



འབྲུག་གི་སྤྱི་ཚོགས།
PARLIAMENT OF BHUTAN



མེད་ཡོད་ལེས་མི/༡༧/༢༠༠༩/༢༧༡༧

རྒྱུ་རྩམ་ ༡/༠༩/༠༩

༩ རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་མཐའ་འཁོར་ལྷན་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་ ལྷན་རྒྱུས་འོག་མཚུན་ཡངས་སུ་ དོན་འབྲེས་ འདི་ནི་ འབྲུག་གི་སྤྱི་ཚོགས་
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ལས་འགོ་བཟུང་ སྤྱི་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་གོས་ཚད་དང་འཕྲིལ་ཉེ་ བསྐར་སྲོད་འབད་དགོ་པའི་ བཀའ་མཐུན་གནང་ཡོད་པ་བཞིན་དུ་ དེར་ལྷན་
ཚོགས་འོངས་ལས་ དེ་བསྐྱེད་གྱི་དང་སྒྲངས་མཚན་དགོ་པ་དང་བཅས། མ་གྲུབ་རྒྱ ༧ པའི་ཚེས་ ༢༢ ལུ།

(འཛིན་གསལ་མེད་ཚུ་ལཱ་བྱིན་མས་)
ཚོགས་དཔོན།

- ༡. ལམ་སྲོང་དབུ་ཅིང་པ་ མི་ཚེ་སྲོད་ཚེད་མཚོགས་ལུ་ ལྷན་སྲོད།
- ༢. བང་ཅིམས་སྤྱན་རླེབ་དབུ་ཅིང་པ་ མི་ཚེ་ཅིམས་ལུ་སྲོད་པོ་མཚོགས་ལུ་ ལྷན་སྲོད།
- ༣. རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་ཚོགས་ལྷེད་མི་ཚེ་ལྷི་འཛིན་མཚོགས་ལུ་ ལྷན་སྲོད།
- ༤. དག་ཤོས་མངའ་བདག་དུང་ཚེད་ལུ་ ལྷན་ལུ་འཛིན།
- ༥. མི་དབང་འབྲུག་རྒྱལ་བཞི་པའི་ དག་ཤོས་དུང་ཚེད་ལུ་ ལྷན་ལུ་འཛིན།
- ༦. ཚོགས་འབྲུད་ལུ་དུང་ཚེད་འོངས་གྲུབ་ལུ།

TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE	PAGE
PREAMBLE	1
CHAPTER I : PRELIMINARY	
Title, Extent and Commencement	2
Application	2
Repeal	3
CHAPTER II : PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO WASTE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT	
Purpose	3
Principles	4
Right and duty	4
Middle Path and Gross National Happiness	4
Precautionary Principle	4
Polluter Pays Principle	5
Principle of 3 Rs and Waste Minimization Hierarchy	5
CHAPTER III : MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR CATEGORIES OF WASTE	
Non-hazardous Waste	6

Hazardous Waste	7
Medical Waste	8
E-waste	8
Other Waste Categories	8
CHAPTER IV : RESPONSIBILITIES	
Public Responsibility	9
Implementing Agencies	10
CHAPTER V : AUTHORITY OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION	
Authority of the National Environment Commission	13
CHAPTER VI : POWERS AND DUTIES OF IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
Powers and Duties of Implementing Agencies	14
CHAPTER VII : MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
Mechanisms for Managing Waste	15
Administrative Mechanisms	15
Financial Mechanisms	16
Physical Mechanisms	18

Private Sector Involvement	18
Awareness and Outreach mechanisms	18
Research Mechanisms	19

CHAPTER VIII : FINANCE

Financing by the Royal Government of Bhutan	19
Fees and Other Sources of Funding	19

CHAPTER IX : GENERAL PROCEDURES

Cooperation Among Agencies	20
Right of Citizens Participation	20
Right to Environmental Information	20

CHAPTER X : OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Obligation of Compliance	21
Duty to Report	21
General Liability	21
Administrative Sanctions	22
Offence of Felony	23
Offence of Misdemeanour	25
Offence of Petty Misdemeanour	26

