One of the industry’s most top directors, Chen Kaige, made his debut on the world stage when his 1993 film “Farewell My Concubine” became one of China’s first Oscar nominees for best foreign film.

Now Chen is taking another stab with “The Promise”, described as a love story cum kung-fu fantasy with the distinction of being China’s most expensive film with a locally eye-popping budget of 35 million US dollars.

Chen’s Oscar campaign is off to a promising start; “The Promise” has already been nominated for a Golden Globe as “Master of the Crimson Armour”, the title is being marketed under in the United States.

Principal filming took place over six months — long even by Hollywood standards — and involved regular use of hundreds of extras moving about several locations in China.

INTERNET

IUCN says healthy coral reefs fared best against tsunami
HONG KONG, 17 Dec — Healthy coral reefs are more capable to survive and recover from natural disasters such as last year’s Indian Ocean tsunami, said the World Conservation Union (IUCN) while calling for protection and management of world coral reefs.

Throughout the Indian Ocean, healthy coral reefs provided more protection to adjacent coastal areas, according to an IUCN report published on Friday. On the other hand, coral reefs being overexploited or bleached suffered disproportionately during the tsunami and showed signs of slower recovery, said the 2005 Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO) Status Report.

“The tsunami aftermath has been less severe, both for the corals and the people, where reefs had been soundly managed,” the IUCN Press release to Xinhua quoted one of the report authors as saying.

Even in the El Nino global coral bleaching event in 1998, the better-managed coral reefs proved to survive more and recover faster from the event occurring only once in 1,000 years, which caused up to 90 per cent of Indian Ocean corals to die.

Reefs provide seafood for one billion people in Asia alone, while reef-based activities, principally fishing and tourism, provide economic livelihoods for millions of others, showed data provided by the IUCN.

Degraded coral reefs are more susceptible to future natural disasters exacerbated by climate change creating a vicious circle of reef destruction and human suffering, said Tamelander.

“These findings outline the importance of well-managed marine protected areas and healthy reefs...such areas act like a buffer against damage and disease,” said Carl Gustaf Lundin, Head of IUCN Global Marine Programme.

INTERNET

Works of Picasso shown in Sichuan
CHENGDU, 18 Dec — More than 260 pieces by Pablo Picasso met art fans in southwestern Sichuan Province on Friday.

In an art exhibition of the Spanish master, which opened in a Sichuan Provincial Art Museum in Chengdu, the provincial capital, visitors have a chance to appreciate the masterpieces, most of which have seldom appeared in public after becoming the private treasure of European collectors.

The works, from engravings, sketches to watercolour paintings, are representative works of Picasso, according to the exhibition organizers.

As a highlight of the show, the Tricorines, including 32 pieces of original that Picasso created in the 1920s, were exhibited as a whole for the first time after being housed by an Italian museum 84 years ago, said the organizers.

“It’s exciting to see the works of Picasso, but to tell the truth, some paintings are so abstract that I can not understand them,” said Xu Bingjun, 87, a retired college professor.

The exhibition will last one month in Chengdu. Before that, the precious works were displayed in the large cities of Shenzhen, Shanghai, Beijing, Jinan, Chongqing and Hangzhou.

INTERNET

Beijing Zoo feeds tropical animals with herbal medicine
BEIJING, 18 Dec — An elephant sleeping on heated beds, a hippo taking to the spa, and a cobra enjoying a warm bath. These are not scenes from Disney world but real life for tropical animals at Beijing Zoo this winter.

The zoo is finding new ways to keep tropical animals warm and comfortable during an extended cold snap this winter.

Even Chinese traditional herbal medicines are being mixed into the animals’ food to help protect them from catching a cold.

In China’s capital Beijing, the maximum daytime temperature dropped below zero for the first time this winter on 3 December. Nightly lows have dropped to minus 10 degrees Celsius for the last two weeks.

