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Extremist terrorists attack on police outposts in N-Rakhine

EXTREMIST terrorists staged a coordinated series of attacks on dozens of police outposts in northern Rakhine yesterday, leaving 77 extremist terrorists, two arrested and 12 members of the security forces dead.

The fighting, which began at about 1am and continued throughout the day, was a major escalation in the ongoing conflict in Rakhine State since last October, when similar attacks prompted a major military sweep. Myanmar officials said yesterday's attacks seemed to be intentionally scheduled with the release Thursday of the report by an advisory commission led by former UN chief Kofi Annan and the upcoming UN meetings in New York.

"The coordinated attacks were timed to coincide with the release of the final report of

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Myanmar border guard police stand guard in Buthidaung, northern Rakhine State on 13 July 2017 in this file photo. **PHOTO: REUTERS**

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar Anti-terrorism Central Committee

Order No. 1/2017
1379 MY 4 Waxing Day of Tawthalin
(25 August 2017)

Declaring as Terrorist Group

The Anti-Terrorism Central Committee has issued this Order with the approval of the Union Government in exercise of the Anti-Terrorism law Section-72 Sub-section (B).

1. The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar has formed various committees to undertake the tasks for security, stability and peace, rule of law, regional development in Rakhine State and also carried out for the regional security and development tasks, health care services and fulfilling the requirements of the State.

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State leaders take charge after violent attacks in Rakhine State

UNION Ministers briefed the President and State Counsellor on the status of the violent attacks in Rakhine State yesterday morning.

The President's Office contacted the Commander-in-Chief (Army) and coordinated on deploying additional security forces and resources.

The Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services (Army) also briefed the President on the situation and met with the State Counsellor in the Presidential Palace at 2 p.m. to discuss the

effective protection and defence of people in Rakhine State from the extremist terrorists and how to effectively defeat the extremist terrorists. The State Counsellor called a meeting with Union Ministers for Home Affairs, for Defence, for Border Affairs, for the State Counsellor's Office, the National Security Advisor, and Union Minister for the President's Office in the National Peace and Reconciliation Center in Nay Pyi Taw at 3 p.m.

At the meeting, the Union Ministers for the Ministry

of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Border Affairs explained the simultaneous attacks by extremist terrorists on police and security force outposts, stations and bases which started at about 1 a.m. yesterday, the casualties among security personnel and civilians, the status of evacuating surrounded and blockaded civilians, the status of security personnel responding to the situation and the Rakhine State government's report on the situation on the ground. **SEE PAGE-4**



State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi holds talk with Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong, General Secretary of the Central Committee of Communist Party of Viet Nam in Nay Pyi Taw yesterday. **PHOTO: MNA**

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi receives CPVCC General Secretary

State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi received General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam (CPVCC) Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong and party yesterday morning at Presidential Palace diplomatic hall. Matters relating to regional cooperation in ASEAN region and bilateral cooperation were discussed.

With the State Counsellor in

the meeting were Union Ministers U Kyaw Tint Swe, U Thant Sin Maung, U Kyaw Win, Deputy Minister U Min Thu, Permanent Secretary U Kyaw Zeya, Myanmar Ambassador to Viet Nam U Kyaw Soe Win and officials while the party led by the General Secretary was accompanied by Viet Nam Ambassador H.E. Dr. Luan Thuy Duong.—Myanmar News Agency ■

Extremist terrorists attack on police outposts in N-Rakhine

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the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State and the UN General Assembly, which is scheduled to be held from 12 to 25 September,” said a statement of the Information Committee of the Office of the State Counsellor.

Kofi Annan condemned the violence yesterday, saying “no cause can justify such brutality and senseless killing”.

The Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA), a group previously known as Harakah al-Yaqin, which instigated the October attacks, claimed responsibility for the early morning offensive, and warned of more, Reuters reported.

The extremist terrorists began the coordinated attacks by throwing an improvised explosive device (IED) into a police station in the district at 1am, officials said.

Following the attacks, State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi held an emergency meeting with Union Ministers, discussing urgent measures and long-term plans for restoring peace and stability in Rakhine State.

It was attended by Union Minister for Home Affairs Lt-Gen Kyaw Swe, Union Minister for Defence Lt-Gen Sein Win, Union Minister for Border Affairs Lt-Gen Ye Aung, Union Minister for the Office of the State Counsellor U Kyaw Tint Swe, and National Security Adviser U Thauung Tun.

The United Nations condemned a “coordinated series of attacks” on Myanmar security forces on Friday and called on all sides in the crisis in the northern state of Rakhine to refrain from violence.

The sustained, planned terrorist attacks drew quick rebuke from western countries.