Violation	27
Penalty Assessment	27

CHAPTER XI : MISCELLANEOUS

Reporting Requirements and Citizen Complaint Procedure	28
International Coordination and Agreements	29
Power to make Rules and Regulations	29
Jurisdiction	29
Amendment	30
Rule of Construction	30
Authoritative Text	30
Definitions	30

PREAMBLE

Being mindful of the adverse impacts of unmanaged waste on the fragile ecology of the country;

Protecting the environment and human health through sound management of waste in pursuit of Gross National Happiness and the age old tradition of living in harmony with nature;

Acknowledging every citizen's duty to preserve, protect and respect the environment, culture and heritage of the nation as enshrined in the Constitution;

Ensuring sustainable development and inter-generational equity through conservation and enhancement of quality of the environment for the benefit of future generations; and

Aiming at prevention and reduction of volumes of waste generation, promotion of segregation, reuse, recycling and management of waste in an environmentally sound manner;

Parliament of the Kingdom of Bhutan do hereby enact the Waste Prevention and Management Act at its 3rd session of the First Parliament as follows:

CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY

Title, Extent and Commencement

1. This Act shall:
 - a) Be called the Waste Prevention and Management Act of Bhutan, 2009.
 - b) Come into force on theday of themonth of the Earth Ox Year of the Bhutanese calendar, corresponding to theday.... 2009.
 - c) Extend to the whole of Bhutan.

Application

2. This Act shall extend to all forms of waste whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, hazardous or non-hazardous, organic or inorganic, from residential, agricultural, commercial, medical or industrial sources, produced by any person, including materials being stored for recycling or in the process of recycling, including the transportation of waste in any form, and import and export of waste in Bhutan.

Repeal

3. The provisions of all existing Acts, Regulations and administrative instruments governing waste issues which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER II PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO WASTE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

Purpose

4. The purpose of the Act shall be to protect and sustain human health through protection of the environment by:
 - a) reducing the generation of waste at source;
 - b) promoting the segregation, reuse and recycling of wastes;
 - c) disposal of waste in an environmentally sound manner; and
 - d) effective functioning and coordination among implementing agencies.

Principles

5. All persons and Implementing Agencies and their Successive Agencies shall perpetually strive to consider and adopt the following principles in managing waste.

Right and Duty

6. A person has the right to a safe and healthy environment with equal and corresponding duty to protect and promote the environmental wellbeing of the country as enshrined in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan.

The Middle Path and Gross National Happiness

7. In the pursuit of sustainable economic development, environmental conservation shall receive equal priority in line with the principal of the Middle Path and Gross National Happiness.

Precautionary Principle

8. Every person shall take all precautionary measures in maintaining a clean and healthy environment.

9. All developmental activities that generate waste shall be planned and executed in harmony with the carrying capacity of the country's fragile ecological settings and geographical terrains.

Polluter Pays Principle

10. A person polluting the environment or causing ecological harm shall be responsible for the costs of avoidance, containment, abatement, medical compensation, mitigation, remediation and restoration.

Principle of 3 Rs and Waste Minimization Hierarchy

11. In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons shall in line with the concept of 3Rs:
 - a) Avoid, eliminate, or substitute the use of products or unnecessary packaging that generate waste.
 - b) Reduce the generation of waste from the manufacture and use of products.
 - c) Reuse products and packaging materials.

- d) Recycle material from waste for production of new and useful products.
- e) Recover material from waste for energy production and other uses.
- f) Treat and dispose waste to reduce and eliminate harms to the environment.
- g) Treat and dispose waste to avoid harm to human health.

CHAPTER III MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR CATEGORIES OF WASTE

Non-hazardous Waste

- 12. Implementing agencies shall ensure that the reduction, reuse, recycling and disposal of non-hazardous waste are addressed in an environmentally sound manner. In doing so, agencies shall:
 - a) Provide waste segregation and reduction mechanisms at source; and

- b) Ensure collection and adequate management of waste at an approved site or facility inter alia composting for organic wastes.

