NAY PYI TAW, 30 March —At today’s Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session, elected President U Thein Sein and elected Vice-Presidents Thiha Thura U Tin Aung Myint Oo and Dr Sai Mauk Kham made affirmation before the Speaker of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

(See page 3)

U Thein Sein making affirmation as President and Thiha Thura U Tin Aung Myint Oo and Dr Sai Mauk Kham, as Vice-Presidents in the presence of the Speaker of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.—MNA

U Thein Sein, Thiha Thura U Tin Aung Myint Oo and Dr Sai Mauk Kham make affirmation as President and Vice-Presidents

We have to strive our utmost to stand as a strong government while conducting changes and amendments in order to catch up with the changing world

President U Thein Sein delivers inaugural address to Pyidaungsu Hluttaw

The following is the translation of his speech.

Mr Speaker and representatives,

May I extend my warmest greetings to Mr Speaker and representatives and wish you in physical and spiritual wellbeing.

After being elected the President, I am under a responsibility to present the policies of the new Union government as I shall be responsible to Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and the Union government.

First and foremost, I would like to say that all the representatives including me are elected hluttaw members. So we are all duty-bound to honour and safeguard the constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar approved by the vast majority of the people.

So, I would like to call on you to cherish and protect at risk to life the constitution and the democratic nation to be built in line with the constitution. As you know, national brethren remained united in the struggles to liberate the nation from the rule of the colonialists and regained independence. But, in the post-independence period, national races involved in armed conflicts among them for about five decades due to dogmatism, sectarian strife and racism instead of rebuilding the nation. In consequence, the people were going through the hell of untold miseries.

The Tatmadaw with a strong sense of duty and loyalty saved the country several times whenever the country was close to collapse and loss of independence and sovereignty. Also in 1988, the Tatmadaw government saved the country from deteriorating conditions in various sectors and reconstructed the country. Now, it has laid sound foundations to build a peaceful, modern and developed nation.

(See page 3)

President U Thein Sein addresses the first regular session of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.—MNA

We should document the past for future generations. The past is a record of our actions and a guide for our actions in the future. It is through understanding and learning from the past that we can build a better future.
Learn engineering diplomas at Gallant Training Centre

YANGON, 30 March—Gallant Training Centre, which is an approved centre of City & Guide (Institute) of England, is conducting 15 kinds of engineering diplomas.

International-recognized engineering diplomas can be obtained within one year.

Those who have no engineering knowledge are to start learning foundation programme. They will continue learning major engineering courses after completing foundation programme. The diplomas can be obtained within one year.

**First regular sessions of Region and State Hluttaws go on**

NAY PYI TAW, 30 March—The first regular sessions of the Region and State Hluttaws continued in respective Regions and States this morning.

Speakers of respective Region and State Hluttaws sought the approvals for the numbers and candidature list of Region or State Hluttaw Representatives Vetting Committee of respective Region or State Hluttaws. Chief Ministers of Region or State and members of Region or State level organizations made affirmation in the presence of the Speakers of respective Hluttaws.

Formation of Region and State Hluttaw

**Commander inspects sending of relief supplies to quake victims**

NAY PYI TAW, 30 March—Commander of Triangle Region Command Brig-Gen Than Tun Oo helped to load foodstuff, personal goods and utensils for quake victims from Tatmadaw flight, at Kengtung Airport on 27 March, in cooperation with Tatmadawmen, members of Myanmar Police Force, Myanmar Fire Brigade and Dy Foreign Affairs Minister receives Chinese guests

NAY PYI TAW, 30 March—A six-member delegation led by vice-president Dr Yang Jian of Shanghai Institutes for International Studies visited Myanmar from 27 to 31 March. The delegation met with Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Maung Myint here yesterday. Myanmar delegation led by acting secretary Daw Yin Yin Myint of Myanmar- Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs called on them at Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Yangon on 28 March. At the call, both sides exchanged views on China-Myanmar relation, China-ASEAN relation, ASEAN and East Asian Regional Cooperation, International Relations in Southeast Asia and international affairs. Officials and representatives from Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Relations Department of Yangon University and Yangon Institute of Economics attended the call.

Today, the Chinese delegation will visit Bagan Archaeological sites and Mandalay and from there, leave for Nanning tomorrow.
We have to strive our...

(from page 1)

Now, the people have elected us and given mandate to continue building a stable, peaceful and developed nation, making good use of the foundations. In order to accomplish the demanding duties, our new government

- Political might means national unity.
- Lip services and talks are not enough to achieve national unity.

So, it is required to build roads, railroads and bridges to overcome the natural barriers between regions of national races; and to improve the education and health standards; to lay economic foundations to improve the socio-economic status of national races. We have to improve the living conditions for national brethren, using the roads, bridges, educational institutions, hospitals and health centres.

* In addition to material development, we will try to ensure the flourishing of Union Spirit, the fundamental requirement of national solidarity.

The living conditions for national brethren, using the roads, bridges, educational institutions, hospitals and health centres. The greater number of roads, railroads and bridges the nation sees, the smoother transport there will be between one region and another, and friendlier relations there will be among national races. In addition to material development, we will try to ensure the flourishing of Union Spirit, the fundamental requirement of national solidarity.

will lay down new policies and programmes according to the objective conditions of the nation.

According to the historic events, Our Three Main National Causes: Non-disintegration of the Union, Non-disintegration of national solidarity, and Perpetuation of sovereignty is the national duty not only present generations but also our posterity have to safeguard. So, our government will uphold this national duty.

* Our country needs three types of might to accomplish these national causes. They are:
  1. political might
  2. economic might
  3. military might

constituted with national races of their own. According to Chapter (XII), the people have been vested the rights to amend the constitution in line with procedures. Therefore, every citizen has to avoid any activities and speeches that harm the image of the country and interests of the people.

Despise different ideas and concepts, the people of us have to work closely that will be acceptable to everyone. Therefore, I would say our government will keep peace door open to welcome such individuals and organizations. National economy is associated with political affairs. If the nation enjoys economic growth, the people will become affluent, and they will not be under influence of internal and external elements. Ours is an agro-based country. Successive governments paid serious attention to agriculture, so the country has enjoyed surpluses of crops. Now, the nation has got sound foundations for agricultural farming such as dams and river water pumping stations for food security of the population of new years. However, agricultural development alone is not enough for the country to become a developed one. So, we must turn to national industrialization to transform country into a developed, rich one with a lot of employment opportunities and high per capita income.

(See page 4)
We have to strive our… (from page 3)

Our country is rich in natural resources. However, we need capitals, energy and human resources. Our country has all sound foundations. So, if we try our best, without doubt, we will achieve our goal. Therefore, our government will try our best for national industrialization while scaling up agricultural development.

