Second regular session of first Pyithu Hluttaw continues for 33rd day
Twelve questions raised, answered, one proposal discussed

NAY PYI TAW, 6 Oct- The second regular session of the first Pyithu Hluttaw continued for the 33rd day at Pyithu Hluttaw Hall of Hluttaw Building here today.

It was attended by Pyithu Hluttaw Speaker Thura U Shwe Mann and 382 representatives.

Today, 12 questions were raised and answered and one proposal was discussed.

U Thaung of Mawleik constituency asked whether the existing political parties are included in the term "other organizations" expressed in the 1963 Law Safeguarding Public Property.

Union Chief Justice U Tun Tun Oo replied that a court concerned would decide whether the existing political parties are included in the term"other organizations" when they were charged under the 1963 Law Safeguarding Public Property after looking into each case.

Afterwards, Dr Maung Maung Wint of Bahan constituency asked how the State-owned media would be reformed to attract the people and how efforts were being made to promote the media as the fourth estate which could serve the interests of the people.

Union Minister for Information and for Culture U Kyaw Hsan replied that nowadays, the nation is being built as a peaceful, modern, developed and disciplineflourishing democratic nation in realization of the marketoriented economic system in conformity with the constitution and multi-party democracy system.

In doing so, there must be upright in legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State to achieve success in democratization process and to practice democracy perfectly. Moreover, he said he believes that check and balance system and cooperation tasks play a key role in practicing these powers separately in order that single person or organization may not practice these powers.

Thus, the 2008 constitution prescribes the check and balance system of three powers. Practising these systems, the country is being built and democratization process is in progress.

The majority accept that the newspapers, journals, magazines, books and publications, radio and television called the fourth estate is to watch the righteous use of three main powers so as to serve the interest of the State and the people and practice the democracy with correct and perfect essence.

He said he firmly believes that the above-mentioned point is right and it needs really. However, the media called the fourth estate itself must be owned qualification to be able to monitor successfully. The country has not only State owned media but also private owned media.

While improving themselves, both media are to perform check and balance between them.

The Ministry of Information has been striving for enhancing the State-owned media to have improved form and essence for discharging its duty successfully since their establishment. Therefore, the State-owned newspapers at the centre established their branches as sub-printing houses in cities of regions and states to enable the people to read the newspapers daily. A plan is underway to accelerate its tasks. In the past, the main houses of newspapers and sub-printing houses used 19 per cent of domestic newsprint. Now, four per cent of domestic newsprint only is used for improvement of its quality and form in colour and impression. In the future, better quality of newspapers will be presented to the readers after trying hard to increase the income of the newspapers. Moreover, a future plan has been adopted to deliver the coloured newspaper.

With regard to the essence of media, information on political, economic and social affairs, development

tasks and natural disasters at home and abroad are being presented in the newspapers for broadening horizon of the readers and for proving relaxation to the people in line with the policies to inform, to educate and to entertain the people. At present, the readers are being provided with information presentation through edutainment and infotainment systems. Training courses, seminars and on-job trainings on in-dept and effective writing are being conducted to the staff for improved presentation of editorials, news and articles. Policies were formulated to realize State and public interests or the national interest as objective of the State-owned newspapers to be able to stand as the fourth estate.

Moreover, the information network has been extended for the newspapers with appointment of countryside correspondents.

Moreover, State-owned radio and TV media has been built with high form and essence since its establishment and the media is being built. Now, free to air TV channels and pay TV channels are being extended one after another to provide the people with information, knowledge and entertainments and to be able to keep abreast of other countries. These TV channels include many types of TV channels focusing on information, knowledge, edutainment and infotainment. After passing censorship scrutiny, the showing of movies and TV series are allowed. Likewise the online censor board scrutinizes the delay broadcasting of TV channels from abroad after censoring inappropriate scenes in Myanmar traditional culture.

Regarding radio transmission, Padaukmyay and FM lines in addition to existing Radio Myanmar and national race language radio transmission sessions have been extended for broadcasting the programmes from 5.30 am to 23.00 pm daily. These broadcasts are allowed freely on a wider scale for improving form and essence of such media based on the national cause. The programmes on various items of district news, various sectors, knowledge and aesthetics are aired through FM radios. Moreover, proficiency of staff are being promoted through training courses on creation and production of radio and TV programmes at home and abroad and workshops. The transmission systems of TV and radio are being upgraded from Analogue to better quality and cost-effective digital system to be on a par with the international community.