Hazardous Waste

- 13. (a) Implementing agencies shall prevent manufacturing of products with the potential to generate hazardous waste. The agencies shall also ensure that the reduction, storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste are addressed in an environmentally sound manner. In doing so, agencies shall:
 - i) Undertake segregation and relevant pre-treatment.
 - ii) Ensure collection and adequate management of hazardous waste at an approved site or facility.
- (b) Hazardous wastes shall not be imported into the Kingdom of Bhutan.
- (c) Hazardous wastes may only be exported subject to the prior written consent of the country of import.

Medical Waste

14. Implementing agencies shall ensure that the minimization, storage, treatment and disposal of medical, pharmaceutical and other biologically hazardous waste are addressed in an environmentally sound manner. In doing so, agencies shall ensure appropriate pre-treatment of this type of waste.

E-waste

15. Implementing agencies shall ensure that the minimization, storage, treatment and disposal of waste from the production and use of electrical and electronic equipment are addressed in an environmentally sound and safe manner. In doing so, a system shall be established by the relevant implementing authority to provide for the proper collection, treatment and safe disposal of end-of life electrical and electronic equipments.

Other Waste Categories

16. The waste categories enumerated in sections 12-15 of this Act may cover waste generated from any and all sources, including but not limited to industrial wastes, municipal waste and agricultural waste.

CHAPTER IV RESPONSIBILITIES

Public Responsibility

17. All persons shall fulfill their civic responsibility and good ethics in waste management.
18. In doing so, all persons whether in urban or rural areas shall manage waste properly and provide for a healthy environment.
19. For proper waste management, all persons shall segregate, reduce, reuse and recycle waste and avoid littering.
20. All persons shall cooperate with the Implementing Agencies in their activities for waste reduction by restricting their waste generation, using recycled products or otherwise contributing towards recycling and re-use of waste and segregation of waste prior to its disposal.

Implementing Agencies

21. The lead responsibility for implementation shall vest with the following agencies and any others as may be determined by the National Environment Commission:
 - a) The Ministry for Works and Human Settlements and City Corporations for ensuring waste prevention and management in the Thromdes.
 - b) The Dzongkhag Tshogdu and Gewog Tshogde supported by the Dzongkhag, Dungkhag and Gewog administration for ensuring waste prevention and management at Dzongkhag, Dungkhag Gewog and Chiwog level not covered under (a) including the management of rural human waste with guidance from the Ministry of Health.

22. The lead implementing agencies shall make arrangements for dealing with waste with the following collaborating agencies.
 - a) The Ministry of Economic Affairs, relating to wastes resulting from Trade and Industries:
 - i. The Department of Trade, Ministry of Economic Affairs, for ensuring waste prevention and management with respect to wastes resulting from transboundary trade including import, export of waste and waste producing materials.

- ii. The Department of Industry, Ministry of Economic Affairs, for ensuring waste prevention and management with respect to industrial wastes.
 - iii. Tourism Council of Bhutan for ensuring waste prevention and management from hotels, restaurants, camp sites and trekking routes.
- b) The Ministry of Health, for ensuring waste prevention and management of medical related waste including providing guidance on rural human waste management under section 21(b).
 - c) The Ministry of Education for ensuring education and awareness on waste prevention and management as part of the co-curricular activities in institutions and schools.
 - d) The Ministry of Agriculture, for ensuring waste prevention and management with respect to the agricultural sector, including live-stock and forestry.
 - e) Civil Society Organizations and the Media for assisting in waste prevention and management through education and public awareness and promoting public-private partnership.