“We condemn the attacks that took place overnight against the security forces, and we offer condolences to victims and their families”, a statement from the U.S. Embassy in Yangon said. “We recognise the government and security forces have the responsibility to act to apprehend the perpetrators and prevent further violence, and we urge them to do so in a way that protects all innocent civilians”.

A statement from the British Embassy in Yangon similarly denounced the attacks.

“The situation in Rakhine State cannot be improved



The landmine planted by terrorists is being removed. **PHOTO: STATE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE INFORMATION COMMITTEE**

through violence, and we condemn last night's attacks,” the statement from the British Embassy said.

Following the 1 am bombing of a district police station, an unknown number of extremist terrorists attacked Nanthataung Police Station at 3:35 am, resulting in the death of one policeman and one terrorist.

The police outpost in Thinbawgwe came under attack at 3:45 am by about 100 terrorists. One terrorist was killed in the attack.

The Kyikyun Outpost was attacked by an unknown number of terrorists at 5:25 am, leaving five policemen, including one officer, injured. The attackers withdrew at 5:30 am, according to the State Counsellor's Office.

At 4:20 am, an unknown number of extremist terrorists opened fire on the Mitaik Chaungwa police outpost and also attacked police with machetes, killing two policemen. Three weapons were stolen from the outpost by the attackers, who withdrew at about 4:45 am.

Dozens of other police stations and outposts were attacked by extremists yesterday including locations in Natchaun Launddon, Maungni, Thiho, Zinpaingnya, Kyaukpyinseik, Padinkaung, Panyaungky and Shweyinyaye.

An attack on the Zipinchaung police outpost by an estimated 150 terrorists at 4:30 am caused the death of one policeman. One communication machine and one weapon were stolen from the outpost by terrorists.

In the attack on the Chainkharli outpost, one terrorist was killed.

The Myinlut police outpost came under attack by an estimated 100 extremist terrorists at 4:45 am. Two policemen were killed and two arms were stolen by terrorists.

An immigration officer was killed in a 4:50 am attack on Ale

Thankyaw police outpost.

About 100 extremist terrorists attacked the Udaung outpost at 5:10 am, while a group of the terrorists also staged a dawn attack on the Hnarkaungto outpost.

Six bodies of extremist terrorists were found after the attack on the Kotankauk police outpost.

About 10 terrorists also attacked the Taungbazar Police outpost at 3:40 am. Police fought back before the terrorists withdrew, leaving five bodies of attackers.

In the attack on the Phaungtawpyin outpost at 4:25 am, two policemen were killed. The bodies of two terrorists were also found.

The terrorists also attacked a traffic police office and a local anti-drug office with IEDs and also destroyed an old concrete bridge.

After the morning attacks on security posts and police stations in the Maungtaw region, extremist terrorists then burnt down their villages and internally displaced person camps and fled, according to local authorities.

“After the attack on the security forces, villagers in Chanekali Bengali village, Yathedaung Township burnt down their own homes around noon and fled into the Mayu Mountain range”, according to a military source.

Similarly, extremists in Zedipyin Bengali village, Yathedaung Township burnt down about 60 houses at about 12pm and fled toward Chin Village. Officials said yesterday evening that the extremist terrorists attacks on 30 security posts and police stations in Maungtaw, Buthidaung and Yathedaung Townships resulting in the death of 11 security personnel (one Tatmadaw and 10 police) and one immigration officer; injuries to 11 security personnel and the loss of six weapons stolen by the terrorists. One extremist was captured and 59 bodies of extremists recovered, officials said.—Myanmar News Agency ■

Declaring as Terrorist Group

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- On 9 October 2016 the terrorists launched a surprise attack on the No.1 Border Guard Police Head Quarter (Kyikanpyin), police outpost at Kotankauk and Ngakhuya local administrative office. In that incident 9 police were killed and 48 assorted arms, 6624 bullets, 47 bayonets, 164 bullet cartridges were seized by the terrorists. It was investigated that the terrorists had infiltrated the area where the majority of the residents were Muslim and organized to escalate the extremist terrorism in that area.
- In light of these events, the Border Security Troop No (1) have increased their troop numbers and are collaborating with the Tatmadaw to provide security in the region. The multiple killings, threats and propaganda have slowed down the process for regional peace and rule of law to take place. Clearance operations in May Yu Mountain have also uncovered multiple terrorist training camps.
- On 25 August extremist terrorist groups launched sneak attacks on thirty police sentry outposts in Maungtaw, Buthidaung and Yathedaung townships and also on the Area Regiment Headquarters in Taungthazar village. It is reported that 10 Myanmar police officers, 1 Tatmadaw soldier and 1 immigration officer were killed while 9 security officers and multiple civilians were wounded and six firearms were stolen.
- The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar firmly disapproves of these terrorist activities and will do all in its power to prevent these from happening and bring justice to the perpetrators and their supporters.
- Therefore, the Union Government hereby declares that the aforementioned extremist terrorist groups and the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) which is responsible for the aforementioned extremist terrorists are extremist terrorist group in accordance with the Counter-Terrorism Law Section 6, Sub-Section 5.

