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மத்திய சுற்றாடல் அதிகாரசபை
Central Environmental Authority



ANNUAL REPORT - 2022



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சுற்றாடல் அமைச்சு
Ministry of Environment

Our Vision

A Clean & Green
Environment
through
Service Excellency

Our Mission

Flagship of the nation in protecting
and managing the environment
by
coordination, public participation,
enforcement, appropriate
technological interventions,
education and awareness

PREFACE

The Annual Report 2022 has been prepared based on the information provided by the Directors/Heads of 17 Divisions/Units in the Head office, 09 Provincial Offices and Environmental Council. It is also included information and performance of special projects undertaken by the CEA. In this report, the information has been provided based on the key performance of key Divisions/ Units in the Head office and Provincial Offices.

In term of clause 14 of the financial Act No. 38 of 1971 and Guidelines of Good Governance, the CEA is required to prepare this Annual Report contains the information on performance of the Authority, annual accounts and the Auditor General's report.

The Planning & Monitoring Unit takes this opportunity to thank all Directors / Heads of the Divisions/ Units/ Provincial Offices and Project Directors for the cooperation and support extended by sending the required information.

Planning Unit

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE FOR ANNUAL REPORT 2022

It gives me immense pleasure to present you the annual report of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) and the audited accounts comprising the balance sheet, cash flow statement and the auditor General's report for the financial year ended 31st of December 2022 at the point where CEA is celebrating its 41st years of service to the nation.

As the central body to integrate environmental considerations into the rapid development process of the country, CEA serves excessive service to the country by bringing together the environmental concerns and the development needs into a one common platform.

Direct the country towards clean and green environment, Environmental Protection License (EPL) is the main legal tool to control the emissions and discharges from the industrial activities. EPL for its operation with complying environmental standards and norms established according to the provisions of the National Environmental Act (NEA). To achieve the expected targets the CEA has issued EPLs for 904 high polluting industries and 14,418 medium polluting industries in 2022.

When considering the electronic waste management system in the country, the system operates through formal and informal sector collectors. A significant amount of e-waste continues to be collected and dismantled through the informal sector. As these processes are rudimentary in nature there is a very big potential to create health and environmental impacts. Therefore, CEA organized two e-waste collection programs in western and Southern provinces with licensed E-Waste collectors.

One of the main regulatory tools that the NEA has empowered with is the EIA procedure. During the year 2022, 21 EIA approvals and 207 IEE approvals were granted for new projects and 02 EIA approval extensions were given for already approved projects which are not yet completed.

Biodegradable lunch sheets were introduced as an alternative for polythene lunch sheets in parallel to publishing the Polythene banning regulation. In the purpose of effective implementation of said regulation, Sri Lanka Standards Institute was requested to prepare the standards for biodegradable lunch sheets, consequently, they have prepared compostable lunch sheet standard and companies were requested to comply the SLS standard for food wrapping sheets.

At the same time, the CEA has taken the initiative to include the legislative provisions for formulation of regulation of implementation of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in the National Environmental Act, in collaboration with the Public Interest Law Foundation. In addition, the CEA has extended its support to Waste Management Activities in the country. Some of such activities includes, beach cleaning programs, facilitation of final disposal at the Dompe Sanitary landfill.

CEA continuously carried out polythene raiding to find the violations of the Regularization on waste minimization and proper disposal with the assistance of Sri Lanka Police and the Consumer Affairs Authority. CEA conducted 3,979 raids and 122 (3.77 tons) violations were detected during the year 2022.

CEA has declared 10 Environment Protection Areas (EPAs) up to 2022 and the CEA has taken initiatives to declare the Warnagalawaththa area adjacent to the Samanala Nature Reserve as an Environmental Protection Area under the National Environmental Act while frequent monitoring of the EPAs that have been already declared.

Knowledge and the awareness on the environment play a major role in protecting and managing the environment. Having considered the fact, the CEA continued to carry out the environmental education, awareness and promotion program during the year 2022. These programs include the Environmental pioneer program, establishment of libraries for environmental education, educational programs targeting the various strata of the society.

The CEA did not stop by protecting, conserving and managing the environment, we have been listening to the public concerns as well. CEA receives public complaints mainly through CEA Hotline service (1981), by letters and emails (complaint@cea.lk) and CEA website (www.cea.lk). So, We have established web based compliant lodging platform to deliver effective service to the public to lodge their complaints on environmental matters online. We have received 2,463 complaints during the year 2022 and 1,884 out of the total complaints have been addressed completely.

My sincere appreciation is extended to the Director General, the Management staff, and employees of the CEA for their contribution given to achieve the CEA's objectives and set goals during the year. I also take this opportunity to thanks the members of the Board of Management of CEA and members of the Environment Council for their corporation, guidance, advice, and support given to me in the management of the affairs of the CEA. My appreciation also goes to the Secretary, Additional Secretaries and all the officers of the Ministry of Environment for their corporation.

Chairman

Central Environmental Authority

Management Team of the Central Environmental Authority

Name	Designation	Qualifications
Mr. Siripala Amarasinghe (Chairman)		
Mr. P. B. Hemantha Jayasinghe (Director General)		
Eng. J.M.U. Indrarathne	DDG (Waste Management)	B.Sc. (Eng.) Hons, M.B.A, C. Eng.MIE (SL) Grad. IE (Aus.)
Mr. M J J Fernando	DDG (Regional Operations)	B.Sc. (Applied Science), M.Sc. (Forestry), PGD
Dr. R.M.S.K. Rathnayake	DDG (Environment Pollution Control)	B.Sc. (Special), Ph.D., Chartered Chemist, Dip. in Chemistry LLB
Mr. K.G.T.N. Kiriella	DDG(Admin/Fin/RD)	B.Sc., M.Sc.
Mr. G.A. Weerasundara	DDG (Awareness and Education)	B.Sc., M.Phil
Mr. N.S. Gamage	DDG (EMA)	B.Sc, M.Phil.
Mr. H.S. Premachandra	Director (Western Province)	B. Sc (Special) Hons, M.Sc., M.I. Biol, MIEPSL, MPMI (US), Chartered Env't.Prof.
Mr. M.S.A.E Thismalpola	Director (Human Resources Development)	Attorney - at - Law, PG Dip. (HR)
Mr. M. Sivakumar	Director (Eastern province)	B.Sc. (Agri. Sci.) Hons, M.Sc. (NRM), Prof. Dip. in Corp. Env't. Mgt., Chartist Env't. Prof.
Ms. Wasantha Wijesinghe	Director (Lab Services)	B.Sc. (Chemistry) Hons, M.Sc. (Analytical Chemistry), M.I Chem., Chartered Chemist
Ms. Manuja Wimalasena	Director (Legal)	Attorney - at - Law, LLB (Sri Lanka), Notary Public, Commissioner for Oaths and Company Secretary, L LM
Mr. K.P. Welikannage	Director (Central Province)	B.Sc., M.Sc., M.A., PG Dip. (Env'tl. Sci.), Dip. in HRM & Marketing
Ms. Devika Vithanage	Director (Compliance Monitoring)	B.Sc., M.Sc. (Env't. Mgt), PGD (Env't. Science)
Ms.N.G. Senavirathne	Director (North Western Province)	B.Sc. M.Sc. (Env't. Science)
Mr.M.M.C.S.K. Malwana	Director (Hazardous Waste & Chemical Mgt)	B.Sc. (Bio Science) M.Sc. (Env't. Science)
Mr. M.A.C. Najeeb	Director (Uva Province)	B.Sc. (Bio Science) M.Sc. (Forestry)
Mr. Susantha Wedage	Director (Southern Province)	B.Sc., M.Sc.
Dr. R.A.C.H. Wijayasinghe	Director (Planning)	DBA, MBA, B.Sc. Agric. SP. (Hons), Ph.D (Business Adm.)
Mr. K.G.S. Jayawardane	Director (Research & Development)	B.Sc. (Bio Science) M.Sc. (Env't. Eng. & Mgmt.)
Mrs. H P S Jayasekera	Director (Solid Waste Management)	B.Sc., M.Sc. (Env't. Eng. & Mgt)
Ms. A.C.P. Dabare	Director (National Environmental Information Center)	B.A., M.Sc., ALA., Chartered librarian

Mrs. Priyangani Gunathilake	Director (Natural Resources Management)	B.Sc. (Bio Science), M.Sc. (Forest & Env'tl. Mgmt.), PGD
Mrs. S P Periyapperuma	Director (Environment Promotion)	B.Sc. M.Sc. (Forest & Env't) PGD
Mr. S M A Senanayake	Director (Sabaragamuwa Province)	B.Sc. (Physical), M.Sc. (Env't. Science), PGD
Mrs. P.R.D.N.K. Attanayaka	Director (Env'tl. Impact Assessment)	B.Sc, (Botany), M.Sc (NRM)
Mr. Sunil Udukala	Director (Environmental Education)	B.A (Hons), M.A
Mr. Pradeep Wakwella	Director (Finance)	ACA, B.Sc. (Applied Accounting)
Mr. Kamal Priyantha	Director (Gampaha District)	B.Sc, M.Sc (Env. Science), PGD in (Env. & Regional
Mr. Sunil Garusinghe	Director (Investigation)	B.Sc, PGD
Miss. P.M.M. Priyadarshani	Director (Compliance Monitoring & Complain Coordination Unit)	B.Sc. M.Sc. (Env't. Science), PGD in (Env. Cience)
Mr. A.G.D.L. Karunaratna	Director (North Central Province)	DSAMS (Indegenous Medicine), B.Sc, PGD (Env. Science), M.Sc (Env't. Science)
Mrs. W.R.L.H. Jansz	Director (Strategic Environment Assessment)	PGD in (Env. Engineering & Management)
Ms. G.U. Vithanaarachchi	Internal Auditor	B.Sc. (Admin), SLICA, MAAT, HDM

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BOD	-	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOI	-	Board of Investment
CEA	-	Central Environmental Authority
COD	-	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CETRAC	-	Construction Equipment Training Centre
DDG	-	Deputy Director General
DEO	-	Divisional Environmental Officer
DO	-	District Office
E & NR	-	Environment & Natural Resources
EE & A	-	Environmental Education Awareness
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM & A	-	Environmental Management & Assessment
EMS	-	Environmental Management System
EPC	-	Environmental Pollution Control
EPL	-	Environmental Protection Licence
GSMB	-	Geological Survey and Mining Bureau
HRD	-	Human Resource Management
HWM	-	Hazardous Waste Management
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examination
IEMP	-	Integrated Environmental Management Project
ITI	-	Industrial Technological Institute
JBIC	-	Japan Bank of International Cooperation
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KPS	-	Kuruvita Pradeshiya Sabha
NBRO	-	National Building Research Organization
LLF	-	Load Based Licence Fee
NEA	-	National Environmental Act
NEIC	-	National Environmental Information Centre
NERD	-	National Engineering Research & Development Centre
OP & M	-	Operational Planning & Monitoring
PO	-	Provincial Office
PVC	-	Polyvinyl chloride
SEO	-	Senior Environmental Officer
SLTB	-	Sri Lanka Transport Board
SRO	-	Sub Regional Office Kandy RO
TPS	-	Thamankaduwa Pradeshiya Sabha
WDF	-	Waste Water Discharge Fee
WEA	-	Wayamba Environmental Authority
WWMA	-	Western Province Waste Management
WPO	-	Western Provincial Office
CPO	-	Central Provincial Office
SaPO	-	Sabaragamuwa Provincial Office
SuPO	-	Southern Provincial Office
NCPO	-	North Central Provincial Office
EPO	-	Eastern Provincial Office
UPO	-	Uva Provincial Office
NPO	-	Northern Provincial Office
JAICA	-	Japan International cooperation Industry
IQMU	-	Air Quality Monitoring Unit
PM	-	Particulate Matter
KECO	-	Korean Environmental Cooperation
NCC	-	National Coordination Committee
TACMIC	-	Technical Advisory Committee for Management of Industrial Chemicals
MEEE	-	Management of Electronic and Electrical Equipments
BMICH	-	Bandaranayaka Memorial International Conference Hall
CFL	-	Compact Fluorescent Lamp
PAA	-	Project Approving Agency
NRM&M	-	Natural Resource Management & Monitoring Unit

EM&A	-	Environmental Management & Awareness
NWP	-	National Wetland Policy
NWSC	-	National Wetland Steering Committee
DWLC	-	Department of Wildlife Conservation
UDA	-	Urban Development Authority
ICASL	-	Institute of Chartered Accounts of Sri Lanka
SLLRDC	-	Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation
GN	-	Grama Niladari
DS	-	Divisional Secretary
CCD	-	Coastal Conservation Department
MC	-	Municipal Council
EE&A	-	Environmental Education & Awareness Division
EPP	-	Environmental Pioneer Programme
WED	-	World Environmental Day
TRC	-	Telecommunication Regulatory Commission
DELEC	-	District Environmental Law Enforcement Committee
NWS&DB	-	National Water Supply & Drainage Board
LGA	-	Local Government Authority
MENR	-	Ministry of Environment & Natural Resource
MERE	-	Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy
PP	-	Pilisaru Project
NSWMSC	-	National Solid Waste Management Supporting Centre
KMC	-	Kurunagala Municipal Council
ICTAD	-	Institute of Construction Training & Development
EDCF	-	Economic Development Cooperation Fund
PPA	-	Project Preparation Assistant
NPD	-	National Planning Department
ERD	-	External Resource Department
NSWMC	-	National Solid Waste Management Centre
WPWMA	-	Western Province Waste Management Authority
CLG	-	Commissioner of Local Government
BOQ	-	Bill of Quantities
ISWM	-	Integrated Solid Waste Management

CHAPTER 1 : Central Environmental Authority

A. Introduction

The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) is one of the main implementing arm of the national environmental policy, operating under the purview of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment. The CEA was established in 1981 under the National Environmental Act (NEA) No. 47 of 1980 and on the recommendation of the CEA, the NEA No 47 of 1980 has been amended in 1988 and 2000. The CEA has completed its' forty years' service by 2022.

The Annual Report of 2022 contains the performance of the CEA including 09 Provincial Offices, 17 District Offices and special Projects implemented by the CEA during 2021. This report provides a better view of the works carried out by the Authority during the corresponding year.

B. Objective

The main powers embodied in the National Environment Act of 1980 are:

- To regulate, maintain and control the types, constituents and effects of waste, discharge, emissions, deposits or other sources of pollution which are of danger or potential danger to the quality of the environment through the implementation of Environmental Protection License (EPL) scheme under the National Environment Act.
- To protect natural resource base on the country by ensuring environmentally sound development interventions through systematically assessed environmental implications, using Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as a tool.
- To make people conscious of the local, national and global environmental problems with a view to motivate and to harness public support and participation, particularly the participation of school children in protecting the environment.
- To be the center of information on environment related data and information, providing its services to wider cliental needs.
- To achieve its objectives; the CEA has organized its institutional structure focusing on

four technically specialized Divisions namely; Environmental Pollution Control (EPC), Environmental Management and Assessment (EM&A), Environmental Education and Awareness (EE&A) and Human Resources Development, Administration and Finance (HRD, Admin & Finance). Apart from those divisions, there are four main Units namely; Planning and Monitoring, Legal, Internal Audit and Compliance Monitoring. All these Divisions and Units are headed by academically qualified and professionally competent personnel with considerable years of experience in the field of environmental management.

C. Powers, Functions and Duties

The CEA presently focuses mainly on the following key functions, powers and duties;

- a) To administer the provisions of the National Environmental Act and the regulations made there under.
- b) To undertake surveys and investigations as to the causes, nature, extent of pollution and to assist and co-operate with other persons or bodies carrying out similar surveys or investigations.
- c) To conduct, promote and co-ordinate research in relation to any aspects of environmental degradation or the prevention thereof, and to develop criteria for the protection and improvement of the environment.
- d) To specify standards, norms and criteria for the protection of beneficial uses of the environment.
- e) To publish reports and information with respect to any aspect of environmental protection and management.
- f) To provide information and education to the public regarding the protection and improvement of the environment.

The CEA has been entrusted with wider regulatory powers since its inception by amending the National Environmental Act in 1988 and in the year 2000.

The principal powers entrusted with these amendments include inter alia the following.

a) To require activities resulting in the discharge of pollutants to the environment to do so under the authority of a license issued by the CEA, in accordance with standards and criteria stipulated by the Authority.

b) To require certain prescribed development projects which may result in significant adverse impacts on the environment to undertake Environmental Impact Assessment prior to their implementation.

c) To gazette the activities which will discharge, deposit or emit waste into the environment as “Prescribed Activities” and to ensure that no person shall carry on any prescribed activity except under a license issued by the Authority and in accordance with standards and other criteria as may be prescribed under this act

D. The Members of the Authority

The authority consists of three members appointed by H.E. the President in consultation with the Minister of Environment, two of whom shall have adequate expertise and qualifications

E. Environmental Council

I. Introduction

The Environmental Council was established under section 7 of the National Environmental Act: No 47 of 1980.

II. Main Role of the Environmental Council

According to the aforementioned act major functions of the Environmental Council are as follows’.

- Advising the Central Environmental Authority on matters pertaining to its responsibilities, powers, duties, and functions.
- Advising the Central Environmental Authority on any matter referred to the Council by the Authority.

III. Structure of the Environmental Council

As per started by the National Environmental Act: No 47 of 1980as amended. The Environmental Council consists of a set of

in the subject of environment. One of the other members should possess adequate administrative skills and experience in environmental management. Out of these three members, the Chairman of the Authority is appointed by the H.E. the President. Since then, the Board of CEA comprise of the following Members.

Mr. S. Amarasinghe, Chairman, CEA (*with effect from 02.01.2020*)

Prof. A.G. Amarasinghe
Member of the Authority

Prof. Hemanthi Ranasinghe

Member of the Authority (*with effect from 10.05.2018*)

Director General of the CEA, Mr. P B Hemantha Jayasinghe acts as the Secretary of the Board since July 2017 under the powers provided in NEA. The Board held 09 meetings guiding and directing a number of major issues relating to environmental Management during the year under review.

members appointed by the minister of Environment. With the meeting held on 29th November 2021, 14th session started for a period of 03 years.

IV. 14th session

Following members were appointed by the Hon. Minister of Environment for the 14th session of the Environmental Council.



V. Members of the Environmental Council

Table:1 Members of the Environmental Council

No	Name of the Members	Ministry of Represented & Designation
01	Mr. Hemantha Jayasinghe (Secretary/Env't Council)	Director General Central Environmental Authority
02	Vedda Chief Uruwarige Wannila Aththoo	-
03	Dr. R.D.S.Jayathunga	Additional Secretary (Environment) Ministry of Environment
04	Ms.Sujeewa S Guruge	Additional Secretary (Admin.) Ministry of Land.
05	Ms.H. Nilakshi N Gunasekara	Additional Secretary (Admin.& HR Development) Ministry of Agriculture
06	Dr.Lakshmi C Somathunga	Additional Secretary (Public Health Service) Ministry of Health
07	Mr. W.B.Palugaswewa	Additional Secretary (Eng.) Ministry of Road Development
08	Ms. Nandani Samarwicrama	Additional Secretary – State Ministry of Bathik, Handloom & Local Apparel Productions.
09	Mr. N.V.N.D Jayawardhana	Senior Assistant Secretary Ministry of Transport
10	Ms. Deepal Chandrarathna	Senior Assistant Secretary (Admin.) Ministry of Labor
11	Ms. Suranga Premani Vithanage	Director General (Planning) Ministry of Tourism
12	Ms. Renuka M. Weerakoon	Director General (Invest) President office
13	Mr. R.D.S.Ranathunga	Director General (Technical) Ministry of Fisheries
14	Ms. N.R. Anees	Director General (Planning) Ministry of Power
15	Mr. Kumudu Meegahage	Director (Development) Ministry of Industries
16	Ms. H. R. Sirinama	Director (Development) Ministry of Ports & Shipping
17	Mr. P. A. Sunil	Principal, Agunakolapelessa
18	Mr.Thilanga Nadeera Polwatta	-
19	Mr.Lasantha Sanjaya Senaratharachchi	-
20	Mr.J.M.Buddi Mangala	-
21	Mr.D.M.Kobbekaduwa	-

VI. Environment Protection and Management

Table:2. Experts on Environment Protection and Management

No.	Name of the Member	Represented Ministry
01	Dr. Jagath Gunawardhana	Attorney at Law / Environmentalist
02	Dr. Ms. Sewwandi Jayakody	Prof.- University of Wayamba

VII. Representatives from Volunteer Organizations

Table:3. Representatives from Volunteer Organizations

No.	Name of the Member	Represented Ministry
01	Mr. Pubudu Weeraratna	Chairman – Bio diversity Conservation Centre

Since above mentioned Council Members were changed time to time (Due to Promotions & Transfers) below listed members represented the Council.

Table:4. Other

No	Name of the Member	Ministry Represented & Designation
01	Mrs. Hasanthi Dissanayake	Director General (Ocean Affairs & Climate Change) Ministry of Foreign Affairs
02	Mr.I.S.H.Jayasena Ilukpitiya	Additional Secretary(Development) Ministry of Plantation Industries
03	Ms. R. M. P. S. Rathnayake	Additional Secretary (Parliamentary Affairs, Policy & Planning) Ministry of Defense
04	Mr. I.C.Pathiraja	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Industries & Industrial Development
05	Miss. B.L.D.Balasooriya	Director(Environment), Ministry of Education
06	Mrs. Sureka Attanayake	Director (Plantation Management) Ministry of Plantation Industries
07	Mr. Rizwan Mohomed	Deputy Director Ministry of Industries & Industrial Development
08	Mrs. D.H.R.D Wijesinghe	Deputy Director Ministry of Finance
09	Mr. K.Bandula Aberathna	Chief Internal Audit, Ministry of Finance

VIII. Conducting of Meetings & Duties

As at today, it has been conducted 05 meetings for the year 2022 and most of scheduled meeting sessions of year 2022 had to be cancelled due to social and economic situation of the country.

Environmental, Attorney-at-Law, Dr Jagath Gunawardena is the current President of the Council. The Environmental Council consists of 26 members and it constantly contributes for the progress of the Central Environmental Authority whilst appearing for current environmental issues. Constant contribution of Deputy Director Generals' of the Central Environmental Authority also taken for these.

In addition, The Environmental Council intervenes for following matters also during the 14th session.

1. Discussed to declare Warnagalawatte area as an environmental protection Area.
2. Establishing Solar power plants and restricts acquiring forest lands for those projects.
3. Solving the issue related to the matter of entering Cows and domestic animals to Forests Reserves.
4. Engaging on the Legal status of the waste, related to single used plastics.
5. Appearing on behalf of Wedithalathiv wildlife Reserve further.



F. Organizational Structure

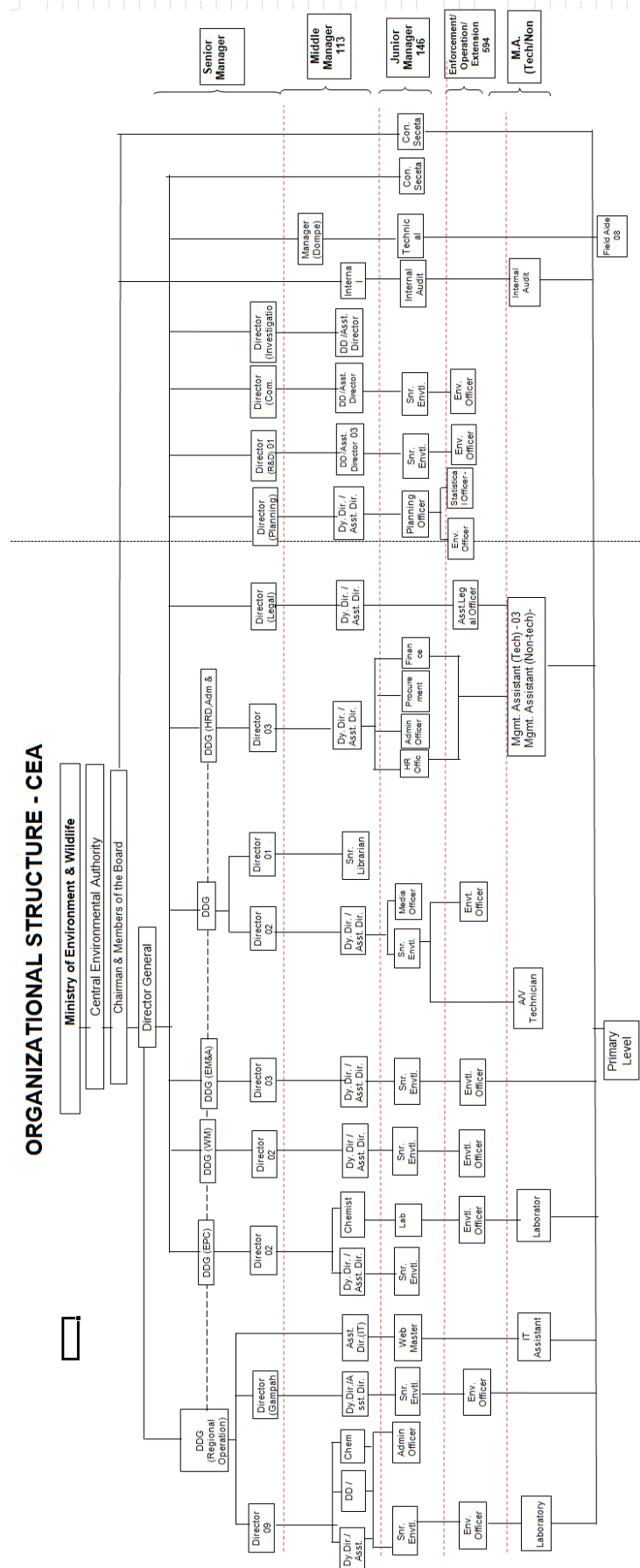


FIGURE 1 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Chapter 2 : Environment Protection Division

There are two units under the Environment Protection Division and pertaining to each unit as follows:

2.1. Environmental Pollution Control Unit

Directing the country towards a clean and green environment and maintaining its rich is not an easy task with rapid industrial development and urbanization in the country. Hence controlling environmental pollution by legal and administrative tools and continuous monitoring is a prime importance & responsibility of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA). The Environmental Protection License (EPL) is the main legal tool to control the pollution from industrial activities.

The Environmental Pollution control unit has been committed to ensure a clean and green environment through the implementing of EPL Scheme and Environment Recommendations (ER), technical facilitation (registration of specialized consultants & Environmental monitoring laboratories, registration of gulley bowser service providers for industrial wastewater discharge, H&M Committee to provide technical expertise) and Special projects (to maintain ambient water quality in selected rivers & lakes and Presidential Environmental Awards to recognize industries and their environmental commitment to achieve beyond compliance.).

A. Implementing of EPL Scheme and Environment Recommendations (ER)

I. Strengthening legal aspects by amending existing regulations

Implementing EPL procedure is a major role of the EPC unit. To strengthen the EPL process, the prescribed activity list was amended and amended prescribed activities were published by the gazette notification No. 2264/18 dated 27.01.2022. The Prescribed activities should obtain EPLs for its operation by complying environmental standards and norms under the provisions of the National Environmental Act (NEA).

EPL regulation No.1534/18 dated 01.02.2008 was amended by gazette notification no.2264/17 dated 27.01.2022 for the implementation of the EPL procedure effectively.

The amendment to the National Environmental Act No.47 of 1980 is being finalized and the concept of the Polluter Pays Principle (PPP) has been included in the amendments which is a market based tool to control pollution. Based on the PPP a new regulation has to be drafted and the EPC unit is preparing and focusing on an effective implementation mechanism for the regulation once it is drafted and finalized. In 2022, a guideline was drafted for implementation of Polluter Pay Principle.

II. Guidance provided to Provincial & District offices of CEA and Local Authorities.

The EPC unit is engaged in various activities for coordination and facilitation for the smooth functioning of the EPL procedure. Provide guidance for technical and administration matters is a key aspect which the EPC unit is focused on. Facilitating Provincial & District offices of the CEA and Local Authorities to increase the issuance of EPLs and their progress review is an essential activity carried out by the unit.

The implementation of the EPL scheme for low polluting industries prescribed by the gazette notification no. 2264/18 dated 27.01.2022 has been delegated to Local Authorities. The CEA has conducted 4 online training programs covering all the Local Authorities to aware the officers of Local Authorities regarding the new regulation No 2264/17 and amended prescribed activity list 2264/18. EPL conditions were prepared for Low polluting industries, and the EPL Procedure Manual has been reviewed and reprinted to give guidance to local authorities on issuing EPL for low polluting industries.

In 2022, 07 awareness programmes regarding the new regulation were conducted to offices attached to the Provincial & District officers of CEA for awareness about the new regulations.

Monthly Progress on the issuance of EPL has been reviewed by officers of the EPC unit based on the excel database maintained by the Research & Development (R&D) unit and actions have been taken to rectify the shortcomings in the database by coordinating with the R&D unit.

