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Three-Dimensional Naval Exercise-Sea Shield 2020 conducted with the participation of submarine of Tatmadaw (Navy), warships and helicopters held to enhance national defence capability



State Administration Council Chairman Commander-in Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing is giving strategic advice for the Sea Shield 2020 military firing practice drill onboard "Mottama" yesterday.

The Tatmadaw is conducting Army, Navy and Air military drills continuously to protect the sovereignty and territory of the country well and to enhance its defence capability. Naval ships, including submarine (Minye Thinkhathu) has been conducting the Three-Dimensional Naval Exercise-Sea Shield 2020 involving strategic aerial, surface and underwater operations and firing since 2 April this year in Myanmar territorial waters in the Bay of Bengal.

Chairman of the State Administration Council Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, accompanied by council members General Maung Maung Kyaw, Lt-Gen Moe Myint Tun, Joint Secretary Lt-Gen Ye Win Oo, Union Minister for Planning, Finance and Industry U Win Shein, Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Admiral Moe Aung, senior

military officers from the Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Army, Navy and Air), Commander of South-West Command Maj-Gen Aung Aung and officials, observed the military exercise.

First, the Senior General and party arrived onboard the naval ship (Mottama) by helicopter to inspect the ships of the Three-Dimensional Naval Exercise-Sea Shield and was welcomed by Officer Scheduling Exercise (OSE) Rear-Admiral Htein Win, Naval Commander (Duty) Capt Tet Lwin Tun and senior military officers of the military drill. The commander-in-chief (Navy) reported on the purpose of the Sea Shield 2020 which is in accord with the guidance of the Senior General, and the Three-Dimensional Naval Exercise involving surface ships, submarine and helicopters. The Naval Commander (Duty) also reported on practical training. In response, the Sen-

ior General said priority should be given to hitting the targets precisely as it is a firing practice drill. He stressed the need to take lessons, to collect comprehensive information in connection with the requirements and the drill, to seriously take into account the task of blocking, preventing,

annihilating and to recount the important matters.

While the naval ships were sailing to the target-practising area before the start of the drills, a foreign merchant vessel was spotted in the area. Naval ship (Mottama) asked the vessel details and to leave the area in accord with

the rules of engagement (ROE).

Then, the Senior General observed the firing of surface and aerial targets with big guns and cannons and underwater targets with torpedoes by ten warships, from the naval ship (Mottama).

The submarine (Minye Thinkhathu), surface ships and helicopters of the Tatmadaw (Air) saluted the Senior General in Single Line Formation while shouting the slogan "We are safeguarding the Myanmar seas" with full vigour.

Speaking to the commander (duty), officers and other ranks of the drill onboard Mottama, the Senior General said the Sea Shield drill began in 2014 and the present is the seventh time. Based on the previous experience, the drill is being conducted. Superficially, it is a routine drill. In fact it is very important for national defence.

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Pyin Oo Lwin NANMYAING (PURE ARABICA COFFEE)

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Republic of the Union of Myanmar State Administration Council Nine Objectives

1. Political affairs

- (a) Building of a Union based on democracy and federalism in practising genuine disciplined multiparty democracy in a full fairness manner
- (B) Emphasizing of restoration of eternal peace for the entire nation in line with the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA)
- (c) Continuous practising of the “principle” of peaceful co-existence among countries by holding up the independent, active and non-aligned foreign policy

2. Economic affairs

- (a) Further development of production based on agriculture and livestock breeding through modern techniques and all-round development of other

sectors of the economy as well

- (b) Stability of market economy and inviting international investments to develop the economy of entire ethnic people
- (c) Encouragement of local businesses to create employment opportunities to be able to produce many products of the State

3. Social affairs

- (a) For ensuring of dynamism of Union spirit which is genuine patriotic spirit
- (b) Following customs and traditions of all ethnic nationalities and preservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage and national characters
- (c) Enhancement of health, fitness and education standards of the entire nation

Three-Dimensional Naval Exercise-Sea Shield 2020 conducted with the participation of submarine of Tatmadaw (Navy), warships and helicopters held to enhance national defence capability



The submarine (Minye Thinkhathu), surface ships and helicopters of the Tatmadaw (Air) are saluting Senior General Min Aung Hlaing in Single Line Formation.

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Myanmar has long and wide territorial waters which are about 1,300 nautical miles in coastal length and over 144,000 square miles in surface area. Navy plays a pivotal role in safeguarding the territorial waters. Hitting the target is very important in naval drills. In naval warfare, the degree of loss is high even if a ship is hit and destroyed. It also has a huge impact on combat prowess. Systematic training is required to realize the policy “every shot must hit the target and training must be done to hit the target”. All the rounds must go straightly to the specific area as the drill focuses on area targeting.

Tatmadaw (Navy) was founded with the frigate Mayu and since 1990 it has been developing gradually. It later reached the level of producing its own naval vessels from the stage of owning fast attack ships and artillery-mounted

The Navy must always be ready to conduct Humanitarian Assistance Disaster Response (HADR) in time in saving the civilian ships that sink, catch fire or face various kinds of troubles at sea in time, apart from serving the national defence duties. Its ships could repatriate 1,156 Myanmar citizens stranded in Malaysia and India in February and March this year. It was the work of successfully saving the citizens who were facing troubles abroad under various reasons and a prove that the Navy can carry out HADR operations well.

ships. Navy will have more ships and can increase its calibre by producing its own warships. Apart from producing the ships, training should be conducted to be capable in weaponry technology and skills. In the past there will

a smuggling of surface and underwater resources of the country. Hence, the Tatmadaw (Navy) has been upgraded to protect and effectively utilize the marine resources and to safeguard the territorial waters.

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It is a proper drill to counter and crush the aerial, surface and underwater enemy at sea and its ultimate goal is Drill to Action. Hence, the weakness and advantages found at the drill must be recorded and analyzed. It is important to gather correct information.

As they all the officers and

other ranks have successfully and effectively participated in the drill, their performances were satisfactory. The aim of the drill is to promote the national defence capacity. So they must be dutiful and serve in the interest of the country.

The Senior General presented souvenirs to officers and other ranks of the drill through the naval commander (duty). Then the Senior General and party left Mottama by helicopter.

The drill involving helicopters, submarine and surface ships is a fire and manoeuvre training based on military offensive skillfully launched by Three-Dimensional Navy. Since its arrival in Myanmar, the submarine (Minye Thinkhathu) has already conducted 131 underwater operations for 1,708 hours and 56 minutes in the area of Myanmar territorial waters inspection headquarters.—MNA

As the Tatmadaw did not seize power but took measures to strengthen the multiparty democracy system, tasks must be carried out in accordance with the existing 2008 Constitution: Senior General

CHAIRMAN of the State Administration Council Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing met with members of the Ayeyawady Region Administration Council and departmental personnel at the region office yesterday afternoon.

Also present at the meeting together with the Senior General were council members General Maung Maung Kyaw and Lt-Gen Moe Myint Tun, Joint Secretary Lt-Gen Ye Win Oo, Union Minister for Planning, Finance and Industry U Win Shein, Union Minister for Investment and Foreign Economic Relations U Aung Naing Oo, Union Minister for Education Dr Nyunt Pe, Union Minister for Health and Sports Dr Thet Khaing Win, chairman of Ayeyawady Region Administration Council U Ye Myint, Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Admiral Moe Aung, senior military officers from the Office of the Commander-in-Chief, commander of South-West Command Maj-Gen Aung Aung, members of the Ayeyawady Region Administration Council and departmental personnel.

First, the Senior General and party were welcomed by U Ye Myint and officials. Next, members of the Ayeyawady Region Administration Council introduced themselves individually. U Ye Myint reported on social, economic and health affairs and regional development tasks in the region and general matters.

First, the Senior General said it is the first time he has been talking to civil society organizations in Ayeyarwady Region, which is one of the paddy barns of Myanmar.

Afterwards, the Senior General explained the implementation of the democracy system, saying the Tatmadaw studied the international practices of democracy during the term of previous Tatmadaw government before the democratic transition of Myanmar and shaped the process of democratic transition before pushing the country onto the democratic path aspired by the people by successfully holding the multiparty democracy election in accordance with democratic norms in 2010. It has been a decade since the democratic transition started and elections are the essence of democracy system. Even class leaders were elected based on will of the majority when we were at school. Elections are



Chairman of State Administration Council Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing meets members of Ayeyawady Region Administration Council, and departmental staff on 10 April 2021.

more important as representatives of the people are elected based on the will of the people. In retrospect, during the term of the first democratic government, it is found that the government was able to make progress in various sectors including political, administrative and economic ones while it managed to sign the NCA during the peace process.

During the term of the first democratic government, the government led by U Thein Sein exerted efforts amid political, economic and administrative deadlocks in addition to outside pressures and armed conflicts. As a result, the public was dissatisfied with the performance while the NLD launched campaigns with slogans "It is time to change" and enticement promises to win the 2015 election. After winning the

After winning the election in 2015, the NLD, which took office, not only failed to fulfil its campaign promises but also amended or repealed laws related to the rule of law of the state while carrying out activities that undermined the culture, patriotism and national characteristics of the state. As a result, the public lost trust on the elected government and there emerged No Vote campaigns. It was found that only 14 percent of eligible voters or only 14 people out of 100 eligible voters cast their ballots during the Yangon City Development Committee election in 2019.

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percent of eligible voters or only 14 people out of 100 eligible voters cast their ballots during the Yangon City Development Committee election in 2019.

Elections are one of the essences of democracy system and it was found that 72 percent of eligible voters cast their ballots in the 2010 election and nearly 70 percent of eligible voters cast their ballots in the 2015 election. However, there emerged no-vote campaigns due to the above-mentioned reasons and I had to urge the public to cast their votes wherever I went.

As for the 2020 multiparty election, the Senior General said the NLD government was concerned about winning the election over no-vote campaigns before the election and the experience during the YCDC election and

issued various orders for election campaigns. During the election, defence services personnel cast their vote together with the people. When election results were announced, suspicious outcomes were found. Therefore, the Tatmadaw had to launch a probes into voter's lists, which were later found to be susceptible to vote rigging and announced to the public including 1.2 million ballot papers

susceptible to vote rigging in Ayeyarwady Region alone.

Despite repeated calls, not only responsible organizations at various levels failed to address the address the issue of hugely erroneous voter's lists but also attempts were made to convene the third Hluttaw to take over the state power forcefully. As a result, the state of emergency was declared and the Tatmadaw had to assume the responsibilities of the state under the delegation of responsibilities by the acting president.

As for the formation of the State Administration Council, the Senior General said that as the Tatmadaw did not seize power but took measures to strengthen the multiparty democracy system, tasks must be carried out in accordance with the existing 2008 constitution. Therefore, the SAC is made up of civilian and military members proportionally while the civilian rule is allowed to be in force by forming administration councils at regional and state levels with civilians. The SAC has adopted five future tasks and nine political, economic and social objectives for the all-round development of the state.

As for the educational, economic and social development, the Senior General said it is encouraging to learn that Ayeyarwady Region is one of the paddy barns of the country and has the highest rate of GDP but efforts must be made to achieve better results.

As 70 percent of the population of the country are rural people who mainly carry out agriculture and livestock breeding, it is necessary to establish agriculture and livestock breeding institutes,

colleges and university as long-term plans. It is important to use favourable land, water, technique and seed for the success of agriculture while modern cultivation techniques are disseminated to farmers. It is necessary to apply healthy livestock breeding techniques to increase production.

Life expectancy of our country is 66 years while that of the people in Ayeyarwady Region is 67 years for rural areas and 67.5 for urban areas. It is necessary to take measures to encourage people to lead healthy lives as weaknesses in health will not lead to prosperity.

Administrative bodies are required to exert efforts and join hands with the government in accordance with rules for the development and restoring normalcy.

After the meeting, the Senior General and party cordially greeted members of Ayeyarwady Region Administration Council and departmental personnel.

Afterwards, the Senior General and party, accompanied by officials, inspected the Patheingyi Industrial City Project and heard reports presented by the chairman of the project and officials.

After hearing the reports, the Senior General pointed out the needs to manufacture products from crops harvested in the region, to penetrate export markets for garment factories and to priority for factories that manufacture semi-products and said permissions will granted to resume construction of factories in accordance with COVID-19 rules and regulations.