Chinese herbal medicines, used by local residents to ward off colds and flu are sometimes given to the animals in huge quantities depending on their size, vets said.

Far from being tasty, the drugs have to be mixed with an animal’s favourite food or drink. Vets, know that orangutans love milk so the herbs are mixed with it. Gibbons love oranges so they are dusted with a medicinal powder.

INTERNET

Huge Henry Moore sculpture stolen in Britain
LONDON, 18 Dec — British police hunted for three men on Saturday who stole a huge bronze Henry Moore sculpture worth up to 3 million pounds (5.30 million US dollars) and a spokesman said they feared the piece would be destroyed for scrap.

Police said the 3.5-metre long (11 feet 5.8 inches) sculpture, “A Reclining Figure”, was stolen from the Henry Moore Foundation in Hertfordshire, north of London, on Thursday night by three men who drove it away.

“This is a very valuable statue and we are working closely with the Henry Moore Foundation to ensure its safe return,” Detective Sergeant Graeme Smith said, adding that the Foundation was offering “a substantial reward”.

“We’re keeping an open mind at the moment,” he told Reuters.

“It could be anything from an organized theft for persons in the art world, down to an opportunist theft for the scrap value of the bronze.”

“It would be extremely difficult to sell it on as it is... (and) that is what the people at the foundation fear.”

INTERNET
**SPORTS**

**Tottenham earn point in lively 3-3 draw at Middlesbrough**

**LONDON, 19 Dec —** Tottenham Hotspur earned a point in a lively, see-saw 3-3 draw at Middlesbrough on Sunday to stay in touch with the Premier League title chasers.

Tottenham went ahead in the 25th minute, Robbie Keane's shot bobbling into the net after Middlesbrough keeper Mark Schwarzer had failed to clear a high ball under challenge from Mido.

The home side's reac tion was to attack and they were rewarded five minutes later when Ayegbeni Yakubu drifted clear of the Spurs defence, latched on to a Gauthier Sougahate header and volleyed home from six metres.

Yakubu was on hand in the 43rd too when midfielder James Morrison drilled a left-footed shot from 18 metres towards the goal and it deflected into the net off trent towards the goal and midfield James Wilshire.

But their elation was short-lived. Middlesbrough earned a corner five minutes later and Frank Queudrue headed the ball on to the underside of the crossbar from a corner.

It bounced down just over the line and the assistant referee immediately signalled a goal to the consternation of Spurs defenders, including England goalkeeper Paul Robinson who was booked for dissent.

Tottenham replied in kind, however, seven minutes from the end when Mido jumped high above the home defence to head home a Michael Carrick corner.

The win, coming after a Champions League draw for the last 16 and a 2-1 home win over Motherwell, was rewarded five minutes from the interval when Bertrand Traore won a Bob Malcolm free kick.

Robert Huth was on hand in the 60th minute when midfielder Dejan Stankovic, only for Ivan Klasnic to grab a second place in the division on 44 points from 17 games following their 2-1 win at Borussia Dortmund on Saturday.

Bremen took the lead when Johan Micoud's free kick drifted in at the far post. Hamburg earned few chances but grabbed an equalizer through Mustafa Kucukovic with 23 minutes to go.

A draw provided the best possible result for champions Bayern, who lead the standings with 44 points from 17 games following their 2-1 win at Borussia Dortmund on Saturday. Hamburg, the only side to beat Bayern in the league this season, are in second place on 38 points, with Bremen two points further back in third. The Bundesliga resumes after a six-week break on January 27.

The Danish winger scored all three of their win over Kilmarnock that ended a record 10-match winless streak.

Lovenkrands scored all three in that 3-2 success.

Riquelme struck a sublime free kick on the 73rd minute with another fine individual effort to win the ball from Lauren on the right, cut inside and outflank England defender Sol Campbell before poking the ball home.

