WORKSHOP ON MIL FOR MYANMAR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

MIL
Media and Information Literacy
Workshop on Media and Information Literacy for Civil Society Organizations in Myanmar

1. MIL Workshop Agenda

2. Training Sessions
   (1) Day-1
      1) Overview of Workshop
      2) Media Landscape of Myanmar: Traditional and New Media
      3) Group Work - Mapping of CSO Advocacies and Media Programs
      4) Understanding Media and Information Literacy

   (2) Day-2
      1) MIL Competencies for CSOs
      2) Media, Citizenship, and Civic Participation
      3) Using New and Social Media: Tips and Good Practices

3. Supporting Readings
   1) Code of Conduct for Myanmar Journalists
   2) Media Law_Myanmar language
   3) Media Law_unofficial English translation
Seminar-Workshop on Media and Information Literacy (MIL) for Civil Society Organizations in Myanmar

December 2015
Centre of Excellence for Business Skills Development (CEBSD)

Training Programme (DRAFT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00 – 09:30</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:30 – 09:45</td>
<td>Welcome</td>
<td>UNESCO Myanmar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:45 – 10:15</td>
<td>Introduction of Participants</td>
<td>UNESCO Myanmar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 – 10:45</td>
<td>Leveling of Expectations</td>
<td>RAMON R. TUAZON/ANN LOURDES C. LOPEZ</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45 – 11:00</td>
<td>Coffee/Tea Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 – 12:00</td>
<td>Media Landscape of Myanmar: Traditional and New Media</td>
<td>RAMON R. TUAZON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 – 13:00</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00 – 14:00</td>
<td>WORKSHOP: Mapping of CSO Advocacies and Media Programs</td>
<td>Participants</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00 – 15:00</td>
<td>PLENARY: Reporting of Workshop Outputs</td>
<td>Participants</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:00 – 15:30</td>
<td>Coffee/Tea Break</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30 – 17:00</td>
<td>Orientation: Understanding Media and Information Literacy</td>
<td>RAMON R. TUAZON</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Day 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00 –09:30</td>
<td>Recap</td>
<td>RAMON R. TUAZON/ANN LOURDES C. LOPEZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:30 – 10:45</td>
<td>MIL Competencies for CSOs</td>
<td>RAMON R. TUAZON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 – 11:00</td>
<td>Coffee/Tea Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 12:00</td>
<td>Media, Citizenship, and Civic Participation</td>
<td>ANN LOURDES C. LOPEZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 – 13:00</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00 – 14:00</td>
<td>Using New and Social Media: Tips and Good Practices</td>
<td>ANN LOURDES C. LOPEZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00 – 15:00</td>
<td>WORKSHOP: Action Planning</td>
<td>Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00 – 15:30</td>
<td>Coffee/Tea Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30 – 16:30</td>
<td>PLENARY: Reporting of Workshop Outputs</td>
<td>Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30 – 17:00</td>
<td>Synthesis and Moving Forward</td>
<td>RAMON R. TUAZON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Training Sessions

(1) **Day-1**
1) Overview of Workshop

2) Media Landscape of Myanmar: Traditional and New Media

3) Group Work - Mapping of CSO Advocacies and Media Programs

4) Understanding Media and Information Literacy
Seminar on MIL for CSOs in Myanmar
Workshop Objectives
At the end of the 2-day workshop, the participants shall be able to:

- Describe the media landscape of Myanmar, covering both traditional and new media

- Identify their own CSO’s advocacies and media programs and distinguish those of other participant CSOs
Course Objectives

• Explain basic concepts of MIL and specific MIL competencies as they apply to CSOs and the media environment in Myanmar

• Formulate an MIL plan on using traditional and new media for civic engagement and democratic participation
Course Coverage

- Media Landscape of Myanmar
- Understanding Media and Information Literacy
- Mapping of CSO Advocacies and Media Programs
- Citizenship and Media
- Using Social Media
- MIL Action Plan
Course Context

• Political economy in transition
• Emerging democracy – old regime is fading out; a new government is coming soon
• A free media is a bedrock of democracy – “No free media, no democracy”
• Is the public ready to assume more responsibility?
Course Context

- Is the public ready to participate, be engaged, be involved through community-based activities and through media?
- Is the public ready to make media more accountable?
- MIL will make ready, MIL will empower us
Myanmar Media Landscape

Ramon R. Tuazon
President, Asian Institute of Journalism and Communication
Session Summary

• A new media landscape is evolving with the new political landscape

• The new media landscape promises to be more free, open, accessible, transparent, and participatory (engaged)

• Media can either facilitate or hinder the road to greater freedom

• Do we have professional journalists for the “new” or envisioned media environment?
Session Summary

- Are existing policies (laws) appropriate to the new or emerging free media environment?
- Are we providing opportunities and channels for participation?
- Are we providing opportunities and channels for inter-cultural dialogue?
- Today’s media audience – from consumers to prosumers
Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

*Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.*
Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 19:

“Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.”
The Media Environment

2008 Myanmar Constitution consists of 45 articles containing the “Rights of the Citizen.”

Chapter 8 Article 354 provides: “Every citizen shall be at liberty to express and publish freely their convictions and opinions.”

The same article also sets out the freedom to “assemble peacefully without arms” and “form associations and organizations.”
The Media Environment

• The rights to express, assemble, and form organizations are only enforced so long as they are “not contrary to the laws, enacted for Union security, prevalence of law and order, community peace and tranquillity or public order and morality.”
Myanmar does not have any constitutional guarantee that citizens should have access to government information.

The recently enacted Media Law offers significant opportunity for improving journalists’ access to information. According to Article 6 (a), a news media worker is entitled to access all government information not of a confidential nature.
Chapter 10 of the Media Rules: The Right to Obtain Information. “No authority shall have the right to refuse without sound justification requests for viewing of public information.”

The right to information stipulated in the Media Law only extends to media workers, not the population at large.

All TV broadcasters are either fully government-owned or joint ventures with the government. The new Broadcasting Law will change this setting.
Print media in Yangon operates in a less restrictive environment than print media in the rest of the country, leading to relatively greater editorial independence.

The Myanmar News Council represents the interests of media industry professionals. The Council drafted the new Media Law and the Media Code of Conduct.

The broadcasting industry operates under the State-Owned Enterprise Law (1989).
The recently approved Broadcasting Law provides for the creation of two broadcast regulatory bodies—the National Broadcasting Development Authority and the National Broadcasting Council.

The Printers and Publishers Enterprise Law (PPEL) requires that all print media must receive a registration certificate from the MOI in order to operate. This registration procedure has not proven restrictive.
There are laws which may restrict press freedom: Defamation Law, Sedition Act (Article 505 A to C of Penal Code), Trespass (Articles 441-462), Blasphemy (Articles 295 – 298), Emergency Provisions Act (Section 5), Official States Secret Act, Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession Law, Associations Registration Law.

There is a need to review these laws and possibly work for continuing media reforms.
Article 259(a), Penal Code of Burma 1861:

“Whoever, with deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of any class of persons by words, either spoken or written, or by visible representations, insults or attempts to insult the religion or the religious beliefs of that class, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
Journalism as a Profession

The MJI estimates approximately 4,000 journalists in Myanmar, out of which only about 500 are well-trained and experienced.

Can we expect quality journalism in the current set-up?

Journalists do not require a license from the government to practice their profession.
Table 1. Number of Years Working as Journalist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Years working as Journalist</th>
<th>Total(n=328)</th>
<th>Female(n=119)</th>
<th>Male(n=209)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2 years</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-6 years</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 years +</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Activity Prior to Becoming a Journalist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What did you do before becoming a journalist?</th>
<th>Total (n=328)</th>
<th>Female (n=119)</th>
<th>Male (n=209)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I just left school</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I went to university</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I had another job (NOT in academia)</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I had another job (in academia)</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I was unemployed</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are three journalists associations in Myanmar: the Myanmar Journalist’s Association (MJA), the Myanmar Journalist’s Network (MJN), and the Myanmar Journalist’s Union (MJU).

MJA is the oldest and largest with approximately 1,000 members.
Media Reach and Access

• Communication media channels are highly URBAN CENTRIC

• The most wide-reaching types of media within Myanmar are FM radio channels (89%) and Free to Air TV channels (87%).
Myanmar citizens are dependent on broadcast media. They may not have access to print media or the internet, but they do have access to at least one TV or radio channel.

The government has assigned each joint venture radio station to broadcast over a specified geographic area, even when it is not economically advantageous to do so.
Each joint venture radio broadcasters tend to cover two or three states or regions each.

Media access by some individuals is limited to state-owned TV or radio only.

People in the rural areas rely on state-produced news broadcasting (state broadcasters or joint-venture FMs).
Print media access ranges from 53% to 66% with much lower access in rural areas than in urban areas due to various factors such as literacy, cost, geographic distance, and distribution problem.

The *New Light of Myanmar* and the *Mirror*, have the largest circulation.

A “small” percentage of the population is classified as “media dark,” i.e., they do not have access to any type of media.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media Type</th>
<th>Total Sample</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FM Radio Channels</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar National Radio</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free to Air Channels</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel 7</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRTV(National)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myawaddy</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRTV4</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journals</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Minority ethnic groups have a lower level of access to media than the Bama majority. Only 0.8% of the Bama were classified as media dark compared to 7.9% for other ethnic groups.

Lack of access to media by ethnic groups is primarily due to geographic reasons.

Ethnic-based media provide platform for expressing and preserving ethnic identity. They can also serve as an alternative to state-media.
Ethnic print media outlets suffer from the same distribution constraints encountered by mainstream newspapers. They are written in ethnic languages; circulation is limited (a few hundred copies for some) and at times erratic.

Burma News International (BNI) is a prominent CSO that supports the interest of ethnic media. It has twelve media houses as members. It provides technical support and training to all ethnic media.
Civil society organizations in general continue to develop in Myanmar. CSO support for media development remains limited. Their areas of engagement include advocacy (freedom of the press) and journalism training.

There is limited CSO engagement in media monitoring and research.

People in the rural areas rely on state-produced news broadcasting (state broadcasters or joint-venture FMs).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Access</th>
<th>Total Sample n=1020</th>
<th>Bama n=755</th>
<th>Other Ethnic Groups n=265</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broadcasters Only (TV or Radio)</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV Broadcasters Only</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio Broadcasters Only</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both TV and Radio Broadcasters Only</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Broadcasters Only (TV or Radio)</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totally Media Dark</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Media Reach and Access

There are presently 8,744,400 mobile phone users nationwide. This equates to approximately one mobile phone for every 5.9 people (17% of the population).
Table 5. Phone Penetration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Auto Phone</th>
<th>Mobile Phone</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>596,013</td>
<td>3,002,100</td>
<td>3,598,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>613,403</td>
<td>6,090,800</td>
<td>6,704,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>616,818</td>
<td>8,404,600</td>
<td>9,021,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>617,588</td>
<td>8,744,400</td>
<td>9,361,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015 May</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,361,988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The number of internet users drastically increased over the past four years from a mere 66,450 in 2011-12 to over 2.9 million users in 2014-15. In per capita terms, one out of approximately 17.6 people uses the internet (5.7% of the population).
Table 6. Number of Internet Users.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. Of Internet Users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>66,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>930,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>2,513,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015 May</td>
<td>2,919,618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Internet bandwidth has also increased substantially but not by the same proportions as internet users. This could mean wider access to the internet overall but slower connections for users.
Kye Zu Tin Ba Deh
Workshop on Media and Information Literacy for Civil Society Organizations in Myanmar

Group Work
(Mapping of CSO Advocacies and MIL Programs)

1. Recall highlights of discussions on Myanmar Media Landscape and Orientation: Understanding Media and Information Literacy

2. Is MIL relevant to your work? Please explain

3. List down ongoing MIL-related projects and activities of your organization in terms of the following: (a) access to knowledge and information, (b) evaluation of information/media content, and (c) production, use, and sharing of information/media content.

Action Planning

1. Call to mind the quality of media coverage/content and/or information system related to your major advocacy area(s)

2. Discuss how MIL can enrich and enhance your line of work/advocacies

3. Translate possible role(s) of MIL in your line of work/advocacies into specific MIL program/project objectives

4. Identify set of activities needed to achieve each objective

5. List down requirement/resources needed to achieve each objective
Media and Information Literacy: Making Democracy Work

Ramon R. Tuazon
President, Asian Institute of Journalism and Communication
Communication media now dominate almost every aspect of our lives – education, employment or livelihood, social relationship, political participation, and entertainment.

“Media and information are increasingly usurping roles once played by family, community, religion and formal education… (they are) also shaping values and norms, molding attitudes and behavior, and influencing the very process of living.”
Media will become more omnipresent or ubiquitous with the unending introduction of new media.

What happens on the Internet in ONE SECOND?
One Second on the Internet
www.internetlivestats.com/one-second/

10,174 tweets
2,719 photos uploaded
108,489 videos viewed
2,244 posts
One Second on the Internet

www.internetlivestats.com/one-second/

1,881 calls

2,429,999 emails sent

50,786 searches

30,039 GB of Internet
In today’s Knowledge Society, it is no longer sufficient for people to only learn reading, writing and arithmetic.

Broader concepts and aspects of literacy have evolved in response to the demands of the times.

Literacy is at present recognized to be a plural and dynamic concept.
“There is no single notion of literacy as a skill which people possess or not, but multiple literacies. We all engage in learning new literacies at different stages of our lives.”

The Global Literacy Challenge (Richmond, et al, 2008)
“Composite concepts of literacy have evolved … These developments have blurred the boundaries and created new synergies among different types of literacy or literacy ecosystem” (UNESCO, 2013).

