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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 welcomes back Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and wife Daw Khin Khin Win on their arrival from Sri Lanka

NAY PYI TAW, 29 Aug — Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Than Shwe welcomed back Acting Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar and Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein and wife Daw Khin Khin Win after paying a goodwill visit to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka at the invitation of Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Mr Ratnasiri Wickramanyaka, at Nay Pyi Taw Airport at 5.20 pm today.

Also present at the airport were Vice-Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Deputy Commander-in-Chief of (See page 8)

It was found that the Tatmadaw government dealt with the situation in a patient way in order to ensure national reconsolidation at a time when the seven-step Road Map is in progress. However, Min Ko Naing and group holding negative view came to see the government as a weak one. Particularly, they became lost in the flattery of foreign media and diplomats and seemed to be conceited. Eventually, they were taken into custody and interrogated by authorities for sending a letter to the UN Secretary-General in favour of CRPP which announced a self-proclaimed road map opposing the ongoing National Convention and 92 NLD Hluttaw representatives-elect, and for getting involved in issuing declarations criticizing the NC and staging protests. Pages 12, 13

Emergence of the State Constitution is the duty of all citizens of Myanmar Naing-Ngan.
**Committee along the road leading to Mohnyin**

**THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR** Thursday, 30 August, 2007

**PERSPECTIVES**

Thursday, 30 August, 2007

**Extend cultivation of rubber**

Increased manufacturing of products in industries like automobile in the world creates a tremendous demand for rubber. Rubber is a raw material used mostly in the production of tyres and belts and other industries. Sale of furniture made of old rubber timber which produce less latex is a profitable industry commercially. Rubber is grown most in Mon State. It is a fertile region for growing of rubber because of the favourable weather conditions.

Besides Mon State, extended cultivation of rubber is also undertaken on a commercial scale in Taninthayi Division and Kachin and Shan States.

Total cultivation acreage of rubber has increased up to over 700,000 in states and divisions in 2006-2007. Additional 200,000 acres of rubber are being grown in 2007-2008.

Therefore rubber growers are urged to extend cultivation of rubber, a perennial crop, as the demand is high in local and foreign markets.

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**Deputy FM arrives back from Brazil**

NAV Pyi TaW, 28 Aug — A Myanmar delegation led by Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Kyaw Thu arrived back here by air yesterday after attending the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC) held in Brasilia, Brazil, from 20 to 23 August.

The delegation was welcomed at Brasilia Airport by U Thein Hsin, Myanmar Ambassador to Brazil, Mr Edgard Telles Riberio, Ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil and officials of the Ministry of External Relations.

The deputy minister attended the Eighth Senior Officials Meeting on FEALAC on 20 and 21 August, the Third Ministerial Meeting on FEALAC on 22 and 23 August and ASEAN-MERCOSUR informal meeting on 22 August.

The deputy minister called on Mr Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil in the evening of 22 August.

The deputy minister met Mr Carlos Morales Trancoso, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, newly accepted member of the FEALAC, and Mr Nicolas Maduro Moro, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela and Mr San Tiago Dantas of Minister of External Relations of Brazil.

In the morning of 23 August, the deputy minister accompanied by U Thein Hsin, Ambassador of Myanmar attended the informal Dialogue with Ministers and Special Representatives from East Asia and Latin America at the Clube das Nações and the closing session of the Third Foreign Minister’s Meeting of FEALAC. The deputy minister attended a dinner hosted by Ambassador U Thein Hsin at the Ambassador’s residence. The delegation member U Aung Ba Kyaw, Director of the Political Department, and U Kyaw Soe, Deputy Director of the ministry also arrived back together with the deputy minister.

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**Deputy Health Minister arrives back from Sri Lanka**

NAY PYI TAW, 28 Aug — A Myanmar delegation led by Deputy Minister for Health Dr Mya Oo attended the 8th Asia-Pacific HIV/AIDS Conference held in Colombo in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, from 19 to 23 August.

On 20 August, the deputy minister attended the plenary meeting and seminars on HIV/AIDS control in Asian and Pacific countries and the Asia-Pacific health ministers’ and high ranking officials’ meetings.

At the second day session of the conference, Deputy Minister Dr Mya Oo delivered a speech on 21 August. Then, he called on Mr Prasada Rao, Pacific Director of HIV/AIDS Control Committee. On 26 August, the deputy minister arrived back here from Sri Lanka.

Myanmar delegation led by Deputy Minister Dr Mya Oo attends 8th Asia-Pacific HIV/AIDS Conference in Colombo. — **HEALTH**

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**NLD ignores nation-building endeavours of government**

**Seven NLD members lose trust and faith in NLD and party leaders, quit party**


In their letters sent to Myaung Township Multi-party Democracy General Election Subcommission, they said that the NLD ignores nation-building endeavours of the government and it is committing confrontation acts, relying on big west countries. Hence, they lost trust and faith in the NLD and party leaders. That is why they resigned from the party of their own accord, they said. — **MNA**
Iran says US trying to derail atomic talks

TEHERAN, 28 Aug—Iran accused the United States on Sunday of trying to derail its talks with the UN nuclear watchdog that aim to defuse a row over Tehran’s atomic plans, which Washington says are ultimately directed at making bombs.

Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) held two days of talks last week about a plan for more transparency. A senior IAEA official described their agreement as a “milestone” but Washington said the deal had “real limitations”.

“There was nothing else to be expected from America other than this (response)... The trend (of talks) between Iran and the agency was successful, other countries welcomed it as well. Americans are making efforts to harm this trend,” Foreign Ministry spokesman Mohammad Ali Hosseini said.

He said Washington’s threat to brand Iran’s Revolutionary Guards a foreign terrorist group, a move that would allow the United States to target the force’s finances, was a political manoeuvre ahead of an IAEA report expected this week.

That report will give details on the plan that aims to clear up suspicions about Iran’s nuclear activities, which Tehran insists have only civilian goals.

