

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

20 July 2007

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Panel of Alternate Chairmen presents collections of suggestions made by NC delegates on laying down detailed basic principles for Election, Political Parties and Provisions on State of Emergency to be included in State Constitution

YANGON, 20 July

— The plenary session of the National Convention went on at Pyidaungsu Hall in Nyaungnabin Camp, Hmawby Township, here, this morning.

The Panel of Alternate Chairmen presented collections to the plenary session of the National Convention submitted by NC delegates on laying down detailed basic principles for Election, Political Parties and Provisions on State of Emergency to be included in the State Constitution.

Present on the occasion were Chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein and members, Chairman of National Convention Convening Work Committee Chief Justice U Aung Toe and members, Chairman of the NCC Management Committee Auditor-General Maj-Gen Lun Maung and members, chairmen of subcommittees, officials, delegates of National Unity Party, Union Pa-O National Organization, Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization, Lahu National Development Party, Union Kayin League, Kokang Democracy and Unity Party and Wa National Development Party, representatives-elect of National Unity Party and Mro (a) Khami National Solidarity Organization, independent representatives-elect, delegates of national races from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon and Rakhine States, Shan State (South), Shan State (North), Shan State (East), Sagaing, Taninthayi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, peasant delegates from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon and Rakhine States, Shan State (South), Shan State (North), Shan State (East), Sagaing, Taninthayi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, delegates of intellectuals and intelligentsia and delegates of workers from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon and Rakhine States, Shan State (South), Shan State (North), Shan State (East), Sagaing, Taninthayi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, delegates of state service personnel from the SPDC Office, the President’s Office, the Pyithu Hluttaw Office, the Government Office, the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General’s Office, the Multiparty Democracy General Election Commission Office, the Office of Civil Service Selection and Training Board, the Yangon City Development Committee, the Mandalay City Development Committee, and respective ministries, other invited delegates, delegates from Shan State (North) Special Region-1, Shan State (North) Special Region-2, Shan State (North) Special Region-3, Shan State (East) Special

Region-4, Shan State (North) Special Region-5 (KDA), Shan State (South) Special Region- 6, Kachin State Special Region-1, Kachin State Special Region-2, Kayah State Special Region-1, Kayah State Special Region-2, Kayah State Special Region-3, Kayinni National Democratic Party (KNDP) (Dragon) Group, Kayinni National Progressive Party (KNPP) (Hoya), Kayinni National Unity Solidarity Organization (Ka Ma Sa Nya), Democratic Kayin Buddhist Organization (DKBA) and Haungthayaw Special Region Group who had returned to the legal fold, Nyeinchanyay Myothit Group from Pa-an Township of Kayin State, Burma Communist Party (Rakhine Group), Arakan Army (AA), Homein Region Development and Welfare Group, Shwepyiaye (MTA), Mongpan People's Militia Group, Mon Peace Group (Chaungchi Region) and Mon (Breakaway) Nai Saik Chan Group that had exchanged arms for peace, delegates of national race group that have returned to the legal fold and exchanged arms for peace, dean of military attaché' Sr Col Le Van Thanh of Vietnam and military attaché' of Cambodia, India, Japan, Thailand, Pakistan, Russia, Bangladesh, Korea, China, Malaysia, Laos and Indonesia.

Before the plenary session, the NCCC chairman and members, the NCC Work Committee chairman and members, the NCC Management Committee chairman and members, the chairmen of subcommittees, officials, delegates of political parties, representatives-elect, delegates of national races, delegates of peasants, delegates of workers, delegates of intellectuals and intelligentsia, delegates of State service personnel and other invited delegates signed in the attendance books at the Pyidaungsu Hall and recreation hall for the delegates.

Next, the NCCC chairman, the NCC Work Committee chairman and the NCC Management Committee chairman cordially greeted diplomats who were observing the plenary session of the National Convention.

At the plenary session, Dr Maung Maung Wint of Delegate Group of Intellectuals and Intelligentsia presided over the meeting as an alternate chairman together with U Myo Thant (Maung Su Shin) of NCC Work Committee, U Saw Philip (a) U Philip Sam of Delegate Group of Political Parties, U Maung Gyi of Delegate Group of Representatives- Elect, U Maung Hla (a) U Hla Myint of Delegate Group of National Races, U Kan Nyunt of Delegate Group of Peasants, U Kyaw Win Tun of Delegate Group of Workers, U Tin Kha of Delegate Group of State Service Personnel and Dr Ma Nan Tu Ja of Delegate Group of Other Invited Persons as members of panel of chairmen.