III. Issuance of EPL for non-BOI prescribed activities.

The EPL procedure is implemented by Provincial & District offices of the CEA with guidance of

Table 1 : Issuance of EPL for non-BOI prescribed activities

Province	“A” Category			“B” Category			“C” Category		
	Total No	EPL issued	Issued %	Total No	EPL issued	Issued %	Total No	EPL issued	Issued %
Western	655	460	70.23	5792	3852	66.97	2713	2019	74.42
Southern	57	49	85.96	1466	1010	68.89	2641	1811	68.57
Eastern	14	13	92.86	927	710	76.59	999	880	88.09
Uva	17	13	76.47	777	611	78.64	589	417	70.80
Central	47	35	74.47	1501	1105	73.62	1045	925	88.52
North Central	27	26	96.30	922	602	65.29	482	371	76.97
Sabaragamuwa	80	71	88.75	1282	1088	84.87	1166	1006	86.28
Nothorn	22	19	86.36	900	763	84.78	958	837	87.37
North Western	41	20	48.78	732	239	32.65	426	204	47.89
Total	960	706	73.54	14259	9980	69.99	11019	8470	76.87

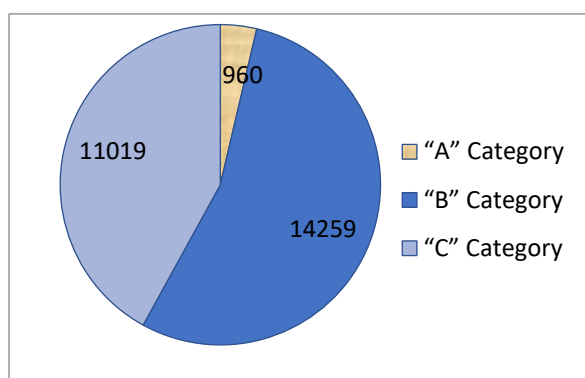


FIGURE 2 : TOTAL INDUSTRY IN EPL PROCESS IN PIE CHART (CATEGORY & No)

IV. Issuance of Concurrence to BOI industries

Implementation of EPL for industrial activities registered under section 17 of the Board of Investment (BOI) Act is carried out by the BOI with the concurrence of the CEA. In 2022, the CEA has taken actions to control pollution of 786BOI industries providing guidance through concurrence procedure and the percentage of issuance of concurrence by Provincial & District offices of CEA is 70.5%.

V. Issuance of EPL for BOI Zones

BOI has 12 Export Processing Zones distributed Island wide and the CEA controls their emissions/ discharges by directing the BOI zonal management to comply with the standards & norms prescribed under the

the EPC unit and 26,238 total industries are included (A, B & C categories) in the EPL Scheme up to 31.12.2022. (Details are given in table 01)

National Environmental Act. In 2022, 06 BOI zones have obtained Environmental Protection License (EPL) after complying with the environmental standards and the CEA has initiated legal action for Seethawaka Export Processing Zone for noncompliance of standards.

VI. Environmental Recommendation Process (ER)

One of the important strategies to control environmental pollutions is obtaining environmental recommendations for sites before establishing the new industrial process. This activity benefits both environment and entrepreneurs to control environmental pollution at its initial stage of operation. Accordingly in 2022 CEA has issued 663 Environmental Recommendations providing guidance to control their emissions and discharges.

B. Providing technical facilitation

I. H&M Committee

The cabinet memorandum on Kelani River basin specifies the limitations on locating high and medium polluting industries to protect the Kelani River from industrial discharges. Accordingly, the CEA has appointed a committee to provide technical recommendations for sitting of new industries in the Kelani River Basin. This committee consists of members from the Board of

Investment (BOI), National Water Supply & Drainage Board, Industrial Technology Institute (ITI), Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Urban Development Authority (UDA) and the CEA. In the year 2022, the CEA has conducted 7 meetings and 26 project proposals were evaluated by providing technical guidance and the CEA was able to control discharges and emissions mainly to the Kelani River and other receiving environments.

II. Providing technical expertise to other institutions and units.

Any project needs to undergo environmental screening in its planning stage to identify the impacts caused by development activities and recommend them to take remedial measures against environmental pollution. The legal tool to implement this process is the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) process. In 2022 EPC unit attended 36 technical committees and 8 inspections to provide guidance for Department of Coastal Conservation (CCD) projects, UDA projects and attended to technical committees for providing guidance for pollution control.

In 2022, the EPC unit has attended to 145 various meetings and 54 inspections related to environmental pollution control to provide technical expertise.

III. Registration of gully bowser service providers for industrial wastewater discharge

Gully bowser services play a major role in pollution control as they transport industrial effluent to safe disposal sites. The CEA has initiated registration procedure to streamline the gully bowser service providers involved in the transportation of the wastewater generated from the activities prescribed in the Gazette Notification (Extra Ordinary) No: 2264/18 dated 27.02.2022 and 38 gully bowser service providers were registered for the year 2022/2023.

IV. Registration of Environmental monitoring laboratories and consultants / specialists providing technical guidance

To maintain the quality of the environment and comply with environmental standards and norms, technical consultancy services and environmental monitoring are essential

components. As the CEA cannot cater the testing needs of the industries island wide, testing laboratories and specialized consultants are registered by the CEA. A paper advertisement was published in 03 newspapers to register laboratories and consultants for 2023/2024. The laboratories and consultants applied for registration are evaluated before registration in the CEA.

C. Special Projects

I. Maintain ambient water quality in Diyawanna Oya

Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte is a planned urban city with government offices and residential housing. Due to increasing population and urbanization, Parliament Lake catchment has undergone various environmental, social, and economic changes over time.

A field survey was conducted by the EPC unit along with other stakeholder institutions to assess the status of pollution sources in the Parliament Lake catchment during August, September, and October 2022.

Wastewater discharge is one of the major concerns in the area and out of 230 survey locations, 69-point sources were identified as sources of pollution in Parliament Lake. Out of 69-point sources of pollution 42 points are discharging of domestic wastewater and 27 points are discharging of industrial wastewater.

II. Presidential Environmental Awards

The industries that have achieved compliance beyond the existing environmental standards and norms need to be appreciated and encouraged. This strategy will encourage the industries to reduce the pollution load by initiating competing among similar category of industries. In this context CEA has introduced Presidential Environmental Awards Programme (PEA) to recognize and reward the industries that have contributed to sustainable development by improving the environmental quality of the country. In the year 2022, 181 applications were evaluated under the industrial Sector.

2.2 Lab Services Unit

A. Introduction

The laboratory services mainly consist of two units named water quality monitoring laboratory and Air Resource Management and Monitoring which function under the Environmental Protection unit of the Central Environmental Authority

The main function of the laboratory services is to provide the testing services for the prescribe activities which needed to be get the environmental protection (EPL) in accordance with the part 4B of the national environmental Act No 47 of 1980 and its relevant amendments. Accordingly, water quality monitoring laboratory will provide its services by issuing analysis reports for obtaining of EPL, its renewals, for investigation of public complaints, legal issues and for the monitoring purposes for the industries located in western province (Colombo and Kaluthara) by the water quality monitoring laboratory. Air Resource Management and Monitoring Unit will provide its services for measurement of industrial noise, monitoring Air quality throughout the country.

In addition monitoring of water and wastewater will be done by the provincial laboratories established in each province and Gampaha district laboratory for the same purposes.

Further the capacity of the testing facility for testing of polythene base material were initiated with the help of the CEFAS funds in 2022 (Centre for Environment or Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences in UK)

B. Regulatory function done by Laboratory services in 2022.

I. Upgrading of the National Environmental (Noise Control) Regulations No 01 of 1996

Upgrading of the National Environmental (Noise Control) Regulations No 01 of 1996 in order to rectify the contemporary noise issues in the country as wide spread of activities emanate noise that intangible with the existing regulations, was completed and draft was sent to the Department of Legal Draftsmen through the

Ministry of environment and obtain approval from Department of Legal Draftsmen is being processed.

II. Preparation of combined gazette for Air, Fuel and Vehicle importation

Prepared final draft of the combined gazette for Air, Fuel and Vehicle importation was submitted to the Ministry Of environment for approval and necessary action to sending of the Department of Legal draftsmen.

III. Revisiting of Stationary source emission regulations

The Agreement comprised of below three tasks, was signed with Sri Lanka Energy managers Association (SLEMA) to revisiting of existing Stationary source emission regulations on 11.10.2022. The agreement includes following.

1. Prepare the final report on revisiting of emission standards for stationary sources.
2. Prepare the code of practice for implementation of the said standards.
3. Prepare a training manual and to conduct a training implementation of stationary source emission

C. Testing service carried out by Central Laboratory in 2022

I. Monitoring of Surface water bodies and Industrial wastewater

During 2022, three (03) main surface water bodies; 17 sampling locations of the Kelani River, 08 sampling locations of the Ma Oya and 08 sampling locations of the Diyawanna Oya were monitored as planned until the end of May 2022. Due to the fuel and the economic crisis of the country, the sampling plan was halted until November 2022 and sampling frequency was changed to once in 03 months. The total no of samples collected for industrial and surface waters the various purposes have been illustrated in the Table I

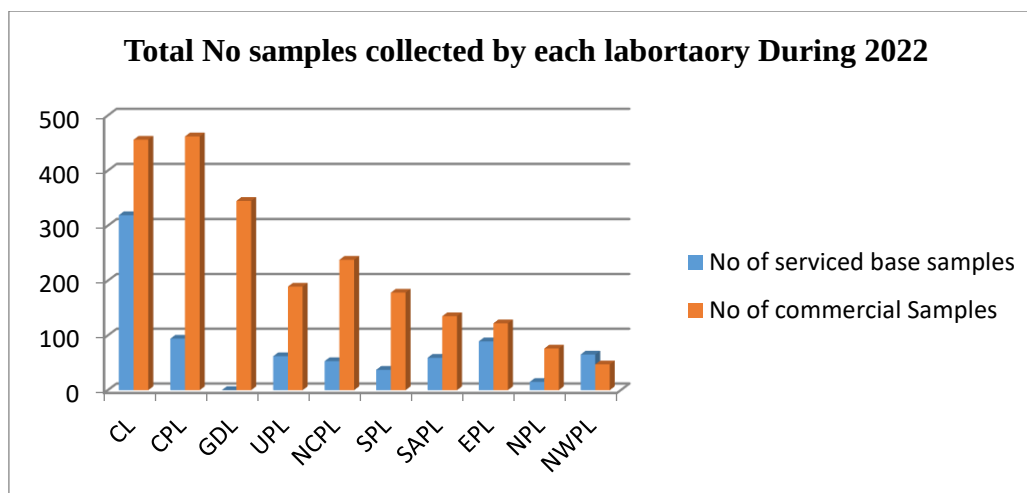


FIGURE 3 : TOTAL NO OF SAMPLES COLLECTED BY EACH LABORATORY

II. Investigation and Monitoring of algal bloom in Diyawanna Oya

In order to investigate the sources of pollution, investigation and monitoring of 73 Nos of Pre-identified point sources in Diyawanna Oya Maharagama catchment area had been investigated and monitored by the laboratory with collaboration of the EP unit of CEA in 2022. Out of that, sampling was carried out in 66 locations and analytical reports were submitted.

The monitoring of the water quality in provincial basis has been identified under the SDG goal No 6.3.2 and during 2022 the monitoring could be partially achieved due to the current fuel and economic crisis.

D. Maintaining ISO standard in laboratory services

I. Implementation of the ISO/IEC 17025 :2017 Accreditation in Water quality monitoring laboratory

All necessary activities related for the maintenance of LQMS had been done in 2022 as usual for the implementation of ISO/IEC 17025:2017. The laboratory could extend its scope for another four new parameters that is Nitrate (N as NO_3^-), Total Phosphorous (TP), Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) during first surveillance assessment held virtually in 2022. The laboratory could be participated for Inter-laboratory comparison testing program conducted by NBRO for twelve parameters and obtained the high level rating for laboratory performance. It is planned to get accredited all

provincial laboratories during the period of 2023 and necessary technical activities has been already started.



II. Implementation of ISO 9001 by ARM & Monitoring units

ARM&M unit has contributed to obtain Quality Management System ISO 9001:2015 for CEA by establishing relevant processes, guidelines and instructions and doing all necessary technical activities.

E. National ambient air quality monitoring programme

I. Ambient air quality monitoring using automated ambient air quality monitoring stations.

The CEA carries out two real-time automated monitoring stations procured and donated by Vehicle Emission Trust Fund (VETTF) of the Department of Motor Traffic at Battaramulla and Kandy city from January 2019.

These two real time monitoring stations capture regulated criteria air pollutants; PM_{10} (Particulates of aerodynamic diameter less than 10 micron), $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ (Particulates of

aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 micron), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Carbon monoxide (CO) & Ozone (O₃) with connect meteorological parameters.

But these two stations were not operated from mid of 2021 to October 2022 as functioning of AAQMS was temporary close due to lack of funds services and maintenance. After receiving the required funds from VETTF regular service and maintenance were

TABLE 2 : ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE (SO₂) AND NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO₂)

Details	NO _x	SO ₂
Annual Averages	1.8E-09	1.66E-09

completed on September 2022 and hence CEA was able to obtain AAQMS data only from October to December 2022.

II. Ambient air quality monitoring using wet chemical methods.

Fort monitoring station captures Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) gaseous pollutants using wet chemical methods.

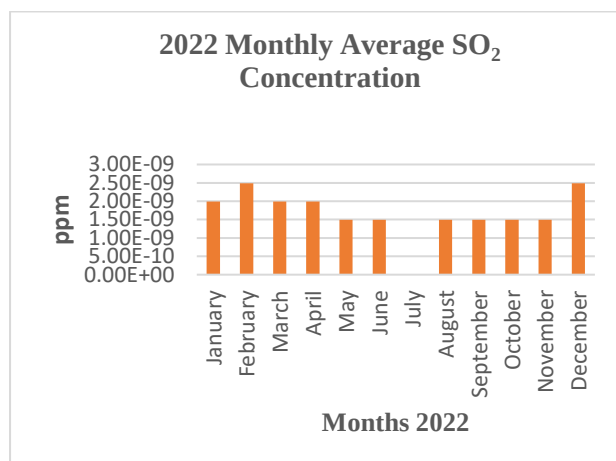


FIGURE 4 : 2022 MONTHLY AVERAGE NO_x CONCENTRATION

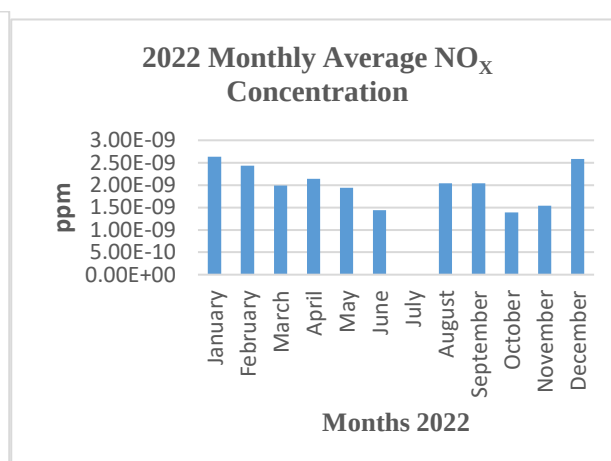


FIGURE 5 : 2022 MONTHLY AVERAGE SO₂ CONCENTRATION

Note: the data not available in July 2022 due to fuel and economic crisis in the country

III. Air Quality Monitoring using Sensor based equipment.

CEA was received 3 sensor based air quality monitoring equipment from World Health Organization (WHO) through the Ministry Of Environment and installed at city of Kurunagala in North Western Province, Jaya Sri Maha Bodi Premises in Anuradhapura sacred city in North Central Province and city of Jaffna in North Province and ceremonial opening was held on 07.12.2022 in the Jaffna.

The monitoring of the Ambient air quality and establishment of the monitoring station throughout the country basis has been identified under the SDG goal No 11.6 and during 2022 the CEA could be able to complete the certain level with the help of WHO and university of Peradeniya and hope to expand further in 2023.



FIGURE 6 : SENSOR BASED AIR QUALITY MONITORING EQUIPMENT AT JAYA SRI MAHA BODI PREMISES



FIGURE 7 : CEREMONIAL OPENING OF JAFFNA SENSOR BASED AIR QUALITY EQUIPMENT

IV. Episode occurred in 2022 in Sri Lanka Report on High Particulate Matter.

Report on High Particulate Matter Episode occurred in 2022 in Sri Lanka was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Environment based on the measurement record of high PM concentration.

V. Improvement of Indoor Air Quality Project

Clean air is a basic need for human health, and it reduces the cost of medical care for the nation. This project is mainly focused to indoor air quality and following are the main objectives.

- Reducing the country's health costs associated with poor indoor air quality and increasing the capacity of the workforce.
- Improving indoor air quality in buildings
- Creating a healthy nation with proper environmental knowledge

During the year 2022, indoor air quality was measured at 18 places such as 9 schools, 10 government organizations and 6 households in island wide in collaboration with CECB. Implementation of indoor air quality project was terminated due to the government budget circular No 3/2022.

F. Providing technological guidance & assistance for handling complaints and checking compliance.

The Air Resource Management and Monitoring unit involves issuing compliance monitoring reports for air quality and noise levels for issuing EPL, investigating complaints, regular monitoring on commercial basis and legal requirements.

TABLE 3 : PROVIDING TECHNOLOGICAL GUIDANCE & ASSISTANCE FOR HANDLING COMPLAINTS AND CHECKING COMPLIANCE

No	Services provided through measurements		No of services provided
6.1	Sound Level Measurements	Day time	39
6.2		Day & Nighttime	19
6.3	Fugitive dust emissions (TSPM)		21
6.4	Asbestos fiber emissions		05
6.5	Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀) measurements		2
6.6	Fugitive Non – Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NMVOC)		11
6.7	None specified measurements (Elephant explosives 02, Independence Day 01)		04

G. Conducting Awareness program.

Two technical sessions were conducted for the students of Kothalawala defense Academy and

post graduate student at Open University by ARM and water quality monitoring division.

Contributed as a resource person for three awareness programs organized by MOE regarding the stationary Source emission stranded island wide.

Presented the poster on "Ambient Air Quality Status in Sri Lanka, its Correlation between Meteorological Variables and Transport Pathways of Air Pollutants Before, During and After Lockdown Periods- 2020" at the training workshop for Data Interpretation Combining Satellite and Ground-Level Observation in the Asian Monsoon Region held on 17th October 2022 – 20th October 2022 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

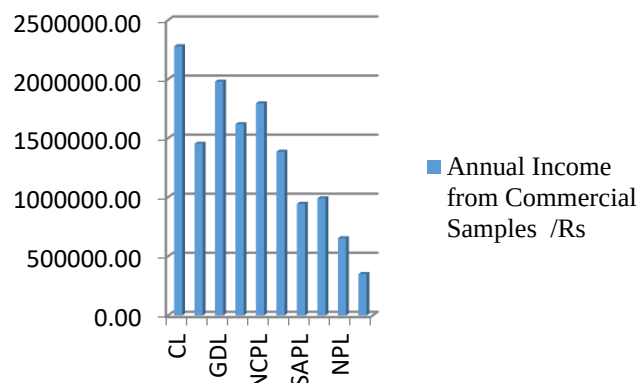
H. Income Generation.

I. Income Generation providing services through environmental measurements by ARM&M unit.

The ARM&M unit earned Rs. 1, 850 million in 2022 providing services through measurements and measurements carried out for regulatory purposes were done on free of charge basis

II. Individual income generation from water quality monitoring laboratories in 2022

Laboratory income through commercial testing in 2022



The central laboratory could be able to generate Rs 2,279,106.57 million in 2022 and overall income generated from central and all provincial laboratories are Rs 13,452,550.99 in 2022 , In addition Service oriented testing has been done for the worth of Rs 4,029,584.13 million by all laboratories.

I. Facilitation for upgrading the testing facility for provincial laboratories.

During 2022 all provincial laboratories have been provided the deionization with the total cost of Rs 3.46 million. This will facilitate production of deionized water require for the testing. Rs 5.0 million had been allocated from recurrent budget to perform the regular activities in all CEA laboratories. Procurement of chemical for all CEA laboratories, repair and maintenance of laboratory equipment and calibration of laboratory equipment in Central laboratory were completed by utilizing this fund. Details on the expenditure already completed from the recurrent budget.

TABLE 4 : PROVIDING ASSISTANCE FOR INTERNAL DIVISION OF CEA AND OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS.

SN	Details	No
01	Participation of EIA/IEE committee meetings and inspection	43
02	Training Programme	20
03	Awareness programme	06
04	Field education programme	04

SN	Details	No
05	Monitoring of environmental laboratories and consultancy services	01
06	Visiting of Online Monitoring station – Ambatale	15
07	Emergency inspection	02
08	Others	7

J. Training of undergraduate student. (Internship programme)

During 2022 07 undergraduate students were trained (Internship Training) for the period of 3-6 months for laboratory analysis, operation and maintenance of the laboratory equipment's and implementation of laboratory accreditation etc. Testing facility for the testing of leachability of

the micro plastic into drinking water in PET bottles were provided to undergraduate student from Sabaragamuwa University. 35 water samples were analyzed for micro plastic. In addition, that several other samples (Compost samples sediment samples water and beach samples were analyzed for basic test on analysis of micro plastics.

Chapter 3 : Waste Management Division

This is newly established division and there are two units under waste Management division as discussed below.

3.1 Hazardous Waste & Chemical Management Unit

The Chemical and Hazardous Waste Management Unit of the Waste Management Division of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) has been entrusted with the tasks of.

- a) Implementing the regulations related to Hazardous Waste Management
- b) To deal with the international treaties.
- c) Chemical management activities.
- d) E Waste Management activities as identified in the Action Plan 2022

A. Implementation of Hazardous Waste Management regulations in Sri Lanka

As a part of the implementing the Hazardous Waste Management regulations (No. 01 of 2008 by the extra ordinary gazette notification No 1534/18 dated 01.02.2008), 550 licenses were issued during year 2022 (without SWML that issued by regional offices) and Rs. 3,497,646.96 was earned from the issuance of SWML.

B. Implementation of Basel Convention Importation of materials listed in the List 'B' of Basel Convention for industries.

Sri Lanka has ratified the Basel Convention (BC) on Transboundary movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal on 28.08.1992 and since then, the CEA was designated as the Competent Authority for the implementation of BC. The National Coordinating Committee (NCC) for the Implementation of BC functioning under the Ministry of Environment has appointed a Technical Expert Committee (TEC) to support the CEA in sound decision making on matters related to technical aspects of managing HW in the country. The TEC, chaired by the CEA also submits recommendations for the projects that are seeking approval to import waste listed in the Basel List 'B' as raw materials (Importing Waste in the List 'A' of the BC is banned by a decision taken by the Cabinet of Ministers).

Regulations with respect to Importation of hazardous chemicals and hazardous waste

materials to the country were gazetted on 05th June of 2013 by the gazette No. 1813/14 under the Act of import and export control. As a part of the implementing these regulations 471 number of import clearances were issued during the year 2022. Rs. 6,067,924.65 income was generated by granting import approvals for List B materials.

According to the recordings of Basel meetings, there were 51 import approvals had been granted to import waste items (Raw materials) under the Basel list B and CEA earned Rs. 460,000.00 for the year 2022. To grant the approvals for importation of the waste under the Basel List "B" six technical meetings were held and spent Rs. 218,675.00 as meeting expenses.

Trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste (Exports & Transits)

Being the competent authority for the implementation of Basel Convention in Sri Lanka, during the year 2022 CEA has given the approvals for 53 transits and 40 exportations (Transboundary movement) of waste materials listed in the List "A" & "B" of the Basel Convention and Rs. 590,217.80 was earned from the issuance of export consents.

C. Chemical Management

As a part of implementing chemical management process in 2022, 14 environmental recommendations for chemical storages and 330 clearances for certain chemical importations have been issued. Total Income from the chemical management activities was Rs. 4,446,216.94.

I. Implementation of Rotterdam Convention

In the year 2022 Two Technical Advisory committee meetings (one meeting for the preparation of regulations for chemical management and one meeting for chemical accident prevention) were held for the activities on management of chemicals and Rs. 159,068.00 was spent to hold chemical management meetings throughout the year. According to the TACMIC meetings 139 import approvals were

granted to import white asbestos and earned Rs. 1,821,509/= throughout the year.

II. Chemical Accident Prevention

As a measure of Industrial Chemical Accident Prevention selected 03 industries were informed and 03 Risk assessment reports with Risk identification and Risk mitigating measures were got prepared.

D. Electronic Waste Management

When considering the electronic waste management system in the country, the system operates through formal and informal sector collectors. A significant amount of e-waste continues to be collected and dismantled through the informal sector. As these processes are rudimentary in nature there is a very big potential to create health and environmental impacts.

Therefore, HW&CM unit of CEA time to time organized e-waste collection programs with participation of regional offices of CEA. Accordingly, the first e-waste collection program was held with the participants of Hazardous Waste & Chemical Management unit, Western provincial office and Gampaha, Colombo & Kalutara district offices and collected the Electronic Waste generated in the household level in western province with participation of 11 licensed E waste collecting industries. This collection program was held on 28 & 29 of January 2022 by 2021 annual budget and total collected E waste were 4.27 Ton.





The second e-waste collection program was held with the participation of southern provincial office & household level e-waste was collected. Three licensed E waste collecting industries were participated for that program and collected two tons of electronic waste. Rs. 97,000.00 spent for this programme as expenditure of the program.





• Awareness programs and awareness materials

Awareness programs

Three online awareness programs were conducted by the HW & CM unit with a participation of resource persons from the technically sound areas.

- Online Training Programme on Hazardous Waste Management Licensing System conducted by Prof. Ajith De Alwis.
- Online awareness programme on Circular Economy conducted by Dr. Padmini Batuwitage.
- Online Awareness Program on Industrial Risk Management conducted by Eng. Samantha Kumarasena.

Total spent amount for above awareness programs is Rs. 60,000.00 from the unit budget.

Awareness materials

- 500 copies of Basel Guideline (Sinhala Medium)

Total spent amount for Basel guideline is Rs. 420,000.00 + VAT from the unit budget.

According to the total expenditure of the Hazardous Waste & Chemical Management Unit, Rs. 965,443.00 has been spent, achieving a percentage of more than 96.54% of the financial progress of the year 2022.

Also, unit has earned more than Rs. 16,883,516.06 by issuing Scheduled Waste Management License, granting import approvals and ER for the industries.

3.2 Solid Waste Management Unit

Towards the vision of Clean & Healthy Environment of the country, Solid Waste Management Unit in the Waste Management Division was established with the mission of technical facilitation for proper solid waste management in the country by formulating policies, implementing regulations creating awareness among the target groups.

Solid waste management unit performs its duties under three sections.

1. Policy & Technical Interventions.
2. Regulation & Law Enforcement.
3. Special projects.

A. Policy & Technical Interventions related to Solid Waste Management.

National/Provincial/District level initiatives for Policies /Strategies/Guidelines/ Plans regarding Solid Waste Management comes under Policy & Technical Interventions cell.

I. Implementation of 3R concept on SWM.

To promote 3R concept in solid waste management, following activities were implemented in 2022.

Recyclable waste collection was recorded under 3 types of database and the summary of recorded waste collected for recycling is as follows.

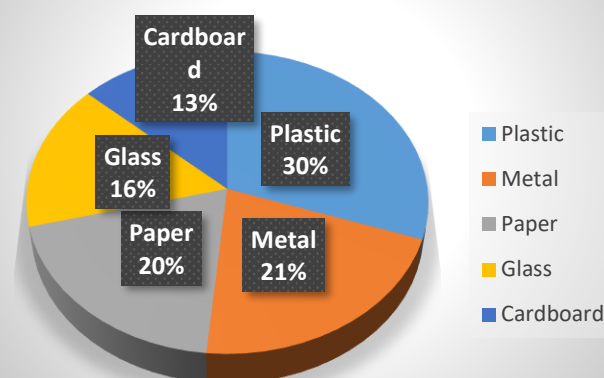
Recyclable Waste Collector Database.

- Island wide recyclable waste collector's database was updated with field verification and uploaded to the CEA website.

As per the field verification of environmentally friendly waste collection, 370 collectors of non-hazardous /non- contaminated recyclable waste were registered up to December 2022. As per the monthly targets given by the registered collectors, the annual estimation of collection is 86724 T of Plastic, 55764 T of Paper, 37920 T of Cardboard, 45012 T of Glass and 60612 T of Metals.

Type of waste	Estimated Collected Quantity (T/year)
Plastic	86724
Metal	60612
Paper	55764
Glass	45012
Cardboard	37920

Estimated Quantity to be Collected (Tons/year)



From the annual financial allocation for the promotion of 3R activities in the SWM action plan 2022, following activities were conducted.

“Rathnapura Saman Devala” Cleaning programme.

With the collaboration of CEA Ratnapura District office, University of Sabaragamuwa, Ratnapura Municipal Council and Sri Lanka Police- Ratnapura conducted a cleaning programme at the annual “Essala” festival of the “Ratnapura Maha Devol”.

Around 200 participants collected around 300 kg waste that segregated into recyclables and residuals. Recyclables were directed for recycling and other handed over to the Ratnapura MC for environmentally friendly disposal.



FIGURE 8 : “SRIPADA” CLEANUP PROGRAMME



Beach Cleanup Survey.

With collaboration of the investigation unit, Beach waste survey was conducted at the Dikovita beach in order to study the macro plastic pollution in marine environments.

Beach Plastic pollution survey

- With the collaboration of the CEA Nuwara Eliya District, 03 days “Sripada” cleaning programme was conducted with the participation of following institutes.

- 1.CEA Nuwara Eliya District.
- 2.Ambagamuwa DS
- 3.University of Colombo.
- 4.Maskeliya PS.
5. Nuwara Eliya District Secretariat.



FIGURE 9 : “SRIPADA” CLEANING PROGRAMME

Recyclable Waste Collection from BOI Industries.

