

Plastic Waste Management

Country Situation Report - Sri Lanka



Centre for Environmental Justice
2021

Introduction

Sri Lanka is an island nation with a population of 21.4 million. Sri Lanka generates 7000MT of solid waste per day with the Western Province accounting for nearly 60% of waste generation. Western Province is the most populated province where the economic capital of Colombo is located. The highest waste generation is also recorded in Western Province. The Colombo Municipal Council collects around 700-800 tons of solid waste daily. The other Municipal Councils in the Metro Colombo Region comprising of Dehiwela-Mt. Lavinia Municipal Council (DMMC), Kolonnawa Urban Council (KUC), Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte Municipal Council (SJKMC) and Moratuwa Municipal Council (MMC) collect about 350- 400 tons of solid waste daily.

The most common plastic waste products are straws, yoghurt cups, mega bottles, lunch sheets, milk packets, meal boxes, polyethylene bags, sachet packets and wrappers. The Centre for Environmental Justice (CEJ) recently conducted a number of brand audits across the country. These audits revealed that multi-national companies such as Coca Cola, Unilever and Nestle contribute the most plastic pollution in Sri Lanka. However, the contribution from local brands also remains considerable. Around 50 % of the plastics that the world produces are single use plastics, utilized for just a few moments, but remain on the planet for at least several hundred years.¹



Figure 1 Plastic waste washed off to the beach

¹ <https://www.unep.org/interactive/beat-plastic-pollution/>

Per capita plastic consumption is estimated as 6 kg per year. Mourshed et al. (2017).

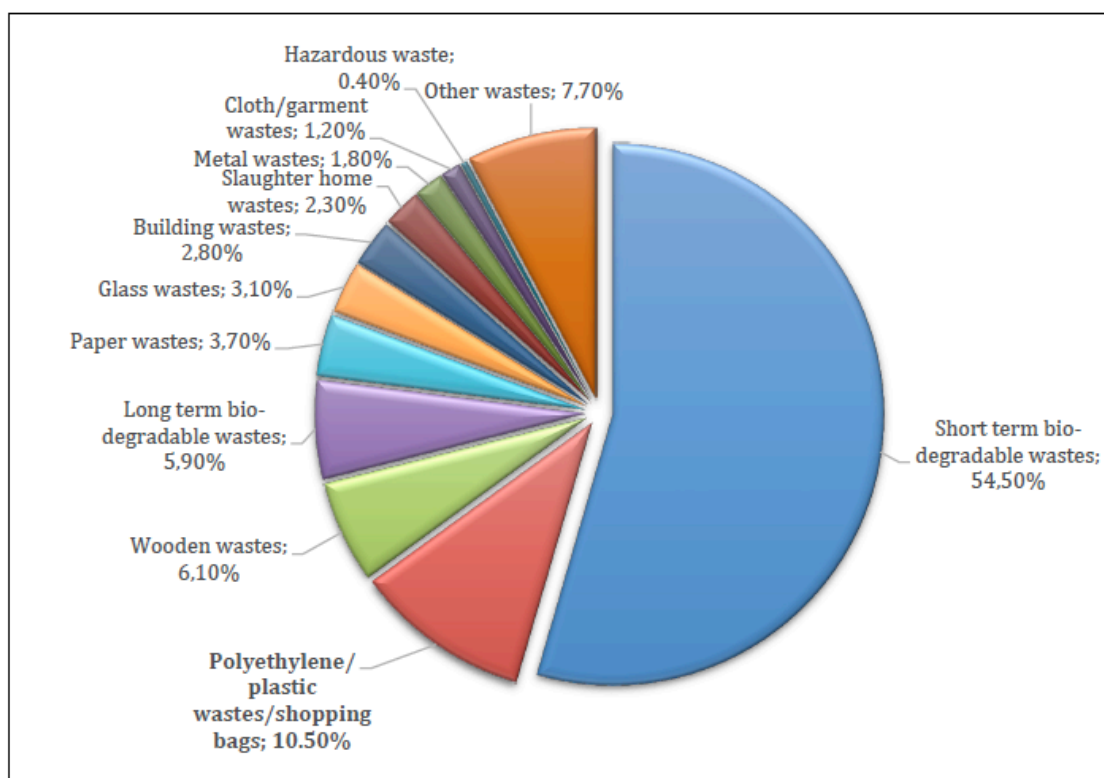
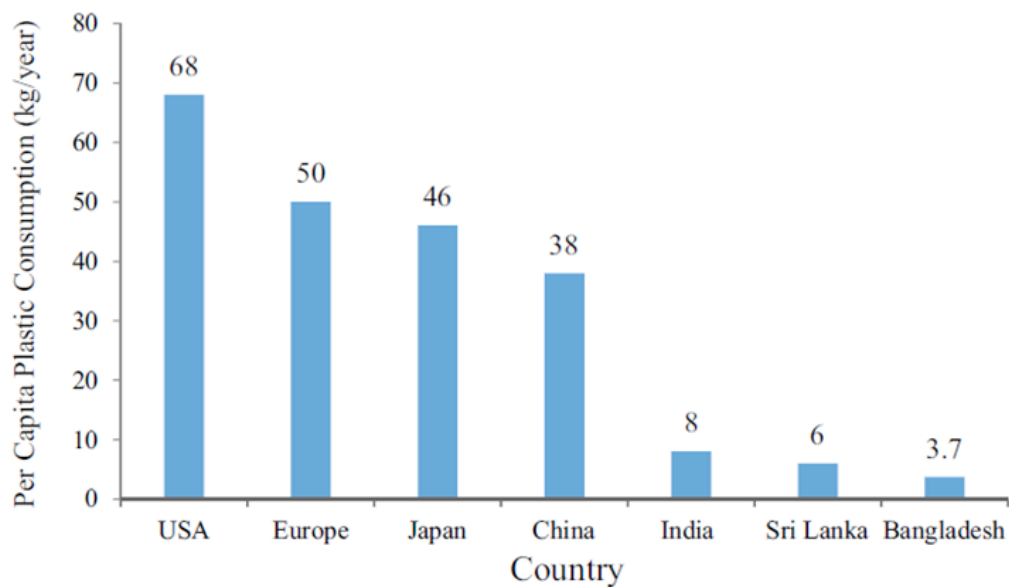


Figure 2 Solid waste composition in Sri Lanka

Source: Data Collection Survey on Solid Waste Management in Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Final Report, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd. February 2016.