Deputy Director U Than Aung of the NCC Work Committee Office acted as MC and Deputy Director U Aung Kyi as co-MC. The MC declared the start of the meeting with the permission of the alternate chairman as 1058 out of 1071 delegates were in attendance, accounting for 98.79 per cent.

The panel of alternate chairmen presented collections of suggestions made by the respective delegate groups on laying down detailed basic principles for Election, Political Parties and Provisions on State of Emergency to be included in the State Constitution. First, U Myo Thant (Maung Su Shin) of NCC Work Committee read out the collection of proposals concerning the Election. Next, the plenary session went into recess at 9.35 am.

The plenary session restarted at 9.55 am. Afterwards, member of alternate chairmen U Saw Philip (a) U Philip Sam of Delegate Group of Political Parties read out the collections of respective delegate groups concerning the Election and so did U Maung Gyi of Delegate Group of Representatives-Elect and U Maung Hla (a) U Hla Myint of Delegate Group of National Races concerning the Political Parties.

Next, the plenary session went into recess at 10.45 am and it restarted at 11 am.

The collection of suggestions concerning the Election are reported separately.

Afterwards, members of alternate chairmen U Kan Nyunt of Delegate Group of Peasants, U Kyaw Win Tun of Delegate Group of Workers and Dr Maung Maung Wint of Delegate Group of Intellectuals and Intelligentsia read out a collection of proposals of the respective delegate groups concerning Provisions on State of Emergency

The collection of proposals concerning the Political Parties and Provisions on State of Emergency will be reported in the newspapers.

Next, the plenary session was adjourned at 12 noon. The plenary session will continue on 23 July at Pyidaungsu Hall. MNA

Every citizen shall have the right to vote and to stand for election according to law

YANGON, 20 July— *The following is the collection of suggestions made by NC delegates on "Election" submitted to the Plenary Session of the National Convention held at the Pyidaungsu Hall of Nyaungnapin Camp in Hmawby Township today.*

The chairman and members of the National Convention Convening Commission, the chairman and members of the National Convention Convening Work Committee, the chairman and members of the National Convention Convening Management Committee, and NC delegates, may you be blessed with physical and mental well-being and auspiciousness.

Esteemed NC delegates,

The Work Committee chairman's clarification on the detailed basic principles on the chapters "Election", "Political Parties", and "Provisions on State of Emergency" to be included in the State constitution were read out at the NC plenary sessions held on 30 and 31 October 2006.

Regarding the clarification, representatives of the delegate groups compiled group-wise proposal papers through discussions and submitted them to the NC plenary sessions.

At the plenary sessions held between 27 November to 7 December 2006, the delegate groups submitted their proposal papers totalling 18 as follows:

(a) Delegate Group of Political Parties	8 papers
(b) Delegate Group of Representatives-elect	4 papers
(c) Delegate Group of National Races	1 paper
(d) Delegate Group of Peasants	1 paper
(e) Delegate Group of Workers	1 paper
(f) Delegate Group of Intellectuals and Intelligentsia	1 paper
(g) Delegate Group of State Service Personnel	1 paper
(h) Delegate Group of Other Invited Persons	1 paper

Some NC delegates from respective delegate groups have read out these proposals at the NC plenary sessions. Now, I will present the NC panel of chairmen's assessments of these proposals as a whole.

Esteemed NC delegates,

At the NC plenary session held on 30 October 2006, the Work Committee chairman said, "The National Convention designated 15 chapters first for ensuring a systematic approach to the laying down of basic principles and detailed basic principles to draft a new State constitution. The Chapter "Election" is one of the 15 chapters, and two basic principles have been laid down for it.

(a) Every citizen shall have the right to vote and to stand for election according to law.

(b) Voters concerned shall have the right, in accordance with provisions of the State constitution, to recall elected people's representatives.

The sphere of these basic principles is quite wide. Accordingly, based on these two basic principles, it is required of the National Convention to lay down detailed basic principles for the chapter.