The paradigm shift from schooling to lifelong learning has also highlighted the need to introduce literacies that will make this possible.
MIL provides the competencies needed by every individual to seek and enjoy or practice the rights and freedoms enshrined in Article 19 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

“Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.”
Unifying Notions of Media and Information Literacy

The traditional mindset is we need media literacy to “protect” media consumers from (deliberate and non-deliberate) negative impacts of mass media. The need to make each one a more “discerning” media consumer.

Media and information literacy is essential to empower people with critical knowledge about media functions, information systems, and the content they provide.
Media convergence – We are now experiencing common delivery and access platforms. Our “traditional” mass media are now being accessed in new media channels – computers, 3G/4G mobiles, and tablets or androids.

Operational expediency – Advocating or “selling” the concept of MIL to stakeholders in the educational system can be easier than selling its component parts.
“MIL is defined as a set of competencies that empowers citizens to access, retrieve, understand, evaluate and use, create, as well as share information and media content in all formats, using various tools, in a critical, ethical and effective way, in order to participate and engage in personal, professional and societal activities.”

UNESCO. Global Media and Information Literacy Assessment Framework: Country Readiness and Competencies (2013)
What is media literacy?

- Understand the role and functions of media in democratic societies
- Understand the conditions under which media can fulfill their functions
- Critically evaluate media content in the light of media functions
- Engage with media for self-expression and democratic participation
- Review skills (including ICTs) needed to produce user-generated content
What is information literacy?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 1: Defining information need or problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2: Information seeking strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 3: Locate and access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 4: Critical evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 5: Synthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 6: Use of information, sharing/distributing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNESCO several times has adopted or proposed an MIL Ecology as consisting of multiple and related literacies as shown in Figure 2.
The UNESCO MIL Curriculum

- Knowledge and Understanding of Media and Information for Democratic Discourses and Social Participation
- Evaluation of Media and Information
- Production, Use, Sharing and Exchange of Media and Information
Knowledge and Understanding of Media and Information for Democratic Discourses and Social Participation

To develop a critical understanding of how media and information can enhance the ability to engage with media and other information providers as tools for freedom of expression, pluralism, intercultural dialogue and tolerance, and as contributors to democratic debate and good governance.
Among the roles/functions of media and information channels are the following:

- Provide channels that citizens can use to communicate with each other
- Disseminate stories, ideas, news and information
- Facilitate informed debates and encourage the resolution of disputes or conflicts through democratic means
MIL for Democratic Discourses and Social Participation

- Provide a vehicle for cultural expression and cohesion
- Preserve cultural heritage
- Watchdog of government and promoting transparency
- Serve as society’s collective memory (especially for archives, museums, libraries)
- Provide a gateway for information
Evaluation of Media and Information

• Capacity of individuals and groups to evaluate sources and access information

• Knowledge of actions that need to be taken when systems deviate from expected roles

• Knowledge and understanding of how media content and other information are produced, how information systems can be evaluated, and how media and information can be used for different purposes
Evaluation of Media and Information

• Media and information representation and the ways by which diversity and plurality are being addressed in both local and global media

• Capacity to evaluate how individuals interpret media messages and information from a variety of sources
What do you see?
“How we are seen determines in part how we are treated: how we treat others is based on how we see them; such seeing comes from representation.”

- Richard Dyer, The Matter of Images
Media and Information Production, Use, and Exchange

- Competencies to engage with media and information platforms to meaningfully communicate and self-express
- Knowledge of media ethics and information ethics
- Ability to select, adapt and/or develop MIL materials and tools for a given set of instructional objectives and student learning needs
Media and Information Production, Use, Sharing and Exchange

- Media production and use to foster a learner-centered pedagogy; providing students an avenue to engage in **learning by doing** through production of text and images

- User-generated content as a dominant attraction for new and traditional media alike
MIL is no longer limited to teaching ABOUT media; it is also teaching and learning THROUGH media.

The advent of new technologies has facilitated the introduction of two critical types of learning: collaborative learning and game-based learning.
Collaborative learning enables an individual to work with another person (a co-learner or a teacher) or a group in creating or contextualizing content and in communicating or sharing existing content. It involves a collaborative approach to constructing knowledge.

According to Macrowikinomics (2010), research shows that mutual exploration, group problem solving, and collective meaning-making produce better learning outcomes and understanding on the whole.
Game-based learning using non-digital, digital but non-collaborative, and collaborative digital games.

What makes games engaging and appealing to players at all ages and gender: goal-oriented, problem-solving-oriented, collaborative, emphasis on subject mastery, skills-building, etc.

See Darfur is Dying (www.darfurisdying.com)

PeaceMaker (http://www.peacemakergame.com/) “Play it and you will never read the news the same way again.”

Fun and Learn (https://www.wfp.org/students-and-teachers/students/fun-and-learn)

The Mosquito Game (http://www.nobelprize.org/educational/medicine/malaria/)
Media and Information Literacy: Curriculum for Teachers

Carolyn Wilson
Alton Grizzle
Ramon Tuazon
Kwame Akyempong
Chi-Kim Cheung
MIL Learning Modules

**Module 1:** Introduction: Citizenship - Freedom of Expression and Information, Democratic Discourse and Life-long Learning

**Module 2:** Understanding the News and Citizenship
News Values (Determining Newsworthiness of a Story)

- Timeliness
- Impact or importance
- Prominence
- Conflict
- Unusual/human interest
- Currency
- Necessity
Factors to Consider in Making News Judgments

- Truthfulness (accuracy or getting the facts right and coherence or making sense of the facts)
- Public interest
- Completeness
- Informing rather than manipulating
- Balance
- Objectivity
MIL Learning Modules

Module 3: Representation in Media and Information
Module 4: Languages in Media and Information
Module 5: Advertising
Module 6: New and Traditional Media
Module 7: Information and Library Skills
Module 8: Internet Opportunities and Challenges
## Six Stage Framework for Information Literacy and Information Problem-Solving

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Defining information need or problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Information seeking strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Locate and access</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Critical evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Synthesis</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Use of information, sharing/distributing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Module 9: Making the Link: Media and Information Literacy, Communication, Pedagogy and Learning How to Learn: (Capstone Module)

The non-core modules and non-core units are the following:

Module 10: Audience

Module 11: Media and the Global Village
Non-core units are also included in the following modules:

**Module 3:**

*Unit 5* - Digital Editing and Computer Retouching

**Module 4:**

*Unit 4* - Camera Shots and Angles Conveying Meaning

**Module 5:**

*Unit 5* - Transnational Advertising and ‘Superbrands’
Languages in the Media

Language of Television

• Technical Language
  Framing – sound, camera distance, lens choice, camera angles, types of shots, lighting

Types of Shots
  ECU – extreme close up of the eyes/face: aggression, discomfort
  CU – close up of head: intimacy
  ES – establishing shot: establishing locale
Languages in the Media

Camera Angles
Written – title, credits
Symbolic Language
Language, dress, actions (performance) of characters, and use of iconic symbols.
Examples of Conventions of Newspapers

• Headline is the most significant news
• Most important news stories are located at the front page
• Sports articles are often at the back page
• There are an editorial and letters to the editor

The Language of Newspapers

• News is written using the inverted pyramid (newspaper language)
• Newspaper stories should be popularly written and appeal to people of many ages
Camera Shots and Angles Conveying Meaning

Camera Angles

Low angle: camera is looking up – subject looks large – creates an impression of power

High angle: camera is looking down – subject appears small – creates an impression of weakness

Normal or straight angle – camera is looking from eye level at the subject – subject looks equal to the viewer
The child today feels isolated unless “plugged” into a computer. This child has the innate desire and capacity to create or produce the content that satisfies needs and wants. The child attains greater fulfillment if connected to a (social) network. As part of a virtual community, the child collaborates with others, young and old alike, in achieving a shared vision of a desired society.

A new basic need of a child – the need to plug in, create, connect, and collaborate!

- Ramon R. Tuazon
Kye Zu Tin Ba Deh
Training Sessions

(2) Day-2

1) MIL Competencies for CSOs

2) Media, Citizenship, and Civic Participation

3) Using New and Social Media: Tips and Good Practices
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIL component</th>
<th>MIL Competency</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Recognizing the demand for, being able to search for, being able to access and retrieve information and media content</strong></td>
<td>1. Determine and articulate the nature, role and scope of the information and media (content) through a variety of resources.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Search and locate information and media content.</td>
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<td>3. Access needed information and media content effectively, efficiently and ethically as well as media and information providers.</td>
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<td>4. Retrieve and temporally hold information and media content using a variety of methods and tools.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2. Understanding, assessment and evaluation of information and media</strong></td>
<td>5. Understand necessity of media and information providers in society</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Assess, analyse, compare, articulate and apply initial criteria for assessment of the information retrieved and its sources, as well as evaluate media and information providers in society.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Evaluate and authenticate information and media content gathered and its sources and media and information providers in society.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>8. Synthesize and organize information and media content gathered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIL component</td>
<td>MIL Competency</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media and Information literate person is able to:</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Create and produce new information, media content or knowledge for a specific purpose in an innovative, ethical and creative manner.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Communicate information, media content and knowledge in an ethical, legal and effective manner using appropriate channels and tools.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Engaged with media and information providers for self-expression, intercultural dialogue and democratic participation through various means in ethical, effective and efficient manner.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Monitor the impact of created and distributed information, media content and knowledge as well as use existing media and other information providers.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Creation, utilization and monitoring of information and media content</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. Understanding Freedom of Expression

A Fundamental Human Right

Right to freedom of expression includes:

• freedom to hold opinions without interference

• freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers

– Article 19, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
1. Understanding Freedom of Expression

A Fundamental Human Right

Of fundamental importance in a democracy:

“Participatory mechanisms depend on the free flow of information and ideas, since citizen engagement can only be effective if people are informed and have the means to express themselves.”

Two Key Characteristics of Freedom of Expression

1. Held against the State – The State, rather than private individuals, is under obligation to respect the right.

2. Belongs to everyone – Citizens, children, prisoners, foreigners
2. Serving and Strengthening Democracy

Who is a Citizen?

“It is information that makes the subject a citizen and allows him or her to exercise rights effectively.”

– Loïc Hervouet, journalist and former president of School of Journalism of Lille (1996)
2. Serving and Strengthening Democracy

Who is a Citizen?

“The central purpose of journalism is to tell the truth so that people will have the information to be sovereign.”

– Jack W. Fuller, author, novelist, lawyer, and president of the Tribune Publishing Company, which produces the Chicago Tribune (1997)
Who is a Citizen?

“The primary purpose of journalism is to provide citizens with the information they need to be free and self-governing.”

– Kovach and Rosenstiel, 2001
2. Serving and Strengthening Democracy

Definition of Media

“Sources of **credible and current information** created through an **editorial process** determined by journalistic values whereby editorial accountability can be attributed to a specific organization or a legal person.”

Key Role of the Media

• Ensuring full respect for freedom of expression
• Promoting the free flow of information and ideas
• Assisting people to make informed decisions
• Facilitating and strengthening democracy

– African Commission on Human and People’s Rights, 2002
2. Serving and Strengthening Democracy

Multiple Functions of Media

- Channels of information and knowledge
- Facilitate informed debates between diverse social actors
- Watchdog of government and other centers of power
- Help guarantee free and fair elections
2. Serving and Strengthening Democracy

Multiple Roles of Media

- Vehicle for cultural expression and cultural cohesion
- Function as advocate and social actor while promoting pluralistic values

Principles/ Elements of Journalism

What citizens should expect from journalists:

1. Journalism’s first obligation is to the truth
   - Verification vs. assertion: accuracy
   - Context and meaning of the facts

2. Its first loyalty is to citizens
   - Information for our use above all
Principles/ Elements of Journalism

What citizens should expect from journalists:

3. Journalists must maintain an independence from those they cover.

4. Journalism must serve as an independent monitor of power.

5. It must provide a forum for public criticism and compromise.
2. Serving and Strengthening Democracy

Principles/ Elements of Journalism

What citizens should expect from journalists:

6. It must strive to make the significant interesting and relevant.

7. It must keep the news comprehensive and proportional.

8. Its practitioners must be allowed to exercise their personal conscience.

– Kovach and Rosenstiel, 2001
3. Engaging with Media

A  Symbiotic Relationship

– Media need information and, therefore, sources of information.

– You need media to communicate your messages and promote your advocacies.
3. Engaging with Media

A Symbiotic Relationship

Be aware of media’s information needs

- Credible source of information
- Accurate and timely information
- Images and photos
3. Engaging with Media

A Symbiotic Relationship

Define your objectives

Identify your intended users (reader, listener, viewer)

Determine the channel
3. Engaging with Media

A Symbiotic Relationship

Prepare your message:

• New

• Original

• Interesting

• Important to reader/listener/viewer
3. Engaging with Media

A Symbiotic Relationship

Your tools:

- Press release
- Press kit
- Press conference + kit
- Website and social networking
“Knowledge will govern ignorance, and a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power knowledge gives.”