According to the above figure around 10 % of municipal waste is polyethylene plastic. In 2017, Sri Lanka was ranked fifth in the list of countries that release plastic and polythene waste to the ocean. Plastic waste generation in Sri Lanka is estimated at 1.59 MMT/year and mismanaged plastic is estimated at 5%.

Rank	Country	Waste Generation Rate [kg/ppd]	% of Waste that Is Plastic	% Mismanaged Waste	Plastic Waste [MMT/yr]	% Mismanaged Plastic Waste	Marine Debris [MMT/yr]
1	China	1.10	11	76	8.82	27.7	1.32-3.53
2	Indonesia	0.52	11	83	3.22	10.1	0.48-1.29
3	Philippines	0.5	15	83	1.88	5.9	0.28-0.75
4	Vietnam	0.79	13	88	1.83	5.8	0.28-0.73
5	Sri Lanka	5.1	7	84	1.59	5.0	0.24-0.64
6	Thailand	1.2	12	75	1.03	3.2	0.15-0.41
7	Egypt	1.37	13	69	0.97	3.0	0.15-0.39
8	Malaysia	1.52	13	57	0.94	2.9	0.14-0.37
9	Nigeria	0.79	13	83	0.85	2.7	0.13-0.34
10	Bangladesh	0.43	8	89	0.79	2.5	0.12-0.31
11	South Africa	2.0	12	56	0.63	2.0	0.09-0.25
12	India	0.34	3	87	0.60	1.9	0.09-0.24
13	Algeria	1.2	12	60	0.52	1.6	0.08-0.21
14	Turkey	1.77	12	18	0.49	1.5	0.07-0.19
15	Pakistan	0.79	13	88	0.48	1.5	0.07-0.19
16	Brazil	1.03	16	11	0.47	1.5	0.07-0.19
17	Burma	0.44	17	89	0.46	1.4	0.07-0.18
18*	Morocco	1.46	5	68	0.31	1.0	0.05-0.12
19	North Korea	0.6	9	90	0.30	1.0	0.05-0.12
20	United States	2.58	13	2	0.28	0.9	0.04-0.11

Table: (Jambeck, J. R., et al. "Plastic Waste Inputs from Land Into the Ocean," Science, vol. 347, no. 6223, 13 Feb. 2015, pp. 768-771., doi:10.1126/science.1260352). Waste estimates for 2010 for the top 20 countries ranked by mass of mismanaged plastic waste (in units of millions of metric tons per year). Interpretation of characters in the table: Mismanaged waste is the sum of inadequately managed waste plus 2% littering. Total mismanaged plastic waste is calculated for populations within 50 km of the coast in the 192 countries considered. ppd, person per day; MMT, million metric tons. If considered collectively, coastal European Union countries (23 total) would rank eighteenth on the list.

Currently Sri Lanka has over 400 companies engaged in plastic processing. A total sum of Rs.15 Bn has been invested in plastics re-processing in Sri Lanka. Almost 50% of this has come through Foreign Direct Investments. Out of this 66 % of this total investment is exclusively for re-processing of plastic products for the export market. The main polymers used for producing single-use plastics are HDPE, LDPE, PET, PP, PS, and EPS.² The capacity of local plastic processing industry at present is nearly 140,000 MT per annum with an annual average growth rate of around 10% – 12%.

² <https://www.srilankabusiness.com/plastic/overview.html>

Plastic exports could be divided into two forms, i.e primary forms of plastic exports and finished products of exports. The USA has been the dominant buyer of plastic products of Sri Lanka with nearly 40% of the total exports going to the USA market. Products such as sacks and bags, articles of apparel /clothing accessories, and cellulose are manufactured through plastic processing and exported directly and indirectly.

Around 500,000 metric tonnes of total plastic (Raw material and articles made of plastic, furniture and toys) is imported in to Sri Lanka annually.³ 70% of the imported plastic is used locally. It has estimated that Sri Lanka earns USD 2 million foreign exchange via imports and exports of plastics where imports make up around 1600,000 metric tonnes of plastic raw materials (primary forms) and around 140,000 metric tonnes of finished goods along with intermediate products every year.⁴

Plastic Waste Streams

- Plastic raw material imported
- Plastic Products imported
- Products with plastic components
- Semi finished products
- Packaging for products imported
- Local recycled material
- Ports, shipping ,Airlines
- Plastic brought by air travellers
- As free flowing marine debris

Initiatives to address waste issue in the country

The government of Sri Lanka has taken many initiatives to improve waste management systems in the country including developing of policies, strategies, guidelines, legislation and provision of infrastructure facilities for waste management.

Responsibility for waste management in Sri Lanka is mainly vested in local authorities of the respective areas. For example - municipal council (No. 16 of 1947 Municipal Council Ordinance), Urban council (No. 61 of 1939 Urban Council Ordinance) and Pradeshiya Sabha (No. 15 of 1987 Pradeshiya Sabha Act).