Only then, will it be possible to comply with the rules and regulations in writing and adopting the provisions on election stated in the State constitution and related laws on election."

He said, "A collection of these points putting together will be made for your convenience in studying them.

1. In electing members to Hluttaw—

(a) Every citizen who has turned 18 on the date on which elections commence, who is not disqualified by law, who is eligible to vote, and who has the right to vote under the law, shall have the right to vote.

(b) Every citizen who is eligible to vote and who has the right to vote by the law shall cast only a vote for a Hluttaw each at a constituency.

(c) In addition, people of national races concerned who are eligible to vote in accord with the provisions of the State Constitution shall have the right to vote in electing representatives of national races to the Region or State Hluttaw concerned.

(d) Ballot shall be exercised.

2. The following persons shall have no right to vote —

(a) members of the Religious Order;

(b) persons serving prison terms;

(c) persons adjudged to be of unsound mind as provided for in the relevant law;

(d) persons who have not yet been cleared from being declared destitute; and

(e) persons who are banned from voting under the election law.

3. At an election, a candidate —

(a) shall be elected to a Hluttaw only.

(b) shall stand for election at one constituency only.

4. (a) Electorate living in the Union territories, or the Union territories designated by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw under the law, shall elect members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw only.

(b) Save as otherwise prescribed by the Constitution, a Region or State Hluttaw member elected in a constituency that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has designated as a Union territory shall no longer stand as a Hluttaw member.

5. Every citizen who is not disqualified by the provisions of this Constitution and the provisions of the law regulating elections shall have the right to stand for election to a Hluttaw.

6. (a) A Hluttaw member may be recalled for any of the following reasons—

(1) treason;

(2) violation of any provision of the Constitution;

(3) misbehaviour;

(4) lack of qualifications prescribed in the Constitution for a Hluttaw member;

(5) inefficient discharge of duties.

(b) Complaint about the Hluttaw member endorsed by at least one percent of initial number of the voters of the constituency concerned shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Election Commission.

(c) Pyidaungsu Election Commission shall conduct investigation into the case in accord with the law.

(d) While the case is under investigation, the



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Hluttaw member concerned shall have the right to rebut the accusation in person or through a representative.

(e) The Pyidaungsu Election Commission shall, finding the accusation true and considering the Hluttaw member should no longer carry out duties, take action in accord with the law.

7. The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall prescribe necessary laws on election and recall.

8. (a) The President shall form a Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Election Commission. In the process, he may appoint at least five members including the chairman of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission in accord with the provisions on appointment of Union minister stated in the Constitution.

(b) The chairman and members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Election Commission shall be the ones who—

(1) have turned 50 years of age.

(2) meet, except age limit, requirements set for Pyithu Hluttaw members.

(3) (aa) have served in the post of Union Chief Justice or Union Supreme Court judge; Region or State High Court judge or in a position equivalent to the post of Region or State High Court judge at least five years; (or)

(bb) have served in the post of judicial officer or law officer that is not lower than Region or State level for at least 10 years; (or)

(cc) have practised law as the advocate for at least 20 years; (or)

(dd) are deemed to be celebrities with prestige by the President.

(4) are well-experienced with good characters.

(5) comply with provisions, with which they have no right to stand for election as Pyithu Hluttaw members.

(6) are loyal to the State and the people.

(7) are not members of a political party.

(8) are not Hluttaw members.

(See page 5)

Every citizen shall have the right to...

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- (9) do not accept any other positions from which they can enjoy salaries and allowances.

9. Duties of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission are as follows:

- (a) holding Hluttaw elections;
- (b) supervising Hluttaw elections, and forming and supervising sub-commissions at all levels;
- (c) designating and arranging constituencies;
- (d) making and arranging lists of voters;
- (e) putting off elections that are not in a position to be held in a free and fair way in some constituencies due to natural disasters or local security;
- (f) issuing necessary laws on elections and political parties in accord with the provisions of this Constitution and procedures and directives in accord with the laws concerned;
- (g) forming electoral benches to resolve electoral disputes;
- (h) discharging duties assigned under a law.

10. If the President has to blame and charge the chairman or a member of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission, he shall do so in accord with the provisions prescribed in this Constitution on blaming the Union Chief Justice or any of Union Supreme Court judges.