- f) Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Information and Communication for ensuring waste prevention and management with respect to e-waste.
- g) The Department of Revenue and Customs, Ministry of Finance, for ensuring reduction of waste by restricting entry of products that generate large volumes of waste through imposition of taxes, customs and excise duties.
- h) The Road Safety and Transport Authority, Ministry of Information and Communication, for ensuring waste prevention and management with respect to the transport sector, including public transportation.
- i) The Drug Regulatory Authority for ensuring waste prevention and management in pharmaceutical firms and pharmacies.
- j) Dratshang Lhentshog for ensuring waste prevention and management in Dratshangs, Lhakhangs, Goendeys and other religious sites.
- k) Office of the Armed Forces for ensuring waste prevention and management within campuses of the armed forces and cooperating with the Implementing Agency for preventing and managing waste in their respective areas.

- 1) The Royal Bhutan Police shall render full support to the implementing agencies in the enforcement of this Act.
23. These responsibilities are supplementary to any authorities, responsibilities or duties that the above agencies may have under other statutes. Any successive agencies resuming the same responsibilities as the implementing agencies mentioned in this Chapter, shall undertake the specified responsibilities under this Act.

CHAPTER V
AUTHORITY OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT
COMMISSION

Authority of the National Environment Commission

24. The National Environment Commission shall be the regulatory authority for waste prevention and management. NEC shall be responsible for coordinating and overseeing the implementation of the Act and have the authority to:
- a) Issue directives that are binding on all persons and Implementing Agencies.

- b) Establish standards and guidelines for the disposal of waste, including segregation requirements of wastes at source.
- c) Issue environmental clearances as per the Environmental Assessment Act, 2000.
- d) Monitor overall compliance by the Implementing Agencies under this Act.
- e) Collect reports from Implementing Agencies and information about waste generation, reduction, reuse, recycling, and disposal.
- f) Prepare and submit reports to the Cabinet and the Parliament periodically, including any advice on waste management when needed.

CHAPTER VI POWERS AND DUTIES OF IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

Powers and Duties of Implementing Agencies

- 25. All Implementing Agencies listed in Section 21 and 22 shall use their authority and powers to achieve the purpose of this Act. This includes inspection, monitoring and enforcement of implementation mechanisms in accordance with Chapter VII.

26. To ensure coherent and effective implementation of the Act, all Implementing Agencies shall issue regulations relating to waste management in their respective areas of implementation in consultation and agreement with the National Environment Commission.
27. All Implementing Agencies shall collect information and maintain records of waste generation and waste management activities within their areas of responsibility. The implementing agencies shall provide this information to the National Environment Commission periodically.

CHAPTER VII MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

Mechanisms for Managing Waste

28. Implementing agencies shall adopt mechanisms within the scope of their authority, including but not limited to the mechanisms in this Chapter.

Administrative Mechanisms

29. The Implementing Agencies may:
 - a) Frame rules and regulations governing specific areas of implementation.

- b) Appraise government to issue executive orders prohibiting or restricting the sale, distribution, or use of excessive packaging or products resulting in large volumes of waste.
- c) Prepare and adopt waste management plans, including plans for private businesses and industry to undertake reduction of waste generation and disposal, such as through mandatory segregation of waste.
- d) Impose restrictions on littering and disposal of wastes on land, air and water bodies.
- e) Frame procedures for the disposal of waste.
- f) Conduct inspection and enforce the provisions of this Act and regulations.

Financial Mechanisms

30. The Implementing Agencies in conformity with relevant laws may:

- a) Impose waste tipping fee, waste management fee on the sale, distribution or use of products or packaging or on the collection or disposal of waste, including but not limited to, deposit-refund schemes, waste collection charges, or waste disposal charges.

- b) Distribute funds from waste management fees or other budgetary sources for activities related to waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and disposal, including payments to persons, agencies or civil society organizations for the collection, recycling and disposal of waste in an environmentally sound manner.
- c) Provide tax incentives for environmental services and/or manufacture of environmentally friendly products.
- d) Provide grants, incentives or co-financing for civil society, public-private partnerships, and exemplary initiatives for waste management, including but not limited to scrap dealers and recyclers.
- e) Reduction in custom and other duties for the import of plants and equipments for sound waste management and environmentally friendly products resulting in minimal waste.
- f) Increase in custom and other duties for the import of products which generate large volumes of waste.