Arsenal had their chances in an intense but scrappy game. Thierry Henry hit the post in the 20th minute and Dutch striker Robin van Persie had a first-half goal controversy ruled offside. Laurens substitute Dennis Bergkamp and Robert Pires forced goalkeeper Petr Cech into second-half saves.

**Lovenkrands strikes again as Rangers beat Hearts**

**GLASGOW, 19 Dec —** Champions Rangers beat Hearts 1-0 to round off a satisfying week for the Scottish champions and for Peter Lovenkrands.

Rangers controlled the goal in the 10 minutes from the interval following a goalmouth scramble when Hearts failed to clear a Bob Malcolm free kick.

Hearts had Lithuanian Saulis Mikolaiunas sent off with five minutes left for a shocking tackle from behind on Rangers skipper Barry Ferguson.

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**Bremen-Hamburg draw leaves Bayern six clear**

**FRANKFURT, 19 Dec —** Bundesliga title hopefuls Werder Bremen and Hamburg SV played out a 1-1 draw on Sunday, leaving a grateful Bayern Munich six points clear at the top with half the season gone.

Bremen took the lead when Johan Micoud's free kick drifted in at the far post. Hamburg earned few chances but grabbed an equalizer through Mustafa Kucukovic with 23 minutes to go.

A draw provided the best possible result for champions Bayern, who lead the standings with 44 points from 17 games following their 2-1 win at Borussia Dortmund on Saturday. Hamburg, the only side to beat Bayern in the league this season, are in second place on 38 points, with Bremen two points further back in third. The Bundesliga resumes after a six-week break on January 27.

Bremen were clearly the better side in the first half but poor finishing cost them a comfortable lead. Miroslav Klose forced a decent save from Sascha Kirschstein with a shot from the edge of the box in the 15th minute and Naldo should have given the home side the lead a few minutes later when he headed weakly from five metres out. — MNA/Reuters

**Chinese Tianjin FC beat Arsenal 2-0 to move nine points clear**

**LONDON, 19 Dec —** Goals from wingers Arjen Robben and Joe Cole earned Chelsea a 2-0 win over London rivals Arsenal on Sunday, restoring their nine-point lead at the top of the Premier League.

It was Chelsea's first league win at Highbury since 1990 and put the champions 20 points clear of Arsenal, who suffered their third successive league defeat without scoring.

Dutchman Robben broke a bad-tempered deadlock in the 59th minute when striker Didier Drogba put him through just over the halfway line.

The speedy winger kept his head to angle a left-footed shot past Jens Lehmann from 10 metres, the ball hitting the far post before bouncing in.

Cole made it two in the 73rd minute with another fine individual effort to win the ball from Lauren on the right, cut inside and outflank England defender Sol Campbell before poking the ball home.

Arsenal had their chances in an intense but scrappy game. Thierry Henry hit the post in the 20th minute and Dutch striker Robin van Persie had a first-half goal controversy ruled offside. Laurens substitute Dennis Bergkamp and Robert Pires forced goalkeeper Petr Cech into second-half saves. — MNA/Reuters

**Inter close in on Juve with 4-0 win over Reggina**

**ROME, 19 Dec —** Inter Milan trimmed Juventus' lead in Serie A to eight points with a 4-0 win over Reggina on Sunday.

The result left Inter in second place in the division with 35 points from 16 matches after Juventus drew 1-1 with Lazio on Saturday.

Inter's city rivals AC Milan moved up one place to third on 34 points after a win over Palermo.

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Inter's city rivals AC Milan moved up one place to third on 34 points after a win over Palermo.
6th WTO ministerial conference ends with Hong Kong Declaration

HONG KONG, 19 Dec — The Sixth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) concluded here Sunday with a Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration.

After more than 100 hours’ harsh negotiations, the global trade body’s 149 members reached an agreement on eliminating all forms of agricultural export subsidies by the end of 2013.

The declaration also announced that the developed members will eliminate all forms of export subsidies for cotton in 2006 and implement duty-free and quota-free market access for all the products from least-developed countries (LDC) by 2008.