Then, the Senior General and party inspected round activities in the project site.—MNA

The Tatmadaw is taking part in the leading role of national politics in accord with the 2008 Constitution: Senior General

THE Tatmadaw is taking part in the leading role of national politics in accord with the 2008 Constitution, and it is a part of the State and the Tatmadawmen are also a part of the people. The Tatmadaw is an organization that defends the country. From the time independence was restored till today, the Tatmadaw has had striven to regain the independence and has been restoring the stability and tranquility. So, the history of the State and that of the Tatmadaw are inseparable. The leading role of national politics under the constitution is the political heritage given by the State. In the first



Chairman of State Administration Council Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing meets officers, other ranks, and families of Patheingyi Station on 10 April 2021.

In the 2020 election, ethnic parties lost to the NLD in their own regions. Voting fraud proved that some candidates did not get a single vote in their own regions. In democracy, voting fraud is unacceptable. The democratic ambitions of the people were thwarted. It was an act against the country with political greed, power hunger and unscrupulous ways.

term of the Hluttaw, Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services was appointed under the official gazette of the State by the president with the approval of National Defence and Security Council, said Chairman of the State Administration Council Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing in meeting with officers, other ranks and families of Patheingyi Station yesterday morning.

Also present at the meeting together with the Senior General were council members General Maung Maung Kyaw and Lt-Gen Moe Myint Tun, Joint Secretary Lt-Gen Ye Win Oo, Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Admiral Moe Aung, senior military officers from the Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Army, Navy and Air), commander of South-West Maj-Gen Aung Aung and officers, other ranks and families of Patheingyi Station.

Delivering his speech, the Senior General said there were voting frauds in the multi-party democracy general election held in November 2020. In democratic system, president is elected and legislative bodies

and government are formed through election. Under the pattern of Myanmar's election, Pyithu Hluttaw is formed with regionally elected Hluttaw representatives and Tatmadaw representatives. Amyotha Hluttaw emerges with region and state elected Hluttaw representatives and Tatmadaw representatives. These two Hluttaws become Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. Those elected Hluttaw representatives have to choose president. Some countries directly elect their president. In some countries, leaders of the ruling party serve as prime ministers or heads of government and appoint presidents. Different countries have different patterns. They are exercising democracy suitable to their own legislations. Myanmar itself is also marching towards democracy most suitable to the country.

The Senior General said he didn't cast an advance vote and instead, he went to the polls to cast his vote together with Tatmadaw members. The people were discouraged by the weaknesses of the NLD in serving State duties after winning the 2015 election. When

the election of the Yangon City Development Committee took place in 2019, only about 14 per cent of eligible voters went to the polls. In the 2020 election year also, 'no vote' campaigns were encouraged.

In the 2020 election, ethnic parties lost to the NLD in their own regions. Voting fraud proved that some candidates did not get a single vote in their own regions. In democracy, voting fraud is unacceptable. The democratic ambitions of the people were thwarted. It was an act against the country with political greed, power hunger and unscrupulous ways.

It is required to understand that the Tatmadaw is controlling State power, not seizing it. So, the State Administration Council, government with Un-

has prescribed executive and legislative affairs. At a time when violent protests and riots occur, the Tatmadaw is handling the situation in accord with the law.

The SAC is implementing the five future work programmes and the nine objectives in order to put the country back on the right track to democracy. Efforts are being made to hold the election again within the set period.

All Tatmadaw members are born of the people so they must have good social dealings with the people. For good dealings, organizational tasks outside the military have been extensively carried out since yore. And they will continue. The Tatmadaw is fulfilling the needs of the people. It is pro-

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ion ministers and region/state administration councils were formed with civilians, not Tatmadaw members. The Tatmadaw is just helping with civilian rule. It is acting in accord with the Constitution which has not become null and void. This is the measures being taken in line with democratic norms without harming any democratic practices. The constitution

protecting the people with flexibility. Over the past two months since the SAC took over State duties, restoration of stability in many places has shown that the Tatmadaw is stand firm by the people.

Protests turned into violence, killings and lootings. Measures to handle the protests are being taken in accord with the democratic rules and

law. There were casualties of some members of Myanmar Police Force due to protesters' attacks. As the Tatmadaw shoulders national defence duty, police are also carrying out their duties for the rule of law. For their steadfastness for the rule of law, they were presented with honorary titles of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services on the 76th Anniversary of Armed Forces Day.

The Tatmadaw is mainly responsible for national defence and Tatmadaw members must live up to the characteristics of a soldier. Political duties must be in accord with democratic practices. With its fine traditions, the Tatmadaw must try to improve more. It is necessary to maintain the strength and quality of each Tatmadaw member, each military unit and each military headquarters. Thanks to its solidarity, the Tatmadaw is able to safeguard the country. Having responsibility with political cause and political affairs, Tatmadaw members need to serve their duties conscientiously, the Senior General said.

After the meeting, the Senior General presented food-stuffs to an official.

Next, the Senior General and party cordially greeted the officers, other ranks and families of respective stations.

Union Minister for Education Dr Nyunt Pe, who accompanied the Senior General, visited No (2) Basic Education High School in Patheingyi. He met with teachers at Patheingyi University and Education College meeting halls. He explained plans for school reopening and conducting of training courses for teachers and left necessary instructions.

Likewise, Union Minister for Health and Sports Dr Thet Khaing Win visited People's Hospital in Patheingyi and encourage the local patients. He then met hospital staff who reported healthcare services. The union minister explained measures for prevention of Covid-19 and attended to the needs.

He then viewed and encouraged the local people receiving Covid-19 vaccine jabs at Patheingyi Township Public Health Department. —MNA

Vice-Senior General Soe Win inspects Bahtoo Station

VICE-CHAIRMAN of the State Administration Council, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services (Army), Vice-Senior General Soe Win, along with Senior Military Officials from the Commander-in-Chief Office (Army, Navy, Air) and the Commander of the Eastern Command, inspected the agriculture and livestock works in Bahtoo Station yesterday morning.

During the inspection tour to the "Livestock Breeding and Training Battalion" in Bahtoo, the Vice-Chairman of the State Administration Council instructed them to carry out the duty performance as targeted, disseminate agricultural knowledge and distribute good quality seeds while making production as a battalion-level model in regard with the agriculture and livestock works.

The Vice-Chairman and party also inspected the cultivation of seasonal crops with greenhouse system, soil replacement system and drip irrigation system; cultivation of banana; breeding chickens with farm pond type and air-cooled system; raising beef cattle and dairy cattle and DYL pig and gave necessary instructions.

In the breeding zone, seasonal crops are grown with modern technology to increase yields, and 21-acre grazing land has been set up to keep the animals grazed, with a mixture of Mulato grass and Stylo bean plants.

They also visited the Paungsee Farm (Bahtoo San) at Tat-



State Administration Council Vice-Chairman Vice-Senior General Soe Win inspects the agriculture and livestock works in Bahtoo Station yesterday.

The view of the officers on the period of the peaceful protests during the formation of the State Administration Council, intimidation period and the period of arson and murder to undermine the rule of law, the period of armed attacks on members of the security forces who are conducting under the rule of law and the one-sided allegations that security forces brutally killed innocent protesters, with a blind eye to the escalation of the violence from the stage of peaceful protests to the use of illegal weapons funded by people from abroad.

madaw (Army) Combat School (Bahtoo) and inspected the chicken farms, cows farm and DYL pig farm and the condition of summer paddy cultivation.

The Vice-Senior General and

party also met Infantry Platoon Commander Training Officers and discussed the 2020 General Election Campaign period, voting period and the post-voting period; performance for the nation-

al development and challenges during the government led by U Thein Sein, who won the 2010 election; the suspended projects and events that have delayed business implementation under the NLD government, which won the election in 2015; the fading of patriotism, and admiration of the religious and cultural heritage; the NGOs and INGOs giving the youths various seminars and holding talks with different topics intending to diminish patriotic, traditional and cultural characteristics, and the military takeover under the 2008 Constitution due to the forcible seizure of State power without official clarification on gigantic error (10.4 million) of vote-rigging.

The meeting also discussed the view of the officers on the

period of the peaceful protests during the formation of the State Administration Council, intimidation period and the period of arson and murder to undermine the rule of law, the period of armed attacks on members of the security forces who are conducting under the rule of law and the one-sided allegations that security forces brutally killed innocent protesters, with a blind eye to the escalation of the violence from the stage of peaceful protests to the use of illegal weapons funded by people from abroad.

The Vice-Chairman of the State Administration Council instructed them to observe the events with a broader perspective and discuss each other to differentiate between right and wrong.—MNA

Press Release

WITH the initiative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, an Arria-Formula meeting on Myanmar was conducted virtually at 10 o'clock New York Time on 9th April 2021. It is learnt that the meeting was briefed by Daw Zin Mar Aung from the Committee Representing Pyihtaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH), which was declared as an Unlawful Association and U Kyaw Moe Tun, the former Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations in New York, who was dismissed as a civil servant, also delivered a statement.

The nature of the said meeting is informal and no outcome document was released by the meeting. Due to the initiative of a Member of the Security Council, other Members cannot prevent the kind of such discussion in line with the rules of procedures, all the invitees and activists are free to join the event without any hindrance.

The State Administrative Council has declared the CRPH as an Unlawful Association on 21 March 2021. Besides, U Kyaw Moe Tun was dismissed from his post in the morning of 27 February 2021, and currently under an arrest warrant for committing high treason. The participation of the representative of the unlawful association CRPH, U Kyaw Moe Tun and other participants under the banner of Myanmar did not represent the country, and was illegal. Accordingly, their statements to the said meeting are illegitimate and unacceptable. Myanmar strongly rejected their participation and statements.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Nay Pyi Taw
Dated 10 April 2021

4 new cases of COVID-19 reported on 10 April, total figure rises to 142,576

MYANMAR'S COVID-19 positive cases rose to 142,576 after 4 new cases were reported on 10 April 2021 according to the Ministry of Health and Sports. Among these confirmed cases, 131,853 have been discharged from hospitals.—MNA

CDM is an activity to destroy the country

CDM is an activity to destroy the country. The Senior General said he would like to identify CDM activity as a country-destroying movement. Although protests are staged in neighbouring countries and the international community, they do not destroy businesses. However, CDM in Myanmar attempted to halt the running of hospitals, schools, roads, offices and factories. Tatmadaw hospitals provide healthcare services to more than 110,000 outpatients and over 35,000 inpatients. At present, more than 4,000 patients are being provided treatments, and over 6,900 pregnant women were given birth.

(Excerpt from the speech to Union-level personnel, Union ministers, the chairman of Nay Pyi Taw Council, chairpersons of Region and State Administration Councils and chairpersons of Self-Administered Zones and Division Administration Bodies made by the Republic of the Union of Myanmar State Administration Council Chairman Senior General Min Aung Hlaing on 7 April 2021)

Vice-Chairman of State Administration Council Vice-Senior General Soe Win meets officers, other ranks, their families, cadets in Yamethin Station

VICE-CHAIRMAN of the State Administration Council Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Commander-in-Chief (Army) Vice-Senior General Soe Win met officers, other ranks, their families and cadets in Yamethin station separately and delivered addresses yesterday.

At the meeting, the Vice-Senior General detailed the new coverage of CNN news agency regarding the current riots, news focused on opposition groups instead of terrorist acts and the need to consider the false news.

He then said the security forces allowed the peaceful protesters to stage their strikes between 4 and 22 February freely. But the protestors committed attacks on factories and industries, including police stations, courts and township administrative offices, later 22 February. They



State Administration Council Vice-Chair Vice-Senior General Soe Win is greeting officers, other ranks, families and cadets in Yamethin Station yesterday.

also threaten the government employees and security forces with weapons. They also supported the rioters with foreign

financial assistances to unrest riots.

He talked about the Martial Law order imposed in six

townships out of 330 townships according to the Constitution due to the violent attacks on factories and industries that affect the

country's investment sector and international relations.

He also stressed the need to build unity in the military community and be careful of health to achieve a proper immune system for the military members are crucial in serving the country's defence services.

Then, the Vice-Senior General separately met the cadets and instructed them to know what is right and what is wrong regarding current political affairs and follow the motto "Learn, practise, obey" to become smart soldiers with strong stance and belief.

He also urged to avoid the daily lifestyle that affected the health and highlighted the effective use of salary, proper places and friends, and efforts to become reliable military members by the soldiers, regiments, and units.—MNA

Exports of cattle, animal products down by \$37.5 mln as of 26 March

MYANMAR'S exports of animal products between 1 October and 26 March in the current financial year 2020-2021 touched a low of US\$16 million, a sharp drop of \$37.5 million compared with the corresponding period of the 2019-2020FY since livestock trading was suspended by China.

