

## THE PENAL CODE, 1860

### CHAPTER XIV

#### OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS

268. **PUBLIC NUISANCE.**-A person is guilty of a public nuisance who does any act or is guilty of an illegal omission which causes any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public or to the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or which must necessarily cause injury, obstruction, danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right.

A common nuisance is not excused on the ground that it causes convenience or advantage.

272. **ADULTERATION OF FOOD OR DRINK.**-Whoever adulterates any article of food or drink so as to make such article noxious as food or drink, intending to sell such article as food or drink, or knowing it to be likely that the same will be sold as food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka or with both.

273. **SALE OF NOXIOUS FOOD OR DRINK.**-Whoever sells, or offers or exposes for sale, as food or drink, any article which has been rendered or has become noxious, or ins in a state unfit for food or drink, knowing or having reason to believe that the same is noxious shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.

274. **ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.**-Whoever adulterates any drug or medical preparation in such a manner as to lessen the efficacy or change the operation of such drug or medical preparation, or to make it noxious intending that it shall be sold or used for, or knowing it to be as if it had not undergone such adulteration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.

275. **SALE OF ADULTERATED DRUG.**-Whoever, knowing any drug or medical preparation to have been adulterated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, sells the same, or offers or exposes it for sale, or issues it from any dispensary for medicinal purposes as unadulterated, or causes it to be used for medicinal purposes by any person not knowing of the adulteration, shall be punished with

imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.

**276. SALE OF DRUG AS A DIFFERENT DRUG OR PREPARATION.**-Whoever, knowingly sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or issues from a dispensary for medicinal purposes, any drug or medicinal preparation, as a different drug or medical preparation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.

**277. FOULING WATER OR PUBLIC SPRING OR RESERVOIR.**-Whoever voluntarily corrupts or fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir, so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred taka or with both.

**278. MAKING ATMOSPHERE NOXIOUS TO HEALTH.**-Whoever voluntarily vitiates the atmosphere in any place so as to make it noxious to the health of persons in general dwelling or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing along a public way, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred taka.

**279. RUSH DRIVING OR RIDING ON A PUBLIC WAY.**-Whoever drives any vehicle, or rides, on any public way in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may, subject to the minimum of one thousand taka, extend to five thousand taka, or with both.

**280. RASH NAVIGATION OF VESSEL.**-Whoever navigates any vessel in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.

**282. CONVEYING PERSON BY WATER FOR HIRE IN UNSAFE OR OVERLOADED VESSEL.**-Whoever knowingly or negligently conveys, or causes to be conveyed for hire, any person by water in any vessel, when that vessel is in such a state or so loaded as to endanger the life of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.

**283. DANGER OR OBSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC WAY OR LINE OF NAVIGATION.**-Whoever, by doing any act, or by omitting to take order with any property in his possession or under his charge, causes danger, obstruction

or injury to any person in any public way or public line of navigation, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred taka.

**284. NEGLIGENCE CONDUCT WITH RESPECT TO POISONOUS SUBSTANCE.**-Whoever does, with any poisonous substance, any act in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any person,

or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any poisonous substance in his possession as is sufficient to guard against probable danger to human life from such poisonous substance,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.

**285. NEGLIGENCE CONDUCT WITH RESPECT TO FIRE OR COMBUSTIBLE MATTER.**-Whoever does, with fire or any combustible matter, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any fire or any combustible matter in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such fire or combustible matter,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.

**286. NEGLIGENCE CONDUCT WITH RESPECT TO EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE.**-Whoever does, with any explosive substance, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person,

or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any explosive substance in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from that substance,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.

**288. NEGLIGENCE CONDUCT WITH RESPECT TO PULLING DOWN OR REPAIRING BUILDING.**-Whoever, in pulling down or repairing any building, knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with that building as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from the fall of that building, or of any part thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.

**289. NEGLIGENCE WITH RESPECT TO ANIMAL.**-Whoever knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any animal in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life, or any probable danger of grievous hurt from such animal, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.

**290. PUNISHMENT FOR PUBLIC NUISANCE IN CASES NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR.**-Whoever commits a public nuisance in any case not otherwise punishable by this Code, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred taka.

## CHAPTER XVI

### OF OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY OF OFFENCES AFFECTING LIFE

**304A. CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE.**-Whoever causes the death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

**304B. CAUSING DEATH BY RASH DRIVING OR RIDING ON A PUBLIC WAY.**-Whoever causes the death of any person by rash or negligent driving of any vehicle or riding on any public way not amounting to culpable homicide shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

**312. CAUSING MISCARRIAGE.**-Whoever voluntarily causes a woman with child to miscarry, shall, if such miscarriage be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both, and, if the woman be quick with child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**313. CAUSING MISCARRIAGE WITHOUT WOMEN'S CONSENT.**-Whoever commits the offence defined in the last preceding section without the consent of the woman whether the woman is quick with child or not, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**314. DEATH CAUSED BY ACT DONE WITH INTEND TO CAUSE CARRIAGE, IF ACT DONE WITHOUT WOMEN'S CONSENT.-**

Whoever, with intent to cause the miscarriage of a woman with child, does any act which causes the death of such woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine, and if the act is done without the consent of the woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

And if the act is done without the consent of the women shall be punished either with transportation for life, or with the punishment above-mentioned

**315. ACT DONE WITH INTEND TO PREVENT CHILD BEING BORN ALIVE OR TO CAUSE IT TO DIE AFTER BIRTH.-**

Whoever before the birth of any child does any act with the intention of thereby preventing that child from being born alive or causing it to die after its birth, and does by such act prevent that child from being born alive or causes it to die after its birth, shall, if such act be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the mother, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, or with both.

**316. CAUSING DEATH OF QUICK UNBORN CHILD BY ACT AMOUNTING TO CULPABLE HOMICIDE.-**

Whoever does any act under such circumstances, that if he thereby caused death he would be guilty of culpable homicide and does by such act cause the death of a quick unborn child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**317. EXPOSURE AND ABANDONMENT OF CHILD UNDER TWELVE YEARS BY PARENT OR PERSON HAVING CARE OF IT.-**

Whoever being the father or mother of a child under the age of twelve years, or having the care of such child, shall expose or leave such child in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

**318. CONCEALMENT TO BIRTH BY SECRET DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODY.-**

Whoever by secretly burying or otherwise disposing of the dead body of a child whether such child die before or after or during its birth, intentionally conceals or endeavours to conceal the birth of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

**336. ACT ENDANGERING LIFE OR PERSONAL SAFETY OF OTHERS.-**

Whoever does any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others, shall be punished with

imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty taka, or with both.

**337. CAUSING HURT BY ACT ENDANGERING LIFE OR PERSONAL SAFETY OF OTHERS.**-Whoever causes hurt to any person by doing any act so rashly or negligently to endanger human life, or be personal safety of others shall be punished with imprisonment for either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred taka or with both.

**338. CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT BY ACT ENDANGERING LIFE OR PERSONAL SAFETY OF OTHERS.**-Whoever causes grievous hurt to any person by doing any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or personal safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to five thousand taka, or with both.

**338A. CAUSING GRIEVOUS BY RASH DRIVING OR RIDING ON A PUBLIC WAY.**-Whoever causes grievous hurt to any person by driving any vehicle or riding on any public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or the personal safety of others shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

**370. BUYING AND DISPOSING OF ANY PERSON AS A SLAVE.**-Whoever imports, exports, removes, buys, sells or disposes of any person as a slave, or accepts, receives or detains against his will any person as a slave, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**372. SELLING MINOR FOR PURPOSES OF PROSTITUTION.**-Whoever sells, lets to hire, or otherwise disposes of any person under the age of eighteen years with intent that such person shall at any stage be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful or immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such person will at any stage be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**373. BUYING MINOR FOR PURPOSES OF PROSTITUTION.**-Whoever buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of any person under the age of eighteen years with intent that such person shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful or immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such person will be at any stage be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be

punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**374. UNLAWFUL COMPULSORY LABOUR.**-(1) Whoever unlawfully compels any person to labour against the will of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine or with both.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### OF OFFENCES RELATING ... TRADE, PROPERTY AND OTHER MARKS

**480. USING A FALSE TRADE MARK.**-Whoever marks any goods or any case, package or other receptacle containing goods, or uses any case, package or other receptacle with any mark thereon, in a manner reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the goods so marked, or any goods contained in any such receptacle so marked, are the manufacture or merchandise of a person whose manufacture or merchandised they are not, is said to use a false trade mark.

**481. USING A FALSE PROPERTY MARK.**-Whoever marks any movable property or goods or any case, package or other receptacle containing movable property or goods, or uses any case, package or other receptacle with any mark thereon, in a manner reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the property or goods so marked, or any property or goods contained in any such receptacle so marked, belong to a person to whom they do not belong, is said to use a false property mark.

**482. PUNISHMENT FOR USING A FALSE TRADE MARK OR PROPERTY MARK.**-Whoever uses any false trade mark or any false property mark shall, unless he proves that he worked without intent to defraud, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

**486. SELLING GOODS MARKED WITH A COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARK OR PROPERTY MARK.**-Whoever sells, or exposes, or has in possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture, any goods or thing with a counterfeit trade mark or property mark affixed to or impressed upon the same or to or upon any case, package or other receptacle in which such goods are contained shall, unless he proves-

- (a) that, having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against this section, he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to support the genuineness of the mark; and

- (b) that on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons from whom he obtained such goods or things; or
- (c) that otherwise he had acted innocently;

be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine or with both.

**487. MAKING A FALSE MARK UPON ANY RECEPTACLE.**-Whoever makes any false mark upon any case, package or other receptacle containing goods, in a manner reasonably calculated to cause any public servant or any other person to any public servant or any other to believe that such receptacle contains goods which it does not contain or that it does not contain goods which it does contain, or the goods contained in such receptacle are of a nature or quality different from the real nature or quality thereof shall, unless he proves that he acted without intend to defraud, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both.

## **THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1898**

### **CHAPTER X**

#### **PUBLIC NUISANCES**

132A. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to a Metropolitan Area.

133.(1) Whenever a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class considers on receiving a police-report or other information and on taking such evidence (if any) as he thinks fit,

that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any way, river or channel which is or may be lawfully used by the public, or from any public place, or

that the conduct of any trade or occupation, or the keeping of any goods or merchandise, is injurious to the health or physical comfort of the community, and that in consequence such trade or occupation should be prohibited or regulated or such goods or merchandise should be removed or the keeping thereof regulated, or

that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any substance, as likely to occasion conflagration or explosion, should be prevented or stopped, or

that any building, tent or structure, or any tree is in such a condition that it is likely to fall and thereby cause injury to persons living or carrying on



business in the neighbourhood or passing by, and that in consequence the removal, repair or support of such building, tent or structure, or the removal or support of such tree, is necessary, or

that any tank, well or excavation adjacent to any such way or public place should be fenced in such manner as to prevent danger arising to the public, or

that any dangerous animal should be destroyed, confined or otherwise disposed of,

such Magistrate may make a conditional order requiring the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or keeping any such goods or merchandise, or owning, possessing or controlling such building, tent, structure, substance, tank, well or excavation, or owning or possessing such animal or tree, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance; or

to desist from carrying on, or to remove or regulate in such manner as may be directed, such trade or occupation; or

to remove such goods or merchandise, or to regulate the keeping thereof in such manner as may be directed; or

to prevent or stop the erection of, or to remove, repair or support, such building, tent or structure; or

to remove or support such tree; or

to alter the disposal of such substance; or

to fence such tank, well or excavation, as the case may be; or

to destroy, confine or dispose of such dangerous animal in the manner provided in the said order;

or, if he objects so to do:

to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class at a time and place to be fixed by the order, and move to have the order set aside or modified in the manner hereinafter provided.

No order duly made by a Magistrate under this section shall be called in question in any Civil Court.

**Explanation.**-A "public place" includes also property belonging to the State, camping grounds and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary or recreative purposes.

134. (1) The order shall, if practicable, be served on the person against whom it is made, in manner herein provided for service of a summons.

(2) If such order cannot be so served, it shall be notified by proclamation, published in such manner as the Government may by rule direct, and a copy thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be fittest for conveying the information to such person.

135. The person against whom such order is made shall,-

- (a) perform, within the time and in the manner specified in the order, the act directed thereby; or
- (b) appear in accordance with such order and show cause against the same.

136. If such person does not perform such act or appear and show cause he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section 188 of the Penal Code 1860 and the order shall be made absolute.

137. (1) If he appears and shows cause against the order, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter as in a summons case.

(2) If the Magistrate is satisfied that the order is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

(3) If the Magistrate is not so satisfied, the order shall be made absolute.

139A. (1) Where an order is made under section 133 for the purpose of preventing obstruction, nuisance or danger to the public in the use of anyway, river, channel or place, the Magistrate shall, on the appearance before him of the person against whom the order was made, question him as to whether he denies the existence of any public right in respect of the way, river, channel or place, and if he does so, the Magistrate shall, before proceeding under section 137...inquire into the matter.

(2) If in such inquiry the Magistrate finds that there is any reliable evidence in support of such denial, he shall stay the proceedings until the matter of the existence of such right has been decided by a competent Civil Court; and, if he finds that there is no such evidence, he shall proceed as laid down in section 137.

(3) A person who has, on being questioned by the Magistrate under sub-section (1) failed to deny the existence of a public right of the nature therein referred to, or who, having made such denial, has failed to adduce reliable evidence in support thereof, shall not in the subsequent proceedings be permitted to make any such denial.

140. (1) When an order has been made absolute under section 136 or section 137, the Magistrate shall give notice of the same to the person against whom the order was made, and shall further require him to perform the act directed by the order within a time to be fixed in the notice, and inform him that, in case

of disobedience, he will be liable to the penalty provided by section 188 of the Penal Code.

(2) If such act is not performed within the time fixed, the Magistrate may cause it to be performed, and may recover the costs of performing it, either by the sale of any building, goods or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of any other moveable property of such person within or without the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction. If such other property is without such limits, the order shall authorise its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property to be attached is found.

(3) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith under this section.

142. (1) If a Magistrate making an order under section 133 considers that immediate measures should be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may.... issue such an injunction to the person against whom the order was made, as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury pending the determination of the matter.

(2) In default of such person forthwith obeying such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use, or cause to be used, such means as he thinks fit to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

(3) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith by a Magistrate under this section.

143. A District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, or any other Magistrate empowered by the Government or the District Magistrate in this behalf, may order any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in the Penal Code or any special.

### আইনগত সহায়তা প্রদান আইন, ২০০০

(২০০০ সনের ৬নং আইন)

আর্থিকভাবে অসচ্ছল, সহায়-সম্বলহীন এবং নানাবিধ আর্থ-সামাজিক কারণে বিচার প্রাপ্তিতে অসমর্থ বিচারপ্রার্থী জনগণকে আইনগত সহায়তা প্রদানকল্পে প্রণীত আইন।

২। সংজ্ঞা।-বিষয় বা প্রসংগের পরিপন্থী কোন কিছু না থাকিলে, এই আইনে,-

(ক) “আইনগত সহায়তা” অর্থ আর্থিকভাবে অসচ্ছল, সহায়-সম্বলহীন এবং নানাবিধ আর্থ-সামাজিক কারণে বিচার প্রাপ্তিতে অসমর্থ বিচারপ্রার্থীকে আইনগত পরামর্শ প্রদান, আইনজীবীর ফিস প্রদান ও মামলার খরচ প্রদানসহ অন্য যে কোন সহায়তা প্রদান;

(ছ) “বিচারপ্রার্থী” অর্থ কোন আদালতে দায়েরযোগ্য বা দায়েরকৃত দেওয়ানী বা ফৌজদারী মামলার সম্ভাব্য বা প্রকৃত বাদী, বিবাদী, ফরিয়াদী বা আসামী;

৩। জাতীয় আইনগত সহায়তা সংস্থা প্রতিষ্ঠা।-(১) এই আইন বলবৎ হইবার পর সরকার, যথাশীঘ্র সম্ভব, এই আইনের উদ্দেশ্য পূরণকল্পে, সরকারী গেজেটে প্রজ্ঞাপন দ্বারা, জাতীয় আইনগত সহায়তা প্রদান সংস্থা নামে একটি সংস্থা প্রতিষ্ঠা করিবে।

৭। সংস্থার দায়িত্ব ও কার্যাবলী।-সংস্থার দায়িত্ব ও কার্যাবলী হইবে নিম্নরূপ, যথা:-

- (ক) আর্থিকভাবে অসচ্ছল, সহায়-সম্বলহীন এবং নানাবিধ আর্থ-সামাজিক কারণে বিচার প্রাপ্তিতে অসমর্থ বিচারপ্রার্থীগণের আইনগত সহায়তা পাওয়ার যোগ্যতা নিরূপণ ও উহা প্রদান সম্পর্কিত বিষয়ে নীতিমালা প্রণয়ন করা;
- (খ) আইনগত সহায়তা প্রদানের লক্ষ্যে স্কীম প্রণয়ন করা;
- (গ) আইনগত সহায়তা প্রদানের লক্ষ্যে শিক্ষা ও গবেষণামূলক কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ ও পরিচালনা করা;
- (ঘ) আইনগত সহায়তা সম্পর্কে জনগণকে সচেতন করার লক্ষ্যে রেডিও, টেলিভিশন, সংবাদপত্র ও অন্যান্য মিডিয়ার মাধ্যমে ব্যাপক প্রচার করা;
- (ঙ) জেলা কমিটি কর্তৃক প্রত্যাখ্যাত আবেদন বা দরখাস্ত বিবেচনা করা;
- (চ) জেলা কমিটির কার্যাবলী তদারকী ও নিয়ন্ত্রণ এবং উহাদের কার্যাবলী সরেজমিনে পরিদর্শন করা;
- (ছ) আইন, বিধি ও অন্যান্য তথ্য সম্বলিত ক্ষুদ্র পুস্তিকা (Pamphlet), ইত্যাদি প্রকাশসহ সেমিনার ও কর্মশালার মাধ্যমে আইনগত অধিকার ও দায়িত্ব সম্পর্কে জনগণকে সচেতন করার লক্ষ্যে প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা;
- (জ) উপরি-উক্ত দায়িত্ব ও কর্তব্যসমূহ সম্পাদনের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় যে কোন কাজ করা।

**Appendix-I: Unofficial English version of the Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995 which has been enacted in Bengali.**

**THE ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ACT, 1995**  
**(Act No. 1 of 1995)**

*An Act to provide for the conservation of environment, improvement of environmental standards and control and mitigation of environmental pollution.*

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the conservation, improvement of environmental standard and control and mitigate the pollution of the environment

It is hereby enacted as follows:

**1. Short title and commencement.**-(1) This Act may be called the Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, determine and it shall apply to different areas on different dates.

**2. Definitions.**-In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context-

(a) "department" means the Department of Environment constituted under section 3;

(b)

"pollution" means such contamination, or other alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of air, water or soil, including change in temperature, taste, turbidity, odour or any other characteristics of these or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid, radio active or other substances into air, water or soil or any elements of the environment as will or is likely to create nuisance or render such air, water or soil harmful, injurious, detrimental or disagreeable to public health, safety or welfare or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational or other benefit uses, or to ecosystems including livestock, wild animals, birds, fish, plants or other forms of life;

(c) "occupier" in relation to any factory or premises, means a person who has control over the affairs of the factory or the premises and includes, in relation to any substance, the person in possession of the substance;

- (d) "environment" includes water, air, land and physical properties and the inter relationship which exists among and between them and human beings, other living beings, plants and micro organism;
- (e) "environmental pollutant" means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be or tend to be injurious to environment and also includes heat, noise and ray;
- (f) "environment conservation" means the quantitative and qualitative improvement of different components of environment and prevention of degradation of their standard;
- (g) "eco-system" means the inter dependent and balanced complex conjugation of all components of environment which can support and influence the growth and conservation of flora and fauna;
- (h) "person" means any person or persons and also includes any company, association or corporation whether registered or not;
- (i) "handling" in relation to any substance, means the manufacture, processing, treatment, package, storage, transportation, collection, destruction, conversion, offering for sale, transfer or the like of such substance;
- (j) "hazardous substance" means the substance which by reason of its chemical or physio-chemical properties is such that its manufacture, storage, discharge or unregulated transportation can be responsible for the damage of environment;
- (k) "rule" means rule prescribed under this Act;
- (l) "waste" means any liquid, gaseous, solid and radioactive substance the discharge, disposal and dumping of which may cause adverse/negative change of the environment;
- (m) "Director General" means the director general of the department.

**2A. Overriding effect of the Act.**- Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Act and rules made and orders given under it shall prevail.

**3. Department of Environment.**-(1) For the purposes of this Act, the Government shall establish a department to be called the Department of Environment, of which Director General shall be the chief.

(2) The Director General shall be appointed by the Government and the terms and conditions of his service shall be determined by the Government.

(3) For the effective performance of the functions of the Department, necessary officers and employees shall be appointed subject to the procedure and conditions prescribed in the rules.

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**4 Powers and Functions of the Director General.**-(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Director General may take all such steps as may be deemed reasonable and necessary, for the conservation of environment, improvement of environmental standard and control and mitigation of pollution of environment and may give necessary direction, in writing, to any person for performing his duties under this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such measures may include all or any of the followings, such as:-

- (a) co-ordinate with any authority or agency having relevance with the objectives of this Act;
- (b) prevent probable accidents which may cause degradation and pollution of environment, adopt safety measures and determine remedial measures against such accidents and give direction in this regard;
- (c) advise or in appropriate cases, direct the concerned person regarding the environment friendly handling, storage, transportation, import and export of hazardous substance or its components;
- (d) research and inquire about the information regarding the conservation, improvement and pollution of environment and assist any other authority or agency in the similar function;
- (e) examine any place, premises, plants, equipments, manufacture or other processes, ingredients or substances for the purpose of improvement of environment and control and mitigation of pollution and may give orders or directions to appropriate authority or person for the prevention, control and mitigation of environmental pollution;
- (f) collect, publicize and disseminate information regarding environment pollution;
- (g) advise the Government to reject such manufacturing process, materials and substances as are likely to cause environmental pollution;
- (h) conduct drinking water quality surveillance programme and submit report and advise, or, in appropriate cases direct, every person to follow the standard of drinking water.

(3) A direction issued under this section may provide for the closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, initiative or process and the person shall be bound to comply with such direction:

Provided that,

- (a) the Director General shall, before closing or prohibiting any industry, undertaking or process, send written notice to the owner or occupier of the concerned industry, undertaking or process to give reasonable opportunity to make to make its functioning environmentally sound; and
- (b) Where the Director General considers it appropriate, he may also specify in the notice that if measures are not taken to make the relevant activities environmentally sound pursuant to the notice, actions under sub-section (2) of section 4A may be taken.

Provided further that, the Director General may, in cases of urgency, instantly give necessary direction, if it appears that public life is about to be disrupted due to environmental pollution.

(4) The time limit for the performance of the direction issued under this section by the Director General may be specified.

**4A. Assistance from law enforcing agencies and other authorities.**-(1) For the purpose of exercising any power or performing any function under this Act, the Director General or any person authorized by him may, request any law enforcing agency, or any other Government or statutory authority to render necessary assistance, and upon such request that agency or authority shall render such assistance.

(2) Where the Director General issues a direction for the closure, prohibition or regulation of an industry, undertaking or process under section 4(3) and the owner or occupier thereof does not comply with the said direction, the Director General may, direct any individual or agency connecting or supplying electricity, gas, telephone or water or all other service to the industry, undertaking or process to cut off the connection or stop the supply.

(3) When a direction is issued under sub-section (2), the person or institution mentioned in the direction shall take necessary action as directed notwithstanding anything contained in any agreement or any other document related to the connection or supply of said services.

**5. Declaration of Ecologically Critical Area.**-(1) If the Government is satisfied that due to degradation of environment the eco-system of any area has reached or is threatened to reach a critical state, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare such area as ecologically critical area.

(2) The Government shall specify, in the notification provided in subsection (1) or in any other separate notification, which of the operations or processes shall not be carried out or initiated in the ecologically critical area.



6. **Restrictions regarding vehicles emitting smoke injurious to environment.**-(1) Vehicle emitting smoke or gas injurious to health or detrimental to environment shall not be operated nor shall such vehicles be operated except for the purposes of carrying on test operation for stopping the emission of such smoke or gas.

*Explanation.*-In this section "smoke or gas injurious to health or detrimental to environment" means any smoke or gas which exceeds the standards fixed by rules.

(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1), the Director General or any person authorized by him may test any vehicle at any place or may stop a vehicle in motion for testing, and instantly test it or detain it for necessary period or may, if any vehicle violates that subsection, seize it and related documents, or may give necessary direction for testing the vehicle.