Chairman of the conference John Tsang said at the closing ceremony that this meeting has drawn up a “clear roadmap” for further negotiations of the Doha Round. He said the date and venue of the Seventh WTO Ministerial Conference will be determined by the WTO General Council through full consultations.

WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy said the meeting has made “meaningful” decisions to put back on track the Doha Round momentum which has “entered a phase of slow motion” since 2004.

The WTO chief also called for more “collective action” and “new political energy” to conclude the Doha Round negotiations by the end of 2006.

Canada not interested in US border fence project

OTTAWA, 19 Dec — Canada has no interest in a new US initiative to study building a security wall along the border, officials said on Saturday.

The study “on the use of physical barriers” was slipped into an amendment to a bill on border security and illegal immigration passed Friday by the US House of Representatives.

The amendment, which comes amid heightened bilateral tensions arising from Canada’s election campaign, also approved building security fences with lights and cameras along more than 1,000 kilometres of the US-Mexico border to keep out illegal aliens and drugs.

Alex Swann, spokesman for Canada’s Public Safety Minister Anne McLellan, said the US administration has never discussed the notion with Canada during regular meetings on border security.

“This is not a priority for us,” said Swann.

“There’s all sorts of things we want to do. This just isn’t one of them,” he added, noting that such a barrier would be impractical.

Scotty Greenwood, executive director of the Canadian-American Business Council, said the study is a waste, stressing that what is urgently required are measures to speed the flow of trade between the two biggest trading partners in the world.

WEATHER

Monday, 19 December, 2005

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST: During the past 24 hours, weather has been generally fair in Kayin and Kayin States, Yangon and Ayeyarwady Divisions and partly cloudy in the remaining States and Divisions. Night temperatures were (4°C) below normal in Thaninthai Division, (3°C) above normal in Kachin, Shan, Rakhine. Kayah States, LowerSagaing, Mandalay, Magway and Bogaso Divisions and about normal in the remaining areas. The significant night temperature was Putao (0°C).

Maximum temperatures at 12-00 hrs on 19-12-2005 was 90°F. Minimum temperature on 19-12-2005 was 63°F. Relative humidity at 09:30 hrs MST on 19-12-2005 was 71%. Total sunshine hours on 18-12-2005 was (8-2) hours approx.

Rainfalls on 19-12-2005 were nil at Mingladon, Kaba-Aye and central Yangon. Total rainfalls since 1-1-2005 were (103.62) inches at Mingladon, (102.87) inches at Kaba-Aye and (107.44) inches at central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kaba-Aye) was (9) mph from East at (14:30) hours MST on 18-12-2005.

Bay influence: According to the observations at (09:30) hrs MST today, the tropical depression over Southwest Bay has moved West-Northwestwards and centred at about (170) miles Southeast of Chennai (Ind). It is forecast to move West-Northwestwards. Weather is cloudy in the North Bay, Southwest Bay and adjoining West Central Bay and generally fair elsewhere in the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast valid until evening of 20-12-2005: Isolated to scattered rain or thundershowers are likely in Kachin, Chin, Northern Rakhine, Northern Shan States, Upper Sagaing, Northern Mandalay, Northern Magway and Thaninthai Divisions and weather will be partly cloudy in the remaining areas. Degree of certainty is (60%).

State of the sea: Squalls with moderate to rough seas are likely at times off and along Myanmar Coasts. Surface wind speed in squalls may reach (35) mph.

Outlook for subsequent two days: Likelihood of isolated rain or thundershowers in the upper Myanmar areas. Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring area for 20-12-2005: Partly cloudy. Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 20-12-2005: Likelihood of isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (60%).