- The Solid Waste Management Unit issues a “No Objection Letter” in accordance with the recycling process and regulations for dispatching Plastic/ Polythene waste generated in BOI industries of Sri Lanka. This process is

applied for all the BOI industries registered under the Central Environmental Authority's concurrence procedure to dispatch their polythene/plastic wastage to recyclers holding valid Environmental Protection licences issued by the CEA. Inspections will be carried out by relevant CEA officers of the BOI factory premises when necessary to confirm the industry is following the proper EPL guidelines issued by the CEA, procedure of dispatching polythene/ plastic waste and the amounts of waste generated.

- As Per the data obtained from the issued No Objection letters, 409, 687 Kg of plastic /polythene waste were dispatched from BOI industries in the year 2022.

Inspections were carried out at three BOI industries on 21/10/2022 prior to issuing "No Objection" letters to confirm Polythene/ Plastic waste dispatching criteria and amounts of waste generated and following faults were observed.

- Some industries had not stored their polythene/ plastic waste in proper shelter.
- General garbage generated at the factory was stored outside the building without proper shelter.
- General garbage was not separated in to degradable, recyclable, non-recyclable categories.

Recommendations and advice were given to overcome the faults at their industries. Accordingly, they have taken precautions in order to achieve advice given by CEA officials to identify gaps in their systems to keep the environment clean and healthy.

• **Collectors of Nonhazardous/ Non-Contaminated Recyclable Waste from Ships**

'Environmental Recommendations for Collectors of Nonhazardous/ Non-Contaminated Recyclable Waste from Ships for year 2021' were issued for 17 Ship waste Collectors in the year 2021 out of which 11 renewed for the year 2022.

- As per the data obtained from these Ship Waste Collectors, 17 Ton of Plastic waste, 11 Ton of Polythene waste, 101 Ton of Metal waste and 12 Ton of Glass waste, and 36 Ton of Paper waste have been collected monthly for recycling. (Chart 01) Total Ship Waste

collection for year 2022 is 187 Ton/ month in average.

Aluminum recycling.

Recycling of Aluminum cans were challenging due to the absence of proper collection mechanism. A project called "Meting point" was started in collaboration with the University of Peradeniya and large manufacturer in the sector to give considerable value addition to the recycled products.

Under this project, aluminum recycling plant was initiated in 2022 at Pilimathalawa, Kandy.



II. Waste Treatment & Final Disposal

Solid waste management projects within Local Authorities are technically facilitated for waste treatments such as composting, recycling, energy recovery etc. and final disposal. In 2022, following facilities were provided.

- Matara Kotawila waste to energy project was initiated in order to provide a sustainable solution to degradable solid waste within Matara Municipal Council. In 2022, issues were discussed to facilitate the completion of the project.

- National Solid waste management project named ‘Pilisaru’ was established to facilitate Local Authorities in their solid waste management projects. Based on the requests, facilitation and addressing the issues are in progress.

Disposal of Custom Rejected items.

In general, when imported goods are not in order, custom rejects the item and requests the importer to instruct or dispose the item in an environmentally friendly manner under the supervision of officials representing the CEA, SL Custom, and the Ministry of Health (Usually, the area PHI)

Accordingly, in 2022, Sri Lanka Custom has rejected 17 cargos (49* 40’’ & 14 * 20’’ containers) and CEA has issued 17 no objection letters based on the evaluation of their disposal proposals. Out of that 17 cargo, destruction 10 cargos were completed successfully, one temporarily stopped at middle and 06 are pending.



III. Regulation & Law Enforcement.

Enforcement initiatives and actions related to solid waste management comes under regulation & Law enforcement section.

IV. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).

Extended producer Responsibility is a policy approach of which producers are given significant responsibility in lifecycle management of their products. This tool is being widely used in many countries across the globe with a view of controlling pollution specially for packaging materials.

Considering the situation in Sri Lanka, legislative provisions for formulation of regulation of implementation of EPR has been included in the amendment of National Environmental Act. In collaboration with the Public Interest Law Foundation, drafting the regulation to facilitate the EPR parallel with amendment to the Act is in progress.

As a requirement to facilitate the implementation of the EPR, online reporting system developed by the Ceylon Chamber of

Commerce (CCC) with a laptop was handed over to the CEA to get the reporting from



Private sector industries registered with the system voluntarily. The relevant officials were trained by CCC together with software development Company to operate this system.



**FIGURE 10 : HANDING OVER A LAPTOP BY THE
USAID CLEAN CITY BLUE OCEAN PROGRAMME**

B. Implementation of polythene management regulations.

- In 2017, Polythene lunch sheet banning regulation was published and biodegradable lunch sheets were introduced as an alternative for polythene lunch sheets. Registrations of 08 biodegradable lunch sheets manufactures were renewed for the year 2022 at the CEA and update the database on CEA website. In the purpose of effective implementation of said regulation, Sri Lanka Standards Institute was requested to prepare the standards for biodegradable lunch sheets. Accordingly, SLS standard in 2021 compostable lunch sheet standard was prepared and the companies were requested to comply the SLS standard for food wrapping sheets.

- Awareness programme on the polythene regulations were conducted for the staff of the Colombo Municipal Council.

- Implementation activities of the regulations published related to SWM is in progress.

C. Special Projects

Solid Waste Management related Special Projects, including operational maintenance and improvement activities of Dompe Sanitary Landfill is carried out under special projects cell.

I. Dompe Sanitary Landfill - Green Park Integrated waste management Center.

FIGURE 11 : POLYTHENE RAIDING AWARENESS AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR CMC STAFF.



“Green Park” Sanitary Landfill and Integrated Waste Management Centre is located in Maligawatta, Kirindiwela in Sri Lanka. This Centre mainly consists with a sanitary landfill, a composting plant, a leachate treatment plant, and a maintenance building. This Sanitary Landfill is the Sri Lanka’s first ever experienced Sanitary Landfill managed by the Central Environmental Authority (CEA). This Centre was constructed under the technical supports of the Korean Cooperation International Agency (KOICA). Total investment was about 6 million U.S. Dollars. (4.5 million by Korean Government and 1.5 million by Sri Lankan Government).

This sanitary landfill site has been designed to accept the waste about 90 metric tons per day and due to the public protests it was restricted to serve as the final waste disposal site (non-recyclables, non-biodegradables, non-hazardous) for Dompe Pradeshhiya Sabha (DPS) area with a target of managing 10 tons of waste per day. However currently the landfill is

receiving the above type of waste with a capacity of 10-30 metric tons per day from the DPS, industries under the agreements with DPS and the industries under the agreements with the CEA.

The Sanitary Landfill facility consists with a weigh bridge for incoming waste weighing, recording facility, waste disposal facility,

TABLE 5 : WASTE HANDLED IN 2022

Institution	Qty of waste received (kg)	Income (Rs.)
Dompe PS Land Fill Waste	1190930	-
Dompe P.S. Bio-degradable waste (Compost yard)	179540	-
Dompe P.S. Industries	445010	1,557,535.00
Other Industry Waste (Under CEA agreement)	979715	7,888,400.00
Glass Wool (Under CEA agreement)	201820	8,373,600.00
Fiber waste (Under CEA agreement)	2430	121,500.00
Other Local Authorities (Under CEA agreement)	6940	13,880.00
Total	3006385	17,954,915.00

II. Compost Production

Currently the compost yard is continuing to production of composts with receiving bio-degradable wastes from DPS. In the composting yard, sorted short term bio-degradable organic part of the waste is converted into compost, a valuable soil conditioner.



leachate collection facility, leachate treatment facility, gas collection facility, liners system for preventing ground water contamination, ground water monitoring wells, landfill equipment (dozer, excavator, tipper etc), administration and management facility.

Details of Waste Handling in 2022

The handling capacity of the composting facility is about five tons of bio-degradable wastes per day. However, at present there is about 1 ton per day of bio-degradable wastes are receiving for compost production due to the Covid-19 outbreak and economic instability prevails in Sri Lanka. However, it was gradually increased receiving bio-degradable waste and stabilized in the latter part of the year 2022. Produced composts are being selling for farmers at a rate of 10 rupees per kilogram and there is always very high demand for the compost produced by Green Park due to high quality and low price. In the year 2022, Rs.27680.00 has been earned by selling of compost.

III. Land Filling

At the end of the year 2022, it was about 2/3 finished of waste dumping at the 1st layer of the 4th cell area. However, operations of Landfill facility were begun from the month of May 2015 and, up to the end of 2022, 25467.37 tons of wastes were dumped to the land fill site and total compost production was about 400.96 tons.

The total waste handling and income earned compared to previous years as shown in the below graphs (Graph 1 & Graph 2).



FIGURE 12 : LAND FILLING

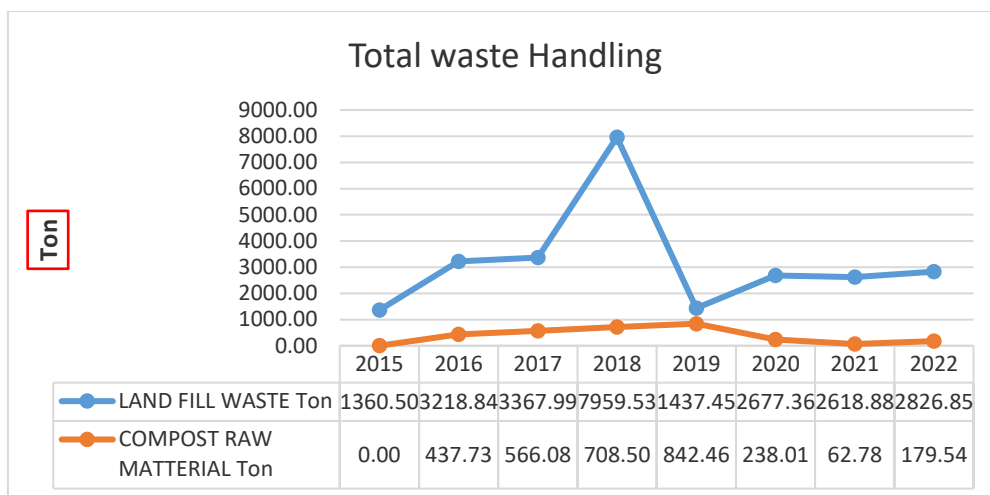


FIGURE 13 : TOTAL BIO-DEGRADABLE WASTE HANDLING AND WASTE DUMPING TO SANITARY LANDFILL

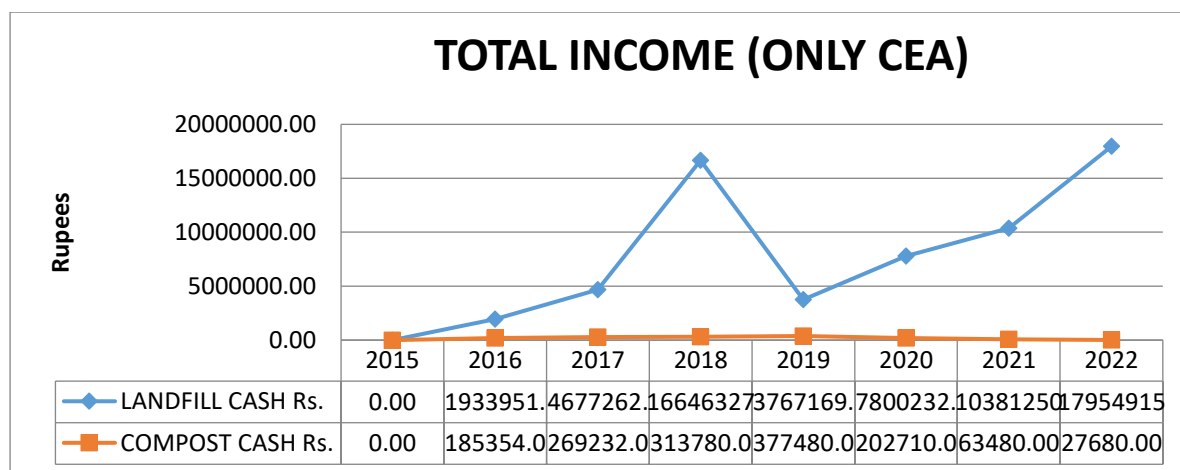


FIGURE 14 : TOTAL INCOME EARNED BY WASTE HANDLING

CHAPTER 4 : ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & ASSESSMENT DIVISION

4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UNIT

A. Effective Implementation of EIA/IEE Process

I. Administering the EIA/IEE process for Prescribed Projects

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Unit of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) continued its major regulatory function of administering the EIA/IEE process for all prescribed projects with the intention of mitigating the adverse environmental impacts of these projects. This included convening of scoping meetings and technical evaluation committee meetings, drafting Terms of Reference (ToR) for EIA/IEE reports, evaluation of EIA/IEE reports and facilitating public participation process and subsequent decision making and monitoring of approved projects.

Accordingly, during the year 2022, a total number of 64 projects for which approval under Part 1V C of the National Environmental Act is required, were processed by the EIA Unit. Approvals for 21 projects were granted. The details of above are given in the below Table. Approval extensions for already approved 02 projects which are not yet completed the constructions were granted and the list of such projects is given in the Table 2. No approval was rejected during 2021.

TABLE 6: LIST OF PROJECTS APPROVED DURING 2022, UNDER THE EIA/IEE REGULATIONS BY THE EIA UNIT

No	Project Name and Project Proponent	EIA/IEE/ SEIA/SIEE	Approval granted date
01	Proposed Prison Relocation Project at Horana Millewa PP: Urban Development Authority (UDA)	EIA	03.02.2022
02	Proposed 350 MW RLNG Combined Cycle Power Plant at Kerawalapitiya on BOOT Basis PP: Sobhadhanavi (Pvt) Ltd (Name transferred from Lakdhanavi Pvt Ltd)	EIA	13.01.2022
03	Improvement of Kelani Valley Railway Project PP: Ministry of Transport	EIA	16.01.2022
04	Proposed Expansion of Pipe Born Sewer Coverage Jaela/ Ekala- Stage II PP: National Water Supply & Drainage Board (NWSDB)	EIA	30.05.2022
05	Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte Wastewater Collection & Disposal Project PP: NWSDB	EIA	12.09.2022
06	Proposed Wastewater Disposal Infrastructure System for Negombo PP: NWSDB	EIA	09.12.2022
07	Proposed 0.5 million MTPA Greenfield Integrated Steel Plant in the Mirijjawila Export Processing Zone in Hambantota by Ceylon Steel Corporation Limited PP: Board of Investment (BOI)	SEIA	29.12.2022

08	Proposed Project on Offshore Sand Extraction from SLPA Sand Borrow Area at Kerawalapitiya for Reclamation of East Container Terminal-2 (ECT-II) and West Container Terminal-1(WCT-I) in the Port of Colombo PP: Ports Authority of Sri Lanka	IEE.	28.01.2022
09	Proposed 132 kV Medagama to Ampara Transmission Line Project PP: Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB)	IEE	09.05.2022
10	Proposed Hambantota Solar Power Project PP: Dudu International (Pvt) Ltd	IEE	23.05.2022
11	Proposed Hambantota Solar Power Project PP: Nidhanya International (Pvt) Ltd	IEE	23.05.2022
12	Mixed Development Project, No 64, Buthgamuwa Road, Rajagiriya PP: Baili Investments Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	IEE	27.04.2022
13	Proposed 100 MW Solar Power Project at Punani in Baticaloa District PP: Solar Forge (Pvt) Ltd	IEE	07.07.2022
14	Proposed 60 MW Solar Forge Power Project at Sevanagala in Monaragala District PP: Solar Forge Monaragala (Pvt) Ltd	IEE	26.10.2022
15	Proposed Undertakings/ Activities at the Additional Land Area (1.46ha) in Southern Portal of ICB-2A Contract Package of the Upper Elahera Canal Project PP: Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL)	IEE	13.10.2022
16	Proposed Project on Limestone Mining, Aruwakkaru, Eluwankulam PP: Siam City Cement Lanka (Pvt) ltd	IEE	10.11.2022
17	Proposed 48 Roomed Boutique Hotel at Waters Edge PP: Waters Edge Ltd	IEE	23.11.2022
18	Proposed 100 MW Solar Power Project at Nilaweli in Trincomalee District PP: 3 W Power Management (Pvt) Ltd	IEE	13.12.2022
19	Capacity Augmentation of the Existing Centralized Effluent Treatment Plant of MAS Fabric Park, Thulhiriya by 2500m ³ / day PP: MAS Fabric Park (Pvt) Ltd	SIEE	31.03.2022
20	Proposed Industrial Park in the Hambantota International Port PP: Hambantota International Port Group (Pvt) Ltd	SIEE	21.12.2022
21	Proposed Waste to Energy Electricity Project at Kanniya, Trincomalee PP: CGL Lanka International Eco (Pvt) Ltd	IEE	09.12.2022

EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
SEIA	-	Supplemental Environmental Impact Assessment
SIEE	-	Supplemental Initial Environmental Examination
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examination
PP	-	Project Proponent

TABLE 7 : APPROVAL EXTENSIONS GRANTED DURING 2022 FOR PROJECTS WHICH ARE NOT YET COMPLETED

88 new applications (BIQs) seeking either EIA or IEE approval were received within the year of 2022.

No	Name of the Project	EIA/IEE SEIA/SIEE	Date
01	Establishment of Integrated Sugar Industry Project at Wattedgama and Madugama in Siyambalanduwa PP: Ethimale Plantation (Pvt) Ltd	EIA	21.09.2022
02	Proposed Elevated Highway from New Kelani Bridge (Orugodawatta) to Rajagiriya with a link to Baseline road PP: Road Development Authority (RDA)	EIA	25.10.2022

Accordingly, scoping meetings/ site visits were carried out with respect to 23 projects (17 scoping meetings and 9 scoping site visits).

handled by the EIA Unit during the 2022 were at the decision pending status (Status of such projects is given in Table).

38 of projects including some projects which continue from the previous year (38 projects)

TABLE 8 : LISTS OF PROJECTS PENDING EIA/IEE DECISION/ ACTIONS/ ACTIVITIES

No	Name of the Project	EIA/IEE	Status
TRANSPORT			
01	Ruwanpura Expressway Project Phase 2 (from Ingiriya to Ratnapura) and 3 (from Ratnapura to Pelmadulla) PP: RDA	EIA	Under TEC review
02	Elevated Highway from Rajagiriya to Athurugiriya PP: RDA	EIA	Under TEC review
03	Alteration to the Alignment Proposed Railway Line from Kurunegala to Habarana via Dambulla PP: Ministry of Transport	EIA	Scoping held. ToR to be issued
INDUSTRIES			
04	Caustic Soda/ Chlorine Project PP: Paranthan Chemicals Company Limited	EIA	ToR issued. Awaiting EIA report. PP requested to extend the validity of the ToR
05	Katunayake Industrial Zone PP: Ministry of Industries	IEE	ToR issued. Waiting for the IEE report.
06	Development of the Sri Lanka LNG Facility, incorporating a Floating Storage Regasification Unit (FSRU) Ship, Mooring System and Pipeline PP: NFE Lanka Power Holdings (Pvt) Ltd	EIA	ToR issued. Awaiting the EIA report.
WASTE MANAGEMENT			
07	Sanitary Landfill Site at Gohagoda PP: Kandy Municipal Council	IEE	Scoping held. ToR issued. Awaiting the IEE report.
IRRIGATION			

No	Name of the Project	EIA/IEE	Status
08	Mundeni Aru Basin Water Resources Development Project PP: Irrigation Department	EIA	ToR issued. Awaiting the EIA report.
09	Proposed Project for Flood Mitigation from Hanwella to River Mouth of Kelani River PP: Ministry of Irrigation	EIA	ToR issued. Awaiting the EIA report.
10	Construction of Yatimahana Reservoir in Maha Oya Basin PP: NWSDB	EIA	Under TEC review.
11	Bowatenna Tunnel 02 to Wemedilla Reservoir and Improvements to Wemedilla Reservoir and RB Canal PP: MASL	SEIA	Under TEC Review.
12	Gin Nilwala diversion project PP: Ministry of Irrigation	EIA	ToR issued. Awaiting the EIA report.
13	Proposed Alterations to the Salinity Barrier at Ambathale in Kelani River PP: Irrigation Department	EIA	Under TEC review.
HOTEL			
14	Proposed 200 Roomed Five Star Hotel at Seeduwa. PP: Melwa Hotels & Resort (Pvt) Ltd	EIA	ToR issued. Awaiting the EIA report.
15	Project to set up an Eco Golf Resort at Beragala. PP: Alfa & Omega Developers (Pvt) Ltd	EIA	Abandoned.
16	Elephant Nature Resort at Gedigaswalana, Palahena, Sigiriya. PP: Green Planet (Pvt) Ltd	EIA	Under TEC review
17	Proposed Golf Course & Melwatta Development Project PP: Mel Waththa Properties Development (Pvt) Ltd.	EIA	ToR issued. Awaiting the EIA report.
18	Kadambha Nadee Water Garden, Anuradhapura PP: Mr. B Chandrasiri, 42, Puttalam Road, Pandulagama, Anuradhapura	EIA/ IEE	Under screening
MINING			
19	Proposed Project on Mining of Mineral Sands Within Sand Bearing Land - Poduwakattu, Trincomale PP: Lanka mineral sands limited	EIA	Under TEC review
20	Development of Land at Muthurajawela for Ceylon Electricity Board PP: Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation	EIA	Under TEC review
21	Proposed Calcite Mining Project at Panahaduwa, Embilipitiya PP: Lanwa Sanstha Cement Corporation Pvt Ltd.	EIA/ IEE	Preliminary meeting has been done
POWER AND ENERGY			
22	Proposed phase -03 Poonaryn wind – solar hybrid energy park (108.27 MW Solar Power Project) PP: SEA	EIA	Scoping held. ToR issued
23	Proposed 220 KV Transmission Line from New Habarana to New Anuradhapura	IEE	Under TEC review

No	Name of the Project	EIA/IEE	Status
	PP: CEB		
24	Proposed 100 MW Mannar Wind Power Project Phase II PP: SEA	EIA	Scoping held. ToR issued
25	Proposed 60 MW Solar Power Project at Kappalthurai in Trincomalee District PP: WindForce PLC	IEE	Scoping held. ToR issued
26	Proposed 100 MW Solar Power Project at Muttur in Trincomalee District PP: Orbit Energy (Pvt) Ltd	IEE	Under TEC review
27	Proposed 275 MW Wind Power Project (stage II) at Mannar PP: SEA	EIA	ToR issued. Awaiting IEE report
28	Proposed 35 MW Wind Power Project –Extension to Mannar Phase I project. PP: CEB	EIA	ToR issued. Awaiting EIA report
29	Proposed 100 MW Wind Power Project at Pooneryn - (Phase I) PP: SEA	EIA	ToR issued. Awaiting EIA report.
30	Proposed 133 MW Wind Power Project (Phase II) PP: SEA	EIA	ToR issued. Awaiting EIA report.
31	Proposed 400 kV Transmission Line Project from Kerawalapitiya to Kirindiwela PP: CEB	EIA	Under TEC review
32	Proposed 216 MW Wind Power Project at Weravil in Kilinochchi District PP: SEA	EIA	Scoping held. ToR issued.
33	Proposed 220 kV Transmission Line from New Habarana to Kappalturei PP: CEB	IEE	Under TEC review
34	Proposed 100 MW Solar Power Project at Karachchi in Kilinochchi District PP: Prime Road Alternative PVT Limited	IEE	Scoping held. ToR to be issued.
AGRICULTURE			
35	Proposed Agriculture and Livestock Development Project at Pollebedda- Rambakenoya (MASL) PP: MASL	IEE	ToR issued. Awaiting for the IEE report.
36	Proposed Duriyan & Jackfruit Cultivation Project- Nagasthenna Estate, Yatiyantota- PP: Nelna Agri Developments (Pvt) Ltd.	EIA	Under TEC review
37	Agricultural Development Project at Muthuwella- Mahaweli System B PP: MASL	IEE	Under TEC review
AQUACULTURE			
38	Super Intensive Shrimp Farming Project at Poonakary, Kilinochchi PP: Senqua (Pvt) Ltd	IEE	Under TEC review

Some of the projects were not referred to undergo EIA process due to lack of adequate information. Details of 10 such projects are given in table 3 b.

TABLE 9 : PROJECTS PENDING ACTIONS/ ACTIVITIES DUE TO LACK OF ADEQUATE INFORMATION.

No	Name of the Project	EIA/ IEE	Status
01	Development of Matale Railway Line from Kadugannawa to Matale Section (Kandy Suburban Railway) PP: Ministry of Transport	EIA/ IEE	Preliminary meeting held. PP need to submit the finalised project proposal. ToR to be issued
02	Project to Manufacture and Export Para- Benzoquinone and Manganese Carbonate- Proposed in Hambantota International Port Premises PP: BOI	EIA/ IEE	Preliminary meeting held. PP need to submit additional details.
03	Development of 24 Tank at China Bay Tank Farm, Trincomalee PP: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation	EIA/ IEE	Preliminary meeting held. PP need to submit additional details.
04	Proposed Waste to Compost/ Electricity Project, Pohorawatta, Nagoda, Kalutara PP: Recycle Energy (Pvt) Ltd	EIA/ IEE	Preliminary meeting held. PP need to submit additional details.
05	Proposed Randenigala Kaluganga Transfer Canal (RKTC) Project PP: Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL)	EIA/ IEE	Preliminary meeting held. PP need to submit additional details.
06	Proposed 50 MW Solar Power Project at Chettikulam in Vavunia District. PP: Ceylon Electric Power Development pvt limited	EIA/ IEE	Preliminary meeting held. PP need to submit additional details.
07	Proposed 700 MW Solar Park and Pooling Grid Substation at Poonakary Tank PP: United Solar Energy SL (Private) Ltd	EIA/ IEE	Preliminary meeting held. PP need to submit additional details.
08	Rahabilitation of Earth Dam and Construction of Seawater Control Barrages Around Poonakary Tank PP: United Solar Energy SL (Private) Ltd	EIA/ IEE	Preliminary meeting held. PP need to submit additional details.
09	Proposed 400 kV Transmission Line Project from New Habarana to Vavunia PP: CEB	IEE	Preliminary meeting held. PP need to submit additional details.
10	Proposed 50 MW Maruthakerny Wind Power Project at Maruthakerney Vadamarachchi in Jaffana District PP: Senok Wind Power Private Limited	EIA/ IEE	Scoping held. TOR to be issued.

II. Referred to other PAAs, Forest Department (FD), MASL, DWC & CCCRMD for Administering the EIAs/IEEs

Coast Conservation & Coastal Resource Management Department (CCCRMD) and Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) administer the EIA process under the provisions of the Coast Conservation Act and Fauna and

Flora Protection Ordinance of Sri Lanka respectively. Accordingly, 2 applications were referred to the CCCRM and 12 applications were referred to the DWC. In addition to the above, the EIA process is being implemented through the designated Project Approving Agencies published under the provisions of the National Environmental Act. Accordingly, 8 applications

(received during 2022 were referred to other PAAs. Accordingly, totally 22 applications were referred to other PAAs

In addition to the above, implementation of IEE process of selected prescribed projects which did not involve complicated environmental issues were assigned to the regional offices of the CEA. The EIA unit closely worked with the provincial offices in processing of these projects and

necessary assistance and guidance were given whenever required. The EIA Unit intervened with the ongoing or approved IEEs handled by regional offices where it is necessary. Accordingly, 16 projects were referred to the regional offices of the CEA. The “part b” of the Table 4.1 illustrates the list of above-mentioned projects which were referred to other regional offices of the CEA during 2022.