(3) A report of the test done under sub-section (2) shall be admissible as evidence in a court.

(4) For the violation of the provisions of sub-section (1) or a direction given under sub-section (2,) the driver or, as the case may be, the owner or both shall be liable.

6A. **Restrictions on manufacture, sale etc. of articles injurious to environment.**-If on the advice of the Director General or otherwise, the Government is satisfied that all kinds or any kind of polythene shopping bag, or any other article made of polythene or polypropylene, or any other article is injurious to the environment, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, issue a direction imposing absolute ban on the manufacture, import, marketing, sale, demonstration for sale, stock, distribution, commercial carriage or commercial use, or allow the operation or management of such activities under conditions specified in the notification, and every person shall be bound to comply with such direction:

Provided that such direction shall not be applicable to the following cases:-

- (a) if the article specified in the notification is exported or issued for export;
- (b) if the direction mentions that it is not applicable to any particular kind of polythene shopping bag.

*Explanation.*-In this section "polythene shopping bag" means a bag, *thonga* or other container which is made of polythene or poly propylene or any compound or mixture thereof and is issued for purchasing, selling, keeping or carrying another article.

**7. Remedial measures for injury to ecosystem.**-If it appears to the Director General that any act or omission of a person is causing or has caused, directly or indirectly, injury to the ecosystem or to a person or group of persons, the Director General may determine the compensation and direct the person to pay the same or in appropriate cases to take corrective measures, or do both and the person so directed shall be bound to comply with the direction.

(2) If a person upon whom a direction has been issued under sub-section (1) fails to comply with the same, the Director General may file a suit for compensation in the competent court or file a criminal case for failure to comply with the direction or file both both the of cases.

(3) The Director General may impose dtes upon any specialist and other persons to determine compensation or for adopting corrective measures under sub-section (1).

(4) The Government may direct the Director General to adopt any measure under this section and submit report thereon.

**8. Information to the Director General regarding environmental pollution or degradation.**-(1) Any person affected or is likely to be affected from the pollution or degradation of environment, may apply to the Director General in the manner prescribed by the rules, for remedying the damage or apprehended damage.

(2) The Director General may adopt any measures including public hearings for settling an application made under this section.

**9/ Discharge of excessive environmental pollutant etc.**-(1) Where the discharge of any environmental pollutant occurs in excess of the prescribed limit laid by rule or is likely to occur due to any accident or other unforeseen act or event, the person responsible or the person in charge of the place at which such discharge occurs shall be bound to prevent or mitigate the environmental pollution caused as a result of such discharge.

(2) The person mentioned in sub section (1) shall forthwith intimate the fact of such occurrence or apprehension of such occurrence as referred to in said sub-section to the Director General.

(3) On receipt of information under this section with respect to the fact or accident, the Director General shall, as early as practicable, initiate such remedial measures to be taken as are necessary to prevent or mitigate the environmental pollution and such person shall be bound to render all assistance to the Director General as required by the Director General.

(4) The expenses incurred with respect to remedial measures to control and mitigate the environmental pollution, under this section, may be recovered by the Director General from such person as public demand.

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10 Powers of entry etc.-(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, any person generally or specially empowered by the Director General in this behalf shall have a right to enter, at all reasonable times with such assistance as he considers necessary, any building or place-

- (a) for the purpose of performing duties entrusted to him under this Act or rule;
- (b) to inspect any activity in such building or place in accordance with the notice, order or direction, provided under this Act or rule or the rules made there under;
- (c) for the purpose of examining or testing any equipment, industrial plant, record, register, document or any other material object;
- (d) for the purpose of conducting a search of any building or place which, such person has reason to believe that an offence has occurred in contravention of any notice, order or direction provided under this Act or rule or the rules made there under;
- (e) for seizing any such equipment, industrial plant, record, register, document or other material object if he has reasons to believe that it may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence punishable under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

(2) Every person running any industry, operation or process or handling any hazardous substance shall be bound to render all assistance to the person empowered to carry out the duties entrusted to him under this Act.

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(3) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) shall be followed in respect of any search or seizure under this section.

11 Power to take sample etc.-(1) Any person empowered by the Director General in this behalf shall have power to take, for the purpose of analysis samples of air, water, soil or other substance from any factory, premises or place in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.

(2) Subject to compliance with the provisions of sub-sections (3) or (4), as the case may be, the report of a sample collector or the report of a laboratory or both the reports shall, in relation to a sample collected under this section, be admissible as evidence in the concerned proceedings.

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(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4), the person taking the sample under sub-section (1) shall-

- (a) serve notice on the occupier of such place or agent in such manner as prescribed by rule, of his intention to collect such sample;
- (b) collect the sample in the presence of such occupier or the agent;

- (c) cause the sample to be placed in a container which shall be marked and sealed and shall also be signed both by the person taking the sample and the occupier or the agent;
- (d) make a report of samples collected and get this be signed by both the inspector and the occupier or the agent
- (e) send without delay, the container to the laboratory recognised by the Director General.

v.v/v (4) When a sample is taken for analysis under sub-section (1) and the person taking the sample serves notice under clause (a) of sub-section (3), if the occupier or agent wilfully absents himself at the time of collecting samples or being present at the time of taking the sample refuses to sign the sample or the report, then the collector shall, in the presence of two witnesses, give his signature and attest or seal the same and shall cause the container to be sent without delay to the laboratory recognised by the Director General for analysis mentioning the fact of wilful absence of the occupier or his refusal to sign.

12. **Environmental clearance.**-No industrial unit or project shall be established or adopted without obtaining environmental clearance from the Director General, in the manner prescribed by the rules.

Provided that, nothing in this section shall apply to particular class of industries or projects, which the Government may, from time to time, specify for such purpose.

13. **Formulation of environmental guideline.**-The Govt. may, from time to time, by notification in the official gazette, formulate and declare environmental guidelines for the control and mitigation of environmental pollution and the conservation and improvement of environment.

14. **Appeal.**-(1) Any person aggrieved by any notice, order or direction made under this Act or rule, may, within thirty days from the date of delivering such notice, order or direction, prefer an appeal to the appellate authority constituted by the Government and the order passed by such authority on appeal shall be final and no suit can be filed in any court against such order.

Provided that, if the appellate authority is satisfied that, for some unavoidable reason, the aggrieved person could not file the appeal within the specified time, such authority may extend the period for filing appeal for not exceeding 30 days.

(2) The appellate authority constituted under sub-section(1) shall consist of one or more members:

Provided that if the appellate authority consists of more than one member, the Government shall appoint one of its member as Chairman of such authority.

(3) The appeal filed under this section shall be decided within three months from the date of its filing.

15. **Penalty.**-(1) For violation of the provisions or non-compliance with the directions or for the activities specified in the following Table, the penalty mentioned against them shall be imposed:

Sl. No.	Description of Offence	Penalty that may be imposed
1	Non-compliance with a direction issued under sub-section (2) or (3) of section 4	Imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or fine not exceeding 10 lakh taka or both
2	Violation of sub-section (2) by continuing activities or processes or by initiating activities or processes, prohibited under sub-section (1) of section 5 in an area declared as an ecologically critical area	Imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or fine not exceeding 10 lakh taka or both
3	Violation of sub-section (1) of section 6	In case of first offence, a fine not exceeding taka 5 (five) thousand; in case of second offence, a fine not exceeding 10 (ten) thousand; in case of each subsequent offence, an imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or a fine not exceeding taka 10 (ten) thousand or both.
4	If, in violation of a direction issued under subsection (1) of section 6A, any article specified in the direction is - (a) manufactured, imported, marketed; (b) sold, exhibited for sale, stocked, distributed, commercially transported or commercially used	(a) Imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or fine not exceeding 10 lakh taka or both. (b) Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or fine not exceeding 10 lakh taka or both

Sl. No.	Description of Offence	Penalty that may be imposed
5	Non-compliance of a direction issued under sub-section (1) of section 7	Imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or fine not exceeding 10 lakh taka or both
6	Violation of sub-section (1) or (2), or failure to take remedial measures in accordance with subsection (3) of section 9	Imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or fine not exceeding 10 lakh taka or both
7	Failure to render, without reasonable excuse, assistance or cooperation to the Director General or a person authorized by him as required by sub-section (2) of section 10	Imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or fine not exceeding 3 lakh taka or both
8	<u>Violation of section 12</u>	Imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or fine not exceeding 3 lakh taka or both
9	Violation of any other provision of this Act or a direction issued under the rules or obstructing the Director General or a person authorized by him in discharging his duties or intentionally delaying the discharge of such duty.	Imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or fine not exceeding 3 lakh taka or both

(2) Subject to the other provisions of this section, rules may specify certain offences and penalties for such offences, but the penalty does not exceed imprisonment for 2 (two) years or a fine of Tk. 10 (ten) thousand or both.

**15A. Confiscation of materials and equipments involved in offence.**- When a person is found guilty and sentenced under section 15, the court may direct for confiscation of all equipments or parts thereof, transport, substance or any other things used in the commission of the offence.

**16. Offences by Companies.**-(1) Where the contravention of any provision of this Act or the failure to perform duties in accordance with any notice issued under this Act or the rules made thereunder or the failure to comply with any order or direction, has been committed by any company, the owner, director, manager, secretary or any other officer or agent of that company shall be deemed to have violated such provision or has failed to perform the duties or

order or direction issued under such notice, unless he proves that he was ignorant of such contravention or failure or that he had exercised due diligence to prevent such contravention or failure.

**Explanation.**-For the purpose of this section-

- (a) "Company" means any statutory public authority, registered company, partnership firm, and association or organisation;
- (b) "Director" in relation to a commercial establishment shall also include any partner or a member of the Board of Directors.

(2) Where a company mentioned in sub-section (1) is a body corporate, such company, it may, in addition to any person charged and convicted under that sub-section, be charged and convicted under that subsection in the same proceedings, but the penalty of fine may only be imposed on such company in a criminal proceedings.

**17. Cognizance of Offence and claim for compensation.**-No court shall take cognizance of any offence or allow any suit for compensation under this Act except on a written report from an Inspector of the Department or from any other person authorized by the Director General:

Provided that if upon receiving a application, a competent court is satisfied that the applicant requested the said Inspector or authorized person in writing to accept a complaint about an offence or a claim for compensation and no action was taken within 60 (sixty) days after such request, and that the complain or claim deserves to be taken into cognizance for the purpose of trial, then the court may, after giving the Inspector or the authorized person or the Director General a reasonable opportunity of being heard, directly receive the complaint or claim for compensation without such written report, or may, if it considers appropriate, direct the Inspector or the authorized person to investigate into the offence or about the claim.

**18. Action taken in good faith.**-No civil or criminal suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government, Director General, any officer or employee of the Department or any other person, for anything which injures or is likely to injure any person, if it is done in good faith under this Act or the rules,

**19. Delegation of Power.**-(1) The Government may delegate to the Director General or any other officer all or any of its powers under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

(2) The Director General may delegate to any other officer of the Department all or any of his powers, under this Act or rule made thereunder.

**20. Rule Making Power.**-(1) The Government may, by notification in the official gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely,-

- (a) the quality standards for air, water, noise and soil for different areas for different purposes;

Provided that at the time of commencement of this Act the Government may, by notification in the official gazette, suspend the application of such quality standard in respect of existing industry or project, individually or collectively for a specified period.

- (b) regulate the establishment of industry and other development activity to protect environment;
- (c) formulate safe procedure for the use, storage and transportation of dangerous substances shall be handled, stored and transported;
- (d) lay down safety measures and remedial procedure to prevent accidents which may cause pollution of the environment;
- (e) determine the standard limit for discharging and emitting waste;
- (f) evaluate, review the environment impact assessment of various projects and activity and procedure for approval;
- (g) lay down procedure to protect environment and ecosystem;
- (h) determination of fees for clearance and other services;

21.(1) **Repeal and savings.**-The Environment Pollution Control Ordinance, 1977 (Act XIII of 1977), is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the provisions of this Ordinance.

(3) The Department of Environment existing before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been constituted under section 3 of the said Act and the Director General and other officers and employees of that Department shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

**Note:** This Act has come into force all over Bangladesh from 5 June, 1996 through a Gazette Notification of the Ministry of Environment and Forest dated 31 May, 1995.



**The Environment Court Act, 2000<sup>1</sup>**  
(Act No. 11 of 2000)

*An Act to provide for the establishment of environment courts and matters incidental thereto.*

**2. Definitions.**-In this Act, unless there is anything contrary to the subject or context,-

(b) "Inspector" means an Inspector of the Department of Environment or any other person authorized by the Director General by a general or special order or a person authorized under any other environmental law to inspect or investigate;

(bb) "environmental law" means this Act, the Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995 (Act No. 1 of 1995), any other law specified by the Government in the official Gazette for the purposes of this Act, and the rules made under these laws;

(c) "Environment Court" means an Environment Court constituted under this Act;

(d) "Environment Appeal Court" means an Environment Appeal Court constituted under this Act;

(f) "Director General" means the Director General of the Department of Environment;

(g) "Special Magistrate" means a Special Magistrate appointed under section 5B.

**4. Establishment of Environment Courts.**-(1) For carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, establish one or more Environment Court in each Division.

(2) An Environment Court shall be constituted with one judge and, in consultation with the Supreme Court, the Government shall,-

(a) appoint an officer of the judicial service of the rank of Joint District Judge, and such Judge shall dispose of cases under environmental laws; and

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<sup>1</sup> Md. Emdadul Huq (Ed), 2002 A Compilation of Environmental Laws of Bangladesh administered by the Department of Environment (As Amended upto 01-04-03); Second Reprint, April 2003; Department of Environment and Bangladesh Environmental Management Project (BEMP), Dhaka

- (b) if it considers necessary, appoint a judge of the rank of Joint District Judge for a Division or a specified part thereof to act as the judge of an Environment Court in addition to his ordinary functions, and the said judge shall, in addition to his ordinary functions, dispose of the cases that fall within the jurisdiction of an Environment Court.

(3) Each Environment Court shall have its seat at the Divisional Headquarter; however, the Government, if it considers necessary, may, by general or specific order published in the official Gazette, specify places outside the Divisional Headquarter where the court can hold its sittings.

(4) If more than one Environment Court are established in any Division, the Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, specify the territorial jurisdiction of each such Court.

**5. Jurisdiction of Environment Court.**-(1) Notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in any other law, a case shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be directly instituted in an Environment Court for trial of an offence or for compensation under an environmental law, and only that court can take cognizance and hold proceedings for trial and disposal of those cases.

(2) An Environment Court shall be competent to impose penalty for offences under section 5A of this Act and under any other environmental law, to confiscate an equipment or part thereof, a transport used in the commission of such offence or an article or other thing involved with the offence, and to pass order or decree for compensation in appropriate cases; and in addition, the said court may in the same judgement make all or any of the following orders keeping in view of the circumstances of the offence or relevant facts:-

- (a) issuing a direction to the offender or other relevant person not to repeat or continue or, as the case may be, not to do the act or to make the omission which constitutes the offence;
- (b) issuing a direction to the offender or other relevant person to take such preventive or remedial measures in relation to the injury or probable injury to environment as the court considers appropriate keeping in view of the circumstances of the offence or the relevant facts;
- (c) in case of a direction under clause (b), specifying a time-limit and a further direction to submit within the specified time a report to the Director General or other appropriate authority on the implementation of the direction:

Provided that where a direction under clause (b) or (c) is issued, the person directed may apply to the court within 15 days of the judgement for review of such direction and the court shall, after giving the Director General a reasonable opportunity of being heard, dispose of the application within 30 [days after it is made.]

(3) No Environment Court shall take cognizance of an offence or receive any suit for compensation except on the written report of an Inspector or any other person authorized by the Director General:

Provided that if the Environment Court is satisfied that a person presented a written request to the said Inspector or authorized person to accept a complaint about an offence or a claim for compensation and no action was taken within 60 (sixty) days after such request, and that such complain or claim deserves to be taken into cognizance for the purpose of trial, then the court may, after giving the Inspector or the authorized person or the Director General a reasonable opportunity of being heard, directly receive the complaint or claim for compensation without such written report, or may, if it considers appropriate, direct the said Inspector or the authorized person to investigate the offence or claim.

**5A Penalty for violating court's order.**-If a person,-

- (a) violates a direction issued under clause (a) of section 5(2) by repeating or continuing the offence for the commission of which he has been sentenced, he shall be liable to be sentenced with the penalty prescribed for that offence, provided such penalty shall not be less than the one imposed on him at the time of issuance of the direction;
- (b) violates a direction issued under clause (b) or (c) of section 5(2), the violation shall be an independent offence for which he shall be liable to be sentenced to an imprisonment not exceeding 3 (three) years or to a fine not exceeding 3 (three) lac taka or to both.

**Explanation.**-The other provisions of this Act shall apply to the investigation and trial of an offence under this section.

**5B. Trial of certain offences by Special Magistrates.**-Where an environmental law provides for a penalty of an imprisonment not exceeding 2 (two) years or a fine not exceeding 10 (ten) thousand taka or both or confiscation of anything, for the commission of an offence, a Magistrate of the first class or a Metropolitan Magistrate who is appointed to deal only with such cases arising in a specified area or who is assigned to deal with such cases in addition to his ordinary duties, as the Government may

specify, shall be competent to try the offences; such Magistrates shall be known as Special Magistrates:

Provided that if such offence is combined with another offence under an environmental law and if both the offences require trial in the same proceedings, then the offences shall be triable in the Environment Court.

**5C. Trial procedure in Special Magistrate's Court.**-(1) No Special Magistrate shall take cognizance of an offence except on a written report of an Inspector:

Provided that, if authorized by the Director General in relation to the institution of a particular kind of case triable by such Magistrate, an Inspector may present a report on such offence directly to the Magistrate without following the procedure prescribed in section 7.

(2) A Special Magistrate appointed under this Act shall follow the procedure for summary trial as prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code.

(3) A case triable by the court of a Special Magistrate shall be conducted by an Assistant Public Prosecutor or a police officer specified by the Government or an Inspector of the Department of Environment on behalf of the State.

**6. Power of entry, search, etc.**-(1) For the purposes of conducting an inspection of any matter or investigation of an offence under an environmental law, or when directed by the Director General or the Environment Court for assessing compensation under this Act, an Inspector may, at any reasonable time, enter any place, search into, or seize any thing or collect sample from, or inspect, that place.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), an Inspector may, whenever he considers necessary, apply to the Environment Court or to any Magistrate for issuance of a search warrant.

(3) An Inspector shall, as far as practicable, follow the Criminal Procedure Code and the relevant provisions of the environmental law in conducting a search, seizure or inspection under this section.

**7. Procedure for investigation.**-(1) An offence under an environmental law shall ordinarily be investigated by an Inspector, but the Director General may, by a general or special order, authorize any other officer subordinate to him to investigate any particular kind of offences or a specified offence.

(2) The said Inspector or other officer, hereinafter referred to as the investigating officer, shall on the basis of a written complaint or other information, initiate proceedings under this section after obtaining approval of the officer authorized in this behalf by the Director General.

(3) The investigating officer shall, before initiating a formal investigation of an offence, inquire into and collect information about the offence, prepare a preliminary report thereon and present it to a higher officer authorized by the Director General in this behalf, and the officer secondly mentioned shall, upon consideration of the relevant facts and circumstances, give his decision within 7 (seven) days as to whether a formal investigation may be initiated or whether no action at all is necessary, and accordingly next actions shall be taken.

(4) If a decision is taken to initiate a formal investigation under sub-section (3), the investigating officer shall present the said preliminary report to the concerned police station, and it shall be recorded in the police station as a first information report or *ejahar* of the offence and thereafter the said investigating officer or, as the case may be, another officer authorized by the Director General shall conduct the investigation.

(5) The investigating officer while investigating an offence shall, in relation to that offence, be competent to exercise the same powers as an officer in charge of a police station and he shall, subject to this Act and the rules, follow the Criminal Procedure Code.

(6) Any statement recorded, article seized, sample or other information collected at the inquiry stage held before formal investigation may be considered and used for the purpose of investigation.

(7) The investigating officer shall, after completion of the investigation, obtain the approval of an officer authorized by the Director General in this behalf and submit one copy of the investigation report and the original or attested copies of the supporting documents directly to the environment court or as the case may be to a Special Magistrate if the case is triable by such Magistrate, and shall also keep one copy at his office and present another copy to the police station; and such report shall be deemed to be a police report under section 173 of Criminal Procedure Code.

(8) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (3), where the investigating officer has reasons to believe that any document, article or equipment involved with an offence is likely to be removed or destroyed, he may, even before a decision for formal investigation, seize the document, article or equipment, and if the investigator has reasons to believe that the offender is likely to abscond, he may also arrest the offender.

✓ **7A. Assistance from law enforcing agencies and other authorities.**-For the purposes of sections 6 and 7, the investigating officer may request any law enforcing agency or other authority for assistance and the requested agency or authority shall accordingly render assistance.

U.V.9

**8. Procedure and power of Environment Court.**-(1) Unless otherwise provided in this Act, provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code shall be applicable in the case of lodging a complaint about an offence under this Act, trial thereof and the Environment Court shall be deemed to be a criminal court and it shall follow the procedure laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code for trial and disposal of a case triable by the Sessions Court.

✓(3) The Environment Court shall be competent to order the investigating officer or other person investigating to hold further investigation of the offence in relation to which a case is pending before it and also to specify the time-limit for submission of the report of such further investigation.

(4) The Environment Court shall be competent to exercise any power conferred on it by this Act or any other environmental law.

✓(5) A case triable by an Environment Court shall be conducted by a Public Prosecutor or an Additional or Assistant Public Prosecutor on behalf of the State :

Provided that an Inspector or an officer authorized by the Director General may assist the said prosecutor in conducting the case and if necessary may make his submission before the court.

✓(6) Subject to provisions of this Act, the Civil Procedure Code shall be applicable to the trial and disposal of a case relating to compensation; and the Environment Court, for the purpose of trial and disposal of a suit for compensation, be deemed to be a civil court and shall be competent to exercise all the powers of a civil court.

✓(7) Hearing of a case at the trial stage shall not be adjourned more than three times and the Environment Court shall conclude the trial within one hundred eighty days:

Provided that where the trial is not completed within the above time-limit, the Environment Court shall, within 15 days after expiry of that period, inform the Environment Appeal Court of the delay and the reasons for such delay, and shall complete the trial of the case within ninety days after the expiry of the above mentioned one hundred eighty days.

**9. Conversion of fines to compensation.**-(1) Notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in any other law for the time being in force, the Environment Court may, if it considers necessary, convert fines imposed by it as compensation to be paid to persons affected as a result of the commission of an offence under an environmental law; and the fine or compensation shall be realizable from the person who has been sentenced with the fine.

(2) If a claim for compensation is related to an offence under an environmental law in such a manner that the trial of the offence and the claim should be held in the same proceedings, then the Environment Court shall try the offence first and, if the compensation to be awarded is not commensurate with the fine imposed as a penalty of the offence, then the application for compensation can be considered separately.

**10. Authority of Environment Court to inspect.**-(1) If, at any stage of the trial of a case, any question arises relating to any property, object or place of occurrence of an offence the Environment Court can inspect the property, object or the place of occurrence, after serving notice on the parties or their lawyers as to the place and time of inspection.

(2) During inspection or immediately thereafter, the Judge shall record the results of the inspection in the form of a memorandum and such memorandum shall be an evidence in the trial of the case and such evidence shall not be called in question by any party.

**11. Appeal.**-(1) Notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in the Civil Procedure Code or the Criminal Procedure Code, no question shall, except in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be raised before any court or other authority on the proceedings, order or decision of, or a decree of compensation passed and penalty imposed by, the Environment Court.

(2) A party aggrieved by a Judgment or a decree of compensation passed or a penalty imposed by the Environment Court can file an appeal to the Environment Appeal Court established under section 12 within thirty days of the date of passing the judgment, decree of compensation or penalty, or order of dismissal of a civil suit or an order specified in sub-section (3).

(3) An appeal shall lie to the Environment Appeal Court against an order of interim or temporary injunction, an order to maintain status quo, an order granting or refusing bail, an order of framing charge or discharge, and an order of taking cognizance of an offence or refusal thereof passed by an Environment Court; no other interim order shall be appealable nor shall the legality or propriety thereof shall be called in question before the Environment Appeal Court or any other court.

(3A) An appeal shall lie to the Environment Appeal Court against an order of conviction and sentence or acquittal, an order granting or refusing bail, an order of framing charge or discharge, and an order of taking cognizance of an offence or refusal thereof, passed by a Special Magistrate Court; no other interim order passed by such Magistrate shall be appealable nor shall the legality or propriety thereof shall be called in question before the Environment Appeal Court or any other court.

④ Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (1), a party aggrieved by a judgment or decree passed by an Environment Court in a suit for compensation shall not be entitled to file an the appeal against the said judgment or decree without depositing half of the decreed amount with the court which passed the decree.

V.V.9) ⑫. **Environment Appeal Court.**-(1) For carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish one or more than one Environment Appeal Court.

(2) An Environment Appeal Court shall be constituted with one judge and, in consultation with the Supreme Court, the Government shall,-

- (a) appoint an officer of the judicial service of the rank of District Judge and such Judge shall dispose of cases under environmental law; and
- (b) if it considers necessary, for a specified area the appoint a District and Sessions Judge of a district to act as the judge of an Environment Appeal Court in addition to his ordinary duties, and such a judge shall, in addition to his ordinary duties, dispose of the cases that fall within the jurisdiction of an Environmental Appeal Court.

(3) The seat of the Environment Appeal Court shall be in Dhaka or any other place specified by the Government.

(4) For the purpose of disposal of appeals relating to offences, the Environment Appeal Court may exercise all the powers of a Session Court as an Appeal Court under the Criminal Procedure Code.

(5) For the purpose of disposal of an appeal relating to a suit for compensation, the Environment Appeal Court may exercise all the powers of an appellate court under the Civil Procedure Code.

12A. **Transfer of cases.**-An Environment Appeal Court may, on an application or other information-

- (a) transfer a pending case from one Environment Court to another such court subordinate to it or to retransfer a case;
- (b) transfer a pending case from the court of a Special Magistrate to that of another special Magistrate or to an Environment Court subordinate to it, or retransfer such a case.

13. **Pending cases.**-A case under an environmental law pending in any court immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall be so continued and disposed of in that court as if this Act has not been enacted.



**13A. Jurisdiction of Environment Court over offences etc. committed earlier.**-(1) If a case has not been instituted against an offence committed before the commencement of the Environment Court (Amendment) Act, 2002, an Environment Court or a Special Magistrate, as the case may be, may take cognizance of the offence on the basis of a written complaint or report of an Inspector or any other person authorized in this behalf by the Director General, and the case can be disposed of according to his Act.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a case instituted on complaint shall not be dismissed under section 247 of the Criminal Procedure Code only on the ground of absence of the complainant.

**14. Power to make rules.**-The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

**The Environment Conservation Rules, 1997**

**1. Short title.-** These rules shall be called the Environment Conservation Rules, 1997.

**2. Definitions.-**In these Rules, unless, there is anything contrary to the subject or context,-

- (a) "Department" means the Department of Environment established under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act;
- (b) "Act" means Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995 (Act I of 1995);
- (c) "Schedule" means a schedule appended to these Rules;
- (d) "Section" means a section of the Act.
- (e) "Form" means a form appended to these Rules;
- (f) "Parameter" means the characteristics of a standard;
- (g) "Local authority" means the City Corporation in relation to a metropolitan area, the Municipality in relation to a municipal area and the Union Parishad in relation to a rural area;

**3. Declaration of Ecologically Critical Area.-**(1) The Government shall take the following factors into consideration while declaring any area as Ecologically Critical Area under sub-section (1) of section 5,-

- (a) human habitat;
- (b) ancient monument;
- (c) archeological site;
- (d) forest sanctuary;
- (e) national park;
- (f) game reserve;
- (g) wild animals, habitat;
- (h) wetland;
- (i) mangrove;
- (j) forest area;
- (k) bio-diversity of the relevant area; and
- (l) other relevant factors.

(2) The Government shall, in accordance with the standards referred to in rules 12 and 13, specify the activities or processes which can not be continued or initiated in an Ecologically Critical Area.

**4. Measures regarding vehicles emitting smoke injurious to health and detrimental to environment.**- (1) For the purposes of section 6 of the Act, every motor vehicle using petrol, diesel or gas as fuel shall be fitted with catalytic converter or oxydation catalyst or diesel particulate filter or with such other device or equipment as may be approved by the Director General to ensure that emission from the vehicle does not exceed the limit set in schedule 6.

(2) If a vehicle is driven without being fitted with the apparatus specified in sub-rule (1), it shall deemed to be a vehicle emitting smoke injurious to the environment or health, and for such violation the owner or the driver of the vehicle or in an appropriate case both the owner and the driver shall be liable to the penalty specified at serial no. 3 of the Table of section 15(1).

(3) Where a penalty is imposed under sub-rule (2), the fact of such imposition shall be recorded briefly in such document or, as the case may be, demonstrated on such conspicuous part of the vehicle, in such form and for such period, as may be specified by the Director General.

**5. Application relating to pollution or degradation of environment.**-(1) Any person affected or likely to be affected as mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 8 may apply to the Director General in Form-1 for remedy of the damage or apprehended damage.

(2) The Director General shall, within three months of receiving an application under sub-rule (1), dispose it of in accordance with sub-section (2) of section 8.

**6. Notice for collection of Sample.**-An officer intending to collect a sample under sub-section (3) of section 11 shall send to the occupier of the concerned place or his agent a notice in accordance with Form-2 about his intention.

**7. Procedure for issuing Environmental Clearance Certificate.** (1) For the purpose of issuing Environmental Clearance Certificate, the industrial units and projects shall, in consideration of their location and impact on the environment, be classified into the following four categories:-

- (a) Green;
- (b) Orange-A;
- (c) Orange-B; and
- (d) Red.

(2) Industries and projects included in the various categories as specified in sub-rule (1) have been described in Schedule-1.

(3) Environmental Clearance Certificate shall be issued to all existing industrial units and projects and to all proposed industrial units and projects falling in the Green Category.

(4) For industrial units and project falling under Orange-A, Orange—B and Red categories, firstly a Site Clearance Certificate and thereafter an Environmental Clearance Certificate shall be issued:

Provided that the Director General may, without issuing a Site Clearance Certificate at the first instance, directly issue Environmental Clearance Certificate if he, on the application of an industrial unit or project, considers it appropriate to issue such certificate to the industrial unit or project.

✓(5) The entrepreneur of the concerned industrial unit or project shall apply to the concerned Divisional Officer of the Department in Form -3 along with appropriate fees as specified in Schedule -13.

✓(6) The following documents shall be attached with an application made under sub-rule (5):-

✓(a) **For Green Category:**

- (i) general information about the industrial unit or project;
- (ii) exact description of the raw materials and the manufactured product; and
- (iii) no objection certificate from the local authority;

(b) **For Orange-A Category:**

- (i) general information about the industrial unit or project;
- (ii) exact description of the raw materials and the manufactured product;
- (iii) no objection certificate from the local authority;
- (iv) process flow diagram;
- (v) Layout Plan (showing location of Effluent Treatment Plant);
- (vi) effluent discharge arrangement;
- (vii) outlines of the plan for relocation, rehabilitation (if applicable);
- (viii) other necessary information (if applicable);

(C) For Orange-B Category:

- (i) report on the feasibility of the industrial unit or project (applicable only for proposed industrial unit or project);
- (ii) report on the Initial Environmental Examination of the industrial unit or project, and also the process flow diagram, Layout Plan (showing location of Effluent Treatment Plant), design of the Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) of the unit or project (these are applicable only for a proposed industrial unit or project);
- (iii) report on the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the industrial unit or project, and also the Process Flow Diagram, Layout Plan (showing location of Effluent Treatment Plant), design of the Effluent Treatment Plant and information about the effectiveness of the ETP of the unit or project, (these are applicable only for an existing industrial unit or project);
- (iv) no objection certificate from the local authority;
- (v) emergency plan relating adverse environmental impact and plan for mitigation of the effect of pollution;
- (vi) outline of the relocation, rehabilitation plan (where applicable);
- (vii) other necessary information (where applicable).

(d) For Red Category:

- (i) report on the feasibility of the industrial unit or project (applicable only to proposed industrial unit or project);
- (ii) report on the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) relating to the industrial unit or project, and also the terms of reference for the Environmental Impact Assessment of the unit or the project and its Process Flow Diagram, or the Environmental Impact Assessment report prepared on the basis of terms of reference previously approved by the Department of Environment, along with the Layout (showing location of Effluent Treatment Plant), Process Flow Diagram, design and time schedule of the Effluent Treatment Plant of the unit or project (applicable only to proposed industrial unit or project);
- (iii) report on the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the industrial unit or project, and also the Process Flow Diagram, Layout Plan (showing location of Effluent Treatment Plant), design and information about the effectiveness of the Effluent Treatment Plan of the unit or project (applicable only to an existing industrial unit or project);

- (v) no objection certificate of the local authority;
- (vi) emergency plan relating adverse environmental impact and plan for mitigation of the effect of pollution;
- (vii) outline of relocation, rehabilitation plan (where applicable);
- (viii) other relevant information (where applicable);

7. If an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate for an industrial unit or project of Green Category is made under sub-rule (5) along with the relevant documents specified in sub-rule (6), then, within 15 days of the receipt of the application, the certificate shall be issued or the application shall be rejected mentioning appropriate reason for such rejection.

8. If an application is made under sub-rule (5) along with the relevant documents specified in sub-rule (6), then in the case of an Orange-A Category industrial unit or project, within thirty days of the receipt of the application, and in the case of an Orange-B or Red Category industrial unit or project, within sixty days of the receipt of the application, a Site Clearance Certificate shall be issued or the application shall be rejected mentioning appropriate reasons for such rejection.

9. Upon receiving Site Clearance under Sub-rule (8), the entrepreneur-

- (a) may undertake activities for land development and infrastructure development;
- (b) may install machinery including ETP (applicable to industrial units or projects of Orange-A and Orange-B Category only);
- (c) shall apply for Environmental Clearance Certificate upon completion of the activities specified in clauses (a) and (b), and, without the Environmental Clearance Certificate, shall not have gas line connection, and shall not start trial production in the industrial unit, and in other cases shall not operate the project (applicable to Orange-A and Orange-B Category industrial units or projects only);
- (d) shall submit for approval of the Department the EIA report prepared on the basis of program outlined in IEE Report along with time schedule and ETP design (applicable to Red Category industrial units or projects);

(10) Where an application is received under clause (c) of sub-rule (9), Environmental Clearance Certificate shall, within fifteen working days in case of industrial unit or project of Orange-A Category and within 30

working days, be approved or the application shall be rejected mentioning appropriate reasons.

(11) Where an application is received under clause (d) of sub-rule (9) in relation to an industrial unit or project of Red Category, the EIA report along with the time schedule and ETP design shall, within sixty working days, be approved or the application shall be rejected mentioning appropriate reasons;

(12) After EIA is approved under sub-rule (11), the entrepreneur-

- (a) may open L/C for importing machineries which shall include machineries relating to ETP; and
- (b) shall, after installation of ETP, apply for Environmental Clearance Certificate without which he shall not have gas line connection and shall not start trial production in case of an industrial unit, and in other cases shall not start operation of the project.

(13) Where an application under clause (a) of sub-rule (12) is received in relation to an industrial unit or project of Red Category, Environmental clearance Certificate shall be granted to the concerned entrepreneur within thirty working days, or the application shall be rejected mentioning appropriate reasons.

(14) Where an application is received under sub-rule (5) along with the documents specified in sub-rule (6), Environmental Clearance Certificate shall, within thirty working days in case of an industrial unit or project of Orange-A Category and within sixty working days in case of Orange-B and Red Category, be issued to the concerned entrepreneur or the application will be rejected mentioning appropriate reasons.

**7A. Pollution under Control Certificate.**- Within two months from the installation of the equipments mentioned in sub-rule (1) of rule 4 and issuance or renewal, as the case may be, of the registration and fitness certificate by the Bangladesh Road Transport Authority, the owner of the vehicle shall collect the Pollution under Control Certificate from the Director General in accordance with Form-4.

**7B. Restriction on importation and marketing of environmentally harmful smoke controlling apparatus.**- Prior to importing or marketing apparatus mentioned in sub-rule (1) of rule 4, the importer or marketer, as the case may be, shall take written permission from the Director General subject to establishing effectiveness of the apparatus.

✓ **8. Validity Period of Environmental Clearance Certificate.**-(1) The period of validity for an Environmental Clearance Certificate shall be, in

case of Green Category, three years from the date of its issuance and in other cases of oyer category, one year.

(2) Every Environmental Clearance Certificate shall be renewed at least thirty days before expiry of its validity period.

9. **Appeal.**-(1) An appeal under section 14 shall briefly and clearly state the reasons for objections against the notice, order or direction against which the appeal has been preferred.

(2) Each appeal shall be accompanied by the following documents:-

- (a) a certified copy of the notice, order or direction against which appeal is filed;
- (b) a copy of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (if any);
- (c) a Treasury Chalan showing proof of deposit of the appeal fee of Taka one thousand; and
- (d) any other relevant papers.

10. **Procedure to be followed by the Appellate Authority.**-(1) The Appellate Authority shall fix a date of hearing of the appeal keeping in view their work load and the time required to serve notice upon the parties.

(2) The Appellate Authority shall send to the office against whose notice, order or direction the appeal has been preferred a notice mentioning the date of hearing along with a copy of the petition of appeal.

(3) For the purpose of disposing an appeal, the Appellate Authority may, at any time, call for all necessary papers and information from the appellant or the opposite party.

11. **Procedure for hearing of appeal.**-(1) The submission of the appellant in support of the appeal shall be heard on the date fixed for hearing or, if it is adjourned, on a subsequent date.

(2) The Appellate Authority may dismiss the appeal if the appellant does not appear for hearing on the date fixed for hearing or if adjourned, on the subsequent date of hearing.

(3) If the appellant is present but the opposite party is absent, the appeal shall be heard ex-parte.

(4) If the appeal is dismissed under sub-rule (2), the appellant may, within the next thirty working days, again apply to the Appellate Authority for allowing the appeal.

(5) The Appellate Authority, after hearing the parties or, as the case may be, one of the parties, may approve, modify or set aside the impugned notice, order or direction.



(6) The Appellate Authority shall record proper reasons in support of their decision, and shall specify the remedy to which the appellate is entitled.

(7) Copy of the order of the Appellate Authority shall be sent as soon as possible to the concerned office of the Department and to the Director General.

12. **Determination of environmental standards.**-For carrying out the purposes of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 20, the standards for air, water, sound, odor and other components of the environment shall be determined in accordance with the standards specified in Schedules 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

13. **Determination of the standards for discharge and emission of waste.**-For carrying out the purposes of clause (e) of sub-section (2) of section 20, the standard limits of the discharge of liquid waste and emission of gaseous waste shall be determined in accordance with the standards specified in Schedules 9, 10 & 11, and the standards of the discharge or emission of wastes of various industrial units shall be determined in accordance with standards specified in Schedule-12.

✓ 14. **Fees for Environmental Clearance Certificate and its renewal.**-The fees for issuance of Environmental Clearance Certificate and its renewal under these Rules shall be payable in accordance with Schedule 13.

15. **Various services and their fees.**-(1) Upon application of any person or organization, the Department shall supply analysis report of the samples of water, liquid waste, air and sound and also the information or data derived from such analysis.

(2) For services under sub-rule (1), appropriate fees are payable as described in Schedule-14

✓ 16. **Procedure for payment of fees.**-Fees payable under these Rules shall be deposited with the Bangladesh Bank or a Government Treasury by a Treasury Chalan in favour of the Director General under the Head "65 Miscellaneous Income-tax-free Revenue", and the copy of the Treasury Chalan shall be attached to the relevant application.

17. **Information of special incident.**-If, at any place, discharge or emission of environment pollutants occurs in excess to the prescribed standards or if any place is under threat of facing such discharge or emission as a result of any accident or unforeseen action or incident, the person or persons in charge of that place shall immediately inform the Director General of the occurrence or the threat.

## FORM-1

### Application for remedy

[See Rule 5(1)]

Director General

Department of Environment

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

E-16, Agargaon, Dhaka-1207

From:

.....  
.....  
.....

Sir,

I am a person affected, or in apprehension of being affected, by environmental pollution or environmental degradation and hence applying for remedy under sub-section (1) of section-8 of the Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995, in respect of the following environmental damage/apprehended environmental damage:-

1. Name of the person/persons affected or in apprehension of being affected by environmental pollution or environmental degradation  
.....
2. Reasons, how affected.
3. Site, where affected.
4. Description of damage/apprehended damage.
5. Time, when affected.
6. Name, address, etc., of person/persons/organization involved in causing the damage.
7. Remedy applied for.

Date .....

Signature .....

**FORM-2**

**Notice of intention for collection of sample**

[See Rule 6]

Whereas it is necessary to collect sample of solid waste/waste water/gaseous emission/soil/any pollutant for analysis, on ..... (date), at ..... hours, from \*\*\*\*\* ..... of your industrial unit or project;

Therefore, this notice expressing intention is being given for the presence of you/your representative at the industrial site or project on the date for collection of sample and for rendering assistance in collection of sample and giving signature on the document on sample..

Sample Collection Officer

Name-

Designation-

M/S .....

.....

.....

**FORM-3** **Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate**

[See Rule 7(5)]

Director/Deputy Director

Department of Environment

Dhaka Division/Chittagong Division/Khulna Division/Rajshahi Division  
(Bogra),

Sir,

I do hereby apply for Environmental Clearance Certificate for my proposed industrial unit or project, or for the existing industrial unit or project, and enclose papers and furnish information as follows:

1. Name of the industrial unit or project :  
(b) Address of location of the industrial unit or Project :  
(b) Address of present office :
2. (a) Proposed industrial unit or project :  
: Expected date of starting construction :  
: Expected date for completion of construction: expected date of trial production in case of industrial unit, in other cases, date of starting operation of the project.  
(b) Existing industrial unit or project :  
: Date of starting trial production in case of industrial unit, in other cases, date of starting operation of the project
3. Name of product and quantity to be produced :  
(daily/month/yearly)
4. (a) Name of raw materials and quantity :  
(daily/monthly/yearly)  
(b) Source of raw material :
5. (a) Quantity of water to be used daily :  
(b) Source of water :
6. (a) Name of fuel and quantity :  
(Daily/monthly/yearly)  
(b) Source of fuel :
7. (a) Probable quantity of daily liquid waste :  
(b) Location of waste discharge :

- (c) Probable quantity of daily emission of gaseous substance :
- (d) Mode of emission of gaseous substance :
8. Mouza map indicating "Daag" and "khatiyā" number ✓ :
9. Approval of Rajdhani Unnayan Katripakkhya/ Chittagong Development Authority/Khulna Development Authority/Rajshahi ✓ Development Authority /Local authority (if applicable) :
- 10 (a) Design & time schedule of proposed Effluent Treatment Plant ✓ :
- (b) Fund allocated ✓ :
- (c) Area ✓ :
11. Process Flow Diagram ✓ :
- 12 (a) Location map of industrial unit or project ✓ ✓ :
- (b) Layout plan (with location of Effluent Treatment Plant) ✓ ✓ :
- 13 (a) IEE/EIA report\* (if applicable) ✓ ✓ :
- (b) Environmental Management Plan\* (if applicable) ✓ ✓ ✓ :
14. Feasibility Report (if applicable) ✓ ✓ ✓ :

Seal

Signature of the entrepreneur

Name:

Address:

Phone:

Date:

### Declaration

I do hereby declare that all information provided by me in this application are true to the best of my knowledge and no information has been concealed or distorted.

(Name & signature of entrepreneur)

- \* Each page be countersigned by the person who fills out this application form and by the entrepreneur

# FORM-4

## Pollution under Control Certificate

[See Rule 7A]

It is hereby certified that vehicle No. .... of  
Mr..... of .....  
.....(address) emits the following gaseous substances as  
measured at two-thirds of the maximum rotating speed of the vehicle:-

Parameter	Unit	Limit of Standards	Measurement taken
Black Smoke	Hartridge Smoke Unit (HSU)	65	
Carbon Monoxide	gm/k.m.	24	
	percent area	04	
Hydrocarbon	gm/k.m.	02	
	ppm	180	
Oxides of Nitrogen	gm/k.m.	02	
	ppm	600	

(2) The measurements so taken do not exceed the standards specified in Schedule-6

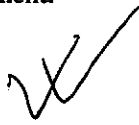
(3) This Certificate shall remain valid till .....

Signature of Director  
General/Authorized Officer  
Seal  
Department of Environment

## SCHEDULE-1

### Classification of industrial units or projects based on location and impact on environment.

[See Rule 7(2)]



#### (A) GREEN Category

- ① Assembling and manufacturing of TV, Radio, etc.
2. Assembling and manufacturing of clocks and watches
3. Assembling of telephones
4. Assembling and manufacturing of toys (plastic made items excluded)
5. Book-binding
6. Rope and mats (made of cotton, jute and artificial fibers)
7. Photography (movie and x-ray excluded)
8. Production of artificial leather goods.
9. Assembling of motorcycles, bicycles and toy cycles
- ⑩ Assembling of scientific and mathematical instruments (excluding manufacturing)
11. Musical instruments
12. Sports goods (excluding plastic made items)
13. Tea packaging (excluding processing)
14. Re-packing of milk powder (excluding production)
15. Bamboo and cane goods
16. Artificial flower (excluding plastic made items)
17. Pen and ball-pen
18. Gold ornaments (excluding production) (shops only)
19. Candle
20. Medical and surgical instrument (excluding production)
21. Factory for production of cork items (excluding metallic items)
22. Laundry (excluding washing)

**Notes :**

- (a) Units of all kinds of cottage industries other than those listed in this Schedule shall remain outside the purview of Environmental Clearance Certificate (Unit of cottage industry means all industrial units producing goods or services in which by full-time or part-time labour of family members are engaged and the capital investment of which does not exceed taka 5 (five) hundred thousand).
- (b) No industrial unit listed in this Schedule shall be located in any residential area.
- (c) Industrial units shall preferably be located in areas declared as industrial zones or in areas where there is concentration of industries or in vacant areas.
- (d) Industrial units likely to produce sound, smoke, odor beyond permissible limit shall not be acceptable in commercial areas.

**(B) ORANGE-A Category ✓**

- ① Dairy Farm, 10 (ten) cattle heads or below in urban areas and 25 cattle heads or below in rural areas.
2. Poultry (up to 250 in urban areas and up to 1000 in rural areas)
3. Grinding/husking of wheat, rice, turmeric, pepper, pulses (up to 20 Horse Power)
4. Weaving and handloom
5. Production of shoes and leather goods (capital up to 5 hundred thousand Taka)
6. Saw mill/wood sawing
7. Furniture of wood/iron, aluminum, etc., (capital up to 5 hundred thousand Taka)
8. Printing Press
9. Plastic & rubber goods (excluding PVC)
- ⑩ Restaurant
11. Cartoon/box manufacturing/printing packaging
12. Cinema Hall
13. Dry-cleaning



14. Production of artificial leather goods (capital up to 5 hundred thousand Taka)
15. Sports goods
16. Production of salt (capital up 10 hundred thousand Taka)
17. Agricultural machinery and equipment
18. Industrial machinery and equipment
19. Production of gold ornaments
20. Pin, U Pin
21. Frames of spectacles
22. Comb
23. Production of utensils and souvenirs of brass and bronze
24. Factory for production of biscuit and bread (capital up to 5 hundred thousand Taka)
25. Factory for production of chocolate and lozenge. (capital up to 5 hundred thousand Taka)
26. Manufacturing of wooden water vessels.

**(C) ORANGE-B Category** ✓

- ① PVC items
  2. Artificial fiber (raw material)
  3. Glass factory
  4. Life saving drug (applicable to formulation only)
  5. Edible oil
  6. Tar
  7. Jute mill
  8. Hotel, multi-storied commercial & apartment building
  9. Casting
- ⑩ Aluminum products
  11. Glue (excluding animal glue)
  12. Bricks/tiles
  13. Lime
  14. Plastic products

15. Processing and bottling of drinking water and carbonated drinks
16. Galvanizing
17. Perfumes, cosmetics
18. Flour large)
19. Carbon rod
20. Stone grinding, cutting, polishing
21. Processing fish, meat, food
22. Printing and writing ink
23. Animal feed
24. Ice-cream
25. Clinic and pathological lab
26. Utensils made of clay and china clay/sanitary wares (ceramics)
27. Processing of prawns & shrimps
28. Water purification plant
29. Metal utensils/spoons etc.
30. Sodium silicate
31. Matches
32. Starch and glucose
33. Animal feed
34. Automatic rice mill
35. Assembling of motor vehicles
36. Manufacturing of wooden vessel
37. Photography (activities related to production of films for movie and x-ray)
38. Tea processing
39. Production of powder milk/condensed milk/dairy
40. Re-rolling
41. Wood Treatment
42. Soap
43. Repairing of refrigerators
44. Repairing of metal vessel

45. Engineering works (up to 10 hundred thousand Taka capital)
46. Spinning mill
47. Electric cable
48. Cold storage
49. Tire-re-treading
50. Motor vehicles repairing works (up to 10 hundred thousand Taka capital)
51. Cattle farm: above 10 (ten) numbers in urban area, and above 25 (twenty five) numbers in rural area.
52. Poultry: Number of birds above 250 (two hundred fifty) in urban area and above 1000 (one thousand) in rural area.
53. Grinding/husking wheat, rice, turmeric, chilly, pulses-machine above 20 Horse Power.
54. Production of shoes and leather goods, above 5(five) hundred thousand Taka capital
55. Furniture of wood/iron, aluminum, etc., above 5 (five) hundred thousand Taka capital
56. Production of artificial leather goods, above 5 (five) hundred thousand Taka capital
57. Salt production, above 10(ten) hundred thousand Taka capital
58. Biscuit and bread factory, above 5 (five) hundred thousand Taka capital
59. Factory for production of chocolate and lozenge, above 5 (five) hundred thousand Taka capital
60. garments and sweater production
61. Fabric washing
62. Power loom
63. Construction, re-construction and extension of road (feeder road, local road)
64. Construction, re-construction and extension of bridge (length below 100 meters)
65. Public toilet
66. Ship-breaking
67. G.I. Wire

68. Assembling batteries

69. Dairy and food

**Notes:**

- (a) No industrial unit included in this list shall be located in any residential area.
- (b) Industrial units shall preferably be located in areas declared as industrial zones or in areas where there is concentration of industries or in vacant areas.
- (c) Industrial units likely to produce sound, smoke, odor beyond permissible limits shall not be acceptable in commercial areas.