Physical Mechanisms

31. The Implementing Agencies may establish facilities such as segregation and/or transfer stations, where needed to optimize collection and management of waste.

Private Sector Involvement

32. The Implementing Agencies may enter into contracts or other forms of arrangements with private parties to provide for waste reduction, reuse, recycling, disposal or other forms of management.

Awareness and Outreach Mechanisms

33. The Implementing Agencies shall:
 - a) Inform the public about the opportunities and obligations under this Act through education, training, awareness and other public outreach programs.
 - b) Encourage persons to purchase or use products that are produced in whole or in part from recycled materials.
 - c) Conduct advocacy programmes through all forms of media for educating the public on waste reduction, segregation and sound waste management systems.

Research Mechanisms

34. The Implementing Agencies may conduct research activities on methods to reduce waste generation, reuse, and recycling and provide for environmentally sustainable waste disposal in the country.

CHAPTER VIII FINANCE

Financing by the Royal Government of Bhutan

35. The Royal Government of Bhutan shall allocate adequate funds to enable the National Environment Commission and the Implementing Agencies to exercise and discharge their powers and duties effectively under this Act.

Fees and Other Sources of Funding

36. All forms of fees, charges and fines collected pursuant to this Act and its regulations shall be ploughed back into waste management systems in accordance with applicable laws for effective implementation of this Act. This provision does not limit in any way the obligation pursuant to section 35 or additional funding from other sources.

CHAPTER IX GENERAL PROCEDURES

Cooperation among Agencies

37. In exercising their powers and duties, the National Environment Commission and Implementing Agencies shall endeavor to work cooperatively and in consultation with all stakeholders that might be affected in the course of implementation of this Act.

Right of Citizens Participation

38. All regulations and other decisions pursuant to this Act shall be made in conformity with the right of citizens to participate in environmental decisions, as provided in sections 86-87 of the National Environment Protection Act, 2007.

Right to Environmental Information

39. The provision of the right to environmental information laid down under section 81 of the National Environment Protection Act, 2007, shall apply to this Act.

CHAPTER X
OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Obligation of Compliance

40. All Persons shall comply with the obligations set forth in this Act and regulations thereof.

Duty to Report

41. A person shall report to the nearest local authority including the Royal Bhutan Police when he has the knowledge of any person releasing any nature of waste into the environment in a manner other than the prescribed disposal procedures.

General Liability

42. Offences and penalties not specifically covered under this Act shall be dealt with according to the Penal Code of Bhutan and any other applicable law in force.

Administrative Sanctions

43. The Implementing agencies shall have the authority to issue administrative orders to persons in violation of the provisions of this Act or its regulations. Such orders may specify what actions the violator must undertake to come into compliance, set a deadline by which compliance must be undertaken, including immediate compliance and provide for administrative sanctions for failure to comply with the order.
44. The Implementing Agencies shall also have the authority to assess and determine administrative sanctions for any violation of the provisions of this Act or its regulations. The administrative sanction may comprise one or more of the following:
 - (a) payment of a fine not exceeding twelve man-months of the minimum National Wage Rate;
 - (b) order to take mitigating, corrective or restorative measures as may be deemed necessary to prevent further damage being caused to human health and/or environment;
 - (c) reimbursement of any costs incurred by an authority because of the offenders' failure to take the notified measures in time;

- (d) payment of compensatory costs for rectifying any damage to the environment, persons or property caused by the offence;
- (e) suspension or revocation of an environmental clearance, in part or in whole;
- (f) in the event of the offence being continued after stop order, a fine equivalent to ten man-months as per the minimum National Wage Rate per day till the day such offence is discontinued; and
- (g) shut down any activity without compensation when an offence continues after stop order.