TABLE 10 : LIST OF PROJECTS REFERRED TO OTHER PAAs, CC&CRMD & DWC AND TO REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE CEA DURING 2022

Referred to other PAAs and Regional offices of the CEA			
a. Referred to other PAAs CC&CRMD/ DWC - 20			
No	Project Name &	Project Proponent	PAA
01	Proposed 35 MW of New Capacity Addition to Existing Mannar Wind Power Farm in Mannar Island	CEB	CC&CRMD
02	Multi Storied Car Park Together with Mixed Development at No 180, N H M Abdul Carder Mawatha, Colombo 11	NEM Constructions (Pvt) Ltd.	CC&CRMD
03	Proposed Aquaculture Industrial Project at Vedithalativ	NAQDA	DWC
04	Nuwara Wewa Landscaping, Anuradhapura	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing	DWC
05	Proposed Pekkulama Reservoir Project	Irrigation Department	DWC
06	Proposed Tree Felling Project	Ms. H. Nandawathi, No. 67, Block 19, Handungamuwa	DWC
07	Proposed Tree Felling Project	Ms. K G Abemanika, No. 667, Block 19, Handungamuwa	DWC
08	Proposed Tree Felling Project	Ms. R M M Chamila Herath, No. 706, Block 19, Handungamuwa	DWC
09	Proposed Tree Felling Project	Mr. R D G Kirihoda, No. 641, Thunhiriyawewa, Handungamuwa	DWC
10	Proposed Tree Felling at Handungamuwa	Ms. G G Yaso Manike, No. 471, 7th Block, Handungamuwa, Wilgamuwa	DWC
11	Proposed Tree Felling at Dunuwilapitiya	Ms. E M U Kumari, No. 447, Medakanda., Dunuwilapitiya	DWC
12	Proposed Tree Felling at Raththotayaya, Dunuwilapitiya	Mr. G G Heenbanda, 489, Raththotayaya, Dunuwilapitiya	DWC
13	Proposed Tree Felling at Medakanda, Dunuwilapitiya	Mr. W M Wijerathna Banda, No. 440, Medakanda, Dunuwilapitiya	DWC
14	Proposed 140 Roomed Hotel Project, Upper Lake Road, Nuwara Eliya	Abans Resorts (Pvt) Ltd.	DWC

15	Community Integrated Housing Programme (300 Housing Units), Vauniya	Islamic Relief Committee-Sri Lanka	FD
16	Proposed Metal Quarry Project at Periyakomarasakulam, Vavuniya	Mr. V. Wickramapala, Hedunkulam, Mamaduwahara, Vavuniya	FD
17	Smallholder Tea and Rubber Revitalization (STARR) Project, Ministry of Plantation	STARR project, Ministry of Plantation	FD
18	Distribution of State Lands for the Landless People Living in Vavuniya DSD	Divisional Secretary, Vauniya	FD
19	Construction of Mandakalaru Barrage at Pallikuda GND in Poonakary DS Division, Kilinochchi	Kilinochchi Range, Irrigation Department	FD
20	Development of Dumping Site at Pampaimadu	Vavuniya South Tamil Pradeshiya Sabha	FD
21	Proposed Villa Project at No 4211, Gangapitiya Estate, Aluthwatta, Kengalla, Digana	Victoria Residencies (Pvt) Ltd.	MASL
22	Proposed Rugby Ground Project at Siyambalagasthenna, Kandy	Sylvestro Benedictine Congregation	MASL

b. Referred to the regional offices of the CEA- 13

No	Project Name	Project Proponent	PAA
01	Construction Of Pedestrian Underpass Near Princes of Wales College at Moratuwa on Colombo Galle Hambantota Wellawaya (CGHW) Road (A 002)	Road Development Authority	Western Provincial Office (WPO)
02	Reconstruction of Madiwela bridge	Road Development Authority	WPO
03	Proposed International School, Polwatta, Depanama, Panipitiya	House of Fashions Garments (Pvt) Ltd.	WPO
04	Moratuwa-Ratmalana Drainage Improvement Project	SLLDC	WPO
05	Project to Set up a Paper Manufacturing Plant at Liyanagemulla, Seeduwa by Melwire Rolling Pvt. Ltd.	Board of Investment of Sri Lanka	Gampaha District Office
06	Proposed Colombo Bird Park at Madiwela	Colombo Bird Park (Pvt) Ltd.	WPO
07	Proposed Diyawannawa Wastewater Collection and Disposal project	National Water Supply & Drainage Board	WPO
08	Proposed Office and Mixed Development at No 28, Buthgamuwa Road, Rajagiriya	Baili Investment Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	WPO
09	Rehabilitation and improvement of Avissawella- Hatton- Nuwara Eliya (A007) from 0+800km to 42+640km	Road Development Authority	Sabaragamuwa Provincial Office &

	Under i Road Program-Road Management Contract		Central Provincial Office (1 GND)
10	Project for Warehousing and Logistic Services for Exporters at Alawakanda Estate, Ambagaspitiya, Yakkala	Design Logistic (Pvt) Ltd	Gampaha District Office
11	Proposed Housing Project, "Bliss of Wattala", No. 566/5, Negombo Road, Wattala	Janashakthi Limited	Gampaha District Office
12	Anuradhapura Strategic Development Project-Rehabilitation of Kubichchankulama Riprap	Min of Urban Development and Housing	North Central Provincial Office
13	Procumbent, Construction and Commissioning of 2 Nos 15000m ³ and 1 No 10000m ³ Storage Tanks at Muthurajawela Terminal	Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminal Ltd	Gampaha District Office
14	Proposed Dairy Development Project at Walsapugala, Hambantota, Mahaweli System- Walawa	MASL	Southern Provincial Office
15	Rehabilitation of Mahakambiliyawa Tank and Agricultural Development Project	MASL	North Central Provincial Office
16	Rehabilitation of Kuda Dikwewa Tank Under "Wari Saubagya" Development Program in Mahaweli System L	MASL	North Central Provincial Office

III. Provide Technical Assistance to other PAAs in Administering the EIAs/ IEEs

The EIA Unit of the CEA also provided technical assistance to other PAAs to implement the EIA procedure for projects referred to them by drafting ToRs, participating in the TEC Committees and providing comments/observations on the content of the EIA/IEE reports. These agencies were required to get the concurrence of the CEA prior to

decision making. Accordingly, EIA Unit also granted concurrence to approvals of these projects by providing additional recommendations/conditions to be included in the final approval.

EIA Unit also provided technical assistance to CCCRMD and DWC to administer the EIA process under their respective Acts. Accordingly, technical assistance was given for 48 projects during 2022.

TABLE 11 : LIST OF PROJECTS FOR WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCES/CONCURRENCE GIVEN TO OTHER PAAs

No	Project Name	Project Proponent	EIA/ IEE
Projects processed by CCCRMD-15			
01	Proposed 652 Roomed Hotel Project at No 594, Galle Road, Colombo 03	Damro Leisure (Pvt) Ltd.	EIA
02	Proposed Pooneryn Wind Power Project Phase I & II	Sustainable Energy Authority	EIA
03	Development of Colombo Port (Development of East Container Terminal (Phase2))	Sri Lanka Ports Authority	EIA

04	Proposed 113 Roomed Eco Tourist Resort- Erumutiv Island, Kalpitiya	Consulting Engineers and Architects Associated (Pvt.) Ltd	EIA
05	Proposed capacity enhancement of existing Thambapavani Wind Power Project at Mannar (Phase I Extension)	Ceylon Electricity Board	EIA
06	Proposed LNG Storage Facility Project at Oluvil Port	Ceylon LNG International (Pvt) Ltd	EIA
07	Proposed 20 Storied 145 units of Residential Apartment Project, No.351, Porutota Road, Negombo	Prime Residencies (Pvt) Ltd No.75, D.S. Senanayake Mawatha, Borella, Colombo 8	IEE
08	proposed 13 Storied of Residential and Mixed Development Project, Parrot Junction, Wellaboda, Madampe, Ambalangoda	Global Housing & Real Estate Limited, No. 75/A, Arnold Rathnayake Mawatha, Colombo 10	IEE
09	Proposed 10 MW Wind Power Project at Puttalam	Wind Float (Pvt) Ltd	IEE
10	Proposed Project for the Mineral Sand Mining Along the Coastal Stretch of Nilaveli to Southern Boundary of Kokiali Lagoon	Lanka Mineral Sands Ltd	IEE
11	Proposed Middle Income Housing and Infrastructure Development Project, Panadura.	National Housing Development Authority	IEE
12	Proposed 35 Roomed Yala Holiday Resort Project, Palatupana, Yala	Yala Holiday Resort Pvt Ltd.	IEE
13	Proposed 63 Roomed Secret Beach Resort Project - Paragallawatta, Koparamulla, Mirissa	MSBR Development (Pvt.) Ltd	IEE
14	Proposed 270 Units of Residential Apartment - Kudawaskaduwa, Kalutara	Homeland Skyline (Pvt.) Ltd.	IEE
15	Proposed Building of Southern Center for Naval Studies and Shipping for Faculty of Engineer of University of Ruhuna- No 391/1, Matara Road, Magalle , Galle	Faculty of Engineering, University of Ruhuna	IEE
Projects processed by DWC-21			
01	Biofloc Intensive Shrimp SK Farms	SK Farms and Agriculture Pvt Ltd, No.14, 2nd Cross Street, Udayanagar, Kilinochchi	EIA
02	Sunrise Holiday Resort by Mr. H. Gunawardena	Mr. H. Gunawardena	IEE
03	Proposed hotel project by Mr. P.S. Abeywardena	Mr. P.S. Abeywardena	IEE
04	Proposed Hotel Project by Mr. Lahiru Danitha Dissanayake	Mr. Lahiru Danitha Dissanayake	IEE
05	Proposed Project to Manufacture Boats	Dhanusha Marine Lanka Export Pvt. Ltd.	IEE

06	Maduwa Bridge Reconstruction Project	Road Development Authority	IEE
07	Proposed Agricultural Development Project, Sooriya Ara, Thanamalwila	Mr. J V P Chaminda, No. 16 1/2, Sooriya Ara, Thanamalwila	IEE
08	Proposed Kudawilachchiya Reservoir Project	Irrigation Department	IEE
09	Proposed Housing Project, Glenorchy Estate, Ambewela	Bhumi Reality Holding Pvt Ltd.	IEE
10	Proposed Housing Construction, Minneriya	Mrs. Shriyangani Vandakoon	IEE
11	Sand Mining Project- II TEC meeting	S P Andaraweera	IEE
12	Proposed 10 MW Solar Power Project at Polonnaruwa	Mahawa Solar	IEE
13	Proposed 50 MW Solar Power Project at Jaffna	Ceylon Electric Power Pvt Ltd	IEE
14	Proposed hotel project at Pothana, Sigiriya	Mr. H P Dharmaratne	IEE
15	Proposed Civimech Cavendish Banana Cultivation Project at Giradurukotte	Dole Lanka Pvt Ltd	IEE
16	Proposed project for Organic Fertilizer Manufacturing and Export Agricultural Crops Cultivation	Mr. S A M Neranjan Jayawardhana, 837, Unagalavehera, Polonnaruwa	IEE
17	Proposed Project for Agricultural Development Project	Mr. Indika Udesa Ranasinghe, 39, Ediriweera Avenue, Dehiwala	IEE
18	Proposed Boutique Villa Hotel Project, Balapitiya	Mr. R.S.A Koralage	IEE
19	Agriculture Store and Organic Farming at Katukeliyawa, Minneriya	Mr. P. Dimuth Sanjeewa, No. 437, Attamniwasa Road, Hingurakgoda	IEE
20	Proposed Eco friendly Developments of 40 Ac and Tank Project at Murungeiyaikulam	Mr. B L T M Peris, Madu Junction, Madu	IEE
21	Proposed 9 roomed Tourist Resort Project - Chena Hut Village Resort Vilpattu	Mr. W M S Ranasinghe, No 66, Galkanda Road, Aniwatta	IEE
Projects processed by Department of Forest- 04			
01	33 kV Transmission Line from Mathugama to Ambalangoda	CEB	IEE
02	Quartz Mining Project Kotikambokka	GSMB Geotechnical Services (Pvt) Ltd	IEE
03	Upper Elahera Canal Project- Temporary Disposal Site Under ICB-2A	MASL	IEE

04	Proposed 100 MW Solar Power Project-SIEE	Sustainable Energy Authority	SIEE
Projects processed by UDA- 07			
01	Proposed Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Disposal System for Chilaw town	NWSDB	EIA
02	Proposed Extension to the Construction of a Wastewater Disposal Infrastructure Project at Ratmalana- Moratuwa Stage 2- Phase I	NWSDB	EIA
03	Construction of 750 Housing Units at Ferguson Road, Colombo 12.	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing	IEE
04	Mixed Development Project at No.19, Sri Sangaraja Mawatha, Colombo 10	L.K Nandasena, 19, Sri Sangarajamawatha, Colombo 10	IEE
05	Environmental Clearance for Construction of House of Justice Complex at Colombo 12.	Ministry of Justice, Prison Affairs and Constitution Reforms	IEE
06	The One Transworks Square (Pvt.) Ltd., at No. 114, Chattam Street, Colombo 01.	Krrish Transworks Colombo (Pvt) Ltd	IEE
07	Proposed Multiuse Integrated Resort Development Project at No 100 & 100, Glennie Street and No 01, 03 & 05, Justice Akbar Mawatha, Colombo 02	John Keels Holdings (Pvt) Ltd	IEE
Projects processed by Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka-01			
01	Proposed Agriculture Project at Singhepura, Welikanda	Dr M G S Z Rajapaksha No 04, Wekanda Road, Jambugasmulla Mw, Nugegoda	IEE

In addition to the above, the EIA Unit provided technical assistance to regional offices of the CEA regarding the projects handled by the relevant regional offices (Table 6). Accordingly,

the EIA Unit provided technical assistance/ guidance to regional offices of the CEA regarding 16 projects.

TABLE 12 : LIST OF PROJECTS FOR WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCES/ GUIDANCE GIVEN TO PROVINCIAL OFFICES AND DISTRICT OFFICES OF THE CEA

No	Project Name	Project Proponent	PAA
01	Proposed Mixed Development at Apartment Building for Ceylex Enclare (Private) Limited, No 49, Dharmapala Road, Colombo 03	Ceylex Enclare (Pvt) Ltd.	WPO
02	Extension of Baseline Road Project- Phase III (from Kirulapona Junction to Bernard Junction)	Road Development Authority	WPO

No	Project Name	Project Proponent	PAA
03	Proposed Colombo Bird Park Project at Madiwela	Colombo Bird Park (Pvt) Ltd	WPO
04	Metal Quarry, Bulanekanda, Kithalawalana, Mirigama	Orumix Aspolt (Pvt) Ltd	Gampaha DO
05	Proposed Granite Mining Project, Bothale, Pahalagama, Thiruwangodella Idama, Gampaha	Mr. M.R. Abeyrathana, No. 46/1, Dambugolla, Ambepussa	Gampaha D.O.
06	Proposed Granite Mining Project at Dambuwakanda, Hagawatta, Baduragoda	Mr. S.A.L. Gunawardhane, Mr. S.A.R. Gunawardhana, Mr. B.C. Chaminda De Darju, Hagawatta, Baduragoda	Gampaha D.O.
07	Proposed State Granite Mining Project at Dambuwakanda	State Engineering Cooperation	Gampaha D.O.
08	Proposed State Granite Mining Project at Dambuwakanda	State Engineering Cooperation	Gampaha D.O.
09	Proposed Granite Mining Project, Bothale, Pahalagama, Thiruwangodella Idama, Gampaha	Mr. M.R. Abeyrathana, No. 46/1, Dambugolla, Ambepussa	Gampaha D.O.
10	Proposed Granite Mining Project at Dambuwakanda, Hagawatta, Baduragoda	Mr. S.A.L. Gunawardhane, Mr. S.A.R. Gunawardhana, Mr. B.C. Chaminda De Darju, Hagawatta, Baduragoda	Gampaha D.O.
11	Proposed Granite Mining Project at Perikomaraasakulam, Asikulam, Vavuniya	Mrs. Ranjani Sumathipala, Mamaduwa, Vavunia	NPO
12	Proposed Granite Mining Project at Maradanmaduwa, Vavuniya	Mr. V. Wickramapala, Hedunkulama, Mamaduwhara, Vavunia	NPO
13	Proposed Gravel Mining Project at Andiyapuliyankulam, Vavuniya	Mr. B.M. Fayis, No. 88B, Mosque Road, Pattakadu, Vavunia	NPO
14	Proposed Gravel Mining Project at Andiyapuliyankulam, Vavuniya	Mr. M.M. Manaseer, No. 159, Bazaar Street, Vavuniya	NPO
15	Wind Field Park Tourism Project	G.O.D.S. KOMOTEEES (Pvt) Ltd	CPO
16	Proposed Dolomite Mining Project at Kathigawatenna Idama, Lot No. 394, Kalugoda, Godawela, Kolonna	Mr. Hirantha Abeydiwakara, 324/2, Ganewatta Kovil Rd, Maampe, Piliyandala	Sabaragamuwa PO

B. Liaise with line Agencies in resolving EIA issues and other related issues

I. Participation in Environmental Consultative Committees (ECC) of UDA

EIA Unit also provided technical assistant to cabinet appointed ECC convened by the UDA for granting approval for housing and commercial

buildings which are not prescribed projects requiring EIA/IEE.

Accordingly, 7 new applications has been referred to the ECC committee in 2022 which are given in Table 7 a.

Twenty three ECC committee meetings were represented by the EIA unit and after reviewing

the study reports, comments from the CEA were sent to the UDA compiling the comments from the other units of the CEA (i.e. EPA unit and the Western Provincial office) details of which are

given in Table below. New environmental approvals have been granted for 16 new projects and 3 approvals have been renewed in 2022, details of which are given in Table.

TABLE 13 : LIST NEW APPLICATIONS REFERRED TO ECC DURING THE YEAR 2022

No	Project Name	Project Proponent
01	Proposed High- Rise Mixed Development Project, No: 27, Hospital Road, Thalapathpitiya	International Construction Consortium (Pvt) Ltd.
02	Proposed Logistics Facilities and Associated Development Project, Ekala, Ja Ela	Access Engineering (Pvt) Ltd.
03	Proposed Mixed Development at No 49, Dharmapala Road, Colombo 03	LTL Land Development (Pvt) Ltd.
04	Low Income Housing Construction Project at Samarakoonwatta, Maharagama	Urban Development Authority, Housing Division
05	Proposed Mixed Development at No. 49, Dharmapala Road, Colombo 03.	Ceylex Enclare (Pvt) Ltd.
06	Proposed Luxury Apartment at Delkanda	Ocean View Development Company (Pvt) Ltd
07	Contraction of House of Justice Complex at Colombo 12.	Ministry of Justice, Prison Affairs and Constitution Reforms

TABLE 14 : LIST ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS ATTENDED BY THE EIA UNIT DURING THE YEAR 2022

No	Project Name	Project Proponent
01	Proposed Condominium at Malapalla for Relocation of the Families in Railway Corridor- KV Line	MAGA Engineering (Pvt) Ltd.
02	Design and Construction of Railway Operation Head Quarters and Train Control Center at Maradana	MAGA Engineering (Pvt) Ltd.
03	Proposed Apartment Development Project at No 345, Pannipitiya Road, Thalawathugoda	Grand Capital Residencies (Pvt) Ltd.
04	Proposed Higher Education Institute for Information Technology and Business at No. 62, Sir Ernest De Silva Mw, Colombo 07	Informatics Institute of Technology
05	Proposed Affordable Housing Project in the City of Colombo – Stadiumgama (210 Houses)	Urban Development Authority
06	Proposed High Rise Development Project at No. 27, Hospital Road, Thalapathpitiya	International Construction Consortium (Pvt) Ltd
07	Design, Construction and Financing of Affordable Houses for Middle Income Category at Makumbura, Kottawa	Thudawe Brothers (Pvt) Ltd
08	Proposed Design and Construction of 700 Housing Units at Applewatta, Colombo 10	China Railway 25th Bureau Group Co., Ltd

No	Project Name	Project Proponent
09	Design and Construction of 700 Housing Units at Madampitiya, Colombo 14	International Construction Consortium (Pvt) Ltd
10	Proposed Higher Education Institute For Informatics Institute of Technology, At No. 62, Ernest De Silva Mawatha, Colombo 03	Informatics Institute of Technology (Pvt) Ltd.
11	Proposed Construction of Multi Storied Car Park at Union Place, Colombo 02 on Design, Build, Finance, and Operate & Transfer Basis (DBFOT)	Access Engineering PLC
12	Proposed Affordable Housing Project I the City of Colombo, Colombo Suburb Areas and Regional Cities - Anuradhapura Affordable Housing Project	National Housing Development Authority
13	Proposed Development of ODEL at No. 10 & 15, Dr. C.W.W. Kannangara Mw, Col 7	ODEL PLC
14	Proposed Spare parts Warehouse complex at No. 651/10, 651/12, K. Cyril C. Perera Mw, Bloemendal, Col 15.	Anura Group of Companies
15	Proposed Office Building at No. 29, Braybrook Street, Colombo 02.	Capital Creascidas Pvt Ltd
16	Proposed Construction of Housing Units at Ferguson Road, Colombo 12	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
17	Proposed Married Quarters Complex for Service Personnel at Pothuarawa Road, Kinhadeniya, Thalagama North, Malabe	International Construction Consortium (Pvt) Ltd
18	The Flemington 360°, 26 C, Senanayake Mawatha, Nawala	Elish Highrise P/L
19	Proposed High Rise Apartment Project at No. 294, 294/1, 294/2, 294/3, 294a, 294/3A, 294/6 & 294/5, Dr. Colvin R De Silva Mawatha, Col 7 & No. 11 & 15, Braybrook Place, Colombo	Braybrooke Residential Towers (Pvt)Ltd
20	Proposed Accommodation Building at Military Hospital at Narahenpita.	Sri Lanka Army
21	Proposed Apartment Development at No. 33 & 35, Lionel Edirisinghe Mw, & No. 191/17, Avisawella Rd, Colombo 05	Trillium Property Mgt. & Services Ltd
22	Condominium Residential Apartment at No. 35, 37, Abdul Gafoor Mw, Colombo 03	One 2 One (Pvt.) Ltd.
23	Renewal for the Proposed Leisure development at No. 27, 27A, 27B, Galle Face Terrace, Colombo 03	Galle Face Properties Limited

TABLE 15 : LIST PROJECTS FOR WHICH ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVAL WAS GRANTED BY THE ECC DURING THE YEAR 2022

No	Project Name	Project Proponent
01	Proposed Condominium at Malapalla for Relocation of the Families in Railway Corridor- KV Line	MAGA Engineering (Pvt) Ltd.
02	Design and Construction of 1000 Housing Units at Stadiumgama	Access Engineering (Pvt) Ltd

No	Project Name	Project Proponent
03	Peliyagoda (Phase I) Affordable Housing Project	Urban Development Authority
04	Design, Construction and Financing Of Affordable Houses for Middle Income Category At Makumbura, Kottawa	Thudawe Brothers (Pvt) Ltd.
05	Proposed Design and Construction of 700 Housing Units at Applewatta, Colombo 10	China Railway 25th Bureau Group Co., Ltd
06	Design, Construction & Financing of Affordable Houses for Middle Category At No.49 C, Baseline Road, Orugodawaththa	Maga Engineering (Pvt) Ltd.
07	Residential Development at Orugodawatta- Phase II	Access Engineering (Pvt) Ltd
08	Design and Construction of Railway Operation Head Quarters and Train Control Center at Maradana	MAGA Engineering (Pvt) Ltd.
09	Proposed High Rise Development Project at No. 27, Hospital Road, Thalapathpitiya	International Construction Consortium (Pvt) Ltd
10	Proposed Higher Education Institute for Information Technology and Business at No. 62, Sir Ernest De Silva Mw, Colombo 07	Informatics Institute of Technology
11	Maga Head Office Building - No.200, Nawala Road, Narahenpita	MAGA Engineering (Pvt) Ltd.
12	The Flemington 360°, 26 C, Senanayake Mawatha, Nawala	Elish Highrise P/L
13	Proposed Affordable Housing Project in Anuradhapura	Sathuta Builders (Pvt) Ltd
14	Proposed Affordable Housing Project in the City of Colombo - Stadiumgama (210 Houses)	GEO ECO (Pvt.) Ltd
15	Proposed Construction of Multi Storied Car Park at Union Place, Colombo 02 on Design, Build, Finance, and Operate & Transfer Basis (DBFOT)	Access Engineering PLC
16	Proposed Design, Financing and Construction Of 450 Housing Units at 601 Watta, Cyril C. Perera Mawatha, Colombo 14	Access Engineering PL
Renewals		
01	Proposed Office Building for People's Bank At No.374, Dr. Colvin R De Silva Mawatha, Colombo 02	Design Group Five International (Pvt) Ltd
02	Proposed Office Building at No. 29, Braybrook Street, Colombo 02.	Capital Creascidas Pvt Ltd
03	Proposed High Rise Apartment Project at No. 294, 294/1, 294/2, 294/3, 294a, 294/3A, 294/6 & 294/5, Dr. Colvin R De Silva Mawatha, Col 7 & No. 11 & 15, Braybrook Place, Colombo	Braybrooke Residential Towers (Pvt) Ltd

II. Participation in Project Committees, Steering Committees, Project Coordination Committees & Cabinet Subcommittee meetings, Sectoral Oversight Committees and Legal Consultations

In addition, the officials of the EIA unit provided their contributions in following Stakeholder meetings, Cabinet Appointed Project Committees, Steering Committees, legal consultation meetings & other meetings which are given in Table 8, 9, 10 & 11.

TABLE 16 : LIST OF STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS ATTENDED BY THE EIA UNIT DURING THE YEAR 2022

No.	Name of the Stakeholder meetings
01	Stakeholder Consultations Workshop - Promoting a Forest Landscape approach to Transport Infrastructure Planning and Implementation in Sri Lanka
02	Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program

TABLE 17 : LIST OF PROJECT COMMITTEE MEETINGS ATTENDED BY THE EIA UNIT DURING THE YEAR 2022

No	Name of the Project Committee
01	Value Addition Project for Mineral Sands excavating. PP: Lanka Mineral Sands Limited under the PPP basis (4 meetings)
02	Committee Meeting on Industrial Zones PP: Outdoor Engineering Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.

TABLE 18 : LIST OF STEERING COMMITTEE MEETINGS ATTENDED BY THE EIA UNIT DURING THE YEAR 2022

No.	Name of the Steering Committee
01	Virtual meeting of Metro Colombo Urban Development Project (MCUDP)
02	Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program

TABLE 19 : LIST OF OTHER MEETINGS ATTENDED BY THE EIA UNIT FOR EIA PROJECTS/ OTHER PROJECTS DURING THE YEAR 2022

No	Name of Event/ meeting/ project
01	Morapitiya MHP
02	Special Meeting with Secretary of Ministry of Environment and SEA Official
03	Proposed 100 MW Wind Power Project, Mannar
04	National Project to Establish Low and Medium Scale Industrial Zones and to Provide Investment Opportunities for New Entrepreneurs
05	Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Facilitation of Tourism Investment Projects
06	Implementation of Budget Proposal 2022 Rent Free Housing Project
07	Proposed Frolic Island Project at Battaramulla
08	Proposed Prison Relocation Project, Millewa, Horana
09	100 MW Solar Power Project at Siyabalanduwa
10	Stakeholder Meeting for Investment Opportunities in Northern Province
11	Proposed Bird Park Project, Madiwela
12	Development of Four Lane Elevated Highway from New Kelani Bridge to Athurugiriya
13	UDA Main Planning Committee Meeting NO -08/2022

No	Name of Event/ meeting/ project
14	Development of Port related Industries in the Trincomalee Area
15	The Land Issues Resolving Meeting of the Renewable Energy Sector
16	The Issues related with the Mining of Minerals to Use as Raw Materials in Cement Manufacturing
17	Special Audit Examination of Sand Mining & its Environmental & Social Impacts in Batticaloa District
18	Sub Committee meeting- Proposed Textile Zone, Eravur Batticaloa (Making Recommendations for More Efficient Provision of Water and Electricity Facilities in Eraur Textile Manufacturing Zone)
19	Planning and Monitoring Meeting/ Validation for the Implementation and Monitoring Plan: Urban Planning and Human Settlement Sector Nationally Determined Contributors
20	Stakeholder meeting on Infrastructure Development for E-Bus passenger and E-Mobility
21	Introductory Meeting on Tourism Resilience Program at Ministry of Tourism
22	Meeting for Preparing a Circular for Land Leasing of State Lands at the Ministry of Lands
23	Winfield Park Plantation and Environment Friendly Tourism Project

TABLE 20 : LEGAL CONSULTATIONS COMMENTS FOR ONGOING COURT CASES

No	Project
01	Proposed Kurunegala Hamabarana Railway extension project
02	Road Construction through Sinharaja Forest
03	Ruwanpura Expressway
04	Road Construction through Sinharaja Forest
05	Development of Four Lane Elevated Highway from New Kelani Bridge to Athurugiriya -Phase II section from Rajagiriya(6.9km) to Athurugiriya(16.4km)
06	Installation of Liquid and Solid Waste Incinerator (Thermal Oxidizer) PP: Christic Lanka Polymers (Pvt) Ltd

C. Streamlining and improving existing EIA laws, regulations, and procedures for smooth functioning.

Several stakeholder meetings were held to review existing prescribed project list together with the EIA regulations and the list of Project Approving Agencies considering the current situation and future requirements. Several discussions were held with legal Draftsman in these regard & the final EIA regulations have been submitted to the Legal Draftsman Department.

I. Amendment to the National Environmental Act (NEA)

Currently NEA is being amended to incorporate provisions having identified several gaps in the Act. EIA unit has submitted comments to the Legal Unit of the CEA indicating necessary amendments required related to the EIA process.

II. Imposing Penalties for Violation of Part 1VC of the NEA

The existing Act does not contain provisions to enable imposing penalties separately for offences committed under Part 1VC of the NEA. However, penalties could be imposed under the section 31 of the NEA and no penalties imposed during the period of 2022.

III. Follow-up Monitoring of Approved Projects

The responsibility for carrying out follow up monitoring of approved projects is not clearly stated in the Act. The NEA does not contain provisions regarding the responsibility of the project proponent in implementation of methodologies for minimizing the impact on the environment and for submission of compliance report whether such measures are being properly implemented to minimise the impacts on the environment. Hence, it is proposed to add provisions to the NEA emphasizing the

responsibility of the PP to submit an Environmental Management Plan which undergo an EIA study that is required for monitoring of approved prescribed project.

D. Ensure Compliance of Approved Projects

The EIA unit also continued the regular compliance monitoring of already approved projects by the CEA in order to ensure compliance with the approval conditions. Following projects were monitored during the period through meetings, site visits as well as by the reviewing of relevant monitoring reports.