“America’s policies regarding this... are being intensified as we get closer to September and presentation of the final (IAEA) report,” Hosseini told a weekly news conference.—MNA/Reuters

Attack on US troops in eastern Afghan spark concerns of new trend

WASHINGTON, 29 Aug—Three American troops serving with NATO were killed Tuesday in a suicide bombing in the eastern Afghan city of Gardez, the US military told CNN.

Bombing in the eastern Afghan city of Gardez, the US forces serving with NATO were killed Tuesday in a suicide bombing, the US military said. The bombing was the latest in a series of attacks targeting US forces in Afghanistan.

A Pentagon official said the attack is of some concern because it may signal a new trend in targeting US forces, who have a large presence in the eastern part of Afghanistan.

The incident occurred in Gardez, located in Paktia province.

NATO’s International Security Assistance Force earlier said that three ISAF soldiers were killed and six wounded by the bomber, but didn’t list their nationalities. —Internet

UN appoints first Chinese peace force commander

UNITED NATIONS, 28 Aug—The United Nations announced on Monday the appointment of its first Chinese force commander for a UN peacekeeping mission. He will serve in the disputed Western Sahara territory.

Major-General Zhao Jingmin will be force commander for what is termed the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, known by its French acronym MINURSO. He replaces Danish General Kurt Mosgaard, who ended his tour of duty on Monday.

“This will be the first time that the UN has had a Chinese force commander heading one of its missions,” UN spokesperson Michele Montas told a regular news briefing.

Western Sahara is a former Spanish colony on the northwest African coast. Morocco annexed the territory after Madrid pulled out in 1975 but clashed with Polisario Front guerrillas seeking independence. A ceasefire was declared in 1991.

Since then, just over 200 UN troops and military observers have been stationed in Sahara, where a 1,500-kilometre (940-mile) wall of sand running through land-mines-infested desert to the Atlantic divides Moroccan and Polisario forces.

Zhao, a career Army officer, was born in 1954 and speaks French and English after being educated in both Beijing and Dakar, Senegal. He served briefly in MINURSO after it was first set up.

He was also chief liaison officer in the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission from 1996-97, and from 1998-2001 was Chinese military attaché in Tunisia. Since 2003 he has worked in the Chinese Defence Ministry’s office of peacekeeping affairs.

The United Nations is currently mediating talks between Morocco, which has offered self-rule for the resource-rich Western Sahara, and Polisario, which seeks a referendum with full independence for the 260,000 inhabitants as one option. —MNA/Reuters

Australia, Indonesia cooperate on combating human trafficking

CANBERRA, 28 Aug—Australia and Indonesia will cooperate on combating people trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region through a new cooperative partnership, Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer said on Monday.

Downer said Indonesia has agreed to join the Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons (ARTIP) initiative, which is administered by Australia’s international development agency, AusAID. ARTIP is a 21-million-dollar (17-million-US-dollars) initiative aimed at stopping people trading in the Asia Region, and was launched last year, initially as a partnership with Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar.

“By joining this initiative, Indonesia will receive assistance from ARTIP to target and prosecute those who support or carry out the trade in people,” Downer said in a statement.

“Managed through a regional office in Bangkok, ARTIP funding will support the operations of a specialized anti-trafficking unit in Indonesia, regional workshops and a series of technical partnerships with Indonesian criminal-justice personnel,” he said. —MNA/Xinhua

Australia, Indonesia cooperate on combating human trafficking

The New Light of Myanmar Thursday, 30 August, 2007
The first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw...

(from page 16)

5. (a) The following matters are carried out at the sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw:
1. Recording the address delivered by the President;
2. Reading out and recording the messages sent by the President and the messages permitted by the Speaker;
3. Submitting, discussing and making decision on a bill;
4. Discussing and deciding matters the Pyithu Hluttaw shall implement in accord with the provisions of the Constitution;
5. Discussing, deciding and recording the reports presented to the Pyithu Hluttaw;
6. Submitting proposals, holding discussions and making decisions;
7. Raising questions and making replies;
8. Implementing the matters permitted by the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(b) The following matters are carried out at the sessions of the Amyotha Hluttaw:
1. Recording the address delivered by the President;
2. Reading out and recording the messages sent by the President and the messages permitted by the Speaker;
3. Submitting, discussing and making decision on a bill;
4. Discussing and deciding and recording the matters the Amyotha Hluttaw shall implement in accord with the provisions of the Constitution;
5. Discussing, deciding and recording the reports presented to the Amyotha Hluttaw;
6. Submitting proposals, holding discussions and making decisions;
7. Raising questions and making replies;
8. Implementing the matters permitted by the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw.

6. (a) (1) A session of the Pyithu Hluttaw is valid if more than half of the members who have the right to attend the Pyithu Hluttaw session are present on the first day of the session. If a session is not valid it shall be adjourned.

(b) (1) A session of the Amyotha Hluttaw is valid if more than half of the members who have the right to attend the Amyotha Hluttaw session are present on the first day of the session. If a session is not valid it shall be adjourned.

7. (a) The Speaker may hold the sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw, a matter that should be decided through voting at the Pyithu Hluttaw, 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 the Speaker at the Amyotha Hluttaw shall not vote in the first instance in the sessions of the Amyotha Hluttaw, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the matters of an equality of votes.

8. (a) (1) The Pyithu Hluttaw may declare the seat of a member vacant in accord with the rules prescribed if he is absent, without permission of the Pyithu Hluttaw, from a session for 15 days consecutively. 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) (1) The Amyotha Hluttaw may declare the seat of a member vacant in accord with the rules prescribed if he is absent, without permission of the Amyotha Hluttaw, from a session for 15 days consecutively. 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.