The issue of plastic waste is more acute in the Western Province. Therefore, Western Province Waste Management Authority (WPWMA) has been established according to the Western Province Waste Management Authority Statute, No. 01 of 2007

³ http://www.naosl.gov.lk/web/images/special_report/plastic_import

⁴ <https://lup.lub.lu.se/student-papers/record/8962482/file/8962492.pdf>

(Applicable to the Western Province). Regulations formulated by the Western Provincial Minister in Charge of the Subject, Gazette No. 1560/6, dated 30 July 2008, Gazette No. 1713/11, 5, state whether relevant taxes have been levied on the hotels, factories, and privately-owned markets on which tipping fees have been imposed. In addition, Western Province Waste Management Authority implements several recycling projects in Western Province and provides technical assistance.

Incineration

A solid waste-fired thermal power station is currently under construction at Kerawalapitiya in Sri Lanka by the Urban Development Authority. It will use 630 metric tons (1,390,000 lb) of waste from Colombo and Gampaha suburbs to operate a 10 megawatt power station. Another such plant is under construction in Karadiyana which will receive 500MT of municipal solid waste per day from the WPWMA. Most of the plastic waste will be burned at these two plants in the near future. However incineration is not the best solution to the plastic pollution.

Metro Colombo Solid Waste Management Project- Aruwakkaru Sanitary Landfill

The proposal was developed in 2015 and following the environmental impact assessment procedure, approval was given in late 2017. The project consists of two waste transfer stations (Loading at Meethotamulla and unloading at Aruwakkalu), transportation and a sanitary landfill. Construction of a municipal Solid Waste Transfer station with an extension of the railway line to connect the existing Kolonnawa railway will be at the existing dumping site at Meethotamulla in Colombo. The unloading station, railway extension and the Landfill site will be located about 170 km away in an abandoned lime quarry leased out to Holcim Lanka Pvt Ltd, at Aruwakkalu in the Puttalam District. The 1200 tons of solid waste collected from the Colombo Municipal Council (CMC) area will be transferred to the landfill. The lifetime of the landfill has been set to 10 years and the extent of the fill to 30 ha landfill height of 40 m from the ground level. However, there is no guarantee that the waste sent to the landfill would be segregated.

Legal and Policy Interventions

Sri Lanka's National Strategy for Solid Waste Management (2000) and the National Policy on Solid Waste Management (2007) was developed by the Ministry of Environment. This was the first attempt to formalize the waste management practices in the country. However, this policy and strategy was not properly implemented due to various reasons. Open dumping was observed in the Colombo and suburbs in the last 2 decades. Eg:- Bloemendhal, Meethotamulla dumpsites etc . From October 1996 to February 2009, waste from Colombo was dumped in a private site at Bloemendhal near the Colombo Port. This resulted in a garbage hill of 80 feet at this location. This activity was stopped by a Court order in 2009. In Meethotamulla the dump was around 20 acres with around 50 m height before it collapsed.

As a result of the case filed by the Centre for Environmental Justice in 2017 (SC FR 152/2017- Meethotamulla garbage dumping matter), the National waste management policy has been formulated in 2018. Even though, this new policy does not directly identify plastic waste as a specific waste stream, yet plastic waste is generated in all the solid waste generation sources identified in the national policy which is mentioned below except radioactive waste.

- 1)Municipal solid waste
- 2) Packaging Waste
- 3) Industrial waste
- 4) Construction and demolition waste
- 5) Healthcare waste
- 6) Electrical and Electronic waste (e-waste)
- 7) Radio-active waste
- 8) Marine waste
- 9) Food, Agriculture and livestock Waste

Section 7 of the policy states the guiding principles which the policy is based upon.

7. Guiding Principles

7.1 Adhering to common but differentiated responsibility of every institution and individuals of the country and involve in all aspects of waste management is a basic prerequisite in managing waste for healthy life for all.

7.2 Legal provisions are necessary that will gradually converge values into social systems to facilitate and empower prudent behavior out of necessity in resource utilization and waste management.

7.3 Steps taken to address waste management issues shall be environmentally sound, nationally appropriate, socially acceptable, and economically viable.

7.4 Waste management systems should be zero waste oriented linking to life cycle management of products and processes as much as possible with appropriate technology.

7.5 Existing internationally and nationally accepted appropriate waste management concepts shall be practiced with special emphasis on waste prevention approaches that would require „RE-Think“ as the basic prerequisite for conducive and accountable social transformation.

7.6 Sustainable consumption and production can significantly address the current and future challenges of waste management.

7.7 Application of market based instruments including „Polluter pays principle“ and „Extended producer responsibility“ throughout the life cycle of products, production, and provision of services will be recognized as effective waste management tools maximizing resource and economic efficiency.

7.8 Avoiding mismanagement of waste leads to a cleaner and healthy environment leading to a happy life for all

The policy encourages zero waste societies, introducing legal provisions and application of market-based tools. The policy also includes waste tracking and accountability. It also prohibits the import of post-consumer waste.

Therefore Sri Lanka has potential policy level support to reduce plastic waste generation in the country.

Section 8.6 of the national waste management policy clearly states the legal aspects with regard to the waste management in the country.

8.6 Policy statements related to Legal and Enforcement mechanisms

8.6.1 All the citizens and institutions shall be made legally responsible to engage in waste management activities as generators based on the degree of their involvement.

8.6.2 Effective law enforcement shall be ensured as means of enhancing the upstream and downstream accountability of citizens, institutions, waste managers and service providers throughout the life cycle of products, production processes and related services.

8.6.3 The Ministry of Environment shall carryout a comprehensive revision of the relevance, sufficiency, efficiency and effectiveness of the existing laws and regulations to support implementation of the national policy to achieve required transformation deviating from linear waste management approaches (means make, use, dispose) and moving forward to “circular systems” (means keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of its service life which is refereed as “circular economy”).