Regarding military might, we have to relay the duty to strengthen the nation from one generation to another for perpetuation of independence and sovereignty. If the nation does not have strong armed forces, our country will face hegemony of others. Our country stood tall with own monarchs and sovereignty for thousands of years. But, in late Konbaung Period, our country fell under the subjugation of the colonialists without any strong resistance. That was due to lack of a strong Tatmadaw. If we do not take national defence seriously, we will fall under the rule of neo-colonialists again.

Therefore, our country needs a world-class Tatmadaw. The entire people have to build collectively present Tatmadaw into a strong, efficient, modern and patriotic Tatmadaw.

Every citizen is responsible for defending the country. So, the people have to do their bit in national defence duties.

* If the nation does not have strong armed forces, our country will face hegemony of others.
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* Therefore, our country needs a world-class Tatmadaw. The entire people have to build collectively present Tatmadaw into a strong, efficient, modern and patriotic Tatmadaw.
* Every citizen is responsible for defending the country. So, the people have to do their bit in national defence duties.

We will make sure that all the economic forces such as the State, regional organizations, cooperatives and private enterprises can work in harmony in the framework of the market economy. In addition, we will give all-round encouragement to small and medium enterprises that play an important role in the economy of Myanmar, a developing country.

Regarding the market economy, we will open doors, make reforms and invite investments as necessary for development of the nation and the people. We will make sure that fruitful results of the prudent plans will go down to the grassroots level. In this regard, we will promulgate all necessary policies and laws so that the fruits will go down to the grassroots level and the entire people enjoy better socio-economic status.

There are different opinions and procedures regarding the market economy in the international community. In some countries, the market is not under the control of the governments concerned. In some countries, the governments concerned take control over the market to an extent. We will exercise the market economy in which the government takes control over the market to a certain degree. It is because any capitalists, traders and privileged persons cannot monopolize the market, not because we intend to restrict the market economy. In this case, we will put national interests in the fore, and will control and restrict the market in minimum.

* Regarding the economic might, we have to try for economic growth. If our country is not economically strong, it will face underestimation and unfair treatment from other countries. National economy is associated with political affairs.
* Ours is an agro-based country. Successive governments paid serious attention to agriculture, so the country has enjoyed surpluses of crops. Now, the nation has got sound foundations for agricultural farming such as dams and river water pumping stations for food security of the population of new years. However, agricultural development alone is not enough for the country to become a developed one. So, we must turn to national industrialization to transform country into a developed, rich one with a lot of employment opportunities and high per capita income.
* Therefore, our government will try our best for national industrialization while scaling up agricultural development.

In the process, we have to ensure proper market economy designed to reduce the economic gap between the rich and the poor, and development gap between urban and rural areas. We will attract foreign investments and establish special economic zones to create jobs and technical know-how, and we will provide assistance to national entrepreneurs for development of their industries and boost productivity.

If we want the nation to enjoy development and economic growth, we will have to focus on industrial development. That is why the Tatmadaw government tried its best for national industrialization. Now, the nation has taken a giant step to transform itself into an industrialized one. And there are signs of sustainable development of the nation. Therefore, we plan to transform the nation into a modern, industrialized one with the use of the benefits from the agricultural sector and internal and external investments.

(See page 5)
We have to strive our ...  
(from page 4)  
We are also determined to improve the living conditions of peasants and workers. We will occasion-  
ally update the laws to safeguard the rights of peasants. We will step up tasks for agricultural development,  
ensuring reasonable prices of agricultural produce, and improving the quality of agricultural produce. In  
particular, we will create employment opportunities, stabilize commodity prices and encourage welfare  
and social security for the convenience of workers and labourers. And we will ensure that minimum pay scale  
meets current living costs. We guarantee that national workers inside and outside the nation enjoy all rights.  
Peasants and workers are the major class of the nation. We guarantee that national workers inside and outside  
the nation enjoy all rights. Peasants and workers are the major class of the nation. So, our government guarantees  
that they can enjoy the benefits derived from their labour in proportion to their contribution, and social security.  

Mr Speaker and representatives,  
* In particular, we will create employment opportunities, stabilize commodity prices and encourage welfare  
and social security for the convenience of workers and labourers. And we will ensure that minimum pay  
scale meets current living costs.  
* We guarantee that national workers inside and outside the nation enjoy all rights.  

Mr Speaker and representatives,  
* We will occasionally update the laws to safeguard the rights of peasants. We will step up tasks for agricul- 
tural development, ensuring reasonable prices of agricultural produce, and improving the quality of agricultural produce.  

We need more and more human resources of intellectuals and intelligentsia in building a modern,  
developed democratic nation. In this regard, a fundamental requirement is development of human re-  
sources including new generations who will take over State duties. Therefore, we will promote the nation’s  
education standard to meet the international level and encourage human resource development.  

Regarding the education sector, the 24 regions for special development have been established with  
universities and colleges so that local youths can pursue higher education in their regions or states. Rural  
areas have seen a massive number of basic education schools. In order to promote the nation’s  
education standard to the international level, we will practise free compulsory primary education system,  
improve the standards of present universities, colleges, and high, middle and primary schools, provide more  
teaching aids, sharpen the abilities and improve the socio-economic status of educational staff, and increase  
the enrolment rates in middle and high schools. In that regard, we will work in cooperation with international  
organizations including the UN, INGOs, and NGOs. We will promulgate necessary laws for private education  
schools. Moreover, we will provide stipends for higher education abroad and stipends for outstanding students  
at home.  

We are also determined to improve the living conditions of peasants and workers. We will occasion-  
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* In particular, we will create employment opportunities, stabilize commodity prices and encourage welfare and social security for the convenience of workers and labourers. And we will ensure that minimum pay scale meets current living costs.
* We guarantee that national workers inside and outside the nation enjoy all rights.

Mr Speaker and representatives,
* We will occasionally update the laws to safeguard the rights of peasants. We will step up tasks for agricultural development, ensuring reasonable prices of agricultural produce, and improving the quality of agricultural produce.

Regarding the health sector, we will improve quality of the hospitals opened over past two decades and skills of medical staff. In addition, we will improve the quality of rural health centres and medical staff. In the process, we will work together with international organizations including the UN, INGOs, and NGOs. We have a plan to promulgate necessary laws to standardize the health care services of private health centres. We also have a plan to set up a health care system covering the participation of the State, the people and altruistic organizations to beef up community health care. We will work more closely with international organizations in pursuit of the national projects on control and prevention of the three diseases: AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

Mr Speaker and representatives,
To safeguard the fundamental rights of citizens in line with the provisions of the constitution in the new democratic nation, we high on our government’s list of priorities. We guarantee that all citizens will enjoy equal rights in terms of law, and we will reinforce the judicial pillar. We will fight corruption in cooperation with the people as it harms the image of not only the offenders but also the nation and the people. So, we will amend and revoke the existing laws and adopt new laws as necessary to implement the provisions on fundamental rights of citizens or human rights. Here, we will make reviews as soon as possible, and we will submit reports in order that Pyidaungsu Hluttaw can carry out legislative tasks based on the findings.