In the previous FY, exports of animal products have registered at \$53.57 million. Exports of animal products are solely driven by the private sector.

At the present time, about 10,000 heads of cattle, owned by 150 companies, are stranded in the Muse border as China stopped purchasing cattle. The labour wages and feedstuff cost burden them. It costs K400,000-600,000 to take care of 100 heads of cattle every day. Furthermore, Chinese traders have to pay trade debts of around K6,000 million for cattle exports. The trade debt case has been reported to the Ministry of Commerce. We do not

receive any response yet, said traders from Mandalay.

Some traders brought the cattle from Muse back to their home owing to the burden of high feedstuff cost and labour wages. Some intentionally stated that they would return to the original designated place but conduct illegal trade in border areas.

For legitimate trade, China permits live cattle import only after ensuring the cattle is free from 20 diseases, including Foot and Mouth Disease, along with vaccination certificates, health certificates, and farming registration certificates. Therefore, the officials concerned from two countries are negotiating the issue. Earlier, 1,500-2,000 heads of cattle were daily traded through the Muse border. Chinese New Year holidays, precautionary measures for the COVID-19, and other reasons are contributing factors to the

suspension of the cattle trade. Additionally, Myanmar's live cattle export is heavily relying on China market due to a good price, although Myanmar has other external markets such as Laos, Thailand, Malaysia and Bangladesh, he added.

The Ministry of Commerce grants a permit to each company for 100 cattle export, and the permit is valid for three months. The companies can be taken legal actions if they do not sell the cattle during a three-month period.

Next, the officials from the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department (LBVD) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation signed with China's counterparts regarding cattle surveillance and health projects for live cattle export on 18 January 2021, intending to enhance livestock trading and ensure regular border trade through legitimate channel.

The LBVD has been implementing the

establishment of a foot-and-mouth-disease free zone, control zone and vaccination areas since 14 July 2020 to export live cattle to China through the land border. Live cattle export was allowed in late 2017, with a view to eradicating illegal exports, creating more opportunities for breeders and promoting their interests.

The country exports cattle above five years old, including vaccination certificates, health certificates, and farming registration certificates. According to the 2018 cattle census, there are 11.5 million heads of cattle in the country. The authorities have issued cattle export licences to more than 300 companies in the Magway region. There are around 5,000 companies holding cattle export licences across the country.

Myanmar can yearly export around 500,000 heads of cattle beyond domestic consumption, the association stated. — HH/GNLM

Announcement of Union Election Commission 8 April 2021

1. Regarding the Multiparty General Election held on 8 November 2020, the Union Election Commission has inspected the voter lists and the casting of votes of Gyobingauk, Nyaunglebin and Nattalin townships of Bago Region.

2. Findings in respective townships were as follows:

Findings on voter lists in each township

Sr	Township and numbers of polling stations	Township sub-commission	List from Immigration department	Those involved in voting list without citizenship scrutiny cards	Those involved in voter list more than three times holding one CSC	Those involved in voter list more than two times holding one CS
1	94 polling stations in Gyobingauk, township of Bago Region	96,901	86,718	9,890	678	9,940
2	150 polling stations in Nyaunglebin township of Bago Region	164,375	147,162	27,134	1,053	15,792
3	147 polling stations in Nattalin township of Bago Region	141,120	123,556	19,595	1,448	18,094

3. The Union Election Commission has inspected the withdrawal/receipt/use/remaining of ballot papers used for Pyithu Hluttaw Election of Gyobingauk, Nyaunglebin and Nattalin townships of Bago Region together with the respective township election sub-commission, head of police force, Immigration and Population and administrator according to the Hluttaw Election Law Section 53.

4. According to the inspection, a total of 391 polling stations in these three townships took out 454,455 ballots and used 285,533 ballots. It left 160,111 ballots instead of 168,922 ballots. The difference was 10,762 ballots and it found 1,951 extra ballots. The extra/shortage ballots and illegal extra ballots were found at respective poll stations. Findings were as follows :

Findings on ballot papers for Pyithu Hluttaw Election in each township

Sr	Township	Total polling station	Withdrawal	used	Exact remaining	Remaining on the Ground	Difference	
							Missing	Extra
1	Gyobingauk	94	109,089	74,989	34,100	32,884	2,239	1,023
2	Nyaunglebin	150	183,645	100,835	82,810	76,360	6,722	272
3	Nattalin	147	161,721	109,709	52,012	50,867	1,801	656
	Total	391	454,455	285,533	168,922	160,111	10,762	1951

Findings on ballot papers for Pyithu Hluttaw Election in Gyobingauk Township

5. There were 94 polling stations in Gyobingauk Township and they took out 109,089 ballots and of these numbers, they distributed 105,525 ward/village-tract ballots, 268 township advance ballots and 3,296 township remaining ballots (reserve). Findings were as follows:

Sr	Subject	Withdrawal	Used	Exact remaining	Remaining on the Ground	Difference	
						Missing	Extra
1	Ward/village tract ballots	105,525	74,721	30,804	29,729	2,098	1,023
2	Township Advanced ballots	268	268				
3	Township Remainingh ballots	3,296		3,296	3,155	141	
	Township Total	109,089	74,989	34,100	32,884	2,239	1,023

6. Of 105,525 ward/village-tract ballots of Gyobingauk Township, they used 74,721 ballots and left only 29,729 ballots instead of 30,804. The difference was 1,075 ballots. It found 2,098 missing ballots at 24 polling stations and 1,023 extra ballots at 19 polling stations.

7. They used 268 township advance ballots and there were no frauds. As they did not use township remaining ballots (reserve), they might have 3,296 ballots. But, it found only 3,155 ballots in the inspection. Therefore, 141 ballots were missing.

8. The inspection team examined ballots of polling station No (1) of Sit Kone (1) Village-tract of Gyobingauk Township for Kayin Ethnic Affairs Hluttaw of Bago Region and found 73 valid votes using ballot receipts of 2015 general election among the ballots for Daw Pwal Say, Kayin Ethnic Affairs candidate for Bago Region.

9. Gyobingauk Township used 74,989 ballots out of 109,089 ballots and it found 32,884 unused ballots.

10. Findings in Gyobingauk Township were as follows:

Sr	Ward/Village tract	Withdrawal	Used	Exact remaining	Remaining on the Ground	Difference	
						Missing	Extra
1	Zay Cho (south) Ward	1,750	1,317	433	433		
2	Zay Cho (north) Ward	750	545	205	205		
3	Ywama (south) Ward	1,500	1,101	399	399		
4	Ywama (north) Ward	4,700	3,016	1,684	1,284	450	50
5	Pantingon Ward	1,900	1,370	530	530		
6	Thaegone Ward	2,656	1,809	847	820	77	50
7	Sitgone (1) Village-tract	1,150	634	516	316	200	
8	Mayinchaung Village-tract	1,000	682	318	318		
9	Kywethaygone Village-tract	2,150	1,399	751	751	100	100
10	Kyakhattan Village-tract	2,200	1,612	588	588	54	54
11	Gyopinsakhm Village-tract	2,358	1,659	699	699		
12	Thetyingone Village-tract	1,650	1,194	456	456	50	50
13	Phonesosu Village-tract	1,850	1,343	507	507		
14	Kyungone Village-tract	1,704	1,314	390	386	4	
15	Bwetyoe Village-tract	1,800	1,495	305	305		
16	Kangyi Village-tract	1,600	1,160	440	440		
17	Kineyar shae Village-tract	1,250	718	532	492	100	60
18	Hlaytone Village-tract	2,200	1,605	595	595		
19	Oaketwingone Village-tract	898	682	216	216		
20	Tapyayyone Village-tract	946	710	236	236		
21	Hngetgyithyike Village-tract	1,750	1,351	399	399		
22	Kyunnetgone Village-tract	3,300	2,340	960	914	50	4
23	Hmanpinhtoo Village-tract	1,652	1,207	445	446		1
24	Myotwin Village-tract	1,300	708	592	442	200	50
25	Myokine Village-tract	1,448	1,062	386	386		
26	Yonechaung Village-tract	2,600	1,649	951	951	50	50
27	Uyingyi Village-tract	1,050	735	315	315		
28	KanOo Village-tract	1,450	1,009	441	441		
29	Koneywar Village-tract	2,556	1,905	651	645	6	
30	Anouttaung Village-tract	1,150	867	283	283		
31	Anoutmyauk Village-tract	750	541	209	209		
32	Nwekhwe Village-tract	2,699	2,044	655	655		
33	Sattinegone Village-tract	2,052	1,591	461	461		
34	Minaoh Village-tract	650	497	153	148	5	
35	Nyaungpinmyinse Village-tract	2,000	1,391	609	609		
36	Phragyigone Village-tract	1,304	936	368	368		
37	ZinPywonegone Village-tract	1,699	1,204	495	495		

Thingyan, chance for Myanmar people to wash souls

THOSE who are residing in Myanmar are the luckiest among others. They have chances to enjoy plentiful festivals and occasions in all seasons.

Among them, those people can enjoy the Maha Thingyan festival before Myanmar New Year Day, which falls in mid-April.

They have the inspiration to enter the New Year with new souls. They wish to leave evil deeds in the old year. They wish to taste both physical and mental well-being as well as new environs of the season in the New Year.

People splash water at each other by enjoying water throwing activities during the Maha Thingyan festival period. In fact, Thingyan is the first and the most joyous seasonal event out of 12 monthly festivals in Myanmar tradition.

During the period from the end of February to the last week of May every year, people residing in various parts of Myanmar unavoidably embrace the hotness of summer, in which the temperature is gradually higher and higher. So, most people try to take shelter to mitigate the hotness of summer yearly.

Fortunately, the period of the Maha Thingyan festival falls on the month of Tagu, similar to April. Myanmar people have a chance to break the very hotness duration of summer by throwing water at each other. The water splashing festival falls on mid-hotness days in April. Thanks to the water throwing festival, the hotness of summer immediately declines. In consequence, water from the ground is transformed into vapour for clouds in the sky to be able to prepare raindrops. As such, people can stay away from the hotness of summer thanks to showers. Thingyan is not just a festival. It is an excellent chance for the people to wish their souls during the Maha Thingyan festival. They think water can wash all evil deeds. It is one of the traditional thoughts of Myanmar.

At the end of the water throwing festival, Myanmar's New Year Day waits for the moves of Myanmar people. So, people enjoy the water splashing festivity to water their souls before entering the New Year. They have the inspiration to enter the New Year with new souls. They wish to leave evil deeds in the old year. They wish to taste both physical and mental well-being as well as new environs of the season in the New Year.

This being so, Myanmar people need to abide by universal disciplines to uphold a good attitude for all.

Sand pagoda in the month of Tabaung is a big event of well renown

By Dr Khin Maung Nyunt (Maha Saddhamma Jotika Dhaja, Sithu)

I. The month Tabaung [March] is the last month in Myanmar Lunar Calendar Transition time from winter to summer.

II. Days are warm and nights are chill thus giving rise to an old Myanmar saying.

III. နေ့ပူလို့ညချမ်း၊ တပေါင်းလ လသာရမ်း

IV. Days are warm, nights are chilly Tabaung is the month so unruly.

V. Different meanings of the word Tabaung are given in folktales and literature abound.

VI. Folks say that Tabaung is corrupted from Htun Paung. It's the month juice of sugar palm is boiled down.

VII. Solidified sugar palm juice are called ထန်းညှက် Htan Nyet or jaggery for long use for all.

VIII. Fermented palm juice in special earthen pots. Are distilled by moonshiners a lot

IX. အရက် Aret for all alcoholics. Equally or more intoxicating than Scotch whisky, many

foreigners have tried and found very gritty.

X. Another meaning of Tabaung is a combination of "Ta" and "Paung" or "Baung".

XI. Meaning reminiscences, longing, yearning, missing of one's happy memories, loved ones, alive or dead whom you miss so much. When you want them your near enough.

XII. The next meaning is the natural beauty of Nature. Sung, painted and performed in Myanmar Fine, Performing arts and literature.

XIII. Saint monk Kaludayi composed 64 stanzas in Pali Gathas. ပါဠိ ဂါထာ To induce Lord Buddha. To return to his birthland Kapila.

XIV. With his command of musical tone and poetic skill. He recited his 64 Gathas where every thing was stand and still.

XV. Lord Buddha was resting quiet for all his Dhamma Teachings are suspended.

XVI. From a distance but within Lord Buddha's hearing.

Saint Kaludayi recited sing song his 64 Gathas.

