**BURMESE CITIZENSHIP DRAFT LAW AND EXPLANATION**

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| **Burmese Citizenship Draft Law**  
(Pyihtu Hltuttaw Law No., 196.)  
The Pyihtu Hltuttaw enact the following Law. |
| **Chapter I**  
**Title and Definition**  
This Law may be called the Burmese Citizenship Law. |
| 1. | (a) "State" means the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma;  
(b) "National" means persons belonging to the Burmese race such as the Kachin, Kayah, Karen, Chin, Burman, Moe, Arakanese, Shan of the State and persons belonging to such racial group as law settled in any of the territories now included within the State as permanent home from a period anterior to 1823 A.D. (1185 B.E.);  
2. | (1) This draft Law includes such provisions as nationality, citizenship, naturalization, duties and powers, cessation and revocation of citizenship or naturalized citizenship.  
(2) In naming a law a short title indicative of the subject-matter is usually given.  
(3) The majority of the public have advised that the title of the law should be "Burmese Citizenship Law".  
(4) Hence the title "Burmese Citizenship Law" is given. | (1) In section 3(1) of the Interpretation of Clauses Law, 1973 the expression "Burmese" includes national groups such as the Kachin, Kayah, Karen, Chin, Burman, Moe, Arakanese and Shan. The use of the expression "Burmese" in this Law is in conformity with the interpretation made in the above-mentioned Law.  
(2) This draft Law and the explanation thereto and forwarded them to the Committee on Legal Affairs and Religious Affairs for necessary suggestions or further necessary action. The Ministers comprising the Committee on Legal Affairs submitted the draft Law and the explanation thereto to the Council of Ministers which in turn submitted the same to the Council of State.  
At the meeting of the Council of State held in February 1982, the Chairman of the Council of State directed the people, if any, to be sought thoroughly. The said meeting also discussed and voted the Burmese Citizenship Draft Law and the Explanation thereto and suggested to the Law Commission to amend the said draft Law based on the meeting's findings and place the re-drafted Law before the public for suggestion.  
In his speech at the Second Session of the Third Pyihtu Hltuttaw, the Secretary of the Council of State stated that the Law Commission in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Council of State re-drafted the Burmese Citizenship Draft Law and the Explanation thereto, that in the near future the draft Law and the explanation will be presented to the people for their suggestions; that a final draft of the Law based on the suggestions received will be prepared, and that measures for its submission to the Pyihtu Hltuttaw will be taken as soon as possible.  
The Law Commission duly reconstituted by the Council of State on 11th January 1982 prepared a revised draft of the Burmese Citizenship Law and the Explanation thereto in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Council of State (the members of the Commission are mentioned in the annexure).  
Advice is hereby requested from the working people, especially those from the East and West Arakan and Mass and Class Organizations in connection with the Burmese Citizenship Draft Law re-drafted by the Law Commission. |
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<td>(c)</td>
<td>“Foreigner” means a person who is not a citizen or a naturalized citizen;</td>
<td>(3) The First Anglo-Burmese War took place in 1824. After that period many foreigners entered and resided in Burma. For this reason the period prior to 1823 has been stipulated.</td>
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<td>(d)</td>
<td>“Certificate of Citizenship” means a certificate of citizenship granted under this Law or any other law;</td>
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<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>“Certificate of Naturalization” means a certificate of naturalization granted under this Law or any other law;</td>
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<td>(f)</td>
<td>“Illegitimate child” means a child born of parents not lawfully wedded or born out of wedlock;</td>
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<td>(g)</td>
<td>“Child” means a natural born child, a stepchild, a legally adopted child or an illegitimate child;</td>
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<tr>
<td>(h)</td>
<td>“Person born within the State” includes a person who is born on board a ship, aircraft or any other vessel registered in the State irrespective of the location of such a vessel;</td>
<td>According to International Law a ship, aircraft or any other vessel registered in the State is deemed to be a part of the territory of the State. Hence, to bring out this fact it is stated that a child born on such a vessel irrespective of the location of the vessel is deemed to be born within the State.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>“Person born outside the State” includes a person born on board a ship, aircraft or any other vessel registered in a foreign country, irrespective of the fact that such a vessel was within the territorial limits of the State;</td>
<td>According to International Law a ship, aircraft or any other vessel registered in a foreign country is deemed to be a part of the territory of that country. Hence, to bring out this fact it is stated that a child born on such a vessel, notwithstanding that the vessel was within the territorial limits of Burma is deemed to be born outside the State.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(j)</td>
<td>“Central Body” means the body established under this Law.</td>
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### Chapter 2