**(D) RED Category**

- ① Tannery
- 2. Formaldehyde
- 3. Urea fertilizer
- 4. T.S.P. Fertilizer
- 5. Chemical dyes, polish, varnish, enamel
- 6. Power plant
- 7. All mining projects (coal, limestone, hard rock, natural gas, mineral oil, etc.)
- 8. Cement
- 9. Fuel oil refinery
- ⑩ Artificial rubber
- 11. Paper and pulp
- 12. Sugar
- 13. Distillery
- 14. Fabric dyeing and chemical processing
- 15. Caustic soda, potash.
- 16. Other alkalis.
- 17. Production of iron and steel.
- 18. Raw materials of medicines and basic drugs.
- 19. Electroplating.
- 20. Photo films, photo papers and photo chemicals.
- 21. Various products
- 22. Explosives.



23. Acids and their salts (organic and inorganic)
24. Nitrogen compounds(Cyanide and Cyanamid etc.)
25. Production of plastic raw materials (PVC, PP/Iron, Polyesterin etc.)
26. Asbestos
27. Fiberglass.
28. Pesticides, fungicides and herbicides.
29. Phosphorus.
30. Chlorine, fluorine, bromine,
31. Industry (excluding nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide).
32. Waste incinerator.
33. Other chemicals.
34. Ordnance.
35. Nuclear power.
36. Wine.
37. Non-metallic chemicals not listed elsewhere.
38. Non-metals not listed elsewhere.
39. Industrial estate.
40. Basic industrials.
41. Non-iron basic metals.
42. Detergent.
43. Land-filling by industrial, household and commercial wastes.
44. Sewage treatment plant.
45. Life saving drugs.
46. Animal glue.
47. Rodenticide.
48. Refractories.
49. Industrial gas (Oxygen, Nitrogen and Carbon-dioxide).
50. Battery.
51. Hospital.
52. Ship manufacturing.
53. Tobacco (processing/cigarette/Biri-making).
54. Metallic boat manufacturing.
55. Wooden boat manufacturing.
56. Refrigerator/air-conditioner/air-cooler manufacturing.

57. Tyre and tube.
58. Board mills.
59. Carpets.
60. Engineering works: capital above 10 (ten) hundred thousand taka.
61. Repairing of motor vehicles: capital above 10 (ten) hundred thousand taka.
62. Water treatment plant.
63. Sewerage pipe line laying/relaying/extension.
64. Water, power and gas distribution line laying/relaying/extension.
65. Exploration/extraction/distribution of mineral resources.
66. Construction/ reconstruction/ expansion of flood control embankment, polder, dyke, etc.
67. Construction/ reconstruction/ expansion of road (regional, national and international).
68. Construction/ reconstruction/ expansion of bridge (length 100 meter and above).
69. Murate of Potash (manufacturing).

**Notes:**

- (a) No industrial unit included in this list shall be allowed to be located in any residential area.
- (b) Industrial units shall preferably be located in areas declared as industrial zones or in areas where there is concentration of industries or in vacant areas.
- (c) Industrial units likely to produce sound, smoke, odor beyond permissible limit shall not be acceptable in commercial areas.
- (d) After obtaining location clearance on the basis of Initial Environment Examination (IEE) Report, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report in accordance with the approved terms of reference along with design of ETP and its time schedule shall be submitted within approved time limit.

**SCHEDULE-2**  
**Standards for Air**  
 [See Rule 12]

**Density in microgram per cusec meter**

Sl No.	Categories of Area	Suspended Particulate Maters (SPM)	Sulphurdi oxide	Carbon Monoxide	Oxides Nitrogen
a.	Industrial and mixed	500	120	5000	100
b.	Commercial and mixed	400	100	5000	100
c.	Residential and rural	200	80	2000	80
d.	Sensitive	100	30	1000	30

**Notes:**

- (1) At national level, sensitive area includes monuments, health center, hospital, archeological site, educational institution, and government designated areas (if any).
- (2) Industrial units located in areas not designated as industrial areas shall not discharge pollutants which may contribute to exceeding the standard for air surrounding the areas specified at Sl. nos. c and d above.
- (3) Suspended Particulate Matter means airborne particles of a diameter of 10 micron or less.

**SCHEDULE-3**  
**Standards for Water**  
 [See Rule 2]

**(A) Standards for inland surface water**

	Best Practice based classification	Parameter			
		pH	BOD Mg/1	DO Mg/1	Total Coliform number/100
a.	Source of drinking water for supply only after disinfecting:	6.5-8.5	2 or less	6 or above	50 or less
b.	Water usable for recreational activity:	6.5-8.5	3 or less	5 or more	200 or less
c.	Source of drinking water for supply after conventional treatment:	6.5-8.5	6 or less	6 or more	5000 or less
d.	Water usable by fisheries:	6.5-8.5	6 or less	5 or more	
e.	Water usable by various process and cooling industries:	6.5-8.5	10 or less	5 or more	5000 or less
f.	Water usable for irrigation	6.5-8.5	10 or less	5 or more	5000 or less

**Notes:**

1. In water used for pisciculture, maximum limit of presence of ammonia as Nitrogen is 1.2 mg/1.
2. Electrical conductivity for irrigation water- 2250  $\mu$ mhoms/cm (at a temperature of 25°C); Sodium less than 26%; boron less than 0.2%.



**(B) Standards for drinking water**

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	Standards
1.	Aluminum	mg/l	0.2
2.	Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> )	"	0.5
3.	Arsenic	"	0.05
4.	Balium	"	0.01
5.	Benzene	"	0.01
6.	BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	"	0.2
7.	Boron	"	1.0
8.	Cadmium	"	0.005
9.	Calcium	"	75
10.	Chloride	"	150-600*
11.	Chlorinated alkanes	"	0.01
	carbontetrachloride		0.001
	1.1 dichloroethylene	"	0.03
	1.2 dichloroethylene		
	tetrachloroethylene	"	0.03
	trichloroethylene	"	0.09
12.	Chlorinated phenols	mg/l	
	-pentachlorophenol	"	0.03
	- 2,4,6 trichlorophenol		0.03
13.	Chlorine (residual)	"	0.2
14.	Chloroform	"	0.09
15.	Chromium (hexavalent)	"	0.05
16.	Chromium (total)	"	0.05
17.	COD	"	4
18.	Coliform (fecal)	n/100 ml	0
19.	Coliform (total)	n/100 ml	0
20.	Color	Hazen	15
21.	Copper	mg/l	1
22.	Cyanide	"	0.1
23.	Detergents	"	0.2
24.	DO	"	6
25.	Fluoride	"	1

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	Standards
26.	Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	"	200-500
27.	Iron	"	0.3-1.0
28.	Kjeldhl Nitrogen (total)	"	1
29.	Lead	"	0.05
30.	Magnesium	"	30-35
31.	Manganese	"	0.1
32.	Mercury	"	0.001
33.	Nickel	"	0.1
34.	Nitrate	"	10
35.	Nitrite	"	<1
36.	Odor	"	Odorless
37.	Oil and grease	"	0.01
38.	pH	"	6.5-8.5
39.	Phenolic compounds	"	0.002
40.	Phosphate	"	6
41.	Phosphorus	"	0
42.	Potassium	"	12
43.	Radioactive materials (gross alpha activity)	Bq/l	0.01
44.	Radioactive materials (gross beta activity)	Bq/l	0.1
45.	Selenium	mg/l	0.01
46.	Silver	"	0.02
47.	Sodium	"	200
48.	Suspended particulate matters	"	10
49.	Sufide	"	0
50.	Sulfate	"	400
51.	Total dissolved solids	"	1000
52.	Temperature	°C	20-30
53.	Tin	mg/l	2
54.	Turbidity	JTU	10
55.	Zinc	mg/l	5

**Schedule-4**  
**Standards for Sound**  
 [See Rule 12]

Sl. No.	Category of areas	Standards determined at dBa unit	
		Day	Night
a.	Silent zone	45	35
b.	Residential area	50	40
c.	Mixed area (mainly residential area, and also simultaneously used for commercial and industrial purposes)	60	50
d.	Commerical area	70	60
e.	Industrial area	75	70

**Notes**

1. The time from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. is counted as daytime.
2. The time from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. is counted as night time.
3. Area up to a radius of 100 meters around hospitals or educational institutions or special institutions/establishments identified/to be identified by the Government is designated as Silent Zones where use of horns of vehicles or other audio signals, and loudspeakers are prohibited.

**Schedule-5**  
**Standards for Sound originating from Motor Vehicles or Mechanized Vessels**  
 [See Rule 12]

Category of Vehicles	Unit	Standards	Remarks
*Motor Vehicles (all types)	dBa	85	As measured at a distance of 7.5 meters from exhaust pipe.
		100	As measured at a distance of 0.5 meter

Category of Vehicles	Unit	Standards	Remarks
Mechanized Vessels	dBa	85	from exhaust pipe. As measured at a distance of 7.5 meters from the vessel which is not in motion, not loaded and is at two thirds of its maximum rotating speed.
		100	As measured at a distance of 0.5 meter from the vessel which is in the same condition as above.

\* At the time of taking measurement, the motor vehicle shall not be in motion and its engine conditions shall be as follows:-

- Diesel engine- maximum rotating speed.
- Gasoline engine- at two thirds of its maximum rotating speed and without any load.
- Motorcycle- If maximum rotating speed is above 5000 rpm; two-thirds of the speed, and if maximum rotating speed is less than 5000 rpm, three-fourth of the speed.

### Schedule-6

#### Standards for Emission from Motor Vehicles

[See Rule 12]

Parameter	Unit	Standard Limit
Black Smoke	Hartridge Smoke Unit (HSU)	65
Carbon Monoxide	gm/k.m.	24
	percent area	04
Hydrocarbon	gm/k.m.	02
	ppm	180
Oxides of Nitrogen	gm/k.m.	02
	ppm	600

\*As measured at two thirds of maximum rotating speed.

**Schedule-7**  
**Standards for Emission from Mechanized Vessels**  
 [See Rule 12]

Parameter	Unit	Standard Limit
Black Smoke*	Hartridge Smoke Unit (HSU)	65

\*As measured at two thirds of maximum rotating speed.

**Schedule-8**  
**Standards for Odor**  
 [See Rule 12]

Parameter	Unit	Standard Limit
Acetaldehyde	ppm	0.5-5
Ammonia	"	1-5
Hydrogen Sulfide	"	0.02-0.2
Methyl Disulfide	"	0.009-0.1
Methyl Sulfide	"	0.01-0.2
Styrene	"	0.4-2.0
Trim ethylamine	"	0.005-0.07

**Notes:**

- (1) Following regulatory limit shall be generally applicable to emission/exhaust outlet pipe of above 5 meter height:

$$Q = 0.108 \times He^2 \times Cm \text{ (Where } Q = \text{Gas Emission rate Nm}^3/\text{hour)}$$

He = Height of exhaust outlet pipe (m)

Cm = Above mentioned limit (ppm)

- (2) In cases where a special parameter has been mentioned, the lower limit shall be applicable for warning purposes, and the higher limit shall be applicable for prosecution purpose or punitive measure.

**Schedule-9**  
**Standards for Sewage Discharge**

[See Rule 12]

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Standard Limit</b>
BOD	miligram/l	40
Nitrate	"	250
Phosphate	"	35
Suspended Solids (SS)	"	100
Temperature	Degree Centigrade	30
Coliform	number per 100 ml	1000

**Notes:**

- (1) This limit shall be applicable to discharge into surface and inland waters bodies.
- (2) Sewage shall be chlorinated before final discharge.

**Schedule-10**  
**Standards for Waste from Industrial Units or Projects Waste**

[See Rule 13]

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Places for Determination of standards</b>		
			<b>Inland Surface water</b>	<b>Public Sewerage system connected to treatment at second stage</b>	<b>Irrigated Land</b>
1.	Ammonical Nitrogen (as elementary N)	mg/l	50	75	75
2.	Ammonia (as free ammonia)	"	5	5	15
3.	Arsenic (as)	"	0.2	0.05	0.2

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	Places for Determination of standards		
			Inland Surface water	Public Sewerage system connected to treatment at second stage	Irrigated Land
4.	BOD <sub>5</sub> at 20°C	"	50	250	100
5.	Boron	"	2	2	2
6.	Cadmium (as CD)	"	0.50	0.05	0.05
7.	Chloride	"	600	600	600
8.	Chromium (as total Cr)	"	0.5	1.0	1.0
9.	COD	"	200	400	400
10.	Chromium (as hexavalent Cr)	"	0.1	1.0	1.0
11.	Copper (as Cu)	"	0.5	3.0	3.0
12.	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	"	4.5-8	4.5-8	4.5-8
13.	Electro-conductivity (EC)	micro mho/cm	1200	1200	1200
14.	Total Dissolved Solids	"	2,100	2,100	2,100
15.	Fluoride (as F)	"	2	15	10
16.	Sulfide (as S)	"	1	2	2
17.	Iron (as Fe)	"	2	2	2
18.	Total Kjeldhal Nitrogen (as N)	"	100	100	100
19.	Lead (as Pb)	"	0.1	1.0	0.1
20.	Manganese (as Mn)	"	5	5	5
21.	Mercury (as Hg)	"	0.01	0.01	0.01
22.	Nickel (as Ni)	"	1.0	2.0	1.0
23.	Nitrate (as elementary N)	mg/l	10.0	Not yet Fixed	10
24.	Oil and Grease	"	10	20	10
25.	Phenolic	"	1.0	5	1

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	Places for Determination of standards		
			Inland Surface water	Public Sewerage system connected to treatment at second stage	Irrigated Land
	Compounds (as C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH)				
26.	Dissolved Phosphorus (as P)	"	8	8	15
27.	Radioactive substance	To be specified by Commission	Bangladesh Atomic Energy		
28.	pH		6-9	6-9	6-9
29.	Selenium (as Se)	mg/l	0.05	0.05	0.05
30.	Zinc (as Zn)	Degree	5	10	10
31.	Total Dissolved Solids	"	2,100	2,100	2,100
32.	Temperature	Centingrade	40	40	40-summer
			45	45	45-winter
33.	Suspended Solids (SS)	mg/l	150	500	200
34.	Cyanide (as Cn)	"	0.1	2.0	0.2

**Notes:**

- (1) These standards shall be applicable to all industries or projects other than those specified under the heading "Standards for sector wise industrial effluent or emission."
- (2) Compliance with these standards shall be ensured from the moment an industrial unit starts trial production, and in other cases, from the moment a project starts operation.
- (3) These standards shall be inviolable even in case of any sample collected instantly at any point of time. These standards may be enforced in a more stringent manner if considered necessary in view of the environmental conditions of a particular situation.



- (4) Inland Surface Water means drains/ponds/tanks/water bodies/ditches, canals, rivers, springs and estuaries.
- (5) Public sewerage system means treatment facilities of the first and second stage and also the combined and complete treatment facilities.
- (6) Irrigable land means such land area which is sufficiently irrigated by waste water taking into consideration the quantity and quality of such water for cultivation of selected crops on that land.
- (7) Inland Surface Water Standards shall apply to any discharge to a public sewerage system or to land if the discharge does not meet the requirement of the definitions in notes 5 and 6 above.

### **Schedule-11**

#### **Standards for Gaseous Emission from Industries or Projects**

[See Rule [13]]

Sl. No.	Parameters	Standard
1.	Particulate	
	(a) Power plant with capacity of 200 Megawatt or above.	150
	(b) Power plant with capacity less than 200 Megawatt.	350
2.	Chlorine	150
3.	Hydrochloric acid vapor and mist	350
4.	Total Fluoride F	25
5.	Sulfuric acid mist	50
6.	Lead particulate	10
7.	Mercury particulate	0.2
8.	Sulfur dioxide	kg/ton acid
	(a) Sulfuric acid production (DCDA* process)	4
	(b) Sulfuric acid production (SCSA* process)	10

(\*DCDA: Double Conversion, Double Absorption;

SCSA: Single Conversion, Single Absorption.)

Lowest height of stack for dispersion of sulfuric acid (in meter).

	(a) Coal based power plant	
	(1) 500 Megawatt or above	275
	(2) 200 to 500 Megawatt.	220
	(3) Less than 200 Megawatt.	14 (Q) <sup>0.3</sup>
	(b) Boiler	
	(1) Steam per hour up to 15 tons	11
	(2) Steam per hour more that 15 tons	14 (Q) <sup>0.3</sup>
	[Q = Emission of Sulfur dioxide (kg/hour)	
9.	Oxides of Nitrogen	
	(a) Nitric acid production	3 kg/ton acid
	(b) Gas Fuel based Power Plant	50 ppm
	(1) 500 Megawatt or above	50 ppm
	(2) 200 to 500 Megawatt	40 ppm
	(3) Below 200 Megawatt	30 ppm
	(c) Metallurgical oven	200ppm
10.	Kiln soot and dust	mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
	(a) Blast Furnace	500
	(b) Brick Kiln	1000
	(c) Coke oven	500
	(d) Lime Kiln	250

### Schedule-12

#### Standards for Sectorwise Industrial Effluent or Emission

[See Rule 13]

#### (A) Fertilizer Plant

##### Nitrogenous fertilizer plant

##### Effluent (liquid waste)

Parameters	Standard presence in a unit of mg/l
As Nitrogen	50 (New)
	100 (Old)

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Standard presence in a unit of mg/l</b>
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	100 (Old) 250 (New)
pH	6.5-8
Chromium at discharge point of the chromate removal plant (as total Cr)	0.5
Hexavalent Chromium	0.1
Suspended Solids	100
Oil and Grease	10
Wastewater flow	10m <sup>3</sup> /t Urea

#### **Gaseous Emission**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Standard of presence in a unit of mg/Nm<sup>3</sup></b>
Urea Prilling Tower	Particulate	150 dry de dusting  50 wet de dusting and new plant

#### **Phosphatic**

##### **Effluent (liquid waste)**

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Standard of presence in a unit of mg/l</b>
Fluoride at the exhaust of Fluoride removal plant (as F)	10
Phosphate (as P)	5
Suspended Solids Chromium at the discharge point of Chromate removal plant (as Cr)	100
Total	0.5
Hexavalent Cr	0.1
Oil and Crease	10

### Gaseous Emission

Source	Parameters	Standard of presence in a unit of mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
Granulation, Mixing and Grinding section	Particulate	150
Phosphoric acid preparation	Total Fluoride (as F)	25
Sulfuric acid plant	Sulfur dioxide	
	DCDA	4 kg/t of Sulfuric acid (100%)
	SCSA	10 kg/t of Sulfuric acid (100%)
	Sulfuric acid mist	50

**(B) Composite textile plant and large processing unit (in which capital investment is more than thirty million Taka)**

#### Effluent (liquid waste)

Parameters	Standard of presence in a unit of mg/l
pH	6.5-9
Suspended solids	100
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	150
<b>Oil and Grease</b>	10
Total dissolved solids	2100
Wastewater flow	100 per kg of fabric processed
<b>Note:</b> BOD limit of 150 mg/l implies only with physico chemical processing.	
Special parameters based on classifications of dyes used	
Total Chromium, as Cr	2
Sulfide, as S	2
Phenolic compounds, as C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	5

### (C) Pulp and Paper Industry

#### Gaseous Effluent

Parameter	Standard and presence in a unit of mg/l, except pH	
	Large plant with production capacity of above 50 tons per day	Small plant with production capacity of less than 50 tons per day.
pH	6-9	6-9
Suspended Solids	100	100
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	30	50
COD	300	400
Wastewater flow	200 cubic meter per ton of paper	200 cubic meter per ton of paper produced of agricultural raw materials  75 cubic meter per ton of paper produced of wastepaper.

### (D) Cement Industry

#### Gaseous Emission

#### 1. Basic units for manufacturing cement

Source	Parameters	Standard for presence in a unit of mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
All sections	Particulate	250

#### 2. Clinker Grinding units

Source	Parameters	Standard for presence in a unit of mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
All sections	Particulate	
	Daily production capacity above 1000 ton	200
	Daily production capacity 200-1000 ton	300
	Daily production capacity up to 200 ton	400

**(E) Boiler of Industrial unit**

**Gaseous Emission**

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Standard for presence in a unit of mg/Nm<sub>3</sub></b>
1. Soot and particulate (fuel based)	
(a) Coal	500
(b) Gas	100
(c) Oil	300
2. Oxides of Nitrogen (fuel based)	
(a) Coal	600
(b) Gas	150
(c) Oil	300

**(F) Nitric Acid Plant**

**Gaseous Emission**

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Standard for presence in a unit of mg/Nm<sub>3</sub></b>
Oxide of Nitrogen	3 kg/ton of weak nitric acid produced

**(G) Distillery**

**Effluent (liquid waste)**

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Standard for presence in a unit of mg/l</b>
pH	6-9
Suspended solids	150
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	5000 (standard for 2 years transitional period) 500 (standard for 74 years transitional period)
Oil and Grease	10

**(H) Sugar Industry**

### Effluent (liquid waste)

Parameters	Standard for presence in a unit of mg/l
pH	6-9
Suspended solids	150
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	50
Oil and Grease	10
Wastewater per ton of sugarcane crushing (in Cubic meter)	0.5

### Gaseous Emission

#### Boiler using baggasse

Particulate, mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Stepgrade	250
	Pulsating/ horse	500
	shoe	800
	Spreader	
	Stocker	

### (I) Tannery Industry

#### Effluent (liquid waste)

Parameters	Standard for presence in a unit of mg/l
pH	6-9
Suspended solids	150
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	100
Sulfide (as S)	1
Total Chromium (As Cr)	2
Oil and Grease	10
Total dissolved solids	2100
Wastewater per ton of hide processing (in cubic meter)	30

Notes : Soak liquor shall be separated from wastewater.

### (J) Food Processing, Fish Canning, Dairy, Starch and Jute Industries

**Effluent (liquid waste)**

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Maximum limit of values in mg/l</b>
Suspended solids	6-9
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	150
Wastewater flow	100
Starch	8 Cubic Meter per Ton of raw materials
Jute processing	1.5 Cubic Meter per Ton product
Dairy products	3 Cubic Meter per Ton of Milk

**(K) Crude Oil Refinery****Gaseous Emission**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Standards for maximum presence</b>	<b>Unit</b>
<b>Sulfur dioxide</b>	Distillation	0.25	kg/ton
	Catalytic	2.5	kg/ton
	Cracker		

**Effluent (liquid waste)**

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Standards for maximum presence</b>	<b>unit</b>
Suspended solids (SS)	100	mg/l
Oil and Grease	10	"
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	30	"
Phenol	1	"
Sulfide (as S)	1	"
Wastewater flow	700	Cubic Meter/1000 Ton of treated crude oil

**Notes:**

(1) All new industrial units from the beginning of their operation shall abide by these standards while discharging/emitting wastes. All existing industrial units shall install necessary treatment facilities within 2 years (if not otherwise directed) from the date of the notification of these rules. In special cases, the Department may extend the deadline on valid reasons.

(2) These standards shall apply irrespective of the discharge/emission points.



(3) These standards shall never be violated at the time of sample collection. These standards may be enforced in a more stringent manner, if considered necessary in view of the surrounding conditions of a particular situation.