XVII. Changes of Time, Place, Circumstances, Seasons, Nature, Passing out of dying and arrivals of new life.

XVIII. Landscapes, water-scapes, mountainscapes, sky-scapes Changing all kinds of forms. Colours are shapes.

XIX. They teach the unchanging cycles of Lokadan လောကဝိသေယံ

XX. You can escape only when you reach Niban.

XXI. If a land journey on foot along the Himalayan ranges one can never finish enjoying such changes.

XXII. The entire Capital of Kapila was Expecting, waiting for the arrival of Lord Buddha.

XXIII. Upon hearing, poetic recitations of Saint Monk Kaludayi Lord Buddha and accompanying saint monks began their journey. Enjoying all beautiful scapes. But mindful of Dhamma Scape.

XXIV. The Dhamma scapes are the impermanence of life,

the Law of change, time, place and circumstances. Even Lord Buddha had to face.

XXV. Turning to the Festival of Sand Pagoda we have full records in Inwa Period Literature. XXVI. But many Buddhist Pali literatures Have history, extent and intent of Sand Pagoda.

XXVII. Buddhists believe countless sand grains in the sacred River Ganga (Ganges) represent Buddhas already enlightened any to be enlightened. XXVIII. So pagodas are built on the sand lands which appear in summer in or near natural or manmade aquatic lands.

XXIX. In the month of Summer Tabaung Peasants farmers finish the harvest so they hang up their agricultural tools upside down.

XXX. With enough or more cash in pockets the long turn to religious activities. And recreational and socio-cultural.

XXXI. With the guidance of activities Anurada Buddhist monks. They build sand pagodas

of different shapes and stance. XXXII. After monk Sayadaws consecrated sand pagodas become sacred for worshipping. XXXIII. Now begin religious activities.

XXXIV. Prayers, gongs kyesi and drum Rising heaven ward to invite to say Sadhu (well done) XXXV. Music, folksongs folk-dances Emerge with ozi, dobat troupes Village youths and girls in group contest for cash award for best performances.

XXXVI. Winner troupes proudly visit village to village to boast their achievements And to show their handsome youths and pretty village girls. XXXVII. Some villages give them good reception. With homemade food, drinks and fermented toddy juice.

XXXVIII. Friends, strangers and foreigners. Do not miss such happy occasions which are the blessings of our Myanmar nation.

XXXIX. Oldest and longest sand in Myanmar today. Is Shwezigon

Pagoda in Bagan of yesterday.

XL. King Anawyahtar built it on the sand bank of River Ayeyawady. Which come to be known as Shwe The gone Zedi. XLI. By royal order stone bricks from Tuyin hill quarries were brought by human chain lined up under trees. To the construction site under cool breezes.

XLII. Anawyahtar left it unfinished But it was his successor King Kyansitthar who accomplished.

XLIII. The writer as Director-General of Archeology went up earthquake-ruined upper part of Shwezigon. Eye witnessed all what legend and history say are true of Shwezigon.

XLIV. Shwedagon Pagoda Festival in Tabaung Is the story of great reknown. Foreigners near and far East or West enjoy with great wonder

XLV. The writer begs readers to allow to stop here Lest he will lead them to nowhere

Virus lockdowns around the world as vaccine efforts stumble

FRESH lockdowns and curfews were imposed on tens of millions of people from India to Argentina on Saturday, as Covid-19 infections surged again and vaccine roll-outs were hampered by shortages and scares over side effects.

In India, the worst-hit state of Maharashtra was running out of vaccines as the health system buckled under the weight of the contagion, which has killed 2.9 million people worldwide.

Having let its guard down with mass religious festivals, political rallies and spectators at cricket matches, the world's second-most populous nation has added more than a million new infections since late March.

Every weekend from Saturday until the end of April, Maharashtra's 125 million people will be confined to their homes unless travelling or shopping for food or medicine.

"I'm not for the lockdown at all but I don't think the government has any other choice," media professional Neha Tyagi, 27, told AFP in Maharashtra's megacity Mumbai. "This lockdown could have been totally avoided if people would take the virus se-



Deserted streets in Mumbai, in India's virus-stricken Maharashtra state. PHOTO: AFP

riously."

The crisis is being exacerbated by a shortage of vaccines. India has so far inoculated 94 million of its 1.3 billion people, but The Times of India reported Friday that states on average had just over five days of stock left, citing health ministry data, with some regions already grappling with severe shortages.

Stay-at-home orders were also set to come into force for the eight million inhabitants of Bogota, as the Colombian capital battled a third wave of infections, adding to curfews already covering seven million across four

other major cities.

Elsewhere in South America, Argentina entered a night-time curfew Friday running from midnight to 06:00 am every day until April 30.

It will be in force in the country's highest-risk areas, mainly urban centres, where bars and restaurants will close at 11:00 pm. Both Argentina and Colombia have recorded about 2.5 million coronavirus cases, numbers surpassed only by Brazil in the region.

All of France is subject to restrictions of some form, while the German government's at-

tempts to curb movement and commerce have been stymied by several states refusing to go along with the proposals. Now Berlin is changing the rules to centralise power, adjustments likely to usher in night-time curfews and some school closures in especially hard-hit areas. But some countries were in the process of opening up. Italy was set to end lockdowns from next week for Lombardy, the epicentre of its coronavirus pandemic, and several other regions with improving contagion statistics.

Neighbouring Slovenia announced it would ease corona-

virus restrictions and suspend a six-month-long curfew starting Monday.

Shaky roll-outs

As in India, Europe's stuttering vaccine roll-out faced multiple hurdles Friday as EU regulators said they were reviewing side effects of the Johnson & Johnson shot and France further limited its use of the AstraZeneca jab.

France has repeatedly changed the rules on AstraZeneca's vaccine, first over doubts about its efficacy, then over fears that it could be linked to blood clots. On Friday, it did so again, with Health Minister Olivier Veran saying under-55s who had been given a first shot with AstraZeneca would be given a different vaccine for their second dose.

But shortly after he spoke, the World Health Organization said there was "no adequate data" to support switching Covid-19 vaccines between doses. As for the J&J shot, the European Medicines Agency said four "serious cases" of unusual blood clots had been reported - one of them fatal - with the vaccine, which uses similar technology to the AstraZeneca one.

The US Food and Drug Ad-

ministration said it had found no causal link between the jab and clots, but noted "a few individuals" in the country had clots and low levels of platelets in the blood after receiving the vaccine, and its investigation was continuing. Both jabs are approved for use in the European Union but the J&J vaccine has not yet been rolled out, and various EU countries have stopped or limited the use of AstraZeneca. An AstraZeneca spokesman said half of its vaccine shipments to the EU would be delayed this week. In the United States, deliveries of the J&J vaccine were set to drop off sharply next week, US health authorities warned Friday.

And in badly hit Brazil, the Senate said it would open an inquiry into the government's handling of the pandemic, as President Jair Bolsonaro continued to resist lockdown measures even with Covid-19 deaths at new records.

Yet Rio de Janeiro on Friday was reversing restrictions in place for two weeks, reopening restaurants and bars, though the city's famed beaches remained closed.

SOURCE: AFP

Newspapers to be published alternately for Myanmar New Year holidays

THE News and Periodicals Enterprise of the Ministry of Information announced that daily newspapers would be published in turns during the Myanmar New Year holidays.

While the Mirror and the Global New Light of Myanmar newspapers will be published on 13, 14 and 15 April, and the Myanma Alinn will temporarily cease publishing operations during this period.

While the Myanma Alinn newspapers will resume operations on 16, 17, 18 and 19 April, the Mirror and the Global New Light of Myanmar will temporarily cease operations on those days.

Similarly, the Shwe Pyi Rakhine Ponyeik sector from Sub-Printing House (Sittway) will temporarily cease printing on 14 April, the extra pages in Shan ethnic language from the Sub-Printing House (Taunggyi) will temporarily cease printing operations on 15 April, the extra pages in ethnic languages from the Sub-Printing House (Mawlamyine) will temporarily cease printing operations on 18 April. They will resume normal production after the Myanmar New Year holidays.

Advertisements will be received at the newspaper offices, which will remain open during these holidays. All newspapers will resume normal production starting 20 April. — News and Periodicals Enterprise



Myanmar Daily Weather Report

(Issued at 7:00 pm Saturday 10 April 2021)

BAY INFERENCE: Weather is a few cloud over the Andaman Sea and Bay of Bengal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL AFTERNOON OF THE 11 April 2021: Rain or thundershowers are likely to be scattered in Taninthayi Region and isolated in Nay Pyi Taw, Upper Sagaing, Mandalay, Regions and Kachin, Shan, Chin, Kayah, Kayin, Mon States. Degree of certainty is (60%). Weather will be partly cloudy in the Remaining Regions and States.

STATE OF THE SEA: Sea will be slight to moderate in Myanmar waters. Wave height will be about (3 -6)feet off and along Myanmar Coasts.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT TWO DAYS: Likelihood of increase of day temperatures in Nay Pyi Taw, Sagaing, Mandalay, Magway, Yangon Regions and Rakhine State.

FORECAST FOR NAYPYITAW AND NEIGHBOURING AREA FOR 11 April 2021: A few cloud.

FORECAST FOR YANGON AND NEIGHBOURING AREA FOR 11 April 2021: Partly cloudy.

FORECAST FOR MANDALAY AND NEIGHBOURING AREA FOR 11 April 2021: Partly cloudy.

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38	Thetyetgone Village-tract	900	684	216	216		
39	Satigone Village-tract	2,300	1,654	646	646	50	50
40	Kyaukwa Village-tract	3,650	2,528	1,122	922	200	
41	Chaungnasu Village-tract	1,300	897	403	403		
42	Aohbogone Village-tract	1,652	1,171	481	481		
43	Ohnhnekyawtant Village-tract	1,796	1,225	571	571	54	54
44	Sharpinta Village-tract	3,297	2,190	1,107	1,107	50	50
45	Pyintaungkwin Village-tract	1,750	1,108	642	642	100	100
46	Sinninpin Village-tract	1,250	767	483	483	50	50
47	Lainpinkwin Village-tract	2,652	1,912	740	740		
48	Gonmankwin Village-tract	2,548	1,896	652	602	50	
49	Okekan Village-tract	3,000	2,221	779	779	100	100
50	Kyungonegyi Village-tract	1,600	1,215	385	385		

51	Saigaung Village-tract	1,150	807	343	393		50
52	Bugyi Village-tract	1,952	1,566	386	386	50	50
53	Tumyaung Village-tract	1,000	659	341	341		
54	Letpanpinsu Village-tract	1,200	858	342	342		
55	Aungpintha Village-tract	1,750	1,230	520	520		
56	Sitgone (2) Village-tract	508	328	180	180		
57	Gyogone Village-tract	2,148	1,481	667	669	48	50
58	Ohntaw Village-tract	1,900	1,389	511	511		
59	Htookan Village-tract	800	533	267	267		
Ward/village-tracts ballots		105,525	74,721	30,804	29,729	2,098	1,023
Township advance ballots		268	268				
Township remaining ballots		3,296		3,296	3,155	141	
Township Total		109,089	74,989	34,100	32,884	2,239	1,023

Findings on ballot papers for Pyithu Hluttaw Election in Nyaunglebin Township

11. According to the inspection, a total of 150 polling stations in Nyaunglebin Township of Bago Region took out 183,645 ballots and used 100,835 ballots. The shortage/extra ballots were found at the respective polling stations and it found 6,722 missing ballots and illegal use of 272 ballots which were not granted by UEC. Findings were as follows:

Sr	Subject	Withdrawal	Used	Exact remaining	Remaining on the Ground	Difference	
						Missing	Extra
1	Ward/village tract ballots	176,470	99,691	76,779	70,313	6,722	256
2	Township advance ballots	1,144	1,144				
3	Township remaining ballots	6,031		6,031	6,047		16
	Township Total	183,645	100,835	82,810	76,360	6,722	272

12. Significant findings in Nyaunglebin Township were as follows:

- (a) They granted ballots by making marks with red colour on voters lists without taking signatures or finger prints of voters at No (5) polling station in San Kalay Village-tract.
- (b) The poll heads did not follow the Hluttaw Election Law and Rules 66 (h) and were given 15 ballot books by Wae Wun Village-tract and one ballot book by Hle Seik Village-tract.
- (c) The signatures on advance ballots could not be read at Chaung Yin Village-tract polling station (2) and they must use one book for each polling station but they used only one book for many polling stations in collecting advance ballots.
- (d) Although it stated 1,693 voters at Chaung Yin Village-tract polling station (2), they added further additional five persons without any date of birth, NRC cards, fathers' and mothers' names. They signed with pencil in granting advance ballots.