(See page 5)
The term of the Region or State Hluttaw comes into force on the day on which that of the Pyithu Hluttaw comes into force

(a) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall invite the President of the Union if he informs him that of the Pyithu Hluttaw;

(b) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech and vote in the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Pyithu Hluttaw. No action shall be taken against such persons for their speeches, except under the laws of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

17. (a) (1) Members of the Union level body formed under the Constitution shall have the right—

(1) to explain and discuss the bills or other matters of their bodies while attending a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Pyithu Hluttaw. No action shall be taken against such persons for their speeches, except under the laws of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(b) Members or persons representing a Union level body formed under the Constitution who are permitted to attend or invited to a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech in the Pyithu Hluttaw.

18. (a) (1) If there arises a need to arrest a member of the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be privileged.

(b) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech and vote in the Pyithu Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Pyithu Hluttaw. No action shall be taken against such persons for their speeches, except under the laws of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

The first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw...

The reports, publications and records published by the Amyotha Hluttaw shall be privileged.
The term of the Region or State Hluttaw comes into...

(See page 7)
The Executive Head of State is the President of the State

YANGON, 29 Aug— The Panel of Chairmen of the Plenary Session of the National Convention presented Fundamental Principles and Detailed Basic Principles adopted by the National Convention in drafting the State Constitution to the Plenary Session of the National Convention. The following is detailed basic principles regarding Formation of Executive in the chapter ‘Executive’ by U Tin Kha of Delegate Group of State Service Personnel.

Chapter (V) Executive

Formation of Executive

Pyidaungsu (Union) government

1. In connection with formation of the Pyidaungsu (Union) government,

(a) The Executive Head of State is the President of the State;

(b) (1) the executive power of the State is distributed among the Pyidaungsu, regions and states;

(c) The Union government of the State shall be formed with the following persons:

- (1) the President of the State;
- (2) Vice-Presidents;
- (3) Union ministers;
- (4) the Attorney-General of the Union.

(d) With the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the President of the State shall—

- (1) designate the Union government ministries as necessary. Moreover, he can make changes in and addition to the designated ministries;
- (2) allocate the number of Union Ministers as necessary. Moreover, he can increase or reduce the allocated number.

(e) Union Ministers shall possess the following qualifications:

- (1) they must have attained the age of 40 years;
- (2) with the exception of age limit, they shall possess qualifications prescribed for Pyithu Hluttaw representatives;
- (3) they shall be loyal to the State and citizenry.

Union Ministers and Deputy Ministers

2. In connection with appointment of Union ministers,

(a) The President of the State shall appoint Union ministers—

- (1) he shall select suitable persons who possess prescribed qualifications from among the Hluttaw representatives or non-Hluttaw representatives;
- (2) he shall obtain a list of nomination of suitable Tatmadaw members from the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services for ministries of defence, security/home affairs and border affairs;
- (3) he shall consult with the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services if he desires to appoint Tatmadaw members as Union ministers for the ministries other than defence, security/home affairs and border affairs.

(b) The President of the State is to prepare together the list of persons he has selected and that of Tatmadaw members from the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, submit them to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and seek its approval.

(c) Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has no right to refuse a person nominated by the President of the State for the appointment of Union Minister unless it can prove the person concerned does not possess qualifications prescribed for Union Ministers.

(d) The President of the State has the right to submit again the list furnished with new name replacing the one who has not been approved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for the appointment of the Union Minister.

(e) The President of the State shall appoint persons approved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw as Union Ministers; in appointing them, the President of the State is to allocate the ministry, or ministries which each Union Minister is to take charge.

(f) The President of the State shall inform the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw whenever he appoints the Union Ministers.

(g) The Union Ministers shall be responsible to the President of the State.

3. In connection with appointment of and assigning of duties to Deputy Ministers,

(a) The President of the State has the right to appoint the following persons, from among Hluttaw representatives or non-Hluttaw representatives, who possess the following qualifications, as the Deputy Ministers to assist the Union Ministers—

- (1) must be persons who have attained 35 years of age;
- (2) with the exception of age limit, all who possess the qualifications prescribed for Hluttaw representatives;
- (3) must be loyal to the State and the citizenry.

(b) If the President is to appoint and assign duties to Deputy Ministers for defence, security/home affairs and border affairs, he shall obtain a list of nomination including suitable Tatmadaw members from the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services.

(c) The President of the State shall consult with the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services if he desires to appoint and assign duties to Tatmadaw members as Deputy Ministers for ministries other than defence, security/home affairs and border affairs.

(d) The President of the State, in appointing and assigning duties to Deputy Ministers, shall allocate the ministries concerned.

(e) The Deputy Ministers shall be responsible to the respective Union Ministers and, through the respective Union Ministers, to the President of the State.

4. In connection with impeachment of any Union Minister,

(a) Any Union Minister shall be impeached for one of the following reasons:

- (1) treason;
- (2) violation of any provision of the Constitution;
- (3) misconduct;
- (4) being disqualified for Union Minister under the Constitution;
- (5) inefficient discharge of duties assigned to him in accord with the law.

(b) When any Union Minister is impeached, it is to proceed in accord with provisions of the Constitution regarding impeachment of the President or the Vice-President.

(c) However, when the charge against any Union Minister who is impeached is maintained and the Hluttaw concerned decides that he is not fit to continue to hold office as Union Minister and informs the President of the matter, the President shall remove the Union Minister from office.

(d) If the Hluttaw concerned decides that the charge has been refuted, the okkahta of the Hluttaw shall inform the President.

5. In connection with the term of office, resignation, removal from office and replacement of Union Ministers and Deputy Ministers,

(a) The term of office of Union Minister and Deputy Minister shall generally be the same as the term of office of the President.

(b) If the Union Minister or Deputy Minister desires to resign from office of his own volition due to a certain cause before the expiry of the term of office, then he shall do so only after tendering his written resignation to the President.

(c) The President shall—

- (1) have the right to order the resignation of a Union Minister or Deputy Minister, who has failed to discharge his duties, and can remove him from office if he fails to comply with the orders;

(See page 11)

The term of the Region or State Hluttaw comes...