-James Madison, 4th U.S. President
“Father of the American Constitution”
Thank you!
References


Using Social Media

Ann Lourdes C. Lopez
Asian Institute of Journalism and Communication

December 2015
### 1. What do the acronyms stand for?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>BTW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>FYI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>FB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>LOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>QOTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>TBT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>PM</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>B2B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>ISP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ANSWERS:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. BTW:</strong></td>
<td>by the way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. FYI:</strong></td>
<td>for your information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. FB:</strong></td>
<td>Facebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. LOL:</strong></td>
<td>laughing out loud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. QOTD:</strong></td>
<td>quote of the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. TBT:</strong></td>
<td>throwback Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. PM:</strong></td>
<td>private message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. B2B:</strong></td>
<td>business to business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. ISP:</strong></td>
<td>Internet service provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. HTML:</strong></td>
<td>hyper text markup language</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Let’s review the media landscape:

Access to Types of Media – As of November 2014 (access = available, not usage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media Type</th>
<th>Total Sample</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FM radio channels</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar national radio</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free-to-air channels</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel 7</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRTV (National)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Let’s review the media landscape:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media Type</th>
<th>Total Sample</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myawaddy</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRTV 4</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journals</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 21.5% of the sample was solely dependent on broadcast media
2. Let’s review the media landscape:

**ICT Penetration – as of May 2015**

- Phone penetration – 17%
  - 1 phone for every 6 people
  - From 596,000 in 2011-2012 to 8.7 million in 2014-May 2015
2. Let’s review the media landscape:

ICT Penetration – as of May 2015

- Internet users – 5.7%
  - 1 out of 18 people use the Internet
  - From 66,000 in 2011-2012 to 2.9 million in 2014-May 2015
3. The Internet and Freedom of Expression

The Internet:

• gives voice to billions of people around the world
• significantly enhances their ability to access information
• enhances pluralism and reporting

-2011 Joint Declaration on Freedom of Expression and the Internet, of the special international mandates on freedom of expression
3. The Internet and Freedom of Expression

Worldwide Internet penetration:
(International Telecommunication Union, 2013)

• Developed world – 77%
• Developing world – 31%

Social media – Online environments and services, which are based on interactive communication and maintaining interpersonal relationships, creating and sharing user-generated content, and developing services by employing users’ input.

- Content sharing services (e.g., Wikipedia)
- Social networking services (e.g., Facebook)
- Discussion forums.

**Social networking** – Online activity of people having common interests. Social network activity includes people publishing profiles that provide information about themselves and other forms of self-expression.

- Facebook
- LinkedIn
- Twitter
Belgians back lockdown, tweet photos of cats

BRUSSELS—When Belgian police requested social media silence during a series of counter-terrorism raids on Sunday, they might have expected a catty response from the Internet.

In fact, people politely complied but with a surreal twist, as thousands tweeted pictures of their feline friends when the hashtag #BrusselsLockdown went viral.

It began when Defense Minister Steven Vandeput tweeted: “Police are asking the public not to report their movements on social media, please support & retweet #BrusselsLockdown.”

Frustrated and anxious after the city spent a second day on its highest state of alert as authorities intensified their hunt for a key suspect in the Paris terror attacks, Belgian Twitter users responded bizarrely.

Instead of taking pictures of what they could see or describing police operations, they posted pictures of cats.

“Think in one hour I’ve seen more lolcats than I’ve seen in the rest of my life,” said social media specialist Mateusz Kukulka, or @Mateusz.

He said he believed the first to have the idea was a cameraman for the Dutch television channel NOS, Hugo Janssen, or @HoguHogu, who tweeted: “Instead of tweets about police activity in Brussels, here’s a picture of our cat Mozart.”

As the theme caught on, some posted photos of cats looking suspicious, others of cats looking scared.

Others in the country of famed surrealist Rene Magritte took a truly surreal tack: User @jayslight posted a picture of two Star Wars storm troopers riding hover scooters shaped like cats.

As more and more users joined in, there was soon international support, too.

“Absolutely loving the #BrusselsLockdown hashtag! Amazing,” Belgium is awesome,” tweeted @SvenjaLW from Ireland.

Afterward, Belgian authorities thanked the Internet.

“The federal prosecutor and the police services must thank the press and social media users for taking into account the needs of the ongoing operation,” a spokesperson for the prosecutors’ office, Eric Van Der Sypt, told a press conference as he announced 16 arrests.
5. Advantages of Using Social Media (CDC, 2011)

- Increase timely dissemination of information
- Facilitate information sharing
- Include broader, more diverse audiences
- Personalize and reinforce messages
- Facilitate interactive communication
- Empower people to make informed decisions
6. The “dark side” of social media

“When I was on Twitter for five days, I would have 12- and 13-year-old kids going, ‘If you don’t follow me back, I am going to kill myself.’”

- Megan Fox, Actress

*The Global New Light of Myanmar, 13 December 2015, p. 14*
6. The “dark side” of social media

Challenges and risks related to online content (UNESCO 2011)

- Age-inappropriate content
- Illegal content (e.g., racism, child pornography)
- Lack of verification of content
- Incitement to harm
- Inappropriate advertisement and marketing to children
- Privacy
- Copyright infringement
6. The “dark side” of social media

Risks related to online contact (UNESCO 2011)

- Harmful advice
- Identity theft
- Money theft/phishing (i.e., harvesting bank details)
- Commercial fraud
- Grooming (i.e., paedophiles contacting children)
- Bullying
- Disclosing private information
- Profiling
7. “Facebook Revolution” of Egypt

Role of social media in empowering and encouraging people for political participation:

– 6.5 million Facebook users, out of 83 million population
– 41% of Facebook users are 18-24 years old

• A young blogger, Khaled Said, was brutally beaten and killed after allegedly posting an incriminating video of police officers.

• In reaction to his death, the Facebook page, “We Are All Khaled Said,” was set up, showing gruesome photos of Said’s corpse.
7. “Facebook Revolution” of Egypt

• The page became a platform for online discussion and dialogue on shared grievances against the Mubarak regime, and encouraged people to take to the streets and revolt against the regime.

• On January 25, 2011, people took to the streets in Cairo, Alexandria and other cities.

• After 18 days of protest, President Mubarak resigned from office.
8. Empowering Tanzanian Youth

Femina – a CSO for young people (15 to 35 years old) on three core themes: sexual and reproductive health, economic empowerment, and citizen engagement:

- *Fema*, a quarterly bilingual (Swahili and English) magazine primarily for secondary school students
- *Mchezo!*, a bimonthly magazine for rural, out-of-school, semi-literate youth
- *Fema TV Show*, a weekly half-hour show on two national TV stations
8. Empowering Tanzanian Youth

- *Fema Radio Show*, 30-minute show aired on two national stations and on local FM channels
  - Testimonials, man-on-the-street commentaries, drama segment, field/in-studio discussions with experts
  - Interactive: listeners send SMS comments and questions and participate in competitions
8. Empowering Tanzanian Youth

• Online engagement
  – Interactive website *Chezasalama.com*
  – Facebook page
  – YouTube and Twitter account
  – Mobile platform via SMS
    • Received SMS messages are categorized and responded to by Femina staff members
8. Empowering Tanzanian Youth

- Outreach activities
  - Roadshows, school visits, partner visits

- Fema Clubs
  - Organized students and out-of-school youth engage in peer education, debates and dramas, cleaning up the community, income-generating projects

• Be responsive everyday.
  – There is nothing worse than a Facebook or Twitter account which is not fed regularly, or a website that has outdated statistics.

• Communicate with Internet users who contact you.
  – Try to respond as often as possible.

• Do not be too PR oriented.
  – Aim to deliver information which enhances one’s image, not to provide a glitzy image of one’s institution to the public

• Monitor the “e-reputation,” or what is said about one’s institution online.
  – A single online posting or video that tarnishes the image can have enormous consequences.
“What is interesting is the power and the impact of social media... So we must try to use social media in a good way.”

- Malala Yousafzai
  Pakistani activist for female education
  Youngest-ever Nobel Prize laureate
  Born 1997

http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/keywords/social_media.html#fXf1DsvEZvfK6glZ.99
Thank you!


Supporting Readings

1) Code of Conduct for Myanmar Journalists

2) Media Law_Myanmar language

3) Media Law_unofficial English translation
Myanmar Press Council (Interim) and Media Code of Conduct

Myanmar Press Council (Interim) was founded in September 17, 2012 at Chartrium Hotel, Yangon with 29 founding members. The founding ceremony was officially recognized by the presence of Union Minister of the Ministry of Information, HE. U Aung Kyi. During the day, the founding members voted to choose U Khin Maung Aye as a Chairman, U Soe Thein (Maung Wun Tha) as Vice-Chairman, U Kyaw Minn Swe as Secretary and Daw Nang Kalyar Win as Joint-Secretary. The future action points were also discussed and decided by the 29 members of Interim Press Council. (Note - U Ko Ko Gyi from the 88 Generations Peace and Open Society refused to accept the Council’s position and voluntarily resigned in the beginning of the founding day. Later on, the Vice-Chairman U Soe Thein passed away and his position was later replaced by U Khin Maung Lay (Phoe Thaukkyar) until nowadays. Again, another Council member U Kyaw Zaw Naing deceased and the Council has 26 acting members at the moment).

Since January 1, 2014, Myanmar Press Council (Interim) started to implement ‘the Programme on the Developing Code of Conducts for Myanmar Journalists’ in close collaboration with the International Media Support (IMS). According to the action plan of the programme, Myanmar Press Council (Interim) initiated a series of consultative workshops with the journalists nationwide, in order to properly consult with them before finalizing into the National Consensus Document of the Media Code of Conduct or Draft Journalists’ Ethics. Altogether eight Consultative Workshops were organized in eight major cities, Magway, Taunggyi, Mandalay, Monywa, Sittwe, Bago, Pathein and Mawlamyine, in order that all States and Regions were reasonably reflected. Based on the feedbacks and recommendations from these Consultative Workshops, this Media Code of Conduct was developed and edited as a final version.

Myanmar Press Council (Interim)
ဗိုလ်ချုပ်နှင့်စီးပွားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန  (မြေပြု) ဗိုလ်ချုပ်နှင့်စီးပွားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန  (မြေပြု)

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မြေပြုကိုယ်စားလှယ်များနှင့် ပြောင်းလဲမှုရှိသည်။ သို့သော် အခြားသော အပေါ်များကို သိရှိသည်။
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မေးခွန်

- ဗီညာ: က
- တစ်စီးသာလိုက်တွင် အခြေခံပေးလျက်ပါရန် စိုးစံဖွယ်အခြေခံက က
- သူမအားလုံးကို သိရှိတာများ။ က
- သူမအားလုံးကို သိရှိတာများ။ က

ခုမှာ ဝန်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းနိုင်ပါသည်။ က

၁၂ ကျော်စွာ ကျော်တာတွေကို အသုံးပြုပါ။ က

၁၃ ကျော်စွာ ကျော်တာတွေကို အသုံးပြုပါ။ က

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၄၀ ကျော်စွာ ကျော်တာတွေကို အသုံးပြုပါ။ က
17. Scheduling considerations, ‘labelling’ and on-air warnings in broadcasting
18. Crime and anti-social behaviour
19. Kidnapping and hi-jacking
20. Demonstrations and civil unrest
21. Relations with the police and other authorities
22. Payment in criminal cases
23. Advertising, product-placement and ‘undue prominence’
24. Competitions
25. Personal interest and influence
26. Financial journalism
27. Other considerations of content and treatment for broadcasters
28. NOTES
   1. Children
   2. The Public Interest
(1)  မိုးဗား
(2)  ရောဂါများ
Myanmar Press Council

Media Code of Conduct

INTRODUCTION

This Code of Conduct has been adopted by the Interim Media Council of Myanmar as a statement of the standards to which all media outlets should abide. It takes as its starting point the right to freedom of expression as enshrined in Article 19 of the 1948 UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states:

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

This right is not, however, only about freedom to speak: it is also about the rights of readers, listeners and viewers and involves certain responsibilities. Irresponsible or unethical conduct puts media freedoms at risk. As a result, the media have a duty to maintain high professional standards. The responsibilities of the media in a democracy include duties of accuracy and balance, fairness and respect for others, and ensuring the right of people to receive information. This Code sets the standard for those responsibilities, protecting the rights of the individual and the public’s right to know, as well as media freedom.
မြန်မာစာဖန်တီးချက်များသည် ဗိုင်ရာရေးနှင့် အခြား လူများ၏ နိုင်ငံရေးမှုအနှင့် ပတ်သက်သော အခြေခံအာဏာများဖြစ်သည်။ မြန်မာစာဖန်တီးချက်များသည် အခြား လူများ၏ နိုင်ငံရေးမှုအနှင့် ပတ်သက်သောစာဖျင်တီးချက်များဖြစ်သည်။

"မြန်မာစာဖန်တီးချက်များသည် ပြောင်းလဲမှုရှိသော စာဖန်တီးချက်များဖြစ်သည်။ သို့ပါ၀င်သော မြန်မာစာဖန်တီးချက်များသည် သာသနာများဖြစ်သည်။ ပြောင်းလဲမှုရှိသော စာဖန်တီးချက်များဖြစ်သည်။"
Democracy is, critically, not about agreement: it is about how we handle disagreement. Nor is democracy simply the rule of the majority, although the will of the majority as expressed in elections is one of its essential elements. Democracy rests on an environment in which, in the course of public debate, all voices are properly and fairly represented and the interests and views of minorities are safeguarded. This Code supports this principle of democratic pluralism and the role of the media in giving effect to it.

While responsible governments, politicians and media workers should share a common aim – the best interests of society – their roles are different. In a healthy democratic society, the relationship between politicians and free media is likely, quite properly, to be wary, questioning and sceptical, rather than close, cosy and complimentary. This Code enables the media to operate freely and at arm’s-length from government and confirms the legitimate duty of the media in a democracy of disclosure in the public interest and the holding to account of public and private institutions and individuals.

This Code sets out the standards adopted by the Interim Media Council regarding editorial matters and matters relating to the content of what is published or broadcast in the media (media content). It is the cornerstone of the system of self-regulation to which the Council is committed and thus contains a set of standards against which to assess complaints from the public and others about media behaviour. It applies to media outlets – journals, newspapers, radio and television, as well as to online content providers who voluntarily submit themselves to it – rather than individual journalists, but it is of course individual journalists that must ensure respect for it. It applies to all categories of media content, including advertisements.
This Code is published as a document in the public domain, accessible to all.