#### Citizenship

3. Every national is a citizen.

(b) The following persons born in or outside the State shall also be a citizen—

(i) person born of parents, both of whom are nationals;

(ii) person born of parents, one of whom is a national and the other a citizen who is not a national;

(iii) person born of parents, one of whom is a national and the other a naturalized citizen;

(iv) person born of parents both of whom are citizens but not nationals;

(v) person born of parents, one of whom is a citizen but not a national and the other a naturalized citizen;

(vi) person born of parents both of whom are naturalized citizens.

Persons mentioned in sub-section (b) of section 3 who are born outside the State shall have their births registered either by the parent or the guardian in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period at the Burmese Embassy or Consulate or other prescribed organization.

4. (a) Persons who are already citizens in accordance with law on the date this Law comes into force are citizens.

(b) Persons who have any of the following qualifications on the date this Law comes into force are also citizens—

(i) any person born within the State, at least one of whose four grandparents is a national;

(ii) any person born within the State of parents both of whom, if they had been alive on 4th January 1948 would have been nationals;

(iii) any person descended from ancestors who for two generations at least have all made the State their permanent home and whose parents and himself were born within the State.

(c) A person born after the date this Law comes into force shall not be entitled to citizenship by the mere fact of having the qualifications provided in sub-section (b).

1. Under Article 145 (b) of the Constitution persons who are already citizens according to law on the 3rd January 1974, the day the Constitution came into force, are citizens.

2. To emphasize the fact that persons who are already citizens according to law from that date till the day this Law comes into force shall continue to remain citizens it has been so inserted.

1. The rights mentioned in section 3(b) have been provided in the existing law because of the circumstances that prevailed during the transition from a British colony to an independent Burma.

2. The majority of the public have advised that those rights shall not be continued for persons born after the day this Law comes into force.

3. Hence it is clearly provided that such rights will not be given to persons born after this Law comes into force.
Draft Law

Chapter 3
Temporarily Naturalized Citizenship

The following persons born in or outside the State and who have not completed the age of eighteen years are temporarily naturalized citizens:

(a) person born of parents, one of whom is a national and the other a foreigner;
(b) person born of parents, one of whom is a citizen who is not a national and the other a foreigner;
(c) person born of parents, one of whom is a nationalized citizen and the other a foreigner.

Persons provided in section 6 who are born outside the State shall have their births registered either by the parent or the guardian in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period at the Burmese Embassy or Consulate or other prescribed organization.

A child who has not completed the age of eighteen years and whose name is included under subsection (a) of section 19 in the certificate of naturalization of any of the parents shall be deemed to be a temporarily naturalized citizen from the date the certificate of naturalization is granted to the parent.

A child provided in section 6 or section 8 who desires to become a naturalized citizen shall, after he has completed the age of eighteen years and before completing the age of nineteen years appoint in person before a prescribed organization and affirm in writing that he desires to become a naturalized citizen, that he owes allegiance to the State, that he shall respect and abide by the laws of the State, and that he is aware of the fact that he shall not be permitted to leave the State within 5 years after naturalization and that he shall be entitled only to the rights of a naturalized citizen. The certificate of naturalization shall be granted only after such compliance.

Chapter 4
Decision as to citizenship and naturalized citizenship

Any person may apply to the Central Body for a decision as to citizenship and naturalized citizenship when necessity arises.