(from page 6)

discussions, they shall be privileged except under the Region or State Hluttaw Law.

(c) Action shall be taken against those members stated in sub-paragraph (a) and (b) in accord with the rules and regulations and procedures of the Region or State Hluttaw and existing laws if they make physical assault in enjoying the privileges.

22. (a) If there arises a need to arrest a Region or State Hluttaw member attending a Region or State Hluttaw session or a person attending the Hluttaw session with the permission or at the invitation of the Hluttaw Speaker, the reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Hluttaw Speaker. He shall not be arrested without prior approval of the Hluttaw Speaker.

(b) If there arises a need to arrest a member of a committee or a body formed by the Region or State Hluttaw attending a session of the committee or body, the reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Hluttaw Speaker through the head of the committee or body concerned. He shall not be arrested without prior approval of the Hluttaw Speaker.

(c) If there arises a need to arrest a member of Region or State Hluttaw while the Hluttaw or the committee or the body formed by the Hluttaw is not in session, reliable evidence in support of such arrest shall promptly be submitted to Region or State Hluttaw Speaker.

23. The reports, documents and record published by the Region or State Hluttaw or under its authority shall be privileged.

MNA
Senior General Than Shwe welcomes back ...  
(from page 1)  
Defence Services Commander-in-Chief (Army) Vice-Senior General Maung Aye and wife Daw Mya Mya San, Member of the State Peace and Development Council General Thura Shwe Mann, members of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Kyaw Win, Lt-Gen Maung Bo, Lt-Gen Thiba Thura Tin Aung Myint Oo and Lt-Gen Tin Aye, Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Vice-Admiral Soe Thein, Commander-in-Chief (Air) Lt-Gen Myat Hein, Military Affairs Security Chief Lt-Gen Ye Myint and their wives, Commander of Nay Pyi Taw Command Maj-Gen Wai Lwin, Director-General Col Kyaw Kyaw Kyaw Win of the SPDC Office and departmental heads.

Minister for Foreign Affairs U Nyan Win and wife Daw Myint Myint Soe, Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation Maj-Gen Htay Oo, Minister for Commerce Brig-Gen Tin Naing Thein, Minister for Trade, Marketing, Development, Cooperative and Consumer Services, Minister of Irrigation & Water Management, the Minister of Transport, the Minister of Religious Affairs, the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Sri Lankan Ambassador to Myanmar Mr PAD Samarasekera and senior officials.

At the dinner, the national anthems of the Union of Myanmar and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka were played. The Sri Lankan Prime Minister extended greetings and proposed a toast for cementing friendly relationship between the two countries. Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein also extended greetings and proposed a toast for strengthening bilateral ties and promoting mutual cooperation between two countries. Afterwards, they had dinner. During the dinner, Sri Lankan artists performed traditional dances and songs. — MNA

Sri Lankan Prime Minister hosts dinner in honour of Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein

Nay Pyi Taw, 29 Aug — Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Mr Ratnasiri Wickramanayaka hosted a dinner in honour of Acting Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar and Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein at Taj Samudra Hotel in Colombo at 8 pm Sri Lankan Standard Time on 27 August.

Also present at the dinner were Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and wife Daw Khin Khin Win, Minister for Foreign Affairs U Nyan Win and wife Daw Myint Myint Soe, Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation Maj-Gen Htay Oo, Minister for Commerce Brig-Gen Tin Naing Thein, Minister for Religious Affairs Brig-Gen Thura Tin Aung Myint Maung, Minister for Forestry Brig-Gen Tin Aung, Myanmar Ambassador to Myanmar Mr PAD Samarasekera and senior officials.

At the dinner, the national anthems of the Union of Myanmar and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka were played. The Sri Lankan Prime Minister extended greetings and proposed a toast for cementing friendly relationship between the two countries. Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein also extended greetings and proposed a toast for strengthening bilateral ties and promoting mutual cooperation between two countries. Afterwards, they had dinner. During the dinner, Sri Lankan artists performed traditional dances and songs. — MNA
NAY PYI TAW, 29 Aug — At the invitation of Prime Minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka Mr Ratnasiri Wickramanyaka, Acting Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar and Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein and wife Daw Khin Khin Win, accompanied by Minister for Foreign Affairs U Nyan Win and wife Daw Myint Myint Soe, Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation Maj-Gen Htay Oo, Minister for Commerce Brig-Gen Tin Naing Thein, Minister for Transport Maj-Gen Thein Swe, Minister for Religious Affairs Brig-Gen Thura Myint Maung, Minister for Forestry Brig-Gen Thein Aung, Director-General of Government Office Col Thant Shin and departmental heads, left here by special aircraft of Air Bagan on 27 August and arrived at Bandaranaike International Airport in Colombo at 12.30 pm.

Myanmar Ambassador to Sri Lanka U Tin Oo Lwin and Director-General of Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka Mr MM Jafeer boarded the plane and welcomed them.

Members of the goodwill delegation led by Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and wife Daw Khin Khin Win arrive in Colombo on goodwill visit to Sri Lanka

Lt-Gen Thein Sein, Sri Lankan ...

Minister U Nyan Win and Minister Rohitha Bogollagama exchange notes after signing MoU on Intelligence Exchange Cooperation.—MNA

Minister U Nyan Win and Minister Mahinda Yapa Abeywardena sign Agreement on Cultural Cooperation. — MNA
Lt-Gen Thein Sein, Sri Lankan …

A Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Buddhist Studies between Ministry of Religious Affairs of Myanmar and Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka was signed by Minister for Religious Affairs Brig. Gen Thura Myint Maung and Minister of Religious Affairs of Sri Lanka Pandu Bandaranaike. Afterwards, they posed for documentary photos and Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mr. Ratnasiri Wickramasinghe exchanged souvenirs.—MNA

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than supervises rural development tasks in Bago Division (West)

NAY PYI TAW, 29 Aug — Member of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than of the Ministry of Defence, accompanied by Vice-Chairman of Bago Division PDC Brig-Gen Sein Myint and officials, viewed thriving Hsinthwelat paddy plantation on 500 acres, weeding and fertilizer broadcasting in Thindawyoe field in Thayawady yesterday morning.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than instructed officials to extend acreage of paddy cultivation at the entrance to the urban area.