### Schedule-13

#### Fees for Environmental Clearance Certificate or Renewal

[See Rules 7(5), 8 (2) and 14]

#### 1. Industrial unit or project

Investment (in Taka)	Fees for Environmental Clearance Certificate or Renewal (in Taka)
(a) Tk. 100,000-1,000,000	Tk. 300
(b) Tk. 1,000,000-10,000,000	Tk. 3,000
(c) Tk. 10,000,000-500,000,000	Tk. 5,000
(d) Above Tk. 500,000,000	Tk. 10,000

### Schedule-14

Fees to be realized by the Department of Environment for supplying various analytical information or data or test results of samples of water, effluent, air and sound.

[See Rule 15]

#### (A) Sample of water or effluent

Parameter	Fee (in Taka)
1. Coliform	500
2. Chlorine	250
3. Total hardness	250
4. Iron	400
5. Calcium	400
6. Magnesium	400
7. Colour	75
8. Electrical Conductivity (EC)	100
9. pH	100
10. Suspended Solids (SS)	300
11. Total Solids (TS)	200
12. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	200
13. Ammonia Nitrogen	400
14. Arsenic	500

	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Fee (in Taka)</b>
15.	Boron	400
16.	Cadmium	500
17.	COD	400
18.	BOD	400
19.	Chloride	250
20.	Chromium, Hexavalent	500
21.	Chromium, Total	500
22.	Cyanide	400
23.	Fluoride	400
24.	Lead	500
25.	Mercury	500
26.	Nickel	500
27.	Organic Nitrogen	400
28.	Oil and Grease	300
29.	Phosphate	400
30.	Phenol	400
31.	Sulfate	400
32.	Zinc	500
33.	Temperature	75
34.	Turbidity (GTU)	100
35.	Turbidity (NTU)	100
36.	P-Alcanity	250
37.	T-Alcanity	200
38.	Acidity	200
39.	Carbon dioxide	200
40.	Calcium Hardness	250
41.	DO	300
42.	Nitrate	400
43.	Nitrite	00
44.	Silica	300

**(B) Sample of Air**

	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Fee (in Taka)</b>
1.	S.P.M.	500
2.	Sulfur dioxide	500
3.	Nitrous dioxide	500
4.	Carbon Monoxide	300
5.	Lead	500

**(C) Sample of Sound**

	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Fee (in Taka)</b>
1.	Sound	200

**(D) For Supplying Analytical Information or Data**

1. Annual information or data about Surface Water (except river water) and Ground Water collected by monitoring stations of Dhaka Division/Chittagong Division and Sylhet Division/Khulna Division and Barisal Division/Rajshahi Division-
  - (a) For Government organizations 3,000
  - (b) For others 6,000
2. Annual information or data about river water collected by monitoring stations of Dhaka Division/Chittagong Division and Sylhet Division/Khulna Division and Barisal Division/Rajshahi Division-
  - (a) For Government organizations 4,000
  - (b) For Others 6,000
3. Annual information or data about Air collected by monitoring stations of Dhaka Division/Chittagong Divisions and Sylhet Division/Khulna Division and Barisal Divisions/Rajshahi Division-
  - (a) For Government organizations 2,000
  - (b) For Others 4,000

**Appendix-IV:** Selected Notifications issued under the Environment Conservation Act, 1995

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়

নং- পবম-৪(৮ আইঃ বিঃ)/২/৯৫ (অংশ-১)/২৯৪

তারিখঃ ৩০-০৫-১৯৯৫ ইং  
১৬-০২-১৪০২ বাং

**প্রজ্ঞাপন**

বাংলাদেশ পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১নং আইন) এর ১ (২) ধারায় প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতাবলে সরকার এতদ্বারা নিম্নোক্ত এলাকাসমূহে উহাদের বিপরীতে বর্ণিত তারিখ হইতে উক্ত আইনটি বলবৎ করিল।

এলাকার নাম	বলবৎ হওয়ার তারিখ
ঢাকা বিভাগ	১৮ই জ্যৈষ্ঠ ১৪০২/ ১লা জুন, ১৯৯৫
চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগ	১৯শে জ্যৈষ্ঠ ১৪০২/ ২রা জুন, ১৯৯৫
রাজশাহী বিভাগ	২০শে জ্যৈষ্ঠ ১৪০২/ ৩রা জুন, ১৯৯৫
খুলনা বিভাগ	২১শে জ্যৈষ্ঠ ১৪০২/ ৪ঠা জুন, ১৯৯৫
বরিশাল বিভাগ	২২শে জ্যৈষ্ঠ ১৪০২/ ৫ই জুন, ১৯৯৫

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে

আমির উদ্দীন আহমেদ  
উপ-সচিব

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়

নং- পবম-৪/৩/২/৯৭/৬১২

তারিখ : ১৯শে কার্তিক, ১৪০৪  
০৩রা নভেম্বর, ১৯৯৭

প্রজ্ঞাপন

সরকার এতদ্বারা পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৯৫ এর ১৪নং ধারার অধীনে নিম্নরূপ আপীল কর্তৃপক্ষ গঠন করিয়াছে :

- |  |   |             |
|--|---|-------------|
| (১) সচিব, পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়            | - | চেয়ারম্যান |
| (২) যুগ্ম-সচিব (উঃ), পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয় | - | সদস্য       |
| (৩) উপ-সচিব (পরিঃ), পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়  | - | সদস্য-সচিব  |

২। কমিটির ২ জনের উপস্থিতিতে কোরাম হইবে এবং কমিটির চেয়ারম্যান কোন কারণে সভায় অনুপস্থিত থাকিলে কমিটির সদস্য, যুগ্ম-সচিব (উঃ) চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করিবেন।

৩। উক্ত আপীল কমিটি পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৯৫ এবং পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ বিধিমালা ১৯৯৭-এর অধীনে পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তরের কোন সিদ্ধান্ত/আদেশ এর বিরুদ্ধে বা কোন সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যক্তির দায়েরকৃত আপীল (কিন্তু পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৯৫ এর ১৫নং ধারা এর অধীনে গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা/দণ্ড ব্যতীত) শুনানী গ্রহণ ও নিষ্পত্তি করিবেন।

মোঃ কামাল উদ্দিন আহমেদ  
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর

নং- পরিবেশ/সাঃ(আইন)-৬৩/৭৭/(৫ম)/১৬৬৭

২৬/০৫/১৪০৫ বাং  
তারিখ : ১০/০৯/১৯৯৮ ইং

প্রজ্ঞাপন

বাংলাদেশ পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১নং আইন) এর ১৯ (২) ধারায় প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতাবলে মহাপরিচালক এ আইনের ধারা ৬, ১০, ১১ ও ১৭ এর প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতা পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তরের বিভাগীয় কার্যালয়ের অফিস প্রধানদের উপর অর্পণ করলেন।

গত ১৪-০৬-৯৮ ইং তারিখের নং-পরিবেশ/পানি সম্পদ/সাঃ (অভিঃ)-২৩/৯৬/১১৩২ সংখ্যক স্মারক দ্বারা জারীকৃত আদেশটি এতদ্বারা বাতিল করা হলো।

জনস্বার্থে এ আদেশ জারী করা হলো এবং তা অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে।

এ আর খান  
মহা-পরিচালক

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়

নং-পবম-৪/৭/৮৭/২০০০/৫৭২

তারিখ : ২৩-০৭-২০০০ইং

পরিপত্র

বাংলাদেশ পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, (১৯৯৫ সনের ১নং আইন) এর ১৯ (১) ধারায় প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতাবলে এই আইন বা বিধির বিধান লংঘন এবং পরিবেশ দূষণ সংক্রান্ত অপরাধের অভিযোগ আদালতে দায়ের করার লক্ষ্যে সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলা প্রশাসকগণকে নির্দেশক্রমে ক্ষমতা অর্পণ করা হলো।

মোঃ শওকত আলী

সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর

নং-পরিবেশ/১৬৪১

তারিখ : ২৩-০৭-২০০২ইং

পরিপত্র

বিষয় : বাংলাদেশ পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৯৫ এবং পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ বিধিমালা, ১৯৯৭ এর বিভিন্ন বিধানের ক্ষমতা অর্পণ ও গবেষণাগার নির্ধারণ।

বাংলাদেশ পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (অতঃপর উক্ত আইন বলিয়া উল্লিখিত) এর ১৯(২) ধারায় প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতাবলে নিম্ন টেবিলে উল্লিখিত উক্ত আইনের বিভিন্ন ধারা এবং পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ বিধিমালা, ১৯৯৭ (অতঃপর উক্ত বিধিমালা বলিয়া উল্লিখিত) এর বিভিন্ন বিধিবলে প্রয়োগযোগ্য ক্ষমতা উহার বিপরীতে উল্লিখিত কর্মকর্তাকে জনস্বার্থে অর্পণ করা হইল। এ প্রসঙ্গে উল্লেখ্য যে :

- (ক) অর্পিত ক্ষমতা প্রয়োগের ব্যাপারে মহা-পরিচালক কোন সাধারণ বা বিশেষ আদেশ, নির্দেশ বা নির্দেশনা প্রদান করিলে তাহা অনুসরণ করিতে হইবে;
- (খ) অর্পিত ক্ষমতা প্রয়োগের ক্ষেত্রে সংশ্লিষ্ট আইনের বিধানাবলী যথাযথভাবে অনুসরণ করিতে হইবে।

টেবিল

ক্রমিক নং	উক্ত আইন ও বিধিমালায় সংশ্লিষ্ট বিধান	অর্পিত ক্ষমতার বিবরণ	ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তা
১।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ৪(২) এর দফা (ক), (খ) ও (ঘ)	এই সকল দফা অনুসারে কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ ও ক্ষমতা প্রয়োগ	স্ব স্ব এলাকায় অধিদপ্তরের বিভাগীয় অফিস প্রধান (পরিচালক/উপ- পরিচালক) এবং আন্তঃ বিভাগীয় বা জাতীয় পর্যায়ে কোন বিষয়ে মহা- পরিচালক কর্তৃক নির্দিষ্টকৃত সদর দপ্তরের কোন পরিচালক।
২।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ৪(২) এর দফা (ঙ)	(ক) এই দফার অধীনে যে কোন স্থান, প্রাসন্ন, প্লান্ট, যন্ত্রপাতি, উৎপাদন ও অন্যবিধ প্রক্রিয়া, উপাদান বা পদার্থ পরীক্ষাকরণ;  (খ) এই দফার অধীনে পরিবেশ দূষণ প্রতিরোধ নিয়ন্ত্রণ এবং উপশমের জন্য উপযুক্ত কর্তৃপক্ষ বা ব্যক্তিকে আদেশ বা নির্দেশ	(ক) বিভাগীয় অফিসের পরিদর্শক/জ্যেষ্ঠ প্রকর্মী/কনিষ্ঠ রসায়নবিদ/তদূর্ধ্ব যে কোন কর্মকর্তা;  (খ) স্ব স্ব এলাকায় অধিদপ্তরের বিভাগীয় অফিস প্রধান (পরিচালক/উপ-পরিচালক) এবং আন্ত বিভাগীয় বা জাতীয় পর্যায়ে



ক্রমিক নং	উক্ত আইন ও বিধিমালার সংশ্লিষ্ট বিধান	অর্পিত ক্ষমতার বিবরণ	ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তা
		প্রদান।	কোন বিষয়ে মহা-পরিচালক কর্তৃক নির্দিষ্টকৃত সদর দপ্তরের কোন পরিচালক বা অন্য কোন কর্মকর্তা।
৩।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ৪(২) এর দফা (চ)	(ক) এই দফার অধীনে পরিবেশ দূষণ সংক্রান্ত তথ্য সংগ্রহ; (খ) এই দফার অধীনে পরিবেশ দূষণ সংক্রান্ত তথ্য প্রকাশ ও প্রচার।	(ক) বিভাগীয় অফিসের পরিদর্শক/জ্যেষ্ঠ প্রকর্মী/কনিষ্ঠ রসায়নবিদ এবং বিভাগীয় অফিস/সদর দপ্তরের তদূর্ধ্ব কর্মকর্তা; (খ) মহা-পরিচালক কর্তৃক নির্দিষ্টকৃত সদর দপ্তরের পরিচালক বা অন্য কোন কর্মকর্তা।
৪।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ৪(২) এর দফা (জ)	পানীয় জলের মান পর্যবেক্ষণ কর্মসূচী, কোন ব্যক্তিকে উক্ত মান অনুসরণের পরামর্শ এবং প্রয়োজনে নির্দেশ প্রদান	বিভাগীয় অফিস প্রধান (পরিচালক/উপপরিচালক)
৫।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ৪(৩)	(ক) কোন শিল্প কারখানা, উদ্যোগ বা প্রক্রিয়া বন্ধ, নিষিদ্ধ বা নিয়ন্ত্রণের ব্যাপারে এই উপ- ধারার প্রথম শর্তাংশ অনুসারে নোটিশ প্রদান এবং দ্বিতীয় শর্তাংশ অনুসারে তাৎক্ষণিক নির্দেশ প্রদান; (খ) উক্ত নোটিশের পর এই উপ-ধারা অনুযায়ী সংশ্লিষ্ট শিল্প কারখানা, উদ্যোগ বা প্রক্রিয়া বন্ধ, নিষিদ্ধ বা নিয়ন্ত্রণের বিষয়ে নির্দেশ প্রদান।	(ক) বিভাগীয় অফিস প্রধান (পরিচালক/উপ-পরিচালক); (খ) মহা-পরিচালকের অনুমোদনক্রমে বিভাগীয় অফিস প্রধান(পরিচালক/উপ-পরিচালক)।
৬।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ৪ক(১)	পুলিশ বা অন্য কোন আইন প্রয়োগকারী সংস্থা বা কোন সরকারী বা সংবিধিবদ্ধ কর্তৃপক্ষের নিকট সহায়তার অনুরোধ জ্ঞাপন	বিভাগীয় অফিসের পরিদর্শক/জ্যেষ্ঠ প্রকর্মী/কনিষ্ঠ রসায়নবিদ/তদূর্ধ্ব কর্মকর্তা
৭।	আইনের ধারা ৪ক(২)	এই উপ-ধারার অধীনে বিদ্যুৎ, গ্যাস, টেলিফোন বা অন্য কোন সেবা বিচ্ছিন্ন বা বন্ধ করার জন্য নির্দেশ প্রদান	মহা-পরিচালকের অনুমোদনক্রমে বিভাগীয় অফিস প্রধান (পরিচালক/উপ-পরিচালক) বা ক্ষেত্র বিশেষে মহা-পরিচালক কর্তৃক

ক্রমিক নং	উক্ত আইন ও বিধিমালার সংশ্লিষ্ট বিধান	অর্পিত ক্ষমতার বিবরণ	ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তা
			নির্দিষ্টকৃত সদর দপ্তরের কোন পরিচালক
৮।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ৬(২) ও (৩)	এই উপ-ধারাসমূহের অধীনে সংশ্লিষ্ট যানবাহনের ব্যাপারে প্রয়োজনীয় কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ	বিভাগীয় অফিসের পরিদর্শক/জ্যেষ্ঠ প্রকর্মী/কনিষ্ঠ রসায়নবিদ/তদূর্ধ্ব কর্মকর্তা
৯।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ৭(১)	এই উপ-ধারার অধীনে প্রতিবেশ ব্যবস্থার ক্ষতিকর কার্যকলাপের ব্যাপারে সংশোধনমূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের নির্দেশ প্রদান	বিভাগীয় অফিস প্রধান (পরিচালক/উপ-পরিচালক) (বিঃ দ্রঃ এই ক্ষমতাপূর্ণ ৭(১) ধারার অধীন ক্ষতিপূরণ নির্ধারণ ও পরিশোধের ক্ষেত্রে প্রযোজ্য নয়)।
১০।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ৭(২)	এই উপ-ধারার অধীনে মামলা দায়ের	মহা-পরিচালকের অনুমোদনক্রমে পরিদর্শক/সম পর্যায়ের কর্মকর্তা/তদূর্ধ্ব কর্মকর্তা
১১।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ৮ এবং বিধিমালার বিধি ৫	এই ধারা ও বিধির অধীনে আবেদন গ্রহণ, নিষ্পত্তি গণ শুনানী ও অন্যান্য ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ	স্ব স্ব এলাকায় ক্ষেত্রে বিভাগীয় অফিস প্রধান (পরিচালক/উপ- পরিচালক) এবং আন্তঃ বিভাগীয় বা জাতীয় পর্যায়ে কোন বিষয়ে মহা- পরিচালক কর্তৃক নির্দিষ্টকৃত সদর দপ্তরের কোন পরিচালক বা কমিটি।
১২।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ৯ এর উপ- ধারা (৩) ও (৪)	এই উপ-ধারার অধীনে কোন ঘটনা বা দুর্ঘটনার তথ্যের ভিত্তিতে পরিবেশ দূষণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ বা প্রশমনের জন্য প্রতিকারমূলক ও অন্যান্য ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ	বিভাগীয় অফিস প্রধান (পরিচালক/উপ-পরিচালক) বা মহা-পরিচালক কর্তৃক নির্দিষ্টকৃত সদর দপ্তরের পরিচালক বা অন্য কোন কর্মকর্তা
১৩।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ১০ এর উপ-ধারা (১) ও (২)	এই উপ-ধারায়ের অধীন প্রয়োজনীয় কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ	বিভাগীয় অফিসের পরিদর্শক/জ্যেষ্ঠ প্রকর্মী/কনিষ্ঠ রসায়নবিদ/তদূর্ধ্ব কর্মকর্তা
১৪।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ১১(৩) এর দফা (ক) এবং বিধিমালার বিধি ৬	এই দফা এবং বিধির অধীনে নমুনা সংগ্রহের উদ্দেশ্যে নোটিশ প্রদান	বিভাগীয় অফিসের পরিদর্শক/জ্যেষ্ঠ প্রকর্মী/কনিষ্ঠ রসায়নবিদ/তদূর্ধ্ব কর্মকর্তা
১৫।	উক্ত বিধিমালার বিধি ৭ক	এই বিধি অনুসারে দূষণ নিয়ন্ত্রণাধীন সনদ প্রদান	বিভাগীয় অফিসের প্রধান বা তৎকর্তৃক নির্দেশিত কোন ১ম

ক্রমিক নং	উক্ত আইন ও বিধিমালা সংশ্লিষ্ট বিধান	অর্পিত ক্ষমতার বিবরণ	ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তা
			শ্রেণীর কর্মকর্তা
১৬।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ১১ এর উপ-ধারা (১) ও (২) এবং উপ- ধারা (৩) এর দফা (খ) হইতে (ঙ) এবং উপধারা (৪)	এই সকল উপ-ধারার অধীনে নমুনা সংগ্রহ, তৎসম্পর্কে রিপোর্ট প্রণয়ন, গবেষণাগারে প্রেরণ এবং অন্যান্য কার্যক্রম	বিভাগীয় অফিসের পরিদর্শক/জ্যেষ্ঠ প্রকর্মী/কনিষ্ঠ রসায়নবিদ/তদূর্ধ্ব কর্মকর্তা
১৭।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ১২ এবং বিধিমালা বিধি ৭(৬)	এই ধারা এবং বিধির অধীনে পরিবেশগত ছাড়পত্র প্রদান- (ক) পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ বিধিমালা, ১৯৯৭ এর বিধি ৭(৬) তে উল্লিখিত সবুজ শ্রেণী এবং কমলা 'ক' শ্রেণীর ক্ষেত্রে; (খ) বিধি ৭(৬) তে উল্লিখিত কমলা-খ শ্রেণী এর লাল শ্রেণীর ক্ষেত্রে।	(ক) বিভাগীয় অফিস প্রধান (পরিচালক/উপ-পরিচালক);  (খ) মহাপরিচালকের অনুমোদনক্রমে বিভাগীয় অফিসপ্রধান (পরিচালক/উপপরিচালক)
১৮।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ১৫ক	এই ধারার অধীনে ক্ষতিপূরণের দাবীতে আদালতে মামলা দায়ের	মহা-পরিচালকের অনুমোদনক্রমে পরিদর্শক/জ্যেষ্ঠ প্রকর্মী/কনিষ্ঠ রসায়নবিদ/তদূর্ধ্ব কর্মকর্তা
১৯।	উক্ত আইনের ধারা ১৭	এই ধারার প্রথম অনুচ্ছেদের আওতায় মামলা দায়েরের উদ্দেশ্যে আদালতে লিখিত রিপোর্ট দাখিল	বিভাগীয় অফিস প্রধান (পরিচালক/উপ-পরিচালক) এর অনুমোদনক্রমে পরিদর্শক/জ্যেষ্ঠ প্রকর্মী/কনিষ্ঠ রসায়নবিদ/তদূর্ধ্ব কর্মকর্তা
২০।		বাংলাদেশ পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৯৫ এবং তদধীন প্রণীত বিধিমালা বিজ্ঞ বিধানের অধীনে যে কোন বিষয়ে অভিযোগ, দরখাস্ত /চিঠিপত্র/কোন তথ্য গ্রহণ ও প্রেরণ	সদর দপ্তর ও বিভাগীয় অফিসের নির্ধারিত কর্মচারী

২। উক্ত আইনের ১৯(২) ধারায় প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতাবলে অত্র অধিদপ্তরের ২৩/৭/২০০০ইং তারিখের পরিপত্র নং-পবম-৪/৭/৮৭/২০০০/৫৭২, যাহা দ্বারা উক্ত আইন বা বিধির বিধান লঙ্ঘন এবং পরিবেশ দূষণ সংক্রান্ত অপরাধের অভিযোগ আদালতে দায়ের এর জন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলা প্রশাসকগণকে ক্ষমতা অর্পণ করা হইয়াছিল তাহা, এতদ্বারা বাতিল করা হইল।

৩। উক্ত আইনের ১১(৪) ধারায় প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতাবলে এতদ্বারা নিম্নবর্ণিত গবেষণাগারসমূহকে উক্ত আইনের উদ্দেশ্য পূরণকল্পে নমুনা পরীক্ষা, বিশ্লেষণ ও রিপোর্ট প্রদানকারীকে গবেষণাগাররূপে নির্ধারণ করা হইল :

- ক) ঢাকা, চট্টগ্রাম, খুলনা, বগুড়া, বরিশাল, সিলেটে অবস্থিত অত্র অধিদপ্তরের বিভাগীয় কার্যালয়ের গবেষণাগার।
- খ) কোন নির্দিষ্ট ক্ষেত্রে সংগৃহীত নমুনা পরীক্ষা, বিশ্লেষণ ও রিপোর্ট প্রদানের জন্য মহা-পরিচালক কর্তৃক নির্দিষ্টকৃত গবেষণাগার।

৪। জনস্বার্থে এই আদেশ জারী করা হইল এবং ইহা অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হইবে।

মোঃ হেদায়েতুল ইসলাম চৌধুরী

মহা-পরিচালক

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়

নং-পবম-৪/৭/৮৭/৯৯/২৪৫

তারিখঃ ০৬/০১/১৪০৬ বাং  
১৯/০৪/১৯৯৯ ইং

প্রজ্ঞাপন

সরকার এই মর্মে সন্তুষ্ট (Convinced) হইয়াছে যে, অপরিকল্পিত কার্যকলাপের কারণে নিম্নলিখিত এলাকাসমূহের প্রতিবেশ ব্যবস্থা (Eco-system) সংকটাপন্ন অবস্থায় উপনীত হইয়াছে বা ভবিষ্যতে আরো অবনতি হইবার আশংকা রহিয়াছে।

এমতাবস্থায়, প্রাকৃতিক পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ ও পরিবেশগত মান উন্নয়ন এবং পরিবেশ দূষণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও প্রশমন এবং টেকসই পরিবেশ ব্যবস্থাপনার লক্ষ্যে বাংলাদেশ পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১নং আইন) এর ৫নং ধারার উপধারা (১) এবং ৪নং ধারায় প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতা বলে নিম্নোক্ত এলাকাসমূহকে প্রতিবেশগত সংকটাপন্ন এলাকা (Ecologically Critical Area) হিসাবে ঘোষণা করা হইল :

প্রস্তাবিত জলাভূমির নাম	মোজা	ইউনিয়ন/পৌরসভা	উপজেলা	জেলা	মোট এলাকা (হেক্টর)
সুন্দরবন	সরকার কর্তৃক সুন্দরবন রিজার্ভ ফরেস্ট হিসাবে চিহ্নিত সমুদয় এলাকা।	সরকার কর্তৃক সুন্দরবন রিজার্ভ ফরেস্ট হিসাবে চিহ্নিত সমুদয় এলাকা।	সরকার কর্তৃক সুন্দরবন রিজার্ভ ফরেস্ট হিসাবে চিহ্নিত সমুদয় এলাকা।	বাগেরহাট, খুলনা ও সাতক্ষীরা	৭৬২০৩৪
কক্সবাজার -টেকনাফ সমুদ্র সৈকত	কক্সবাজার (রাজস্ব বিভাগ কর্তৃক রেকর্ডকৃত সমুদ্র সৈকত/বালুচর/ খাত্তী/বন/জলাভূমি ম জিলানজা (এ) খুকশকুল (এ)	কক্সবাজার	কক্সবাজার	কক্সবাজার	১০,৪৬৫
		জিলানজা	কক্সবাজার		
		খুকশকুল	কক্সবাজার		