Another task we will have to implement is environmental conservation. In that regard, we will pay serious attention to conservation of forests and woodlands and take measures in various sectors to reduce air and water pollution, control dumping of industrial waste and conserve wildlife. We will lay down a new policy in which we will work for economic development in parallel with environmental conservation. We will mobilize participation of the people and social organizations in the tasks for environmental conservation and create renewable energy at low cost. We will review and amend laws and enact new laws on environmental conservation.

Therefore, I pledge that we will give top priorities to the policies on internal affairs to achieve sustainable development with maintenance of foundations, to build consolidated unity of the Myanmar society, and to guarantee fundamental rights of citizens.

In order to implement the policies on internal affairs that I have said, Pyidaungsu Hluttaw will submit the following programmes to relevant bills.
1. To amend points of the existing laws that are against the constitution.
2. To submit bills to safeguard fundamental rights of citizens in line with the constitution.
3. To increase the salaries of service personnel and pensions occasionally.
4. To study and compile the laws on rights of farmers and review existing laws for amendments as necessary.
5. To review the laws to create jobs and safeguard rights of workers for amendments as necessary.
6. To rewrite Public Health Care and Social Security Law to submit a bill to improve the living conditions and social security of the convenience of workers and labourers.
7. To introduce bills to promote the education and health standards.
8. To amend some journalism laws in line with the provisions of the constitution.
9. To promulgate laws on environmental conservation and amend laws on industry and mining for environmental conservation.
10. To promulgate laws to amend the programmes for rescue and rehabilitation regarding natural disasters due to climate changes, and long-term preparedness against natural disasters.

Mr Speaker and representatives,
Now, I will present the foreign affairs policy. From post-independence period to date, successive governments practised different political and economic policies and concepts. But, regarding the foreign affairs policy, they all exercised non-aligned, independent and active foreign affairs policy and dealt with other countries in line with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. In addition, they never came under the influence of any powers. They remained neutral in international relations. They never permitted any foreign troops to deploy within the borders of the Union. They never launched aggression against and interfere in the internal affairs of any other country. And they never posed threats to international and regional peace and security. These points are the pride of for the Myanmar’s foreign affairs policy.

(See page 6)
We have to strive our ...

* We guarantee that all citizens will enjoy equal rights in terms of law, and we will reinforce the judicial pillar.
* We will fight corruption in cooperation with the people as it harms the image of not only the offenders but also the nation and the people.

Our government will also adhere to this honourable foreign policy and continue the relations with all the countries. Moreover, our country will stand firm as a respected member of the global community while actively participating in the international organizations, including the UN, ASEAN, BIMSTEC and other regional organizations. This is why I invite and urge some nations wishing to see democracy flourish and the people’s socioeconomy grow in Myanmar to cooperate with our new government that emerged in line with the constitution by accepting and recognizing Myanmar’s objective conditions and ending their various forms of pressure, assistance and encouragement to the anti-government groups and economic manipulations.

Mr Speaker and representatives,

From now on, Myanmar has initiated democratic transition. There are many tasks ahead after the multi-party democracy general elections, the first step of the process. Not only do we have to continue to work constitutionally and democratically in the nation’s legislative, executive and judicial affairs. But we have to build mutual cooperation and understanding between the Union Government and Region/State Government and between Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and Region/State Hluttaw. Moreover, it is still necessary to show our genuine goodwill towards those who have not accepted the constitution because of being skeptical about the seven-step Road Map in order that they can discard their suspicions and play a part in the nation-building tasks. Likewise, we need to convince some nations with negative attitude towards our democratization process that Myanmar has been committed to democracy that must be practiced in harmony with a sense of duty and freedom. The people have trustily given this duty to the Hluttaw representatives. Again, the representatives have entrusted me and the Union Government with this responsibility to take charge of the executive sector. So, we need to cooperate with all to accomplish the tremendous duty.

I would like to advise the political parties to work together in the national interests as common ground although they may have different outlooks and views. Similarly, I urge the Hluttaw representatives of various political parties to follow the wishes of the majority and respect the wishes of the minority in accordance with democratic practices. Particularly, I would like to exhort all to work together in the national interests ignoring any negative attitude such as the government and the opposition, which was conventional in Myanmar politics.

For development and peace and stability of a nation, it is necessary for government’s administrative mechanism to cover all parts of that nation. It is needed to make administrative mechanism reign in the nation as well as respected in the international community. Therefore, we have to strive our utmost to stand as a strong government while conducting changes and amendments in order to catch up with the changing world.

Mr Speaker and representatives,

The State Peace and Development Council has built political, economic and social foundations necessary for future democracy since 1988 to date. So, we sincerely thank all the people, all the Tatmadaw members and all service personnel for achieving peace, stability and the rule of law and building development infrastructures instrumental to a democratic nation. I urge the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to put such endeavours on record.

In conclusion, respecting the people’s decision to elect our government, we will try our best for Myanmar to be able to stand as a democratic nation in the long run with justice, freedom and equality while steadfastly shouldering the State duties. At the same time I would like to urge and invite all the people to work together with the government in the interests of the nation. —MNA

Attendees at 18th-day regular session of First Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session.—MNA
First Pyidaungsu Hluttaw regular session concludes...

(from page 16)

The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw speaker explained matters related to elections, approvals to appointments, raising of questions, making of proposals and formations.

Nay Pyi Taw, 30 March—At Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session today, the persons who had been approved to be appointed as members of Union level organizations were sworn in the presence of the Speaker of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

U Tun Tun Oo approved as Union Chief Justice, U Thein Soe approved as Chairman of Constitutional Tribunal of the Union, U Tin Aye approved as Chairman of Union Election Commission, U Win Tun, U Tin Naing Thein, U Nyan Tun Aung, U Thein Htaik, U Hla Tun, U Thein Tun, U May Kyaw Hlaing, U Winna Maung Lwin, Maj-Gen Thein Hay, Maj-Gen Dr Pe Thet Khin, Dr Mya Aye, U Aung Min, U Than Htay, U Soe Thein, U Kyaw Swa Khaing, U Ohn Myint and U Aung Kyi approved as Union Ministers; U Tha Htay, U Soe Nyunt, U Mya Thein, U Myint Aung, U Aung Zaw Thein and U Myint, Dr Daw Myint Kyi, U Tha Oo, U Win Kyi and U Nyunt Tin approved as members of the Union Election Commission took the designated places.

In the presence of the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, all the persons approved as members of the Union level organizations made affirmation saying, “I do solemnly and sincerely promise and declare that I will be loyal to the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the citizens and hold always in esteem non-disintegration of the Union, non-discrimi-

Persons approved as members of Union level organizations make affirmation in presence of Speaker of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw

Members of Union level organizations making affirmation in presence of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker.