Chairman
Anti-Terrorism Central Committee
(Unofficial Translation)

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Republic of the Union of Myanmar

State Counsellor's statement on attacks in Rakhine State

(25th August, 2017)

We strongly condemn the violent attacks by the terrorists on the security forces in Rakhine State.

We praise and honour the police and members of the security forces who are bravely and gallantly performing their duties while facing many challenges there. We stand by those police men and members of security forces who sacrificed their lives for the country and their bereaved families and their colleagues. We offer our condolences and sympathies to the victims and their families.

As the Union Government has foreseen the possibility of such attacks to coincide with the release of the final report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, instructions have been given to the Union ministers concerned.

It is clear that today's attacks are systematically planned and are intended to cripple the efforts for peace, stability and co-existence of the local communities. Our determined efforts would not waver in any way due to atrocious acts of brutality of extremist terrorists.

The Union Government has been committed to find effective solutions regarding the issues in the Rakhine State through pragmatic and durable methods. We also welcome the constructive approaches of the final report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State which was issued yesterday.

We also welcome the statement of Mr. Kofi Annan, the chair of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, condemning today's attacks. ■ (Unofficial Translation)

State leaders take charge after violent attacks in Rakhine State

FROM PAGE-1

The State Counsellor gave detailed instructions on increasing the security of personnel on duty in the region for the local populace and villagers. Time-ly guidelines and instructions were also given to the state government.

At that moment, arrangements were made to deploy additional Myanmar Police Force personnel to the region, while



Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and Union Ministers hold the emergency meeting following terrorist attacks on police outposts in Rakhine State. **PHOTO: MNA**

the Tatmadaw also reinforced existing personnel to effectively defend and provide security to the local people. Due to the attacks by the extremist terrorists, 11 security personnel

and 1 immigration department official were killed.

Two extremist terrorists were captured alive and 77 extremist terrorists were killed. State leaders are personally

managing the matters of protecting and defending the local people in the region and to effectively defeat the extremist terrorists, it is learnt.—Myanmar News Agency ■

Residents from Khamaungseik, Tanugpyo Letwe and Myinlut villages evacuated

FOLLOWING a series of attacks by extremist terrorists on police and border guard outposts in Maungtau District, Rakhine State, hundreds of civilians and government workers living near the Bangladesh border were evacuated yesterday, officials said.

Eleven staff members and five families from Taungpyo Letwe GAD, one staff member and seven family members from the Department for Development of Border Areas and National Races and two staff members from the Roads Department were moved to Region-1 Police Station of Border Guard Police Battalion. In addition, 17 staff members from Myinlut GAD were moved to the Maungtau GAD Office and



Civilians are evacuated to a safe place by the security forces. **PHOTO: STATE COUNSELLOR OFFICE INFORMATION COMMITTEE**

12 education staff members to the Mawrawady Station of Border Guard Police, according to the State Counsellor Office Information Committee.

Six staff members from

Khamaungseik GAD and 10 staff members from Basic Education Department joined their counterparts at Minhkamaung National Race Village, and measures are be-

ing taken to evacuate them to safety.

Children from the Nanthataung Philanthropic School, women and villagers totaling 400 were evacuated to Taungpyo BEHS by security personnel.

Additionally, 150 locals from Aungbala village arrived at Sasana Beikman in Buthidaung.

Local people from Taungbazar and Aungbala villages in Buthidaung township and departmental personnel were evacuated to a local military battalion.

Security personnel are in the process of evacuating innocent civilians in Maungtau region to safer places and carrying out area clearance operations. —Myanmar News Agency ■

Efforts for stability in Rakhine will not be slowed by terrorist atrocities

AS terrorism increases around the world, extremists in Rakhine State, which is often called the western door of Myanmar, make their reprehensible objectives more obvious as time goes by.

These extremist terrorist groups have kidnapped, tortured and killed peaceful civilians, people who they perceive are collaborating with the government and people who have agreed to interviews with media agencies in their attempt to prevent news from reaching the outside world.