প্রত্নাবিভ জলাভূমির নাম	মৌজা	ইউনিয়ন/পৌরসভা	উপজেলা	জেলা	মোট এলাকা (হেক্টর)
	জংগল খুনিয়া পালং	খুনিয়া পালং	রামু		
	জংগল ধোয়া পালং	খুনিয়া পালং	রামু		
	পেঁচার দ্বীপ ও জংগল গোরাসিয়া পালং	খুনিয়া পালং	রামু		
	জালিরা পালং	উখিয়া	উখিয়া		
	ইনানি	জালিরা পালং	উখিয়া		
	শিলখালি	বাহারছড়া	টেকনাফ		
	বরডেইল	বাহারছড়া	টেকনাফ		
	টেকনাফ (বাজার ও সীমান্ত ফাড়ী বাদে)	টেকনাফ	টেকনাফ		
	সাবরাং	সাবরাং	টেকনাফ		
	শহাপরীর দ্বীপ (সীমান্ত ফাড়ী বাদে)	সাবরাং	টেকনাফ		
সেন্ট মার্টিন দ্বীপ	নারিকেল জিনজিরা	সেন্টমার্টিন দ্বীপ	টেকনাফ	কক্সবাজার	৫৯০
সোনালিয়া দ্বীপ	সোনালিয়া ঘাট জঙ্গা (অংশ)	কুতুব জুম	মহেশখালী	কক্সবাজার	৪,৯১৬
হাকালুকি হাওড়	উল্লিখিত ইউনিয়নের সকল মৌজা অথবা মৌজার আংশিক এলাকা যাহা রাজস্ব বিভাগ কর্তৃক বিল হিসাবে রেকর্ডকৃত	সুজানগর, বার্নি, তালিমপুর, পশ্চিমজুড়ি, জাফরনগর, বড়ঘাট, বকসিমালি, ভাটেরা, গিলাছড়া, উত্তর বাদে পাশা, শরিফগঞ্জ	বড়লেখা বড়লেখা কুলাউড়া কুলাউড়া কুলাউড়া ফেঞ্চুগঞ্জ গোলাবগঞ্জ গোলাবগঞ্জ	মৌলভীবাজার মৌলভীবাজার মৌলভীবাজার মৌলভীবাজার সিলেট সিলেট সিলেট	১৮৩৮৩
টাংগুয়ার হাওড়	উল্লিখিত ইউনিয়নের সকল মৌজা অথবা মৌজার আংশিক এলাকা যাহা রাজস্ব বিভাগ কর্তৃক	উত্তর শ্রীপুর, দক্ষিণ শ্রীপুর, উত্তর বংশিকুণ্ড, দক্ষিণ বংশিকুণ্ড	আহেরপুর ধর্মপাশা	সুনামগঞ্জ	৯৭২৭

প্রস্তাবিত জলাভূমির নাম	মৌজা	ইউনিয়ন/পৌরসভা	উপজেলা	জেলা	মোট এলাকা (হেক্টর)
	বিল হিসাবে রেকর্ডকৃত				
মারজাত বাওড়	সম্পূর্ণ অথবা মৌজার আংশিক এলাকা যাহা রাজস্ব বিভাগ কর্তৃক বিল হিসাবে রেকর্ডকৃত	রাজস্ব বিভাগ কর্তৃক রেকর্ড মোতাবেক বিল	কালিগঞ্জ	ঝিনাইদহ	২০০

উপরোক্ত এলাকায় নিম্নলিখিত কার্যাবলী নিষিদ্ধ করা হইল যাহা বাংলাদেশ সরকারের গেজেটে প্রকাশনার দিন হইতে কার্যকর হইবে :-

- প্রাকৃতিক বন ও গাছপালা কর্তন বা আহরণ।
- সকল প্রকার শিকার ও বন্যপ্রাণী হত্যা।
- ঝিনুক, কোরাল, কচ্ছপ ও অন্যান্য বন্যপ্রাণী ধরা বা সংগ্রহ।
- প্রাণী ও উদ্ভিদের আবাসস্থল ধ্বংস বা সৃষ্টিকারী সকল প্রকার কার্যকলাপ।
- ভূমি এবং পানির প্রাকৃতিক বৈশিষ্ট্য নষ্ট/পরিবর্তন করিতে পারে এমন সকল কাজ।
- মাটি, পানি, বায়ু এবং শব্দ দূষণকারী শিল্প বা প্রতিষ্ঠান স্থাপন।
- মাছ এবং অন্যান্য জলজ প্রাণীর ক্ষতিকারক যে কোন প্রকার কার্যাবলী।

উন্নততর পরিবেশগত ব্যবস্থাপনার লক্ষ্যে এই এলাকার পরিসীমা এবং বিধি নিষেধ পরিবর্তন/পরিবর্ধন করার ক্ষমতা পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তরের মহাপরিচালক সংরক্ষণ করেন।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে  
সৈয়দ মার্ভূব মোরশেদ  
সচিব

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়

নং-পবম-৪/৭/৮৭/৯৯

তারিখ ২০/০১/১৪০৬ বাং  
৩০/০৫/১৯৯৯ ইং

প্রজ্ঞাপন

পরিবেশগত সংকটাপন্ন এলাকা সংক্রান্ত পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়ের ১৯-০৪-৯৯ইং তারিখের পবম-৪/৭/৮৭/৯৯/২৪৫ সংখ্যক প্রজ্ঞাপনের আংশিক সংশোধনক্রমে বাগেরহাট, খুলনা ও সাতক্ষীরা জেলার সুন্দরবন রিজার্ভ ফরেস্ট এলাকা এবং কক্সবাজার জেলার কক্সবাজার-টেকনাফ সমুদ্র সৈকত ও সোনাদিয়া দ্বীপ এর সংশ্লিষ্ট রিজার্ভ ফরেস্ট এলাকাসমূহে, বর্ণিত প্রজ্ঞাপনে উল্লেখিত বিধি নিষেধের আওতা বহির্ভূত করা হলো। উক্ত প্রজ্ঞাপনে উল্লিখিত অন্যান্য এলাকাসমূহে জারীকৃত প্রজ্ঞাপনের বিধি নিষেধ যথারীতি বহাল থাকবে।

২। রিজার্ভ ফরেস্ট এলাকা বন অধিদপ্তরের নিয়ন্ত্রণাধীন হওয়ায় এবং বন ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য সুনির্দিষ্ট আইন, বিধি ও ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিকল্পনা থাকায় উল্লেখিত রিজার্ভ ফরেস্ট এর আওতাধীন এলাকায় যাবতীয় কার্যাবলী বন আইন, বন্য প্রাণী সংরক্ষণ আইন এবং সরকার অনুমোদিত কার্যকরী পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী সকল সম্পদ সংরক্ষণ ও ব্যবস্থাপনা করা হবে।

৩। এই আদেশ অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে  
সৈয়দ মার্জুব মোরশেদ  
সচিব



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়

নং-পবম-৪/৭/৮৭/৯৯/২৬৩

তারিখঃ ১৫/০৫/১৪০৬ বাং  
৩০/০৮/১৯৯৯ ইং

প্রজ্ঞাপন

সরকার এই মর্মে সম্মত (Convinced) হইয়াছে যে, অপরিষ্কৃত কার্যকলাপের কারণে নিম্নলিখিত এলাকাসমূহের প্রতিবেশ ব্যবস্থা (Eco-system) সংকটাপন্ন অবস্থায় উপনীত হইয়াছে বা ভবিষ্যতে আরো অবনতি হইবার আশংকা রহিয়াছে।

এমতাবস্থায়, প্রাকৃতিক পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ ও পরিবেশগত মান উন্নয়ন এবং পরিবেশ দূষণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও প্রশমন এবং টেকসই পরিবেশ ব্যবস্থাপনার লক্ষ্যে বাংলাদেশ পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১নং আইন) ৫নং ধারার উপধারা (১) এবং ৪নং ধারায় প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতা বলে নিম্নোক্ত এলাকাসমূহকে প্রতিবেশগত সংকটাপন্ন এলাকা (Ecologically Critical Area) হিসাবে ঘোষণা করা হইল :

প্রস্তাবিত এলাকার নাম	মোজা	ইউনিয়ন/পৌরসভা	উপজেলা	জেলা	মোট এলাকা
সুন্দরবন	সরকার কর্তৃক চিহ্নিত সুন্দরবন রিজার্ভ ফরেস্ট এর চতুর্দিকে ১০ কিঃ মিঃ বিস্তৃত এলাকা।	সরকার কর্তৃক চিহ্নিত সুন্দরবন রিজার্ভ ফরেস্ট এর চতুর্দিকে ১০ কিঃ মিঃ বিস্তৃত এলাকা।	সরকার কর্তৃক চিহ্নিত সুন্দরবন রিজার্ভ ফরেস্ট এর চতুর্দিকে ১০ কিঃ মিঃ বিস্তৃত এলাকা।	সরকার কর্তৃক চিহ্নিত সুন্দরবন রিজার্ভ ফরেস্ট এর চতুর্দিকে ১০ কিঃ মিঃ বিস্তৃত এলাকা।	সরকার কর্তৃক চিহ্নিত সুন্দরবন রিজার্ভ ফরেস্ট এর চতুর্দিকে ১০ কিঃ মিঃ বিস্তৃত এলাকা।

উপরোক্ত এলাকায় নিম্নলিখিত কার্যাবলী নিষিদ্ধ করা হইল যাহা বাংলাদেশ সরকারের গেজেটে প্রকাশনার দিন হইতে কার্যকর হইবে :-

- প্রাকৃতিক বন ও গাছপালা কর্তন বা আহরণ।
- সকল প্রকার শিকার ও বন্যপ্রাণী হত্যা।
- সকল প্রকার বন্যপ্রাণী ধরা বা সংগ্রহ।
- প্রাণী ও উদ্ভিদের আবাসস্থল ধ্বংস বা সৃষ্টিকারী সকল প্রকার কার্যকলাপ।
- ভূমি এবং পানির প্রাকৃতিক বৈশিষ্ট্য নষ্ট/পরিবর্তন করিতে পারে এমন সকল কাজ।
- মাটি, পানি, বায়ু এবং শব্দ দূষণকারী শিল্প বা প্রতিষ্ঠান স্থাপন।
- মাছ এবং অন্যান্য জলজ প্রাণীর ক্ষতিকারক যে কোন প্রকার কার্যাবলী।

উন্নততর পরিবেশগত ব্যবস্থাপনার লক্ষ্যে এই এলাকার পরিসীমা এবং বিধি নিষেধ পরিবর্তন/পরিবর্তন করার ক্ষমতা পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তরের মহাপরিচালক সংরক্ষণ করেন।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে  
সৈয়দ মার্শ্ব মোরশেদ  
সচিব

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়

নং পবম-৪/৭/৮৭/২০০১/৮৩৯

তারিখ : ২৬-১১-২০০১ইং

প্রজ্ঞাপন

সরকার এই মর্মে সন্তুষ্ট হয়েছে যে, অপরিমিত কার্যকলাপের কারণে ঢাকার গুলশান-বারিধারা লেক-এর প্রতিবেশ ব্যবস্থা (Eco-system) সংকটাপন্ন অবস্থায় উপনীত হয়েছে বা ভবিষ্যতে আরও অবনতি হবার আশংকা রয়েছে।

এমতাবস্থায়, প্রাকৃতিক পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ ও পরিবেশগত মান উন্নয়ন এবং পরিবেশ দূষণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও প্রশমন এবং টেকসই পরিবেশ ব্যবস্থাপনার লক্ষ্যে বাংলাদেশ পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ (সংশোধন) আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১২ নং আইন) এর ৫ নং ধারায় উপ-ধারা (১)-এ প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতাবলে এবং পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ বিধিমালা, ১৯৯৭-এর ৩ নং বিধি অনুসরণে ঢাকার গুলশান-বারিধারা লেককে প্রতিবেশগত সংকটাপন্ন এলাকা (Ecologically Critical Area) হিসাবে ঘোষণা করা হলো।

ঢাকার গুলশান-বারিধারা লেক-এ নিম্নলিখিত কার্যাবলী নিষিদ্ধ করা হলো যা বাংলাদেশ সরকারের গেজেট প্রকাশনার দিন হতে কার্যকর হবে :-

- সকল প্রকার শিকার।
- কচ্ছপ ও অন্যান্য জলজ প্রাণী ধরা বা সংগ্রহ।
- প্রাণী ও উদ্ভিদের আবাসস্থল ধ্বংস বা সৃষ্টিকারী সকল প্রকার কার্যকলাপ।
- ভূমি এবং পানির প্রাকৃতিক বৈশিষ্ট্য নষ্ট/পরিবর্তন করতে পারে এমন সকল কাজ।
- মাটি, পানি, বায়ু এবং শব্দ দূষণকারী শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠান স্থাপন।
- মাছ এবং অন্যান্য জলজ প্রাণীর ক্ষতিকারক যে কোন প্রকার কার্যাবলী।
- লেকের চারপাশের বাসাবাড়ী, বৈদেশিক মিশন, শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং অন্যান্য প্রতিষ্ঠানের পয়ঃপ্রণালী সৃষ্ট বর্জ্য ও তরল বর্জ্য নির্গমন।
- লেকের চারপাশের বাসাবাড়ী, বৈদেশিক মিশন, শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং অন্যান্য প্রতিষ্ঠান সৃষ্ট কঠিন বর্জ্য নিক্ষেপণ।
- লেকের কিনারায় বা লেকের পানিতে কোন প্রতিষ্ঠান, প্রতিষ্ঠানের সদস্য, ব্যক্তি বিশেষ বা ব্যক্তিসমষ্টির গোসল করা, কাপড় কাঁচা, মলমূত্র ও অন্যান্য বর্জ্য ত্যাগ।

উন্নততর পরিবেশগত ব্যবস্থাপনার লক্ষ্যে এ এলাকার পরিসীমা এবং বিধি নিষেধ পরিবর্তন/পরিবর্তন করার ক্ষমতা পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তরের মহাপরিচালক সংরক্ষণ করেন।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে,  
মাহফুজুল ইসলাম  
সচিব।

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর

পত্র সংখ্যা-পরিবেশ/ঢাবি/২৪১৭/১৪১৩

তারিখ : ২১-০৪-১৯৯৯ইং।

বিষয় : কাপড় কাটা ও সেলাই এর কাজে নিয়োজিত গার্মেন্টস শিল্প কারখানাকে কমলা-  
“ক” শ্রেণীভুক্ত বিবেচনা করে পরিবেশগত ছাড়পত্র প্রক্রিয়াকরণ প্রসঙ্গে।

সূত্র : পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তরের স্মারক নং-পরিবেশ/ম.প. (বিবিধ) ২৭/৯৮/১৩২৬, তাং  
০৬/০৭/১৯৯৯।

উপরি উক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রের আলোকে পরবর্তী নির্দেশ না দেয়া পর্যন্ত কেবল কাপড়  
কাটা ও সেলাই এর কাজে নিয়োজিত গার্মেন্টস শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহকে কমলা-“ক”  
শ্রেণীভুক্ত বিবেচনা করে পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ বিধিমালা, ১৯৯৭ অনুসরণে পরিবেশগত  
ছাড়পত্র প্রক্রিয়াকরণের লক্ষ্যে প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের অনুরোধ জানানো হলো।

এ আর খান  
মহা-পরিচালক

## পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়

নং পবম-৪/২/৯/২০০২/২৪৬-

তারিখ, ৮ই এপ্রিল ২০০২

### প্রজ্ঞাপন

সরকার এই মর্মে সন্তুষ্ট হইয়াছে যে, পলিথিন শপিং ব্যাগের নির্বিচার ব্যবহার পরিবেশের জন্য ক্ষতিকর রূপ ধারণ করিয়াছে। এমতাবস্থায়, পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ, পরিবেশগত মান উন্নয়ন ও পরিবেশ দূষণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও প্রশমনকল্পে বাংলাদেশ পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সালের ১ নং আইন)- এর ৬ক (সংশোধিত ২০০২) ধারায় প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতাবলে সকল বা যে কোন প্রকার পলিথিন শপিং ব্যাগ অর্থাৎ পলিইথাইলিন, পলিপ্রপাইলিন বা উহার কোন যৌগ বা মিশ্রন-এর তৈরী কোন ব্যাগ, ঠোংগা বা অন্য কোন ধারক যাহা কোন সামগ্রী ক্রয়-বিক্রয় বা কোন কিছু রাখার কাজে বা বহনের কাজে ব্যবহার করা যায় উহাদের উৎপাদন, আমদানী, বাজারজাতকরণ, বিক্রয়, বিক্রয়ের জন্য প্রদর্শন, মজুদ, বিতরণ, বাণিজ্যিক উদ্দেশ্যে পরিবহন বা বাণিজ্যিক উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহার সরকারী গেজেটে প্রজ্ঞাপন প্রকাশের তারিখ হইতে সমগ্র দেশে সম্পূর্ণভাবে বন্ধ করা হইল।

তবে শর্ত থাকে যে, উক্ত নির্দেশ নিম্নবর্ণিত ক্ষেত্রে প্রযোজ্য হইবে না, যথা :

- (ক) এই প্রজ্ঞাপনে বর্ণিত সামগ্রী রপ্তানী করা হইলে বা রপ্তানীর কাজে ব্যবহৃত হইলে;
- (খ) কোন নির্দিষ্ট শপিং ব্যাগের ক্ষেত্রে উক্ত নির্দেশ প্রযোজ্য হইবে না মর্মে সময়ে সময়ে সরকার কর্তৃক প্রজ্ঞাপনের মাধ্যমে উল্লেখ করা হইলে।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে  
সাবিহউদ্দিন আহমেদ  
সচিব।

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়

নং- পবম-৪/৭/৬৫/২০০২ (অংশ-১)/৬৪২

তারিখঃ ২৭-০৪-১৪০৯ বাং  
১১-০৮-২০০২ ইং

প্রজ্ঞাপন

বিগত ০৮-০৪-২০০২ইং তারিখে জারীকৃত অত্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রজ্ঞাপন (স্মারক নং-পবম-৪/২/৯/২০০২/২৪৬) এর ধারাবাহিকতায় বাংলাদেশ পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৯৫ এর ৬ক ধারায় প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতাবলে বিকল্প ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ না করা পর্যন্ত সাময়িকভাবে নিম্নবর্ণিত পণ্যসামগ্রীর মোড়ক হিসাবে পলিথিন শপিং ব্যাগ ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে উক্ত প্রজ্ঞাপনের নির্দেশ প্রযোজ্য হইবে না মর্মে নির্ধারণ করা হইল :

(ক) বিস্কুট, চানাচুর, আটা, ময়দা, লাচ্ছা সেমাই, চা, চকলেট, দুধ (গুড়া ও তরল), ন্যাপথালিন, সার ও সিমেন্ট ব্যাগের ডিতরের লাইনার এবং গুরস্যালাইন, ডিসপোজেবল সিরিঞ্জসহ ঔষধশিল্পে ব্যবহৃত বিভিন্ন ধরনের অত্যাবশ্যকীয় সামগ্রী।

তবে শর্ত থাকে যে, মোড়ক হিসাবে ব্যবহৃতব্য পলিথিনের গুরুত্ব কোনক্রমেই ১০০ (একশত) মাইক্রোনের নীচে হইবে না এবং উহা পাইকারী বা খুচরা পর্যায়ে বা রিপ্যাকিং বা বাজারে শপিং ব্যাগ হিসাবে ব্যবহার করা যাইবে না।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে-

সাবিহউদ্দিন আহমেদ

সচিব।

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর

নং-পরিবেশ-কারিগরী-১১৯/২০০১/৭০

তারিখঃ ২৯/০৯/১৪০৮ বাং  
১২/০১/২০০২ ইং

অফিস আদেশ

পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৯৫, পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ বিধিমালা, ১৯৯৭-এর বিধান অনুসারে পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তরের ঢাকা, চট্টগ্রাম, খুলনা এবং বগুড়া বিভাগীয় কার্যালয়ে দাখিলকৃত আইইই/আইএ/ইএমপি রিপোর্ট পর্যালোচনাসহ ছাড়পত্র প্রক্রিয়াকরণে স্বচ্ছলতা আনয়ন, জবাবদিহিতা প্রতিষ্ঠা এবং বহুপাক্ষিক করার লক্ষ্যে অধিদপ্তরের নিম্নবর্ণিত কর্মকর্তাগণের সমন্বয়ে পরিবেশগত ছাড়পত্র বিষয়ক একটি কমিটি গঠন করা হলো।

- ১। পরিচালক (কারিগরী), পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর, সদর দপ্তর, ঢাকা। আহ্বায়ক
- ২। পরিচালক (প্রশাঃ, উন্নঃ ও পরিঃ) পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর, সদর দপ্তর, ঢাকা। সদস্য
- ৩। উপ-পরিচালক, (গবেষণা/বাস্তবায়ন), পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর, সদর দপ্তর, ঢাকা। সদস্য
- ৪। উপ-পরিচালক, পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর, ঢাকা বিভাগ, ঢাকা। সদস্য
- ৫। উপ-পরিচালক (উন্নঃ ও পরিঃ), পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর, সদর দপ্তর, ঢাকা। সদস্য
- ৬। উপ-পরিচালক (ই আই এ), পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর, সদর দপ্তর, ঢাকা। সদস্য
- ৭। যুগ্ম-পরিচালক (বায়োঃ), সমাপ্তকৃত পঃ অঃ উঃ প্রঃ, পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর, সদর দপ্তর, ঢাকা। সদস্য
- ৮। যুগ্ম-পরিচালক (পানি সম্পদ), সমাপ্তকৃত পঃ অঃ উঃ প্রঃ, পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর, সদর দপ্তর, ঢাকা। সদস্য
- ৯। জনাব মোঃ সোলায়মান হায়দার, সহকারী পরিচালক (কারিঃ), পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর, সদর দপ্তর, ঢাকা। সদস্য-সচিব

## ২। কার্যপরিধি :

- (১) প্রতি সপ্তাহের সোমবার ৩:০০ ঘটিকায় কমিটির সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হবে। সোমবার ছুটির দিন হলে ঐ সপ্তাহের সভা তার পূর্বের দিন অর্থাৎ রবিবার একই সময়ে অনুষ্ঠিত হবে।
- (২) কমিটির সভায় যে সকল প্রতিষ্ঠান/বিশেষজ্ঞ/পরামর্শক প্রতিষ্ঠানের রিপোর্ট পর্যালোচিত হবে ঐ সকল প্রতিষ্ঠানের বিশেষজ্ঞ প্রতিনিধিকে কমিটির সভায় প্রয়োজনে হাজির থাকতে বলা যাবে।
- (৩) লাল তালিকাভুক্ত শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানের আইইই/ইআইএ/ইএমপি রিপোর্টসমূহ পর্যালোচনার ক্ষেত্রে কমিটির সভায় বিশেষজ্ঞ হিসাবে অংশ গ্রহণের জন্য প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে সংশ্লিষ্ট জাতীয় পর্যায়ে এক বা একাধিক বিশেষজ্ঞ আমন্ত্রণ জানানো যাবে।
- (৪) কমিটি প্রয়োজনে অধিদপ্তরের যে কোন কর্মকর্তাকে কমিটির সদস্য হিসাবে কো-অপ্ট করতে/কমিটির সভায় আমন্ত্রণ জানাতে পারবে।
- (৫) কমিটি প্রয়োজনে যে কোন শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠান/প্রকল্পের সাইট পরিদর্শন করতে পারবে।
- (৬) কমিটির প্রতিটি সভার কার্যবিবরণীতে উপস্থিত সকল সদস্যের স্বাক্ষর থাকতে হবে।
- (৭) মহা-পরিচালক মহোদয় কর্তৃক কার্যবিবরণী অনুমোদিত হওয়ার পর কার্যবিবরণীর সিদ্ধান্ত মোতাবেক সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগীয় কার্যালয় পরবর্তী ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করবে।
- (৮) সদস্য-সচিব এই কমিটির সকল সাচিবিক দায়িত্ব পালন করবে।