This Code should be honoured not only in a formalistic manner but in a way that gives effect to its full meaning. It should neither be interpreted in an unduly narrow manner which renders it ineffective nor so broadly that it unnecessarily undermines freedom of expression or publication in the public interest. It is in the nature of the media that such a Code cannot provide a complete or final guide in all cases.

The Council will interpret this Code in the light of all the circumstances of any case and so as best to give effect to its underlying principles. While the Council is willing to give general guidance to media outlets on the Code, it will not comment in advance on individual content (i.e. programmes or articles).

**RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS AND ROLE OF COUNCIL**

Any individual who believes that a media outlet has failed to respect the standards set out in this Code of Conduct may lodge a complaint with the Media Council. They may also pursue a complaint directly with the media outlet.

The Media Council shall review carefully, and in a timely fashion, all complaints that raise a serious issue as to a possible breach of this Code. It shall provide the concerned media outlet with a copy of any such complaint, and provide both the complainant and the concerned media outlet with an opportunity to make representations. The Media Council shall disseminate publicly and transparently a statement of its findings after investigating any complaint, which shall indicate whether or not it has found a breach of the Code.
Where the Media Council finds that there has been a breach of this Code, it shall first attempt to negotiate a mutually acceptable resolution between the complainant and the concerned media outlet. In terms of remedies, the Council may warn the concerned media outlet and may require it to undertake one or more of the following actions:

- publish or broadcast a notice acknowledging that it has breached the Code and how;
- apologise to the complainant;
- issue a correction of factually mistaken statements it had previously published or broadcast;
- provide a right of reply to the complainant;
- publish or broadcast the decision of the Media Council finding a breach of the code in the concerned media outlet, with due prominence, making it clear that it is a decision of the Council.

The Council will keep the Code under review and will, from time-to-time, update it to reflect changing values and standards, after broad consultation with concerned parties.

**DUTY OF MEDIA OUTLETS**

It is the responsibility of media outlets and their editors and publishers to ensure that this Code is implemented properly. They should take care to ensure it is observed not only by all staff, whether or not they are journalists, but also by external actors who contribute to their content. Specifically, all media outlets should ensure that:

Ø The content they publish or broadcast complies with the Code.
Ø They have adequate systems and procedures in place to fulfil this requirement.
Ø Personnel involved in producing, acquiring and scheduling media content, including independent producers, are aware of and understand the Code.

Ø There is a procedure whereby staff and others listed above can seek guidance on the Code from a senior editor at the media or a manager designated for this purpose.

Ø They have in place internal procedures for dealing, promptly, fully and fairly, with any complaints from readers, listeners or viewers. All complaints made directly to a media outlet, and the outlet’s responses, must be retained by the outlet for a year and made available to the Media Council on request.

Ø They fully respect any remedial order made by the Media Council based on a decision that they have breached the Code and co-operate swiftly and fully with the Media Council in the resolution of any complaints.

THE PROGRAMME CODE

1 Accuracy, balance and fairness

1.1 Media outlets have a duty to be balanced, impartial and fair in the treatment of news and current affairs. This implies that media outlets report and interpret news and current affairs honestly, and take care not publish or broadcast content which is inaccurate or distorted, or which may mislead or confuse readers, viewers or listeners.

1.2 If a significant inaccurate, misleading or distorted statement is published or broadcast, it should be corrected promptly, with due prominence and as close as possible in terms of place and time to the original statement and, if appropriate, a right of reply should be given to any individual or organisation directly affected by the inaccuracy.
(a) ဗိုလ်ချင်းစွဲတော်တူးတင်ပါ။ သော့ခ်ကြက်များ သော့ခ်ချင်းများ စုဆောင်းအား ပရိုဂရမ်သော အဖွဲ့အစည်း ပေါင်းစပ်သော ဝတ်ရောက်ခြင်း သော့ခ်ချင်းစွဲတော်တူးတင်ပါ။

(b) အတူတူညီ ရှိဖွယ်ကို ရှေးဟောင်းနှင့် ကျွန်တော်ထားခြင်း သို့မဟုတ် အချိန်အောက် ချိန်နှစ်ပါရမည်။ ရှေးဟောင်းနှင့် ကျွန်တော်ထားခြင်းကို ကျွန်တော်ထားခြင်းအား ရှေးဟောင်း ဖြစ်သော့ခ်ချင်းစွဲတော်တူးတင်ပါ။

(c) အတူတူညီ ရှေးဟောင်းနှင့် ကျွန်တော်ထားခြင်း သို့မဟုတ် ချိန်အောက် ချိန်နှစ်ပါရမည်။ ရှေးဟောင်း နှင့် ကျွန်တော်ထားခြင်းကို ကျွန်တော်ထားခြင်းအား ရှေးဟောင်းတွေမှ အချိန်အောက် ချိန်နှစ်ပါရမည်။

(d) သို့မဟုတ် ချိန်အောက် ချိန်နှစ်ပါရမည်။ ရှေးဟောင်းနှင့် ကျွန်တော်ထားခြင်း သို့မဟုတ် ချိန်အောက် ချိန်နှစ်ပါရမည်။
1.3 Broadcasters should not ‘editorialise’ (that is, express partisan views which may be taken as those of the broadcaster) while print media outlets should limit editorialising to explicit editorial content (i.e. this should be avoided in news and current affairs reporting).

1.4 For content which appears in a regular pattern (i.e. a repeat broadcast or a column in a newspaper), it is balance may be achieved across the series, rather than in every individual programme or article. For other content, balance achieved over a reasonable period of time is acceptable. ‘Authored’ content which presents an individual’s personal view should be clearly identified as such.

1.5 Media outlets should report fairly the result of any legal action brought against them or any legal or regulatory judgement made against them.

2 Politics and elections

2.1 Media outlets should aim to reflect the diversity of political opinion in society and to enable free and open debate on matters of public concern. Coverage of the positions and views of political parties should broadly reflect their representation in society, particularly during election campaigns.

2.2 Content published or broadcast by or on behalf of political parties should always be identified as such.

2.3 Media outlets should not allow active politicians – including individuals who have been elected or are running for an elected position or who are employees or office bearers of political parties – to appear as newscasters, interviewers or reporters in news programmes and, in other contexts, the party allegiance of active politicians should be clearly identified. This obligation is of particular importance during elections.
1.3  ოთხი წმინდა წიგნი შეუდგენელი და მიუთითებელი იყო საუკუნეში მთელი წლების განმავლობაში. მაგალითად, უფრო ახლა დასჭირებული იყო გამოთქვა უფრო სწავლობაში გამოცემული ტექნიკის შესწავლა, რომელიც მჭირდებოდა მოთხოვნილის უფრო მკბელი გამოყენებას.

1.4  თუმცა თუმცა ჯერ უფრო ახასისწავლა უფრო დიდი სიმჭირვა ფრთით მიიღწეოდა. ამით ამოგვაქვს შესწავლაში და თუ თავის შემთხვევაში გამოვიყენე მის ამ ინტერესით პასუხის შეურთხვის განვადგურეთ.

1.5  ხოლო 2/2 წმინდა წიგნი შეუძლოთ მის სწავლაში რამდენიმე განსაზღვრა, რომ იმ ხელზე, რომელიც განაწილებული იყო ეს სწავლება. ქართული რელიგიის სწავლება მის დიბაზე გამოთქვა სწავლების შესწავლა.

2.1  იმ ხელზე, რომ კაცი განათლებები უფრო სწავლა და უფრო დაკავშირებული იყო წმინდა წიგნთან. თუმცა არ ამოვიღოთ უფრო სწავლებით მოქალაქე ადგილში.

2.2  თუმცა ამ ადგილში გამოთქვა თუ არა უფრო სწავლა.

2.3  ამ ხელზე, რომ სწავლება ადგილში გამოჩნდა ამ რელიგიურ სწავლებათა შესწავლა.

2.4  თუმცა ამ ადგილში არ გამორჩეულ იყო სწავლება. ქართული რელიგიის სწავლება ამ ადგილში გამოჩნდა ამ რელიგიურ სწავლებათა შესწავლა.

2.5  თუმცა ამ ადგილში არ გამორჩეულ იყო სწავლება. ქართული რელიგიის სწავლება ამ ადგილში გამოჩნდა ამ რელიგიურ სწავლებათა შესწავლა.

2.6  თუმცა ამ ადგილში არ გამორჩეულ იყო სწავლება. ქართული რელიგიის სწავლება ამ ადგილში გამოჩნდა ამ რელიგიურ სწავლებათა შესწავლა.
3 Leaked and restricted content and the protection of sources

3.1 Where media outlets receive leaked official and other content, for example from politicians or civil servants, it is their professional duty to publish or broadcast this content, where this is in the public interest and where they are legally allowed to do so. This Code supports that duty.

3.2 Media outlets have a moral obligation to protect confidential sources of information and to respect confidences knowingly and willingly accepted in the course of their work. This Code supports that obligation.

3.3 In cases of national emergency, media outlets may wish to limit disclosure of sensitive information in order to avoid danger to life (e.g. of armed-services personnel in wartime) or to public safety. This Code supports media outlets’ right to make such choices.

3.4 Embargoes on the release of content until a certain time which are imposed by the originator of that content (such as an embargo on a press release) should be respected unless the originator makes the content public, after which media outlets may also publish or broadcast it.

3.5 The laws of copyright and intellectual property should be observed, recognising that these allow for extracts or quotations from works to be carried in the media as long as attribution is given.

4 Identification and attribution of content

4.1 Media outlets should make a clear distinction between fact, comment and speculation. Care should be taken over the use of recognised media figures, such as newscasters, in other programme contexts and especially in advertisements.

4.2 Content which has been provided to media outlets by government, by other official sources, by commercial concerns, by campaigning organisations or by members of the public should, subject to the obligation to on confidential sources, be identified as such.
ကြည့်ရှုချက်အတွက် အချိန်နှင့်အချိန်စွာ အတွက်အချိန်အရေအတွက်ရှိခြင်း
အာဏာသိမ်းမှု ရှိနိုင်သည်။

၃.၁ စစ်တမ်းအရေအတွက် ကြည့်ရှုချက်အတွက် အချိန်နှင့်အချိန်စွာ အတွက်အချိန်အရေအတွက်ရှိခြင်း
အာဏာသိမ်းမှု ရှိနိုင်သည်။ (ဗုဒ္ဓိများဖြစ်သော သို့မဟုတ် အချိန်နှင့်အချိန်စွာ အတွက်အချိန်အရေအတွက်ရှိခြင်း)

၃.၂ စစ်တမ်းအရေအတွက် ကြည့်ရှုချက်အတွက် အချိန်နှင့်အချိန်စွာ အတွက်အချိန်အရေအတွက်ရှိခြင်း
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အာဏာသိမ်းမှု ရှိနိုင်သည်။
4.3 Where this is likely to play a positive role in the control or alleviation of natural disasters, media outlets may wish to transmit official announcements, instructions or advice; in this case, their nature and origin should be made clear.

5 Privacy and the public interest
5.1 The publication or broadcasting of information about the private or family lives of individuals without their consent is acceptable only where this is justified in the public interest.

5.2 Normally, consent should be obtained before a recording or picture is taken of an individual in a private place, defined as a place where the individual has a reasonable expectation of privacy. This is without prejudice to the dissemination, in the public interest, of images of individuals where it is impractical to obtain consent, for example in a crowded location. When such content is used to illustrate a specific point, care should be taken not to associate an identifiable individual with a potentially damaging implication (such as a medical statistic or an extreme political opinion).

6 Grief, bereavement and distress
6.1 Media workers should approach people in extreme distress or suffering from personal grief or shock with sensitivity and discretion. This is without prejudice to the right of media outlets to report on legal proceedings, including investigations into crimes and procedures taking place before courts and other bodies with the power to impose legally binding remedies.

7 Harassment, pursuit and covert recording
7.1 Media outlets should not seek interviews or information by intimidation, harassment or coercion.
9. өңірлестікçеледүгөнде әлдекай екінші бөлім


g. өңірлестікçеледүгөнде әлдекай екінші бөлім

  g. өңірлестікçеледүгөнде әлдекай екінші бөлім
7.2 Media workers should not, unless this is justified in the public interest, use deception, including by using people who are close to the individual to get information from them or persist in questioning, telephoning, pursuing or photographing individuals once asked to desist or remain on their property when asked to leave, or follow people in these cases.

7.3 The use of covert technical recording tools, such as concealed cameras or microphones, to obtain covert recordings is not legitimate unless the content so gathered: is of legitimate public interest; is essential to the credibility and authority of the piece; and could not have been obtained or obtained safely by any other legitimate means; and the practice has been explicitly approved by a senior editor, provided that this latter requirement may be waived in emergency situations.

7.4 In set-up situations, such as ‘candid camera’ formats in television entertainment, where a specific individual’s behaviour is recorded without their knowledge or prior warning, their consent should be sought before the content is transmitted. Its use without their permission can be justified only if this is necessary to make an important point of public interest, and this should be approved at a senior editorial level.

7.5 Individuals should be told when a telephone conversation is being recorded for media purposes, except when the provisions for covert recording apply.

8 Subterfuge

8.1 Media outlets should normally use straightforward means to obtain information, identifying themselves as journalists and their organisation. The use of a false identity or similar techniques is justified only where disclosure is in the public interest and the content could not have been obtained by any other means.
7.2 နှစ်အထိ အခြားသောအချက်များကို ချောင်းချင်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်းများ ဖော်ပြသည်။ အခြေခံ အဆင့်များအတွက် အထောက်အပြုများကို ဖော်ပြသည်။ သင့်အနေဖြင့် ဖော်ပြသည်။

7.3 သင်္ချောင်းများအတွက် အချက်များကို ဖော်ပြသည်။

7.4 သင်္ချောင်းများအတွက် အချက်များကို ဖော်ပြသည်။

7.5 သင်္ချောင်းများအတွက် အချက်များကို ဖော်ပြသည်။

8.1 အချက်များကို ဖော်ပြသည်။
9 **Interviews**

9.1 Conventional interviews should be arranged, conducted and edited fairly and honestly. Interviewees are entitled to know in advance the format and subject (although not necessarily the detailed content) of the interview, and whether, for broadcasters, it will be live or recorded.