MNA
Republic of the Union of Myanmar
State Peace and Development Council
Notification No. 5/2011
11th Waning of Tabaung, 1372 ME
(30 March 2011)

1. Formation of Union level organizations and election of Union level persons related to legislature, executive and judiciary and seeking of approval of the Hluttaw have been done in accord with the relevant laws and rules at Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw formed in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar which came into force on 31 January 2011.

2. It is hereby announced that legislative, executive and judicial powers exercised by the State Peace and Development Council have been transferred to the Union level persons who were elected in accord with the relevant laws and rules and approved by the Hluttaw from the time they made affirmation at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw on 30 March 2011.

3. The State Peace and Development Council has been dissolved from the time the Union level persons made affirmation as stated in the Paragraph 2.

Sd /Than Shwe
Senior General
Chairman
State Peace and Development Council

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
State Peace and Development Council
Notification No. 6/2011
11th Waning of Tabaung, 1372 ME
(30 March 2011)

1. Election of Region or State level persons related to legislature, executive and judiciary and seeking of approval of the Hluttaw have been done in accord with the relevant laws and rules at Region or State Hluttaws formed in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Myanmar which came into force on 31 January 2011.

2. It is hereby announced that legislative, executive and judicial powers exercised by the State Peace and Development Council have been transferred to the Region or State level persons who were elected in accord with the relevant laws and rules and approved by the Hluttaws from the time they made affirmation at the Region or State Hluttaws on 30 March 2011.

3. The Region or State Peace and Development Councils have been dissolved from the time the Region or State level persons made affirmation as stated in the Paragraph 2.

Sd /Than Shwe
Senior General
Chairman
State Peace and Development Council

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
State Peace and Development Council
Notification No. 7/2011
11th Waning of Tabaung, 1372 ME
(30 March 2011)

1. Section 56 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar which came into force on 31 January 2011, delineates the Self-Administered Divisions and Self-Administered Zones as follows:

(a) grouping Leshi, Lahe and Nanyun townships in Sagaing Region as Naga Self-Administered Zone;

(b) grouping Ywangan and Pindaya townships in Shan State as Danu Self-Administered Zone;

(c) grouping Hopong, Hsihseng and Pinaung townships in Shan State as Pa-O Self-Administered Zone;

(d) grouping Namhsan and Manton townships in Shan State as Palaung Self-Administered Zone;

(e) grouping Laukkai district, Laukkai and Kongyang townships in Shan State as Kokang Self-Administered Zone;

(f) grouping Hopan district, Hopan, Mongmao, Panwaing, Naphan, Metmung and Pansang (Panikham) townships in Shan State as Wa Self-Administered Division.

2. In accord with the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, formation of the Leading Bodies of the Self-Administered Division and Self-Administered Zone has been done in accord with relevant law at Self-Administered Division and Self-Administered Zones.

3. It is hereby announced that legislative and executive powers of Self-Administered Division and Self-Administered Zones have been transferred to the members of Leading Bodies of the Self-Administered Division and Self-Administered Zones formed in accordance with the relevant law from the time they made affirmation at the Offices of the Leading Bodies of the Self-Administered Division and Self-Administered Zones on 30 March 2011.

4. The District and Township Peace and Development Councils have been dissolved from the time the members of Leading Bodies of the Self-Administered Division and Self-Administered Zones made affirmation as stated in Paragraph-3.

Sd /Than Shwe
Senior General
Chairman
State Peace and Development Council

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
President Office
Order No.1/2011
11th Waning of Tabaung, 1372 ME
(30 March, 2011)
Appointment of Union Chief Justice

In accord with Section 299 (b) and (c) (iv) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section 16 (b) (i) of the Union Government Law and Section 26 of Union Judicial Law, U Tun Tun Oo has been appointed as Chief Justice of the Union.

Sd/Thein Sein
President
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
President Office
Order No.2/2011
11th Waning of Tabaung, 1372 ME
(30 March, 2011)
Appointment of Chairperson of Constitutional Tribunal of the Union

In accord with Section 327 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section 16 (b), (ii) of the Union Government Law and Section 10 of Constitutional Tribunal Law, U Thein Soe has been appointed as Chairperson of Constitutional Tribunal of the Union.

Sd/Thein Sein
President
Republic of the Union of Myanmar
In accord with Section 398 (a) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section 16 (b), (iii) of the Union Government Law, U Tin Aye has been appointed as Chairman of the Union Election Commission.

In accord with Section 237 (a) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section 15 (a) of the Union Government Law and Section 5 of the Union Attorney-General Law, Dr Tun Shin has been appointed as Attorney-General of the Union.

In accord with Section 242 (a) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section 246 (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section 22 of the Union Auditor-General Law, U Lun Maung has been appointed as Auditor-General of the Union.

In accord with Section 246 (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section 16 (b), (iv) of the Union Government Law and Section 5 of the Union Auditor-General Law, U Lun Maung has been appointed as Auditor-General of the Union.

In accord with Section 237 (a) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section 16 (b) of the Union Government Law and Section 5 of the Union Auditor-General Law, U Lun Maung has been appointed as Auditor-General of the Union.

In accord with Section 246 (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section 16 (b), (v) of the Union Government Law and Section 5 of the Union Auditor-General Law, Dr Tun Shin has been appointed as Attorney-General of the Union.
Supreme Court of the Union.

In accord with Section 25 of Union Judicial Law, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section 16 (b) (vi) of the Constitution of the Union, the following persons have been approved by relevant Region or State Hluttaws have been appointed as Chief Ministers shown against them.

(1) U La John Ngan Hsai Kachin State
(2) U Khin Maung Oo (a) U Bu Yal Kayah State
(3) Brig-Gen Zaw Min Chin State
(4) U Hng Ngi Mon State
(5) U Obn Myint Mon State
(6) U Hla Maung Tin Rakhine State
(7) U Aung Myat (a) Sao Aung Myat Shan State
(8) U Tha Aye Sagaing Region
(9) U Phone Maw Shwe Magway Region
(10) U Ye Myint Mandalay Region
(11) U Nyan Win Bago Region
(12) U Khin Zaw Taninthayi Region
(13) U Myint Swe Yangon Region
(14) U Thein Aung Ayeyawady Region

In accord with Section 299 (b) of the Constitution of the Union, the following persons have been appointed as deputy ministers of the ministries shown against them.

(1) Maj-Gen Kyaw Nyunt Deputy Minister of Defence
(2) Col Aung Thaw Deputy Minister of Defence
(3) Brig-Gen Kyaw Zan Myint Deputy Minister of Defence
(4) Maj-Gen Zaw Win Deputy Minister of Defence
(5) U Maung Myint Deputy Minister of Border Affairs
(6) Dr Myo Myint Deputy Minister of Border Affairs
(7) U Soe Win Deputy Minister of Border Affairs
(8) U Ohn Than Deputy Minister of Border Affairs
(9) U Khin Zaw Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation
(10) U Win Than Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation
(11) U Soe Tint Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation
(12) U Kyaw Lwin Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation
(13) Dr Kan Zaw Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation
(14) Dr Pwint Hsan Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation
(15) U Tin Lwin Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation
(16) U Phone Swe Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation

In accord with Sub-Section (b) of Section 16 of the Union Government Law, the following persons have been appointed as members of the Constitutional Tribunal of the Union.