Offence of Felony

45. A Person committing acts listed in (a) to (c) shall be liable to compensate aggrieved parties and to be sentenced in accordance with the Penal Code of Bhutan:
- a) The offence of importing of hazardous waste into the territory of Bhutan shall be:

- i) A felony of the third degree, if it creates a substantial risk of causing serious physical injury to human health and/or serious harm to the environment;
 - ii) A felony of the second degree, if it causes serious physical injury to human health and/or serious harm to the environment;
 - iii) A felony of the first degree, if it results in death and/or severe damage to the environment.
- b) The offence of disposing hazardous waste in public places shall be:
- i) A felony of the third degree, if it creates a substantial risk of causing serious physical injury to human health and/or serious harm to the environment;
 - ii) A felony of the second degree, if it causes serious physical injury to human health and/or serious harm to the environment;
 - iii) A felony of the first degree, if it results in death and/or severe damage to the environment.

- c) The offence dumping of hazardous waste into water bodies, land and emission of hazardous gaseous pollutants into the air shall be:
 - i) A felony of the third degree, if it creates a substantial risk of causing serious physical injury to human health and/or serious harm to the environment;
 - ii) A felony of the second degree, if it causes serious physical injury to human health and/or serious harm to the environment;
 - iii) A felony of the first degree, if it results in death and/or severe damage to the environment.

Offence of Misdemeanour

46. A person committing any of the following acts shall be guilty of an offence of misdemeanour and shall be liable to be sentenced in accordance with Penal Code of Bhutan:
- (a) Importing of hazardous waste into the territory of Bhutan.
 - (b) Disposal of hazardous waste in any place other than in an approved site or facility.
 - (c) Dumping of hazardous waste into water bodies, land and emission of hazardous gaseous pollutants into the air.

Offence of Petty Misdemeanour

47. A person committing any of the following acts shall be guilty of an offence of petty misdemeanour and shall be liable to be sentenced in accordance with Penal Code of Bhutan:
- (a) Indiscriminate littering in any place other than in an approved site or facility.
 - (b) Obstructs any person in the exercise of the powers and authority conferred on him under this Act.
 - (c) Failure or refusal to assist any person in the effective exercise of the powers and authority conferred under this Act.
 - (d) Failure or refusal to provide information required for research or other purposes under this Act.
 - (e) Knowingly reporting of false information.
 - (f) Failure to comply with administrative sanctions.
 - (g) Indiscriminate discharge of sewage into other's property, premises and public places.

Violation

48. Any person failing to report to the nearest local authority as per section 41 shall be guilty of an offence of violation and shall be liable for fines in accordance with Penal Code of Bhutan.

Penalty Assessment

49. In imposing administrative sanctions for violations relevant implementing agencies shall consider:
- (a) the magnitude of the offence;
 - (b) the frequency of the offence;
 - (c) actual or potential impact on the environment and human health;
 - (d) the culpability of the offender;
 - (e) the extent of the achieved or intended economic advantage from the offence;
 - (f) the need to deter future violations of the provisions of this Act and regulations by the same or other persons.

CHAPTER XI
MISCELLANOUS

Reporting Requirements and Citizen Complaint Procedure

50. (a) The National Environment Commission shall report periodically to the Cabinet and the Parliament on implementation and enforcement of this Act.
- (b) Persons shall have the right to complain in written form or in person to National Environment Commission and relevant Implementing Agencies about violations of the provisions of this Act and its regulations. The National Environment Commission and implementing agencies shall have the responsibility to investigate these complaints to the extent feasible and take necessary action.
- (c) In order to achieve administrative efficiencies and to the extent practicable, the National Environment Commission may combine its reporting duties under this Act with any other reporting obligations it may have under any other Act.

International Coordination and Agreements

51. The National Environment Commission shall be consulted by any Implementing Agencies before entering into any international agreements, contracts, obligations or other arrangements relating to waste management.
52. The National Environment Commission may enter into international agreements relating to waste management with the prior approval of the Royal Government.

Power to make Rules and Regulations

53. The National Environment Commission and Implementing Agencies may make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

Jurisdiction

54. A Court of law or any specialized court or tribunal which has jurisdiction shall hear cases arising under this Act and implementing regulations.