They attended the launching ceremony of Small-scale Hydropower Station at Kantin Bilin Dam near Magyikwin Village of Letpadan Township. Chairman of Thayawady District PDC U Kyaw Khaing Soe and Director U Kyaw Myint Hlaing of Irrigation Department opened the power station.

In meeting with responsible persons of the power supply committee and local people, Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than called for participation in supply of power and regional development tasks.

The self-reliant power station was built by Construction-9 of Irrigation Department. The station can supply six kilowatts to roads, school, library, monastery and pagodas and 93 houses in Magyikwin Village. On his way to Pyay, Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than viewed thriving paddy plantations along both sides of Yangon-Pyay Road.

Defending Champion

Myanmar secures second prize in 39th Merdeka Cup

YANGON, 29 Aug — The final match of the 39th Merdeka Cup Football Tournament 2007 was held in Kuala Lumpur at 8.45 pm Malaysian Standard Time today.

Defending Champion Myanmar National Football Team lost to host Malaysian National Football Team 3-1.

The Myanmar Team secured the second prize in the 39th Merdeka Cup and the team will arrive back here by air at 9.15 pm tomorrow.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than views broadcasting of fertilizer at 500-acre monsoon paddy model plot in Thayawady. — MNA

Deputy Director-General U San Shwe Win speaking at opening ceremony of Interdepartmental Workshop on Occupational Health: Hazardous Occupation (Lead). — NLM
The Executive Head of State is the President of...

(from page 7)

(2) coordinate with the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services and take steps if it is concerned with Tatmadaw member Union Minister or Deputy Minister who is to be caused to resign or to be removed from office.

(d) If the post of Union Minister or Deputy Minister falls vacant due to resignation, removal from office, death or an act, the President shall have the right to appoint and assign duties to a new Union Minister or Deputy Minister in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution regarding appointment of the Union Minister or Deputy Minister. The term of office of newly appointed Union Minister or Deputy Minister shall be the same as the remaining term of office of the President.

(e) If the Union Minister or Deputy Minister is a representative of a Hluttaw, it is to be assumed that he has resigned as a Hluttaw representative from the date he is appointed Union Minister or Deputy Minister.

(f) (1) If the Union Minister or Deputy Minister is a civil servant, then it is to be assumed that he has retired as a civil servant according to the civil service rules and regulations from the date he is appointed Union Minister or Deputy Minister.

(2) Tatmadaw members who have been appointed Union Ministers and Deputy Ministers for defense, security, home affairs and border affairs need not retire and resign from the Tatmadaw.

(g) If the Union Minister or Deputy Minister is a member of a political party, then he shall refrain from participating in party activities during the term of office from the date he is appointed Union Minister or Deputy Minister.

(h) (1) When the post of the President who appointed and assigned duties to Union Ministers and Ministers has fallen vacant due to resignation or death or any cause before the expiry of the term of office, the Union Ministers and Deputy Ministers shall continue to perform their duties until the new President, who has been elected and replaced the vacant post, has appointed and assigned duties to new Union Ministers and Deputy Ministers.

(2) The term of office of the newly appointed Union Ministers and Deputy Ministers shall be the same as the remaining term of office of the new President.

(i) Responsibilities, rights and privileges of Pyidaungsu Ministers and Deputy Ministers shall be prescribed by law.

Pyidaungsu Attorney-General and Deputy Attorney-General

6. In connection with the term of the Attorney-General, it shall be called Pyidaungsu Attorney-General.

7. In connection with the appointment and assignment of duties of Pyidaungsu Attorney-General,

(a) with the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttauw, the President of the State shall appoint a person, from among the Hluttauw representatives or persons who are not Hluttauw representatives, having the following qualifications, Pyidaungsu Attorney-General so as to get advice on legal matters and assign duties of a legal character:

(1) having attained the age of 45 years;

(2) apart from the age limit, having qualifications prescribed for Pyithu Hluttauw representatives;

(3) (aa) who has been for at least five years a judge of the Region or State Ta’ya Hluttauw (High Court), or

(bb) who, if he is a judicial officer or a law officer, has been for at least ten years in a position not lower than region or state level, or

(cc) who has been an advocate of the Taya Hluttauw (High Court) of at least 20 years’ standing, or

(dd) who is assumed by the President to be a legal expert of prominent reputation.

(b) Pyidaungsu Hluttauw shall not have the right to reject the person nominated by the President to be appointed Pyidaungsu Attorney-General unless it can prove clearly that he is not qualified for being Pyidaungsu Attorney-General,

(c) the President of the State has the right to submit new nomination to the Pyidaungsu Hluttauw in place of a person who has not been approved to be appointed and assigned duties as Pyidaungsu Attorney-General.

(d) Pyidaungsu Attorney-General is a member of the Pyidaungsu Government.

(e) Pyidaungsu Attorney-General is responsible to the President of the State.

(f) Pyidaungsu Attorney-General and Deputy Attorney-General shall not be required to resign or resign from office in accordance with the provisions from among Hluttaw representatives or persons who are not Hluttauw representatives.

(g) If the Union Minister or Deputy Minister is a representative of a Hluttaw, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that Hluttauw from the date he is appointed the Attorney-General or the Deputy Attorney-General.