(1) Dr Tin Aung Aye
(2) Daw Khin Hla Myint
(3) U Tum Kyi
(4) U Soe Tint
(5) U Khin Tun
(6) U Hsan Myint
(7) U Myint Kyaw
(8) Daw Mii Mi Yi

In accord with Section 234 (a), (d) and paragraph (9) of Sub-Section (b) of Section 16 of the Union Government Law, the following persons have been appointed as deputy ministers of the ministries shown against them.

(1) U Myint Naing Deputy Minister of Labour
(2) U Aung Myint Deputy Minister of Labour
(3) U Tha Oo Deputy Minister of Labour
(4) Dr Daw Myint Kyi Deputy Minister of Labour
(5) U Win Kyi Deputy Minister of Labour
(6) U Nyunt Tin Deputy Minister of Labour

In accord with Section 327 of the Constitution of the Union, the following persons have been appointed as members of the Union Election Commission.

(1) U Myint Naing Deputy Minister of Cooperatives
(2) U Aung Myint Deputy Minister of Cooperatives
(3) U Tha Oo Deputy Minister of Cooperatives
(4) Dr Daw Myint Kyi Deputy Minister of Cooperatives
(5) U Win Kyi Deputy Minister of Cooperatives
(6) U Nyunt Tin Deputy Minister of Cooperatives
**Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

**President Office**

**Order No. 14/2011**

11th Waning of Tabuang, 1372 ME

(30 March, 2011)

Appointment of Deputy Attorney-General

In accord with Section 239 (a) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, paragraph (10) of Sub-section (b) of Section (16) of the Union Government Law and Section 6 of the Union Attorney-General Law, U Tun Tun Oo has been appointed as Deputy Attorney-General.

_Sd/ Thein Sein_  
President  
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

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**Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

**President Office**

**Order No. 15/2011**

11th Waning of Tabuang, 1372 ME

(30 March, 2011)

Appointment of Deputy Auditor-General

In accord with Section 244 (a) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, paragraph (11) of Sub-section (b) of Section (16) of the Union Government Law and Section 6 of the Union Auditor-General Law, U Myo Myint has been appointed as Deputy Auditor-General.

_Sd/ Thein Sein_  
President  
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

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**Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

**President Office**

**Order No. 16/2011**

11th Waning of Tabuang, 1372 ME

(30 March, 2011)

Appointment of members of Union Civil Services Board

In accord with Section 246 (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, paragraph (2) of Sub-section (b) of Section (16) of the Union Government Law and Section 5 of the Union Civil Services Board Law, the following persons have been appointed as members of the Union Civil Services Board.

1. U Khin Maung Aye  
2. De Win Myint  
3. Dr Myint Aung  
4. Dr Kyaw Kyaw Huay  
5. U Soe Oo  

_Sd/ Thein Sein_  
President  
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

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**Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

**President Office**

**Order No. 17/2011**

11th Waning of Tabuang, 1372 ME

(30 March, 2011)

Appointment of members of Nay Pyi Taw Council

In accord with paragraph (2) of Section 285 (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section (22) of the Union Government Law and Section 4 of the Nay Pyi Taw Council Law, the following persons have been appointed as members of Nay Pyi Taw Council.

1. U Than Htay  
2. U Than Aung  
3. Col Myint Aung Than  
4. U Kan Chan  
5. Dr Paing Soe  
6. U Saw Hla  
7. U Myint Swe  
8. U Myint Swe  
9. U Myo Nyunt

_Sd/ Thein Sein_  
President  
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

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**Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

**President Office**

**Order No. 18/2011**

11th Waning of Tabuang, 1372 ME

(30 March, 2011)

Appointment of Chief Justices of High Court of Region or State

In accord with paragraph (6) of Sub-section (b) of Section 308 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Sub-Section (b) of Section 19 of the Union Government Law and Section (44) of Union Judicial Law, the following persons, approved by Region or State Hluttaws, have been appointed as Chief Justices of High Court of Region or State shown against them.

1. U Tu Ja  
   Kayin State
2. U Tin Win  
   Kayin State
3. U Saw San Lin  
4. U Win Myint Kyaw  
5. U Khin Maung Gyi  
6. U Kyaw  
7. U Kywe Kywe  
8. U San Ko  
9. U Sein Tun  
10. U Soe Thein  
11. U Maung Maung Shwe  
12. U Myint Win  
13. U Win Swe  
14. U Myint Thein

_Sd/ Thein Sein_  
President  
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

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**Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

**President Office**

**Order No. 19/2011**

11th Waning of Tabuang, 1372 ME

(30 March, 2011)

Appointment of Region/State Ministers

In accord with Section 262 (c), (f) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Sub-Section (c) of Section 19 of the Union Government Law and Sub-Section (g) of Section (8) of the Region or State Government Law, the following persons approved by Region or State Chief Ministers have been appointed as ministers of the Region or State shown against them.

1. _Kachin State_
   (a) Col Than Aung  
   Ministry of Security and Border Affairs
   (b) U Nyunt Aung  
   Ministry of Economic Affairs
   (c) U B Htaw Zaung  
   Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
   (d) U A Lay Pa  
   Ministry of Development Affairs
   (e) U Kaman Du Naw  
   Ministry of Transport
   (f) U Aung Naing  
   Ministry of Mines
   (g) U Sai Maung Shwe  
   Ministry of Industry
   (h) U Khin Maung Tun  
   Ministry of Health
   (i) Daw Bawk Ja  
   Ministry of Education, Science, Social Affairs, Religious Affairs and Culture

2. _Kayah State_
   (a) Col Tin Soe  
   Ministry of Security and Border Affairs
   (b) U Taw Ye  
   Ministry of Planning/Economic Affairs
   (c) U Than Kyaw Soe  
   Ministry of Finance and Revenue
   (d) U Ye Win  
   Ministry of Economic Affairs
   (e) U Saw Htaw Htet  
   Ministry of Electric Power
   (f) U Koe Yel  
   Ministry of Social Affairs
   (g) U Chit Hla  
   Ministry of Transport
   (h) U Poeyl Yan Aung  
   Ministry of Construction
   (i) U Aung Naing Oo  
   Ministry of Information and Culture

3. _Kayin State_
   (a) Col Aung Lwin  
   Ministry of Security and Border Affairs
   (b) U Chit Hlaing  
   Ministry of Economic Affairs
   (c) U Saw Khin  
   Ministry of Transport
   (d) U Min Swe Thein  
   Ministry of Energy
   (e) U Naing Min Swe Thein

(See page 12)

_Sd/ Thein Sein_  
President  
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

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**Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

**President Office**

**Order No. 20/2011**

11th Waning of Tabuang, 1372 ME

(30 March, 2011)

Appointment of Region/State Ministers

In accord with paragraph (4) of Sub-Section (b) of Section 19 of the Union Government Law and Section (8) of the Region or State Government Law, the following persons approved by Region or State Chief Ministers have been appointed as ministers of the Region or State shown against them.