৩। পরিবেশগত ছাড়পত্রের আবেদনপত্র প্রক্রিয়াকরণে বর্তমানে চালু পদ্ধতিগত প্রক্রিয়া অব্যাহত থাকবে এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগীয় কর্মকর্তা (পরিচালক/উপ-পরিচালক) পর্যালোচনা মতামতসহ নথি (ঢাকা বিভাগীয় কার্যালয়ের ক্ষেত্রে প্রযোজ্য) পূর্ণাঙ্গ প্রতিবেদনসহ প্রাসঙ্গিক কাগজপত্র সভায় উপস্থাপনের নিমিত্তে সদস্য সচিব বরাবরে প্রেরণ করবে।

৪। এতদসংক্রান্ত পূর্বে জারীকৃত সকল আদেশ এতদ্বারা রহিত করা হলো।

মোঃ হেদায়েতুল ইসলাম চৌধুরী

মহা-পরিচালক

গনপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়

নং-পবম-৪/৭/১২৩/২০০২/৯১২

তারিখ : ২০-১০-২০০২ ইং।

পরিপত্র

বিষয় : ইটের ভাটার অনুকূলে পরিবেশগত ছাড়পত্র ও লাইসেন্স প্রদান প্রসংগে।

পরিবেশ সংরক্ষনের জন্য সারাদেশে ইট পোড়ানো (নিয়ন্ত্রন) আইন, ১৯৮৯ এবং (সংশোধন) আইন, ২০০১ মোতাবেক ইটের ভাটা স্থাপন এবং পরিশে সংরক্ষণ আইন / বিধি অনুসারে ছাড়পত্র গ্রহণ সঠিকভাবে কার্যকর করা একান্ত প্রয়োজন। সেই প্রেক্ষিতে পরবর্তী নির্দেশ না দেওয়া পর্যন্ত নিম্নলিখিত ব্যবস্থাদি গ্রহণ করিবার জন্য নির্দেশ প্রদান করা হইল :

১। পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তরের মহা পরিচালকের নিকট হইতে অথবা মহাপরিচালকের দ্বারা ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তার নিকট হইতে বিধি দ্বারা নির্ধারিত পদ্ধতিতে পরিবেশগত /অবস্থানগত ছাড়পত্র ব্যতিরেকে কেহ কোন ইট ভাটা স্থাপন বা পরিচালনা করিতে পারিবেন না। এইরূপ আবেদনের ক্ষেত্রে উদ্যোক্তা এরূপ প্রমাণ দাখিল বা অঙ্গীকার করিবেন যে, উদ্যোক্তা ১২০ ফুট উচ্চতার চিমনী স্থাপনের কাজ শুরু করিয়াছেন এবং তাহা ৪(চার) মাসের মধ্যে শেষ করিবেন।

২। উদ্যোক্তা পরিবেশগত/ অবস্থানগত ছাড়পত্রের জন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তরে এবং জেলা প্রশাসকের লাইসেন্সের জন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলা প্রশাসকের দপ্তরে আবেদন করিবেন। পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর হইতে ছাড়পত্র প্রদানের পর জেলা প্রশাসকগণ ইট ভাটার লাইসেন্স প্রদান করিবেন।

৩। সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলা প্রশাসকগণ ইট পোড়ানো (নিয়ন্ত্রন) আইন, ২০০১- অনুসরণপূর্বক এবং ৩নং ধারার (৩) উপ-অনুচ্ছেদের বিধি মোতাবেক সঠিকভাবে তদন্ত সাপেক্ষে নতুন ইটের ভাটার লাইসেন্স প্রদান করিবেন।

৪। পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তরের ছাড়পত্র ব্যতিরেকে কোন জেলা প্রশাসক ইট ভাটার লাইসেন্স নবায়ন করিবেন না। নবায়ন করিবার পূর্বে উদ্যোক্তা কর্তৃক পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তরের ছাড়পত্র, চিমনী স্থাপনের প্রত্যায়নপত্র এবং VAT প্রদান সংক্রান্ত কাগজপত্র দাখিল করিবার পরই লাইসেন্স নবায়ন করিবেন।

৫। প্রতিটি জেলায় নতুন প্রযুক্তিতে ব্লক ইট তৈরীতে উদ্যোক্তাদের উদ্বুদ্ধ করিতে হইবে।

৬। কোন অবস্থায়ই কোন ইট ভাটার কাঠ বা কাঠ জাতীয় জ্বালানী ব্যবহার করা যাইবে না।



৭। পাহাড়ের পাদদেশে বা বনাঞ্চলে কোন ইটের ভাটা তৈরী করা যাইবে না (তিনটি পার্বত্য জেলার ক্ষেত্রে জেলা প্রশাসন এবং বিভাগীয় বন কর্মকর্তা স্থানীয়ভাবে তদন্ত করিয়া ইট ভাটার স্থান নির্ধারণ করিবেন)।

৮। ঘনবসতিপূর্ণ, সরকার কর্তৃক স্বীকৃত সংরক্ষিত এলাকা, বিনোদনমূলক এলাকা এবং জাতীয় গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থাপনার আশেপাশে ইট ভাটা স্থাপন করা যাইবে না।

৯। বানিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয় কর্তৃক নির্ধারিত মান অনুযায়ী (২৪/১০/২০০২ ইং তারিখের এস,আর,ও ৩২৪-আইন/২০০০) এর নির্দেশ মোতাবেক কয়লা আমদানীকারকগন যে কয়লা আমদানী করিবেন সেই কয়লা ইট পোড়ানোর কাজে ব্যবহার করিতে হইবে।

এতদ্বারা পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়ের ২১ শে নভেম্বর ১৯৯৯ তারিখের আ.স.পত্র নং-পবম(শা-৩)২১/৯৯/৯৮৭-এবং ৭ এপ্রিল ২০০১ তারিখের-পবম(শা-৩)২১/৯৯/২৯১ সংখ্যক স্মারকের নির্দেশনা প্রত্যাহার করা হইল। তবে ইট পোড়ানো (নিয়ন্ত্রন) (সংশোধন) আইন, ২০০২-এর বিধিবিধানের ব্যত্যয় ঘটিয়ে কোন ইট ভাটা স্থাপন করা যাইবে না। ইট ভাটা স্থাপন ও তদারকি তে আইনের কোন ব্যত্যয় অথবা গাফিলতি ঘটিলে সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্মকর্তারা দায়ী থাকিবেন।

জনস্বার্থে এ পরিপত্র জারি করা হইল। এই আদেশ অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হইবে।

সাবিহউদ্দিন আহমেদ

সচিব।

## **ENVIRONMENT POLICY, 1992**

### **1. Preamble and Perspective:**

The existence and progress of life on earth depend on nature and environment. In recent times, gradual degradation of the natural environment has posed a serious threat to the existence of all living beings and to the progress of human civilization.

In view of the various adverse impacts on environment, the Government of Bangladesh have attached special importance to its protection and improvement. A number of environmental problems, which inter-alia include natural disasters life recurrent floods, droughts, cyclones, tidal bores etc., primary signs of desertification in the northern districts, intrusion of salinity in the rivers, land erosion, fast depletion of forest resources, instability of the weather and climatic conditions etc are prevalent in the country. Against this backdrop, the Government has established the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) and upgraded the Department of Environment (DoE) in order to coordinate and supervise the activities concerning protection and improvement of the environment. Simultaneously, major problems related to environmental pollution and degradation have also been clearly identified.

Since various socio-economic malaises life poverty, population pressure, illiteracy, inadequate health care, lack of public awareness etc. have emerged as serious impediments to the protection of environment, it is necessary that these problems are adequately addressed simultaneously along with issues concerning to improvement of environment in an integrated manner. Implementation of government's commitment to environment and mitigation of other environment related problems are possible only through a well defined national policy.

In the context of the environment, the Government recognizes that:

- 1.1 Since global and regional environmental pollution and degradation affect the nature, environment and resource base of Bangladesh, it is essential to have coordinated vigilance and undertake necessary action programme to address such issues.
- 1.2 The geophysical location of Bangladesh, the gradual degradation of its environment, and lack of appropriate technology, sustainable management techniques and processes for the exploitation of resources

have made it imperative to adopt an integrated environment policy on priority basis.

- 1.3 With a view to ensuring preservation and improvement of environment, it is essential that people at all levels are involved for sustainable use of national resources. This can only be achieved through mass awareness.
- 1.4 For immediate and long term solution of the problems concerning natural disaster, it is necessary that the issues are considered as an integral part of the overall programme for protection and improvement of environment and sustainable resource management.
- 1.5 It is necessary to undertake activities at local and national level. It is also feasible and essential to ensure improvement of national environment and thus global environment at large, as well as environmentally sound and sustainable use of resource through regional and global cooperation in relevant fields.

## ✓ 2. Objectives:

The objectives of environment policy are:

- 2.1 to maintain ecological balance and overall development through protection and improvement of the environment;
- 2.2 to protect the country against natural disasters;
- 2.3 to identify and regulate activities which pollute and degrade the environment;
- 2.4 to ensure environmentally sound development in all sectors;
- 2.5 to ensure sustainable, long term and environmentally sound use of all national resources; and
- 2.6 to actively remain associate with all international environmental initiatives to the maximum possible extent.

## 3. Policies:

Environmental activities encompass all geographical regions and development sectors of the country. As such, policies towards realization of the overall objectives of this environment Policy are described in 15 sectors below.

### 3.1 Agriculture:

- 3.1.1 All steps taken and technologies adopted for agricultural development and attainment of self-sufficiency in food are to be made environmentally sound.

- 3.1.2 While in the process of development all agricultural resource bases are to be conserved and their environmental compatibility and long term use are to be ensured.
- 3.1.3 The application of agro chemicals, artificial materials and inputs which adversely affect the fertility as well as organic properties of the soil and also cause adverse impacts on man and animals are to be regulated. Safety of agricultural workers in applying those inputs is to be ensured. At the same time, the application of different natural fertilizers and insecticides is to be encouraged.
- 3.1.4 Assist environmentally sound development in agriculture through appropriate changes in production management and production relations with a view to protect and improve the environment and ensuring sustainable use of resources.
- 3.1.5 The use of environment friendly fibres like jute and jute products are to be increased.

### 3.2 Industry:

- 3.2.1 Adoption of corrective measures by polluting industries in phases.
- 3.2.2 Undertake Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for all new industries both in public and private sectors.
- 3.2.3 Impose ban on establishment of industries producing goods which cause environment pollution; close down such already existing industries in phases and discourage use of such polluting products through development introduction of their environmentally sound substitutes.
- 3.2.4 Encourage development of environmentally sound and appropriate technology and initiatives on research and extension in the fields of industry Balance such initiatives with the best use of labour and provision of proper wages.
- 3.2.5 Prevent wastage of raw materials in industries and ensure their sustainable use.

### 3.3 Health & Sanitation:

- 3.3.1 Prevent activities which are harmful to public health in all spheres, including development activities in the country.
- 3.3.2 Integrate environmental concerns into the National Health Policy.
- 3.3.3 Incorporate environmental issues in health education curriculum.
- 3.3.4 Develop healthy environment in the rural and urban areas.
- 3.3.5 Ensure healthy workplace for workers.

### **3.4 Energy and Fuel:**

- 3.4.1 Reduce and discourage the use of those fuels which pollute the environment and increase the use of environmentally sound and less harmful fuels.
- 3.4.2 Reduce the use of fuel wood, agricultural residues etc. to meet energy need and increase the use of alternative energy sources.
- 3.4.3 Adopt appropriate precautionary measures against adverse environmental impact of the use of nuclear energy and take preventive steps against nuclear radiation and pollution.
- 3.4.4 Develop improved energy saving technology and proliferate its use.
- 3.4.5 Conserve country's fossil fuel reserves and renewable sources of energy.
- 3.4.6 Conduct Environmental Impact Assessment before implementing the projects for extraction of fuel and mineral resources.

### **3.5 Water Development, Flood Control and Irrigation:**

- 3.5.1 Ensure environmentally sound utilisation of all water resources.
- 3.5.2 Ensure that water development activities and irrigation net-works do not create adverse environmental impact.
- 3.5.3 Ensure that all steps taken for flood control, including construction of embankments, dredging of rivers, digging of canals etc. be environmentally sound at the local, zonal and national levels.
- 3.5.4 Ensure mitigatory measures of adverse environmental impact of completed water resources development and flood control projects.
- 3.5.5 Keep the rivers, canals, ponds, lakes, haors, baors and all other water bodies and water resources free from pollution.
- 3.5.6 Ensure sustainable, long term, environmentally sound and scientific exploitation and management of the underground and surface water resources.
- 3.5.7 Conduct Environmental Impact Assessment before undertaking projects for water resources development and management.

### **3.6 Land:**

- 3.6.1 Formulate a balanced and environmentally sound national land use policy and plan.

3.6.2 Prevent land erosion, preserve and increase soil fertility, and expand activities for conservation and environmentally sound management of newly accreted land.

3.6.3 Encourage land use systems compatible with various eco-systems.

3.6.4 Prevent spread of salinity and alkalinity on land.

### **3.7 Forest, Wildlife and Bio-diversity:**

3.7.1 Conserve, expand and develop forest to sustain the ecological balance and meet the socio economic needs and realities.

3.7.2 Include tree plantation programmes in all relevant development schemes.

3.7.3 Stop shrinkage and depletion of forest land and forest resources.

3.7.4 Develop and encourage use of substitutes of forest products.

3.7.5 Conserve wildlife and bio-diversity, strengthen related research and help insemination and exchange of knowledge in the concerned area.

3.7.6 Conserve and develop wetlands and protect migratory birds.

### **3.8 Fisheries and Livestock:**

3.8.1 Ensure appropriate environment for the conservation and development of fisheries and livestock.

3.8.2 Prevent activities which diminish the wetlands/natural habitats of fish and encourage rehabilitative measures in this area.

3.8.3 Ensure that development activities in fisheries and livestock do not create any adverse impact on the mangrove forests and other ecosystems.

3.8.4 Evaluate existing projects on water resources development, flood control and irrigation to determine their adverse impact on fisheries and adopt measures for alternate fish culture upon improvement of environmental conditions.

### **3.9 Food:**

3.9.1 Ensure hygienically and environmentally sound methods for production, preservation, processing and distribution of food.

3.9.2 Dispose rotten or harmful food stuff and food crops in an environmentally acceptable manner.

3.9.3 Prohibit import of food items likely to create adverse impact on the environment and public health.

### **3.10 Coastal and Marine Environment:**

- 3.10.1 Ensure environmentally sound conservation and development of coastal and marine eco-systems and resources.
- 3.10.2 Prevent all internal and external activities polluting the coastal and marine areas.
- 3.10.3 Strengthen necessary research to preserve and develop coastal and marine environment and resources.
- 3.10.4 Limit coastal and marine fish catch within tolerable regeneration/respawning limits.

### **3.11 Transport and Communication:**

- 3.11.1 Ensure that road, rail, air and inland water transport systems do not pollute the environment or degrade the resources. Conduct Environmental Impact Assessment before undertaking related projects.
- 3.11.2 Ensure that vehicles and people using roads, rails, air and inland waterways do not pollute the environment and take steps to protect health of the workers running these transports.
- 3.11.3 Control activities in inland ports and dockyards which cause pollution of water and the local environment.

### **3.12 Housing and Urbanisation:**

- 3.12.1 Integrate environmental considerations into all housing and urban planning activities and research.
- 3.12.2 Extend environmentally sound amenities to all the existing urban and rural housing areas in phases.
- 3.12.3 Control housing and urban development schemes having adverse impact on the local and overall environment.
- 3.12.4 Focus greater importance on the role of water bodies in enhancing beautification of the cities.

### **3.13 Population:**

- 3.13.1 Ensure integrated, planned and environmentally sound utilization of manpower.
- 3.13.2 Integrate environmental conservation and development concerns in the population policy and action programme.
- 3.13.3 Ensure the role of women in development.
- 3.13.4 Encourage utilization of unemployed manpower in development activities.

### **3.14 Education and Public Awareness:**

- 3.14.1 Integrate people in the spread of education and overall development of the country through eradication of illiteracy and increase in the rate of literacy.
- 3.14.2 Create widespread mass awareness regarding environmental conservation and improvement, sustainable, long term and environmentally sound utilization of all resources.
- 3.14.3 Ensure inclusion and dissemination of environmental knowledge and information in the formal and informal systems of education and media.
- 3.14.4 Induce spontaneous and direct participation of people in all environmental activities.
- 3.14.5 Incorporate environmental issues in all government and non-government training programmes and also in such programmes for industrial and commercial workers.

### **3.15 Science, Technology and Research:**

- 3.15.1 Incorporate environmental pollution supervision and control measures into national science and technology policy.
- 3.15.2 Encourage necessary research and evolve technology to ensure long term, sustainable and environmentally sound utilization of all resources for conservation and improvement of environment.
- 3.15.3 Incorporate environmental consideration as an integral part of priority areas for research and development within the framework of National Science and Technology Policy (1986).
- 3.15.4 Consideration of environmental issues in all research activities by research and development institutions.

## **4. Legal Framework:**

- 4.1 Amend all laws and regulations related to protection of environment, conservation of natural resources, and control of environmental pollution and degradation with a view to meet present day's need.
- 4.2 Frame new laws in all sectors necessary to control activities concerning environmental pollution and degradation.
- 4.3 Ensure proper implementation of all relevant laws/regulations and create wide spread public awareness in this regard.



- 4.4 ratify all concerned international laws/ conventions/ protocols which Bangladesh considers ratifiable and amend/modify existing national laws/ regulations in line with the ratified international laws/ conventions/ protocols.

#### **5. Institutional Arrangements:**

- ~~5.1~~ The Ministry of Environment and Forest would coordinate the implementation of this policy.
- 5.2 A National Environmental Committee with the head of the Government as the Chairperson would be constituted to give overall direction for implementation of this policy.
- 5.3 The Ministry of Environment and Forest would take timely steps for appropriate amendment and modification of this policy on the backdrop of changes in the state of environment and socio-economic and other needs of the country.
- 5.4 Department of Environment will make final review and approve all Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs).

### Environmental Action Plan

It is necessary to draw a specific action plan to achieve the objectives and implement the policy recommendations of the National Environment Policy. The following action plan is recommended sectorwise.

Sector	Implementing Agencies
<p><b>1. Agriculture</b></p> <p>1.1 A field based national level survey will be undertaken in agriculture with the objectives of replenishing and or enhancing the organic components and conserving the nutrients in the soil, and extension of the practices of a sustainable agriculture. Effective steps will be taken for mitigation of relevant problems on the basis of results of such a survey.</p>	<p>a. Ministry of Agriculture.                      b. Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council.                      c. Department of Agriculture Extension.                      d. Bangladesh Rice Research Institute.                      e. Jute Research Institute.                      f. Soil Resources Development Institute.                      g. Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation.</p>
<p>1.2 The use of chemical insecticides and pesticides has to be regulated. Production, import and use of those chemical insecticides and pesticides which have a long term residue and keep on accumulating in the environment, (such as DDT, compounds rich in chlorinated hydro-carbon) have to be phased out gradually and prohibited as soon as possible considering the realities. Use of quickly degradable chemicals may be allowed under controlled conditions. Organic methods of pest control will be expanded and integrated pest management will be introduced.</p>	<p>a. Ministry of Agriculture                      b. Ministry of Commerce                      c. Ministry of Industries and other related Ministries.                      d. Department of Agriculture Extension.</p>
<p>1.3 Proper and regulated use of chemical fertilizers will be ensured. Use of organic</p>	<p>a. Ministry of Agriculture                      b. Department of Agriculture</p>

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Implementing Agencies</b>
fertilizers will be increasingly emphasized.	
1.4 Imported seeds, seedlings and plants will be properly quarantined to exercise necessary caution against probable adverse environmental impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>b. Department of Forest</li> <li>c. Ministry of Commerce</li> <li>d. Controller of Import and Exports</li> <li>e. Plant Protection Wing</li> <li>f. Department of Agriculture</li> <li>g. Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation.</li> </ul>
1.5 Natural methods of pest control will be encouraged through of ensuring protection, safety and multiplication under natural environment of frogs, fishes, lizards, snakes, turtles and other wild animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment and Forest.</li> <li>b. Department of Forest</li> <li>c. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock</li> <li>d. Ministry of Commerce</li> <li>e. Deputy Commissioners of Districts</li> <li>f. Chief Controllers Office</li> </ul>
1.6 Steps should be taken to establish an agricultural system based on local ecosystem, rate of population growth and demands of the national economy. For agricultural crops and products under pressure, alternatives will be introduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>b. Department of Agriculture</li> </ul>
1.7 The use of synthetic fibres will be reduced. The use of natural fibres such as jute and jute goods will be increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Jute</li> <li>b. Ministry of Industries</li> <li>c. Ministry of Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Protection</li> </ul>
<b>2. Industries</b>	
2.1 Industries identified by the Department of Environment will take pollution control measures as soon as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment and Forest</li> <li>b. Ministry of Industries</li> <li>c. Ministry of Energy and</li> </ul>

Sector	Implementing Agencies
	Mineral Resources d. Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation e. Bangladesh Steel & Engineering Corporation f. Bangladesh Forest Industries Corporation g. Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation h. Ministry of Jute i. Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation j. Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation k. Board of Investment l. Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation m. Bangladesh Power Development Board n. Ministry of Textiles o. Department of Textiles p. Local Government Division
2.2 Existing industries that are potential polluters, will make provisions to introduce pollution control measures.	a. Ministry of Industries b. Ministry of Environment and Forest c. Department of Environment d. Ministry of Textile e. Ministry of Jute
2.3 All new industries either Government or Private will conduct Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and incorporate pollution control measures.	a. Ministry of Environment and Forest b. Ministry of Planning c. Ministry of Industries and other related ministries d. Department of Environment

Sector	Implementing Agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e. Board of Investment</li> <li>f. Ministry of Textile</li> <li>g. Directorate of Textile</li> </ul>
<p>2.4 Steps will be taken to shift the industries located in residential areas to appropriate locations. Planned industrial zones will be delineated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Industries</li> <li>b. Ministry of Land</li> <li>c. Ministry of Environment and Forest.</li> <li>d. Urban Development Corporation</li> <li>e. Ministry of Works</li> <li>f. Deputy Commissioners</li> <li>g. Dhaka City Corporation</li> <li>h. Thana Administration</li> <li>i. Ministry of Textile</li> <li>j. Department of Textiles</li> </ul>
<p>2.5 Approval of new Industries for production of environmentally hazardous and non-biodegradable wastes as goods will be prohibited gradually.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment and Forest</li> <li>b. Ministry of Commerce</li> <li>c. Industry and other related Ministries</li> <li>d. Board of Investment</li> </ul>
<p>2.6 New industries proposing to use hazardous and /or poisonous wastes prohibited.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Industry and other related Ministry</li> <li>b. Ministry of Commerce</li> <li>c. Ministry of Environment and Forest</li> <li>d. Office of the Controller of Import and Exports</li> <li>e. Board of Investment</li> <li>f. Ministry of Textile</li> </ul>
<p>2.7 Industries using heavy metals such as mercury, chromium lead etc. will be initially discouraged and finally prohibited.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Department of Textile</li> <li>b. Ministry of Industry</li> <li>c. Ministry of Commerce</li> <li>d. Department of Environment</li> </ul>

Sector	Implementing Agencies
2.8 Pollutant Industries will install their own pollution monitoring devices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Industry and other related Ministries</li> <li>b. Department of Environment</li> <li>c. Board of Investment</li> <li>d. Nationalized Industrial Organization</li> <li>e. Ministry of Textile</li> <li>f. Department of Textile</li> </ul>
2.9 "Waste permit/consent order" system will be established in the industrial sector, so that waste disposal and waste refinement will be facilitated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Industry and other related Ministries</li> <li>b. Department of Environment</li> <li>c. Board of Investment</li> <li>d. Ministry of Textile</li> <li>e. Department of Textile</li> </ul>
2.10 Recycling will be encouraged to reduce waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Industry and other related Ministries</li> <li>b. Department of Environment</li> <li>c. Board of Investment</li> <li>d. Ministry of Textile</li> <li>e. Department of Textile</li> </ul>
2.11 Appropriate steps will be taken to ensure protection of health of industrial workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. NIPSOM</li> <li>b. Office of the Superintendent of Factories</li> <li>c. Department of Environment</li> <li>d. Ministry of Textile</li> <li>e. Department of Textile</li> </ul>
<b>3. Health and Sanitation</b>	
3.1 Supply of clean water in rural and urban areas will be ensured. Low cost sanitary latrines will be installed instead of unsanitary latrines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Local Government Division</li> <li>b. Department of Public Health Engineering</li> <li>c. Municipal Administration</li> </ul>
3.2 Waste discharge in rivers canals and all other water bodies from industries, municipalities and agricultural of other sources will be stringently regulated through enactment and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Department of Environment</li> <li>b. Local Government Organizations.</li> </ul>