Amendment

55. The amendment of this Act by way of addition, variation or repeal shall be effected by a simple majority of the respective Houses or vote of no less than two-thirds of the total members of Parliament present and voting on a motion submitted by one-third of the members of either House, provided that the amendment does not undermine the functions and effectiveness of the National Environment Commission and Implementing Agencies.

Rule of Construction

56. In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise, the singular shall include the plural and the masculine shall include the feminine.

Authoritative Text

57. The Dzongkha text shall be the authoritative text, if there exists any difference in meaning between the Dzongkha and the English text.

Definitions

58. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (1) **Act** means the Waste Prevention and Management Act of Bhutan, 2009.

- (2) **Agency** includes municipal bodies under the Local Government Act or any ministry, department, corporations, civil society organizations or autonomous public body of the Royal Government of Bhutan including local government entities or Companies incorporated under the Companies Act 2000.
- (3) **Approved site or facility** means the site or facility approved for the purpose of disposal in accordance with the Environment Assessment Act, 2000. Human waste pits/latrines in rural areas constructed in accordance with guidelines from the Ministry of Health shall be included in this definition.
- (4) **Civil Society Organizations (CSO)** shall refer to associations, societies, foundations, charitable trusts, non-for-profit organizations or other entities that are registered as per the Civil Society Organizations Act, 2007.
- (5) **Environment means** the physical factors of the surroundings of human beings including the earth, soil, water, atmosphere, climate, sound, odors, tastes and the biological factors of animals and plants of every description including the complex web of interrelationships between the abiotic and biotic components which sustain life on earth.

- (6) **Environmentally Sound Manner** means in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from waste generation and disposal.
- (7) **E-waste** means discarded, obsolete or recyclable electrical or electronic equipment including all components, subassemblies and consumables at the time of discarding.
- (8) **Government** means the Royal Government of Bhutan.
- (9) **Hazardous waste** means a waste a) which because of its quantity, concentration, persistence or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness, or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed and b) belong to any of the categories listed in Annexes to the regulation on hazardous waste under this Act.

- (10) **Human waste** means byproducts from humans such as feces and urine of digestion processes.
- (11) **Implementing Agency** means any government, non-government, private entity or person that is empowered under this Act and those required by the National Environment Commission to implement its provisions.
- (12) **Inorganic waste** means waste that cannot undergo anaerobic or aerobic decomposition.
- (13) **Local Authority** means the local offices of the implementing agencies listed in section 21 and 22 of the Waste Prevention and Management Bill including Royal Bhutan Police and Dzongkhag Environment Committee.
- (14) **Medical waste** means waste stemming from medical procedures and treatments in hospitals, basic health units, clinics, animal husbandries, veterinary hospitals, and domestic households.
- (15) **National Environment Commission (NEC)** means the National Environment Commission, as established under the National Environment Protection Act of Bhutan, 2007.

- (16) **Non-hazardous waste** means waste not covered by section 58(9).
- (17) **Organic waste** means biodegradable waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as food and vegetable waste from the kitchen, bushes, garden waste, paper and paperboard.
- (18) **Person** means any individual or legal entity or agency whether registered or not registered under the Companies Act, 2000.
- (19) **Recycling or recycled** means the reprocessing of materials from waste to usable new products.
- (20) **Segregation** means the separation of waste into waste fragments according to the management procedures required for environmentally sound management.
- (21) **Transfer station** means a facility for the segregation and intermediary collection and disposal of waste.
- (22) **Thromde** means a township as defined in the Local Government Act.

- (23) **Waste** means any material or substance in whatever form, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, hazardous or non-hazardous, organic or inorganic that has lost its primary value and is disposed of, intended to be disposed of or recycled.
- (24) **Waste Management** means controlling the generation of wastes, minimizing its quantities and adverse impacts through administrative, financial, legal, planning and engineering functions of storage, collection, transfer and transportation, treatment and disposal in a manner consistent with the best principles of public health, economics, engineering, conservation, aesthetics and other environmental considerations.