(h) (1) When the post of the President of the State who had appointed and assigned duties to the Pyidaungsu Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General fell vacant in the event of resignation, passing away or any other reason, the new President of the State who has been elected as replacement shall continue to assign duties to them, or appoint and assign duties to new Pyidaungsu Attorney-General and new Deputy Attorney-General according to the provisions of the Constitution. If so, the Pyidaungsu Attorney-General and Deputy Attorney-General shall be allowed to continue to perform their duties up to the time when the new Pyidaungsu Attorney-General and Deputy Attorney-General have been appointed and assigned duties,

(2) The remaining tenure of office of the President of the State shall be prescribed for the term of office of the new Pyidaungsu Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General.
The 25-8-2007 issue of Myanma Alin daily carries two news stories and one was about 13 persons including Min Ko Naing and Ko Ko Gyi were called in by the authorities for questioning and action would be taken against them according to law based on the findings, and another was about the involvement in the latest incident of the so-called NLD members and expelled-NLD members, and as such, according to the report, NLD would be held responsible for this. Analysts keeping close watch on Myanmar politics have a feeling and foresee that Min Ko Naing’s group would face action some time and that NLD may lose opportunities to play a positive role in the current changing political trend of Myanmar unless it amends its present strategies and behaviours.

One can understand that the Tatmadaw government has no choice but to take into custody Min Ko Naing’s group if one studies the present political situation and acts of the group. Detention of the group and issuing of warnings to NLD have resulted from the acts of the group and the party.

A study of the anti-government groups after the regaining of independence will show there is a common and typical characteristic among them. That is—every time the ruling government made a positive gesture or sign of flexibility they regarded it to be a sign of weakness rather than a positive move. With this attitude they stepped up pressure on the government politically and militarily employing all possible ways and means.

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Lest they may be left ...

(from page 12)

Unlike Min Ko Naing, NLD came to operate in a different way and secretly so as to avoid a situation in which the party might be dissolved by the Tatmadaw government. NLD aided and abetted Min Ko Naing and group from behind the curtain. Youth members and those expelled from the party gave a helping hand to Min Ko Naing’s activities. There were news items in the NLD’s special occasions on significant days. Although NLD HQ said those news items were not news on NLD’s conspiracy surfaced. It was found that the Tatmadaw government dealt with the NLD and Min Ko Naing and group from behind the curtain. NLD aided and abetted Min Ko Naing and group from behind the curtain. Youth members and those expelled from the party gave a helping hand to Min Ko Naing’s activities.

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Instead, NLD spokesmen in interviews with foreign media said that they had sympathy for Min Ko Naing’s group that it would spark public outcry soon and there would be no trust by the government in the NLD’s special occasions. Its declaration issued on 20 August says that the situation among the public is about to explode and that if there was civil commotion, the government would be held responsible for it. Besides, NLD spokesmen in interviews with foreign media said that they had sympathy for Min Ko Naing’s group, that it would spark public outcry soon and that the situation would worsen. This clearly shows how the NLD and Min Ko Naing were conspiring in collusion. Hence, it seems that a piece of news on NLD’s conspiracy surfaced.

I happened to read a news article titled “fruitful result depends on fairness on both sides” by Kyaw Min Lu (Shwe Pyi Tha) featured in State-run newspapers on 24 August. Although there might be different opinions on the article, the example of parents and children is noteworthy. The example reflects the situation between the Tatmadaw government and political parties.

Children always want something from their parents. They would like to eat nice food, visit places and have fine clothes. Their parents are usually worried about them. Naturally, the parents consider what can happen when they approve of anything their children want. In this context, the parents will fulfill the desire of their children if there is trust between each other. But if they have no trust in their children they will not approve at all or will approve only after thorough consideration.

Likewise, the Tatmadaw government will treat political parties as its children. Those parties will win the trust of the government only if they act responsibly and behave well. If they continue to oppose whatever the government does and try to pressure in collusion from the above-ground and underground there would be no trust by the government. In consequence there will be control and restrictions.

Since 1988, it has been hard for even the people let alone the government to accept and trust the acts of NLD. Although the NLD is constantly using the words such as national reconciliation and building trust, its activities are contrary to those words. Even in the economic and social spheres it is difficult to trust the one who is always trying to stab one’s back. So also, the Tatmadaw would find it difficult to have trust in the ones like the NLD, Min Ko Naing and his group that received foreign assistance and blatantly launched underground and above-ground attacks on the government.

The Tatmadaw government is determined to introduce democracy aspired by the people in the nation. I remembered that when discussions were held on whether to hold a referendum or not for the choice of single party system or multiparty system at a party conference held in July 1988, delegates of Tatmadaw Party Committee representatives they would try their utmost in the discharge of duties assigned regardless of single party system or multiparty system. Therefore, when the Tatmadaw assumed the State responsibilities on 18 September 1988 it made a vow to introduce the multiparty democracy system in accordance with the wishes of the people.

If we study the international events such as the assumption of power by the Tatmadaw in 1962 or the assumption of power by the Thai Army recently it can be found that the Tatmadaw (military) used to put more or less politicians into custody, that they assumed the State power. When the Tatmadaw assumed the State power on 18 September 1988 it did not arrest any of the so-called democracy leaders and the so-called “88” generation persons. Instead, it promulgated the political parties registration law on 27 September and allow the formation of political parties. At that time, Aung-Swain Tin group had become the National League for Democracy while students including Min Ko Naing and Moe Thee Zun had formed the Democratic Party for New Society. And there emerged other political parties such as Patriotic Democratic Youth Front, New Generation Force Youth Front, National Political Front (Youth) etc. It can also be found that steps were taken for students to be able to engage in politics as the age of candidates for Hluttaw representatives was set to be 21 in promulgating the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law. This point stood witness that the Tatmadaw wished to join hands with all the old and new politicians and students in introducing democracy.