In summery of enhancing the form and essence, State-owned media are being improved with material and skillful performances, upgrading the organizational setup with cooperation network.

While the State-owned media are standing tall on its better quality as the fourth estate, the private-owned media need to do so. In this way, the fourth estate will have the capabilities to adjust the remaining three estates through check and balance system. If they operate their works based on ism, personality cult and sectarianism, the media will not be dutiful and there will arise weakness in the fourth estate. Only when they give priority to the national interest without focusing on ism, personality cult and sectarianism, will the fourth estate effectively serve the interest of the nation and the people. As all the media persons love the State and the people, adore the value of media and wish to support the remaining three estates through the strength of fourth estate through check and balance, he said he believes that the media will agree the principle that the media must perfect as the fourth estate.

To be perfect themselves as the fourth state, the media are to abide by the provision of Section 354 of the Constitution saying that every citizen shall be at liberty, if not contrary to the laws, enacted for

Union security, prevalence of law and order, community peace and tranquility or public order and morality to express and publish freely their convictions and opinions.

Thus, it can be found that the media persons have the right to express and publish freely and have the responsibility to maintain security, prevalence or law and order and community peace and tranquility. They have the rights of freely writing and publishing as well as avoiding the activities against the laws enacted for the interest of public morality. Indeed, the word ‘public morality’ is wide and profound. In

this regard, some activities can be controlled under the prescription of laws and some cannot be controlled through laws. All the media persons are to do their works in line with the prescribed laws and do other works through reasoning power. In establishing the perfected fourth estate, the media persons are to practise the freedom and responsibility and the freedom and reasoning power.

While looking forward the future, all the media persons are to take lessons from the past and present events. He said he has noted the lessons from the past events. He continued to say that he would like to point out the present events. In some democratic nations, the media misuse their freedom of press so these countries face political and social problems. Up to now, not only the parliaments and but also the governments control and supervise them in order to fairly use the freedom and responsibility and the freedom and reasoning power.

The Ministry of Information is striving for creating the local media to become the fourth estate for serving the public interest. In so doing, studies are being made for promulgation of a media law that can control the media for concurrently practising the freedom and responsibility and the freedom and reasoning power to be able to protect the rights of media persons in accord with the constitution and to emerge the local media as the fourth estate based on the national interest.

Moreover, a total of 21 principles of press scrutiny have been reduced to 12 points. After studying the principles exercised in ASEAN countries and global nations, those points were set to be in conformity with the current situations and to be a fourth pillar serving the public interests. Moreover, all journals, magazines, books and publications are to practise the freedom and responsibility and the freedom and reasoning power within the 12-point press policy. In addition, they are allowed to criticize any person, an organization or a department through positive attitude as part of efforts to nurture the emergence of the fourth estate.

Moreover, all the publications are divided into two groups. The publications in the group (1) are allowed for their operation through publishing and submitting system. The system is to submit their publications to the Press Scrutiny and Registration Division after these works have freely been published through freedom and responsibility and the freedom and reasoning power in line with the 12 press scrutiny principles.

The types of publications in the group (1) are fine arts, knowledge, aesthetics, sports, health, child and technological literature. The submitting and publishing system is to draft the works to the Press Scrutiny and Registration Division after creating the works through freedom and responsibility and the freedom and reasoning power in line with the 12 press scrutiny principles. After seeking the permission, the works are to be published.

When the practices are in harmony with the press scrutiny principles, the publications from the group (2) will be inserted into the group (1). Finally, all the publications are to practise the publishing and submitting system meeting standards of the democratic nations. With the collaborative efforts of those from the literary world, the media is being transformed into the fourth estate for serving the interest of the people step by step. With the aim of turning out the outstanding media persons and contributing to the emergence of the fourth estate, the National Information Prize Scrutiny Committee was formed with the participation of Myanmar Writers and Journalists Association and those of the literary world

on 18-8-2011. The committee will present the best information award, the best byline award, the best news photograph award and the best cartoon award.

While improving form and essence of the State-owned media, The Ministry of Information is encouraging the private-owned media to become the genuine fourth estate that will serve the national interest. The Myanmar Writers and Journalists Association and those of the literary world are to cooperate with the Ministry of Information to take up the duties for emergence of the fourth estate.