11. (a) If the chairman or a member of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission in service wishes to resign of his own accord due to his health condition or any of other reasons, he may submit his resignation to the President.

(b) If the seat of the chairman or a member of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission is vacant due to resignation, termination of responsibilities, death, or any other reasons, the President may appoint a new chairman or a member of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission in accord with the provisions on appointment of a Union minister enumerated in the State Constitution.

(c) If the chairman or a member of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission is a government employee, he shall be deemed to have resigned from civil service in accord with the existing civil service rules and regulations from the date he is appointed as the chairman or a member of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission.

12. The Pyidaungsu Election Commission's action and measures over the following matters shall be final:

- (a) electoral procedures;
- (b) appeals and amendments on electoral benches' decisions and orders;
- (c) matters taken under political party law.

13. Responsibilities, powers and rights of the chairman and members of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission shall be prescribed by law.

14. The role of the chairman of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission is designated to be equivalent to the position of a Vice-President, and a member, to the position of a Union minister in order to make reference to responsibilities, powers and rights of the chairman and members of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission in prescribing laws.

Then, he said, "In this regard, you delegates should hold discussions and make suggestions so as to decide whether the points that have been presented should be adopted as detailed principles and proposals if you have should be submitted. Some more points relating to the Chapter "Election" will be presented. The Plenary Session of the National Convention held from 28 to 30 March 1996 laid down detailed basic principles for the formation of Legislation, Executive and Judiciary, and some of them are related to qualifications set for a Pyithu Hluttaw member.

"Hluttaw members including members of the Pyithu Hluttaw who will take part in the legislative sector, one of the three sovereign powers of the State—legislation, executive and judiciary—should catch up with the political, administrative, economic, social and national races affairs of the State. Only then, will they be able to carry out legislative functions effectively. The detailed basic principle 'Pyithu Hluttaw members shall have settled in the Union of Myanmar for at least 10 consecutive years up to the time of being elected Pyithu Hluttaw representative'. Disputes may arise in future if there is no explanation about the stay of national people who went abroad for further study under the permission of the government, on business of on personal affairs. Now, the nation has launched the market-oriented economic system. Therefore, many national are staying in foreign countries on duty with the permission of the government, or on business, or on personal affairs. Such stay in foreign countries should be deemed to have settled in the Union.

"Therefore, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made whether the point:

'The period of staying abroad with the permission of the government shall be deemed to have settled in the Union' should be adopted as the provision under the detailed basic principle.

'having settled in the Union of Myanmar for at least 10 consecutive years up to the time of being elected as Pyithu Hluttaw representative' should be adopted as a detailed basic principle.

Esteemed NC delegates,

Regarding the clarification, the National Unity Party of the Delegate Group of Political Parties said that the detailed basic principles on election were necessary for ensuring a free and fair election. So, the detailed basic principles on election were appropriate, it said.

As a separate suggestion, the party representative explained, "In his clarification regarding para (7), the Work Committee chairman said, "In respect of election, at present, Myanmar practises the system of electing one Hluttaw member from a constituency each. However, many countries have made the system of setting up a large constituency to elect more than one Hluttaw member, and designating the number of Hluttaw members in proportion to the votes. So, to catch up with the changes, necessary law should be prescribed in accordance with the resolutions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

"To our knowledge, of about 120 countries that exercise multi-party democracy system, more than 70 countries exercise the system of designating the number of Hluttaw members in proportion to the votes. That system helps elect representatives based on the expression of the voters who will really represent the people. By practising such a system, there will be many benefits such every vote becomes more effective, a greater number of reliable persons capable of fulfilling the requirements of the nation will be elected, and the parties standing for elections can enjoy more than proportionate ration of the representatives from the party concerned.

Therefore, we would like to suggest that the system of designating the number of Hluttaw members in



U Saw Philip (a) U Saw Philip Sam. — MNA

proportion to the votes many countries exercise should be applied in the forthcoming elections.

And the Union Pa-O National Organization said that the collection of 14 detailed basic principles for the Chapter "Election" the Work Committee chairman has proposed are appropriate to be adopted as detailed basic principles.

The Shan State Kokang Democratic Party said that the 15 detailed basic principles for the Chapter "Election" the Work Committee chairman has explained are appropriate to be adopted as detailed basic principles.

The Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization said that to help the representatives make suggestions, the Work Committee chairman had explained 14 points that should be adopted as detailed basic principles for the Chapter "Election" to be included in the State constitution.

It added that what the Work Committee chairman had proposed were appropriate to be adopted as detailed basic principles.

The Lahu National Development Party in its discussion said, "The points the Work Committee chairman explained at the NC plenary session on 30 October 2006 regarding the detailed basic principles for the Chapter "Election" are in conformity with the constitutions of world countries and the 1947 constitution and the 1974 constitution and the nation's prevailing conditions. So, we suggested that these point be adopted as detailed basic principles".

The Union Kayin League said, "The Work Committee chairman has explained in detail the matters concerning the persons who have the right to vote and have no right to vote and the voting system; the right to stand for election and the right to recall elected representatives; the formation of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission, its duties and the qualifications of its members; the matter concerning the filing of charges against a member of the commission; the appointment of duties for a post vacant due to termination of duties, death or other reasons; and the resolutions of the commission, functions, responsibilities, powers, rights, and designation of official position. When we studies them we have come to understand the fact that the nation will be able to hold a free and fair election in the future.

We agree that the 14 points concerning the chapter should be adopted as detailed basic principles."

The Kokang Democracy and Unity Party said, "We would like to present our views about findings of the Work Committee for the Chapter "Election", the Chapter "Political Parties", the Chapter "Provisions on State of Emergency". The points for the Chapter "Election"

- (1) include the right to vote and to stand for election in accordance with the law,

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- (2) represent the democratic election system,
- (3) prescribe principles of election,
- (4) include principles to recall a Hluttaw member due to his disqualification,
- (5) manifest the formation of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission, functions, power and privileges of the chairman and members of the commission.

We consider that the points the Work Committee chairman has explained are consistent with the State constitution, so we would like to suggest that these points be adopted as detailed basic principles.

The Wa National Development Party said, "The collection of 14 detailed basic principles on election the Work Committee chairman presented are based on the 1947 constitution and the 1974 constitution, and the constitutions of many other nations. These points are complete. So, we suggest that these points should be adopted as detailed basic principles."

Esteemed NC delegates,

"Of the four proposals, presented by the Delegate Group of Representatives-elect said, the political parties from the Delegate Group of Political Parties have evaluated the presentations of the representatives of the National Unity Party and Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization. And the discussions of respective representatives are the same as they have done.

Independent Representatives-Elect Dr Hmu Htan of Thantlang Township Constituency in Chin State, U Aung Thein of Ywangan Township Constituency in Shan State and U Tun Kyaw of Namhsan Township Constituency in Shan State (North) expressed their support for the Work Committee chairman's proposals about the Chapter "Election" to be included in the State constitution.

In addition, as a separate suggestion, they said, "I would like to make some suggestions about electoral procedures. Many electoral procedures are carried out in accordance with the provisions concerned including the submission of bills of electoral expenses spent by the elected Hluttaw members after the elections. The organizations responsible for the elections have to issue final reports on the elections. Some principles related to the Hluttaw sessions are:

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

"The day on which the term of the Amyotha Hluttaw comes into force is that of the Pyithu Hluttaw."

"The first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall be held within seven days after the commencement of its term." In my opinion, final reports should be released in time so that first regular sessions of the Hluttaws can be held in line with the provisions concerned. In this regard, elected Hluttaw members are to completed their tasks in time. There should not be a situation in which Hluttaw sessions are put off due to the delay on the final reports. Therefore, I would like to make a positive suggestion that in issuing laws, rules and directives on elections,

- (a) **specific duration for the functions to be carried out by the elected Hluttaw members,**
- (b) **the time during which the election commission has to issue the final report, should be fixed."**

Six Independent Representatives-Elect from the Delegate Group of Representatives-Elect—U Tin Win of Kyaiklat Township Constituency (2), U Thein Kyi of Taungdwingyi Township Constituency (1), U Hla Soe of Minbu Township Constituency (2), U Mya Hlaing of Twantay Township Constituency (2), U Kyi Win of Mingaladon Township Constituency (1), and U Tin Tun Maung of Mingaladon Township Constituency (2) in their discussions supported the Work Committee chairman's explanation about the as paints.