13. Of 150 polling stations in Nyaunglebin Township, the extra ballots were used at 34 polling stations and the ballots were also missing at 61 polling stations. Findings were as follows:

Sr	Ward/Village-tract	Total Polling station	Withdrawal	Used	Exact Remaining	Remaining on the ground	Difference	
							Missing	Extra
1	Myoma Ward (1) Nyaunglabin Town	2	3,600	2,327	1,273	1,173	100	
2	Myoma Ward (2) Nyaunglabin Town	3	5,550	3,429	2,121	2,121		
3	Myoma Ward (3) Nyaunglabin Town	2	3,454	1,945	1,509	1,505	4	
4	Myoma Ward (4) Nyaunglabin Town	2	6,300	3,221	3,079	2,629	450	
5	Myoma Ward (5) Nyaunglabin Town	2	4,350	2,507	1,843	1,743	100	
6	Myoma Ward (1) Madauk Town	2	3,500	2,407	1,093	1,093		
7	Myoma Ward (2) Madauk Town	3	5,900	3,706	2,194	2,196		2
8	Myoma Ward (1) Pyuntasar Town	2	4,750	2,573	2,177	2,167	10	
9	Myoma Ward (2) Pyuntasar Town	3	5,050	2,646	2,404	2,054	350	
10	Myoma Ward (3) Pyuntasar Town	2	4,850	864	3,986	2,036	1,950	
11	Myoma Ward (4) Pyuntasar Town	2	3,700	2,119	1,581	1,581		
12	Myoma Ward (1) Peinzaloke Town	2	4,020	2,525	1,495	1,475	20	
13	Myoma Ward (2) Peinzaloke Town	2	4,150	2,712	1,438	1,438		
14	Ale Village-tract	1	1,200	666	534	534		
15	Chaunggyo Village-tract	2	1,050	666	384	388		4
16	Dalaseik Village-tract	1	550	273	277	277		
17	Gwaygone (east) Village-tract	3	1,300	773	527	527		
18	Aye Village-tract	1	1,350	743	607	607		
19	Gyopin Village-tract	4	3,750	2,086	1,664	1,718		54
20	Gyaungtar Village-tract	4	5,200	2,655	2,545	2,295	250	
21	Hleseik Village-tract	4	6,750	3,242	3,508	3,508		
22	Innchaung Village-tract	2	1,550	1,001	549	565		16
23	Ingone Village-tract	1	750	499	251	251		
24	Innyine Village-tract	3	2,650	1,421	1,229	1,079	150	
25	Kalainkin Village-tract	1	1,200	743	457	456	1	
26	Kankalay Village-tract	3	2,050	787	1,263	463	800	
27	Koneinn Village-tract	2	1,200	695	505	505		
28	Chaungyin Village-tract	8	10,950	5,570	5,380	4,380	1,000	
29	Kwindala Village-tract	3	1,250	766	484	384	100	

30	Kyaban Village-tract	4	2,050	1,129	921	921		
31	Kyanbo Village-tract	3	2,300	1,324	976	974	2	
32	Kyarinnngyi Village-tract	1	1,350	773	577	577		
33	Mokekhamu Village-tract	2	1,600	1,029	571	571		
34	Mowkho Village-tract	5	3,000	1,724	1,276	1,276		
35	Hngetpyawtaw Village-tract	2	1,900	1,301	599	599		
36	Nyaungpinpauk Village-tract	2	1,100	676	424	474		50
37	Nabepin Village-tract	1	1,450	829	621	621		
38	Phoetotepon Village-tract	3	3,200	1,951	1,249	1,251		2
39	Pyinyaygyi Village-tract	2	1,950	1,178	772	747	25	
40/	Samkalay (east) Village-tract	5	3,150	2,036	1,114	1,124		10
41	Samgyi Village-tract	2	1,600	765	835	635	200	
42	Shan Village-tract	1	1,600	1,059	541	541		
43	Swedahlwe Village-tract	4	4,450	2,649	1,801	1,741	60	
44	Htawnwe Village-tract	1	2,200	1,380	820	820		
45	Tawpathi Village-tract	1	1,100	711	389	389		
46	Tawwi Village-tract	2	3,400	2,088	1,312	1,322		10
47	Htaintapin Village-tract	3	1,750	862	888	788	100	
48	Thaunggyi Village-tract	2	3,200	2,078	1,122	1,122		
49	Htinegone Village-tract	1	2,600	1,258	1,342	1,342		
50	Thantada Village-tract	1	2,700	1,430	1,270	1,370		100
51	Wapataw Village-tract	2	2,296	1,268	1,028	1,032		4
52	Wayonegone Village-tract	3	2,400	1,132	1,268	518	750	
53	Wingabaw Village-tract	1	1,250	696	554	354	200	
54	Wewon Village-tract	3	3,400	2,090	1,310	1,310		
55	Yayphyukan Village-tract	6	3,850	2,483	1,367	1,367		
56	Yaytwingone Village-tract	3	2,750	1,899	851	851		
57	Yaysone Village-tract	3	3,300	1,869	1,431	1,381	50	
58	Yaykyaw Village-tract	4	2,650	1,356	1,294	1,244	50	
59	Yaypawthaung Village-tract	2	1,550	1,071	479	479		
60	Zigonegyi Village-tract	2	2,500	1,433	1,067	1,071		4
61	Sibin Village-tract	1	950	597	353	353		
Ward/village tract ballots		150	176,470	99,691	76,779	70,313	6,722	256
Township advance ballots			1,144	1,144				
Township remaining ballots			6,031		6,031	6,047		16
Township Total		150	183,645	100,835	82,810	76,360	6,722	272

Findings on ballot papers for Pyithu Hluttaw Election in Nattalin Township

14. According to the inspections, there were a total of 147 polling stations in 77 vilage-tracts and 364 villages in 7 Wards of Nattalin Township in Bago Region. They took **SEE PAGE-11**

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out 161,721 ballots and of these numbers, they distributed 144,350 ward/village-tract ballots, 621 township advance ballots and 16,750 township remaining ballots (reserve). Findings were as follows :

Sr	Subject	Withdrawal	Used	Exact remaining	Remaining on the Ground	Difference	
						Missing	Extra
1	Ward/Village tract ballots	144,350	109,088	35,262	34,390	1,528	656
2	Township Advance ballots	621	621	-	-	-	-
3	Township Remaining ballots	16,750	-	16,750	16,477	273	-
	Township advance ballots	161,721	109,709	52,012	50,867	1,801	656

15. The township used 109,088 ballots out of 144,350 and they left only 34,390 ballots instead of 35,262 ballots. The difference was 872. A total of 1,528 ballots were missing at 16 polling stations and it found 656extra ballots at 12 polling stations.

16. They used 621 township advance ballots and there were no frauds. Although they did not use 16,750 township remaining ballots, if found only 16,477 ballots in the inspection and so 273 ballots were missing.

17. Of 161,721 ballots for entire Nattalin Township, they used only 109,709 ballots out of 161,721 ballots. It found 50,867 unused ballots.

18. Findings in Nattalin Township were as follows:

Sr	Ward/village tract	Withdrawal	Used	Exact Remaining	Remaining on the ground	Difference	
						Missing	Extra
1	Zigone Ward	3,100	2,108	992	992		
2	Myoma Ward	2,200	1,651	549	549		
3	Ywama Ward	5,050	3,655	1,395	1,395	200	200
4	Thazi Ward	5,650	3,996	1,654	1,704		50
5	Tarpon (middle) Ward	1,950	1,564	386	386		
6	Tarpon (South) Ward	450	359	91	91		
7	Tarpon (north) Ward	1,050	855	195	195		
8	Kanyinkan Village-tract	750	675	75	75		
9	Kadetgone Village-tract	600	374	226	226		
10	Kalartetkwin Village-tract	1,600	1,414	186	186		
11	Konetha Village-tract	2,250	1,689	561	311	250	
12	Kantha Village-tract	1,200	961	239	239		
13	Kyakhetwayone Village-tract	1,450	1,200	250	250		
14	KyaukKhwet Village-tract	2,300	1,667	633	633		
15	Kyantaw Village-tract	900	750	150	145	5	
16	Kyunkalay Village-tract	1,950	1,639	311	311		
17	Kywethay Village-tract	1,350	1,124	226	226		
18	Gyopintha Village-tract	1,350	1,062	288	288		
19	Kyoekyarkan Village-tract	1,350	954	396	396		
20	Chinkonekan Village-tract	1,350	1,050	300	300		
21	Chingonekan Village-tract	1,800	1,380	420	420		
22	Chaungkamgyi Village-tract	1,750	1,313	437	437	50	50
23	Chaungkhwa Village-tract	1,550	1,180	370	370		
24	Chaungthonekhwa Village-tract	1,300	1,065	235	235		
25	Ginyargone Village-tract	800	671	129	129		
26	Jadetawgyi Village-tract	550	434	116	116		
27	Sankalay Village-tract	800	629	171	221		50
28	Sanchaung Village-tract	2,650	1,982	668	668		
29	Saunghwet Village-tract	2,350	1,592	758	758		
30	Sisonegone Village-tract	3,650	2,506	1,144	1,194		50
31	Zipingwe Village-tract	2,950	2,362	588	586	2	
32	Takhontine Village-tract	2,050	1,598	452	452		
33	Tinpyinkhwe Village-tract	1,150	876	274	274		
34	Taungyartaw Village-tract	1,800	1,448	352	352		
35	Hteinthay Village-tract	1,200	930	270	270		
36	Hteikpeik Village-tract	1,600	1,237	363	362	51	50
37	Dhamange Village-tract	1,850	1,325	525	525		
38	Dhamakya Village-tract	750	587	163	163		
39	Nwekhwe Village-tract	850	681	169	169		
40	Padetgone Village-tract	1,300	1,062	238	236	2	
41	Pemakham Village-tract	3,700	2,626	1,074	924	200	50
42	Paukgone Village-tract	1,250	963	287	289		2
43	Pauktone Village-tract	1,050	849	201	201		

44	Pantingyi Village-tract	1,750	1,425	325	325		
45	Pyinpon Village-tract	1,050	817	233	233		
46	Pyinmagone Village-tract	1,950	1,514	436	436		
47	Pyinmakhaung Village-tract	1,250	893	357	357		
48	Pwetha Village-tract	1,350	1,066	284	284		
49	Putsu Village-tract	1,100	903	197	197		
50	Phalangone Village-tract	2,400	1,833	567	567		
51	Phalanpin Village-tract	2,650	2,057	593	443	150	
52	Bwettaw Village-tract	1,850	1,426	424	424		
53	Magyisu Village-tract	1,000	801	199	199		
54	Monywagyi Village-tract	1,800	1,485	315	369		54
55	Mezalitan Village-tract	850	652	198	198		
56	Myochan Village-tract	1,900	1,436	464	314	150	
57	Myosoe Village-tract	1,250	1,092	158	158		
58	Ywathagone Village-tract	1,400	1,115	285	285		
59	Sharpyugone Village-tract	850	662	188	188		
60	Yaykyi Village-tract	2,250	1,876	374	174	200	
61	Yaymhwe Village-tract	2,650	1,956	694	694		
62	Shwekyarpin Village-tract	1,250	1,067	183	183		
63	Lemainn Village-tract	3,050	2,121	929	929		
64	Letha Village-tract	900	688	212	212		
65	Letaw Village-tract	1,150	897	253	253	50	50
66	Letkhokepin Village-tract	1,000	783	217	217		
67	Letpanpinsu Village-tract	1,650	1,247	403	403		
68	Hlapachin Village-tract	2,200	1,642	558	408	150	
69	Hlaykyetgone Village-tract	1,850	1,397	453	453		
70	Thakhwattan Village-tract	1,100	862	238	238		
71	Thayettapin Village-tract	1,600	1,300	300	300		
72	Thasi Village-tract	1,050	744	306	306		
73	Thayagone Village-tract	1,350	1,167	183	183		
74	Thechaung Village-tract	1,750	1,383	367	367		
75	Thatngepyin Village-tract	1,500	1,143	357	357		
76	Anouksu Village-tract	1,600	1,275	325	325		
77	Oketan Village-tract	1,300	1,036	264	264		
78	Oketwin Village-tract	1,800	1,506	294	294		
79	Okephosu Village-tract	1,250	969	281	281		
80	Aungzayar Village-tract	2,700	1,429	1,271	1,271		
81	Aungmyanmar (1) Village-tract	1,850	1,244	606	606		
82	Aungmyanmar (2) Village-tract	1,650	1,044	606	588	18	
83	Aungyadana Village-tract	2,050	1,213	837	837		
84	Aungthaya Village-tract	2,900	1,879	1,021	1,021	50	50
Ward/Village-tract Total		144,350	109,088	35,262	34,390	1,528	656
Township Advance ballots		621	621	-	-	-	-
Township Remaining ballots		16,750	-	16,750	16,477	273	-
Township Total		161,721	109,709	52,012	50,867	1,801	656

Union Election Commission

Request to Public

- Democracy practices have granted the public freedom of speech, practices and living. Such freedoms should not harm others. Diverse views of others should be understood, but should not be disturbed or harassed. However, with the reason for human rights, some persons are now under pressured, harassed and threatened in breaching the laws. Undisciplined acts could lead to tarnish the image of democracy.
- For preventing destructive actions against stability of the state, safety of the public and the rule of law, it is also required to proper actions in line with the law.
- All the people who favour justice, freedom, equality and safety are requested to oppose breaching the laws and prevent such actions for the benefit of the country and people.