1. _Chin State_
   (a) Col Zaw Min Oo  
   Ministry of Security and Border Affairs
   (b) U Nan Zamon  
   Ministry of Finance and Planning
   (c) U Yamin  
   Ministry of Economic Affairs
   (d) U Ban Htaung  
   Ministry of Agriculture
   (e) U Kyaw Nyein  
   Ministry of Energy, Electric Power, Mines and Energy Affairs
   (f) U Kyin Lian Paung  
   Ministry of Transport, Communications and Construction Management
   (g) Dr Ba Maung  
   Ministry of Social Affairs
   (h) U Nein Nine  
   Ministry of Management and Industry

2. _Mon State_
   (a) Col Htay Myint Aung  
   Ministry of Security and Border Affairs
   (b) Dr Khin Maung Thwin  
   Ministry of Economic Affairs
   (c) Dr Toe Toe Aung  
   Ministry of Education and Health
   (d) Dr Hla Oo  
   Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Breeding
   (e) U Myo Nyunt  
   Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
   (f) U Win Maw Oo  
   Ministry of Forestry
   (g) U Tun Hlaing  
   Ministry of Environmental Affairs and Labour
   (h) Naing Law Aung  
   Ministry of Energy and Electric Power
   (i) Dr Min New Soe  
   Ministry of Social Affairs and Culture

3. _Rakhine State_
   (a) Col Htein Lin  
   Ministry of Security and Border Affairs
   (b) U Kyaw Khin  
   Ministry of Agriculture/Forestry and Irrigation
   (c) Dr Aung Kyaw Min  
   Ministry of Health and Education
   (d) U Mya Aung  
   Ministry of Economic Affairs
   (e) U Soe Aye  
   Ministry of Transport

_Sd/ Thein Sein_  
President  
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

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Republic of the Union of Myanmar
President Office
Order No. 19/2011
11th Waning of Tabaung, 1372 ME
(30 March, 2011)
Appointment of Region/State Ministers
(from page 11)

(f) U Tha Lu Che Ministry of Industry, Labour and Sports
(g) U Kyaw Thein Ministry of Meat, Fish, Mines and Energy
(h) U Aung Than Tin Ministry of Culture and Social Welfare and Relief
(i) U Hla Han Ministry of Religious Affairs and Immigration

(7) Shan State
(a) Col Aung Thu Ministry of Security and Border Affairs
(b) U Khan Thein Maung Ministry of Planning/Finance
(c) U Thaung Shwe Ministry of Economy
(d) Dr Myo Tun Ministry of Education and Health
(e) U Tu Maung Ministry of Transport and Communications
(f) U Sai Aik Paung Ministry of Industry and Mines
(g) U Sai Hsa Lu Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
(h) U Sai Naw Kham (a) U Tin Tun Aung Ministry of Construction
(i) U Sai Tun Yn Ministry of Electric Power

(8) Sagaing Region
(a) Col Kyi Naing Ministry of Security and Border Affairs
(b) U Sein Win Ministry of Agriculture
(c) U Saw Myint Oo Ministry of Forestry
(d) U Sein Maung Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives
(e) U Than Htai Ministry of Energy, Mines and Industry
(f) U Tin Ngwe Ministry of Communications and Construction
(g) Dr Myint Thein Ministry of Health
(h) U Tin Win Ministry of Education
(i) U Kyaw Win Ministry of Social Welfare

(9) Magway Region
(a) Col Aung Zaw Ministry of Security and Border Affairs
(b) U Aung Kyaw Min Ministry of Commerce

(c) U Nay Shin Ministry of Transport and Communications
(d) U Aung Naing Ministry of Agriculture/Forestry
(e) U Kyi Min Ministry of Planning/Finance
(f) U Win Pe Ministry of Construction
(g) U Myint Naing Ministry of Economics
(h) U Thein Tun Ministry of Industry and Mines
(i) U Win Myint Maung Ministry of Electric Power

(10) Mandalay Region
(a) Col Aung Kyaw Moe Ministry of Security and Border Affairs
(b) U Aung Zan Ministry of Economics
(c) U Myint Than Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
(d) Dr Win Hlaing Ministry of Education and Health
(e) U Phone Zaw Han Ministry of Development Affairs
(f) U Kyaw Hsan Ministry of Transport/Communications
(g) U Than Soe Myint Ministry of Social Affairs
(h) Dr Myint Kyo Ministry of Industry
(i) U Aung Maung Ministry of Power, Energy/Mines/Forestry

(11) Bago Region
(a) Col Thet Tun Ministry of Security and Border Affairs
(b) U Ye Myint Tun Ministry of Management
(c) U Myint Lwin Oo Ministry of Finance and Planning
(d) Dr Kyaw Oo Ministry of Social Welfare
(e) U Kyaw Myint Ministry of Economics
(f) U Tun Wai Ministry of Transport, Communications and Construction
(g) U Baby Ohn Ministry of Industry
(h) U Kyaw Hau Ministry of Electric Power/Mines/Forestry
(i) U Tin Soe Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Breeding

(12) Taninthayi Region
(a) Col Zaw Lwin Ministry of Security and Border Affairs
(b) U Myat Ko Ministry of Economics
(c) Dr Win Aung Ministry of Agriculture/Forestry
(d) Dr Win Aung Ministry of Meat, Fish/Energy
(e) U Than Aung Ministry of Industry/Mines
(f) Dr Kyaw Hsan Ministry of Construction and Communications
(g) U Win Swe Ministry of Education and Health
(h) U Thein Lwin Ministry of Social Welfare/Information
(i) U Aung Kyaw Kyaw Oo Ministry of Culture

(13) Yangon Region
(a) Col Tin Win Ministry of Security and Border Affairs
(b) U Hla Myint Ministry of Development Affairs
(c) U Nyai Tun Oo Ministry of Education, Health, Foreign Affairs and Immigration
(d) U Soe Min Ministry of Agriculture/Economics/Commerce and Labour
(e) U Kyaw Soe Ministry of Electric Power, Energy, Industry and Construction
(f) U Than Myint Ministry of Finance/Mines/Meat and Fish
(g) U Aung Khin Ministry of Transport and Communications, Posts and Telegraphs
(h) Daw San San Nwe Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs
(i) Dr Myint Thein Ministry of Social Welfare and Hotels and Tourism