The Central Body shall:
(a) give the applicant the right to submit further and better particulars, if necessary;
(b) intimate its decision to the applicant.

Chapter 5
Application for naturalization

A foreigner who has been permitted to reside in the State in accordance with law may apply for naturalization if he has all the following qualifications:

(a) has completed the age of eighteen years;
(b) has resided and worked in a proper manner continuously in the State for at least 5 years till the date of application for naturalization;
(c) be of good character;
(d) be able to speak fluently one of the national languages;
(e) be of unsound mind.

A foreigner who is married to a citizen may apply for naturalization if he has all the following qualifications:
(i) has completed the age of eighteen years;
(ii) has resided and worked in a proper manner continuously in the State for at least 1 year as the wife or husband of a citizen.

Explanation

(1) In this draft Law there will be two categories namely, citizen and naturalized citizen.
(2) In this draft Law, persons shown against this column will not be classified as citizens, but will be classified only as naturalized citizens.
(3) Such persons who have not completed the age of 18 years will be classified as temporarily naturalized citizens.
(4) When one of the parents who is a foreigner applies for naturalization he is given the right to apply for the inclusion in his certificate of naturalization the names of the children in his custody, who have not completed the age of 18 years.
(5) From the date the certificate of naturalization is granted to the parent who is to be naturalized, the children whose names have been included in the certificate of naturalization will be classified as temporarily naturalized citizens.
(6) Those children have been classified as citizens under the existing law.
(7) If the children provided in section 6 do not make a declaration that they elect citizenship within one year after they have completed the age of 18 years, they cease to be citizens and become foreigners on the expiry of that year under the existing law.
(8) Children provided in section 8 are citizens before they complete the age of 18 years under the existing law. If they wish to continue to be citizens, they do not need to make a declaration to that effect. If within one year after they complete the age of 18 years they do not make a declaration renouncing their citizenship, they remain citizens.
(9) A child provided in section 6 may be of partial blood of a citizen; while a child provided in section 8 may be of full blood of a foreigner. But, under the existing law children in section 8 have a more favourable right than children in section 6 for continuing as citizens on completing the age of 18 years.
(10) Both the children in section 6 and section 8 of the draft Law who desire to become naturalized citizens, on completing the age of 18 years will have to comply with the conditions stated in the opposite column.

If a doubt exists as to one's citizenship he or his successor may apply to the Minister of Home and Religious Affairs for his decision under the existing law. Even after the enforcement of this law, situations will arise where decisions may have to be sought as to citizenship and naturalized citizenship. This has been inserted to enable the person concerned to apply to the Central Body.

(1) Only foreigners permitted to reside in accordance with law in the State will have the right to apply for naturalization under this draft Law.
(2) Application upon mere possession of the requisite qualifications for naturalized citizenship will not entitle a person to naturalization. The Central Body will decide on naturalization taking into consideration the interest of the State.
(3) A foreigner who qualifies for citizenship and applies for and is granted by the authorities concerned will become a citizen under the existing law. After the coming into force of this law a foreigner will not acquire citizenship but will only acquire naturalized citizenship.

Such rights have been given only to a female foreigner who is married to a male citizen under the existing law. In this draft Law equal rights are given to both men and women alike.

The wife of a citizen is entitled to apply if she resides in the State for one year under the existing law. In this draft Law it is specified that the wife or the husband of a citizen is required to reside continuously in the State for at least three years.
<table>
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<tr>
<td>(iii) be of good character;</td>
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<td>(iv) be able to speak fluently one of the national languages;</td>
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<td>(v) not be of unsound mind.</td>
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<td>(b) If a foreigner married to a citizen applies for naturalization under subsection (a), and the husband or wife of the foreigner dies or is divorced from the wife or husband before acquiring naturalization, the application for naturalization shall be deemed to have lapsed.</td>
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A citizen or a naturalized citizen shall not lose his citizenship or naturalized citizenship by marriage to a foreigner.