8.6.4 A comprehensive legal system shall be developed by updating and upgrading the provisions available in the existing legal systems at all levels taking into consideration of the present situation and future trends.

8.6.5 Every attempt shall be made to improve, strengthen and reformulate the existing regulations and bylaws in short and medium term while taking steps to revise the Acts and Ordinances as appropriate as long term solutions.

8.6.6 Existing enforcement mechanisms shall be further strengthened and extended to cover the entire island by strengthening the Environmental Police network with annual performance monitoring, recording and reporting systems at Local Authority, Provincial and National levels.

8.6.7 Robust conflict resolution mechanisms shall be developed to address (1) Local level waste related disputes and (2) International level trans-boundary movements of waste related disputes within the country to ensure environmental safety.

Gazettes issued under National Environment Act to control Plastics
(Copies are annexed)

Prohibition of polyethylene products of twenty (20) microns or below

In 2006, under the provisions of Section 23 W of the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980, an extraordinary Gazette No. 1466/5 was issued whereby Sri Lanka has banned the manufacture of polythene or any polythene product of twenty (20) microns or below in thickness for in country use; and the sale or use of polythene or any polythene product which is twenty (20) microns or below in thickness.

“Polythene” means any solid products, bags, material or contrivances manufactured using all forms of polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, poly vinyl chloride, polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or any other similar raw material used for the purpose of carrying, packing, wrapping or packaging. However, in 2017, under the provisions of Section 23 W of the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980, an extraordinary Gazette No. 2034/34, was issued allowing a few exceptions for the following uses.

1. Use of the following material for the purpose of laminating :-

- (a) Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) whether or not metalized or holographic PET film ;
- (b) Polypropylene films whether or not metalized or pearlescent ;
- (c) Nylon;
- (d) Cast polypropylene (CPP) or metalized Cast Polypropylene (CPP) ;
- (e) Polyvinyl chloride (PVC);
- (f) Polyethylene Terephthalate Glycol (PETG).

2. Use for medical or pharmaceutical purposes in the absence of any other suitable alternative.

Prohibition of polyethylene food wrappers (lunch sheet)

Under the provisions of Section 23 W of the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980, an extraordinary Gazette No. 2034/34 issued manufacture of food wrappers (lunch sheets) from polythene as a raw material for in country use; and the sale, offer for sale, offer free of charge, exhibition or use of food wrappers manufactured from polythene as a raw material within the country is banned.

Prohibition of high density polyethylene bags (HDPE)

Under the provisions of Section 23 W of the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980, an extraordinary Gazette No. 2034/35 issued, manufacture of any bag of high density polyethylene as a raw material for in country use; and sale, offer for sale, offer free of charge, exhibition or use of any bag manufactured from high density polyethylene as a raw material within the country is banned.

Prohibition of polythene in decorations

Under the provisions of Section 23 W of the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980, an extraordinary Gazette No. 2034/37 issued, use of all forms of polyethylene, polypropylene, polyethylene products or polypropylene products as decoration in political, social, religious, national, cultural or any other event or occasion is banned.

Prohibition of polystyrene products

Under the provisions of Section 23 W of the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980, an extraordinary Gazette No. 2034/38 issued, manufacture of food containers (lunch boxes), plates, cups and spoons from expanded polystyrene for in country use and the sale, offer for sale, offer free of charge, exhibition or use of food containers, plates, cups and spoons manufactured from expanded polystyrene within the country is banned.

Prohibition of open burning of plastics/polythene

Under the provisions of Section 23 W of the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980, an extraordinary Gazette No. 2034/36 issued, open burning of refuse or other combustible matters inclusive of plastics is banned and would be subjected to a fine of 10000 rupees or 2 year imprisonment.

Ban on selected single use plastic items

In addition a new gazette has been developed to ban sachet packets used for shampoo, gel etc., plastic bottles containing pesticides, cotton buds and toys starting from January 2021.

Accordingly, the following items will be banned with effect from March 2021.

(a) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) material for packing agrochemicals used for any process, trade or industry; and

(b) any plastic item specified herein for any process, trade or industry:-

(i) Sachets having less than or equal to a net volume of 20ml/ net weight of 20g (except for packing food and medicines).

(ii) Inflatable toys (except balloons, balls, water floating/pool toys and water sports gear).

(iii) Cotton buds with plastic stems (except plastic cotton buds used for medical/clinical treatment).

Enforcement of polythene regulations still remains a big challenge in Sri Lanka. Manufacturers find gaps in the laws to continue to use manufactured plastic products. However, the Central Environmental Authority continues to raid illegal polythene/lunch sheet manufacturers since the ban.

A Conservation Levy was introduced for the HDPE bags in 2008, under the Environment Conservation Levy Act, No. 26 of 2008, however it was abandoned after a court order was issued against charging 2 Rupees for a plastic bag in the Supreme Court. The other reason was that the Conservation Levy was sent to the “Environment Conservation Levy Account” of the Consolidated Fund which was never spent for national recycling efforts of the Central Environmental Authority.

National Environment Act No 47 of 1980 does not allow import of any waste material to this country. A prior approval from Central Environmental Authority (CEA) is needed before any waste/recycled materials are imported into Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka has prohibited the import of post-consumer material. The most recent regulation published in the gazette no. 2044/40 of 9 November, 2017 under the Import and Export Act No 1 of 1969 covers such imports.

Sri Lanka is a signatory country to the Basel Convention⁵ Controlling transboundary movements of hazardous waste and their disposal and plastic waste was recently added to its control list. However Sri Lanka has no separate regulations to control imports under the Basel Convention.

In July 2019, Sri Lanka Customs discovered more than 200 consignment of waste material which includes clinical waste, used cushions and mattress, plant parts, plastic waste and other uncategorized and hazardous which waste illegally imported into the country from the United Kingdom with the intention of disposing them within the country in the guise of importing permitted consignment of waste.