Moreover, the entire people to be dubbed as the fifth estate are to participate in successful realization of democracy with full essence. That is why all the media will become the genuine fourth estate as quickly as possible so as to serve the public interest.

U Nyan Swe Win of Kyaukkyi constituency asked there was a plan to upgrade the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department to a department which met international standard so that it could successfully carry out research work for breeding, educating and veterinary science.

Union Minister for Livestock Breeding and Fisheries U Tin Naing Thein said Breeding and Veterinary Department had carried out tasks for livestock breeding and veterinary services, prevention and control of animal infectious diseases and boosting production of livestock and fish and research work.

Under the department, there were one the directorgeneral office, 15 Nay Pyi Taw, region/state livestock breeding and veterinary offices, 65 district LBV offices and 325 township LBV offices, and the department's 996 veterinarians, 62 assistant veterinarians, 89 2nd assistant veterinary personnel were participating in implementing the tasks of the department, he said.

He continued to say that it was required to increase the number of veterinarians and the University of Veterinary Science had increased the enrollment of students from 200 to 270 per year.

The department's laboratories in Yangon, PyinOoLwin, Taunggyi and Pathein had produced vaccines, and employees of the department had been carrying out prevention and control of animal infectious diseases.

Today, the department had carried out not only tasks for prevention and control of animal infectious diseases but also five tasks for boosting production of livestock breeding and fish and meat as part of efforts for reforming the department to become a reliable one which could carry out both livestock breeding and veterinary tasks.

The ministry had already sought approval from the State to compile new curriculums of the University of Veterinary Science within the framework of the university education council and to be adaptable to current time.

Besides, arrangements had been made to expand laboratories and livestock breeding farms for the theory and practice of the veterinary science, he said.

Afterwards, two representatives asked two questions on the transportations and Union Minister for Transport U Nyan Tun Aung replied them.

U Tha Sein of Kyauktaw constituency asked whether there was a plan to carry out a new project to repair Sittway Port and Kyaukdaw, Ponnagyun and MyaukU jetties.

Union Minister for Transport U Nyan Tun Aung replied that Myanma Port Authority had constructed Sittway, Kyaukpyu, Thandwe, Pathein, Mawlamyine, Dawei, Myeik and Kawthoung ports to handle coastal and sea-going vessels.

Out of Sittway, Kyauktaw, MyaukU, Ponnagyun, Yathedaung and Buthidaung ports, Sittway Poart was governed by the Myanma Port Authority as it was located within the port limit of the Myanma Port Authority. There were three pontoon bridges: one 120 ft long and 15 ft wide bride and two 26 ft wide and 11 ft wide wooden bridges at the Sittway Port. The conditions of all bridges had a suitable level of strength and durability, and the ministry had repaired the No.2 Boatseik Bridge at the cost of K5.4 million in the 2008- 2009 fiscal year. For the Sittway Port, it was found that it was impossible to construct a ship basin in the Sakyokya Creek as it was narrow. Concerning Kyaukphyu Port, departmental watercrafts anchored at the previous pontoon of the port at high tide. The Ministry had been constructing a new pontoon bridge at the MyaukU Port at the cost of K 12.9 millions in the 2011-

2012 fiscal year.

The pontoon bridge constructed by the Public Work at the Ponnagyun Port was damaged. But, condition of the pontoon bridges at Yathedaung Port and Buthidaung Port had a suitable level of strength and durability.

Therefore, the Ministry of Transport had been maintaining and repairing the pontoon bridges of the Sittway Port and remaining bridges of Kyauktaw, MyaukU, Ponnagyun, Yathedaung and Buthidaung ports depending on funds allotted by the State.

Afterwards, Daw Khin Saw Wai of Yathedaung constituency asked the new fare of the two-storey Sittway-Yathedaung-Buthidaung ship was fixed by the government as the fare had increased after the transportation was transferred to the private sector and whether there was a plan to fix a reasonable fares for water transportation in Rakhine State.

The Union Minister replied that the fare was fixed after calculating cost for a passenger and one ton of good for one mile.

The cost of running a ship included 70 percent of fuel cost. The fare for passengers and goods were calculated at 160 kyats per one gallon. The fare had not increased though the price of fuel reached K3000 per gallon of diesel today.

Instead of taking hold of State-owned firms at a loss, arrangements are being made to ensure balance budget by transferring firms to private sector if possible and engaging in joint venture. After assessing implications, it is required to terminate the running of uneconomic routes, reduce times of uneconomic routes run by Inland Water Transport, and to cooperate with private sector based on mutual interests.