15. A foreigner shall not automatically acquire citizenship or naturalized citizenship by the mere fact of being married to a citizen or a naturalized citizen.

16. An applicant for naturalization shall—
   (a) personally submit an application, stating therein that if he is naturalized he affirms that he shall renounce his foreign citizenship, that he owes allegiance to the State, that he shall respect and abide by the laws of the State, and that he is aware that he shall not be permitted to leave the State within 5 years after naturalization and that he shall be entitled only to the rights of a naturalized citizen;
   (b) reside continuously in the State from the date of application till the date the certificate of naturalization is received except where permitted by the Central Body for sufficient reasons.

17. An applicant for naturalization shall, if he so desires, apply for inclusion in the certificate of naturalization the name of his child under his guardianship, who has not completed the age of eighteen years and residing within the State;
   (a) an applicant, if he so desires, further apply, before the grant of the certificate of naturalization for inclusion in the certificate of naturalization the name of his child born after the date of application;
   (c) the applicant shall submit together with the application the consent in writing of his spouse as to the matter stated in sub-section (a) or (b).

18. A person to be naturalized shall appear in person before the prescribed organization and shall affirm and declare in writing that he renounces his foreign citizenship, that he owes allegiance to the State, that he shall respect and abide by the laws of the State, and that he is aware that he shall not be permitted to leave the country within 5 years after naturalization and that he shall be entitled only to the rights of a naturalized citizen. The certificate of naturalization shall be granted only after such compliance.
   (a) There shall be included in the certificate of naturalization to be granted to the person to be naturalized the name of his child stated in the application for inclusion as a naturalized citizen.
   (b) A child whose name is stated in an application for naturalization and who completes the age of eighteen years on the date the certificate of naturalization is granted to the person to be naturalized shall, if he desires to acquire naturalization comply with the provisions of section 18. The certificate of naturalization shall be granted only after such compliance.

19. A foreigner becomes a naturalized citizen from the day the certificate of naturalization is granted.

20. A naturalized citizen who has not completed the age of eighteen years shall not leave the State except when the State permits.

21. A naturalized citizen shall not leave the State within 5 years from the date the certificate of naturalization is granted except when the State permits.

22. A foreigner shall not acquire citizenship or naturalized citizenship by the mere fact of being adopted by a citizen, or a naturalized citizen.

23. When a child born of parents both of whom are naturalized citizens or of parents one of whom is a naturalized citizen and the other a foreigner and who has not completed the age of eighteen years loses his citizenship naturalized citizenship under subsection (b) or (c) of section 28, he may on completing the age of eighteen years apply for naturalization when he has all the qualifications provided in section 12.

24. Chapter 6

Rights and Duties

25. A citizen or a naturalized citizen shall—
   (a) respect and abide by the laws of the State;
   (b) abide by the laws of the State and customs and traditions having the force of law in matters relating to marriage, divorce, partition of property, succession and custody of children;
   (c) abide by the decision of the Court in cases of dispute relating to any matter provided in sub-section (b).

The consent of the wife or the husband of the applicant for naturalization is not a necessary condition under the existing law. In this draft Law it is provided that the consent in writing of the spouse of the applicant is a necessary condition.

A person born of parents both of whom are naturalized citizens is a citizen under this draft Law. However, if such a child loses his citizenship on account of his parents, it is stated that he will have the right to re-apply only for naturalized citizenship.
Every citizen shall—
(a) discharge the duties prescribed by the laws of the State;
(b) shall enjoy the rights prescribed by the laws of the State.

Every naturalized citizen shall—
(a) in the like manner of a citizen, discharge the duties prescribed by the laws of the State; 
(b) in the like manner of a citizen, enjoy the rights prescribed by the laws of the State. Provided that, he shall not have the following rights:
(i) the right to be elected as a People’s Representative;
(ii) the right to serve as the head of the Bodies of Public Services;
(iii) right restricted by any law;
(iv) right restricted by the Council of Ministers from time to time with the approval of the Council of State.