CEJ filed a Writ Application and requested to grant a writ of Mandamus to re-export these waste containers to the United Kingdom and prosecute the official employees of the Department of Customs and Central Environment Authority under the section 289 of Penal Code.⁶

The court issued an order on 02nd June 2020 so that parties had to enter into a formal agreement for sending the waste material back to its original country and the Central Environmental Authority liaised with the focal point of the country of export (the United Kingdom) in regards to the repatriation of these consignments as per the court order. Then, the Environment Agency in the United Kingdom also agreed to the repatriation of the waste. On October 14, 2020 the Central Environmental Authority and the Sri Lanka Customs agreed to repatriate aforesaid waste containers back to the United Kingdom and to take necessary legal actions against all involved parties in illegal importations to the country.

Household Survey

⁵ <http://www.basel.int/>

⁶ <https://ejustice.lk/2020/05/08/case-update-case-against-imported-waste-containers-ca-writ-303-19/>

CEJ conducted a household survey on plastic waste management with the participation of 200 households.

Centre For Environmental Justice
November 21, 2020 · 🌐

ජලාස්ථික් අපද්‍රව්‍ය කළමනාකරණය පිළිබඳ ගෞරවනීය සමීක්ෂණය

<https://docs.google.com/.../1FAIpQLSf4R1XjHV966M.../viewform>

පරිසර යුක්ති කේන්ද්‍රය විසින් සිදුකරනු ලබන මෙම සමීක්ෂණයේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ වනුයේ නිවැසියන්ගේ ප්‍රතිචාර උපයෝගී කරගනිමින් ජලාස්ථික් අපද්‍රව්‍ය අවසාන වශයෙන් බැහැර කරන ස්ථාන හඳුනා ගැනීමයි. වර්තමානයේ බොහෝ ජලාස්ථික් අපද්‍රව්‍ය විවෘත ගොඩබිම් පරිසරයට, ගංගා තෙත්බිම් හෝ සාගරයට ඒකවේ. මේ හේතුවෙන් ජලාස්ථික් අපද්‍රව්‍ය බැහැර ... See More

The summary of responses is given below.

- 40% respondents carry own bag for shopping
- 75% of the people use 1-10 plastic bags weekly.
- 82.7% separated plastic waste from other waste.
- 55% handed over the plastic waste to the municipality tractor/lorry
- 29% burned the plastic waste openly.
- 90% of the people have no idea where their trash is ending.

The following format was used for the survey.

Household Survey - Plastic Waste Management

This survey aims to identify plastic waste end points using responses from householders. Most of the times , plastic waste end up in a dumping area or in a river or a wetland. It is also possible that very little amount is being sent to recycling for refilling.

We expect genuine responses and your contribution is highly appreciated

* Required

1. 01.Name

2. 02.Telephone Number *

3. 03.E-mail address

4. 04.Gender

Mark only one oval.

☐ Female

☐ Male

5. 05.District

6. 06.Type of residential area that you are living ?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Urban
☐ Sub Urban
☐ Rural

7. 07.What is your nearest town?

8. 08.How many members in your household ?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ 1-2 person
☐ 3-4 person
☐ 4-5 person
☐ Above 6 person

9. 09.How often do you go to grocery store/supermarket?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Daily
☐ Once a week
☐ Few days a week

10. 10.Do you carry a bag with you when you go shopping ?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Sometimes

11. 11.How much plastic waste do you dispose at home per week?

Check all that apply.

	Less than 1	1-10	10-20	20-30	30-40
Shopping Bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disposable Cups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wrappers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PET bottles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Multilayer pouch(toothpaste/cosmetics)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. 12.Do you separate garbage ?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

13. 13.How do you dispose plastic trash?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Burry in the garden
- ☐ Burn
- ☐ Give to the garbage tractor/lorry
- ☐ Give to recycling

14. 14.Do you know where this plastic trash end up once it leave your house? provide end point as you know

15. 15.Would you like to participate in a plastic waste minimisation program? if so, please select

Check all that apply.

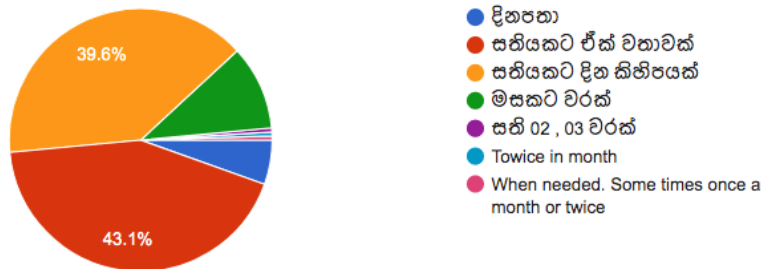
	Already following	Disagree	Agree	Impossible/Impractical
Switch into cloth bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boycott PET bottles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Switch to lunch boxes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stop buying plastic toys for children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buy Coconut coir products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Switch to clay products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. 16.If it is not practical ,when is the reason for it?

10. ඔබ කොපමණ වාර ගණනක් සිල්ලර වෙළඳසැලකට / සුපිරි වෙළඳසැලකට යනවාද?