9.2 If a prospective interviewee attempts to impose conditions on an interview (for example by refusing to appear with other interviewees, by insisting that the contribution not be edited or by demanding a list of questions for vetting in advance), the media outlet may withdraw the invitation. Any conditions which are accepted may be made clear to the audience.

9.3 Anyone has an absolute right to refuse to take part in a programme or interview. If they do so, their refusal should be described to the audience in neutral terms (such as ‘declined our invitation’ or ‘was unavailable for comment’). The media outlet may publish or broadcast the known views of a non-participant, provided this is done in a fair and balanced way.

9.4 The presentation and/or editing of an interview should not distort or misrepresent the views of the interviewee, or suggest that he or she said something he or she did not.

9.5 There should be sound public interest reasons for allowing an interviewee to be presented anonymously.

9.6 ‘Doorstepping’, i.e. catching people unaware for an interview, should be resorted to only when a direct approach has failed provided that where a direct approach might lead to the suppression of public interest information this requirement may be waived.
9.1 အတွင်းအထဲများ ဆိုရှယ်လှမ်းရန် စီမံခန်း: အလိုအလျောက် ပေးထားသော စာရင်းကို အလိုအလျောက် အသုံးပြုပါ။ တစ်ချက်ကို ပေးထားသော စာရင်းကို အသုံးပြုပါ။ အထောက်အထားများ အတွက် အသုံးပြုပါ။

9.2 မြောက်အဆိုဒ် များအားလုံးကို မြှင့်တင်ရန် စီမံခန်း: အားလုံးကို မြှင့်တင်ရန် အသုံးပြုပါ။ အထောက်အထားများ အတွက် အသုံးပြုပါ။

9.3 အားလုံးကို ဆိုရှယ်လှမ်းရန် စီမံခန်း: အားလုံးကို ပေးထားသော စာရင်းကို အလိုအလျောက် ပေးထားသော စာရင်းကို အသုံးပြုပါ။ တစ်ချက်ကို ပေးထားသော စာရင်းကို အသုံးပြုပါ။

9.4 မြောက်အဆိုဒ် များအားလုံးကို မြှင့်တင်ရန် စီမံခန်း: အားလုံးကို မြှင့်တင်ရန် အသုံးပြုပါ။ အထောက်အထားများ အတွက် အသုံးပြုပါ။

9.5 မြောက်အဆိုဒ် များအားလုံးကို မြှင့်တင်ရန် စီမံခန်း: အားလုံးကို မြှင့်တင်ရန် အသုံးပြုပါ။ အထောက်အထားများ အတွက် အသုံးပြုပါ။
10 Discrimination

10.1 Media outlets should avoid any discriminatory, derogatory or patronising reference to people’s race, colour, religion, sex, sexual orientation or preference, age, physical or mental disability or illness.

10.2 The characteristics listed above (race, colour, etc.) should not be identified in media content except where this is directly relevant or adds significantly to readers’, listeners’ or viewers’ understanding. Particular care should be taken regarding references to vulnerable minorities.

10.3 Media outlets are free to report and comment on all matters of public interest, but they should take care not to encourage or promote racial, ethnic or sectarian hatred or discord, including by one-sided reporting on ethnic tensions.

11 Religion

11.1 Media outlets should respect the special place which religions are likely to hold in the lives of their adherents. Sensitive and balanced treatment of religious themes is particularly important in a multi-faith society like Myanmar, and media outlets should be aware of the offence which can be caused to believers by casual, gratuitous and expletive references to religious figures.

11.2 Religious programmes which are broadcast on television or radio should not proselytise or attempt to influence the audience by preying on their fears, by making claims about individuals or groups which cannot be substantiated, or by denigrating the religious beliefs of others.
ယောက်ကို စာရင်းအတွက် ပြသောအချက်အလက်များကို ထုတ်ဝေပါသည်။ စာရင်းအတွက် ပြသောအချက်အလက်များကို ထုတ်ဝေပါသည်။
12 **Strong language**

12.1 The gratuitous use of strong swearwords or obscene or blasphemous language should be avoided. The dissemination of such terms is justified only where it is essential to the audience’s understanding, including because it forms part of a direct quotation, or to the dramatic development of a story.

13 **The involvement of children**

13.1 Children (see notes for definition) should not be interviewed in the absence of, or without the consent of, a parent or other adult responsible for the child, unless this is justified in the public interest, including because the child does not have a parent or guardian.

13.2 Children should not be approached or interviewed at school without the permission of the headmaster or headmistress or concerned teacher.

13.3 The dissemination through the media without consent of content about a child’s private life cannot be justified solely by the fame, prominence or position of his or her parents.

13.4 Children should not be paid or otherwise compensated (for example by giving a gift) to obtain content relating to the child’s welfare, and parents and guardians should not be paid or otherwise compensated for content about their children or wards, unless this is clearly in the child’s interest.

14 **Victims of sexual crimes**

14.1 Victims of sexual crimes should not be identified, or content published or broadcast from which their identity is likely to be inferred, and children should not be identified where they are appearing as witnesses in sexual offence cases, unless this is permitted by law and can also be justified in the public interest.

14.2 Reports of cases alleging sexual offences against a child may identify an involved adult but may not identify the child or include facts which imply a close relationship between an accused adult and a child victim, unless this is permitted by law and can also be justified in the public interest.
တခြားကို မသိရှိချင်း အချိန်ကို မဟုတ်ပါ။

အနေဖြင့် ထိုသို့ မရှိသော အချက်အလက်များကို မသိရှိချင်း အချိန်ကို မဟုတ်ပါ။

သင်တန်းတစ်ခု ဖော်ပြပါလိမ့်မယ်။

အနေဖြင့် ထိုသို့ မရှိသော အချက်အလက်များကို မသိရှိချင်း အချိန်ကို မဟုတ်ပါ။

သင်တန်းတစ်ခု ဖော်ပြပါလိမ့်မယ်။

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သင်တန်းတစ်ခု ဖော်ပြပါလိမ့်မယ်။

အနေဖြင့် ထိုသို့ မရှိသော အချက်အလက်များကို မသိရှိချင်း အချိန်ကို မဟုတ်ပါ။

သင်တန်းတစ်ခု ဖော်ပြပါလိမ့်မယ်။

အနေဖြင့် ထိုသို့ မရှိသော အချက်အလက်များကို မသိရှိချင်း အချိန်ကို မဟုတ်ပါ။

သင်တန်းတစ်ခု ဖော်ပြပါလိမ့်မယ်။
15 Portrayal of sexual conduct
15.1 When reporting on or portraying sexual activity or conduct, media outlets should be sensitive to the danger of offending public decency or the feelings of the audience, especially before the watershed.

16 Portrayal of violence in broadcasting
16.1 Broadcasters should be able to justify the realistic portrayal of violence or the threat of violence as being essential, in its content and intensity, to the integrity of the programme. In other words, they should be able to show that ‘sanitising’ or removing the violent content would undermine the programme’s coherence, completeness and/or honesty. Especial care should be taken where there is a risk that portrayal of violence might fuel further violence.

16.2 Detailed and/or prolonged depiction of violence should not be broadcast through the media, particularly where the practices are capable of easy imitation and involve articles or substances readily available to children, such as domestic knives or household chemicals. Similar restrictions apply to the portrayal of suicide or attempted suicide.

17 Scheduling considerations, ‘labelling’ and on-air warnings in broadcasting
17.1 Content unsuitable for children should not be broadcast at times when large numbers of children may be expected to be viewing or listening. The ‘watershed’ time after which this expectation may be progressively relaxed is 22:00. This provision also applies to trailers and promotions which are broadcast before 22:00, regardless of when the actual programmes are to be broadcast.
ვიდრე ვიდრე ახსენისთქვა აღჭურჩხუჯურთქმედი:

15.1 ექსპერტური ახსენისთქვა თანამედროვე ბიუჯეტის მშენებლობის პროგრამა.

15.2 დამთავრებული ჩაწერა, რომლის არსებობაც მაქსიმალურად უკვდავი ჩაწერა ექსპერტურს ახსენისთქვა.

16.1 უარყოფითი ახსენისთქვა.

17.1 უარყოფითი ახსენისთქვა თანამედროვე ბიუჯეტის შესაძლო მაჩვენებლის დეტალები.
17.2 Where acquired programmes have been given a suitability classification at origin, this should be reviewed and edited for appropriateness in the Myanmar context and then included in promotions and trailers and shown before or at the beginning of transmission of the programme. Media outlets may also attach such classifications to their own programmes and to unclassified acquired programmes. In all cases, an appropriate warning should be broadcast before or at the beginning of any programme containing content which is likely to be disturbing or offensive to the average viewer or listener, or harmful to children, bearing in mind the nature of the media outlet, the time of transmission and the likely audience.

18 Crime and anti-social behaviour

18.1 Crime and anti-social behaviour, especially where it involves violence, should not be glamorised or reported or portrayed in a manner which is likely to encourage imitation or experimentation.

18.2 Relatives of people accused or convicted of crime should not normally be identified unless this is directly relevant.

19 Kidnapping and hi-jacking

19.1 No information should be published or broadcast which is likely to endanger lives in, or prejudice attempts to deal with, a kidnapping or a hi-jacking.

20 Demonstrations and civil unrest

20.1 Media outlets should be aware that media coverage can influence events and that their presence at the scene of a demonstration or civil unrest may be exploited by elements in the crowd.
အတွင်းရိုက်ချမ်းချခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းရေးသားမှု တည်ချင်ခြင်းအထိအခြေခံ

မြင်ကွင်းစီးချခြင်းကို ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီးမှာ အမိန့်တစ်လျော်သော ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများကို ပြုလုပ်ရန် အနိုင်ရှင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများကို ပြုလုပ်ရန်

အသစ် လုပ်ငန်းများကို ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီး တည်ချင်ခြင်းအထိအခြေခံ

မြင်ကွင်းစီးချခြင်းကို ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီးမှာ အမိန့်တစ်လျော်သော ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများကို ပြုလုပ်ရန် အနိုင်ရှင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများကို ပြုလုပ်ရန်

ယုံကြည်စိုက်ချယ်မှု တည်ချင်ခြင်းအထိအခြေခံ

မြင်ကွင်းစီးချခြင်းကို ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီးမှာ အမိန့်တစ်လျော်သော ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများကို ပြုလုပ်ရန် အနိုင်ရှင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများကို ပြုလုပ်ရန်
20.2 Live coverage of demonstrations and disturbances should be placed in context and should, where these incidents involve sensitive matters, such as race relations, be balanced in nature.

21 Relations with the police and other authorities
21.1 Media workers should not appear to act as direct agents of the police or other authorities since this could call into question their editorial independence or put the safety of their staff at risk.
21.2 This Code supports the principle that content which has not been published or broadcast should not be released to the authorities except where required by law, including in response to a court order.

22 Payment in criminal cases
22.1 Payments should not be made, directly or indirectly, to individuals who have been convicted of or have confessed to crimes, or to their associates or relatives, for information related to those crimes.
22.2 No payment or offer of payment should be made, directly or indirectly, for information to any person expected to be a witness in criminal proceedings until the proceedings are brought to a final conclusion by whatever means.
22.3 Payments of this kind may very exceptionally be allowed where this is justified in the public interest and where the content cannot be obtained by any other means.

23 Advertising, product-placement and ‘undue prominence’
23.1 Advertisements should be clearly distinguished from other media content, normally by a visual device or a jingle.
23.2 Advertising should normally be confined to paid-for advertising space or time (‘commercial breaks’). Product placement within other media content in return for payment or other considerations is not acceptable. Where reference is made within programmes or articles to commercial products or services, they should not be given greater prominence than is justified by purely editorial considerations.

23.3 Advertising content should respect the principles of ‘legal, decent, honest and truthful’. Advertisements should observe similar criteria to editorial content in terms of taste, decency and social responsibility. It should not disparage identifiable competitors or other products and any comparisons should be based on facts which can be substantiated. Testimonials or endorsements should be genuine and relate to the endorser’s personal experience.

24 Competitions

24.1 Media outlets should ensure that, as regards media coverage of competitions, there is no collusion between the media outlet and contestants which results in an advantage for any contestant over any other.

25 Personal interest and influence

25.1 People engaged in the media should not allow personal or family interests to influence them in the conduct of their professional duties.

25.2 They should not allow themselves to be influenced by any person through an offer of payment, gift or other advantage, or by advertising or commercial considerations.
မိမိကြည့်ရှုရန် နိုင်ငံတော်သမိုင်းကုန်ပစ္စည်းပေါင်များကို အားဖော်ရန် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြသည်။ နိုင်ငံတော်သမိုင်းကုန်ပစ္စည်းပေါင်များကို အားဖော်ရန် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြသည်။

မိမိကြည့်ရှုရန် နိုင်ငံတော်သမိုင်းကုန်ပစ္စည်းပေါင်များကို အားဖော်ရန် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြသည်။ နိုင်ငံတော်သမိုင်းကုန်ပစ္စည်းပေါင်များကို အားဖော်ရန် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြသည်။

မိမိကြည့်ရှုရန် နိုင်ငံတော်သမိုင်းကုန်ပစ္စည်းပေါင်များကို အားဖော်ရန် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြသည်။ နိုင်ငံတော်သမိုင်းကုန်ပစ္စည်းပေါင်များကို အားဖော်ရန် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြသည်။

မိမိကြည့်ရှုရန် နိုင်ငံတော်သမိုင်းကုန်ပစ္စည်းပေါင်များကို အားဖော်ရန် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြသည်။ နိုင်ငံတော်သမိုင်းကုန်ပစ္စည်းပေါင်များကို အားဖော်ရန် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြသည်။

မိမိကြည့်ရှုရန် နိုင်ငံတော်သမိုင်းကုန်ပစ္စည်းပေါင်များကို အားဖော်ရန် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြသည်။ နိုင်ငံတော်သမိုင်းကုန်ပစ္စည်းပေါင်များကို အားဖော်ရန် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြသည်။

မိမိကြည့်ရှုရန် နိုင်ငံတော်သမိုင်းကုန်ပစ္စည်းပေါင်များကို အားဖော်ရန် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြသည်။ နိုင်ငံတော်သမိုင်းကုန်ပစ္စည်းပေါင်များကို အားဖော်ရန် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြသည်။
26  Financial journalism

26.1 People engaged in the media should not use financial information received in their professional capacity for their own or their families’ profit, or pass it on to others, before it becomes publicly available.