The Current Political Situation in Myanmar

1. Efforts to find solutions to any issue should include an analysis of the issue from all perspectives. A fair and balanced analysis of the current political situation in Myanmar requires information from all perspectives and all sources. With regard to the Myanmar public and the existing political difficulties, analysis and solutions based on hard facts are required, rather than emotions.
2. In the early 2010s, at a time when many other parts of the world were making the transition to democracy with much difficulty and bloodshed, Myanmar made a calm and peaceful transition to a democratic system, one of the very few countries to do so. Myanmar's efforts were acknowledged by the international community at the time. It is an incontrovertible fact that the Myanmar Defence Services (Tatmadaw) led Myanmar's peaceful transition to democracy and nurture of the seeds of democracy in Myanmar. Nurturing the seeds of democracy was a challenging task, as a study of Myanmar's history will show. Thus, the Tatmadaw remains committed to preventing any action that would subvert Myanmar's hard-won democracy.
3. Yet, so-called experts on Myanmar and western media have portrayed recent events as the Tatmadaw's attempts to take power and perpetuate military rule. That this is untrue is clearly shown by the actions of the Myanmar State Administration Council.
4. Past events show that from 2010 to 2020, the Tatmadaw never took sides in elections conducted by any government, whether it was the government led by the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) or by the National League for Democracy (NLD), and that the Tatmadaw facilitated the holding of free and fair elections. The Tatmadaw did not intervene in the 2015 elections where the NLD won in a landslide victory. The Tatmadaw continued operating under the rule of the civilian government.
5. However, the 2020 elections were markedly different from the 2015 elections. The current situation originated from electoral fraud on a massive scale that went beyond mere irregularities. With a view to having fully transparent and fair elections, the Tatmadaw repeatedly issued official announcements highlighting the clear evidence found of inflated voter lists, which could potentially be electoral fraud. From the list of 39.2 million eligible voters issued by the Union Electoral Commission (UEC), there is now clear evidence of fraud involving 10.4 million so-called votes. Assessments in the field also show proof of voter fraud, wrong voter lists, and clear violations of the election law, including admissions of guilt from those who had committed the voter fraud. The number of eligible voters issued by the Department of Immigration and Population amounted to only 32 million, while the list of eligible voters issued by the UEC amounted to 39.2 million, showing a significant difference.
6. The 10.4 million fraudulent votes account for one-fourth of the eligible voters issued by the UEC. Investigations found evidence of deliberate, massive fraud, such as irregularities involving both surplus and missing ballots, duplicate printed ballots, ballots that had not been registered on any official list, and incomplete records of voter identities, even though ballots had been issued to those so-called voters.
7. Since genuinely fair elections are the lifeblood of democratic systems, electoral fraud on such a massive scale would not be accepted by any democratic country in the world. Therefore, both the Tatmadaw and several political parties repeatedly called attention to the mistakes in the voter lists and other factors that indicated electoral fraud, and officially requested the UEC to rectify and resolve the problems. However, the UEC had not done so. Subsequently, in line with democratic principles, the Tatmadaw being paid to civilian rule.
8. The transfer of state power to the military is meant only to organize free and fair elections and restore the political process. It was with this purpose that the members of the State Administration Council were appointed: the members include representatives of the Tatmadaw, the various ethnic groups, and political parties. At state/region, district and township levels, respected community leaders have been appointed in leadership positions, which shows the attention being paid to civilian rule.
9. While the Tatmadaw has had to take charge due to the current emergency situation, the Tatmadaw has not changed the way the government works. The Tatmadaw established the State Administration Council, which is running the government, and has clearly announced that general elections would be held within one to two years. However, some destructive agents provocateurs are using various means to instigate violence, which have now turned previously peaceful demonstrations into all-out efforts to restore state power to the NLD, which had acted like a one-party dictatorship. As a result of these instigations, the violence escalated up to the point of anarchy and mob rule, where the mobs then openly commit violent acts aimed at destroying the state machinery.
10. In response to these lawless acts of violence and to prevent injury, death and damage, the security forces have adhered to international norms for crowd and riot control by exercising utmost restraint and using the least force and
11. The civil disobedience movement (CDM) has changed, from one that was aimed merely at stopping government machinery, to an elevated level of threats, pressure and physical attacks that are made against people who did not want to be part of CDM. Under the term "Social Punishment", innocent civil servants and citizens were publicly threatened or shamed with a variety of methods, and in addition, physically tortured and murdered, just because they did not join the CDM or had different beliefs. Such acts of torture and murder are unacceptable in any context, whether the Myanmar cultural context or the context of any religion.
12. The current unrest and demonstrations in Myanmar may be described in five stages. After the Tatmadaw took over state power, demonstrations began from 4 February onwards. In the first stage, within the first two weeks of February, such demonstrations took the form of peaceful protests focusing on support for democracy and opposition to military dictatorship. At that time, people from all classes who opposed the transfer of state power to the Tatmadaw as well as NLD supporters took part in these peaceful protests. This was the first stage.
13. In the second to third week of February, the protests changed, and became focused on destroying the governance machinery of the State Administration Council, restoring state power to the NLD, driving the CDM, and creating violence and rioting. This was the second stage. Participants in this stage included NLD supporters, young people being used by politicians, and civil servants who did not want the State Administration Council to govern. These groups then joined up with illegal organizations such as the Committee Representing Pyithu Hluttaw (CRPH).
14. Starting from the last week of February, the CRPH orchestrated the riots, together with NLD party members and destructive elements who did not want a strong national government. All these agents worked behind the scenes to urge young people, placed them at the front of the crowds, and deliberately turned the demonstrators into an anarchic mob. This was the third stage. This stage was characterized by the mobs seeking direct confrontation with security forces, armed attacks on police stations and social punishment and other attacks on those who did not join the CDM and those who were not NLD supporters.
15. In the first days of March, members of the CRPH, some NLD Party members and NLD supporters from behind the scenes organized anarchic mobs to an elevated level of new violence, forcing the close-down and barricades of public roads, vandalizing and destroying public offices, conducting violent group attacks on those who did not support NLD, and implementing armed attacks on security forces. At this point, the anarchic mobs were organized into violent action, the fourth stage of events.
16. Starting from the second week of March, NLD supporters and violence instigators changed from attacking government machinery to a deliberate strategy of armed insurrection. Using whatever weapons they could obtain, they staged armed attacks on members of the security forces, armed raids on police stations, and arson attacks on factories and industrial buildings. This is the fifth stage. Urged on by the CRPH, active supporters of the NLD hired thugs and drug users as mercenaries to carry out acts that

aimed at destruction of the state. Some lawbreakers and young people contacted armed organizations and fled to the border regions of the country. This resembles the events of the 1988 unrest, which created the All-Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF). Thus, the current events are being driven towards the creation of a new armed organization, which will affect national security. Proof that the CRPH and NLD hard-core supporters are the main instigators of this dangerous trend can be found in the social media posts of CRPH and NLD supporters themselves.

17. As the stages progressed—from peaceful protests in the first stage to armed insurrection in the fifth stage—most of the public who wish to live peacefully stopped participating from the beginning of the third stage. From the third stage of anarchic riots to fifth stage insurrection, NLD politicians, not wishing to face the various legal charges against them, have opted for a deliberate strategy of destruction of nation-wide governance mechanisms, instigating citizens who are easily swayed to new acts of violence in liaison with underground organizations. Therefore, from 14 March 2021, martial law was enacted and implemented in the six townships of Yangon region that were in the fifth stage of armed insurrection.

18. As a result of martial law implementation, the level of violence decreased markedly in these six townships as well as in other towns and cities, where a measure of stability and security returned. In these areas, citizens joined willingly with the security forces in removing road barriers and cleaning up roads, with the desire to return to normalcy, improve security for their families and resolve transport and communication difficulties, especially since these barriers were affecting their access to work and social and health services. Consequently, with road clearance, local markets were able to operate again, and trading activities resumed, and security and stability have improved.

19. The data show that the unrest in Myanmar that began on 4 February 2021 had involved 5,140,585 people (9.52% of the country's population) at its height on 22 February. On 14 March 2021, when martial law was implemented, an estimated 15,600 people (0.029% of the country's population) had taken part in demonstrations. On 21 March 2021, 3,250 people (0.006% of total population) took part in demonstrations. The overall patterns show one of decreasing violence. While violent demonstrations are still staged in some cities, most citizens, who wish for stability and security have not participated. Instead, those who are participating in such violence are being led by the CRPH and a group of hard-core NLD supporters who wish to destroy national peace and stability through violent means.

20. Unethical media outlets and agencies have suppressed the truth and prevented much of the public from learning

Unethical media and social media have deliberately suppressed news reports of such events, as well as the news of civil servants whose lives have been devastated by various aspects of the CDM. Such actions have obscured and distorted the truth about the current situation in Myanmar, the strategy being to push the country into a political trap.

what happened. International media, including mainstream media, have deliberately released only heavily biased and one-sided reports, with attacks against the government based on unverified reports. Social media platforms have allowed the posting of false news, often based on wishful thinking, thus obscuring the desire of citizens who wish for peace, stability, and a return to normalcy.

21. Doctors who have violated the medical code of ethics by implementing CDM without regard to their patients and by exhorting other doctors to do the same, are responsible for the severe health care crisis now affecting the poor and the sick. Consequently, doctors and nurses from the medical corps of the Tatmadaw have stepped in to serve these patients and have opened the Tatmadaw health care facilities to the public and are providing free-of-cost healthcare services. Unethical media and social media have deliberately suppressed news reports of such events, as well as the news of civil servants whose lives have been devastated by various aspects of the CDM. Such actions have obscured and distorted the truth about the current situation in Myanmar, the strategy being to push the country into a political trap.

22. Another analysis that needs to be made concerns civil-military relations. As known by international analysts and those skilled in Myanmar affairs, civil-military relations plunged to the lowest point during the time of the NLD-led government. The common meeting ground and bridge for civil-military relations is the National Defence and Security Council, which was not allowed to convene a single meeting during the time of the NLD government. Another proof of this is that when the COVID-19 pandemic was affecting Myanmar, the Tatmadaw offered to collaborate in combatting the pandemic but this offer was rejected by the NLD government. Such examples show that the NLD government never practiced the basic democratic principles of negotiation and collaboration in important national tasks.

23. Additionally, the NLD government was highly divisive, by encouraging practices that went against Myanmar culture and tradition, including on social media. It attempted to destroy the people's belief in their ethnic group, language, and religion through various means. This sowed discord and created divisions in Myanmar society.