Sector	Implementing Agencies
of appropriate laws.	
3.3 Open trucks will not be allowed to collect transport or dump garbage during the day in urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Local Government Division</li> <li>b. Municipalities</li> </ul>
3.4 Necessary steps will be taken to protect the environment and public health from the adverse impact of all radioactive substances and waste, atomic substances, radioactive equipments including X-rays, atomic research installations and atomic furnaces etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Health and Family Planning</li> <li>b. Science and Technology Division</li> <li>c. Atomic Energy Commission</li> <li>d. Department of Health</li> <li>e. Industry and other relate Ministries</li> <li>f. Department of Textile</li> </ul>
<b>4. Fuel and Energy</b>	
4.1 Large scale projects will be implemented for introduction and expansion of improved stoves to ensure fuel conservation and protection of the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment</li> <li>b. Science and Technology Division</li> <li>c. Department of Environment</li> <li>d. BCSIR</li> <li>e. Local Government Organization</li> <li>f. Department of Forest</li> <li>g. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</li> </ul>
4.2 In the rural areas the use of gas, coal, kerosene and petrol as fuel will be expanded, so that fuel wood, agricultural residues, and cowdung is conserved. This will help use of agricultural residues, and cowdung etc. as manure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</li> <li>b. Ministry of Commerce</li> <li>c. Local Government Organization</li> <li>d. Department of Forest</li> <li>e. Department of Agriculture Expansion.</li> </ul>
4.3 Energy will be supplemented in the rural areas with bio-gas, solar energy, minihydro-electric units and wind mills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</li> <li>b. BCSIR</li> </ul>

Sector	Implementing Agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Science and Technology Division</li> <li>d. Department of Environment</li> </ul>
<p>4.4 Fuel contaminants and additives such as sulphur in diesel and lead in petrol will be reduced, along with other pollutants in various types of fuels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</li> <li>b. BOGMC (Petro-bangla)</li> <li>c. Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation</li> </ul>
<p>4.5 Research will be encouraged to discover alternative sources of fuel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Science and Technology Division</li> <li>b. BCSIR</li> </ul>
<p>4.6 Careful observation will ensure there is no adverse impact on the environment due to the primary or industrial consumption of fuel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</li> <li>b. Ministry of Environment and Forest.</li> </ul>
<p>4.7 Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that extraction, distribution and use of natural resources such as oil, gas, coal, peat etc. do not adversely effect the air, water, land, the hydrological balance an the ecosystem.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</li> <li>b. Ministry of Environment and Forest</li> </ul>
<p>4.8 The feasibility of the use of lead free petroleum will be studied.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</li> <li>b. Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation</li> </ul>
<p>4.9 To control smoke emission of vehicles, careful consideration will be given before allowing fitness certificates. Along with it, proper legal enforcement will be ensured by conducting mobile courts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Cabinet Division</li> <li>b. Roads and Road Transport Division</li> <li>c. BRTA</li> <li>d. Department of Environment</li> <li>e. Ministry of Home</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Water Development, Flood Control &amp; Irrigation</b></p>	
<p>5.1 Environmental audit on an emergency basis will be conducted for water resources development, flood control and irrigation projects. Steps to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control</li> <li>b. Bangladesh Water</li> </ul>



<b>Sector</b>	<b>Implementing Agencies</b>
mitigate the adverse impact on the environment identified in the audit will be taken through appropriate modification of these projects.	Development Board c. Ministry of Environment and Forest.
5.2 Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) will be incorporated in all new projects, adverse impact will be prevented, through proper steps and adequate investments.	a. Planning Commission b. Ministry of Environment and Forest c. Ministry of Irrigation d. Bangladesh Water Development Board
5.3 Treatment of domestic and industrial waste before discharging in rivers wetlands or other water bodies will be strictly enforced.	a. Industries and other related Ministries b. Ministry of Environment and Forest c. Department of Environment d. Board of Investment e. Nationalized Industrial Organizations f. Department of Textiles g. Bangladesh Sericulture Board.
5.4 Rivers, canals and other water bodies will be dredged to increase their water holding capacity and navigability.	a. Ministry of Shipping b. Ministry of Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control
5.5 Regional and International cooperation will be integrated to strengthen national efforts to control floods, desertification and salinity.	a. Ministry of Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs c. Ministry of Environment and Forest d. Ministry of Defence e. Bangladesh Meteorological Department
5.6 Steps will be taken to ensure that development projects on irrigation, roads	a. Local Government Division b. Ministry of Communication

Sector	Implementing Agencies
and highways, embankments etc. do not impede drainage, and sewerage or obstruct the flow and velocity of water. Special projects will be taken to mitigate such problems including other environmental issues.	c. Ministry of Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control.
5.7 Special projects will attempt to recharge aquifers that have low water table. Attempt will be made to rectify the existing projects so the water table does not go down any further.	a. Ministry of Irrigation b. Local Government Division
5.8 Water will be identified as the most important and valuable natural resource. The organisations dealing with water resources development will activate themselves as national resources management agencies.	a. Ministry of Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control. b. MPO c. Bangladesh Water Development Board.
5.9 Operation and maintenance will be ensured subsequent to execution of projects related to water resources development and management. Regular monitoring will be conducted to evaluate the impact of all projects.	a. Ministry of Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control. b. Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation.
5.10 All organizations involved with water resources management will form their own environment cells.	a. Ministry of Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control b. Water Development Board c. MPO d. BADC
5.11 Regular surveys, research and monitoring will be conducted on changing courses and conditions of rivers, wetlands and other water bodies.	a. Ministry of Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control b. Bangladesh Water Development Board c. Ministry of Defence d. Survey of Bangladesh e. SPARSO

Sector	Implementing Agencies
<b>6. Land</b>	
6.1 A national land use plan will be drawn up and implemented on a priority basis. It will be based on land capability and land suitability classification after considering socio-economic reality and comparative needs related to agriculture, afforestation, industrialization urbanization and housing etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Land</li> <li>b. Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>c. Industry and related other Ministries</li> <li>d. Local Government Division</li> <li>e. Ministry of Public Works</li> <li>f. Department of Forest</li> <li>g. Department of Textile</li> <li>h. Bangladesh Sericulture Board.</li> </ul>
6.2 Special integrated land conservation projects will be implemented to arrest desertification in the northern part of the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>b. BADC</li> <li>c. Ministry of Land</li> <li>d. Department of Forest.</li> </ul>
6.3 Appropriate steps will be taken to address issues on soil erosion, fertility conservation, land reclamation and protection and development of land in coastal areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Land</li> <li>b. Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>c. Ministry of Irrigation Water Development, and Flood Control</li> <li>d. Department of Forest.</li> </ul>
6.4 Excavation and levelling of hilly areas, removing soil and rocks, destroying the natural landscape and the ecological balance will not be allowed, Watershed management will be given priority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Local Government Division</li> <li>b. Ministry of Communication</li> <li>c. Ministry of Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control</li> <li>d. Ministry of Land.</li> </ul>
6.5 Land use legislation and effective enforcement will be introduced to ensure planned land use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Land</li> <li>b. Ministry of Environment and Forest</li> <li>c. Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>d. Ministry of Industries</li> <li>e. Local Government Division</li> </ul>

Sector	Implementing Agencies
	f. Ministry of Public Works
6.6 People will be duly compensated for acquisition and requisition of land by government and for consequential degradation or damage of their land.	a. Ministry of Land b. District Administration c. All Related project implementation corporations.
6.7 Regular monitoring, survey and research will be conducted on desertification in the north, land reclamation, diverse land use, conservation of coastal areas, watershed management and soil erosion and degradation.	a. Ministry of Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control b. Ministry of Agriculture c. Ministry of Environment and Forest d. Ministry of Land e. Ministry of Defence f. Survey of Bangladesh g. SPARRSO
<b>7. Forest, Wildlife, and Biodiversity.</b>	
7.1 Steps will be taken to protect present forest resources, prevent deforestation and effect extensive afforestation.	a. Ministry of Environment and Forest b. Department of Forest
7.2 Enrichment plantation of reserve forests will be accelerated.	a. Department of Forest
7.3 Growing more trees and enriching forest resources in the rural areas will be given priority through extensive implementation of social forestry and homestead forestry.	a. Ministry of Environment and Forest. b. Department of Forest c. Local Government Division d. Local Government Organizations.
7.4 Agro-forestry will be encouraged to promote multiple use of land, economic and environmental development.	a. Ministry of Environment and Forest b. Ministry of Agriculture c. Department of Forest.

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Implementing Agencies</b>
7.5 Forest industries will actively attempt to explore alternative source of raw material. They will also make efforts to grow and procure their own raw materials either directly or indirectly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment and Forest.</li> <li>b. Bangladesh Forest Industries Corporation</li> <li>c. Forest Research Institute</li> <li>d. BCSIR</li> </ul>
7.6 Development projects in all sectors will incorporate and implement the Government decision of afforestation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Planning Commission</li> <li>b. Ministry of Environment and Forest</li> <li>c. All Ministries</li> </ul>
7.7 Effective measures will be taken to ensure direct participation of women in afforestation programmes in thanas and villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Local Government Division</li> <li>b. Department of Forest</li> </ul>
7.8 Priority will be given to the protection of wildlife, wetlands, birds and animals. Research and development projects will ensure protection of nearly extinct species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment and Forest</li> <li>b. Department of Forest.</li> </ul>
7.9 The present prohibition on hunting and export of wildlife and wildlife hides will continue. Prevention of wildlife habitats, establishments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment and Forest</li> <li>b. Department of Forest</li> </ul>
7.10 Research on biodiversity, exchange of knowledge and experience will be strengthened. For this purpose, research and information centers will be established and surveys will be conducted to assess latest status of wild life and biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment and Forest.</li> <li>b. Department of Forest.</li> <li>c. Department of Environment.</li> </ul>
7.11 Alternative building materials and fuel sources instead of wood and import of wood will be encouraged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Commerce</li> <li>b. Ministry of Information</li> <li>c. Department of Forest</li> <li>d. Forest Research Institute</li> <li>e. Science and Technology Division</li> </ul>

Sector	Implementing Agencies
7.12 Regular surveys and research will be conducted to assess the state of deforestation, forest expansion and afforestation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment and Forest</li> <li>b. Department of Forest</li> <li>c. SPARSO</li> </ul>
<b>8. Fish and Livestock Resources</b>	
8.1 Steps will be taken to rehabilitate wetlands such as haors, baors, beels and declare them as protected areas for pisciculture. Wetland areas will not be encroached upon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock</li> <li>b. Haor Development Board</li> <li>c. Department of Fisheries.</li> </ul>
8.2 Pisciculture will be encouraged in all ponds and tanks. Over extraction of fish from ponds and wetlands will be prohibited. Similar prohibition will be effected for shrimp fry and other fish resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock</li> <li>b. Department of Fisheries</li> <li>c. Thana Administration.</li> </ul>
8.3 Ministry of Environment and Forest will advise on the environmental aspects of protection and augmentation of shrimp cultivation. The Government will delineate appropriate coastal areas for shrimp cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock</li> <li>b. Ministry of Environment and Forest</li> <li>c. Department of Forest</li> <li>d. Department of Fisheries</li> </ul>
8.4 Necessary research and programmes for prevention of fish disease and epidemics will be strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock</li> <li>b. Fish Research Institute</li> <li>c. Agriculture University</li> </ul>
8.5 Proper slaughter houses will be established by local administration to prevent indiscriminate slaughtering of animals. Necessary steps will be taken for public awareness regarding proper disposal of carcasses and waste from slaughterhouses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Local Government Division</li> <li>b. Department of Environment</li> <li>c. Municipal Administration</li> <li>d. Ministry of Information.</li> </ul>
8.6 Protection of pasture in rural areas and establishing a minimum area for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Land</li> <li>b. Dept. of Environment</li> </ul>

Sector	Implementing Agencies
pasture in all villages will be considered on a priority basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock</li> <li>d. Thana Administration.</li> </ul>
8.7 Regular monitoring and research will be conducted on the state of wetlands like haors, baors, and beels etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock</li> <li>b. Ministry of Defence</li> <li>c. SPARRO</li> <li>d. Survey of Bangladesh.</li> </ul>
<b>9. Food</b>	
9.1 Adulteration of food will be considered as a serious offence, which will be strictly controlled by amending existing laws.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Food</li> <li>b. Local Government Division</li> <li>c. Ministry of Health Family Planning.</li> </ul>
9.2 Natural methods of preserving food will be encouraged instead of artificial preservatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Food</li> <li>b. Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>c. Ministry of Health and Family Planning.</li> </ul>
9.3 All imported foodstuff including baby foods will be checked for quality, radiation, and other environmental impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Commerce</li> <li>b. Ministry of Food</li> <li>c. Ministry of Health and Family Planning.</li> </ul>
9.4 Non agricultural use of agricultural land and production of other crops on land meant for food crops will be regulated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>
9.5 The use of toxic pesticides to preserve fruit, vegetables, and pulses from insects and rodents will be strictly regulated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment and Forest</li> <li>b. Ministry of Food</li> <li>c. Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>d. Ministry of Information</li> </ul>

Sector	Implementing Agencies
<b>10. Coastal and Marine Environment</b>	
10.1 The Ministry of Environment and Forest will establish a special cell to integrate protection, development and monitoring development programmes for the coastal and marine environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment and Forest</li> <li>b. Department of Forest</li> <li>c. Department of Environment</li> <li>d. Forest Research Institute</li> </ul>
10.2 Newly accreted land in coastal areas will be handed over to the Department of Forest on a priority basis for stabilisation of land and afforestation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Land</li> <li>b. Department of Forest</li> </ul>
10.3 The navy will take precaution to prevent pollution of territorial waters. The Department of Shipping will monitor such activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Defence</li> <li>b. Bangladesh Navy</li> <li>c. Ministry of Shipping</li> <li>d. Department of Shipping</li> </ul>
10.4 Local and national contingency plans will be drawn and funds made available to cope with accidental spillage of pollutants in the sea. Such programmes will be coordinated at the regional level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Shipping</li> <li>b. Ministry of Defence</li> <li>c. Bangladesh Navy</li> <li>d. Department of Shipping</li> </ul>
10.5 Appropriate measures will be taken on an emergency basis to remove and properly dispose garbage and waste oil and oil products from ships at Chittagong and Mongla Ports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Shipping</li> </ul>
10.6 The Ministry of Shipping will form a special cell to assess the characteristic and composition of waste before approving its disposal in the sea.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Shipping</li> <li>b. Department of Environment</li> </ul>
10.7 The Ministry of Shipping will establish a coast guard system on a priority basis to safeguard coastal resources and assist in coastal management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Shipping</li> </ul>



Sector	Implementing Agencies
10.8 Appropriate programmes will ensure protection of territorial waters from pollution, conservation of the coastal and marine environment, conservation of newly accreted land in the coastal areas and proper utilization of coastal resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Defence</li> <li>b. Bangladesh Navy</li> <li>c. Ministry of Shipping</li> <li>d. Department of Shipping</li> <li>e. Department of Forest</li> <li>f. SPARSSO</li> </ul>
<b>11. Communication and Transport</b>	
11.1 Caution will be exercised to ensure that land transport system is environmentally sound and that roads and railways do not impede drainage of water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Communication</li> <li>b. Dept. of Roads and Highways</li> <li>c. Railway Authority.</li> </ul>
11.2 Necessary measures will be taken to ensure the people and vehicles using the railways, and road transport do not pollute the environment by discarding pollutants, hazardous waste or human excreta.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Communication</li> <li>b. BRTA</li> </ul>
11.3 Necessary steps will ensure regulation of smoke emission from vehicles, noise control and proper maintenance of vehicles. Local transport industry will arrange necessary inspection to ensure compliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. BRTA</li> <li>b. Industry and others concerned Ministries.</li> </ul>
11.4 Public awareness will be created and caution taken to ensure that internal water transport system do not cause water pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Shipping</li> <li>b. BIWTC</li> <li>c. Directorate of Shipping.</li> </ul>
11.5 Steps will be taken to ensure pollution control of internal ports and dockyards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Shipping</li> </ul>
11.6 Careful observation will ensure that construction of airports do not create environmental problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism</li> <li>b. Civil Aviation Authority</li> </ul>

Sector	Implementing Agencies
11.7 Caution will be observed to reduce air and noise pollution by air planes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism</li> <li>b. Civil Aviation Authority</li> </ul>
11.8 Transport systems such as railways that cause less pollution will be encouraged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Communication</li> </ul>
11.9 Afforestation will be done along roadside and railways lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Related Ministries</li> <li>b. Department of Forest</li> </ul>
<b>12. Housing and Urban Development</b>	
12.1 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be conducted before preparing national and regional programmes and master plans regarding housing and urban development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Public Works</li> <li>b. Local Government Division</li> </ul>
12.2 Planned rehabilitation of people living in slums in cities will include environmentally sound arrangements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Public Works</li> <li>b. Local Government Division</li> <li>c. Directorate of Urban Development</li> </ul>
12.3 To reduce Population pressure and improve the environment in major cities, satellite towns will be developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Public Works</li> <li>b. Local Government Division</li> <li>c. Directorate of Housing and Settlement.</li> </ul>
12.4 To improve the environment, intensive afforestation and other development programmes will be taken in Dhaka, Cittagong, Rajshahi and Khulna.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Public Works</li> <li>b. Corporation related to Development</li> <li>c. Department of Forest</li> <li>d. Municipalities</li> </ul>
12.5 Intensive and integrated environmental development projects will be taken in the major densely populated cities within the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Corporation related to Urban Development</li> <li>b. Administration related to Shipping.</li> </ul>

Sector	Implementing Agencies
12.6 Steps will be taken for zoning of residential, commercial and industrial areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Public Works</li> <li>b. Local Government Division</li> <li>c. Corporation related to Urban Development.</li> </ul>
12.7 Programmes related to housing and urban development will be regularly monitored and surveyed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Public Works</li> <li>b. Local Government Division</li> <li>c. Corporation related to Urban Development.</li> </ul>
<b>13. Population</b>	
13.1 A survey will be conducted to relate the impact of present population, high growth rate and population growth until the year 2000 with the resources, development process and the environment for environmental up gradation. Necessary action will be taken on the basis of the survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Health and Family Planning.</li> <li>b. Ministry of Environment and Forest.</li> </ul>
13.2 A plan for human resources development will be formulated to ensure planned, integrated and coordinated utilisation of manpower.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Labour and Manpower.</li> </ul>
13.3 Women's participation and their role in environmental protection and development will be emphasized and ensured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Planning Commission</li> <li>b. Ministry of Women's Affairs</li> <li>c. Ministry of Environment and Forest.</li> </ul>
13.4 Population explosion will be identified as the most serious problem. Necessary steps will be taken to control and stabilize population growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Health and Family Planning.</li> </ul>
13.5 The poorest of the people are the most vulnerable environmental degradation. Therefore, necessary steps will be taken to protect their health and save them from other problems related to deterioration of the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Health and Family Planning.</li> </ul>

Sector	Implementing Agencies
<b>14. Education and Mass Awareness</b>	
14.1 A five year integrated plan for mass awareness on environment will be taken and implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forest. The Ministries of Information and Education will provide support and assistance in this regard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment and Forest</li> <li>b. Ministry of Education</li> <li>c. Ministry of Information</li> </ul>
14.2 Environment related curricula will be included in all levels of education and training programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Education.</li> </ul>
14.3 To create awareness participation of imams, teachers and leaders of all religious, social and voluntary organizations will be ensured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Religion</li> <li>b. Islamic Foundation</li> <li>c. Ministry of Social Welfare</li> <li>d. Ministry of Education</li> </ul>
<b>15. Science, Technology and Research</b>	
15.1 Counselling will be made available on management and control of environmental pollution keeping in view environmentally sound and sustainable technology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Science and Technology Division</li> <li>b. Science and Technology Related Research Institutions.</li> </ul>
15.2 Research and Technology innovation on environmental protection, development and proper utilization of resources will and strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Concerned Ministries</li> <li>b. Various Research Institutions.</li> </ul>
15.3 Environmental considerations should be integrated in all priority areas highlighted in the National Policy on Science and Technology, 1986.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Science and Technology Division</li> <li>b. Other Ministries and Division concerning science and technology.</li> </ul>
15.4 All research and development institution will specifically consider programmes and revise them if needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Science and Technology Division</li> <li>b. All related Ministries and Divisions.</li> </ul>

Sector	Implementing Agencies
	c. All Research Institutions concerning science and technology.
<b>16. Legal Framework</b>	
16.1 An interministerial committee will review the present laws dealing with the environment and make necessary amendments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment and Forest.</li> <li>b. Ministry of Law and Justice.</li> <li>c. Other related Ministries.</li> </ul>
16.2 This committee will identify and recommend other areas where new legislation need to be enacted.	a. Ministry of Environment and Forest.
16.3 From now on, concerned ministries will ensure that proposed legislations are environmentally compatible.	a. All related Ministries. .
<b>17. Organizational Structure</b>	
17.1 Above mentioned ministries, divisions and government organizations will take necessary steps to implement relevant development programmes within their own jurisdiction in an environmentally sound manner.	a. Concerned Ministries.
17.2 Non government sectors and organizations will be encouraged to participate in implementing environmental conservation and development programmes.	a. NGO Bureau
17.3 The Ministry of Environment and Forest will coordinate Implementation of environmental programmes.	a. Ministry of Environmental and Forest.
17.4 A national environmental committee will be formed under the chairpersonship of the head of the Government. This committee will provide guidelines for implementation of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Prime Minister's Office</li> <li>b. Cabinet Division</li> <li>c. Ministry of Environment and</li> </ul>

Sector	Implementing Agencies
<p>environmental action plan. Ministers of concerned ministries/divisions will be members of this committee. The Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forest will be the member secretary. The committee will meet at least once a year.</p>	<p>Forest.</p>
<p>17.5 In the context of the need to assess the environmental impact of development projects, the manpower and technical capability of the Ministry of Environment and Forest and Department of Environment will be expanded. Environmental training will be provided to officers concerned with planning, Project concept papers and project proposals will mention environmental impact in detail.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment and Forest</li> <li>b. Planning Commission</li> <li>c. All concerned Ministries.</li> </ul>
<p>17.6 The Ministry of Environment and Forest will formulate, publish and circulate a "state of the environment report" every five years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment and Forest.</li> </ul>
<p>17.7 The Ministry of Environment and Forest will modify and reformulate the environment policy and action plan as and when necessary in future.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ministry of Environment and Forest.</li> </ul>

**Appendix VII: *Treaties Having Bearing on Environment to Which Bangladesh is a Party***

***Ratified:***

- Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919
- Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919
- Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919
- Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921
- Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921
- Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921
- Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925
- Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930
- Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935
- Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937
- Convention on International Civil Aviation Annex 16 - Aircraft Noise, 1944
- Labour Inspection Convention, 1947
- Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948
- Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948
- Agreement for the Establishment of the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission, 1948
- International Plant Protection Convention, 1951
- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954
- Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region, 1956
- Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 1956
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
- Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957
- Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957
- Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of the Outer Space Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, 1967
- Amendment of the Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region, 1967
- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 1968

International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, (Ramsar Convention), 1971

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons, and on Their Destruction, 1972

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973

Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, 1976

Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), 1977

Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), 1977

International Plant Protection Convention (1979 Revised Text), 1979

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982

Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, 1983

Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1987

London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances the Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1990

Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, 1986

Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident of Radiological Emergency, 1986

Amendments to Articles 6 and 7 of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1987

Agreement for the Establishment of the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific (NACA), 1988

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 1989

International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992  
Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992  
International Convention to Combat Desertification, 1994  
Convention on Nuclear Safety, 1994  
International Plant Protection Convention (1997 Revised Text), 1997  
Kyoto Protocol, 1997

**Signed:**

International Convention for the Protection of Birds, 1950  
Convention on the Continental Shelf, 1958  
Convention Concerning the Protection of Workers Against Ionising Radiations, 1960  
Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, 1963  
Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, 1963  
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969  
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, 1971  
International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971  
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972  
Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances Other than Oil, 1973  
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973  
Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973  
Convention Concerning Prevention and Control of Occupational Hazards Caused by Carcinogenic Substances and Agents, 1974  
Convention on the Prohibition of Military of Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, 1976  
Convention Concerning the Protection of Workers Against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment Due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration, 1977

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979  
Convention Concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment, 1981  
Articles of Association of the South Asia Co-operative Environment Program, 1981  
Protocol to Amend the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1982  
Convention Concerning Occupational Health Services, 1985  
United Nations Convention on Conditions for the Registration of Ships, 1986  
International Convention on Salvage, 1989  
Convention on Civil Liability for Damage Caused During Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, Rail and Inland Navigation Vessels, 1989  
Convention Concerning Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work, 1990  
Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, 1995  
Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, 1996  
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Production and transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, 1997  
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, 2000  
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, 2001