26.2 They should not comment on financial holdings in which they or their families have an interest without disclosing that interest to their editor and, where appropriate, to the audience.

26.3 They should not buy or sell financial holdings about which they have published or broadcast recently or on which they are about to comment.

27  Other considerations of content and treatment for broadcasters

27.1 Subliminal techniques (the use of images and/or sounds of very short duration, of which the viewer or listener may not be consciously aware) should not be used in any context. Care should also be taken over the use of strobe light effects, which can aggravate certain medical conditions.

27.2 If a programme features a hypnotist, he or she should not be shown performing straight to camera. Demonstrations of exorcism or of occult practice are not permitted in news and current affairs programming, except where they are the subject of a legitimate investigation. Other programmes containing such content should not be scheduled before the 22:00 ‘watershed’.
რეიტი ბუნედრობის სასჯელი: აღლისობა

რიგ 1. აღმოსავლეთირჩევით: ქვემოთ აღლომის მინიჭებით აღმთხოვებიან აქტი აღმთხოვებათ. აქტი აღმთხოვებათ ფაქტის მინიჭებით ახსენირებული ქართული სახელით. აღლომის მინიჭებით აღმთხოვის აქტი აღმთხოვები აღმთხოვები აღმთხოვები აღმთხოვები აღმთხოვები აღმთხოვები აღმთხოვები.

რიგ 2. აღმთხოვანი გამოაჩენს ადამიანების გამოყენება ახსენირებული ქართული სახელით. აღმთხოვანი გამოაჩენს ადამიანების გამოყენები ახსენირებული ქართული სახელით. აღმთხოვანი გამოაჩენს ადამიანების გამოყენები ახსენირებული ქართული სახელით. აღმთხოვანი გამოაჩენს ადამიანების გამოყენები ახსენირებული ქართული სახელით. აღმთხოვანი გამოაჩენს ადამიანების გამოყენები ახსენირებული ქართული სახელით. აღმთხოვანი გამოაჩენს ადამიანების გამოყენები ახსენირებული ქართული სახელით. აღმთხოვანი გამოაჩე

რიგ 3. ქართული სახელით: აღმთხოვები ირქვა აღმთხოვება ირქვა აღმთხოვება ირქვა აღმთხოვება ირქვა აღმთხოვება ირქვა აღმთხოვება ირქვა აღმთხოვება ირქვა აღმთხოვება.
28. NOTES

1. Children

Unless otherwise specified in this Code, *children* means individuals who are less than 18 years old. People aged 18 and over are regarded as adults.

2. The Public Interest

As indicated in this Code, in some cases media behaviour which is otherwise in breach of this Code may be justified by reference to an overriding public interest. In such cases, the Council will undertake a balancing of the public interest and the interest protected by the Code standard, to see which is dominant. The list of legitimate public interests is not closed, but some leading examples are: the detection, exposure or prevention of crime, corruption or serious impropriety; the protection of public health and safety; preventing the public from being misled on an important matter; and satisfying an overriding public right to know. Revealing the private affairs of public figures is legitimate where this is relevant to their performance in, or fitness for, their public roles.

It may be noted that ‘in the public interest’ is not the same as ‘of interest to the public’. Breach of this Code is not justified by mere curiosity. It is up to the media outlet to demonstrate that, in all of the circumstances, their behaviour was justified by reference to a legitimate and overriding public interest. In cases involving children, an exceptional public interest will be required to override the otherwise dominant interest of the child.
ပေါ် ရွေးချယ်

၁။ ကြေညာချက်

သူမှာ အခြားသော အချက်အလက်များကို ထုတ်ပြန်သောကြောင့် အခြေခံပေးပါတယ်။ သူမှ အခြားသော အချက်အလက်များကို ထုတ်ပြန်သောကြောင့် အခြေခံပေးပါတယ်။ အခြေခံပေးပါတယ်။ အခြေခံပေးပါတယ်။ အခြေခံပေးပါတယ်။

၂။ အထူးသောအချက်အလက်များ:

သူမှာ အခြားသော အချက်အလက်များကို ထုတ်ပြန်သောကြောင့် အခြေခံပေးပါတယ်။ သူမှ အခြားသော အချက်အလက်များကို ထုတ်ပြန်သောကြောင့် အခြေခံပေးပါတယ်။ အခြေခံပေးပါတယ်။ အခြေခံပေးပါတယ်။ အခြေခံပေးပါတယ်။ အခြေခံပေးပါတယ်။
သတင်းမီဒီယာအကြောင်း
(၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်၊ ပြည်သူဥပေဒအမှတ် ၁၂ ဖြင့်)

၁၃၇၅ ခုနှစ်၊ တေပါင်းလဆန်း ၁၄ ရက် (၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်၊ မတ်လ ၁၄ ရက်)

ပြည်သူဥပေဒသည် ဤဥပေဒကို ပြဋ္ဌာန်းလိုက်သည်။

အခန်နှင့်အဓိပ္ပာယ်ဖော်ပြချက်

1. ဤဥပေဒကို သတင်းမီဒီယာဟုဖျင်စရမည်။

2. ဤဥပေဒတွင်ပါရှိသော အာက်ပါစကားရပ်များသည် ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း အဓိပ္ပာယ်သက်ရှိစရမည် -

နောက် ဤအနေဖြင့် သတင်းအချက်အလက်များကို ခွဲခြမ်းစိတ်ဖြာခြင်း၊ ဖြန့်စိုခြင်းတို့ကို စာ၊ အသံ၊ အရုပ်၊ ရုပ်သံ၊ ကိန်းဂဏန်းအချက်အလက်၊ ရုပ်ပုံဒီဇိုင်းစသည့်အသွင်သဏ္ဌာန်များအသုံးပြုကာပုံနှိပ်မီဒီယာ၊ ရုပ်သံလွှင့်မီဒီယာ၊ အယ်ဒီတာတာဝန်ယူမှုရှိသောအင်တာနက်မီဒီယာသို့မဟုတ်အခြားနည်းများဖြင့်လုပ်ကိုင်သည့်အများပြည်သူဆိုင်ရာပြန်ကြားဆက်သွယ်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများကို ဆိုသည်။

(ခ) သတင်းမီဒီယာသမားဆိုသည်မှာ သတင်းမီဒီယာနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်းသောလုပ်ငန်းတစ်ရပ်ရပ်လုပ်ကိုင်သူကို ဆိုသည်။

(ဂ) ေကာင်စီဆိုသည်မှာ ဤဥပေဒနှင့်အညီဖွဲ့စည်းသောမြန်မာနိုင်ငံသတင်းမီဒီယာေကာင်စီကို ဆိုသည်။

(ဃ) သတင်းထုတ်လွှင့်ပြသခြင်းဆိုသည်မှာ အသံဖြင့်ဖြစ်စေးဖြစ်စေးအများပြည်သူအားထုတ်လွှင့်ပြသခြင်းကို ဆိုသည်။

(င) သတင်းစာဆိုသည်မှာ ေန့စဉ်ဖြစ်ပျက်နေသောပြည်ဖက်ပြည်ပသတင်းများနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်းသောရေးသားဖော်မှုများကိုပုံမှန်ဖြန့်စိုခွဲထားသောစာအုပ်၊ စာေစာင်၊ သတင်းစာ၊ ဂျာနယ်၊ မဂ္ဂဇင်းစသည့်ထုတ်ဝေစာများကို ဆိုသည်။
၂

(၁) သတင်းအချက်အလက်များကို စုစည်းရယူရမည်။ နည်းမျိုးမျိုးဖြင့် မီဒီယာများသို့ အခေကြောင်းငွေးဖြင့် ဖြစ်စဉ်ကျင်ပူပီသည်လုပ်ငန်း၊ ေကာ်ပိုေရးရှင်း၊ ကုမ္ပဏီသို့မဟုတ် အဖွဲ့အစည်းကို ဆိုသည်။

(၂) စိစစ်ခြင်းဆိုသည်မှာ စာနယ်ဇင်းတစ်ခုခုတွင်ပါဝင်သည့် အကြာကျော်အရာများကို ပုံနှိပ်ခြင်းမပြု မဖြတ်ကျောက်ခြင်းဖြစ်စဉ်ဖြန့်ပေးသည်လုပ်ငန်း၊ ဖယ်ရှားခြင်း၊ တားမြစ်ခြင်းတို့ကို ဆိုသည်။

(၃) ဝန်ကြီးဌာနဆိုသည်မှာ ပြည်ထောင်စုအစိုးရပြန်ကြားဝန်ကြီးဌာနကို ဆိုသည်။

အခန်း(၂)

(၅) သတင်းမီဒီယာသမားများ၏ရပိုင်ခွင့်များ

၃၄ သတင်းမီဒီယာသမားများသည် -

(၂) နိုင်ငံတော်ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံအေခြခံဥပေဒပါပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်နှင့်အညီ နိုင်ငံသားတိုင်းလွတ်လပ်စွာ ေရးသားေဖာ်ပြထုတ်လွှင့်မှုတစ်ရပ်ရပ်နှင့် စပ်လျဉ်းခြင်းတစ်စုံတစ်ယာက်တိုင်ကြာချက်၊ အငြင်းပွားချက်များကို နှစ်ဖက်ညှိနိှုင်းေဖြရှင်းသော နည်းလမ်းဖြင့် ေကျေအးေပြငြိမ်းေစရန်။
(၁) ဂျူးနိုင်ငံသားတစ်ဦး၏အခွင့်အရေးဆုံးရှုံးမှုဆိုင်ရာကိစ္စရပ်များကိုဖော်ထုတ်ရေးခွင့်ရှိသည်။

(၂) သက်ဆိုင်ရာအဖွဲ့အစည်း၊အဖွဲ့အစည်းကသတ်မှတ်ထားသောစည်းကမ်းနှင့်အညီအစိုးရရုံး၊အဖွဲ့အစည်းများတွင်သတင်းအချက်အလက်ရယ်ခွင့်နှင့်ဝင်ထွက်သွားလာခွင့်တို့ရှိသည်။

၅) သတင်းမီဒီယာလုပ်ငန်း၏ထုတ်ဝစာသည်စိစစ်ခြင်မှကင်းလွတ်ခွင့်ရှိသည်။

၆) သတင်းမီဒီယာသမားတစ်ဦးသည်- (က) ကျင့်ဝတ်နှင့်အညီမိမိအမည်ကိုထုတ်ဖော်ပြားဆုံးသတင်းရယ်ရမည်။

၇) သတင်းမီဒီယာသမားတစ်ဦးသည်- (က) လုံခြုံဆိုင်ရာအဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ရပ်ရပ်၏ဖမ်းဆီးထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း၊သတင်းမှတ်တမ်းစသည့်သတင်းရယ်ခြင်းနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သောကိရိယာများကိုသိမ်းယူခံရခြင်းနှင့်ဖျက်ဆီးခံရခြင်းတို့မှကင်းလွတ်ရမည်။

(ခ) လုံခြုံဆိုင်ရာအဖွဲ့အစည်းများရှိကိုင်းဓာတ်ကာကွယ်ေစာင့်ေရှာက်မှုကိုေတာင်းခံခွင့်ရှိေစရမည်။

၈) သတင်းမီဒီယာသမား- (က) ကျင့်ဝတ်နှင့်အညီမိမိအမည်ကိုထုတ်ဖော်ပြားဆုံးသတင်းရယ်ရမည်။

(ခ) အများပြည်သူပြုရာအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၊ မိမိအကျင့်ပျက်ခြစားမှုများကိုဖြစ်သတင်းဖြစ်ပါကသတ်မှတ်ချက်များနှင့်အညီသက်ဆိုင်ရာအယ်ဒီတာ၏ခွင့်ပြုချက်ဖြင့်အမည်မဖော်ပြဘဲစုံစမ်းခွင့်ရှိပြီးထိုသို့ေဆာင်ရွက်ခဲ့ကြာင်းကိုဖော်ပြရမည်။
၉) ဝါရေးမှာ ပျစ်ကြားနိုင်ရန် အလှောက်များအနေဖြင့် အမှတ်ရေးသားထားသော အတွင်းအတွက် အတွင်းလွတ်လည်း ပြင်ဆင်ရန်အတွက် စီမံချေရေးသားမှုများကို တိကျမှန်ကန်မှုမရှိသော သတင်းတိုင်းအချက်အလက်သတင်းဌာနချက်၊ အမိန့်အရမဟုတ်ဘဲ ယူးညီကျင်းသော လိုက်နာခြင်း အဖြစ်လှုံ့ဆော်ရေးသားမှုများမှ လျားကန်သော တရားရုံးတွင် တစ်ပါးသူပိုင်ဆိုင်သည့် အများဇာတိ၊ နှင့်တစ်ဦး ဖြစ်လျင်ခြင်း မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသတင်းမီဒီယာကာင်စီက ပြစ်မှုထင်ရှားစီရင်ခြင်းဖြစ်လျင်ခြင်း ဖြစ်လျင် သတင်းမီဒီယာသမားများ ထင်မြင်ယူဆောက်ချက်နှင့် တရားရုံးအားဖော်ပြခြင်းမှ အဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ခု၏အနီးစပ်ဆုံးအချိန်၌လည်းကောင်း ပြင်ဆင်ချက်ကိုထင်ရှားသောခြင်း ပြဋ္ဌာန်ချက်ခြင်းနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ အကျိုးစီးပွားနှင့်စပ်ဆိုင်သည့်အရုပ်အသံများအာေဘာ်နှင့်ဆာကျောက်။
အခန်း (၅)