NLD and Min Ko Naing’s group do not want to accept Tatmadaw as partner in building democracy and instead they regarded the Tatmadaw as the one that prevented them from getting power. Therefore, NLD and Min Ko Naing’s group consider the Tatmadaw as the successor of Myanma Socialist Programme Party and they have constantly tried to topple the Tatmadaw Government as in the 1988 incident. In retrospect, the activities of Min Ko Naing and Moe Thee Zun and NLD from 1988 to 1989 showed that they had participated in above-ground movements as well as organized students’ unions as underground organizations. Their actions were on a collision course with the government. At last, they contacted terrorists at border regions and designed underground and above-ground armed movements to attack the government. Due to their acts, NLD leaders and Min Ko Naing and Ko Ko Gyi were arrested and Moe Thee Zun fled to a foreign country.

Today, the group led by Min Ko Naing has its old tactics. Although the group has been named itself as the “88 generation students group”, they have no intention of contributing to peace and stability, prevalence of law and order, transition to democracy and market-oriented economic system demanded by the people in 1988. The group continued to carry out above-ground and underground movements which were used to topple Myanmar Socialist Programme Party in 1988. Therefore, it is not unusual for the government to take action against Min Ko Naing’s group.

The National Convention will conclude soon. After the convention, the steps such as writing the constitution and holding referendum will be carried out based on the fundamental principles and detailed basic principles laid down at the National Convention. If the people approve of the constitution in the referendum, democratization processes including holding elections, organizing Hluttaws and forming a government will be conducted in accordance with the constitution.

The Tatmadaw Government is committed to implementing the Seven-step Road Map. Therefore, it has declared that it does not accept the acts that could pose hindrance to the democratization process.

The Seven-Step Road Map is essential for the transition to democracy. Each individual member of NLD or the party should participate in implementing all steps of the Road Map. If the party sticks to the current act and policy, it worries me that NLD will be marginalized as an abandoned child depriving itself of the opportunity to participate in the democratization process.

Translation: AK+ST+TS-AMS
Myamma Alin + Kyemon: 29-8-2007 ****
Afghan soldiers kill five Western soldiers in Afghanistan

KABUL, 28 Aug—Five Western soldiers, including three Americans, were killed in a string of Taleban attacks in eastern and southern Afghanistan, officials said on Monday.

The Americans were killed along with two Afghan soldiers in a Taleban ambush on Monday in Ghazi Abad District of eastern Kunar Province, near the border with Pakistan, the district police chief told reporters.

NATO officials in Kabul said earlier that two soldiers had been killed while on patrol Sunday, during an attack in eastern Afghanistan and the other in the south.

NATO did not identify the victims.

**NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR** Thursday, 30 August, 2007

**TRADENAME CAUTION**

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Win Mu Tin
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Vicarialtique Company,
P.O.Box 60, Yangon

Date: 30 August 2007

**CLAIMS DAY NOTICE**

**MV KOTA TERAJU VOY NO (253)**

Consignees of cargo carried on MV KOTA TERAJU VOY NO (253) are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on 30.8.2007 and cargo will be discharged at 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 up to 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.

**SHIPPING AGENCY DEPARTMENT**

**MYANMA PORT AUTHORITY**

**AGENT FOR: M/S ADVANCE CONTAINER LINES PTE LTD**

Phone No: 256908/378316/376797

**YouTube criticized over Neo-Nazi clips**

BEIJING, 28 Aug—Video-sharing website YouTube has met with harsh criticism in Germany for hosting clips that incite racial hatred, media reported Tuesday.

The videos hosted on YouTube include clips of a 1940 anti-Semitic propaganda film “Jud Sues” and two music videos of outlawed German far-right rock band Landser, which show footage from World War II depicting Nazi military operations.

Dieter Wiefelspuetz, Social Democrat (SPD) parliamentarian of Germany said airing the clips on YouTube in Germany was scandalous. “Publishing these films amounts to aiding and abetting incitement of the people.”

Germany’s Central Council of Jews Vice President Salomon Korn was considering pressing charges against Google Germany.

German youth protection body Jugendschutz.net has complained to Google Germany more than 100 times and asked Google, which bought YouTube last year, to remove the clips.

Some of the material has been on the site for almost a year.—Internet

**Over 50 arrests on first day of Notting Hill Carnival in W London**

LONDON, 28 Aug—More than 50 people were arrested on the first day of this year’s Notting Hill Carnival in west London, police said on Monday.

London’s Metropolitan Police said 54 people were arrested on Sunday at the annual event, Europe’s largest street party and the world’s second biggest after the Rio Carnival held in Brazil. This year, it takes the theme “Set All Free” and marks the 200th anniversary of the abolition of the slave trade.

Two people were arrested for attempted murder, while other people were arrested for crimes including indecent assault, having an imitation firearm or offensive weapon, criminal damage, possession of drugs, being drunk and disorderly and handling stolen goods.

Three people were arrested in connection with an incident in which a man suffered stab wounds.

In total, there were allegations of 70 crimes, a 43-cent-per-drop on day one of the carnival last year, when 122 alleged crimes were reported.

Before the carnival got under way, police arrested 21 people suspected of planning to cause trouble at the event.

**Polluted China rivers threaten “sixth” of population**

BEIJING, 28 Aug—Polluters along two of China’s main rivers have defied over a decade of clean-up efforts, leaving much of the water unfit to touch, let alone drink, and a risk to a sixth of the population, state media said on Monday.

Half the check points along the Huai River and its tributaries in central and eastern China showed pollution of “Grade 5” or worse — the top of the dial in key toxins, meaning that the water was unfit for human contact and may not be fit even for irrigation, national legislators were told.

Fourteen years of measures had reined in some of the worst pollution along the Huai and Liao rivers but factory waste remained far too high, chairman of the National People’s Congress Environment and Resources Protection Committee Mao Rubai said in a report delivered on Sunday.

The rivers posed a “threat to the water safety of one sixth of the country’s 1.3 billion population”, the China Daily said. The pollution on the Huai threatened the massive South-North Water Transfer Project to draw water from the Yangtze River through the Huai basin to the country’s parched north, Mao said.