TABLE 21 : LIST OF PROJECTS WHICH WERE MONITORED DURING THE YEAR 2022

No	Project Name & Project Proponent	Project Proponent
01	Central Expressway Section from Kadawatha to Dambulla	RDA
02	Central Expressway Section from Pothuhera to Galagedara	RDA
03	New bridge construction over Kelani River -	RDA
04	Proposed New Bridge Connecting Nawala and Angampitiya (Ethul Kotte)	RDA
05	Ruwanpura Expressway_ Section from Kahathuduwa to Ingiriya	RDA
06	Morapitiya Hydro Power Project	CEB
07	Proposed 350 MW RLNG Power Project at Kerawalapitiya	Sobhanavi Limited
08	Proposed Project on Offshore Sand Extraction from SLPA Sand Borrow Area at Kerawalapitiya for Reclamation of East Container Terminal-2 (ECT-II) and West Container, SLPA Terminal-1 (WCT-I) in The Port of Colombo	Sri Lanka Ports Authority
09	Proposed Shrimp Farming Project at Rekawa, Hambantota	NAQDA
10	Proposed Veyangoda to Padukka 220/400 kV TR Line	CEB
11	Proposed Wee Oya MHP	Power Base Technology PV T Limited
12	Thalpitigala Reservoir Project	Ministry of Irrigation
13	Metro Colombo Solid Waste Management Project	State Ministry of Urban Development, Coast Conservation, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
14	Establishment of Treatment and Disposal Services for Clinical Waste in Sri Lanka -PP:	Sisili Hanaro Encare Pvt Ltd
15	Proposed Medical Waste Disposal Facility at Keliyapura, Hambantota.	GFC Waste Management (Pvt.) Ltd.
16	Basnagoda Reservoir Project	NWSDB

No	Project Name & Project Proponent	Project Proponent
17	Coolbawn MHP	Plantation Management Services (Pvt) Ltd
18	Establishment of Integrated Sugar Industry Project at Wategama and Madugama in Siyambalanduwa (Ethimale Sugar)	Ethimale Plantations Pvt. Ltd.
19	Establishment of Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Zone in Oyamaduwā, Anuradhapura	State Ministry of Production, Supply and Regulation of Pharmaceuticals.
20	Small Holder Farmer based Bibile Sugar - Power-Homestead farms integrated Development project.	Bibile Sugar Industries Limited
21	Kadawala I Mini Hydro Power Project 5.0 MW	Unit Energy Lanka (Pvt) Ltd
22	Kadawala II Mini Hydro Power Project 2.2 MW	SamanJala Viduli (Pvt) Ltd
23	Lower Neluwa Mini Hydro Power Project	Neluwa Cascade (Pvt) Ltd
24	Matara Stage IV Water Supply Project	NWSDB

E. Capacity building programs related to EIA process.

I. Enhancing the knowledge on special subject areas

Officers involve in the EIA / IEE process is required to obtain a specific knowledge on different subject areas. Accordingly, officers of the EIA unit were participated for below mentioned training/ workshops.

TABLE 22 : TRAINING PROGRAMS ATTENDED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE EIA UNIT DURING THE YEAR 2022

No	Training/ Workshop	No. of Officers	Duration (days)
1	Certificate Course on Corporate Environmental Sustainability Through Greening the Industries	04	10
2	Training Program on Geo Enable Monitoring System (GEMS) Conducted by World Bank	01	03
3	Training Program to Develop the Capacities in Building Green and Resilient Road Infrastructure	02	05
4	Training Program on Environmental Conservation and Management for Development Officers	03	10
5	Three Day Residential Training on EIA Process in Sri Lanka	01	03

II. Providing resource persons for EIA training programmes organized by other agencies.

As per the requests, officers of the EIA unit participated as resource persons for the following programmes.

TABLE 23 : PARTICIPATION OF OFFICERS OF THE EIA UNIT AS A RESOURCE PERSON FOR PROGRAMS DURING THE YEAR 2022

No	Program
Resource Person for External Events – 05	
01	IEPSL Workshop on EIA
02	Regulation Related to Environmental Conservation and Natural Resources Management (EIA, NRM)
03	Training for undergraduates of National Institute of Business Management (NIBM) Regarding EIA Practice in Sri Lanka
04	Three Day Residential Training on EIA Process in Sri Lanka
05	Training Program on Environmental Conservation and Management for Development Officers

F. Attending to the resolving of conflicts arising related to the EIA/IEE process.

I. Attending to the complaints.

The EIA Unit has intervened to resolve conflicts arising related to the projects which underwent

EIA/IEE Process and prescribed projects. Accordingly, the EIA Unit attended to the complaints arisen regarding the projects indicated in the Table 14.

TABLE 24 : ATTENDING TO THE COMPLAINTS DURING THE YEAR 2022

No	Project Name	Project Proponent	PAA	EIA/ IEE
01	Central Expressway Project from Pothuhera to Galagedara (Section 3)	RDA	CEA	EIA
02	Central Expressway Section from Kadawatha to Dambulla (Section 1,2 and 4)	RDA	CEA	EIA
03	Elevated Highway from New Kelani Bridge to Rajagiriya with a Link to Baseline Road	RDA	CEA	EIA
04	Ruwanpura Expressway project- Phase 1 (from Kahathuduwa to Ingiriya)	RDA	CEA	EIA
05	Warakapola Road bypass road	RDA	CEA Sabaragamuwa PO	IEE
6	Establishment of Integrated Sugar Industry Project at Wattagama and Madugama in Siyambalanduwa (Ethimale Sugar)	Ethimale Plantation (Pvt.) Ltd	CEA	EIA
7	Lower Neluwa Mini Hydro Power Project	Neluwa Cascade PVT Limited	CEA	IEE
9	Morapitiya Mini Hydro Power Project	Sakura Energy PVT Limited	FD	IEE
8	Metro Colombo Solid Waste Management Project.	State Ministry of Urban Development, Coast	CEA	EIA

No	Project Name	Project Proponent	PAA	EIA/ IEE
		Conservation, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness		
10	Proposed 48 Roomed Boutique Hotel at Water's Edge	Water's Edge Ltd	CEA	IEE
11	Silt and Sand Extraction Projects, Vellanawal State Land at Safinagar Grama Niladhari Division, Muttur DS in Trincomalee	Nisalma Construction (Pvt) Ltd	Still Not Determined	
12	Port City Development project	Ministry of Mega Police and Western Development	CC CRMD	EIA
13	Matara Stage IV Water Supply Project	NWSDB	CEA	EIA

II. Responding to the information requested under the Right to Information Act (RIA)

The EIA Unit also provided responses to the information requested by the public under the

provisions of the RIA. Accordingly, responses have been made with respect to the EIA/IEE projects as stated in the Table 17.

TABLE 25 : ATTENDING REQUESTS MADE UNDER RIA DURING THE YEAR 2022

No	Project	Project Proponent
01	To Import Coal via Hambantota Port to be Used at Cement Industry Located at the Mirijjawila Export Processing Zone	BOI
02	Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte Wastewater Collection & Disposal Project	NWSDB
03	Road Construction Through Maragala Kanda EPA (by EFL)	RDA
04	Proposed Golf Course & Melwatta Development Project	Melwatta Properties (Pvt) Ltd
05	Kehelgamuwa Mini Hydro Power Project	Pams Power (Pvt) Ltd.
06	Proposed 350 MW RLNG Combined Cycle Power Plant at Kerawalapitiya on BOOT Basis	Sobhadhanavi (Pvt) Ltd
07	Proposed 220 kV Polpitiya to Pannipitiya Transmission Line Project	CEB
08	Proposed 652 Roomed Hotel Project at No 594, Galle Road, Colombo 03	Damro Leisure (Pvt) Ltd.

4.2 Natural Resources Management Unit

Sri Lanka is country rich in natural assets, such as arable land, coastal resources, fauna and flora, water and mineral resources. Under the provisions of the National Environmental Act (NEA) the responsibility of sustainable management of natural resources of the country, in coordination with the other stakeholder institutions is vested upon the Central Environmental Authority (CEA). Main functions of the NRM Unit include declaration, management, and monitoring of Environmental Protection Areas (EPAs), management of country's natural resources with the relevant stakeholder agencies and implementation of strategies and recommendations of the National Wetland Policy.

A. Preparation of guidelines to awareness material:

I. A set of guidelines were prepared to utilize when carry out inspections for considering granting of Environmental Recommendations (ERs) for projects / activities which are not coming under the EIA and EPL regulations and distributed among all Provincial and District offices of the CEA.

“Thethbim Asiriya” book

Published the Fourth Edition of the “Thethbim Asiriya” book which has been approved by the Ministry of Education as a suitable supplementary reading book for school children.

B. Develop and maintain a central data base for natural resources in Sri Lanka

Development of a central database on natural resources with the Research and Development Unit is initiated for monitoring of natural resources for long term wise use in order to

maintain the sustainability of the country's natural resources.

Accordingly, obtained the data relevant to 3 categories, land, forest and wildlife resources which were scheduled to be obtained at end of year 2022. For this purpose, several meetings were held with Ministry of Land, Department of Land Use Policy Planning, Department of Forest and Department of Wildlife Conservation and obtained data and feed the data to the proposed database by the Research and Development Unit of the CEA.

C. Technical guidance on environmental management activities, implemented by other institutions.

Management of natural resources is a multi-stakeholders participatory process, the NRM Unit of the CEA involves providing technical guidance, expertise and comments at the various committee meetings held by the stockholder agencies in the process of decision making in many activities pertain to management of natural resources in Sri Lanka. Within the year 2022 the officials of the NRM unit were participated 92 meetings including technical evaluation committee meetings, national steering committee meetings, planning committee meetings etc., organized by other stakeholder agencies and provide the technical assistance.

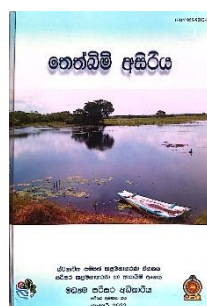
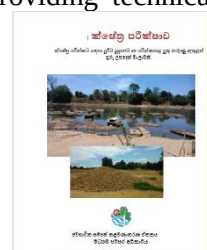


TABLE 26 : NUMBER OF MEETINGS ATTENDED

Type of meetings	Number of meetings attended
1. Planning committee meetings of in Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation	24
2. Scoping / Technical Evaluation Committee meetings / Monitoring inspection, relevant to Environmental Impact Assessment Process	12

3. Advisory Council Meetings of Department of Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management	07
4. Technical Evaluation Committee meetings of National Aquaculture Development Authority (NAQDA)	04
5. Project Committee meetings of Land Reforms Commission	03
6. Workshops and Training Sessions on Biosafety/ Quality Management System /Other	07
7. Other meetings held including relevant to preparation of National Action Plans held in the Ministry of Environment / Presidential Task Force meetings held related to mining sector/ Other meetings	35
Total	92

D. Conservation and Management of environmentally important, valuable, and fragile areas

I. Proposed Warnagalawaththa Environmental Protection Area

Based on the request made by the Divisional Secretariat, Kuruvita for conservation of Warnagalawaththa catchment area under the NEA, the CEA has initiated declaration process to consider declare the Warnagalawaththa area adjacent to the Samanala Nature Reserve as an Environmental Protection Area under the National Environmental Act as an interim measure until declare this area under the Department of Wildlife Conservation. Four meetings were conducted with all stakeholder agencies and field studies were carried out to gather necessary information and data as per the declaration procedure. Declaration process as is in progress.

E. Conservation Programme on Water Sources Reservations situated within the tea estates in Hali Ela Divisional Secretariat area.

I. Conducted five field inspections with the relevant stakeholder agencies to check the current land use of the water source reservations located in the tea estates of the Hali Ela Divisional Secretariat Area. Based on the observations, data and information gathered during the field visits. A study report was prepared and evaluated to identify the suitable water sources reservations land blocks for declaration as an EPA. Accordingly, 362 land

blocks were selected at the meeting held with all stakeholder agencies chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Environment for declarations based on the decision taken at the meeting.

The final draft of the Gazette Notification prepared and submitted to the Legal Draftsman's Department for approval through the Ministry of Environment.

F. Management of Declared Environmental Protection Areas

I. EPA Management Committee meetings:

Coordinated and financial allocations were granted to conduct Management Committee meetings to relevant Provincial Offices (POs)/ District Offices (DOs) and technical advised was provided when necessary for the POs /DOs for implementation of relevant EPA Gazette Notification, monitoring and management of declared EPAs.

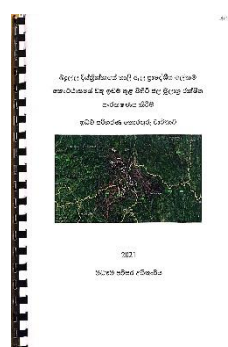


TABLE 27 : MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD

Environmental Protection Area (EPA)	Management Committee Meetings held
Hantana EPA	05
Warathenna - Hakkidha EPA	03
Maragala Mountain Range EPA	02

II. Management activities of the EPA

a) Bolgoda Environmental Protection Area

- A meeting was held with the stakeholder agencies and established a management committee for the Bolgoda Environmental Protection Area.

b) Muthurajawela Environmental Protection Area

- Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC) was informed not to release the lands for development projects other than the permitted uses included in Muthurajawela EPA gazette notification in order to mitigate the issues that have arisen regarding the sustainable existence of the Muthurajawela Environmental Protection Area as per the decision taken at the progress review meeting which chaired by the Honorable Minister of Environment.

- Erection of sign boards in Muthurajawela EPA was processed and preparation of boards is in progress.

c) Warathenna - Hakkidha Environmental Protection Area

A set of guidelines including the criteria that can be used for the implementation of the permitted uses mentioned in the Gazette Notification No. 2024/6 dated 19.06.2017 for Warathenna - Hakkidha Environmental Protection Area was



FIGURE 15 : AWARENESS PROGRAMS

prepared and made aware the Central Provincial Office of the CEA for implementation.

d) Hanthana Environmental Protection Area (HEPA)

An awareness program was conducted for the members of the Management Committee of the Hanthana Environmental Protection Area and relevant Grama Niladharees regarding the necessity and importance of carry out compliance monitoring of HEPA. 21 boards indicating the each Grama Niladhari divisions of the HEPA were distributed among Grama Niladhari officers to use in the monitoring of HEPA.

G. Monitoring of declared EPAs.

I. 38 Monitoring inspections were carried out and follow up actions were taken for issues.

TABLE 28 : NUMBER OF FIELD INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED

	Environmental Protected Area	Number of field inspections conducted
1	Bolgoda EPA	28
2	Thalangama EPA	05
3	Gregory Lake EPA	02
4	Muthurajawela EPA	02
5	Knuckles EPA	01
6	Walauwewatta Waturana EPA	01

II. Special Monitoring Programmes

a) Two awareness programme were conducted for the officials representing divisional Monitoring Committee in the Bandaragama and Panadura Divisional Secretariats area in Bolgoda Environmental Protection Area.

b) Two special field inspections were conducted through the water body within the Moratuwa and Kesbewa DS in Bolgoda Environmental Protection Area and follow-up actions were taken.



FIGURE 16 : SPECIAL FIELD INSPECTIONS

H. Revision of existing gazette notification of declared EPAs.

I. Maragala Mountain Range Environmental Protected Area (MMREPA)

CEA jointly with the relevant officials carried out a scientific study with the objectives, to identify the necessary improvement for revision of schedule I, II and III of the gazette notification, to assess the issues on MMREPA and to develop management strategies. Based on the recommendation of the study and the suggestions received from the stakeholder institutions, existing gazette notification was reviewed, same was presented to the MMREPA Management Committee and obtained the consent of the committee on amendments included in the existing Gazette Notification and send the amended Gazette Notification to Legal Draftsman Department through the Ministry of Environment for approval.

I. Celebration of World Wetlands Day - 2nd February

a) National Programme

The national program to celebrate World Wetlands Day (February 2nd) 2022 was organized by the Central Environment Authority jointly with the Department of Wildlife Conservation under the theme of “Wetland Activities for People and Nature”. The national program was held at the “Ape Gama” Premises at Battaramulla. About 200 people participated in the main event as ministers in charge of relevant ministries, for this National Programme Officials of government, political personalities, non-governmental organizations, university students, environmental pioneer’s students, school children, village wetland committee members were participated. A short story and poem competition on wetlands was held under schools, universities and open categories. Winners of the above competitions were awarded at the national event. A documentary on wetlands, its importance, values, services, treats, Ramsar wetlands and wetlands gazetted under National Environmental Act was displayed at the main programme.



FIGURE 17 : 9. CELEBRATION OF WORLD WETLANDS DAY

b) Provincial and District Programmes conducted to commemorate the Wetlands Day

Twenty-four (24) programs including awareness programs, observation tours, Shramadana program and tree planting program were conducted in wetlands located in each Districts.



FIGURE 18 : WETLANDS DAY PROGRAMS

J. Complaints and Issues relevant to Natural Resource Management and EPAs

I. 17 complaints related to natural resource management and EPAs were received and resolved.

Type of Complaint	No. of complaints received	Solved
A category	16	16
B category	01	01
Total amount	17	17

K. Special Programs

a. Relevant assistants were provided for the special programmes (implementation of quality management system, Presidential Environmental Awards Programme and Biosafety Act) carried out by the Central Environment Authority at the year 2022.

4.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment Unit

A. Introduction

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a systematic process used to incorporate environmental considerations into proposed policies, plans, programs, or proposals. It provides decision-makers with information on potential significant environmental effects for modifying the design of policies, plans, and programmes. So that the negative impacts can be minimized or eliminated, and positive impacts optimized. Accordingly, the SEA unit was



FIGURE 19 : A LECTURE BY PROF. DEVAKA WEERAKOON, UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

involved in the following activities during the year 2022.

B. Preparation of legislation to establish SEA mechanism in Sri Lanka

I. Amending NEA and preparation of a regulation & a guideline for implementation of SEA.

The SEA unit is currently in the process of amending the National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980, to include the necessary provisions to implement the SEA process in Sri Lanka for policies, strategies, plans, and programs.

Comments on draft provisions on SEA & damage assessment of each draft NEA amendments sent by Legal Draftsman's Department were submitted to the Legal unit of the CEA. SEA unit attended a meeting on NEA amendment held on 09/11/2022 at the Department of Legal Draft's man.

II. Drafting SEA regulation

The SEA unit is currently in the process of drafting SEA regulation. A meeting was held with the management of the CEA on the draft regulation and updated draft regulation and the

draft was forwarded to the Legal unit for their comments.

C. Capacity Building and increasing awareness of stakeholders on SEA.

I. Awareness/capacity building workshop for CEA staff

The SEA Unit conducted an awareness program on Strategic Environmental Assessment with the participation of 116 CEA Officials at the CEA Auditorium on 25th November 2022. Officers of the head office, and all provincial and district offices participated in the workshop.

Two lectures were delivered by the Director and Assistant Director of the SEA unit. Two invited resource persons delivered other lectures. The key areas of the lectures were an introduction to SEA, proposed Legislation, Legislations, and procedures of developed & developing countries with case studies. One case study was on a SEA experience of Sri Lanka: SEA of Storm Water Drainage Management Plan for the Colombo Metropolitan area.

D. Implementation of SEAs

The CEA assists interested government agencies to carryout SEAs on a voluntary basis. Accordingly, several SEAs were being processed.

I. Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Project of Storm Water Drainage Management Plan for selected areas in Colombo Metropolitan Area

The above mentioned flood control plan has been presented after a special study conducted by Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC) and Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) to control long- standing flood in Bolgoda, Kalu Oya and Mudun Ela basins. The



SEA report related to this plan has been prepared by a team of experts of the University of Colombo.

SLLDC submitted a draft SEA report to the CEA for comments. Comments on the CEA on the SEA of Storm Water Drainage Management Plan (Kalu Oya & Mudun Ela Basins) were submitted to the JICA (via e-mail) with a copy to SLLDC. Relevant units and divisions of the CEA were made aware of other matters arisen from the SEA to take necessary actions. 3rd joint Coordinating Committee meeting of this project was held on 07.09.2022 at SLLDC Auditorium. The final SEA report of the proposed plan was circulated among stakeholder agencies for their comments. Six comments were obtained from government stakeholder agencies and those comments were submitted to the JICA and SLLDC.

II. Strategic Environmental Assessment for the proposed master plan for Solid Waste Management for Western Province by Waste Management Authority (Western Province)

Upon a request made by the Government of Sri Lanka, Japanese International Corporation Agency (JICA) has commenced working with the Western province Waste Management Authority to formulate a Waste Management Master Plan for the Western Province. Waste Management Authority (Western Province) intended to do a “Strategic Environmental Assessment” for the Master Plan Project and sought for technical guidance from the CEA.

Therefore, there were two meetings conducted with the representative of JICA, the Deputy Director General (EMA), and the officers of the SEA unit at the CEA in 2022.

III. Matters connected Urban Development Authority (UDA)

UDA has to develop a concept paper on the

FIGURE 20 : A LECTURE BY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,

“Kalpitiya Development Master Plan”. A hybrid meeting was conducted with the participation of the Sri Lankan Tourism Development Authority and UDA at the EMA conference room on 30.08.2022.

E. Cumulative Environmental Impact Assessments

Current tourist attraction in Ella area is high and at the same time, the effects of the environment

can also be increased. The Minister of Environment has also instructed CEA to carry out an appropriate environmental evaluation of Ella area. Furthermore, CEA has also paid attention to Ella’s urban development plan prepared by UDA. Therefore, a meeting on environmental issues in Ella area was conducted with stakeholder agencies at Divisional Secretariat Ella on 22.12.2022. A site inspection in Ella area was also carried out.



FIGURE 21 : SITE INSPECTION-ELLA ROCK

F. Supporting other agencies to formulate their policies.

SEA unit has submitted the comments on draft policies submitted by the following government organization.

- Preparation of dairy Policy: Ministry of Agriculture
- The National Climate Change Policy: Ministry of Environment
- National Water Policy: Ministry of Irrigation
- Sri Lanka Sustainable Aviation Policy: Civil Aviation Authority, Sri Lanka

G. Technical Assistance to other units/institutions.

- SEA unit attended two Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) meetings on the following matters. They were,
 - a. Technical Review Committee (TRC) meeting for consulting services to prepare an Agro-ecological Landscape Resilience Plan for Hambantota District

b. TEC meetings on "Construction of Wastewater Treatment Plant at Peliyagoda Central fish market".

- SEA unit participated at three stakeholder consultation workshops. They were,

1. Stakeholder Consultative Workshop for the building technical capacity of institutions to implement the 2050 Carbon Net Zero Road Map and Strategic Plan for Sri Lanka on 24th November 2022.

2. Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on Strengthening the Tea Industry Sustainability in Sri Lanka,

3. A steering committee meeting of the Healthy Landscape Project conducted by the Ministry of Environment.

- SEA has contributed to implement the quality management system of CEA ISO-9001-2015 in the CEA through the internal auditing among units and divisions.

- SEA has submitted comments on Cabinet Memorandum to declare Samplathivu Lagoon as a nature reserve and on the Cabinet Memorandum for the Development of Port-related industries in Trincomalee.

Chapter 5 : Research and Development Unit

The main goals of the Research and Development unit are to: conduct, promote and coordinate research/studies/surveys in relation to the any aspect of the environmental degradation or prevention thereof and disseminate such information and support sustainable management of natural resources through application of Geographical Information System (GIS) & Remote Sensing (RS) technologies. Accordingly, the Research and Development unit carried out following activities in the year 2022.

I. Conducting, facilitating, and coordinating research studies/surveys relevant to the mandate of the CEA

The following studies have been carried out by the Research & Development Unit.

A) Development of Eco System services and guidelines for Hanthana and Maragala Environmental Protection areas

- The pilot study of Development of Ecosystem Services Indicators for Environmental Assessment in Kambarawa Ganga Catchment has been completed after final ground verification of 23 selected sites and guideline has been circulated among the members of the expert team.

- Updating of land use/land cover of the Maragala and Hantana EPA study areas were completed and sampling for soil carbon analysis is in progress.

B) Research on degradation of lunch sheets

- On request of the Investigation Unit of the CEA 3 different degradable lunch sheet products and one non-degradable lunch sheet product (control) were used to study the degradation of those products through visual observation. One sample of each product was subjected to visual observation at different time intervals to determine the level of degradation.

- The results revealed that two products used for the study have degraded while one product and the control (non-degradable product) remain with no difference after seven months (Figure 01 & 02). This study is still in progress.

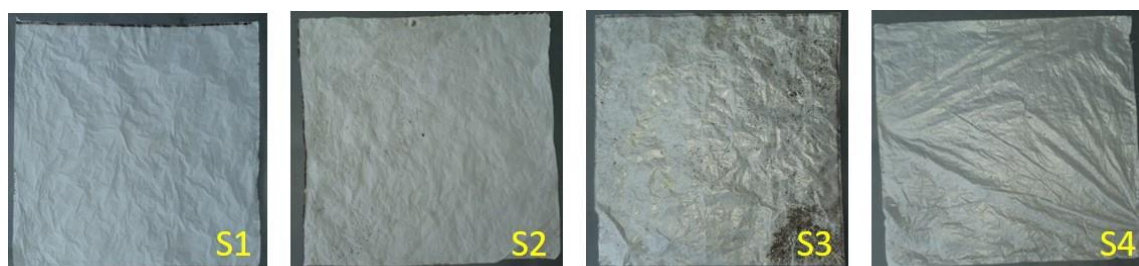


FIGURE 22 : SAMPLE OBSERVATION AFTER 30 DAYS

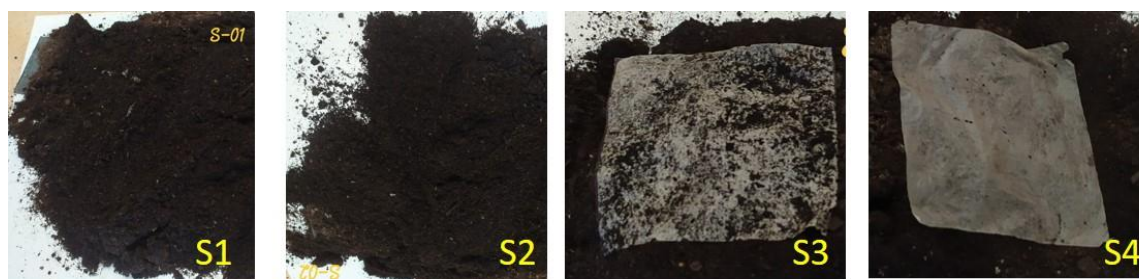


FIGURE 23 : SAMPLE OBSERVATION AFTER 210 DAYS

C) Imaging of Environmental Protection Areas (EPA)

Two drone operation programmes were conducted with the assistance of Sri Lanka Air Force on 20th - 22nd September at Thalangama and Walawwewatta Wathurana EPAs. The drone images taken during these operations have been collected and processed to prepare unified images for each EPAs.

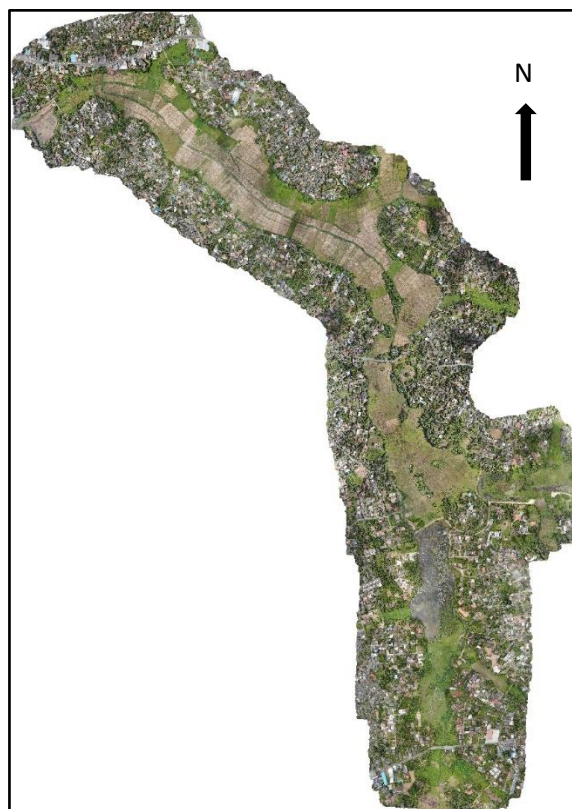


FIGURE 24 : UNIFIED IMAGE OF THALANGAMA EPA

D) The research studies funded under the Research Advisory Committee (RAC).

- Three research proposals were approved by the RAC out of thirteen (13) research proposals received by the R&D unit and the first installment for all the approved projects were released in the year 2022.

TABLE 29 : RESEARCH PROPOSALS

No	Topic of the Research Proposal	Amount approved (Rs.)
1	Proposal for Independent site contamination audit and remedial action plan preparation for the Muthurajawela solid waste dumping site.	400,000.00
2	Policies, Legal Instruments and Processes for Aquatic Systems Related Developments and Development of a New Protocol for Aquatic Systems Related Environmental Assessment	150,000.00
3	Impact of Green Technologies on Energy Efficiency and Environmental Sustainability in urban settings in Sri Lanka	50,000.00

- The following two research projects funded under this budget code have been completed within this year.

TABLE 30 : COMPLETED PROJECTS

No	Started year	Research Project	Total expenditure (Rs.)
1	2019	Health Quality Assessment of a Highland stream using selected Physio-Chemical parameters, Biological Factors and Microplastic level	50,000.00
2	2019	Study of BOD and COD ratio in Rubber industry sector with a view to utilize one measurement	46,142.00

- The following research projects funded under this programme are being conducted and will be continued in the next year.

TABLE 31 : RESEARCH PROJECT WHICH ARE BEING CONDUCTED

No	Started year	Research Project
1	2019	Assessment of impacts of selected Mini Hydro Power Projects, in Kalawana DSD giving special reference to biodiversity
2	2019	Survey on Environmental awareness level of the community in Kegalle.
3	2019	Study of water quality in vegetable wash water at selected locations of commercial vegetable washing by Checking COD, BOD and TSS.
4	2019	A comparative study on Environmental awareness, and attitudes among the secondary level school students in Rathnapura district.
5	2021	Assessment of Surface Water Quality in Kalu Ganga Basin using CCME Water Quality Index
6	2021	Assess the soil quality changes due to the improper disposal of sludge from vehicle service stations.

II. Updating and maintaining Spatial databases.

- The database was rearranged as per the new regulations declared for EPL scheme under the

National Environment Act on 27.01.2022. The summaries of the EPL status of prescribed industries/activities were prepared.