သတင်းမီဒီယာလုပ်ငန်းထူးထာင်ခြင်း:

၁၀. သတင်းမီဒီယာလုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်လိုသူသည် ဗိုလ်ချုပ်နည်းလမ်းတစ်ရပ်ရပ်အရ လုပ်ငန်းထူးထာင်ခြင်း ကိုင်လိုသည်

  (၁) တည်ဆောက်မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကုမ္ပဏီများအက်ဥပေဒအရ အများနှင့် မသက်ဆိုင်သောကုမ္ပဏီကို ဖြစ်စေ ဖွဲ့စည်း၍ တည်ထောင် လုပ်ငန်းထူးထာင် ခြင်း

  (၂) တည်ဆောက်မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ဗိုလ်ချုပ်ဖွဲ့စည်းအရ ဗိုလ်ချုပ်ကုမ္ပဏီများကို ဖြစ်စေ ဖွဲ့စည်း ဖွဲ့စည်း၍ တည်ထောင် လုပ်ငန်းထူးထာင် ခြင်း

၁၁. သတင်းမီဒီယာလုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်လိုသူသည် လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား အလိုက် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဥပေဒနှင့်အညီ လုပ်ငန်းအသိအမှတ် ပြုလုပ်မှတ် သို့မဟုတ် လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင် ရယ်ရမည်။

၁၂. ဗိုလ်ချုပ်စာနယ်ဇင်းသမားများနှင့် ပျံ့နှံ့ုံး၍ ဤဥပေဒပါပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များနှင့် အညီ လွတ်လပ်စွာ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်သော တစ်ခုတည်း အဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြစ်သည်

၁၃. နိုင်ငံေတာ်သမ္မတသည် ဤဥပေဒပါ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်နှင့် လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များကို ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် ဗိုလ်ချုပ်အဖွဲ့အစည်းများမှ ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များပါဝင်သော မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ သတင်းမီဒီယာဗိုလ်ချုပ်များပါဝင်၍ ဖွဲ့စည်းရမည်

  (၁) ဗိုလ်ချုပ်ဝင်များအဖြစ် နိုင်ငံေတာ်သမ္မတက အဆိုပြုသည့် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်တစ်ဦး၊ ပြည်သူ့လွတ်တာ်နှင့် အမျိုးသားလွတ်တာ်ဥက္ကဋ္ဌတို့က အဆိုပြုသည့် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်တစ်ဦးစီ၊

  (၂) သတင်းမီဒီယာသမားများ၊ သတင်းအေဂျင်စီများ၊ ပြုပြထုတ်ဝေသူများ၊ စာရေးဆရာများ၊ ကဗျာဆရာများ၊ ကာတွန်းရုပ်ပြဆရာများက သတ်မှတ်အချိုးအစား အဆိုပြု သည့် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များ၊

  (၃) လူမှု့ရေး၊ စီးပွားရေး၊ စာရပ်ပြုရေး၊ ဥပေဒရေးရာ၊သိပ္ပံနှင့် နည်းပညာဆိုင်ရာအသိပညာရှင်၊ အတတ်ပညာရှင်များပါဝင်သည့် လူထုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများက ရွှေချယ်သည့် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များ၊

  (၄) ကိုယ်စားလှယ်၏ အချိန်က ဗိုလ်ချုပ်မှူး၊ ဒုတိယဗိုလ်ချုပ်မှူး၊ တွဲဖက်အတွဲဗိုလ်ချုပ်မှူးများကို ဗိုလ်ချုပ်ဝင်များထဲမှ အများဆန္ဒအရ ရွှေချယ်တင်မြှာက်ရမည်။

အခန်း (၆)

ကျန်တာယူဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်းနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များ

၁၄. ကျန်တာယူဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်းသည် ယူနိုးယူနိုးဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်းမှ ယူဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းနှင့် ယူဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းမှ ယူဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းကို အနည်းဆုံး ၁၅ ဦးမှ အများဆုံး ၃၀ ဦးအထိ သတ်မှတ် ပြုရမည်။
၃၆. ရပ်စဲသည် (၃) အစီရင်ခံခြင်း၊ အစီရင်ခံခြင်း အစီရင်ခံခြင်း ဆိုင်ရာ ခွင့်မရှိစရ။

အား (၄) ကျင့်ဝတ်များကို မိမိသေဘာဆန္ဒအရ ေကာင်စီဝင်တစ်ဦးသည် ေန့မှစ၍ ေကာင်စီဝင်တစ်ဦး၏ အေခြပြ ုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများတွင် မိမိလုပ်ငန်းေဆာင်ရွက်မှုအေခြအန ှင့်ခန့်အပ်တာဝန်ေပးနိုင်ရာေရးအတွက် ရှိေရးအတွက် နှင့် တစ်နှစ်လျှင်တစ်ကိုမ်းမ်းမ်းမ်းကို သတင်းမီဒီယာဆိုင်ရာ သတင်းမီဒီယာလုပ်ငန်းသုံးစေရးအတွက် လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များကို ေကာင်စီကသတ်မှတ်ထားေသာ အကျင့်သိက္ခာနှစ်ပုံဆက်လက်တာဝန်ေပးရန် ပြည်သူများ ညှိနိှုင်ေဆာင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များမှာ ေထာက်ခံတင်ပြချက်အရ သို့မဟုတ် သတင်းမှန်သိခွင့်ရရှိေရးအတွက် အချိန်တိုင်း ေကာင်စီပျက်ပြားရာေရာက်သည့် ေရွးချယ်တင်မြှာက်သည့် က်သည့် အကျင့် တမ်းမသင့်လျှင်ေသာ်လည်း ေကာင်း၊ ညှိနိှုင်ေဆာင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ ပစ္စည်းများ ေအာက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်သည်၊ အစိုးရဌာနများနှင့် နိုင်ငံေတာ်သမ္မတက သတင်းထုတ်ပြန်ေရးစည်းကမ်းများကို ထမ်းေဆာင်နိုင်မှုမရှိခြင်း ေကြာင့်သည့် အေကြာင်းတစ်ရပ်ရပ်ေကြာင့် နိုင်ငံေတာ်သမ္မတထံတင်ရမည်။

(၁) ဗိုလ်ချုပ်(၃)များ အစီအစဉ်အရ အစီအစဉ်အကောင်အထည်း ဗိုလ်ချုပ်အထံအား သေဘာရိုးအရ အားအမှန်။

(၁) သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်းဗိုလ်ချုပ်အထံအား သေဘာရိုးအရ အားအမှန်။

(၁) ဗိုလ်ချုပ်အဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်းဗိုလ်ချုပ်အထံအား သေဘာရိုးအရ အားအမှန်။

(၂) ဗိုလ်ချုပ်အဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်းဗိုလ်ချုပ်အထံအား သေဘာရိုးအရ အားအမှန်။

(၂) ဗိုလ်ချုပ်အဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်းဗိုလ်ချုပ်အထံအား သေဘာရိုးအရ အားအမှန်။

(၂) ဗိုလ်ချုပ်အဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်းဗိုလ်ချုပ်အထံအား သေဘာရိုးအရ အားအမှန်။

(၂) ဗိုလ်ချုပ်အဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်းဗိုလ်ချုပ်အထံအား သေဘာရိုးအရ အားအမှန်။

(၂) ဗိုလ်ချုပ်အဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်းဗိုလ်ချုပ်အထံအား သေဘာရိုးအရ အားအမှန်။

(၂) ဗိုလ်ချုပ်အဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ သတင်းစာအဖွဲ့အစည်းဗိုလ်ချုပ်အထံအား သေဘာရိုးအရ အားအမှန်။
၁၈. ကုမ္ပဏီသည် မိမိ၏ လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များကို ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် လိုအပ်သော ကြည့်မတီများကို ဖွဲ့စည်းပြီ ယင်းတို့၏ လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များကို သတ်မှတ်နိုင်သည်။

၁၉. ကုမ္ပဏီသည် မိမိလုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် အာက်ပါရေငွများဖြင့် ရန်ပုံငွ ထူးထားရမည် -
   (က) ပြည်ထောင်စုအစိုးရအဖွဲ့မှ ရေငွ၊
   (ခ) ပြည်တွင်း၊ ပြည်ပေစတနာရှင်များ၏ လှူဒါန်းငွများ၊
   (ဂ) နိုင်ငံတကာအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၊
   (ဃ) သတင်းမီဒီယာလုပ်ငန်းများ၏ ထည့်ဝင်ငွများ။

၂၀. ကုမ္ပဏီသည် မိမိထောင်ထားသည့် ရန်ပုံငွများကို ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း၊ စာရင်းပြုစုခြင်း၊ ပြည်ထောင်စုစာရင်းစစ်ချုပ်ရုံး၏ စစ်ဆေးမှုခံယူခြင်း၊ ငွစာရင်းဆိုင်ရာ နှင့် ရန်ပုံငွသုံးစွဲခြင်း ဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ သတ်မှတ်ခြင်းတို့ကို ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။

၂၁. အခန်း(၈) အရင်ဖြစ်လျင်ကူမည်။

၂၂. ကုမ္ပဏီသည် ပုဒ်မ၂၁အရ တိုင်ကြားချက်ကို လက်ခံရရှိပါက နှစ်ဖက်ဗော ညှိနိှုင်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ နည်းပါးများ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းပြသားချက်များနှင့်အညီ ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။

၂၃. ပုဒ်မ၂၂အရ ကုမ္ပဏီ၏ ရှိစိုက်တွင် ညှိနိှုင်ဖြရှင်းရာ၌ ပြည်မရှိပါက တိုင်ကြားသူ သို့မဟုတ် ကျန့်မရှိသူသည် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ တရားရုံးတွင် ဖျင် စွဲဆိုနိုင်သည်။

၂၄. ပုဒ်မ၆၊ ပုဒ်မခွဲ(က)အရ အများပြည့်သူသိခွင့်ရှိသော သတင်းအချက်အလက်များကို ငြိမ်ရှည်ရာတွင် ငြင်ဆန်ခြင်း၊ အချိန်ဆွဲခြင်း သို့မဟုတ် သတင်းယူသူအား နှာယှက်ခြင်းတို့ မဖြစ် စရန် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ တာဝန်ရှိသူကစီစဉ် ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရမည်။

၂၅. ကုမ္ပဏီ မည်သည့် သတင်းမီဒီယာသမားမဆို ပုဒ်မ၉၊ ပုဒ်မခွဲ(ခ)တာဝန်နှင့် ကျင့်ဝတ်ကို ကျူးလွန်ငြိမ်မှုနှင့်ပြစ်ဒဏ်များ ခံရလျင် ထိုသူကို ငွဒဏ်အနည်းဆုံး ကျပ်တစ်သိန်းမှ အများဆုံး ကျပ်သုံးသိန်းအထိ ချမှတ်ရမည်။
(၃) မီဒီယာသမားမဆိုပုဒ်မ ၉၊ပုဒ်မခွဲ(ဇ)ပါတာရုက်ချက်ကိုချိုးဖောက်ခဲ့လျင် တည်ဆဲဥပေဒတစ်ရပ်ရပ်ဖြင့်အုံယူချင်းခံရမည်။

အခန်း(၁၀)

၂၇၊ဗောင်စီဝင်များသည်ဤဥပေဒအရေပးအပ်သောတာဝန်ကိုထမ်းဆာင်ချိန်တွင်ရာဇသတ်ကြီးဥပေဒပုဒ်မ ၂၁အရပ်သူဝန်ထမ်းဖြစ်သည်ဟုမှတ်ယူရမည်။

၂၈၊ဗောင်စီသည်မိမိ၏လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များေဆာင်ရွက်ရာတွင်ရာဇလုပ်ငန်းဆိုင်ရာစဉ်လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များကိုေဆာင်ရွက်နိုင်ရာအတွက်ရုံးအဖွဲ့ကိုဖွဲ့စည်းရာတွင်ရုံးအဖွဲ့ကိုဖွဲ့စည်း၍လိုအပ်သောအရာထမ်းနှင့်အမှုထမ်းများကိုခန့်အပ်နိုင်သည်။

၂၉၊ဥပေဒအရတားမြစ်ပြီးပြစ်မှုဖြင့်အုံယူခံရသည့်သတင်းစာ၊ဂျာနယ်၊စားစာင်စသည့်မီဒီယာဆိုင်ရာပစ္စည်းများကိုရှာဖွေဖွသိမ်းဆည်းရာတွင်ပြစ်မှုဆိုင်ရာကျင့်ထုံ့ဥပေဒနှင့်အညီေဆာင်ရွက်ရမည်။

၃၀၊ပုဒ်မ ၂၅အရတားစွဲဆိုလျင်ထားရန်ရှိက- (က)သက်ဆိုင်ရာအစိုးရဌာန၊အစိုးရအဖွဲ့အစည်း၏တာဝန်ေပးအပ်ခြင်းခံရသူတစ်ဦးဦးကတရားရုံးသို့တိုက်ရိုက်လျင်ထားစွဲဆိုရမည်။ (ခ)ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တစ်ဦးဖြစ်ပါကတရားရုံးသို့တိုက်ရိုက်လျင်ထားစွဲဆိုနိုင်သည်။