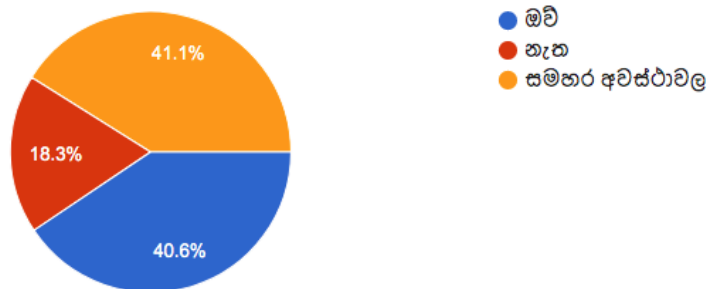


202 responses



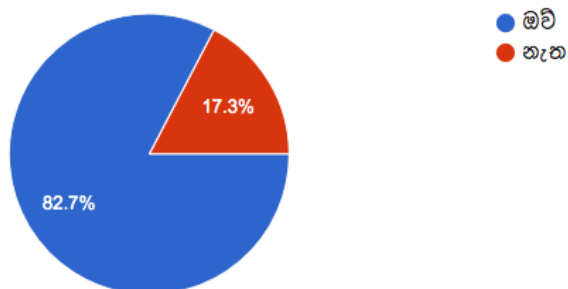
11. බඩු මිලදී ගැනීමට යනවිට ඔබ මල්ලක් රුගෙන යන්නෙහිද?

202 responses



13. ඔබ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ අපද්‍රව්‍ය වෙන් කිරීමක් සිදුකරනවාද?

202 responses



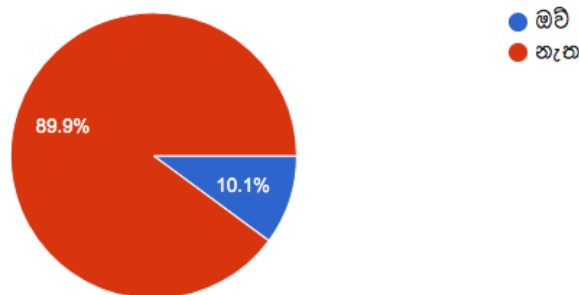
14. ඔබ ජලාස්ථික් අපද්‍රව්‍ය බැහැර කරන්නේ කෙසේද?

200 responses



15. ඔබ නිවසේ ඒකතුවන ජලාස්ථික් අපද්‍රව්‍ය බාහිර පාර්ශවයකට ලබාදේ නම්, ඒම ද්‍රව්‍ය මුදාහරින ස්ථාන පිළිබඳ ඔබ දන්නවාද?

178 responses



Conclusion

Our research and survey shows that plastic waste management is still a big challenge within Sri Lanka. The Sri Lankan government has recently taken some positive decisions to ban certain plastic items but not all single use or non-recyclable plastics. However, it has not addressed the issue to the degree required. People still dispose of large amounts of plastic waste daily. Due to the lack of inspection, compliance monitoring and enforcement and gaps in the procedures, there is a potential risk of waste plastic being imported into the country illegally. Government initiated programs have not achieved their intended outcomes due to various reasons, such as lack of commitment from both the public and private sectors, businesses and industry and for economic reasons. Recycling alone cannot solve the issue of plastic waste pollution. Sri Lanka needs strong laws and regulations to ban and restrict all non-recyclable, single use plastics and to prevent their escape into the environment. This work has never been more urgent.”

Recommendations for the Government

1. Introduce legislative mechanisms to track illegal plastic waste imports into Sri Lanka.
2. Pass regulations banning the manufacture, use and import of single use plastics urgently.
3. Improve the accountability of plastic manufacturers and traders on the full life cycle impacts of their products including disposal at end of life.
4. Promote plastic free zones for example: schools, government offices, hospitals etc
5. Improve law enforcement, and specifically the monitoring, compliance and enforcement of laws and regulations related to the import, manufacture and disposal of plastic in Sri Lanka.
6. Uphold the national waste management policy
7. Improve political and full government, cross agency, education and commitment towards minimizing plastic usage.

Annexes

(16)

Attor: Ms. Lumbi
2877284

Ex: 2872608

Attor: Ms. Sewardani - Leg. Division
From: Consumer Affairs Authority

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

In the matter of an application in terms of
Article 126 of the Constitution of the
Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

Application No. 368/2008

Liyanagamage Ariyapala
"Suranga",
Ratmale Road,
Hunnadeniya,
Kottegoda.

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Romy Mazook
Chairman - Consumer Protection
Authority,
2nd Floor, No. 27, C.W.E. Secretariat,
Vauxhall Street,
Colombo 02.

and 04 others

Respondents

15 OCT 2008

2

S.C. Application No. 368/2008

13.10.2008

Before S.N. Silva, C.J.
K. Sripawan, J.
P.A. Ratnayake, J.

Sudath Jayasundara for Petitioner.

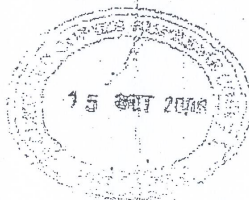
Bimba Tillakaratne DSG. for Respondents.

Deputy Solicitor General submits that he has received instructions from the Respondents that no instructions have been instituted by any other Respondents to the super markets referred to in the Petition that, an extra levy should be made in respect of the bags used in the sale of articles to consumers. Deputy Solicitor General further submits that the 1st Respondent could issue general direction in terms of section 10(1)(a) of the Consumer Affairs Authority Act No. 09/2003 that no extra fee should be levied in respect of bags or wrappings used in the sale of any article to the consumer.

The directions to be issued within one week from today.

Mention on 24.10.2008 before H/L Chief Justice or H/L K. Sripawan, J.

DG.



2

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ගැසට් පත්‍රය
අති විශේෂ
The Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
EXTRAORDINARY

අංක 1571/25 - 2008 ඔක්තෝබර් 17 වැනි සිකුරාදා - 2008.10.17
No.1571/25 - FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2008

(Published by Authority)

PART I : SECTION (I) — GENERAL
Government Notifications

CONSUMER AFFAIRS AUTHORITY ACT, No. 9 OF 2003

Direction No.: 26.