“Utentility rainning warfall” (Issued at (12:00) hrs MST on 19-12-2005)

According to the observations at (09:30) hrs MST today, yesterday’s tropical depression over Southwest Bay has centred at about (170) miles Southeast of Chennai, Indai and it is forecast to move West-Northwest direction. Under its influence of tropical depression and to scattered rain or thundershowers are likely in Northern Rakhine, Northern Shan, Chin and Kachin states, upper Sagaing Mandalay, Northern Magway Divisions within next (48) hours commencing soon today.
General Thura Shwe Mann attends opening of Aureum Palace Resort (Bagan) Hotel in Bagan Archaeological Zone

YANGON, 19 Dec — General Thura Shwe Mann, member of the State Peace and Development Council, attended the opening of Aureum Palace Resort (Bagan) Hotel in Bagan Archaeological Zone in Mandalay Division yesterday morning.

Present were Members of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Ye Myint, Quartermaster General Lt-Gen Thura Tin Aung Myint Oo and Lt-Gen Tin Aye of the Ministry of Defence, Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Vice-Admiral Soe Than, Commander-in-Chief (Air) Lt-Gen Myat Hein, Sagaing Division PDC Chairman Commandant Maj-Gen Tha Aye, Mandalay Division PDC Chairman Central Command Commander Maj-Gen Khin Zaw, the ministers, senior military officers, the chairman of Magway Division PDC, officials of the SPDC Office, departmental heads, Chairman of Htoo Companies Group U Te Za, the manager of Aureum Palace Resort (Bagan), hotel staff, guests and members of social organizations.

First, Commander Maj-Gen Khin Zaw, Minister for Hotels and Tourism Brig-Gen Thein Zaw and Chairman U Te Za formally opened the resort hotel. Next, Lt-Gen Ye Myint formally unveiled the bronze plaque of the resort hotel and General Thura Shwe Mann sprinkled scented water on it. The ministers and officials also sprinkled scented water on it.

General Thura Shwe Mann then cordially greeted hotel staff, viewed preparations made in the resort hotel and signed in the visitors’ book. Aureum Palace Resort (Bagan) Hotel is situated near Nannmyin Tower in NyaungU township in Bagan Archaeological Zone. The hotel is equipped with 15 jasmine fruits of development.

Member of the State Peace and Development Council General Thura Shwe Mann inspects Aureum Palace Resort Hotel in Bagan. — MNA

Matters on detailed basic principles for legislation of Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in the judicial sector in formulating State Constitution clarified

YANGON, 19 Dec — The following is the clarification made by National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman U Aung Toe on detailed basic principles for legislation of Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in the judicial sector in formulating the State Constitution at the Plenary Session of the National Convention held on 14 December.

I have dealt with the adoption of the detailed basic principles regarding the legislative functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. Now, I would like to clarify the adoption of the detailed basic principles in relation to the legislative functions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

One of the detailed basic principles the National Convention has adopted concerning the legislation said that the State’s legislative power is vested in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, region Hluttaws and state Hluttaws, and legislative power prescribed in the State Constitution, in self-administered zones. And one of the detailed legislative powers adopted for the formation of the legislation said that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw consists of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

According to the principles adopted, the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw included in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw have to cooperate with each other in carrying out the legislative functions, the major task of the Hluttaws, although the two Hluttaws are formed separately.

Therefore, the legislative functions of the Pyithu Hluttaw need to be as similar as those of the Amyotha Hluttaw as far as it can. In this regard, I would like to present the legislation of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw as a whole.

In presenting legislative functions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, at first, I would like to deal with matters on the convening of the first session of the Hluttaws. As regards the first session convened at the beginning of the tenure of a Hluttaw, in some world nations the first sessions are convened on specific days to deal with matters on the convening of the first session of the Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

In our country, a principle was adopted for the convening of the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw formed under the 1947 Constitution in connection with the elections. Sub-section (1) of Section (84) of the 1947 Constitution said that the general election for members of the Chamber of Deputies was to take place not later than sixty days after the dissolution of the Chamber. Sub-section (2) said that the Chamber (See page 11)

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