၃၁၊ဤဥပေဒအာဏာမတည်မီကတည်ဆဲဥပေဒတစ်ရပ်ရပ်အရတည်ေထာင်ထားသောမီဒီယာလုပ်ငန်းသည်သတ်မှတ်သည့်သက်တမ်းကုန်သည်အထိေဆာင်ရွက်ခွင့်ရှိသည်။ (ခ)သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးပြီးဆက်လက်လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်လိုပါကသတ်မှတ်သည့်နည်းလမ်းများနှင့်အညီသက်တမ်းတိုး၍ဆက်လက်လုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ရှိသည်။

၃၂၊၁၉၆၂ခုနှစ်၊ပုံနှိပ်သူများနှင့်ထုတ်ဝသူများမှတ်ပုံတင်ဥပေဒအရထုတ်ပြန်ခဲ့သည်လွတ်လပ်စွာရာသားထုတ်ဝေခွင့်ကိုကန့်သတ်တားမြစ်အမိန့်များ၊ညွှန်ကြားချက်များနှင့်ထုတ်ပြန်ချက်များသည်ဤဥပေဒပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များနှင့်ဆန့်ကျင်သမျှပျက်ပြယ်သည်ဟုမှတ်ယူရမည်။

၃၃��ဥပေဒပါပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များကိုအေကာင်အထည်ဖော်ေဆာင်ရွက်ရာတွင်-(က)ဝန်ကြီးဌာနသည်ဗောင်စီနှင့်ညှပ်ပြီးပြည်ထောင်စုအစိုးရအဖွဲ့၏သေဘာတူညီချက်ဖြင့်လိုအပ်သောနည်းဥပေဒများ、စည်းမျဉ်းနှင့်စည်းကမ်းများကိုထုတ်ပြန်နိုင်သည်။
(၁) ဗဟန်းများ၊ လူ့ကောင်းမှု နှင့် အရောင်း လိုက် အကြောင်းအရာများ အားကြီး ဗဟန်းများ စောင့်ရှောက်ပွဲများပြုလုပ်နိုင်သည်။

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံဌာနပါ ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံဌာနပါ တို့ အဖွဲ့တွင် ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံဌာနပါ ဖွဲ့စည်းပွဲများ ပြုလုပ်နိုင်သည်။

နိုင်ငံဌာနပါ ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံဌာနပါ ဖွဲ့စည်းပွဲများ ပြုလုပ်နိုင်သည်။
Media Law

The following is the unofficial translation of Myanmar’s newly enacted Media Law.

Chapter 1

Title and Definition

1. This law shall be called Media Law.

2. The following expressions contained in this Law shall have the meanings given hereunder:
   (a) Media means getting, collecting and acquiring information, keeping them in documentation, analyzing and publishing etc. which shall be performed by Print Media, Broadcasting Media, Internet Media whose responsibilities are taken by the media or public information and communication services conducted by any other alternative ways by means of various transmission forms such as texts, voice, picture, audio and visual transmission, statistical data, and graphic designs.
   (b) Media worker means a person who takes up any job related to media industry.
   (c) Council means the Media Council of Myanmar which is established in accordance with this law.
(d) News broadcasting means broadcasting to the public by means of voice, text, or picture.

(e) Newspaper means publications that come out regularly encompassing local and international news which cover everyday events, and their related descriptions.

(f) Correspondent means a person who collects every bit of news and information and sends to any media.

(g) Mass Media means publications such as book, periodical, newspaper, journal, magazine in which news, stories, features, poems, cartoons, pictures, photographs, illustrations etc. are described by broadcasting or internet technologies, or by any other means while getting involved in the News Media industry either regularly or at any period which is not specified.

(h) News Agency means an industry, organization, a corporation or company which publishes local and international news and information to the media acquired either by making payment or free of charge.

(i) Censorship means the procedures of editing, removing, forbidding or prohibiting of contents to be performed before they are being printed out.

(j) Ministry means Ministry of Information of the Union Government.
Chapter 2

Objectives

3. Objectives of this law are as follows:
   (a) To materialize News Media Industries which are offered freedom from censorship to express, publish, or distribute freely as part of rights and privileges granted to every citizen in compliance with regulations stated in the national constitution
   (b) To ensure that News Media can stand up firmly as the fourth Estate of our nation
   (c) To guarantee that News Media workers are fully provided with their entitlements and freedom
   (d) To establish and develop responsibilities, ethics, rules and regulations and practices to be adopted within relevant industries and organization
   (e) To make news accessible to every citizen
   (f) To ensure any complaints, arguments regarding publications or broadcasting of a certain media are to be settled and negotiated in a conciliatory manner.

Chapter 3

Entitlements of Media Workers

4. The News Media workers shall have the right –
   (a) to freely criticize, point out or recommend operating procedures of
the legislative, the executive and judiciary in conformity with the constitution
(b) to investigate, publish, broadcast information and related opinions to which every citizen is entitled in accordance with rules and regulations
(c) to reveal issues relating to rights and privileges lost by the citizen
(d) to collect information, to be provided with accommodation and to enter into certain offices, departments and organizations in accordance with regulations of relevant departments or organizations.

5. Publications of the News Media industry shall be free from censorship.

6. A news media worker is entitled to -
   (a) request to see news and information which are accessible to the public except statements, photographs, and records whose security is rated as per law or directives of a certain authority or respective organizations
   (b) ask for information from non-governmental organizations, associations or enterprises which are running their operations by public funds as per the abovementioned sub-section (a).

7. While a news media worker is trying to get news in compliance with regulations specified by relevant and responsible organizations, in the areas where wars break out, and where conflicts or riots and demonstration take place
   (a) he/she shall be exempt from being detained by a certain security
related authority, or his/her equipment being confiscated or destroyed.
(b) he/she shall be entitled to ask for their safety and protective measures from the security related organizations.

8. A news media worker –
(a) has to acquire news by describing his name in accordance with their ethics. However, when issues like public healthcare, concerns which generate negative impact to the public security and environmental conservation, corrosions and misconducts are found to occur in the activities of legislative, the executive and the judiciary, social and economic sector are very important to be investigated and revealed, he can perform investigation with his name hidden according to regulations after getting permission from the relevant editor and submit how you conduct these procedures.
(b) In a case for which proper actions are taken pursuant to any regulation of this law, equipment and accessories of News Media shall be exempt from being confiscated, sealed or destroyed unless the order of the court of law instructs to do so.

Chapter 4
Responsibilities and Codes of Conduct to be complied by News Media workers
9. A News Media worker is responsible to comply with the following codes of conduct –
(a) Evaluation shall be performed to ensure accuracy and reliability of every bit of information and their completeness.

(b) When incorrect news have been published and amendment/revision is necessary, and this takes place in the Print Media, this revision shall have to be printed in the eye-catching position of the page or, if in other media, this should be published immediately.

(c) While news regarding some cases for which litigation is being run is published, the person prosecuted shall be considered innocent until the court has passed its judgment and any news related criticism which means disregard to the court shall be avoided.

(d) While news photos, voices and pictures are published, improper ways of modifying them with the help of certain technologies shall have to be avoided.

(e) Apart from criticisms, opinions and features, no other views and opinions of journalist or reporter shall be comprised of.

(f) Intellectual properties which belong to others shall not be plagiarized or published without asking for their permission.

(g) Writing news which relate to the interest of the public, writing style which deliberately affects the reputation of a specific person or an organization or generates negative impact to the human right shall be avoided.

(h) Ways of writing which may inflame conflicts regarding nationality, religion and race shall be avoided.
(i) Ethics and regulations which are published by the Myanmar News Media Council shall be obeyed.

Chapter 5
Establishment of News Media Industry

10. A person who wants to participate in the News Media industry is allowed to set up an industry as per one of the following options.
   (a) Establishment of public limited company or non-public limited company or partnerships in conformity with existing Companies’ Act of Myanmar
   (b) Establishment of industries in conformity with Myanmar Citizens’ Investment Law or Foreign Investment Law

11. A person who wants to get involved in the News Media industry shall have to apply for acknowledgement certificate or business license according to their business types in line with relevant laws.

Chapter 6
Establishment of the council and responsibilities

12. The council is the only organization which can perform its tasks independently regarding people from mass media in keeping with regulations stated in this law.

13. The President shall have to publish declaration and establish “Myanmar’s News Media Council” in order that objectives and responsibilities
embraced in this law shall be realized.

(a) The members shall be one representative, which is proposed by the President, and one representative each proposed by the Speakers of Pyi Thu Hlut Taw (People’s Parliament) and A Myo Thar Hlut Taw (national Parliament).

(b) Representatives proposed by News Media staff, news agencies, publishers, writers, poets, cartoonists according to the specific proportion.

(c) Representatives appointed by communities which include scholars and professionals from social, economic, literature, legal, science and technology backgrounds

(d) Number of the council members shall have to be specified from the minimum of 15 up to the maximum of 30.

14. (a) The council president, vice-presidents, secretary, joint secretaries shall be elected by the majority of votes given by the council members.

(b) The name list of the council members elected by the abovementioned sub-section (a) shall be submitted to the President so that specific responsibilities shall be assigned.

15. (a) The service life of a council member is specified as three years from the date of elected.

(b) A council member shall not be allowed to serve their relevant duties more than two service lives continuously.
16. A council member shall be terminated from his employment for one of the following factors

(a) Withdrawal from the council voluntarily

(b) Being dismissed by the President because of these factors: they deliberately infringe respective duties or ethics to which a News Media worker has to abide by; a council member fails to fulfill his duties to meet requirements; he is found to be irrelevant for the existing position as he purposely breach regulations stated by the committee; two-thirds of the council members insisted to remove from their existing designation.

(c) Being sentenced for certain offences and penalties due to their misconducts

(d) Insanity and Decease

17. Functions of the council are as follows:

(a) Monitoring and enhancing the quality of the News Media

(b) Negotiating with respective governmental bodies to smoothly handle importation of necessary materials used in the News Media industry

(c) Arranging to hold News Media related workshops and seminars

(d) Coordinating with the Mass Media organizations to offer awards to the outstanding news media workers

(e) Developing and implementing plans for the improvement of News Media

(f) Publishing news whenever necessary
Appointing an officer - in charge for news publishing in government departments and entities and people-centered organizations to be executed by the council in order that accurate and reliable information will be accessible to the public

Reporting their operational progress and further procedures to be implemented in the future to the President without fail on an annual basis.

18. Responsibilities to be carried out by each committee shall be stipulated according to principles and procedures.

Chapter 7

Funds and Grants

19. The council shall raise a fund with the following income types in order to conduct their services

(a) Grants from the Union Government

(b) Money donated by local and international well-wishers

(c) Supports from international and non-governmental organizations

(d) Contributions from News Media industries.

20. The council is responsible to maintain and record funds, to get them audited by the Union Auditor General Office and to develop procedures relating to financial accounts and spending funds.
Chapter 8  
Taking Actions

21. If any of responsibilities or ethics required in Article 9 are considered to be breached by a News Media worker, the aggrieved department, organization or individual shall have the right to complain to the council first.

22. When the council receives a complaint as mentioned in Article 21, it can be solved by meeting the two parties and compromising between them in accordance with principles, procedures and regulations.

23. If the two parties cannot work out a compromise agreement, or arguments cannot be settled, the complainant or aggrieved party can prosecute the other party at the relevant court under applicable laws.

24. Pursuant to sub-section (a) of Article 6, while news and information available to the public are requested to be seen, relevant responsible person has to deal with this issue so that no refusing, procrastinating or causing hindrance to the news collector will be occurred.

Chapter 9  
Offences and Penalties

25. (a) Any News Media worker who is determined to be guilty by responsibilities and ethics stated in sub-section (b) of Article 9 and offensive sentence is passed, he/she will be fined from the minimum of 100,000 kyats to the maximum of 300,000 kyats.
(b) Any News Media worker who is determined to be guilty by responsibilities and ethics stated in sub-section (d), (f) and (g) of Article 9 and offensive sentence is passed, he/she will be fined from the minimum of 300,000 kyats to the maximum of 1,000,000 kyats.

26. If any News Media worker is considered to violate restrictions specified in sub-section (h) of Article 9, he/she will be taken proper actions by applicable existing laws.

Chapter 10
Miscellaneous

27. While they are performing their duties as indicated by laws, the council members have to assume themselves as public service personnel according to Article 21 of the Penal Law.

28. While the council is performing their relevant duties, administrative team shall be established to conduct daily operations of office work and required number of staff and personnel can be appointed.

29. Search and seizure of Media related materials such as newspapers, journals, periodicals which are restricted and prohibited under certain laws shall be conducted in compliance with criminal law and rulings.

30. If prosecution is going to be brought under Article 25.
   (a) Respective departments or any individual assigned by a certain governmental organization are required to prosecute directly to the court of law.
If the prosecuting party is an individual, he/she can directly sue at the court of law.

31. (a) A certain Media industry which has been established under existing laws before this law comes into force shall have the right to continue their operations until the expiry of the specified period.

(b) If the industry intends to continue their business operations after its expiry, their operation period can be extended in accordance with specified principles.

32. Any of the orders, directives, notice and declarations restricting freedom of expression proclaimed under Press and Publishers Registration Law of 1962 which oppose regulations stated in this law shall be considered to be nullified.

33. While implementing regulations stated in this law,

(a) The ministry may declare necessary principles, rules and regulations with the approval of the Union government in cooperation with the council.

(b) The ministry and council may promulgate notifications, orders, directives and procedures.