Direction under Section 10(1)(a)

ACTING under the powers vested in the Consumer Affairs Authority by Section 10(1)(a) of the Consumer Affairs Authority Act, No. 9 of 2003, the Consumer Affairs Authority directs all traders that no trader shall at the time of selling of goods levy any charge directly or indirectly on consumers for any type of bags/wrappers issued to the consumers.

This Direction shall come into effect from 17th of October, 2008.

By order of the Consumer Affairs Authority,

RUMY MARZOOK,
Chairman.

Colombo,
17th October, 2008.

10-812

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ගැසට් පත්‍රය
අති විශේෂ
The Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
EXTRAORDINARY

අංක 2034/33 - 2017 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 01 වැනි සිකුරාදා - 2017.09.01
No. 2034/33 - FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 01, 2017

(Published by Authority)

PART I : SECTION (I) — GENERAL
Government Notifications

L.D.B 4/81(XII)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACT, No. 47 OF 1980

Order under Section 23 W

BY VIRTUE of the powers vested in me by Section 23w of the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980 read with Section 51 of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, I, Maithripala Sirisena, President, do by this Order-

1. prohibit -

- (i) the manufacture of polythene or any polythene product of twenty (20) microns or below in thickness for in country use ; or
- (ii) the sale, offer for sale, offer free of charge, exhibition or use of polythene or any polythene product which is twenty (20) microns or below in thickness within the country :

Provided that polythene or any polythene product of twenty (20) microns or below in thickness may be permitted to be used with the prior written approval of the Authority for the purposes specified in the Schedule hereto.

2. declare that the Order published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 1466/5 of October 10, 2006 is hereby rescinded without prejudice to anything done thereunder.

for the purposes of this Order-

“Authority” means the Central Environmental Authority established under the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980 ;

“Polythene” means all forms of polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene terephthalate or any other similar raw material.

MAITHIRIPALA SIRISENA,
President.

Colombo,
30th August, 2017.

SCHEDULE

PERMITTED USES

1. Use of the following material for the purpose of laminating :-
 - (a) Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) whether or not metalized or holographic PET film ;
 - (b) Polypropylene films whether or not metalized or pearlised ;
 - (c) Nylon;
 - (d) Cast polypropylene (CPP) or metalized Cast Polypropylene (CPP) ;
 - (e) Polyvinyl chloride (PVC);
 - (f) Polyethylene Terephthalate Glycol (PETG).
2. Use for medical or pharmaceutical purposes in the absence of any other suitable alternative.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ගැසට් පත්‍රය
අති විශේෂ
The Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
EXTRAORDINARY

අංක 2034/34 - 2017 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 01 වැනි සිකුරාදා - 2017.09.01
No. 2034/34 - FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 01, 2017

(Published by Authority)

PART I : SECTION (I) — GENERAL
Government Notifications

L.D.B. 4/81(XII)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACT, No. 47 OF 1980

Order under Section 23 W

BY VIRTUE of the powers vested in me by Section 23 W of the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980 read with Section 51 of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, I, Maithripala Sirisena, President, do by this Order prohibit the activities specified in Schedule hereto.

MAITHRIPALA SIRISENA,
President.

Colombo,
30th August, 2017.

SCHEDULE

Activities :-

- (i) the manufacture of food wrappers from polythene as a raw material for in country use; and
- (ii) the sale, offer for sale, offer free of charge, exhibition or use of food wrappers manufactured from polythene as a raw material within the country.

For the purposes of this Order-

“food wrappers” means lunch sheets.

“Polythene” includes high density polyethylene, low density polyethylene and polypropylene.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ගැසට් පත්‍රය
අති විශේෂ

The Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
EXTRAORDINARY

අංක 2034/35 - 2017 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 01 වැනි සිකුරාදා - 2017.09.01
No. 2034/35 - FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 01, 2017

(Published by Authority)

PART I : SECTION (I) — GENERAL
Government Notifications

L.D.B. 4/81(XII)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACT, No. 47 OF 1980

Order under Section 23 W

BY VIRTUE of the powers vested in me by Section 23 W of the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980 read with Section 51 of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, I, Maithripala Sirisena, President, do by this Order prohibit the activities specified in Schedule I hereto and exempt the items specified in Schedule II hereto.

MAITHRIPALA SIRISENA,
President.

Colombo,
30th August, 2017.

SCHEDULE I

Activities :-

- (i) manufacture of any bag of high density polyethylene as a raw material for in country use; and
- (ii) sale, offer for sale, offer free of charge, exhibition or use of any bag manufactured from high density polyethylene as a raw material within the country.

For the purposes of this Schedule bags manufactured from high density polyethylene as a raw material, means bags of any dimension with or without handles for the purpose of carrying products or goods and includes grocery bags generally referred to as "sili - sili bags".

SCHEDULE II

Exempted items :-

1. Garbage bag of the following dimensions or above :

Length - 600 mm
Width - 260mm
Height - 900 mm

2. Textile bag of following dimensions or above :

Length - 400 mm
Height - 500 mm

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ගැසට් පත්‍රය
අති විශේෂ
The Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
EXTRAORDINARY

අංක 2034/36 - 2017 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 01 වැනි සිකුරාදා - 2017.09.01
No. 2034/36 - FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 01, 2017

(Published by Authority)

PART I : SECTION (I) — GENERAL
Government Notifications

L.D.B.4/81(XII)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACT, No. 47 OF 1980

REGULATIONS made by the President under Section 32 of the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980, read with Sections 23 J and 23 K of that Act and Section 51 of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

MAITHIRIPALA SIRISENA,
President.

Colombo,
30th August, 2017.

Regulations

1. These Regulations may be cited as the National Environmental (Prohibition of open burning of refuse and other combustible matters inclusive of plastics) Regulations No. 1 of 2017.

2. No person shall burn openly or cause to, allow or permit the open burning of refuse or other combustible matters inclusive of plastics.