As a separate suggestion, they said, "In a democratic country, voting means that the people use their rights and duties for the emergency of a government that will rule the nation on their behalf. The people should have access to ballot so that they can vote freely and avoid a situation of being threatened in casting votes. In some constituencies in border areas, the votes cast are counted polling both-wise. In consequence, armed insurgents can guess who won at a village or ward. And they may torch the village or ward and torture the dwellers for not electing the one for whom they forced the people to vote. So, votes should be counted constituency-wise instead of polling booth-wise about the 15 points.

Esteemed NC delegates,

The Delegate Group of National Races said, "the 15 points on election are necessary for the Chapter "Election", so they should be adopted as detailed basic principles."

The Delegate Group of Peasants said, "The 15 points proposed for the Chapter "Election" to be included in the State constitution should be adopted as detailed basic principles."

The Delegate Group of Workers said, "So, we members of the delegate group of workers suggest that the 14 points for the Chapter "Election" and an additional point, totalling 15 points explained by the Work Committee chairman should be adopted as detailed basic principles."

In its proposal, the Delegate Group of Intellectuals and Intelligentsia supported what the Work Committee chairman explained regarding the Chapter "Election" to be included in the State constitution.

Moreover, as a separate suggestion, they said, "The chairman and members of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission will have to discharge demanding and formidable tasks. So, if they are not capable enough of accomplishing such huge tasks, they are to be impeached and terminated from their duties, if necessary. In this regard, we consider that it is required to prescribe specific reasons and procedures to impeach such persons.

So, we would like to make a suggestion that a detailed basic principle should be adopted: "Regarding the impeachment of the chairman or a member of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission:

- (a) The President may impeach the chairman or a member of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission for any of the following reasons:
 - (1) treason;
 - (2) violation of any provision of the Constitution;
 - (3) misbehaviour;
 - (4) lack of qualifications prescribed in the Constitution for a Hluttaw member;
 - (5) inefficient discharge of duties.
- (b) procedures shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of the State constitution on impeachment of the Union Chief Justice or a Union Supreme Court Judge.

The Delegate Group of State Service Personnel said, "The points proposed to be adopted are the

principles that are practised globally. We thank the Work Committee chairman for presenting international experiences and past historic events of Myanmar thoroughly and objectively to the Chapter "Election". The points he has proposed should be adopted as detailed basic principles.

Furthermore, as a suggestion, they said, "Of the 14 points, sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (11) means as if that sub-paragraph is solely related to the matter to fill the positions of the chairman and members of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission under sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph (11) due to vacancies. We would like to make a suggestion that it will be more appropriate if sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (11) is added to paragraph (8) as its sub-paragraph (c).

The Delegate Group of Other Invited Persons said, "What the Work Committee chairman has explained are reasonable and in conformity with the six objectives of the National Convention for ensuring stability and peace and development of the nation along with upholding Our Three Main National Causes.

"So, the NC delegates from the Delegate Group of Other Invited Persons deeply support his explanations about the 14 points and one additional point for the Chapter "Election", six points for the Chapter "Political Parties" and 23 points for the Chapter "Provisions on State of Emergency".

As a suggestion, they said, "We would like to make two separate suggestions about the Chapter "Election". They are:

- (a) **There have been many events that in elections and casting votes in Hluttaw sessions of some other countries, voters, Hluttaw members and political parties were under the influence of money, muscle and gangs such as Mafia, and such countries suffered losses a lot. So, in order to avert such undesirable events, effective provisions and laws including anti-defection law should be prescribed.**
- (b) **A principle should be prescribed in the Pyidaungsu Election Commission Law that decisions of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission shall be made with unanimous vote or the vote of the majority to prevent the decisions the chairman or a member or two members of the commission make as they wish at the meetings of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission." — MNA**

POEM

Towards complete success

- * **Peace is...
With one mind
Working together in unity
In view of prosperity
Upholding Three Main National Causes.**
- * **Constantly realizing the State's goodwill
Work for the welfare of community
With goodwill and enthusiasm.
Preserve national prestige and integrity
Without any disagreement among national brethren
Holding discussions for good future
May the National Convention meet complete success.**

Hnin Maung (Zeegon) (Trs)