Industrial summary update upto		31.12.2022						
Province	District	Total A , B, C , D & BOI Industry	Total A , B, C & BOI Industry	Total "A" category	Total "B" category	Total "C" category	Total BOI Industry	Total "D" category
1 Western	Colombo	5004	4115	248	2582	1040	245	889
	Gampaha	4120	4029	210	2430	1072	317	91
	Kalutara	2695	1797	161	864	641	131	898
2 Southern	Galle	2953	1826	23	601	1138	64	1127
	Matara	2626	1368	11	427	906	24	1258
	Hambantota	3045	1138	22	434	643	39	1907
3 Eastern	Trincomalee	1406	595	3	239	333	20	811
	Ampara	1706	796	9	427	349	11	910
	Batticaloa	1225	668	2	276	378	12	557
4 Uva	Badulla	2652	813	10	460	329	14	1839
	Moneragala	1764	625	3	319	288	15	1139
5 Central	Kandy	3974	1502	25	832	591	54	2472
	Matale	1952	692	6	444	215	27	1260
	N'Eliya	947	510	7	242	241	20	437
6 North Central	Anuradhapura	2481	1052	20	682	329	21	1429
	Polonnaruwa	790	410	7	229	164	10	380
7 Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	2361	1426	33	743	615	35	935
	Kegalle	2189	1168	44	542	551	31	1021
8 Northern	Jaffna	1962	929	6	428	485	10	1033
	Mannar	482	227	0	121	104	2	255
	Vavuniya	476	291	12	201	73	5	185
	Kilinochchi	685	286	1	82	199	4	399
	Mullaitivu	428	190	3	72	113	2	238
9 North Western	Kurunegala	757	755	18	483	254	0	2
	Puttalam	450	450	20	258	172	0	0
Total		49,130	27,658	904	14,418	11,223	1,113	21,472
% of each Category				2	29	23	2	44

III.Capacity building of the Officers in R&D Unit/Head Office/Regional Offices on Geo-informatics & research activities

- Nine training programs were conducted on the following subject areas using zoom technology to enhance the capacities of relevant officers of the CEA.

1. Maintenance of online spread sheets.
2. Data entry for online applications for online data collection.
3. GIS application in the field of Environmental Management.

- Conducted five-day training for Officers of the Monaragala District Office of the CEA on ecosystem services indicators and guidelines.

IV.GIS Services provided to other divisions/units, Provincial Offices & District Offices of the CEA

- Created to 77 nos. of internal (CEA) requests.

1. Prepared 52 nos. of maps.
2. Verified 8 relative positions of coordinate sets in relation to specific objects/areas.
3. Prepared 11 nos. of mobile applications for data gathering and 6 dashboards for data visualization.

Chapter 6 : Legal Unit

“To regulate and create environmental awareness.

to enhance the environment for the survival of each other”

A. Legal Action under the National Environmental Act

The Legal Unit under the direct supervision of the Director General assists in enforcing the provisions and the regulations made under the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980 as amended. Its substantive function is to facilitate litigation process under the Act and the activities done by the Legal Unit are as follows.

The Legal Unit has filed and finalized several cases during the year 2022. Accordingly, about six hundred and eighteen (618) cases were handled during the year 2022 and that indicates the cases filed against the CEA and the cases filed by the CEA. About two hundred and twenty (220) cases have been freshly filed during the year 2022.

The total amount of fines collected from those cases is Rs. 1,456,827.06.

TABLE 32 : PERFORMANCE OF THE PROVINCES IN ENFORCEMENT OF NEA

No.	Name of the Province	Freshly filed cases in 2022	Total No. of pending cases filed by the CEA	Total No. of finalized cases filed by the CEA
01.	Western	85	161	71
02.	Central	59	129	61
03.	Uva	16	30	13
04.	Southern	22	36	11
05.	Eastern/Northern	15	49	24
06.	Sabaragamuwa/NWP	19	82	26
07.	North Central	04	12	07
	Total	220	499	213

B. Cases filed against the CEA.

One hundred and nineteen (119) cases were pending against the CEA in year 2022 in Magistrate Courts, District Courts, High Courts, Supreme Court, and Court of Appeal.

The officers attached to the Legal Unit appeared and attend to the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal, High Court, District Courts, and Magistrate Courts for cases filed against the CEA.

Further, officers of the Legal Unit engage in drafting documents to be filed in Courts and attended for consultations.

C. Progress of enforcement of the provisions of the NEA

Several industries have completed constructing treatment plants in order to ensure the standards stipulated by the CEA and several industries complied with the noise level standards stipulated under the NEA and after complied with the requirements of the Law, Environmental Protection Licenses were obtained by those industries.

D. Cancellation, Refusal and Suspension of Environmental Protection Licenses / Show Cause Letters

Considering the environmental pollution caused by the industries, the CEA has taken steps to cancel the Environmental Protection License (EPL) issued to thirty-one (31) industries and ninety-nine (99) letters have been sent refusing to issue the EPL.

Further, number of files have been sent to the EPC Division, Provincial Offices, District Offices, and the laboratory of the CEA in order to obtain analytical reports and Noise measurement Reports and inspection reports with necessary instructions from the Legal Unit.

E. Section 24B Directives

Legal Unit has sent twenty-five (25) Section 24B Directives for violating the provisions of the NEA.

F. Conditions of the Environmental Protection Licenses

Conditions of EPL with regard to fresh EPL have been checked by the Legal Officers/ Assistant Legal Officers attached to the Provincial Offices and District Offices and the Officers of the Legal Unit.

G. Appeal Hearings at the Ministry of Environment

Officers of the Legal Unit attended twenty-seven (27) appeal hearings conducted by the Secretary, Ministry of Environment.

H. Notarial Work

The Legal Unit has prepared and checked one hundred and seventy (170) Agreements to obtain various services from the Consultants on various technical matters for implementing projects and Lease Agreements for Provincial and District Offices.

I. Meetings

Officers of the Legal Unit have attended about two hundred and sixty-two (262) meetings in relation to environmental matters.

J. Complaints

Legal Unit has handled complaints regarding pollution and nuisance sent by the Public, Local Authorities, District Secretarial Offices, and other Institutions.

K. Consultations

Officers of the Legal Unit attended fifty-seven (57) consultations at the Attorney General's Department in order to prepare objections, Answers, Written Submissions relating to the cases filed against the CEA and for the cases filed by the CEA.

L. Advice

Seven hundred and twenty-four (724) advice were given to several Local Authorities, individuals and other Divisions of the CEA on environmental matters and other relevant matters in year 2022.

M. Legal Notices

Legal Notices were sent to three hundred and nine (309) industries which had been causing environmental pollution/damage.

N. Inspection Reports

Officers of the Legal Unit approved several inspection reports relating to inspections carried out by the Officers of the CEA in order to file in Courts and to be submitted to the appeal hearings at the Ministry of Environment.

O. Awareness

Officers of the Legal Unit attended for sixteen (16) Awareness Programmes in order to make the officers of the other Institutions /public aware about the National Environmental Act and other related Laws.

Further, on the request of law students of Universities, they were made aware of the National Environmental Act and Regulations by the Officers of the Legal Unit.

P. Amendments to the National Environmental Act (NEA)

English draft of the new Amendment to the NEA is finalized and it is to be sent to the Legal Draftsman's Department through the Ministry of Environment for further necessary steps and also Sinhala and Tamil translations to the Amendment are to be finalized.

Further, following two (02) Regulations were published during the year 2022.

- Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 2264/17 dated 27.01.2022.

(Protection & Quality Regulations)

- Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 2264/18 dated 27.01.2022.

(Prescribed Activities which EPL required)

CHAPTER 7 : Environmental Education & Awareness (EE&A) Division

The Environment Education and Awareness Division of the Central Environmental Authority is responsible for fostering and enhancing public awareness and educating them in order to encourage their participation in environmental conservation. Making environmentally conscious citizens is the goal of this procedure in order to ensure the sustainability of the environment. The mission of the Environmental Education and Awareness Division (EE&A) is to create a society where people are aware of the

7.1 Environment Education Unit (EEU)

Environment Education Unit (EEU) of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) conducts various education and awareness programmes for various target groups in order to make them aware of the environment and to take their active participation in the conservation and protection of the environment.

According to the Action Plan of year 2022, the Environmental Education Unit implemented the following programmes.

1. Conducting EPP programme, producing EPP materials and Pre School-Programme
2. Publishing the District Environment newsletter
3. Conducting training programme for EPP in charge teachers
4. Conducting EPP medal examinations
5. Conducting EPP National Steering Committee
6. Developing national EPP data base
7. Gold Medal Awarding Ceremony
8. Presidential Medal Awarding Ceremony
9. Conducting environment conservation activities with presidential medalist forums
10. Annual travelling allowance for EPP Commissioners & District Advisors
11. Book and stamp launching programmes

environment, concerned about its problems, and motivated to work both individually and collectively to find solutions to these issues and stop the progression of further environmental degradation.

The Environmental Education and Awareness Division is consisted of three units: the Environmental Education Unit (EEU), the Environmental Promotion Unit (EPU), and the National Environmental Information Center (NEIC), in order to deliver better and more effective services.

12. Broadcasting Radio Programme named “Parisara Viyamana”
13. Newspaper articles
14. Environmental art competition awarding ceremony.
15. EPP motivation programmes
16. EPP motivation programme
17. Progress review meetings

A. NEPP programme.

EEUnit of CEA has introduced National Environmental Pioneer Programme (NEPP) as an innovative environmental conservation initiative for young generation through the school system by CEA in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. The EPP is aimed at training and using school children as key messengers for environmental protection and conservation. The NEPP helps to enhance environmental knowledge, develop skills and to change attitudes required for the environmental protection and conservation.

NEPP programme is implemented under two sub programmes

- Eco club programme
- EPP programme

I. Progress of the Eco Club and EPP programme

EPP and Eco Club programmes were conducted throughout the island via Zoom technology during the first quarter of the year 2022 as schools were not functioning properly. Rest of the year, programmes were conducted physically. But medal tests have already been conducting. Result will be finalised at the end of March as education year will be end in March 2023.

II. Progress of the Environmental pioneer programme.

The Environmental Pioneers have the opportunity to win 5 medals, the last being the President's Medal awarded by H.E the President on successful completion of a series of activities lined-up under each badge.

TABLE 33 : PROGRESS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PIONEER PROGRAMME.

Type medal	No of winners
PrisaraNiyamu	19,047
Green	5,516
Silver	1,660
Gold	489
Presidential	28

a. Material production

Certificates, Medals, and other supporting materials for the EP programme are produced annually. Following materials were produced in the year 2022.

TABLE 34 : MATERIAL PRODUCTION

Serial No.	Material	Amount
1	Swarana certificate	3000
2	Swarana medals	3000



FIGURE 25 : EPP GOLD CERTIFICATE



FIGURE 26 : EPP GOLD MEDAL

b. Progress of the Eco club programme

Eco-Clubs are formed to get the participation of students in primary levels, providing opportunity for the students belong to Grade 1 to 5 in order to change the values, behaviours and attitudes towards a clean and green environment.

The Eco club members have opportunity to win 3 certificates on successful completion of a series of activities lined-up under each certificate.

TABLE 35 : 1.1.1. PROGRESS OF THE ECO CLUB PROGRAMME

Type of certificates	No of winners
Thurulatha	26,703
Vihaga	10,687
Soba	3,557

c. Progress of the preschool programme

The preschool environment programme is implemented to improve the awareness of pre-school children on various

environmental aspects. Three teacher training programmes were conducted

	District	Date
1	Kegalle	2022.09.20 2022.09.27
2	Monaragala	2022.06.28
3	Kandy	2022.01.27 2022.06.28 2022.06.30 2022.09.14 2022.09.22 2022.10.12
4	Colombo	2022.08.31
5	Rathnapura	2022.10.20 2022.10.27
6	Tricomalee	2022.09.14
7	Anuradhapura	2022.09.30
8	Polonnaruwa	2022.09.30

on 2022.04.27, 2022.08.16 and 2022.08.31 in Colombo, Kegalle and Kurunegala 190 teachers participated.

d. District Environmental Pioneer Newsletter.

District Environmental Pioneer News Letters are prepared to make aware the readers

on EPP related activities of their districts. By publishing this Newsletter, it is expected to gain and share the experiences and knowledge on the environment among individuals who involve in related activities. This year, one “E” newsletter was published coordinating 23 districts.

e. Training programmes

• Training programme for EPP teachers

EPP in charge teachers are trained annually to strengthen the EPP programme.

15 teacher training programs were conducted in the year 2022.

f. Conducting EPP medal tests

Regional and District office of the CEA conduct medal tests for green, silver, gold medal candidates and pretests for presidential medal candidates. In 2022 it has been conducted 83 Green tests, 55 Silver tests, 36 Gold tests in Colombo, Kaluthara, Gampaha, Kegalle, Kurunegala, Kandy, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam, Badulla, Batticaloa, Galle, Matara, Rathnapura, Hambantota, Matale, Monaragala and N’Eliya districts. Five pretests were conducted for presidential medal candidates in Galle, Monaragala, Matara, Jaffna and Colombo districts.

Four final presidential medal tests were conducted in Galle, Monaragala, Matara, and Jaffna and Colombo districts and 28 medalists were selected.



FIGURE 27 : CONDUCTING EPP MEDAL TESTS

g. Presidential medal test

• National Steering Committee meeting

National Steering Committee has been established to mainstream the pioneer programme and to improve the programme through inter institutional and organizational

coordination in 2022, new committee members were appointed and one meeting was held on 2022.11.22.

h. Developing the National EPP data base

National EPP data base was developed to collect and share the data among regional networks as well as to obtain information for decision making and planning. Awareness programme was conducted to selected regional officers regarding the newly developed data

base on 22.04.2022 at CEA auditorium. 56 officers were trained all officers.

i. Gold Medal Awarding Ceremonies

Seven Gold medal awarding ceremonies were conducted in Monaragala, Kandy, Kegalle, Colombo, Gampaha, Jaffna and in the Southern province,



FIGURE 28 : SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PROVINCE MEDAL AWARDING CEREMONIES.

j. Presidential Medal Awarding Ceremonies

The highest medal in the Environmental Pioneer Programme is Presidential medal.

His Excellency the President will present the medals to the presidential medallists at the President's House. It has been planned to hold medal awarding ceremony for 129 medallists who have qualified in 2020 and 2021. Material production (medals, garlands, certificates and souvenirs) has been completed. Awarding ceremony will be held in 2023.

Nine Eco park programmes were implemented in 09 districts (Colombo, Kalutara, Kandy, Kegalle, Anuradhapura, Monaragala, Kurunegala, Hambantota, and Matara) in 2021.

These Eco parks were monitored in the year 2022.

l. Annual travelling allowance for EPP Commissioners & District Advisors

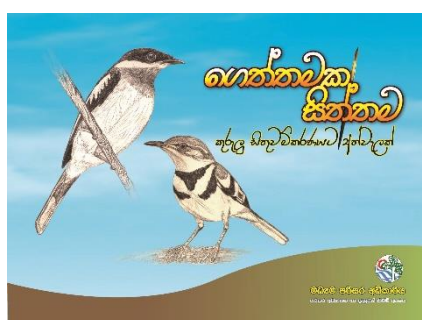
Annual travelling payments were made for Divisional / Zonal commissioners and District advisers at

k. Carrying out the environment conservation activities with Presidential Medalist

m. Books and stamp launching programmes

11.1 Environment art book

Forums



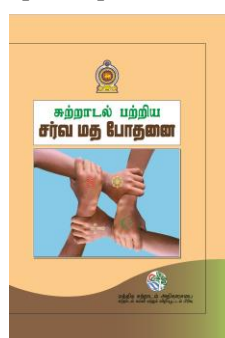
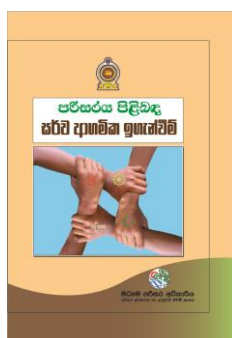


Dr. JagathGunawardena, Senior Environmental Lawyer, published a book with collection of eco-friendly drawings in an aesthetic expression in the field of ecology with financial support of CEA in 2022.

This book was launched at the CEA auditorium on 30.03.2022 with the participation of experts in the field.

n. "Religious Teachings on the Environment"

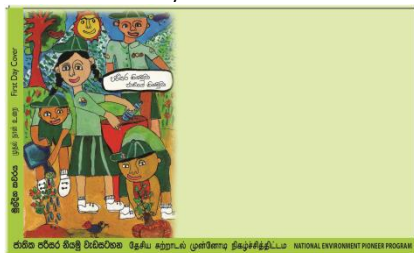
The book "Religious Teachings on the Environment" was published with the aim of consolidating and publishing environmental education in religious teachings and thereby socializing the environmental education. Book was printed in both Sinhala and Tamil languages in 2021. This book was launched on 20th of October, 2022 at CEA auditorium with the participation of authors and experts.



o. Environment pioneer stamp

To earmark the Environment pioneer programme, a stamp was designed by conducting an art competition among the Environmental Pioneers. Thirteen winners

were selected and two drawings among them were selected for stamp and for the first day cover. Stamp was printed in 2021 and it was launched at CEA auditorium on 20th of October, 2022.



p. Broadcasting Radio Programme named “ParisaraViyamana”

The Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC) has launched a new radio channel name Vision FM to educate school children in Sri Lanka. Forty-six (46) environmental education programmes were broadcasted in the same channel on daily basis.

q. Newspaper Advertisement

Two pages in Wijaya Children’s Paper, in the name “Sanhitha” has been allocated for the EP programme for free of charge. Environment

related articles were published on this page weekly.

r. Environmental art competition awarding ceremony.

Environment Art Competition including art drawing, essay writing, poems and slogan were conducted to enhance the environment literacy among the environmental pioneers and others in 2021 during the corona epidemic period. Medals and certificates were awarded to winners of western province on 2022.09.06 in CEA auditorium.



FIGURE 29 : 14. ENVIRONMENTAL ART COMPETITION AWARDING CEREMONY

s. EPP motivation programme

Zoological garden has declared a week as a zoo week in December. 1st day of the zoo week has assigned for the Environment pioneers. Special

environmental programmes were organized at the zoological garden premises by CEA and National zoological Gardens. More than 750 Environment pioneers and teachers were participated therein.



FIGURE 30 : 15. EPP MOTIVATION PROGRAMME

t. EPP improvement programme

Brain storming workshop was held at CEA auditorium on 10th of November with the participation of youth groups, environmental

pioneers and the other responsible teams for making contribution to improve the EP programme and sustainable development of the country.



FIGURE 31 : 16. EPP IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME



u. Progress review meeting

Two (02) progress review meetings were held in Central Province (Kandy) and Batticaloa District on 25th and 30th of November

respectively at National institute of cooperative Development, Polgolla and Surwodhaya training center, Batticaloa.

7.2 Environmental Promotion Unit

The Environmental Promotion Unit implements a wide range of activities for various target groups in line with the universally recognized objectives of the Tbilisi Declaration. The Environmental Promotion Unit runs a wide range of programs for different target audiences to:

1. Foster a clear understanding of, and concern for, economic, social, and ecological interdependence.
2. Give everyone the chance to learn the knowledge, values, attitudes, commitment, and skills necessary to protect and improve the environment; and
3. Instill new environmental behavior patterns in individuals, groups, and society as a whole.

The COMBI strategy (Communication for Behavioral Impact to develop the Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices) is used in the majority of the EPU's activities (KAP). It has been noted that EPU activities' efficacy has an impact on the development of target groups' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors, ensuring the viability of community-based eco-friendly programs that increase environmental sustainability. As a result of coordination, public participation, enforcement, and appropriate technological intervention in line with the CEA's goal, it helps to achieve a clean and green environment, according to the CEA's vision.

The Environmental Promotion Unit conducted the following programs in 2022 for various public target groups in order to accomplish this goal.

A. Developing & Reprinting of Educational materials (Posters, Leaflets, Booklets, and videos)

Given the significance of spreading information, leaflets and posters are acknowledged as effective communication tools. Two leaflets and an instructional video were given to the EPU to prepare in 2022. However, no new leaflets or posters were made due to the funding restrictions outlined by the government. Though the creation of educational videos had ended, a 2021 scheduled video on water conservation was also made in 2022.

During Year 2022 18488 posters (9 categories), 237 manuals in 9 categories, 25,855 leaflets (8 categories) in Sinhala & Tamil & 244 educational videos, 12,330 newsletters, 365 *Sobaketha* magazines, 37 CDs, 04 photography books were distributed among 37 institutions, 12 schools, 10 Universities, 02 hospitals, 02 *Dhamma Schools* and individuals according to their requests..

In addition to the aforementioned educational materials, Processing and production of 5 video was completed. They are as follows.

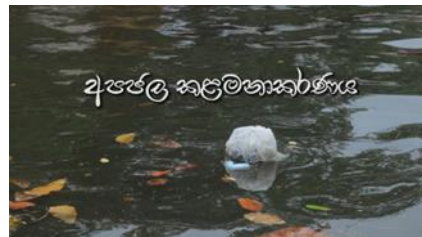


FIGURE 32 : DOCUMENTARY PROGRAM ON WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIC FARMING

1. Documentary program on air quality measuring equipment installed in Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Kurunegala.
2. Educational video on Environmental impact assessment
3. Documentary program on Organic Farming in Dompe Sanitary landfill.

B. Participation for Exhibits in collaboration with provincial and district offices the CEA.

Exhibitions make great opportunities for disseminating information on a variety of environmental issues. Such exhibitions are organized by the EPU of the CEA in collaboration with the provincial and district offices of the CEA. Nine exhibitions were held

in the year 2022 at various locations such as schools, Universities, Institutions and at

C. Implement programs at Nature Field Centres (NFC).

NFCs provide opportunities to increase awareness in a productive way in a natural environment. People can interact with each other in a setting with a natural environment and a wealth of natural aesthetics at Nature

BMICH with the participation of CEA officers with the exhibition unit.

Field Centers. At four Nature field centers operating under the EPU of CEA in 2022, EPU conducted 27 awareness programs for school children and other target groups in partnership with provincial and district offices of the CEA at Attidiya, Kundasale, Rumassala, Randeniya-Kegalle Nature Field Centers.



FIGURE 35 : ATTIDIYANFC



FIGURE 34 : ATTIDIYANFC



FIGURE 33 : RUMASSALANFC

D. Conducting awareness programmes on current issues, dengue and waste management for various Government and Private Institutions.

Public awareness is crucial to increasing support and enthusiasm, inspiring self-motivation, and action, and mobilizing local expertise and resources for environmental conservation. EPU conducts awareness programs and community engagement programs to address the current environmental issues in order to raise the level of awareness among various target groups, as raising awareness among target groups is one of the main activities of the Unit.

In the year 2022, EPU conducted 23 community awareness programs at CEA auditorium and outside, to address the current environmental issues.

i). Programs conducted at the Auditorium of CEA.

a). A special training and awareness program was conducted for the first-year undergraduate students in the Faculty of Management, Social Sciences & Humanities at the CEA Auditorium at the request of General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka, in order to increase environmental awareness among university students.



b). A special training and awareness program was conducted for the police officers of Western Province at the CEA Auditorium to

obtain their active participation for environmental conservation and enforcement of environmental law.



c). A special awareness program was conducted for the station masters in Colombo Zone regarding Green Railway station competition.



Two Training programs for station masters of Nawalapitiya and Auradhapura Zone were conducted regarding Green Railway station

competition under the same series to establish a clean, green and healthy environment at the Railway station premises.



FIGURE 36 : HIGHLIGHTS OF THE AWARENESS PROGRAM CONDUCTED FOR ANURADHAPURA ZONE

ii). Programs conducted at the outside of CEA.



FIGURE 37 : AWARENESS PROGRAM CONDUCTED AT ANURA CENTRAL COLLEGE, GAMPAHA

other institutions, EPU officers conducted lectures as resource persons according to their requests. In the year 2023, EPU has conducted 23 awareness programs for the Kodigahakanda Monastery, Students of NIBM, Students of Ananda College, Colombo, Anura Central College, Gampaha- Lio Club, staff of Stretch line (Pvt)Ltd, Prym intimates lanka, Texlan Company, Maliban Industry, MAS Ayathi, Biyagama, MIDAS SAFETY, Mulleriyawa Base hospital, and Sethsarana Foundation- Kalutara, in each of these program's posters and leaflets were distributed.

At events hosted by outside groups like schools, Universities, industries, and many

iii). Programs conducted as using Webinars /Zoom technology.

It is not advised to gather a bigger audience for awareness and education activities beyond a particular point because of COVID 19

use Zoom technology to carry out the following awareness campaigns in response to requests from different industries. In 2022, the zoom account of the CEA was renewed.

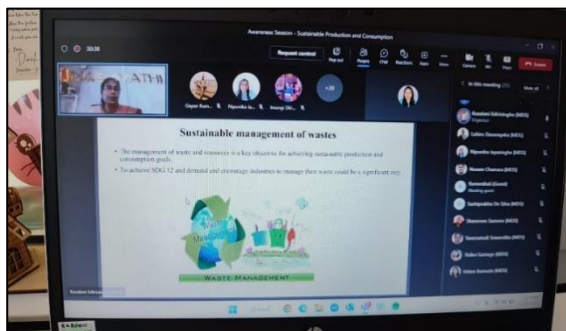
a). A guest lecture was conducted for the Post Graduate students (Master of Public Health) of



Faculty of Medicine, Ragama using zoom technology on “solid and hazardous Waste Management.”

b). Zoom technology was used to deliver lectures on "Waste Management at Sporting Events" and "Environmental Conservation" for the students at University of Colombo.

c). Two guest lectures were conducted on 2 days for the executive staff of the MAS AYATHI industry using TEAMS technology.



E. Conducting Programs for Cultural events

In order to increase awareness among the people, the EPU conducts community participation initiatives that involve knowledge sharing and waste removal during cultural events hosted all over the nation according to the vision, mission and ISO Policy statement of CEA.

Different regions of Sri Lanka observe ceremonial celebrations of cultural events. These cultural activities attract a significant amount of community participation. The EPU conducts community engagement programs to enhance the level of awareness among the public through knowledge distribution (distributing leaflets, displaying posters and banners) and cleaning programs to eliminate

the generated trash because waste generation is significantly higher during such times.

Under this activity, 2 Cultural events have been conducted during 2022.

In the year 2022 a distinct cultural understanding of religion is created during the *Sripada pilgrimage*.

The public was made aware of the CEA's vision by producing and displaying 30 banners during the Sripada Pilgrimage in 2022, each of which adopted awareness messages appropriate for waste management.

A similar awareness program using banners displaying awareness messages appropriate for waste management was done at Thalawila religious ceremony.



F. Conducting Tree Planting Programs

Planting trees is one of the best ways to make corrections to noise and air pollution. It also protects and supports the biosphere and improves the aesthetic value of the area. In order to create a clean, green, and healthy

atmosphere, tree planting programs are quite successful, according to our goal. Thus, in 2022, eight tree planting initiatives (together referred to as "Husma Dena Thuru") were successfully completed in the districts of Colombo, Galle, Kalutara, Kilinochchi, and Jaffna, totaling 6650 trees.



F. Conducting Special day programs and other programs

To create awareness on environment conservation and pollution control in public and for getting the inter-sectorial community participation, 3 Programs were conducted (Earth Day, Women's Day, World Environmental Day).

For Conducting Special day programs and other programs EPU has coordinated with all district offices to implement the competition and to complete a district level competition.

a). To celebrate the Earth Day EPU conducted a special program at Seethawaka Wet Zone Botanical Garden



b). In celebration of World Environment Day on June 5, 2022, as well as previous years, the EPU implemented a competition on "Eco-Friendly Small-Scale Projects" that applied eco-friendly concepts, methodologies, and practices that concentrated on the prosperity of human society with environmental sustainability. Its main objectives were to reduce environmental pollution, restore ecosystems, increase vegetation cover, support organic farming, discourage the use of polythene and plastic, and manage waste. As a result, several project categories were put up for competition in each district of the nation, and winners who were chosen by the review panel made up of the CEA and other pertinent agencies were rewarded.



In addition, an awareness program was held via Zoom to celebrate World Environmental Day on 5th June & contributed 4 lectures to disseminate knowledge.

G. Presidential Environmental Awards

EPU conducts Presidential Environmental Awarding Ceremony annually in order to promote industrial sector in Sri Lanka to maintain sustainable environment. By December 2022, EPU has completed the evaluation process of all sectors.

H. Publishing Sobaketha Magazine

Sobaketha Magazine is an environmental publication that is released once a year. It features articles about current environmental problems and emerging environmental trends. EPU has selected a printer through quotation procedure, collected articles for the magazine, Gathered articles of professionals & other writers, Re-write and edited several articles from the radio program discussion for *Sobaketha* Magazine. In the year 2022, 1500 number of *Sobaketha* Magazine was released by EPU.

I. Other activities

In addition to the main activities EPU of CEA conducts following activities as well.

I. Printing Environmental Newsletter

The EPU publishes two environmental newsletters each year that highlight national environmental initiatives as well as those of environmental pioneers. However, this year EPU printed only one newsletter due to financial constraints.



It contains a variety of information on the most recent activities of the CEA conducted for special environmental days, Environmental laws, regulations related to natural resource management, and a page devoted to poems made by diverse groups to improve readers' taste.



The EPU produced, printed, and distributed an Environmental Newsletter in 2022 that included the aforementioned information to the pertinent sectors as well.