In Rakhine Branch, ships owned by the ministry were ran by a private sector after reaching agreement between the ministry and the private sector. The fare was less than those of private ships. Arrangements had been made to collect ship fare from passengers lower than those of private-run ships.

Afterwards, Union Minister for Construction U Khin Maung Myint replied seven questions raised by seven representatives.

In response to the question about whether there is a plan to allot funds for continuation of repair work of Momeik-Thitkhwepin-Twinnge Road raised by U Kyaw Myint (a) U Pho Tote of Momeik Constituency, the Union Minister said that Twinnge-Momeik Road that links Twinnge of Thabeikkyin Township, PyinOoLwin District of Mandalay Region and Momeik of Kyaukme District of Shan State (North) constructed by deputy superintending engineer and group of Road Construction Special Group-14 in 2000-2001 fiscal year is 46 miles long. In 2007-2008 fiscal year, Tagaung-Katha Road Project Group took the road and bridge construction task.

The Ministry of Construction conducted upgrading roads and bridges in 2010-2011 fiscal year.

In 2011-2012 fiscal year, large sum of money are being spent on tarmacking and gravelling potholes, and ordinary repair funds on ordinary maintenance works, and construction for roads and bridges.

As Ministry of Electric Power No. 1 is implementing Shweli-3 Hydropower Project in Shan State (North) in the 2010-2011 fiscal year, vehicles used for the project and vehicles loaded with Pozolan from Mt Popa, Kyaukpadaung Township of Mandalay Region will use the road desperately. The wooden big and small bridges on Twinnge-Momeik Road are not strong enough. Due to heavy rains this year, a number of bridges were damaged.

Earthen Twinnge-Momeik Road is being upgraded into gravel one step by step. Collaborative efforts will be made to maintain the road during the construction period of Ministry of Electric Power No. 1 that will implement Shweli-3 Hydropower Project and Ministry of Construction.

U Nan Oo of Moenyo Constituency asked whether there is a plan to repair Htanbinkon Bridge in Monyo-Minhla road section for swift commodity flow and convenience of travelers. In response, the Union Minister said that Htanbinkon Bridge is located across the Myitmakha River at milepost No. 10/5 on Monyo-Minhla Road. Htanbinkon Bridge is now at ageing state as it was constructed in 1980. Construction group of Thayawady District led by superintending engineer has been carrying out maintenance works with annual budget allocation due to decaying bore pile and weakening bailey frame.

In 2011-2012 fiscal year, works on substitution of wooden floor and track way are being carried out for new structures, and wooden posts will be replaced in open season. Minhla-Moenyo Road in Moenyo Township will be constructed as a sturdy concrete bridge in 2012- 2013 fiscal year by spending a large sum of budget.

U Ko Ko Tun of Aunglan Constituency asked how arrangements will be made to construct detour in Aunglan and whether or not related ministry will implement it at opportune time. In response, the Union Minister said that Yangon-Pyay-Magway Union Highway lies across Aunglan Township of Magway Region. The road section of Aunglan Township is 38 miles long ranging between milepost Nos. 193/7 and 231/7. Max Myanmar construction Co Ltd was allowed to repair roads and bridges on 28-6-2011 through BOT system.

Length of road between milepost Nos 220/0 and 226/0 in downtown Aunglan is six miles long. Until 31-5-2011, the road consisted of 16-foot-wide three-mile-long tar road and 32-foot-wide three-mile-long tar road sections.

As from open season of 2011-2012 fiscal year, Max Myanmar Construction Co Ltd will carry out upgrading works in downtown Aunglan road section between milepost Nos 221/4 and 224/4 into 32-foot-wide threemile- long tar road. In coordination with the related region government, arrangements will be made for extension of road for bicycles and motorbikes. If average passing vehicles per day are on the increase, survey of construction for new detour appropriate to increasing vehicles will be conducted.

Pyay-Aunglan-Magway Road meeting set standard will be constructed in 2011-2012 fiscal year. There is no plan for construction of detour in Aunglan for now.

In response to the question raised by U Maung Maung of Thayawady Constituency about whether there is a plan to upgrade Yangon-Pyay Road in Bago Region into six-lane road for better transport, the Union Minister said that Yangon-Pyay-Magway Road between milepost Nos 70/6 and 193/7 in Bago Region is 123 miles and one furlong long. Max Myanmar Construction Co Ltd as of 28-6-2011 has been engaging in maintenance works of Yangon-Pyay-Magway Road and bridges on it.

In upgrading roads through BOT system, according to the primary charter of 1996, it is set that length of a road must be 24 feet wide. But, some road sections are less important and found less passing vehicles. So, the length of road of the said road sections is determined according to passing vehicles per day for the sake of convenience of companies running through BOT system.

Roads designated as Asian highways and ASEAN highways must be 24 feet wide at least.

Vehicles crossing on Yangon-Pyay Road at Taikkyi and Thayawady toll gates in May and June of 2011 numbered 1812 per day. Despite adequate width of the road, Max Myanmar Construction Co Ltd will upgrade the road ranging from 18 and 22 feet into a 24-foot-road.

So, there is no plan to upgrade Yangon-Pyay Road into a six-lane road at the moment.

In response to the question of Daw Nan Wa Nu of Kunhein Constituency about what kind of plan the State will make to upgrade the road from Kholan to Takaw Bridge, and whether there is a plan to assign

tasks to private companies through BOT system, the Union Minister said that if there are proposals from national races entrepreneurs to upgrade 94-mile-andfour- furlong-long road from Namhsan to Takaw through BOT system, they will be tasked in accord with rules and regulations. Ministry of Construction is also inviting national races entrepreneurs to engage in road and bridge construction works by offering technological expertise.

In 2011-2012 fiscal year, arrangements are being made for ordinary maintenance works for 50 miles and four furlongs, fully tarmacking for 17 miles, partial tarmacking for 50 miles and repair works for 11 bridges in the road section from Kholan Sub-township to Takaw Bridge with ordinary maintenance fund. Meiktila- Taunggyi-Kengtung-Tachilek Union Highway linking Shan State (South) and Shan State (East) is an important road.

The repair works were carried out section-wise as from 2011-2012, and smooth transport has been seen. As upgrading works for roads and bridges in Taunggyi-Loilem section and Loilem border section are being carried out through BOT system, swift transport can be seen. Ministry of Construction will ask for large sum of budget and ordinary fund in 2012-2013 fiscal year to perform upgrading works of Namhsan-Kholan-Takaw road section.

Regarding the question of U Yon Bee of Taninthayi Region Constituency about whether or not the government will build Nyaungbinkwin creek crossing bridge for rural development of Taninthayi Region, the Union Minister said that 300-foot-wide Nyaungbinkwin Creek flows across 69-mile-long Taninthayi-Nyaungbinkwin-Thabawlaik-Thepyu- Mawtaung Road at milepost No. 9/4. Nyaungbinkwin Village sits astride the creek. The residents including students from west bank of Nyaungbinkwin have to pass through the creek daily by lying temporary bridge or taking motorboat.

Yuzana Construction Company is taking measures for upgrading works of roads and bridges on Taninthayi- Nyaungbinkwin-Thabawtlaik-Thepyu-Mawtaung Road through BOT system. There is no plan to build Nyaungbinkwin Creek Bridge by the company and also by the Ministry of Construction.

Regarding the question raised by U Khin Win of Padaung Constituency about “if there is a plan to upgrade Sinte-Nawaday motor road in Padaung Township to be the one which can cope with express buses and trucks”, the Union Minister replied that Sinte-Nawaday approach road linking Padaung Township and Pyay Township is 2 miles and four furlongs long and 12-ft wide road from mile post Nos (1/7) to (4/3); some sections of the road are paved along mountains beside the bank of Ayeyawady River; maintenance of such sections between mile post No (1/7) and (4/3) is progress with ordinary maintenance fund for 2011-2012 fiscal year.

The Union Minister went on that as the spiral road was paved along mountains beside Ayeyawady River, it is needed to widen the road to be 40 feet one if the road is to be broaden, which means that the houses along the entrance to Sinte Village will be moved as they are within the area of proposed construction; in addition, such religious edifices as prayer halls of Ngwebontha Pagoda and Tankyitaung Pagoda and Boyone Monastery are also in the area.

The Union Minister said that in broadening the road on rocky mountains, it is needed to use mines and gunpowder, thus disrupting nearby factories and running of vehicles; the Ministry of Construction

currently does not have plan to upgrade the Sinte-Nawaday approach road and in 2012-2013 fiscal year, the ministry will ask fund for maintenance of the road and start the works.

U Soe Win of Kyauktada Township Constituency, U Nyunt Hlaing of Pyu Constituency, U Khin Maung Win of Lanmadaw Constituency, U Aung Zin of Pazundaung Constituency seconded the proposal submitted yesterday by U Soe Win of Sangyoung Constituency “to enact a law on water resources conservation for prevention against utilization of large amount of natural resources such as river water, creek water and under ground water and water pollution”, saying that the

proposal is beneficial to the next generations and national water resources law concerned with the entire nation is now in need.

U Win Than of Thabaung Constituency suggested that comprehensive discussion should be made if Water Resources Bill is submitted and the bill should cover river, creek, lake, and dam in need of protection; the proposal is to be recorded and discussed when the related ministry submit the bill.

Union Minister for Environmental Conservation and Forestry U Win Tun said Chapter (12) of Myanmar Environmental Conservation 21st Century Plan issued in 1997 has called for drawing of administrative policy, planning and management systems of long-term management of fresh water resources and national integarted water resources; Section (3), Resources Management Section of National Sustainable Development Strategy issued in 2009 has described fresh water resources management.

The Union Government Office has instructed for formation of enforcement committee on systematic industrial sewage disposal on 5-9-2011 in accordance with rules and regulations and the enforcement committee comprising 21 representatives from related ministry will draw future work plans; the Ministry of Industry (1) issued water and air pollution control plan in 1995 with a view to preventing pollution and environmental pollution due to sewages of factories and workshops under the ministry; Myanmar Investment Commission also issued an announcement in 1994 urging to set up purification plants for treating of industrial liquid sewages before disposal and practice other pollution control means.

The Union Minister added that his ministry has set up separate department for administration of watershed areas since 1995 and has been taking effective protection measures such as establishment of swamps and conservation of natural forests; gold and mineral mining is totally restricted in watershed areas that can affect main rivers, dams and reservoirs.

Gems and gold mining in Kachin State and Sagaing Region through which Ayeyawady River flows and Phakant gems land in Kachin State is supervised in accordance with Myanma Mines Law, in order to prevent raising of sea bed level of upper Ayeyawady River due to gold mining, and degradation of natural environment of Uru Creek and Chindwin River due to gold and jade mining.

Directorate of Water Resources and Improvement of River Systems under the Ministry of Transport has enacted water resources and river systems conservation law on 2-10-2006 and has drawn water resources and river systems conservation rules concerning prevention against water pollution and natural environment conservation, gold-panning, gold mining and exploitation of resources, using of water ways and conservation of water ways described in the law and submitted them to Union Attorney-General's Office; the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, for adoption of water master plan and integrated water resources management strategy, has worked in cooperation with UNESCAP and FAO since 2004 and the directorate has participated in every step of the works; today, formation of Myanmar Water Partnership is in the process of planning; the directorate has also joined the Myanmar Water Partnership and it is projected to formulate water resources policy and national level water resources management strategy with the cooperation of water resources-related departments after the establishment of the partnership.

The Union Minister said that water resources in rivers and creeks in Myanmar is about 870 million acre feet in total and the total amount used by 371 dams and 367 river water pumping stations yearly only accounts for about six per cent of the total water resources; current utilization of underground water for irrigation and drinking and other purposes only account for 0.81 per cent (3.248 million acre feet) of the total underground water resources which is 400.72 million acre feet; although natural resources such as river water, creek water, and under ground water are utilized for public interests, it is needed to abide by

laws for water resources conservation for national interests and prevention against water pollution.

The Union Minister added that as there has been water resources and river systems conservation law promulgated by the Ministry of Transport and water resources and river systems conservation rules have been drawn and submitted to the Union Attorney-General's Office, enforcement will be made in line with those law and rules; laws on longterm use of river water, creek water and underground water and prevention of water pollution are prescribed in environmental conservation law which has been drawn by the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry and submitted to the Attorney-General's Office and thus when the law formally comes into effect, further steps can be taken for effective conservation works and asked Hluttaw's opinion whether it is needed to enact a specific law.

The Hluttaw then put U Soe Win's proposal on the record with the approval of the representatives.

The 33rd-day second regular session of first Pyithu Hluttaw adjourned at 3.20 pm and the 34th-day session continues tomorrow.

Source: NLM 2011-10-07