24. Using democracy standards as a pretext, the NLD also attacked the Tatmadaw which has always defended first and foremost the national interest. It made the baseless claim that the Tatmadaw was not under civilian rule and tried to distort the public's perception of the Tatmadaw by constantly attacking the Tatmadaw while the Tatmadaw was exercising its constitutional mandate of serving the national interest. In addition to not convening the National Defence and Security Council even once, the NLD government rejected the proposals of Tatmadaw members serving the Hluttaw, which had been made in the interests of national development, peace, and security. This resulted in the loss of opportunities for joint collaboration between the Tatmadaw and NLD government, and for using the Tatmadaw's considerable strengths and capabilities in national security and development. Using its majority in the Hluttaw, the NLD passed laws affecting and undermining national security. Additionally, NLD party members worked to remove the Tatmadaw's role in Myanmar political scene and tried to poison public opinion against the Tatmadaw representatives in the Hluttaw, and against the Tatmadaw's efforts to protect Myanmar's national interest. Thus, throughout the period of NLD-led government, civil-military relations sank to rock bottom. Today, it is indeed sad to see the hatred that some of the Myanmar public hold against the Tatmadaw.

25. The State Administration Council is implementing a five-point agenda that includes peaceful coexistence and a foreign policy of neutrality as before. It wishes to have friendly relations with all countries. The strategic position of Myanmar in the Indo-Pacific region and the dynamics among the world's superpowers make it imperative for Myanmar to implement a policy of strict neutrality more than ever. Small countries such as Myanmar are subject to pressure on all sides from superpowers. It is not possible for such a country to stand on its own, and Myanmar wishes to have collaboration with friendly nations. History shows that the sanctions against Myanmar implemented over many years did not accomplish their objective, and instead, led only to undesirable consequences and repercussions. In any human society, mutual respect and understanding are crucial in ensuring good communica-

tion and building harmonious relations. In Myanmar politics, beginning with the struggle for the country's independence, the Tatmadaw has traditionally been the most stable and strongest institution, and thus, it is an institution which cannot be ignored or excluded in efforts to build the country, achieve national reconciliation and transition to a more fully-fledged democracy.

26. The Tatmadaw, as the organization that first implemented the multiparty democratic system in Myanmar, only desires to see a government based on transparent and genuinely fair elections, which are essential for any multiparty democracy. Dishonest and undisciplined political manoeuvres will only destroy the underpinnings of democracy. It was for this reason that the Tatmadaw reviewed and assessed the 2020 election results, where it found massive fraud to have been committed. The move by the Tatmadaw to take over state power temporarily was not a pre-planned one. Neither was it an act of taking down a government and seizing power from that government. Instead, the Tatmadaw was obliged to declare an emergency situation in accordance with the Constitution, and unavoidably, state power was transferred to the Tatmadaw.

27. Now that the Tatmadaw has taken temporary responsibility for the country, it has established the State Administration Council with a five-point agenda for action and nine objectives. At the same time, the Tatmadaw is guiding Myanmar on the path to democracy. The Tatmadaw believes that all these actions will support the transformation of Myanmar into a democracy that is based on a federal system.

28. The State Administration Council vows to establish only a political system desired by the Myanmar public. It does not wish to establish a military government, which is not what the majority of the Myanmar people want. Consistent with this undertaking, more than half the Council members are civilians, while senior Tatmadaw officials are supporting and implementing civilian rule and administration. The Tatmadaw is striving to realize the goal of fair elections at the end of the emergency period, so that Myanmar people are able to elect a government that truly reflects their choice. At the present, the Tatmadaw is working patiently to achieve a situation of stability, peace, and rule of law, dealing with violence by using the lowest possible level of force. At the same time, the Tatmadaw is striving to achieve development progress on many fronts. In this endeavour, the Tatmadaw will always ensure that the three objectives of the Union are defended, protected, and adhered to: namely, the non-disintegration of the Union, the non-disintegration of national solidarity, and the perpetuation of sovereignty. The Tatmadaw is also taking measures to progress towards a Union of Myanmar based on a federal democratic system.

Min Khant

NOWADAYS, the government is striving for regional development tasks in various parts of regions and states. Local and foreign investments are invited to operate the businesses in mutual interests, and disciplines and restrictions are being eased as much as possible for putting investment in Myanmar as well. The country needs to have investments in various sectors at a time when multiple development tasks are being undertaken across the nation. Currently, efforts are being made to implement an international fish auction market and an industrial zone project near urban area of Myeik Township in Taninthayi Region.

cause there needs to have a fish auction market meeting international standards and industries to produce finished products at home, especially nearby Myeik, to be able to penetrate fish products of Myeik area into the international market. The forthcoming project will fulfill the requirement of the country, benefiting local people.

Up to now, local young people from Myeik area are working in Thailand. Upon completion, the project will create plentiful of employment to local youths. Consequently, Myanmar youths will have to work with deserved rights for earning income without need to depart from their native lands.

As raw fish produced from

will have chance to closely observe techniques of producing finished goods with the use of raw fish under the supervision of experts. Myanmar employees will also have to grasp the opportunities of observation over practical and theoretical production of finished goods meeting set standards in time, production, storage, transport and distribution in the fish market of international community. In the future, the project will help enhance capacity of skilled labourers in relevant workplaces.

Actually, an international fish auction market had been in Myeik. Such market was located on 103.57 acres of land in Inlay Myaing Industrial Zone of Myeik in year 2000. The fish market project was launched

Myeik keen to implement int'l fish auction market, industrial zone project

By Zin Lin Myint
Translated by TTA

Arrangements are being made to implement the project near Kyweku Village of Kyweku Village-tract in Myeik Township. More than 2,000 acres of land has been earmarked to be allotted for the project. It was learnt that the proposal for implementation of the project was submitted to Taninthayi Region government. As Myeik Public Corporation Limited will invest some US\$300 million in the project, the proposal has been submitted to the Union level authorities.

"If we receive approvals from the region government and the Union government, we will launch implementation of the project. If we have got the permit for the project, it will create a large number of jobs for local people. Plans are underway to manufacture finished products with the use of raw fish," said U Hla Than, Chairman of Myeik Public Corporation Ltd.

Officials of Myeik Public Corporation Ltd expected the Union government would approve the project. It is be-



Myeik area will be manufactured as finished goods to be exported, those local youths

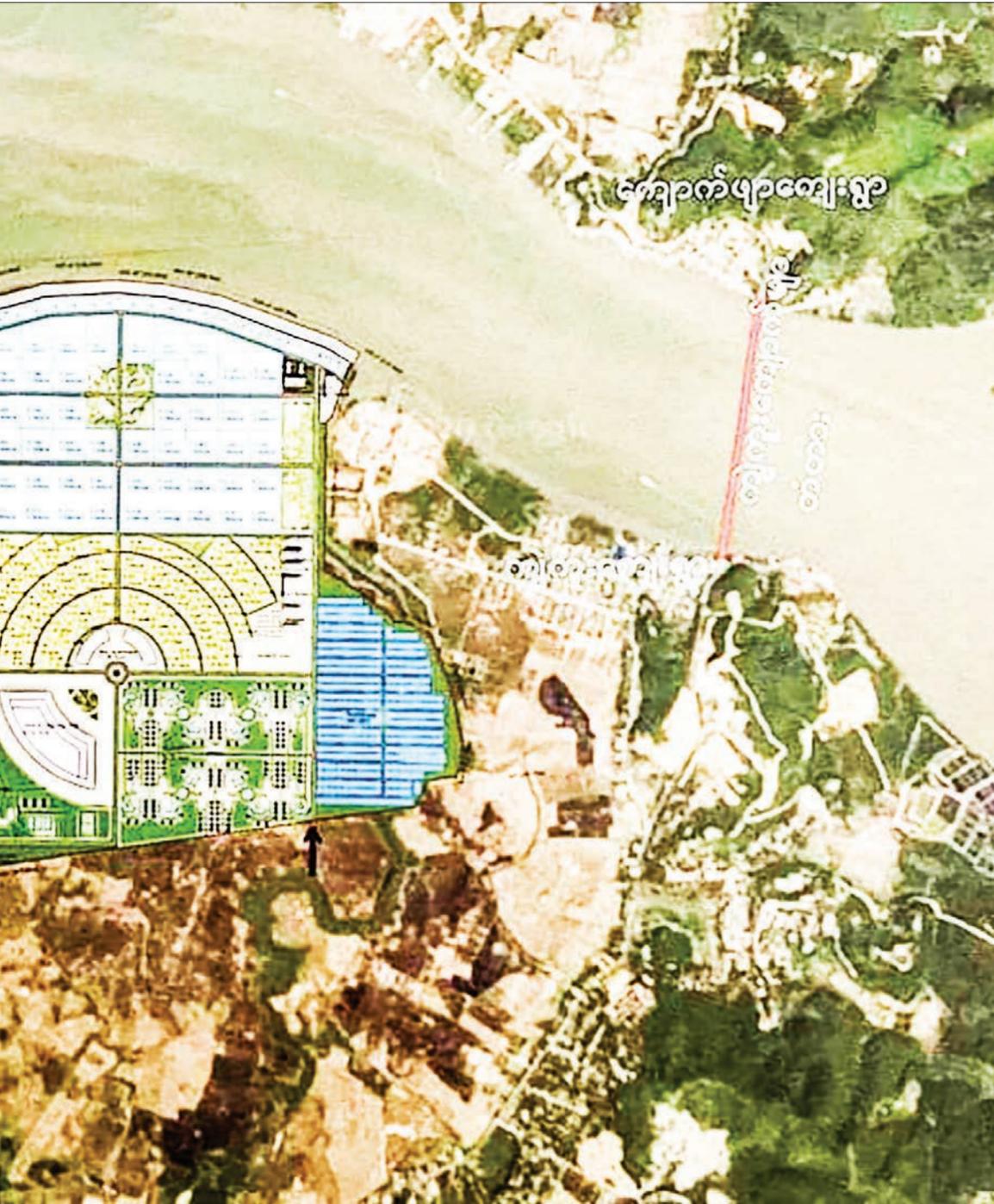
with order of permit 348/2000 of the Myanmar Investment Commission on 29 September

2000. The Department of Fisheries possessed 30 per cent of share, Myanmar Setraco Com-

pany, 60 per cent and the name of entrepreneur, 10 per cent.

The fish auction market





project was suspended on 28 February 2003 because of least experiences and expertise, and bad trading. Although foreign investors wished to put their monetary investments in the project, work process delayed due to some problems of remitting investment money.

The forthcoming international fish auction market and industrial zone project is not similar to the past one. Myeik Public Corporation Ltd will put monetary investment in the project. Although the past fish auction market took a position in Inlay Myaing Industrial Zone of Myeik, the forthcoming international fish auction market will be built in the area near Kyweku Village of Myeik Township.

If the international fish auction market and industrial zone project have been implemented, it would have developed businesses related to the project and social lives of the people. Moreover, it is expected to export finished fish products to international market via the market of

neighbouring country based on Mawtawng road. So also, finished goods can be sent to Yangon which is domestic market and economic hub.

Actually, marine products produced from Taninthayi Region rely on the market in Thailand. As the largest volume of fish resources captured from the water along Myeik coast flows into the fish market in Thailand, businesspersons cannot gain deserved profits. As such, efforts are being made to implement the international fish auction market and industrial zone project in Myeik area so as to control the Thai fish market.

That is why the project which can increase earning of foreign exchange for the State and create a large number of job opportunities for the local people will be important for development of Myeik area as well as for penetrating deep into the international fish market.