II. Other activities

In addition to the main activities EPU of CEA conducts following activities as well.

a). Conduct a field surveillance program at the CEA premise to investigate for dengue mosquito vector breeding places.

At the CEA location, the responsible EPU officers conduct a field surveillance program every two weeks to search for dengue mosquito vector breeding areas. The relevant officers of the Administration Unit were informed of the potential breeding habitats as a result of the inquisitorial procedure, and a number of vector breeding containers were removed, and buildings were modified in accordance with the instructions of authorized officers.



FIGURE 38 : FIELD SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF DENGUE VECTOR BREEDING PLACES

b). Conduct Earth Medal Examination of Girl Guides

An authorized official of the Environmental Promotion Unit administers a test for the Girl Guides Association's "Earth Keeper" test. Throughout the year, 10 Girl Guides received preparation instructions for their exams, and tests were administered in accordance with the Earth Medal Test guidelines.

c). Conduct Environmental Council

The National Environmental Act authorized the establishment of the Environmental Council of the CEA, whose purpose is to carry out its mandate by obtaining the necessary technological advancements and enlisting the assistance of environmental specialists. The 30

members of the environmental councils represent various governmental and non-governmental organizations and present their ideas for discussion at the council meeting. The council also discusses the actions and decisions made by the CEA in the past environmental problems and it gives instructions to the CEA on how to solve that particular environmental issues and how to respond to each and every issue that is raised.

Under the direction of the Hon. Minister of Environment, Chairman and Director General of the CEA, EPU conducted five environmental council meetings in 2022. Environmental specialists presented their recommendations for addressing environmental issues during council meetings.



d). Registration of Non-Government Organizations

The EPU of CEA has made it possible for non-governmental organizations to register in order to have better identification and to get community support for environmental conservation and protection. During 2022, four NGOs from civil society have registered in this activity and 29 Environmental Pioneers have registered their Non-Governmental Organizations in accordance with criteria of Environmental Pioneer Program, which is a

condition for earning the program's gold medal.

Parallel to the registration of Non-Government Organization an awareness program was conducted in order to develop solutions for environmental problems in their communities. Following the workshop, a Whatsapp group was created, and links between the various areas were established in order to increase community involvement in the overall conservation effort.



e). An awareness session was held for the selected CEA officers who were involved in media activities to improve their media performances.

J. Progress of the Media activities of EPU – 2022

The EPU has carried out a number of media-related operations in accordance with the action plan in order to accomplish the unit's goals. In order to increase public knowledge of the aforementioned issues and to encourage active community participation in environmental conservation and protection, the unit engages in several initiatives to communicate with the general public about environmental-related issues and ongoing CEA

activities. The unit has engaged in the following actions to educate the public.

I. Broadcast *Sobaketha* radio program

To educate the people about environmental issues and to spread the message of environmental protection and conservation, the *Sobaketha* radio program was broadcast on the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Cooperation (SLBC) at the frequency of 94.3/94.5. Every Sunday from 8:00 to 8:00 a.m., this program is presented. By posing an environmental-related query, listeners were able to provide feedback on the show. With the help of 28 resource persons, the SLBC broadcast 52 *Sobaketha* Radio Programs in 2022.



In addition to the *Sobaketha* radio program EPU has coordinated with Lakviru, Lakhada, Lak FM, and Shraddha radio channels to broadcast 08 radio discussions of CEA resource persons related to Environment.

II. Social Media Promotional Activities

EPU conducts Media Promotional Activities through Facebook and YouTube.



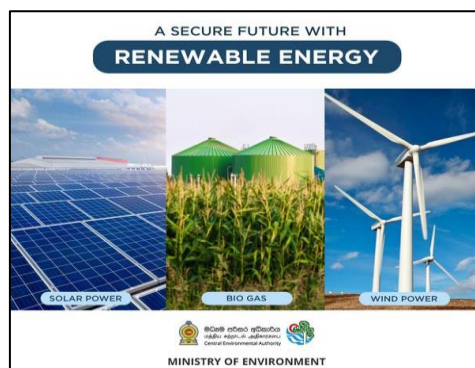


FIGURE 39 : FACE BOOK UPLOADS

EPU conducts Media Promotional Activities through Paper Articles, and Advertisements to address wider audience as well. During 2022, EPU has done 450 Facebook uploads, 24 paper articles, 20 web uploads, 23 TV discussions, 7 press releases and 3 press conferences. Media coordination for aforementioned activities have been completed and the audio-visual team has Covered 63 events.

III. Media campaign on Banning of Single Use plastics.

Parallel with the Government Regulations related to Banning of Single Use plastics, EPU conducted an island wide Media campaign on “Banning of Single Use plastics” through Newspapers, Radio and TV channels under the patronage of Cefaf project of United Kingdom. Cefaf project donate around Rupees 40 million for this activity. Afore mentioned materials were produced in Sinhala, Tamil and English media. This Media campaign was run about 3 months.



Number of Paper advertisements – 08,

Number of Drama – 04,

Number of Public announcements - 04

Number of Video clips - 04

News Papers – Mawbima, Lankadeepa, The Morning, Aruna, Sunday Observer, Silumina, Weerakesari, Sunday Times.

Radio – SLBC, YES, Sirasa, Shakthi, Hiru , Sun, Sooriyan, Derana, Lakhada

TV – ITN, Dialog, Sirasa, Haritha, ,Shakthi, Derana, Hiru , Swarnawahini, Rupawahini

In 2022, through providing effective and efficient service to the community, the environmental promotion unit of the Environmental Education and Awareness Division of Central Environmental Authority has achieved its targets more than 100% to the allocated budget.

7.3. National Environmental Information Centre

The National Environmental Information Centre is the focal point for the environmental information in Sri Lanka. Main function of the NEIC are acquisition, processing and dissemination of environmental information.

D. Establishment of Evt. Libraries of Provincial Offices

I. NEIC is handed over 1143 books in (Sinhala, Tamil & English) medium and the 04 cupboards to the libraries of Gampaha district office and Kantale office.

B. Collection Development

I. The NEIC purchased 114 subject related books to the library collection. 54 Free books and 36 EIA/IEE reports were added to the collection.

C. Documentation Services & Processing Work

I. Entered 578 amount of data for the NEIC circulation database & CEA e repository.

II 187 books & periodicals were acquisitioned and classified. 22 number of new memberships issued.

D. Exchange of Environmental Information

I. 650 users obtained environmental Information by email, telephone & attending and 2275 books have been borrowed for the NEIC members. 3245 number of local and foreign users have obtained the environmental information through the CEA e repository.

II. 1759 number of environmental posters are distributed among the public.

III. Earned Rs. 40,055.00 by providing of following services.

- Sales of IEE / EIA reports – 37
- Photocopying – 283 pages

E. Other Activities

I. Developed the NEIC website & CEA circular database for disseminating environmental information among the public and CEA members.



CHAPTER 8 : Planning Unit

The primary role of the Planning Unit is to ensure the service delivery offered by the Central Environmental Authority, through formulating strategies together with setting up long-term and short-term goals to trigger all the regulatory activities stipulated in the National Environmental Act for protecting and managing the environment.

Planning Unit led the planning process by monitoring various action plans, and operational plans formulated based the corporate plan. The unit is responsible for coordinating, monitoring, and reporting the CEA progress to the relevant stakeholders. Accordingly, the main functions of the Planning unit will be summarized as follows.

A. Preparation of the Corporate Plan.

The main objective of preparing the corporate plan is to facilitate the existing development process of the Government by utilizing the resources efficiently to achieve the short term and long-term objectives set for the next five years and to manage the development strategies in the development process with minimal harm to the environment. Accordingly, every five years, planning unit prepare the Corporate Plan with the participation of all the divisions, units, Provincial and District Offices of the Authority. During the reporting period, Planning Unit has updated the corporate plan of the CEA for the duration of 2022 to 2025.

B. Preparation of the Annual Report of the CEA

The Annual Report is the main source to communicate the progress made by the Authority to the relevant stakeholders. Accordingly, the Planning unit annually collect the progress of all Divisions, Units, Provincial offices, and District offices and compiled them into one report which has to be tabled at the Parliament.

C. Preparation of the Annual Action Plans, Submission to the Board of Directors, Follow-up, Reporting and Supervision

- **Action plans implemented through Treasury Funds**

The Planning Unit carryout the monthly follow-ups of the Treasury funded projects, the progress reporting, monitoring, and supervising of the respective projects.

- **Action plans implemented through CEA earnings.**

The planning unit monthly monitors the regular development activities/ development initiatives implemented by the 16 units of CEA. These action plans are monitored monthly and the progress will be reported to the respective stakeholder institutions.

D. New project proposals

The Planning Unit coordinate and assist the technical units of the CEA to prepare and develop new project proposals. Furthermore, the planning unit provides the necessary coordination to get the approval to such project proposals from the line Ministry, Department of National Planning, and the Department of External Resources etc.

E. Meetings

- **Implementation of Oversight Committee, Management Committee Meeting**

- **Oversight Committee Meetings**

The Oversight Committee meets once a month to discuss and grant approvals for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE), Issuing 'A', 'B' and 'C' Categories of Environmental Protection Licenses (EPLs), and submit environmental recommendations to the BOI industries, only if they have issues on approving process. During the year 2022, 06 Oversight Committee meetings were held.

- **Management Committee Meetings**

All the Directors participate for the Management Committee meeting. The main objective of conducting this meeting is to create a coordination mechanism for harmonizing the management issues. The Planning unit undertakes the coordination, preparation of minutes, and follow up actions of the decisions taken at the meeting.

Due to the pandemic situation, and considering the Government Health guidelines, no physical committee meetings were held during the year 2022. However, management issues were discussed through teleconferences.

F. Reporting

- The Planning Unit report the progress of the CEA to the line Ministry, Presidential Secretariat, Treasury, Central Bank of Sri Lanka etc.
- The Planning Unit prepare performance reports, Cabinet observations, Parliament questions...ect when necessary.

G. Other activities

I. Converting existing electric system into solar panel system.

Planning unit initiated and prepared a project proposal to obtain funds from the budget proposals to establish 300KW solar panel system at the roof top of the CEA building. The proposal was approved by the Ministry of Environment and Department of National Planning. However, the project has to be withheld due to the financial crisis of the country. Meanwhile, the CEA has requested funds from the Indian credit line and received positive response.

II. Presidential Environmental Award

Planning Unit handled the 'Best Private Sector Institution' category of the Presidential Environmental Awards, and the gold medal winner was selected with the expert panel after following a standard evaluation process.

Chapter 9 : Compliance Monitoring & Complaint Coordinating Unit

Compliance Monitoring Unit was established in year 2017 under the direct supervision of Director General of CEA and later in year 2022 the complaint Coordinating Unit was officially attached to this unit and the name of the unit was changed as Compliance Monitoring & Complaint Coordinating Unit functioned under the Deputy Director General (Regional Operation). This unit is functioned as main two subunits i.e. Compliance Monitoring & Complaint Coordinating with separate scopes but ultimate objective is to achieve the goal of protect, maintain and improve the quality of environment.

A. Compliance Monitoring

The Unit is responsible to establish implement and maintain regular compliance monitoring mechanism for license/ approvals issued by CEA and streamline compliance monitoring mechanism through relevant units and regional offices.

The objective of compliance monitoring is to ensure that industrialists / developers adhere to the conditions, standards set out in licenses issued under the provisions of the National Environmental Act.

Compliance monitoring of EPL has been regulated by the Gazette notification No.2264/17 dated 2022.01.27 as amended by the National Environmental (Protection and Quality) Regulation No.1 of 2008 published in the Gazette Extraordinary no.1534/18 date 2008.02.01.

I. Main functions of the unit related to Compliance Monitoring

- Maintain a regular Compliance Monitoring mechanism for Environmental Protection Licenses (EPLs) / Schedule Waste Management Licenses (SWMLs)
- Issuing guidelines to streamline Compliance Monitoring Mechanism throughout the country.
- Review Compliance Monitoring mechanism implemented by regional offices and progress reporting.
- Conduct capacity building trainings for officers on compliance monitoring of industries and related pollution control aspects.

E. Maintain a regular Compliance Monitoring Mechanism

I. Compliance Monitoring of Environmental Protection Licenses (EPLs)

- Implementing Compliance Monitoring for selected industries operated under EPLs by Compliance Monitoring Unit (CMU)

In 2022, CMU selected high polluting industries operated under EPLs for monitoring giving high priority for the industries located in the Kelani River basin and Kalu Ganga basin with the objective of maintaining water quality of rivers. New initiative was taken to conduct compliance monitoring by CMU jointly with area officers who are handling industries in order to further development their knowledge on compliance monitoring.

TABLE 36 : DETAILS OF COMPLIANCE MONITORING OF INDUSTRIES CONDUCTED BY CMU IN 2022

Location	No. of Compliance Monitoring inspections
Kelani river basin	38
Kalu ganga basin	21
Other inspections	16
Total	75

Implementing compliance monitoring of EPL by Provincial / District offices.

25 Annual compliance monitoring plans for year 2022 were prepared as identified in 2022 action plan in district level by provincial /district offices following guidelines issued.

Selection of industries for compliance monitoring was done using established criteria.

Below table illustrates no. of compliance monitoring of industries conducted by Provincial/District offices in district level.

TABLE 37 : COMPLIANCE MONITORING DONE BY PROVINCIAL/ DISTRICT OFFICES IN DISTRICT LEVEL IN 2022

District	No. of Compliance Monitoring done		
	A Category	B Category	Total
Colombo	319	169	488
Kalutara	40	2	42
Gampaha	73	28	101
Galle	54	122	176
Matara	78	89	167
Hambanthota	18	111	129
Kandy	119	74	193
NuwaraEliya	67	74	141
Matale	59	27	86
Kegalle	58	53	111
Ratnapura	145	121	266
Kurunegala	15	30	45
Puttalama	29	14	43
Ampara	21	45	66
Trincomalee	26	68	94
Batticaloa	9	29	38
Anuradhapura	37	8	45
Polonnaruwa	51	46	97
Badulla	61	35	96
Monaragala	16	17	33
Jaffna	79	86	165
Kilinochchi	22	88	110
Mullaitivu	28	55	83
Mannar	56	70	126
Vavunia	82	28	110
Total	1562	1489	3051

II. Monitoring of Scheduled Waste Management Licenses (SWMLs)

In 2022, compliance monitoring of 08 industries having Scheduled Waste

Management License (SWML) as generator category were conducted jointly with HW&CM unit.

N.B. CMU and all Provincial and District offices faced difficulty in implementing compliance monitoring of industries with respect to EPL and SWML as planned due to shortage of fuel arisen with the economic crisis prevailed in the country and in fact limitation of transportation, restriction of calling officers for duty according to the government circulars and limitation of inter provincial transportation facility.

III. Monitor effectiveness of implementing compliance monitoring done by regional Offices.

CMU involved in monitoring the effectiveness of compliance monitoring done by regional offices by reviewing monthly progress reports and reviewing EPL files monitored by regional offices.

In year 2022, CMU reviewed seventeen (17) EPL files selected from compliance monitoring done by regional offices and the findings of reviewing were reported to regional offices for improvements.

F. Conduct capacity building trainings for officers on compliance monitoring and pollution control aspects

A training programme on “Procedure of issuing SWML and practical aspects” was conducted on 21st April 2022 at the auditorium of CEA for the officers of CMU in order to improve knowledge and effectiveness of performing compliance monitoring of SWML.

In addition a training programme was successfully conducted virtually on 22nd December 2022 to the technical staff of all Provincial/District offices and relevant units in collaboration with the laboratory of CEA under the topics; “Stationary Source Emission Control Regulations and its applications and Air Pollution Control techniques for industries” in order to aware and improve the knowledge of technical officers identified as an essential requirement under training needs.

D. Complaint Coordinating

Complaint Coordinating Unit is entrusted with coordination and effective management of complaints in coordination with regional offices established in island wide and relevant units in CEA to achieve the ultimate goal of establishment of customer friendly compliant handling system.

Delivering an effective service for handling complaints the unit is engaged in following main functions.

I. Main Functions of the unit related to Complaint Coordinating

- a. Maintaining online Complaint database for handling complaints.
- b. Operating the Hotline – 1981 round the clock for complaint lodging.
- c. Standardizing the complaint handling system through manuals/guidelines and trainings.
- d. Island wide progress reporting monthly basis.
- e. Coordinate with other institutes for complaints which are not relevant to CEA

Central Environmental Authority (CEA) receives public complaints mainly through CEA Hotline service (1981), by letters and emails (complaint@cea.lk) and CEA website (www.cea.lk).

As a new development the unit in collaboration with IT unit established web based compliant lodging platform to deliver effective service to the public to lodge their complaints on environmental matters online and this new system was officially launched on 31st October 2022 under the patronage of Hon. Minister of Environment and the Secretary to the Ministry of Environment. The Chairman and the Director General of the CEA participated this event.



FIGURE 40 : THE EVENT OF LAUNCHING WEB BASED COMPLAINT LODGING PLATFORM

The Hotline service-1981 is the main channel the majority of complaints received by CEA. In year 2022, 1407 complaints received through the Hotline out of all 2463 complaints received by CEA. In order to operate the Hotline service round the clock the unit established new system in coordination with regional offices of CEA. In this new approach the Hotline Service on after office hours, weekend and public holidays are maintained by scheduling regionally nominated staff and responding calls diverted to them through the system.

Complaints that are relevant to the mandate of CEA are investigated and actions are taken by regional offices and relevant units of CEA. Some complaints related to illegal activities and causing nuisance to the general public such as illegal sand mining, Gem mining, community noise (eg: loudspeaker noise), illegal disposal of waste by gully browsers are referred to the Police Special Unit established in CEA under Police Environment Protection Division. The Police special unit has its own communication network with environmental divisions of Police Stations island wide and complaints referred to them are investigated and solved much faster manner. In year 2022, 226 complaints were investigated and solved out of 227 complaints referred to Police Special Unit.

II. Progress on Handling of Complaints by CEA in 2022

Total number of complaints received in year 2022 was 2463 based on complaint software database updated to 31st December 2022 and the no. of complaints action completed/solved was 1884. The overall progress on action completed /solved is 76%.

- Among the total number of complaints received, 1619 complaints were related to Type A which are mandated by National Environmental Act. Out of 1619 Type “A” complaints 1129 complaints were completed and the progress is 70%.
- CEA received 233 Type “B” complaints for the activities mandated by Acts and regulations of other institutions but CEA issues ER for such activities upon their request. Out of 233 complaints 144 complaints were action completed and the progress is 62%.
- Among total no. of complaints received, 611 complaints were Type “C” which are directly related to the purview of other institutes and 100% of type “C” complaints referred to the relevant agencies and CEA received good responses on solving them by relevant agencies.

Below table illustrates summary of complaints received by CEA as type in district wise.

TABLE 38 : TOTAL NO. OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED - TYPE A,B,&C IN DISTRICT WISE

District	Total "A"	Action Comp. - "A"	"A" Pro. %	"A" In Pro.	Total "B"	Action Comp. "B"	"B" Pro. %	Total "C"	Total A,B,C	Action Comp. A,B,C	Pro.. %
Colombo	334	262	78	72	30	14	47	189	553	465	84
Gampaha	309	165	53	144	34	12	35	84	427	261	61

District	Total "A"	Action Comp. - "A"	"A" Pro. %	"A" In Pro.	Total "B"	Action Comp. "B"	"B" Pro. %	Total "C"	Total A,B,C	Action Comp. A,B,C	Pro.. %
Kalutara	185	130	70	55	33	12	36	51	269	193	72
Kandy	116	79	68	37	20	11	55	39	175	129	74
N/Eliya	5	2	40	3	2	1	50	9	16	12	75
Matale	30	16	53	14	3	4	133	11	44	31	70
Galle	100	93	93	7	15	13	87	32	147	138	94
Matara	84	67	80	17	20	19	95	30	134	116	87
Hambantota	59	43	73	16	2	0	0	16	77	59	77
Ratnapura	41	32	78	9	15	13	87	67	123	112	91
Kegalle	31	18	58	13	12	12	100	13	56	43	77
Kurunegala	119	94	79	25	10	12	120	14	143	120	84
Puttalam	44	28	64	16	10	6	60	2	56	36	64
Anura.	45	27	60	18	4	0	0	11	60	38	63
Polon.	12	5	42	7	2	1	50	5	19	11	58
Badulla	21	16	76	5	5	5	100	11	37	32	86
Monaragala	21	19	90	2	2	2	100	4	27	25	93
Ampara	14	6	43	8	2	0	0	2	18	8	44
Batticaloa	6	6	100	0	4	3	75	1	11	10	91
Trinc.	11	6	55	5	4	3	75	2	17	11	65
Jaffna	25	9	36	16	1	0	0	1	27	10	37
Mulathiue	0	0		0	0	0	0	4	4	4	100
Mannar	4	3	75	1	2	0	0	3	9	6	67
Vauniya	3	3	100	0	1	1	100	5	9	9	100
Kilinochchi	0	0		0	0	0	0	5	5	5	100
Total	1619	1129	70	490	233	144	62	611	2463	1884	76

Source: Complaint software database updated up to 2022/12/31

Below graph shows total no. of complaints received island wide as type A, B & C.

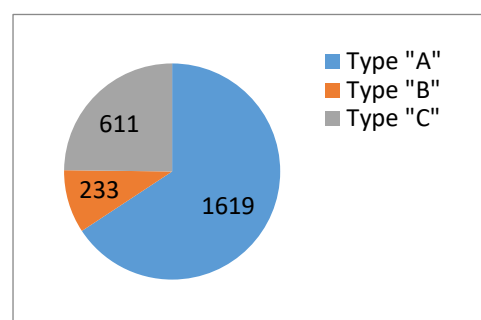


Figure 41 : Total no. of complaints received island wide.

The above graph shows the highest no. of complaints are received by Western Province and the 2nd highest was received by Southern

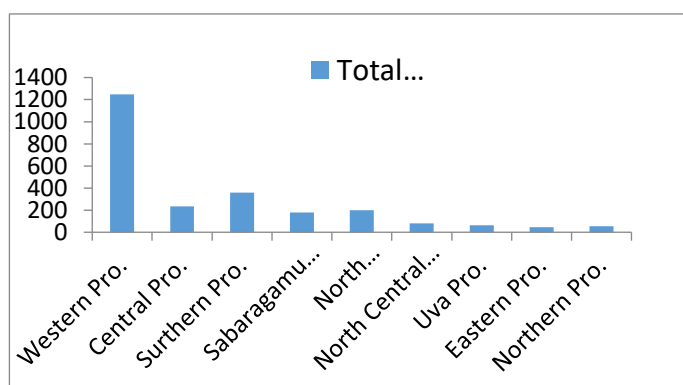


FIGURE 42 : TOTAL NO. OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED PROVINCE WISE.

Province. The least no. of complaints are received by Eastern and Northern Provinces.

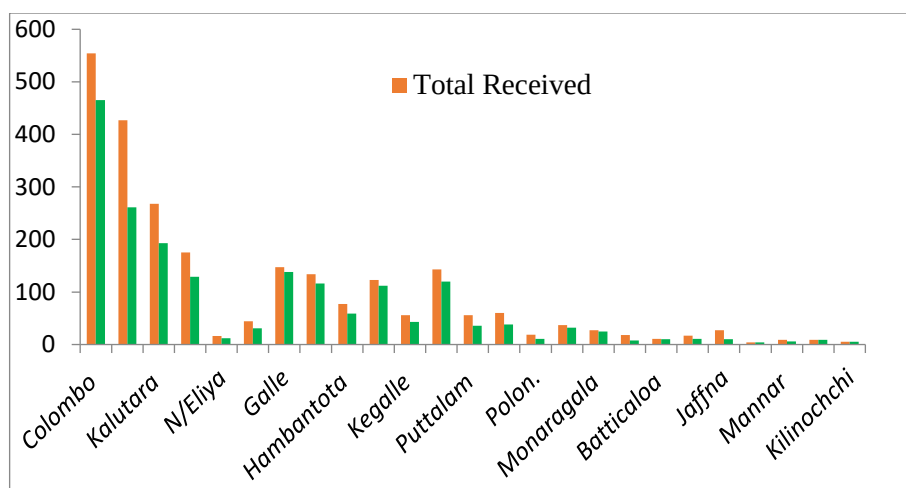


FIGURE 43 : ACTION COMPLETED VS. TOTAL NO. OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED IN DISTRICT WISE.

The graph shows the highest no. of complaints are received by Colombo District, the 2nd highest was received by Gampaha District and the 3rd highest was received by Kaluthara district. Complaints received for Galle, Matara, Kurunegala and Rathnapura Districts are almost same but in Kandy district much higher than those districts.

All Provincial / District offices and relevant units are attended to resolve type “A” complaints by implementing recommendations/decisions taken based on investigations under the provisions of NEA whereas type “B” complaints are investigated and referred CEA observations and recommendations to relevant mandatory institutes to resolve issues.

III. Handling Type A & B complaints

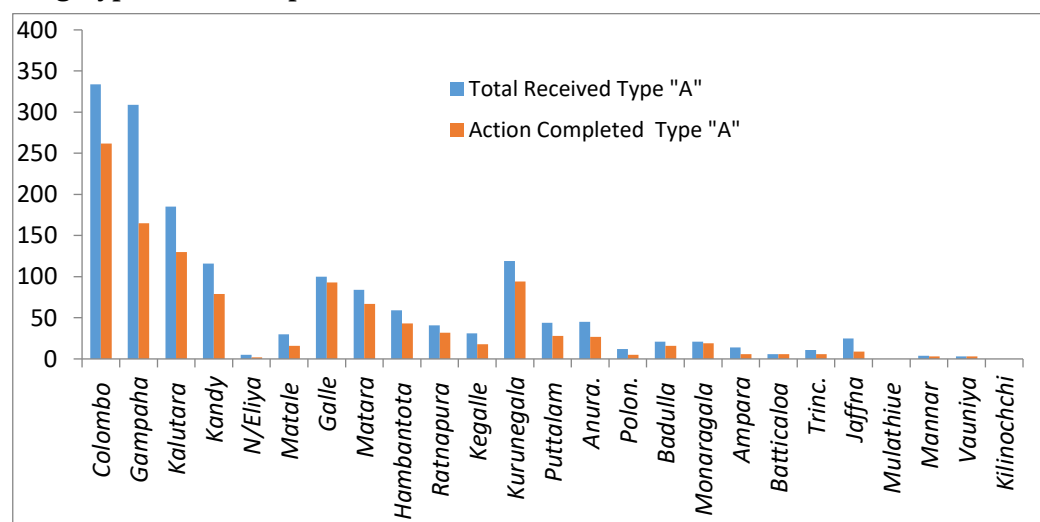


FIGURE 44 : ACTION COMPLETED VS. TOTAL NO. OF TYPE “A” COMPLAINTS

The graph illustrates the highest no. of Type ‘A’ complaints are received by Colombo and Gampaha Districts that are mandated by NEA. The reason for that is these districts are highly industrialized compared to other districts and the population density of these districts is also high.

E. Attending repeated complaints.

Complaint Coordinating Unit is attending on resolving environmental complaints continually received and critical in nature with the assistance of technical units of CEA under the headship of DDG (RO). In year 2022, the unit attended 05 critical complaints by inspecting sites and conveying meetings with

Provincial/District offices and relevant technical units.

F. Standardizing complaint handling system by manuals/guidelines and trainings

Standardizing the complaint handling system through manuals/guidelines and trainings is a key factor implemented by the unit for effective management of complaints. In year 2022, two online training programmes were conducted on 07th March 2022 and 30th August 2022 respectively for the officers nominated from regional offices for responding calls for Hotline service after office hours, weekends and public holidays to train them how to respond Hotline calls, documentation of complaints and forwarding complaints to take action. The output of the training was benefited to maintain Hotline service successfully round the clock.

In addition, a virtual training on complaint management was conducted on 29th November 2022 for the officers of all Provincial/District offices and relevant units to enhance the knowledge on effective handling of public complaints on environmental issues.

Chapter 10 : Internal Audit Unit

A. Scope of the Internal Audit

Chairman of the Central Environment Authority is defining the scope of the Internal Auditor and directly responsible to the Chairman of the Authority as per the organization structure. Head office and all provincial/district offices are under the scope of the Internal Auditor. Therefore, the Internal Auditor has the authority to review all the fields of the authority and fully authorized to check all documents and access to all storages and people under the purview of the authority.

B. Duties of the Internal Audit Unit

- Review the accountancy and internal controls process.
- Investigate the financial and operational information.
- Review economic effectiveness and productivity of the operational functions and financial and non-financial control of the organization.
- Examine whether the internal and external regulations, management policies and guidelines are in operational.
- Special investigations assigned by the management as appropriately.

C. Audit and Management Committee meetings

Audit and Management Committee of the Central Environment Authority has established under the Public Enterprises Circular Number 01/2021 dated 16th November 2021. One Quarter ending Audit and Management Committee meetings conducted online during the fuel crisis in year 2022 while other the

committee meet usually. Ms B N Gamage, Additional Director General of the Policy Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance is the Chairperson of the Committee in year 2022. Chairman of the CEA, Director General, Deputy Director General (Finance), Director (Planning), relevant subject Directors, Audit Superintendent from National Audit Department and Chief Internal Auditor of the Ministry of Environment has been participated for the Meeting. Internal Auditor of the CEA would work as the convener of the committee. Observations and decisions of the Audit and Management Committee had been forwarded to the Board of Directors of the Central Environment Authority for take necessary actions.