3. Any person who fails to comply with the regulations above shall be liable to an offence and punishable under Section 31 of the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980.

09-364

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ගැසට් පත්‍රය
අති විශේෂ
The Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
EXTRAORDINARY

අංක 2034/37 - 2017 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 01 වැනි සිකුරාදා - 2017.09.01
No. 2034/37 - FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 01, 2017

(Published by Authority)

PART I : SECTION (I) — GENERAL
Government Notifications

L.D.B. 4/81(XII)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACT, No. 47 OF 1980

Order under Section 23 W

BY VIRTUE of the powers vested in me by Section 23 W of the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980 read with Section 51 of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, I, Maithripala Sirisena, President, do by this Order prohibit the use of all forms of polyethylene, polypropylene, polyethylene products or polypropylene products as decoration in political, social, religious, national, cultural or any other event or occasion.

MAITHRIPALA SIRISENA,
President.

Colombo,
30th August, 2017.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ගැසට් පත්‍රය
අති විශේෂ
The Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
EXTRAORDINARY

අංක 2034/38 - 2017 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 01 වැනි සිකුරාදා - 2017.09.01
No. 2034/38 - FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 01, 2017

(Published by Authority)

PART I : SECTION (I) — GENERAL
Government Notifications

L.D.B. 4/81(XII)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACT, No. 47 OF 1980

Order under Section 23w

BY VIRTUE of the powers vested in me by Section 23 W of the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980 read with Section 51 of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, I, Maithripala Sirisena, President, do by this Order prohibit the activities specified in Schedule hereto.

MAITHRIPALA SIRISENA,
President.

Colombo,
30th August, 2017.

SCHEDULE

Activities :-

- (i) the manufacture of food containers, plates, cups and spoons from expanded polystyrene for in country use ;
and
- (ii) the sale, offer for sale, offer free of charge, exhibition or use of food containers, plates, cups and spoons
manufactured from expanded polystyrene within the country.

For the purposes of this Order-

“food containers” means lunch boxes.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ගැසට් පත්‍රය
අති විශේෂ
The Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
EXTRAORDINARY

අංක 2044/40 - 2017 නොවැම්බර් මස 09 වැනි මුහුණපතින්දා - 2017.11.09
No. 2044/40 - THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 09, 2017

(Published by Authority)

PART I : SECTION (I) — GENERAL
Government Notifications

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (CONTROL) ACT, No. 1 OF 1969

REGULATIONS made by the Minister under Section 20 read with Subsection (3) of Section 4 and Section 14 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, No. 1 of 1969 as amended by Act, No. 48 of 1985 and No. 28 of 1987.

MALIK SAMARAWICKRAMA,
Minister of Development Strategies
and International Trade

Colombo,
09th of November 2017.

Regulations

01. The Schedule I of the Special Import License Regulations published in the *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 1813/14 of June 05, 2013, and as amended from time to time and as last amended by regulations published in the *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 2019/24 of May 19, 2017, are hereby repealed.

02. No person shall import into Sri Lanka the goods specified in the Schedule IV from any country.

03. These regulations shall apply also the business entities established under the Board of Investment Law No. 4 of 1978.

110	38.25	Residual products of the chemical or allied industries,	
-----	-------	---	--

			not elsewhere specified or included; municipal waste; sewage sludge; other wastes specified in Note 6 to this Chapter.		
		3825.10	-	Municipal waste	L
111	39.15		Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics.		
		3915.10	-	Of polymers of ethylene	L
		3915.20	-	Of polymers of styrene	L
		3915.30	-	Of polymers of vinyl chloride	L
		3915.90	-	Of other plastics	L
112	39.23		Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and other closures, of plastics.		
		3923.10	-	Boxes, cases, crates and similar articles:	
		3923.10.40	---	Polystyrene Boxes, Disposable	L
113	39.26		Other articles of plastics and articles of other materials of headings 39.01 to 39.14.		
		3926.90	-	Other :	
		3926.90.80	---	Hardened gelatin capsules	L



ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ගැසට් පත්‍රය
අති විශේෂ

The Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

EXTRAORDINARY

අංක 2211/51 - 2021 ජනවාරි මස 21 වැනි බ්‍රහස්පතින්දා - 2021.01.21

No. 2211/51 - THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 2021

(Published by Authority)

PART I : SECTION (I) — GENERAL

Government Notifications

L.D.O.4/81 (XIII)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACT, No. 47 OF 1980

Order Under Section 23 W (1)(a)

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by Section 23W(1)(a) of the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980, I, Mahinda Amaraweera, Minister of Environment, do by this Order, with effect from March 31st, 2021, prohibit the use of-

- (a) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) material for packing agrochemicals used for any process, trade or industry; and
- (b) any plastic item specified herein for any process, trade or industry:-
 - (i) Sachets having less than or equal to a net volume of 20ml/ net weight of 20g (except for packing food and medicines).
 - (ii) Inflatable toys (except balloons, balls, water floating/pool toys and water sports gear).
 - (iii) Cotton buds with plastic stems (except plastic cotton buds used for medical/clinical treatment).



1A - PG 005278 - 2525(01/2021)

This Gazette Extraordinary can be downloaded from www.documents.gov.lk

For the purposes of this Order-

“agrochemicals” means all chemicals used in Agriculture including Pesticide, growth regulators, liquid fertilizer;

“plastic item” means a product manufactured using polyethylene terephthalate, high density polyethylene, low density polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, polypropylene, polystyrene, biodegradable plastic or any other similar raw material or any mixture thereof;

“process” includes manufacturing; and

“trade” includes sale and offer for sale.

MAHINDA AMARAWEEERA,
Minister of Environment,

Colombo.
19th January, 2021.

02 - 16

[END]