Chapter 7
Cessation of Citizenship or Naturalized Citizenship

(a) A citizen or a naturalized citizen who acquires the citizenship of or registers himself as a citizen of a foreign country or takes out a passport or a similar certificate from a foreign country, ceases to be a citizen or a naturalized citizen.

(b) Children shall not lose their citizenship or naturalized citizenship by the mere fact of the loss of citizenship or naturalized citizenship of one of the parents. Provided that, when both the parents lose their citizenship or naturalized citizenship, the children who have not completed the age of eighteen years shall also lose their citizenship or naturalized citizenship.

(c) Where one of the parents is a citizen or a naturalized citizen and that parent loses his citizenship or naturalized citizenship, the children who have not completed the age of eighteen years shall also lose their naturalized citizenship.

(d) A naturalized citizen who has not completed the age of eighteen years and who fails to affirm and declare in accordance with section 9, shall cease to be a naturalized citizen from the day he completes the age of nineteen years.

(a) A citizen or a naturalized citizen shall not as well acquire the citizenship of a foreign country at the same time;
(b) A naturalized citizen automatically acquiring citizenship of a foreign country by the operation of any law of that country shall declare that he renounces his foreign citizenship within the following periods, whichever period is longer for him and if he does not make such a declaration he shall cease to be a naturalized citizen on the expiry of that period—
(i) one year after the day he completes the age of eighteen years;
(ii) one year after the day he automatically acquires the citizenship of a foreign country.

Chapter 8
Application to re-acquire citizenship

(a) A person born of parents both of whom are nationals, who ceases to be a citizen under sub-section (a) of section 28, and a person born of parents both of whom are citizens, who loses citizenship under sub-section (b) of section 28 may apply to re-acquire citizenship if he has all the following qualifications:
(i) be an applicant having applied within 5 years from the day he ceases to be a citizen under sub-section (a) of section 28 or having applied within one year from the day of completion of the age of eighteen years after losing his citizenship under sub-section (b) of section 28;
(ii) be a resident within the State;
(iii) be a person of good character;
(iv) be a person able to speak fluently one of the national languages;
(v) be a person of sound mind.
(b) An applicant applying for re-acquiring citizenship shall apply in person and affirm in the application, that he shall, on

This has been inserted to bring out the fact that a naturalized citizen is ed to discharge the duties prescribed by law in the like manner of a citizen that he has the right to enjoy all the rights prescribed by law other than restricted.

This refers to the heads of Bodies of Public Services appointed by the Council of State under section 73(1) of the Constitution.

(1) As obtaining a passport or a similar certificate from a foreign country amounts to owing allegiance to that country, a person so doing ceases to be a citizen or a naturalized citizen.

(2) A person who holds a travel document of the United Nations Organization does not lose the citizenship of his mother country. He has to hold, in addition the passport of his mother country. The United Nations is only an organization and not a state. Hence the provisions stated against this column will not apply to a citizen serving in the United Nations and holding a travel document of the United Nations.

The loss of citizenship of the parents does not deprive the children of their citizenship under the existing law. As the children who have not completed the age of 18 years should also lose their citizenship on both their parents becoming foreigners, a provision has accordingly been inserted in this draft Law.

(1) Of persons who cease to be citizens by reason of having obtained a passport or a similar certificate from a foreign country, only those born of parents both of whom are nationals will be given the right to apply for re-acquiring citizenship.

(2) Of persons who lose their citizenship on account of the loss of citizenship of the parents, only those born of parents both of whom are citizens shall be given the right to apply for re-acquiring citizenship.

There is no time limit to apply for re-acquiring citizenship under the existing law. As it is necessary to set a time limit it has been inserted in this draft Law.