“Large volumes of untreated domestic effluent and industrial waste-water are dumped directly into the river,” Mao said of one of the Huai’s worst polluted tributaries, according to the NPC website (www.npc.gov.cn).— MNA/Reuters
Taleban begin release of South Korean hostages

GHAZNI (Afghanistan), 29 Aug — Taleban insurgents freed 12 South Korean hostages yesterday. Three women were the first of 19 Christian volunteers the Taleban agreed to release after South Korea said it would pull its troops out of Afghanistan. Several hours later, four more women and a male hostage were freed. Four more were released a few hours later.

International Committee of the Red Cross representative Craig Muller confirmed that the 12 had been freed.

A Taleban commander, Mullah Abdullah, said his group had earlier handed over four women and a man to a tribal elder who delivered them to the Red Cross. The original three women were handed over to members of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Ghazni province. Wearing long, traditional headscarves, they wept as they sat in a Red Cross vehicle.

Taleban representative Qari Mohammad Bashir said he hoped all would be free in two or three days, he told the Pakistan-based Afghan Islamic Press news agency.

The insurgents seized 23 Korean Christian volunteers on 19 July from a bus in Ghazni province. Two male hostages were killed by their captors early in the crisis.

The Taleban released two women as a gesture of goodwill during the first round of talks and said on Tuesday they had reached a deal on the release of the remaining 19.

Boys swim at a river mouth between the river Drim and Ohrid lake in the city of Struga, Macedonia, on 25 Aug, 2007 as temperatures soared to 40 degrees Celsius (104 degree Fahrenheit). — INTERNET

WEATHER

Wednesday, 29 August, 2007

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST: During the past 24 hours, weather has been partly cloudy in Magway Division, rain or thundershowers have been isolated in Rakhine, Kayin and Kayah States, scattered in Upper Sagain, Mandalay, Ayeyawady and Bago Divisions, fairly widespread in Mon State, lower Sagaing and Yangon Divisions and widespread in the remaining states and divisions with isolated heavy falls in lower Sagaing and Mandalay Divisions. The noteworthy amounts of rainfall recorded were Shwebo (3.15) inches, Thatoon (2.32) inches, Shwegyin (1.89) inches, Kawthoung (1.78) inches and Kyaukme (1.50) inches.

Maximum temperature on 28-8-2007 was 87°F. Minimum temperature on 29-8-2007 was 75°F. Relative humidity at 09:30 hours MST on 29-8-2007 was 93%. Total sunshine hours on 28-8-2007 was (2.1) hours approx.

Rainfall on 29-8-2007 was (Tr) at Mingaladon, (0.16) inch at Kabu-Aye and (0.08) inch at Central Yangon. Total rainfall since 1-1-2007 was (97.40) inches at Mingaladon, (99.49) inches at Kabu-Aye and (98.03) inches at Central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kabu-Aye) was (6) mph from Southwest at (18:20) hours MST on 28-8-2007.

Bay influence: Monsoon is weak in the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast valid until evening of 30-8-2007: Rain or thundershowers will be isolated in Kayah State and lower Sagaing Division, scattered in Chin and Rakhine States, Mandalay, Magway, Bago, Ayeyawady and Yangon Divisions, fairly widespread in Mon and Kayin States and Tanintharyi Division and widespread in the remaining areas. Degree of certainty is (80%).

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

Outlook for subsequent two days: Weak monsoon.

Forecast for Nay Pyi Taw and neighbouring areas for 30-8-2007: Likelihood of isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (80%).

Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring areas for 30-8-2007: Isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (80%).

Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring areas for 30-8-2007: Likelihood of isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (60%).
2nd Waning of Wagaung 1369 ME

Thursday, 30 August, 2007

**Lt-Gen Thein Sein, Sri Lankan Prime Minister hold talks**

Agriculture, livestock breeding, forest, trade, tourism and air transport sectors are to be promoted and technical cooperation programmes are to be implemented.

Any country should not attempt for political gains on pretext of human rights and terrorism.

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**Li-Gen Thein Sein**

NAY PYI TAW, 29 Aug — Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein and Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Mr Ratnasiri Wickramanyaka held talks at the latter’s office in Colombo, Sri Lanka, on 27 August.

Also present at the meeting were Minister for Foreign Affairs U Nyan Win, Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation Maj-Gen Htay Oo, Minister for Commerce Brig-Gen Tin Naing Thein, Minister for Transport Maj-Gen Thein Swe, Minister for Religious Affairs Brig-Gen Thura Myint Maung, Minister for Forestry Brig-Gen Thein Aung, Myanmar Ambassador to Sri Lanka U Tin Oo Lwin, Director-General of the Government Office Col Than Shin, Director-General of the Protocol Department U Kyaw Kyaw, Director-General of the Political Department U Phae Thann Oo and departmental officials, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka Mr Rohitha Bogollagama, Minister of Agriculture Development and Agrarian Services Mr Ratnasiri Wickramanyaka.

(See page 9)

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**The first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be convened within 90 days after the general election commences**

Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw

1. (a) The first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be convened within 90 days after the general election commences.
   
   (b) (1) The State Peace and Development Council shall convene the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw after the Constitution comes into force.
   
   (2) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw who continues to perform his duties in accord with provisions of this Constitution shall convene first regular sessions for the next terms of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

2. (a) (1) The State Peace and Development Council shall convene the first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw after the Constitution comes into force.
   
   (2) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw who continues to perform his duties in accord with provisions of this Constitution shall convene first regular sessions for the next terms of the Amyotha Hluttaw.

3. (a) (1) Members of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall take oaths before the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw at the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw.
   
   (2) The members of the Pyithu Hluttaw, who have not taken oaths, shall take oaths before the Speaker of the Hluttaw at the session of the Pyithu Hluttaw they first attend.

4. (a) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall convene regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw at least once a year. The interval between two regular sessions shall not exceed 12 months.
   
   (b) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall convene regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw at least once a year. The interval between two regular sessions shall not exceed 12 months.

(See page 4)