(14) Ayeyawady Region
(a) Col Maung Maung Win Ministry of Security and Border Affairs
(b) U Tun Soe Ministry of Planning/Economics
(c) U Win Ko Ko Ministry of Finance and Revenue
(d) U Hla Khaing Ministry of Economics/Commerce
(e) U San Maung Ministry of Electric Power
(f) U Soe Myint Ministry of Social Welfare
(g) U Than Tun Ministry of Transport
(h) U Saw Mya Thein Ministry of Construction
(i) U Kyaw Win Naing Ministry of Information and Culture

Section 19 (e) of the Union Advocate-General Law and Section 22 of the Union Advocate-General Law, the following persons approved by respective Region or State Chief Ministers with the approval of respective Hluttaws were appointed as Advocates-General in Regions or States shown against them:

(1) Daw Mary Minan Kachin State
(2) U Huay Aung Kayah State
(3) U Thein Lwin Kayin State
(4) U Kapi Al Chin State
(5) U Win Kyi Mon State
(6) U Hla Thein Rakhine State

(7) U Maung Maung Shan State
(8) U Maung Maung Lin Sagaing Region
(9) U Maung Maung Phyu Tint Magway Region
(10) U Ye Aung Myint Mandalay Region
(11) U Maung Aung Bago Region
(12) U Soe Myint Taninthayi Region
(13) U Kyaw Moe Naing Yangon Region
(14) U Chat Ko Ko Sd/Thin Sein President

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
In accord with Section 271 (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section 19 (f) of the Union Government Law and Section 21 of the Union Auditor-General Law, the following persons approved by respective Region or State Chief Ministers with the approval of respective Hluttaws have been appointed as Auditors-General in Regions or States shown against them:-

(1) U Nyo Hmaing Kayin State
(2) Daw Kyi Kyi Kayah State
(3) Daw Khin Maw Kayin State
(4) U Kyaw Zan Chin State
(5) Daw Khin Khin Myo Mon State
(6) U Tun San Aung Rakhine State
(7) U Thein Myint Shan State
(8) Daw Khin Myint Aye Sagaing Region
(9) U Hla Than Magway Region
(10) U Kyaw Win Mandalay Region
(11) U Aye Win Bago Region
(12) U Thein Han Taninthayi Region
(13) U Myint Aung Yangon Region
(14) U Thein Tun Ayeyawady Region

Sd/ Thein Sein
President
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

In accord with Section 262 (e) and (f) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section 19 (c) of the Union Government Law and Section 10 (b) (ii) of the Region or State Government Law, the following persons submitted by respective Region or State Chief Ministers have been appointed as Judges of High Courts of Regions or States:

(1) Kachin State
(a) U Khin Maung Swe Ministry of Bamar National Race Affairs
(b) Daw Khin Pyon Yi Ministry of Shan National Race Affairs
(c) U Gwamn Rein Dee Ministry of Rawan National Race Affairs
(d) U Ah Si Ministry of Lisu National Race Affairs

(2) Kayah State
(a) U Sein Oo Ministry of Bamar National Race Affairs

(3) Kayin State
(a) U Khin Kyu Ministry of Bamar National Race Affairs
(b) U Khun Than Myint Ministry of Pa-O National Race Affairs
(c) U Nai Chit Oh Ministry of Mon National Race Affairs

(4) Mon State
(a) U Thet Win Ministry of Bamar National Race Affairs
(b) U Khun Pe Mya Ministry of Pa-O National Race Affairs
(c) U Saw Aung Kyaw Thein Ministry of Kayin National Race Affairs

(5) Rakhine State
(a) U Ko Ko Naing Ministry of Chin National Race Affairs

(6) Shan State
(a) U Naing Win Ministry of Bamar National Race Affairs
(b) U Duwa Zot Daung Ministry of Kachin (Jiang phaw) National Race Affairs
(c) U Whan Huan (a) Raw Wi Ministry of Lisu National Race Affairs
(d) U Sharr Hmwe Lashan Ministry of Lahu National Race Affairs
(e) U Win Myint Ministry of Inn National Race Affairs
(f) U Peter Thaeung Sein Ministry of Kayah (Aka) National Race Affairs
(g) U Lawrence Ministry of Kayan (Padaung) National Race Affairs

(7) Magway Region
(a) U Salai Hla Tun Ministry of Chin National Race Affairs

(8) Mandalay Region
(a) U Sai Maung Hla Ministry of Shan National Race Affairs

(9) Bago Region
(a) U Saw Jubilee San Hla Ministry of Kayin National Race Affairs

(10) Taninthayi Region
(a) U Saw Harvey Ministry of Kayin National Race Affairs

(11) Yangon Region
(a) U Saw Tun Aung Myint Ministry of Kayin National Race Affairs
(b) U Zaw Aye Maung Ministry of Rakhae National Race Affairs

(12) Ayeyawady Region
(a) U Mahn Than Shwe Ministry of Kayin National Race Affairs
(b) U Ba Kyu Ministry of Rakhine National Race Affairs

Sd/ Thein Sein
President
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

In accord with Section 308 (b) (iv) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section 19 (d) of the Union Government Law and Section 45 of the Union Judiciary Law, the following persons approved by respective Region or State Hluttaws have been appointed as Chairpersons of Leading Bodies of Self-Administered Zone or Division shown against them:-

(1) U Rhu San Kyu Naga Self-Administered Zone
(2) U Hoo Ko Ko Dany Self-Administered Zone
(3) U San Lwin Pa-O Self-Administered Zone
(4) U Maung Kyaw (a) Palaung Self-Administered Zone
(5) U Pe Sauk Chein (a) Kokang Self-Administered Zone
(6) U Be Saw Chain Administered Zone
(7) U Khun Tun Htoo (a) Wa Self-Administered Zone
(8) U Tun Lu Administered Division

Sd/ Thein Sein
President
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Sd/ Thein Sein
President
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Sd/ Thein Sein
President
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Sd/ Thein Sein
President
Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Formation of Union Government

In accord with Section 200 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and Sub-Sections (a) and (b) of Section 6 of the Union Government Law the Union Government was formed with the following persons.