As the right to apply should be given only to a person who has returned and settled down in the State, it has been inserted as such.
Chapter 9

Revocation of Citizenship or Naturalized Citizenship

Central Body may revoke the citizenship or naturalized citizenship of a person formerly a foreigner on his infringing any of the following provisions:

(a) trading or communicating with the enemy or with a citizen of the enemy country during a war, in which the State is engaged, or abetting in any such act;

(b) trading or communicating with an organization hostile to the State or with a member of such organization, or abetting in any such act;

(c) reason to believe that any act likely to endanger the sovereignty and security of the State or public peace and tranquility has been, or is being or will be committed;

(d) showing dissatisfaction or disloyalty to the State by an act or speech or otherwise;

(e) disclosing State secrets to any person or country, or abetting in any such act;

(f) obtaining citizenship or naturalized citizenship by false representation or concealment of a material fact;

(g) failing to register annually at the Burmese Embassy or Consulate while residing outside the State of his own free will and not while in the service of the State;

(h) upon conviction within five years of the date of acquiring citizenship or naturalized citizenship of an offence involving moral turpitude and sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of one year or to a fine of not less than Kyats one thousand.

The Central Body shall give the right of defence to the person against whom action is taken.

Any person, whose citizenship or naturalized citizenship has been revoked under section 31 may apply to the Central Body for permission to hold a Foreigner’s Registration Certificate and to reside within the State.

A person, whose citizenship or naturalized citizenship has been revoked:

(a) may, if the revocation was made due to the infringement of any of the provisions of sub-section (b) of section 31, re-apply for naturalization after 5 years from the date of revocation, if he has all the qualifications provided in section 32;

(b) shall not have the right to re-apply for naturalization if the revocation was made due to the infringement of any of the provisions of sub-section (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) of section 31.

Chapter 10

Stateless persons within the State

A Stateless person within the State may make an application to the Central Body for permission to hold a Foreigner’s Registration Certificate and to reside within the State if he has all the following qualifications:

(i) having served a sentence passed by a Court;

(ii) having faithfully discharged the prescribed duties relating to production of goods in a specified area for a prescribed period;

(iii) being of good character;

(iv) having completed the age of eighteen years.

A person permitted to hold a Foreigner’s Registration Certificate stated in sub-section (a) shall have no right to make an application for naturalization.

(1) As this section should apply only to foreigners who have acquired citizenship under the existing law and to foreigners who would acquire naturalized citizenship after this Law comes into force, this has been inserted.

(2) This statement will not apply to those persons who have not completed the age of eighteen years.

(1) As it is not proper to give the right to re-apply to persons other than those convicted for moral turpitude under section 31 (b) it has been stated accordingly in the opposite column.

(2) A person having the right to re-apply for naturalization shall comply with the provisions of section 16 (a).

(1) There is no provision in the existing law as regards Stateless persons.

(2) Steps should be taken, in the interest of the State in the long run, to prevent entry of foreigners into the State by illegal means.

(3) It is necessary to take action under the Immigration Act, Registration of Foreigners Act etc., against those persons entering the State by illegal means, and also to deport them to their country of origin.

(4) Provision is made to enable the interment of persons not accepted by the country of origin and of those persons who have no country of origin, to enable the utilization of their labour for the benefit of the State.
Chapter IX

The Central Body

(a) The Council of Ministers shall form the Central Body consisting of three Ministers.

(b) The Central Body has the following powers:-

(i) to decide as to citizenship and naturalized citizenship upon application or when it is found necessary;

(ii) to decide upon an application for naturalization;

(iii) to decide upon the grant of permission to leave the State pending application for naturalization;

(iv) to establish cessation of citizenship or naturalized citizenship;

(v) to decide upon an application for re-acquiring citizenship;

(vi) to revoke citizenship or naturalized citizenship;

(vii) to decide upon an application made by a person whose citizenship or naturalized citizenship is revoked for permission to hold a Foreigner's Registration Certificate and to reside within the State;

(viii) to decide upon an application made by a Stateless person for permission to hold a Foreigner's Registration Certificate and to reside within the State.

Chapter 12

Appeals

37. (a) A person dissatisfied with the decision of the Central Body may appeal to the Council of Ministers.

(b) The decision of the Council of Ministers shall be final and conclusive.