These groups target ethnic minorities living near forests, farms and streams and kill them to scare them away from their homes and eventually take over these areas. Most of these extremist terrorists use religious ideals to gather followers and create unrest. They also are known to give training in making explosives, marksmanship and unarmed combat. It is believed that their operations in the Mayu mountains, which includes setting up terrorist camps and collecting rations and aid may be an attempt to make Maungtaw

their base of operations.

In the early morning hours yesterday, these terrorists staged a series of coordinated attacks on police outposts, killing policemen, civil servants and security forces.

We strongly condemn the violent attacks by the insurgents on the security forces in Rakhine State.

It is clear that yesterday's attacks were systematically planned and are intended to cripple the efforts for peace, stability and co-existence of local people.

Our determined efforts for bringing

peace, stability and development to the western part of the country will not be slowed down due to atrocious acts of brutality by extremist terrorists.

We praise the police and members of the security forces who are bravely doing their duty while facing potentially deadly challenges in Rakhine State.

We stand by the fallen policemen and security members who sacrificed their lives for their country, and offer condolences to their bereaved families and colleagues.—The Global New Light of Myanmar ■

Fishery exports and Least Developed Countries

ANEW UNCTAD study examines the development potential of the fishery sector in selected Least Developed Countries in Africa and Asia, providing policy recommendations to overcome challenges on both the supply and demand sides.

Fish is one of the world's most traded food commodities and, with the global population growing to an expected 9.7 billion people by 2050, demand for fish also expected to increase. That offers valuable trade opportunities. In addition to human consumption, industrial need for fishery resources is projected to rise in the coming decades due to growing demand for fish oil and animal feed.

Wild catch alone will not sustain the increase in demand for fish. There should be deliberate actions by Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to enhance aquaculture development so as to meet the increase.

The UNCTAD study documents that, over the last three decades, global aquaculture production has tripled, growing at an average annual rate of 8.3 per cent. In 2014, aquaculture constituted 46 per cent of world fish production compared to 26 per cent in 1994.

Fishing, both coastal and inland, holds significant potential for socio-economic development for a number of LDCs. Many have comparative advantages in fishery resources due to a combination of low-cost labour and waters rich in highly-prized varieties of fish.

The social, economic and environmental benefits of the fishery sector are substantial. In addition to creating employment and increasing foreign exchange earnings, fishing provides a



A fish jumps over a net as a worker works in a fish farm at Htantapin township in Yangon, Myanmar on 18 February 2016. **PHOTO: REUTERS**

major source of protein in many LDCs and is important for improving food security. The study urges governments and stakeholders in LDCs to view the fishery sector as a key driver in enabling the countries to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The fisheries sector is also a viable alternative to manufacturing as a source of export-led growth. Developing countries as a whole have substantially increased their share in world fishery exports, from 34.6 per cent in 1981 to 50.2 per cent in 2013. However, despite their ample fish stocks, not many LDCs have been able to follow suit, and their share in global fish exports has only risen marginally, from 1.6 to 3.5 per cent in the same period. The work of UNCTAD reveals that the fishery sector in

LDCs remains predominantly traditional or artisanal.

In its research, UNCTAD presents case studies of six of the world's 47 LDCs — Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Comoros, Mozambique, Myanmar and Uganda — and identifies a series of supply-side and demand-side challenges undermining the role of their fishery sectors.

On the supply side, the main challenges are deficient transportation and storage facilities; poor energy infrastructure and high electricity costs; a lack of investment, finance or credit for small operators; overfishing and depletion of fish resources; water pollution; and a lack of common fishery policies among countries that share water resources.

On the demand side, LDC fish

products face few or no tariff barriers in developed country markets. However, the biggest non-tariff trade barrier for producers and processors from LDCs are the stringent quality and safety standards systems imposed on fish products in major overseas markets, instituted in the 1990s and 2000s.

The study argues that stringent public safety norms are often compounded by further cumbersome private quality and safety standards. The confluences of public and private standards have effectively restricted access to major importing markets for many LDC fishery exporters.

This is mainly due to the fact that standards are not harmonized and are costly for LDCs to meet. It is also due to structural problems in LDCs, including in processing facilities and procurement methods, as well as a lack of testing and certification of products throughout the value chain.

The study provides policy conclusions and recommendations aimed at helping LDCs to realize the full development potential of their fisheries sectors, including the provision of infrastructure, the improvement of regulatory and institutional capacities, monitoring and regulation of domestic fishing, and the harmonization of international standards.

The study is the result of the implementation of the Development Account Project titled: "Building the capacities of selected LDCs to upgrade and diversify their fish exports". The project has been implemented in Cambodia, Comoros, Mozambique, Myanmar and Uganda.—United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ■