

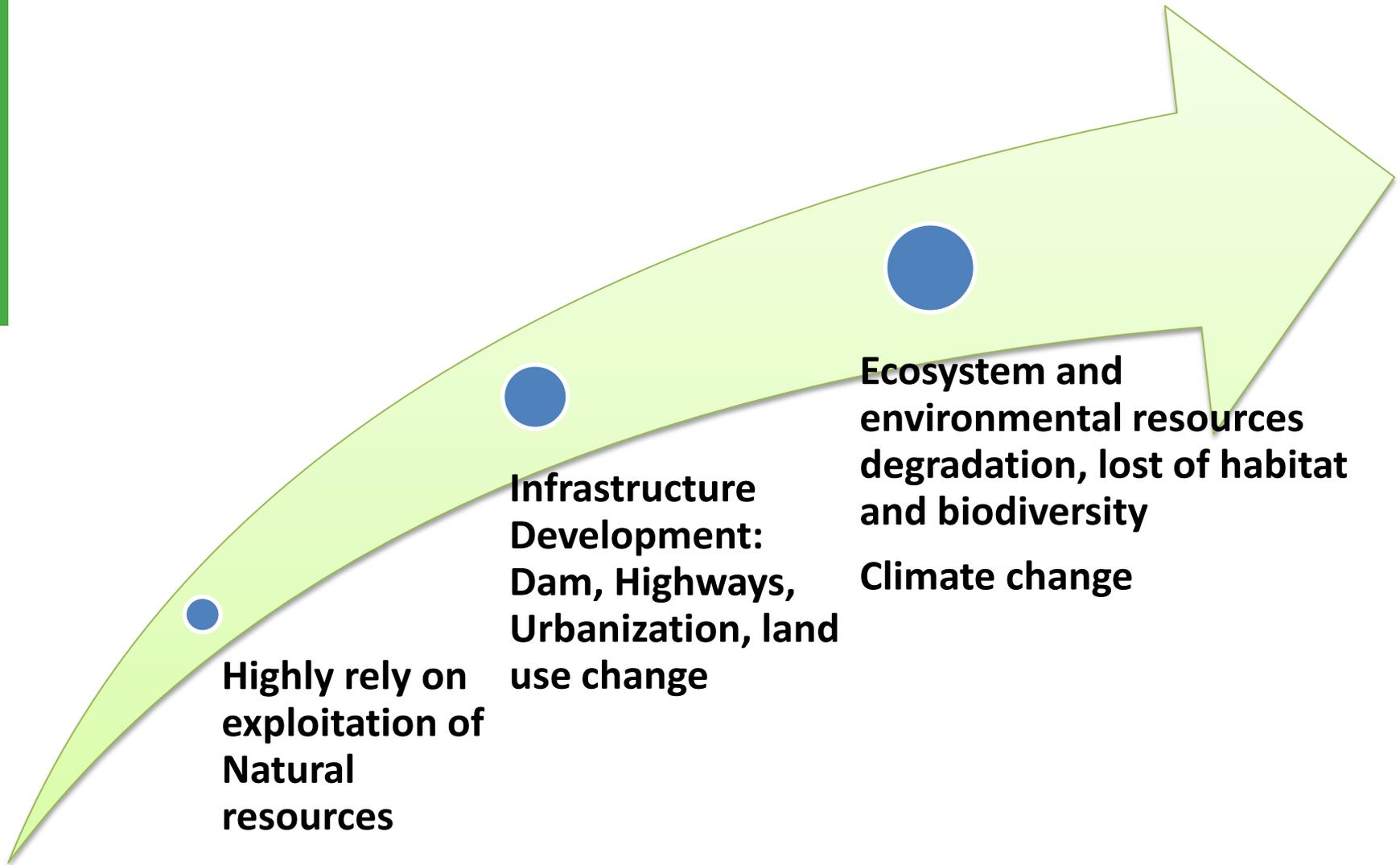
Industrial Pollution Prevention and Control Policies and Laws in Myanmar

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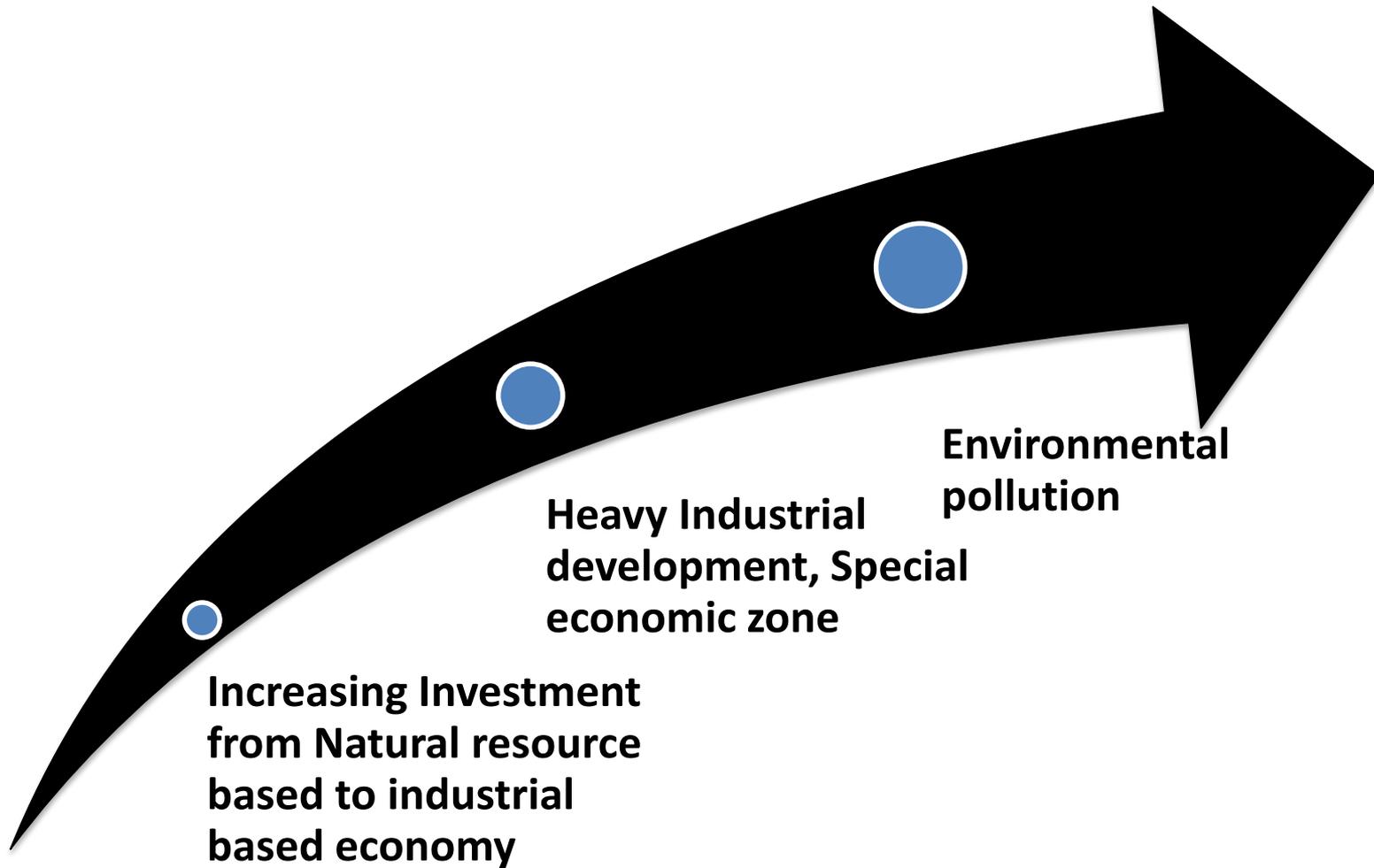
- Environmental Pollution Issues
- Environmental Related Laws, Rules & Regulations
- Activities and Practices

Environmental Issues :

Over-use of Natural Resources



Environmental Issues: Industrialization



❖ **Air pollution**

Causes

- **Toxic substances in the air**
- **Emitted from power stations, industry and vehicles**
- **The growth in population and human settlement**
- **Industrial expansion**
- **Rise in transport vehicles**
- **Escalating construction activities**
- **Major type of transportation**
- **Meteorology and topographical characteristics**
- **Thermal power stations (both oil and gas-fired)**
- **Opening burning and forest fires**

Major pollutant matters

- ***Carbon monoxide***
- ***Ozone***
- ***Nitrogen oxide***
- ***Sulfur Dioxide***
- ***Suspended particulates***
- ***Lead***

The effect of Air pollution

- **Health**
- **Global warming**
- **Climate change**
- **Acid Rains**
- **Ozone depletion**

❖ **Water pollution**

Causes and sources

- **Chemicals used in agriculture**
- **Pollution of rivers, lakes, coastal water and soil resulting from toxic industrial wastes dumped by industries.**

❖ Land pollution (Waste)

- Land is usually the final receptor of solid waste generated by human activities.
- There are wastes generated by various manufacturing industries that are not identified separately from municipal solid wastes coming from domestic and commercial activities.
- These include waste paper, plastics and packaging materials, housekeeping wastes, food wastes from the factory's cafeteria, scrap glass, rubber, ceramic and other materials and other off-specification materials that are discarded with office wastes.
- Hazardous wastes are also generated by agricultural activities from the use of pesticides and herbicides
- Hazardous wastes are also produced by non-industrial sources like domestic households and hospitals.

Land pollution (waste) continued . . .

- Domestic households routinely discard waste paints and flammable solvents, caustic cleaners, batteries and mercury from broken thermometers.
- Hospitals produce and discard wastes contaminated with blood and tissue wastes, used needles, scalpels and broken glass wares, expired and unused drugs, and chemical and radioactive isotopes wastes.
- These materials are hazardous because they pose substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment.
- They have the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity (explosive) and toxicity.



Mandate of Environmental Conservation Department (ECD)

- To implement National Environment Policy
- To develop short, medium and long term strategies, frameworks, action plans for the integration of environmental conservation into the national development process.
- To manage natural resources conservation and sustainable utilization
- To manage the pollution control on air, water, land including waste management.
- To cooperate with government organizations, civil society, private and international organizations concerning with environmental management

Environmental Policy and Strategies

- Environmental Policy (1994)
- Myanmar Agenda 21 (1997)
- National Sustainable Development Strategy –NSDS (2009)
- Environmental Conservation Law (2012)
- Environmental Conservation Rules (June 2014)
- Procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment (2013,Drafted)
- National Environmental Quality Standard (still ongoing process)
- Environmental Quality Standard Guideline (still ongoing process)

Formulation of Environmental Quality Standards

Environmental Conservation and Management

- ▶ Natural Resources Conservation and Management
- ▶ Environmental Quality Control and Enhancement

Environmental Law:

Environmental Quality Standards

The Ministry may, with the approval of the Union Government and the Committee, stipulate the following environmental quality standards:

- ▶ (a) suitable **surface water quality** standards in the usage in rivers, streams, canals, springs, marshes, swamps, lakes, reservoirs and other inland water sources of the public;
- ▶ (b) water quality standards for **coastal and estuarine areas**;
- ▶ (c) **underground water** quality standards;

Environmental Quality Standards

- (d) atmospheric quality standards;
- (e) noise and vibration standards;
- (f) emissions standards;
- (g) effluent standards;
- (h) solid wastes standards;
- (i) other environmental quality standards stipulated by the Union Government.

Environmental Conservation Law: A Comprehensive Monitoring System

The Ministry shall, under the guidance of the Committee, maintain a **comprehensive monitoring system and implement** by itself or in co-ordination with relevant Government departments and organizations in the following matters:

- (a) the use of **agro-chemicals** which cause to impact on the environment significantly;
- (b) transport, storage, use, treatment and disposal of **pollutants and hazardous substances in industries;**

Environmental Conservation Law: A Comprehensive Monitoring System

- (c) disposal of **wastes** come out from exploration, production and treatment of **minerals, industrial mineral raw materials and gems;**
- (d) carrying out **waste disposal and sanitation works;**
- (e) carrying out **development and constructions;**
- (f) carrying out other necessary matters relating to **environmental pollution.**

Environmental Law:

Environmental Impact Assessment

- Causing to lay down and carry out a system of environmental impact assessment and social impact assessment as to whether or not a project or activity to be undertaken by any Government department, organization or person may cause a significant impact on the environment;

Environmental Rules:

Environmental Standards

38. The Ministry:

- (a) may determine, with the approval of the Union Government and the Committee, by notification, the environmental quality standards contained in sub-section (d) of section 7 and section 10 of the Law for conservation and enhancement of environment for the whole country, or for any area or urban or rural area, river, stream, lake, or any part of them;

- (a) (b) may coordinate and cooperate as necessary with the relevant Government departments, Government organizations, Nay Pyi Taw Council, Region or State Governments, City Development Committees, local development committees and non-governmental organizations in determining the environmental quality standards under sub-rule (a);

Environmental Conservation Rules:

Environmental Quality Standards

- (c) may alter or amend such determination under sub-rule (a), as may be necessary, for the interest of the public according to the time and location;
- (d) may carry out, as may be necessary, for the observance of and carrying out the stipulations for environmental quality standard issued under sub-rule (a), by the public in addition to the relevant Government departments, Government organizations.

Current Activities for Pollution Control and Waste Management

- The Development of National and City Level Waste Management Strategy funded by UNEP-IETC (under discussion), 2014-2015
- The project for Capacity Development and Basic Water Environmental Management and EIA System in Myanmar (ECD + YCDC+ MCDC +JICA)
- Myanmar-Norway Cooperation on Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes (under discussion), 2014-2018
 - National Environmental Quality Standard is now in the preparation stage in cooperated with the Ministry of Science and Technology
 - Environmental Quality Standard Guideline is now formulating by ECD with technical assistance of ADB and EU (Environmental Management Group)

The way forward

- Formulate National Waste Management Strategic Policy Framework
- Develop National Waste Management Rules and Regulations
- Develop Sectoral Waste Management Regulation and Guidelines
- Promote Green Investment in Waste Sectors
- Formulate Environmental Quality Standards
- Identify Priority Waste Issues and Action Plan
- Promote Technology
- Promote people participation through Environmental Awareness and Education Programme
- Promote regional level and international level cooperation
- Strengthen institution and the capacity building, and also the coordination mechanism

Thank you