Chapter 13

Citizenship of Members of Diplomatic Missions

38. Members of the Diplomatic Missions of the State and the accompanying families in a foreign country shall not, by virtue of any provisions of the citizenship law of the receiving country, acquire the citizenship of that country.

Chapter 14

Offences and Punishments

39. (a) A certificate of citizenship or a certificate of naturalization of a person who ceases to be a citizen or a naturalized citizen or whose citizenship or naturalized citizenship is revoked shall be cancelled. A person holding such a cancelled certificate shall surrender it in the prescribed manner.

(b) A person failing to surrender the cancelled certificate of citizenship or certificate of naturalization without sufficient reason shall be punished with imprisonment of at least 6 months to 5 years and may also be liable to a fine upto Kyats five thousand.

40. Whoever, in relation to any matter under this Law misrepresents or conceals a material particular or obtains a certificate of citizenship or certificate of naturalization in a fraudulent manner or abets in any such act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years and may also be liable to a fine which may extend to Kyats ten thousand.

Chapter 15

Miscellaneous

41. The Council of State may decide as to whether any race is a national race or not.

42. (a) Only such organizations as are conferred with powers under this Law shall have the right to decide on all matters under this Law except matters on punishment contained in Chapter 14.

(b) The Council of Ministers and the Central Body may decide in an appropriate manner in the interest of the State. No reason shall be given for such decision.
Section | Draft Law
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41 | No person shall have the right to divest himself of the citizenship or naturalized citizenship in any of the following circumstances:
   (a) while residing within the State;
   (b) during any war in which the State is engaged.

42 | Rights already acquired on the date of enforcement of this Law under the Union Citizenship Act, 1948 or the Union Citizenship (Electoral) Act, 1948, shall not be invalidated.

43 | Organizations conferred with powers under this Law shall proceed with matters pending under the Acts stated in sub-section (a).

45 | The Council of Ministers shall, for the purpose of successfully carrying out the provisions of this Law prescribe such procedures as may be necessary with the approval of the Council of State.

46 | The following Acts are repealed by this Law:
   (a) The Union Citizenship Act, 1948;
   (b) The Union Citizenship (Electoral) Act, 1948.

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**FORMATION OF THE LAW COMMISSION**

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<th>Composition</th>
<th>Duties</th>
<th>Powers</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1. The following persons are included in the Law Commission:</strong></td>
<td><strong>2. The duties of the Commission are as follows:</strong></td>
<td><strong>3. In order to successfully discharge the duties, the Commission may:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>(a) Dr. Maung Maung Member of the Council of State</td>
<td>(a) to submit recommendations to the Council of State when advised upon or if found necessary to amend or repeal an existing law or to enact a new law after due consultations on matters of principle with the Burma Socialist Programme Party, Organ of State Power and the Affairs Committee of the Pyithu Hluttaw;</td>
<td>(a) meet and discuss where necessary with the Members of the State organs and organizations; inquire of experts and representatives of the public for suggestions and advice from such people, and seek advice from such people, and seek advice from such people;</td>
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<td>(b) U Sein Lwin Member of the Council of State</td>
<td>(b) to assist the Council of State in the discharge of its duties as stated in section 11 of the Council of State Law in relation to bills and draft rules;</td>
<td>(b) call for and receive necessary data and reports from the organs of State Public Bodies of Public Service;</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) U Hla Maung Member of the Council of State</td>
<td>(c) to supervise the drafting of laws based on facts which have been approved in principle along lines consistent with drafting procedure;</td>
<td>(c) give suitable honorarium to any one for the translation of books and papers;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Thura U Saw Pu Member of the Party Central Executive Committee</td>
<td>(d) to supervise the vetting of existing laws for re-drafting in Burma of those laws that should be re-drafted;</td>
<td>(d) make study visits to necessary areas,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) U Bo Ni Minister Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs</td>
<td>(e) to publish Law Manuals under the guidance of the Council of State;</td>
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