Useful Information

JAPANESE CUISINE

AJISHIN

No.192, Kabar Aye Pagoda Road, Myanmar Plaza, 4th Floor, Yankin Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Ph: 09-970890390, Time- 10:00 to 23:00 (Open Daily)

ANAIMO

No. 300, Mahabandula Park Street, Kyauktada Township, Yangon. Ph: 01-378022. Time- 11:30-14:00/ 17:30-22:00 (Saturday only evening and Sunday off)

BIKKURA SUSHI & SASHIMI JAPANESE RESTAURANT

No. 16, Natmawk Road, Tamwe Township, Yangon. Ph: 09-799566917, 09-36714873. 10:30-22:30 (Open Daily)

BUSHIDO

No. 75/ AB Boyar Nyunt Street, Dagon Township, Yangon. Ph: 09-260031197/ 09-420231330. 10:00-22:00 (Sunday Off)

CHO JAPANESE DINNING & BAR

Level (1), Garden Wing, Beside Lobby Lounge. (Inside Sedona Hotel), Yangon Ph: 09-258322223/ 09-261322223. Lunch 11:30-14:30/ Tea Time 14:30-18:00/ Dinner 18:00-23:00 (Open Daily)

DINNING FUKUROU

No. 37, Kabar Pagoda Road, Inside of Inya Lake Hotel, Yangon. Ph: 09-260031197 09-420231330. 11:00-22:00 (Open Daily)

EDOZUSHI

A-1, Star City, Kyaik Khaik Pagoda Road, Thanlyin Township, Yangon. Ph: 056-23150-53/ 056-23313-318 (Ext-1183)/ 09-2560-75020. 11:00-21:00 (Open Daily)

(3) YAKINIKU FUKAGAWA

A-1, Star City, Kyaik Khaik Pagoda Road, Thanlyin Township, Yangon. Ph: 056-23150-53/ 056-23313-318 (Ext-1183)/ 09-2560-75020. 11:00-21:00 (Open Daily)

FUJINOBO

(Cherry Hill Hotel) No. 520/4 A, Kabar Aye Pagoda Road, Shwe Gone Daing, Bahan Township, Yangon. Ph: 09-450067052, 06:00-09:30/ 11:30-14:00/ 17:00-22:30 (Open Daily)

FURUSATO

No. 137, West Shwe Gone Daing, Bahan Township, Yangon. Ph: 01-556265/ 09-73081914. 11:00-14:00/ 17:00-22:00 (Open Daily)

GEKKO

535, Merchant Street, Kyauktada Township, 4th Quarter, Yangon. Ph: 01-386986, 09:00-23:00 (Open Daily)

HIMARI MYANMAR

Pearl Condo, Block D, Ground Floor, Units-G-10, Kabar Aye Pagoda Road, Bahan Township, Yangon. Ph: 09-775330494. 11:30-14:00/ 14:00-22:00 (Open Daily)

HOKKAIDO JAPANESE RESTAURANT

No. 24/ 26, Kabar Aye Pagoda Road, Golden Hill Tower (A), Bahan Township, Yangon. Ph: 09-250537315. 11:00-14:00/ 17:00-21:30 (Open Daily)

HOT POT KING and Hot pot and BBQ Buffet Restaurant

No - 26/27, Thitsar Road and Corner of Wai Za Yan Dar Road, South Okkalapa, Yangon. Tel - 09 777777 008, 09 09 777777 009, 09 777777 883.

Hot Pot City 8 Miles

No(33), Kyaik Wine Pagoda Road (7.34 km) 095 Yangon, Ph: 09 797 799111, 11:00-22:00 (Open Daily)

101 Hot Pot & Sushi

No.141, West Shwegondaing Road, Bahan T/s. near Yuzana Hotel. (1.78 km), 11201 Yangon.

Get Directions

Highlights info row image, Ph: 09 777 799101. 4:00 PM to 10:00 PM

Little Sheep Hot Pot Myanmar

14/14B Kanbawza Street Golden Valley (1) Bahan Township (1.71 km), Yangon. Ph: 09443399701, 09443399702, 11:00-23:00

HOTEL

BELMOND GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE

No. 35, Taw Win Road, Dagon Township, Yangon. Ph: 01-229860 01-229861.

CHATRIUM

No. 40, Natmawk Road, Tamwe Township, Yangon. Ph: 01-544500/ 01-544244.

CHERRY HILLS HOTEL

No. 520/4 A, Kabar Aye Pagoda Road, Shwegon Daing, Bahan Township, Yangon. Ph: 01-559722.

HOTLE 51

No. 154/ 156, 51st. Upper Pazundaung Township, Yangon. Ph: 01-200823/ 09-429918554.

HOTEL KAN KAW

No.93(A), Hnin Si Gone Road, Ahlone Township, Yangon. Ph: 01-228566/ 01-2301700/ 01-1221731.

HOTLE SIDNEY

No. 8L/Mindhama Road, Between Kyaik Wine Pagoda Road and Parami Road, Mayangone Township. Ph: 01-655770/ 01-9669600-02.

INYA LAKE HOTEL

No.37, Kabar Aye Pagoda Road, Yangon. Ph: 01-9662866/ 01-9662857-9.

LOTTEE HOTLES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS YANGON

No.82, Sin Phyu Shin Avenue, Pyay Road, 6 mile, Hlaing Township. Ph: 01-9351000.

MERCURE HOTEL

No.17, Kabar Aye Pagoda Road, Yankin Township, Yangon. Ph: 01- 650933.

NOVOTEL YANGON MAX

No.459, Pyay Road, Kamayut Township, Yangon. Ph: 01-2305858.

PAN PACIFIC YANGON

No. Corner of Bogvoke Aung San Road and Shwedagon Pagoda Road, Yangon, Ph: 01-9253810.

PARK ROYAL

No.33, Alan Pya Phaya Road, Dagon Township, Yangon, Ph: 01-250388.

PULLMAN YANGON CENTREPOINT

No.65, Corner of Sule Pagoda Road and Merchant Street. Ph: 01-382687.

ROSE GARDEN HOTEL

No.171, Upper Pasodan Road, Yangon. Ph: 01-371992/09263440500.

SAVOY HOTEL

No.129, Corner of Dhammazed Road and Inya Road, Yangon. Ph: 01-526289/ 01-526298/ 01-526305.

SEDONA HOTEL

No. 1, Kabar Aye Pagoda Road, Yankin Township, Yangon. Ph: 01-8605377.

SULE SHANGRI-LA

No. 223, Sule Pagoda Road, Kyauktada Township, Yangon. Ph: 01-242828.

SUMMIT PARKVIEW HOTEL

No. 350, Ahlone Road, Dagon Township, Yangon. Ph: 01-211888/ 01-211966.

SUPER HOTEL

No. 51/ D, Kabar Aye Pagoda Road, 10th Quarter, Mayangone Township, Yangon. Ph: 09-797109000/ 01-658210/ 01-658220.

was operated as of 1 October 2001 with US\$20 million loan from foreign country but the

ONE Championship: TNT II fights to be launched on 15 April

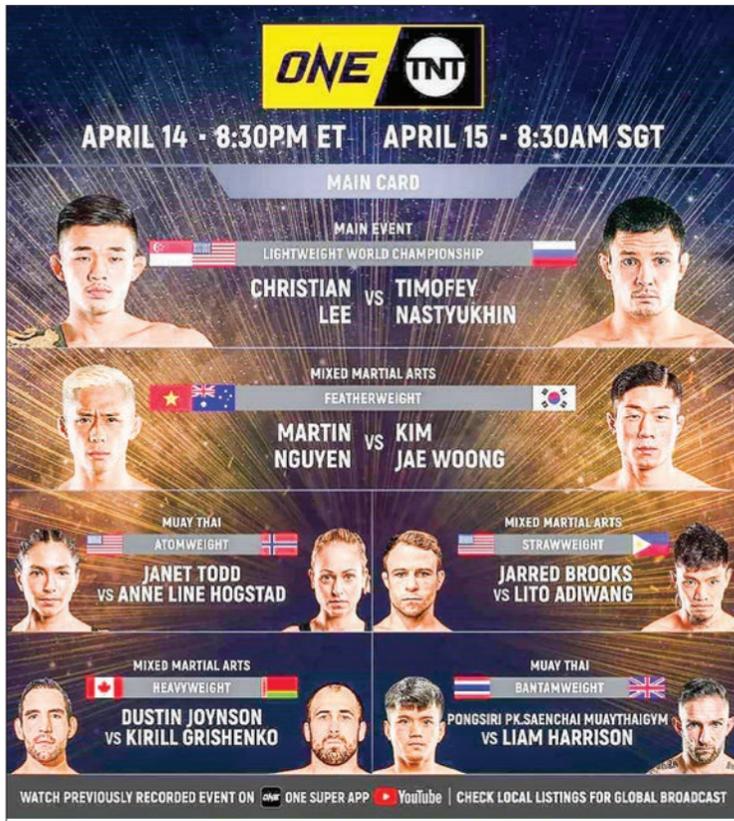


Photo: ONE Championship

A special event of the ONE Championship named "TNT II" featuring bouts of world-class fighters will be held at Singapore Indoor Stadium in Singapore at 8:30 am of Singapore Standard Time on 15

April, the time which is equivalent to 8:30 pm of Eastern Time on 14 April, according to the ONE Championship.

There will be a total of six fights: five men's bouts and one

women's bout. In the main card of the event or Men's Lightweight World Championship, Christian Lee will take on Timofey Nastyukhin.

In the co-main event or Men's Featherweight Mixed Martial Arts, Martin Nguyen will fight against Kim Jae Woong.

In the Women's Atomweight Muay Thai fight, Janet Todd will face Anne Line Hogstad. In the Men's Strawweight Mixed Martial Arts fight, Jarred Brooks will compete against Lito Adiwang. In the Men's Heavyweight Mixed Martial Arts bout, Dustin Joynson will meet Kirill Grishenko.

Next, in the Men's Bantamweight Muay Thai fight, Pongsiri PK.Saenchai Muaythaigym will take on Liam Harrison. The ONE Championship Fights will be broadcast live free on ONE Super Application and ONE Championship YouTube Channel, according to the statement with the ONE Championship.

The first two fights will also be streamed live on ONE Championship Facebook page, officials stated. —GNLM ■

Eight of 12 Euro 2020 host cities confirm matches with spectators

EIGHT of the 12 host cities for this year's European Championship have said they are willing to have spectators at matches based on projections of an improving Covid-19 situation, UEFA said on Friday.

The remaining four -- Munich, Rome, Bilbao and Dublin -- have been given until April 19 to release their plans "and final decisions will be made on that date regarding the staging of matches in those four venues", European football's governing body said in a statement. That

raises the possibility that the cities in question could lose hosting rights, with the matches moved to other existing host venues.

The number of spectators allowed in stadiums looks set to vary considerably across the eight venues, with Saint Petersburg and Baku confirming they will allow crowds at 50 percent of capacity and Budapest aiming to allow 100 per cent capacity "but with strict stadium entry requirements for spectators." —AFP ■



Wembley will allow 25 percent of its seats to be filled at least for the first four matches due to be played there at this year's European Championship. PHOTO: AFP

City boss Guardiola says overwhelmed by Bielsa's 'magical man' tribute

PEP Guardiola said he was "overwhelmed" to be described by Marcelo Bielsa as "magical" ahead of Manchester City's clash with Leeds today.

Veteran Leeds boss Bielsa this week said the Catalan was a "magical man" because of the way his teams played.

Guardiola, who views the

Argentine as a role model, said at his pre-match press conference yesterday: "I'm overwhelmed, I feel weird.

"He's the most honest person. I'm pretty sure what he says is what he believes. He doesn't say or do anything for the media for the reputation of himself.

"That's why I'm over-

whelmed. Everyone knows the admiration and respect (I have for him), the way he helped me in my beginnings.

"Always he'll be there in my heart and that's why I am always, 'wow'.

"Always I feel I don't deserve it because if there's one person who can search or find the secrets, the way we want to

do it, the way we want to play, it's him, through his work ethic and especially his knowledge about the game".

Quadruple-chasing City head into the Premier League game at the Etihad Stadium 14 points clear at the top of the table.

They need 11 more points from their remaining seven

fixtures to wrap up their third title in four years.

The sides drew 1-1 when they met at Elland Road in October.

Guardiola said: "I am looking forward to the game. We faced them in the first game and we know how difficult it was and this will not be an exception. —AFP ■

British sports chiefs back use of 'vaccine passports' to fill stadiums

BRITISH sports chiefs say they would accept the introduction of coronavirus "vaccine passports" as a means of allowing full capacities at stadiums.

In a letter to lawmakers, a number of bodies including the Football Association, Premier League, Rugby Football Union and England and Wales Cricket Board said current social distancing rules would be "insufficient to end sport's Covid financial crisis".

Test events are being launched over the coming weeks as part of the government's



In a letter to lawmakers, a number of bodies including the Football Association, Premier League, Rugby Football Union and England and Wales Cricket Board said current social distancing rules would be "insufficient to end sport's Covid financial crisis". PHOTO: AFP

roadmap out of lockdown, with an FA Cup semi-final and the FA Cup final among pilot events for a "Covid status certification" scheme.

The system would show whether people had been vaccinated, had antibodies for Covid-19 or had tested negative.

Vaccine and testing passports are opposed by a group of MPs but Prime Minister Boris Johnson and opposition leader Keir Starmer are among several politicians to be told by sporting organizations that they are a

"credible option" to achieve full venues.

"All of our sports can see the benefit that a Covid certification process offers in getting more fans safely back to their sport as quickly as possible," the joint letter says. "We know that our stadia can only be fully filled with an assurance process.

"This process must ensure that everyone can access stadia and must include arrangements that would verify a negative Covid test or an antibody test or vaccination certification. —AFP ■