1. U Thein Sein
   President

2. Dr Thura U Tin Aung Myint Oo
   Vice-President

3. Dr Sai Mauk Kham (a)
   Vice-President

4. Maj-Gen Hla Min
   Minister, Ministry of Defence

5. Lt-Gen Ko Ko
   Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs

6. Maj-Gen Thein Htay
   Minister, Ministry of Border Affairs and Ministry of Myanmar Industrial Development

7. U Winna Maung Lwin
   Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

8. U Kyaw Hla
   Minister, Ministry of Information and Ministry of Culture

9. U Myint Hlaing
   Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

10. U Win Tun
    Minister, Ministry of Forestry

11. U Hla Tun
    Minister, Ministry of Finance and Revenue

12. U Khin Maung Myint
    Minister, Ministry of Construction

13. U Tin Naing Thein
    Minister, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

14. U Win Myint
    Minister, Ministry of Commerce

15. U Thein Tun
    Minister, Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs

16. U Aung Kyi
    Minister, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement

17. U Thein Htay
    Minister, Ministry of Mines

18. U Ohn Myint
    Minister, Ministry of Cooperatives

19. U Nyan Tun Aung
    Minister, Ministry of Transport

20. U Tun Hsan
    Minister, Ministry of Hotels and Tourism and Ministry of Sports

21. U Kyaw Swa Khaing
    Minister, Ministry of Industry-1

22. U Soe Thein
    Minister, Ministry of Industry-2

23. U Aung Min
    Minister, Ministry of Rail Transportation

24. U Than Htay
    Minister, Ministry of Energy

25. U Zaw Min
    Minister, Ministry of Electric Power No. 1

26. U Khin Maung Soe
    Minister, Ministry of Electric Power No. 2

27. Dr Mya Aye
    Minister, Ministry of Education

28. Dr Pe Thein Khin
    Minister, Ministry of Health

29. Thura U Myint Maung
    Minister, Ministry of Religious Affairs

30. U Aye Myint
    Minister, Ministry of Science and Technology

31. U Khin Yi
    Minister, Ministry of Immigration and Population

32. U Thein Nyunt
    Minister, Ministry of Information

33. U Soe Maung
    Minister, Ministry of President Office

34. Dr Tun Shin
    Union Attorney-General, Union Attorney-General Office

35. Director-General
    Secretary Government Office

Sd/Thin Sein
President
Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Republic of the Union of Myanmar
President Office
Notification No. 7/2011
11th Waning of Tabanu, 1372 ME
(30 March, 2011)
Formation of Nay Pyi Taw Council
1. In accordance with Paragraph-1 of Sub-Section (b) of Section 285 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section 21 of the Union Government Law and Sub-Section (a) of Section 3 of the Nay Pyi Taw Council law, the Nay Pyi Taw Council was formed with the following persons.
(a) U Thein Nyunt Chairman
(b) U Than Hnyu member
(c) U Than Aung member
(d) Col Myint Aung Than member
(e) U Kan Chun member
(f) Dr Paing Soe member
(g) U Saw Hla member
(h) U Myint Swe member
(i) U Myint Shwe member
(j) U Myo Nyunt member
2. The Head of Nay Pyi Taw General Administration Department is the Secretary of Nay Pyi Taw Council under Sub-Section (c) of Section 3 of Nay Pyi Taw Council Law.

President Office
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Weather Map of Myanmar and Neighbouring Areas

WEATHER

Wednesday, 30th March, 2011
Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hr. M.S.T. During the past 24 hours, rain or thundershowers have been widespread in Sagaing Region, Kachin and Chin States, fairly widespread in Magway Region, scattered in Mandalay and Taninthayi Regions, isolated in Tainthi and Bago Regions, Rakhine and Kayin States and weather has been partly cloudy over the remaining Regions and States. Daily temperatures were Loikaw (23°C), Lashio (34°C) and Kengtung (15°C). The noteworthy amounts of rainfall recorded were: Nay Pyi Taw (Yeata) (0.39) inch, Kawthoung (2.59) inches, Yangon (0.95) inch, Kalewa (0.90) inch, Kyauktata (0.83) inch, Katha and Putao (0.71) inch each, Mawlamyine (0.59) inch and Hkmki (0.56) inch.

Nay Pyi Taw
Maximum temperature on 29-3-2011 was 89°F. Minimum temperature on 30-3-2011 was 67°F. Relative humidity at (09:30) hours MST on 30-3-2011 was (76%).
Rainfall on 30-3-2011 was (0.39) inch.

Yangon (Kaba-Aye)
Maximum temperature on 29-3-2011 was 92°F. Minimum temperature on 30-3-2011 was 67°F. Relative humidity at (09:30) hours MST on 30-3-2011 was (64%).
Total sunshine hours on 29-3-2011 was (9.7) hours (Approx).
Rainfall on 30-3-2011 was (Nil) at Mingladon, Kaba-Aye and Central Yangon each. Total rainfall since 1-1-2011 was (5.79) inches at Mingladon, (6.89) inches at Kaba-Aye and (7.09) inches at Central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kaba-Aye) was (8) mph from South at (13:30) hours MST on 29-3-2011.

Bay Inference: According to the observations at (12:30) hrs MST today, the Low Pressure Area over South Andaman Sea and South Bay and partly cloudy elsewhere Bay of Bengal.
Forecast valid until evening of the 31st/March 2011: Rain or thundershowers will be scattered in Sagarin, Mandalay and Taninthayi Regions, kachin, Shan and Chin States and isolated in the remaining Regions and States with isolated heavy fall in Taninthayi Region. Degree of certainty is (80%).
State of the sea: Squalls with moderate to rough seas are likely at times Delhia, Gulf of Mottama, off and along Mon-Taninthayi Coast. Surface wind speed in squalls may reach (35-40) mph. Seas will be moderate elsewhere in Myanmar waters.
Outlook for subsequent two days: Likelihood of continuation of rain or thundershowers in the Upper Myanmar areas.
Forecast for Nay Pyi Taw and neighbouring area for 31-3-2011: Likelihood of isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (60%).
Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring area for 31-3-2011: Likelihood of isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (60%).
Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 31-3-2011: Likelihood of isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (60%).

Girl, 13, tells police about her dead baby

Port Hope, 30 March —Michigan police found the dead newborn son of a 13-year-old Port Hope girl who told them where to find the body in the attic of a Huron County home.

The Detroit Free Press said investigators suspect the teen gave birth at a friend’s home about noon Saturday.

The girl went to a hospital after complaining about not feeling well. She was transferred to a hospital in Saginaw where it was determined she had given birth. “We’ve got a lot more follow up to do,” Huron County Sheriff Kelly Hanson said. “If the baby was alive when she gave birth, we’re looking at a homicide situation.” Police said the girl might not have known she was pregnant and it would have been difficult for others to know she was pregnant because of her weight.
Only with stability and peace will the nation develop
Only with stability and peace will democratization process be successful

Anarchy begets anarchy, not democracy
Riots beget riots, not democracy
Democracy can be introduced only through constitution

VOA, BBC-sowing hatred among the people
RFA, DVB-generating public outrage
Do not allow ourselves to be swayed by killer broadcasts designed to cause troubles

People’s Desire
- We favour peace and stability
- We favour development
- We oppose unrest and violence
- Wipe out those inciting unrest and violence

First Pyidaungsu Hluttaw regular session concludes successfully
Elected President, elected Vice-Presidents, Union level organization members make affirmation
President delivers address, his address recorded

NAY PYI TAW, 30 March — The 18th day of the first regular session of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw took place at Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Hall of Hluttaw Building here at 11 am today. It was attended by Speaker of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw U Khin Aung Myint, Speaker of Pyithu Hluttaw Thura U Shwe Mann and representatives of Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw. It was also attended by Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services General Min Aung Hlaing and Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Lt-Gen Soe Win. The session was announced valid as 649 or 99.54 percent of the 652 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw representatives were present.

(See page 7)