D. Special attentions have made to following facts raised from audit reports for year 2021.

01. Events that needed the attention of the Authority when issuing environment recommendations according to the Special Gazette Notification No 772/22 dated 24/06/1993 prescribed under the Environment Act No 47 of 1980 amended by Act No 56 of 1988 and Act No 53 of 2000.

02. Properly identify the appropriate actions to obtain the Environment License indicated at the Gazette Notification No 2264/18 dated 27th January 2022 published under the Environment Act No 47 of 1980 amended by Act No 56 of 1988 and Act No 53 of 2000.

03. Proposed internal control for weaknesses in assets management of the authority.

04. Forward internal control methods identified through special investigations.

Chapter 11 : Investigations Unit

Investigation Unit was established in March 2018 and functions under the Director General. The unit was entrusted with the implementation of regulations pertaining to banned polythene and special investigations on crucial environmental issues conducted with the direction of the Chairman and Director General. The Unit consists of a Director, two Assistant Directors & two Senior Environmental Officers, a Development Officer, an Office Assistant, and a Computer Trainee.

A. Regularization on waste minimization and proper disposal

Considering the severe impact of single-use plastic on the environment, the orders and regulations were published under section 23W of the NEA bearing Nos. 2034/33, 2035/34, 2034/35, 2034/36, 2034/37 and 2034/38 on 1st September 2017 for banning polythene products and some activities related to decorations using polythene /plastic material and burning of refuses inclusive of plastics. Subsequently, in 2021 the order was published under section 23W of NEA bearing No.2211/51 for banning some single-use plastic items with effect from 31st March 2021.

I. Implementation of gazette notification No. 2034/34, 2034/36, and 2211/51

In terms of implementation of regulations, raids were conducted covering the entire island by the head office and all provincial /district offices of the CEA with the assistance of Sri Lanka Police and the Consumer Affairs Authority. During the year 2022 a total No. of 3979 raids have been conducted and accordingly, the progress of the programme is 66%. The number of violations detected was 122.

In accordance with the existing legal provisions of the NEA, the CEA is not in a position to seize the production stocks of illegal products but only to collect samples of such products and produce them to magistrate courts of the respective area, and such products were destroyed as per the orders of the magistrates once the accused was fined. The total stock of polythene food wrappers seized by the Consumer Affairs Authority was 3772.25 kg (3.77 tons) and accordingly, CEA could be able to avoid the disposal of million 1.8 of polythene food wrappers to the environment and considered this as a big outcome of the raiding programme to control of single-use plastic pollution. The graph below illustrates raiding on prohibited plastic items.

TABLE 39 : IMPLEMENTATION OF GAZETTE NOTIFICATION NO. 2034/34

Polythene lunch sheets			
Raids	Cases	Warning Letters	Stock is taken/ Kg
3166	122	3	3772.25

The details of these joint raids were published through electronic and printed media to make the public aware of the illegal products.

FIGURE 45 : THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE ON SEIZING POLYTHENE LUNCH SHEET STOCKS AT THE POLYTHENE FACTORY KESBEWA.

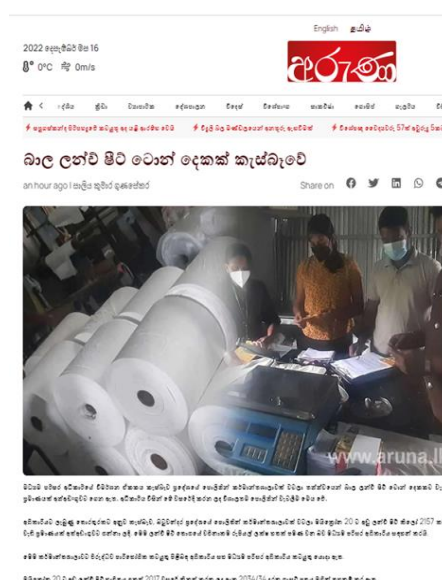


TABLE 40 : IMPLEMENTATION OF GAZETTE NOTIFICATION NO. 2211/51

Sachet equal or less than 20 g/ 20 mL			Cotton buds with plastic stem			Inflatable toys		
Raids	Cases	Warning Letters	Raids	Cases	Warning Letters	Raids	Cases	Warning Letters
1295	13	129	948	4	19	821	3	5

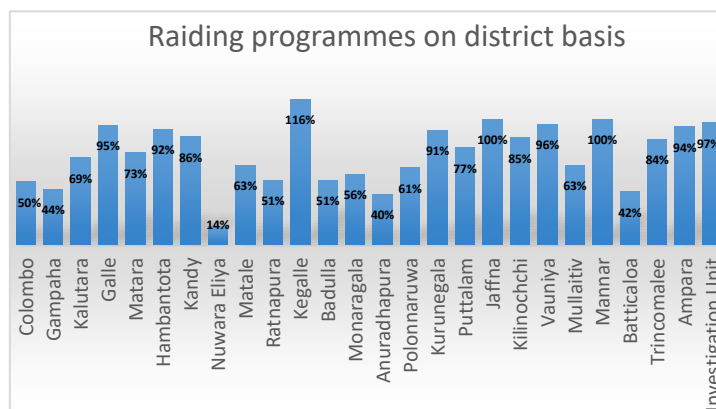


FIGURE 46 : RAIDING PROGRAMMES ON DISTRICT BASIS

The total no of raids for polythene food wrappers and the percentage of violations detected from 2018 to 2022 is shown in Graph 2 given below.

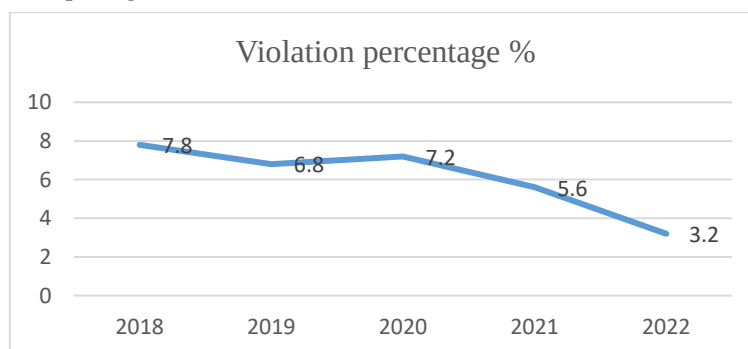


FIGURE 47 : ANNUAL TREND OF VIOLATION PERCENTAGE AGAINST NO. OF THE RAID.

II. Enforcement of regulation on burning openly or cause to allow or permit the open burning of refuse or other combustible matters inclusive plastics

14 complaints based on public complaints were received. Out of that, nine complaints were investigated & one was sent for legal action and warning letters were issued for the other 08. In order to take legal actions on open burning of polythene and plastic, an inspection report/ letter format was prepared and sent to all provincial/district offices of the CEA.

The unit has conducted four surveys to investigate the effectiveness of gazette notifications No. 2034/36, 2034/37, and 2211/51

and the impact of single-use plastic on the environment.

III. The survey on Litter analysis in Beach

Cefas, organized under the Commonwealth Litter Program (CLiP), trained officers of the Central Environmental Authority to analyze litter abundance and composition following internationally used OSPAR guidelines. Accordingly, arrangements have been made to conduct beach litter survey programs to analyze the abundance and composition of garbage once every four months jointly with the Solid Waste Management unit and the Laboratory.

A preliminary survey was conducted in 2022 at Dikowita beach, about 500 meters far from

Dikowita harbour. Waste that has accumulated in the sea, is drifted to the beach and it was collected along a 100 m-long line from the surf zone up to the vegetation part of the beach.

The samples were brought to the investigation unit and sorted into polymer materials, rubber,

glass, paper, and wood, sorted into items, and weighed. Three sample collections were conducted on 27.04.2022, 06.10.2022, and 19.12.2022 (three times in one year) and this survey will also be conducted in 2023 and 2024 and the relevant data should be submitted to Cefas.



FIGURE 48 : BEACH CLEANUP & LITTER SURVEY ON 19.12.2022

IV. Analysis of plastic litter in elephant dung

Garbage dumping near wildlife sanctuaries is a major problem when it comes to proper waste management. Unfortunately, many wild animals including wild elephants attract these dumping sites as they scavenge for food. Since many elephant herds are depending on dumping sites, considerable amounts of mixed plastic waste are dispersed into the wildlife habitats. The Sri Lankan government has implemented plastic banning and prosecutions for illegal dumping as

well as recycling the garbage in dumps near wildlife zones. However, the issue continues to occur threatening the wildlife in forests and wildlife sanctuaries.

The investigation unit has planned this study to evaluate the damage caused to the wildlife sanctuaries by plastic pollution due to this mismanaged waste disposal methods. The study was conducted in a dumping site near Buddhangala wildlife sanctuary in Ampara district.



FIGURE 49 : STUDY & SURVEY AT BUDDANGALA NATIONAL SANCTUARY, AMPARA

The study was carried out in two main stages,

a. Baseline survey- A baseline survey was conducted to identify the mismanagement of the MSW, its negative impact, and how it affects livelihood, villagers, and wildlife.

b. Dung Analysis-Dung samples were collected in two types. One was collected along the dump site and the second one was collected from the forest and forest edge. A total of 89 dung samples were collected around the dumping yard to find the composition of elephant dung.

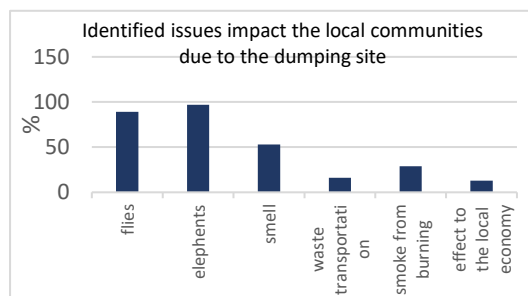


FIGURE 50 : IDENTIFIED ISSUES IMPACT THE

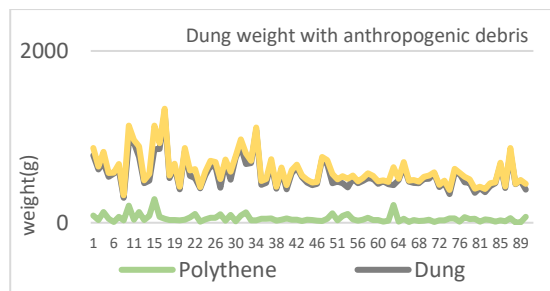


FIGURE 51 : DUNG WEIGHT WITH ANTHROPOGENIC LOCAL

Plastic and polythene are dominant compared to other non-degradable materials in the elephant dung hence elephants act as carriers for the dispersion of mismanaged plastic waste into the wildlife sanctuaries. The attraction of wild elephants to dumping sites due to the poor waste disposal methods has also effected the human-elephant conflict as well.

V. Preliminary Investigation on Disposal of Empty Sachet Packets in irrigation tank beds



FIGURE 52 : THE SURVEY AT MAGALLE Wewa, KURUNEGALA DISTRICT

This survey is conducted by the Investigation unit in order to investigate the effectiveness of the implemented gazette notification 2211/51 dated 21.01.2021 and to identify and prioritize the most prevalent macro plastic items present in the freshwater environment, with the purpose of informing public action to reduce plastic use, waste and pollution.

For this study, six irrigation tanks that are widely used for bathing were selected covering the three districts of Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, and Hambantota, and this survey was conducted in the same manner in the year 2022.

TABLE 41 : DATES OF THE SURVEY DONE

Year	Anuradhapura	Hambanthota	Kurunegala
2021	24.02.2021	03.12.2021	12.11.2021
2022	21.10.2022	26.10.2022	18.11.2022

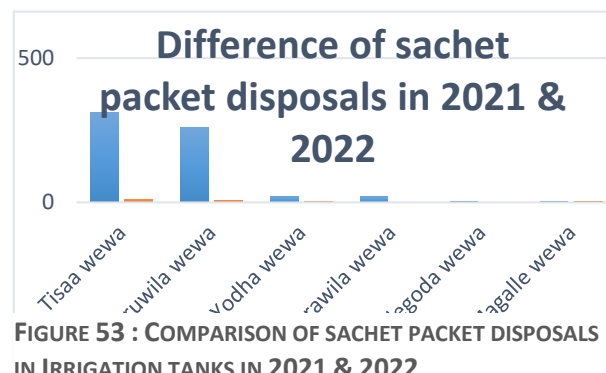


FIGURE 53 : COMPARISON OF SACHET PACKET DISPOSALS IN IRRIGATION TANKS IN 2021 & 2022

Due to the implementation of the gazette notification, the disposal of sachets containing shampoo has gradually mitigated within 2021 and 2022. As the sachet-containing shampoo is prohibited, substitutes are now available in the market which can possibly release more plastic into the environment.

VI. Survey on the public awareness of the Gazette Notification Nos. 2034/36 issued under the National Environment Act

Open burning of plastic waste has a strong impact of climatic changes, vegetation, human and animal health and environment as a whole.

Burning of Poly vinyl chlorides, polystyrenes, PET can release wide ranges of toxic emissions to the atmosphere. Considering the negative impacts of open burning of plastic waste, a regulation was imposed by Government of Sri Lanka by gazette notification (No. 2034/36) for the prohibition of open burning of refuse and other combustible matters inclusive of plastics on 01.09.2017 under the National Environmental Act. The survey was planned by the investigation unit to investigate the awareness of the general public on the regulation of prohibition of open burning of plastic waste.

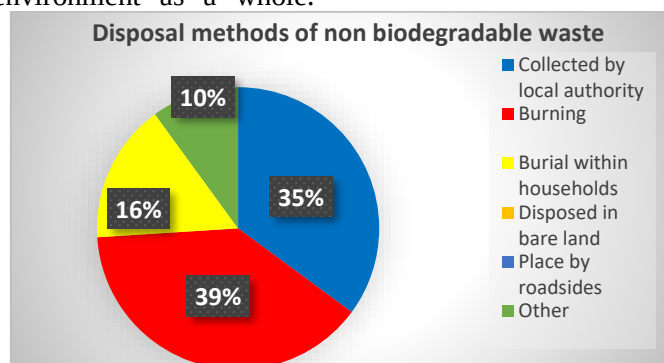


FIGURE 54 : DISPOSAL METHODS OF NON BIODEGRADABLE WASTE

The survey results reveal that public awareness of the Gazette Notification Nos. 2034/36 is at a low level, so more awareness should be done focusing on the identified areas.

a. Investigation of Crucial Environmental Issues

The unit conducted 16 investigations on critical environmental problems referred by the Chairman and Director General and recommendations were provided to solve the issues.

b. Calibration of Gauge meters

The 11 gauge meters in the provincial and district offices were referred to the Metrology Department and calibrated.

c. Awareness Program for provincial officers

Two online training programs were conducted for officials of provincial and district offices.

- 3rd February 2022
- 15th September 2022

B. Physical Progress

5307 raids were targeted and 3512 raids were achieved. As such physical progress of the year was 75%.

C. Financial Progress

The Unit was allocated Rs.1 million and Rs 763,274.00 was utilized. According to the annual action plan, financial progress for the year 2022 was 76.3%.

Chapter 12 : Information Technology (IT) Unit

A. Introduction

Technology can have a significant impact on organization flexibility and changing the nature of organization boundaries and alter the nature and pace of work. Information technology keeps an organization running smoothly and lets employees to be creative and productive. It unit of the central environmental authority (cea) helps to increase overall productivity and maintain authority's relationships using it tools with digital technology. Exceptional customer service comes from exceptional operational applications and electronic communication. It helps to keep customer relationship management smooth and confident.

It unit of the cea ensure accessibility to the technology of employees with minimal interruptions and smooth functioning of organization workflow.

B. Main functions of the unit during the year 2022

I. Network facility and infrastructure facility development

a. Assisted and supported cea on network infrastructure development.

Stablished wired network facility – pollonnaruwa district office

b. Maintained contingency/emergency backup plans on network, server and remote location management. (provincial / district office)

c. Supported, assisted and monitored network facilities with efficient troubleshooting skills (user management, server management, network management, fire – wall management , remote location handling etc.)

II. Attended to facility services development and improvement on software establishment, software systems development for related functional areas of cea.

III. Provided hardware assistance on troubleshooting repairs and maintenance.

IV. Upgrade existing CCTV system of central environmental authority head office.

a. Monitoring CCTV system

b. Resolve issues of cctv system

C. Software systems development

I. Developed new online customer portal for environmental complaint.

II. Maintain national environmental information center website back end.

III. (Server creation and configuration)

IV. Creating and updating air quality index

V. Establishment of new document sharing system for legal unit.

D. Digital transformation – cea (2020-2030)

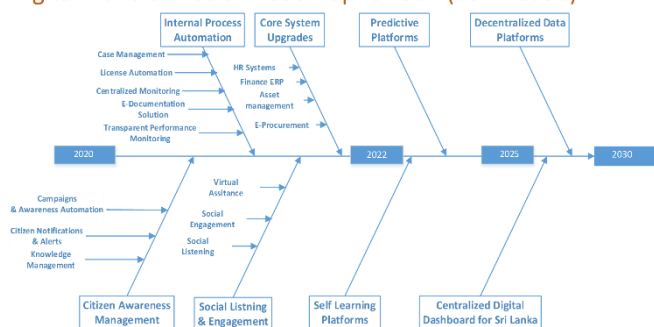
With the use of technology to ensure every individual has equal access to basic needs with high quality, it was planned to transform the total cea function to a complete digitized framework in year 2025. Cea with the plan of aligning with global standards on environmental concerns total digitization plan on the cea.

Provide best services and benefits to the citizens through cea, phase i will be focused on the complete public focused segment on the services of cea. Main key success factors of the project will be

- Paperless workplace
- Zero emission
- Renewable energy
- Green culture

initial discussions and planning were carried out by the it unit in 2021 on digital transformation of the cea.

Digital Transformation Roadmap for CEA (2020-2030)



Chapter 13 : Decentralization of the CEA

A. Delegation of Power to Provincial Offices of the CEA

The CEA, being the central agency at national level for providing national standards, criteria and guidelines to all agencies and organizations dealing with the environmental regionalization program was launched in 2002 by establishing two Regional Offices in Central Province and Southern Province at regional level.

Having established the above regional offices, the CEA has taken steps to replicate this program by establishing Provincial Offices in each Province to ensure a better arrangement for the performance of activities of the CEA and functions relating to management and protection of the environment.

To, certain powers under the National Environmental Act, has been assigned to Heads of Provincial Offices of the CEA to implement on behalf of the CEA.

B. Delegation of Power to Local Authorities

National environmental act of 47 of 1980 contains legal provisions, enabling the CEA to make use of the decentralization strategy, to organize its services at sub national level through other agencies by delegating its powers and functions to them.

Section 26 of the NEA provides for the CEA to delegate any of its powers and functions under the act to any government department, corporation, statutory board, local authority or any public officer.

In 1993 action was initiated to delegate some of CEA powers and functions to Local Authorities by the CEA under this section. Delegation order was issued to take effect from 01.01.1994 and under this delegation; all Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabhas were given authority to deal with 12 functions to management and protection of the environment under the NEA including the issue of Environmental Protection License for 45 prescribed activities.

In 2008, the gazette No. 1533/16 dated 25.01.2008 was published repealing gazette No. 1159/22 dated 22.11.2000. In the new gazette

regulation, there are 3 categories which are required to obtain Environmental Protection License (EPLs) of that, 25 prescribed activities under category “C” which comparatively low polluting industries have been re-delegated in 2008 to LAS to issue EPLs on behalf of the CEA.

C. District Environmental Law Enforcement Committee (DELEC)

In 1995, an administrative arrangement was set up at district level for coordination of environmental matters by establishing a committee called District Environmental Law Enforcement Committee (DELEC) in each administrative district. District Secretary was to function as the Chairman of this Committee and other members of the DELEC were;

- Provincial Director of Health Services
- Senior Superintendent of the Police
- District Forest Officer
- Provincial Commissioner of Local Government
- District Head of the Wild Life Department
- Divisional Secretaries in the District
- Heads of Local Authorities in the District
- Representative of a NGO in the District
- DEO as a secretary
- Any other representative can be cooped to the Committee.

The main function of the DELEC is to coordinate matters relating to the enforcement of law in respect of environmental offences, by relevant Agencies such as the Police, Department of Health Services, Department of Forest and Local Authorities.

Another function of the DELEC is to consider appeals received from the public on complaints about environmental matters.

These Committees were held at each District monthly under the chairmanship of District Secretaries.

Chapter 14 : Regionalization Program of the CEA

A. Environmental Pollution Control

The major regulatory program of environmental protection is the Environmental Protection License procedure which has been assigned to POs for implementation. Standards and criteria for the discharging effluents, air emissions as well as noise and vibration are generally imposed on prescribed activities through the EPL. In reviewing the present status in Sri Lanka in relation to industrial effluents, it is obvious that major pollution problems arise mainly from those industries which were established two or three decades ago, before the present Environmental Regulations came into force.

Industrial effluents are generally disposed (with or without treatment) into a nearby water body such as rivers, tanks and to the sea. Generally, rivers' water is being used by the NWS&DB as raw water to supply the public's water demand. Therefore, disposing waste into a water body is

a big issue. Apart from the surface water pollution, the ground water pollution is affecting drinking water sources of the general public.

The ground water replenishment and protection are not being covered by the existing standards on discharging effluents into the environment. The prescribed activities coming under the issued EPLs are legally bound. Therefore, any offence or violation is punishable according to the provisions of the NEA.

The EPL issued to an activity is renewable. If an activity is found not complying with the conditions in the license, action is usually taken to cancel the license and proceed with legal action after the decision of the Secretary to the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment made at the end of the appeal hearing.

I. EPL Procedure

The progress on implementation of the EPL procedure could be illustrated as follows:

TABLE 42 : IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EPL PROCEDURE AT REGIONAL LEVEL

Province	District	No. of EPLs issued						No. of EPLs renewed					
		2020		2021		2022		2020		2021		2022	
		"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"
WPO	Colombo	141	36	154	24	24	125	922	101	461	85	166	288
	Gampaha	95	87	270	67	50	164	803	113	1486	278	225	1169
	Kalutara	89	56	24	9	6	42	370	50	374	8	69	351
	Kandy	29	13	18	7	7	59	278	823	622	130	91	40

CPO	Matale	31	18	51	15	8	31	238	23	269	33	42	45
	Nuwaraeliya	6	1	6	1	9	4	106	11	132	4	62	0
SuPO	Galle	24	46	34	45	5	25	274	159	483	172	75	397
	Matara	16	19	19	25	3	16	252	72	371	140	32	252
	H'thota	31	35	55	37	4	39	257	18	276	41	44	217
SaPO	Kegalle	8	18	9	26	25	43	81	35	284	129	336	81
	Ratnapura	18	3	10	5	57	65	59	23	215	31	580	81
NCPO	A'pura	66	39	95	61	17	74	307	50	423	46	61	353
	Polonnaruw	15	9	21	15	2	33	136	26	150	44	18	122
EPO	Trincomalle	14	15	25	17	1	9	100	32	195	68	49	51
	Ampara	12	9	33	48	3	4	169	66	354	35	9	67
	Bataloa	26	57	16	10	2	33	258	71	168	58	24	38
UPO	Badulla	5	14	21	21	3	13	151	23	359	63	36	254
	Monaragala	10	6	13	2	1	8	45	11	57	12	17	212
NPO	Jaffna	0	8	3	15	0	4	131	42	282	68	9	229
	Kilinochchi	3	6	4	23	2	10	52	66	45	21	14	37
	Mulathi	0	20	2	5	3	8	62	33	18	23	29	21
	Vavunia	16	6	34	10	2	15	116	9	185	24	38	95
	Mannar	3	4	6	5	1	10	68	19	145	24	1	75
NWPO	Kurunagala	23	14	16	13	2	6	101	16	87	24	10	71
	Puttalam	17	5	8	11	2	15	61	6	33	6	14	24
Total		698	544	947	517	249	855	5397	1898	7474	1567	2081	4470

During the year 2022, 249 “A” category EPLs and 855 “B” category EPLs were issued as fresh while 2,081 “A” category EPLs and 4,470 “B” category EPLs were renewed.

II. Issuing Environmental

Recommendation for new industries.

The screening of new industrial sites by the CEA has several benefits and ensures that industries are not located in unsuitable locations. There have been instances in the past, when industries have been in totally unsuitable

locations, resulting in many problems both for the industry as well as to neighboring residents. Since 2000 however, the CEA grants site clearance only for a limited (80) number of activities which are high polluting in active. But the number has increased with the establishment of POs, new site recommendations are issued by the POs.

The table below shows the Environmental Recommendation for siting of new industries from 2020 to 2022.

TABLE 43 : ISSUING ENVIRONMENTAL RECOMMENDATION FOR NEW INDUSTRIES

Province	District	No. of Applications received			No of Approvals granted			No of Rejections		
		2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
WPO	Colombo	57	60	1	36	27	8	1	0	0
	Gampaha	157	190	134	55	117	69	2	21	5
	Kalutara	88	48	77	49	53	64	4	2	3
CPO	Kandy	6	18	45	22	12	11	0	0	0
	Matale	30	20	71	18	10	28	1	0	0
	Nuwaraeliya	9	11	7	3	16	2	0	0	0
SuPO	Galle	73	84	65	31	35	32	9	5	2
	Matara	42	46	76	21	35	29	4	6	7
	H'thota	54	72	79	34	50	46	2	0	1
SaPO	Kegalle	7	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0
	Ratnapura	2	94	70	2	0	31	0	0	0
NCPO	A'pura	72	57	38	42	46	23	2	2	1
	Polonnaruwa	26	8	6	19	4	4	0	0	0
EPO	Trincomalle	17	21	23	26	20	15	0	0	2
	Ampara	29	29	17	32	36	19	1	1	2
	Bataloa	32	33	35	46	35	27	0	0	0
UPO	Badulla	19	58	39	13	39	26	1	1	0
	Monaragala	35	113	62	20	46	26	1	2	1
NPO	Jaffna	64	68	89	39	29	41	0	0	0
	Kilinochchi	66	85	54	63	63	29	0	0	0
	Mulathi	23	37	20	22	24	13	0	0	1
	Mannar	15	21	29	24	34	35	2	0	0

Province	District	No. of Applications received			No of Approvals granted			No of Rejections		
	Vavunia	21	57	61	11	36	45	0	0	8
NWPO	Kurunegala	52	25	13	47	17	11	2	1	0
	Puttlam	55	67	29	48	37	29	0	0	0
Total		1051	1322	1,140	730	822	663	32	41	33

During the year 2022, 1,140 new industries requested recommendation for their venture whereas 663 applicants were granted approvals including the previous year applications and 33

applications were rejected because they have not fulfilled the requirements to obtain the recommendation.

B. Contribution for certification of industries under ISO 14000 standards

Contribution of the WPO for certification of industries under ISO 14001 standard

The WPO assists the SLSI in granting ISO 14001 certificate for industries by providing

expert knowledge on technical and legal matters. During the year 2021, this activity could not be carried out due to the Covid-19 pandemic prevailed in the country.

C. Environmental Management

I. Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)

Since 1993, all major development projects are required to undergo environmental impact assessments prior to implementation. The so called ‘prescribed projects’ which require EIA/IEE Include infrastructure development projects as well as development of industrial estates above a certain magnitude. The EIA/IEE Procedure ensures that all the impacts that a major project may have on the development are identified and migratory actions planned at an early stage. This makes it easier for project

proponents to plan the project such measures to be incorporated into the project at an early stage of the project planning cycle.

The POs of the Central Environmental Authority undertake IEEs while EIA Unit of the CEA undertakes EIAs, with a view to mitigating the significant environmental impacts of the project.

Details of projects processed under the IEE procedure are indicated below:

TABLE 44 : LIST OF PROJECTS APPROVED DURING THE YEAR 2019-2021 UNDER EIA/IEE REGULATION BY THE EIA UNIT

Province	District	No. of Applications Received			Approval granted			No of Rejections		
		2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
WPO	Colombo	0	0	0	9	0	0	00	0	0
	Gampaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	0
	Kalutara	4	2	0	5	0	1	00	0	0
SuPO	Galle	2	8	0	0	2	1	00	0	0
	Matara	0	1	3	1	0	0	00	0	0
	H'thota	3	0	0	5	7	1	00	0	0
CPO	Kandy	72	67	23	16	37	36	00	0	0
	Matale	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	0
	Nuwarael	8	0	0	3	0	2	00	0	0
SaPO	Kegalle	0	0	0	6	7	1	00	0	0
	Ratnapura	13	38	6	0	0	4	00	0	4
UPO	Badulla	30	179	220	29	148	176	00	0	0
	Monaragal	0	1	1	3	2	7	00	0	0
EPO	Trinco	0	0	0	0	0	3	00	0	0
	Ampara	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	0
	Batticaloa	0	0	0	1	0	1	00	0	0
NCPO	A'pura	2	3	5	4	2	16	00	0	0
	Polonnaruw	0	2	2	0	1	1	00	0	0
NWPO	Kurunagala	3	0	3	2	0	0	00	0	0
	Puththalam	0	0	0	1	0	0	00	0	0
NPO	Jaffna	3	0	3	2	0	0	00	0	0
	Kilinochchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	0
	Mullaithivu	0	0	2	0	0	2	00	0	0
	Mannar	2	2	0	3	1	0	00	0	0
	Vavunia	0	0	2	0	0	0	00	0	0
Total		142	303	270	90	207	252	00	00	4

During the year 2022, 270 applications have been received while 252 applications were given approvals. 04 applications were rejected since they did not meet the standards.

II. Granting Environmental Recommendations for Non-Prescribed Activities

The POs are issued environmental clearance for projects which are not prescribed under the NEA and therefore do not require IEE/EIA. As request by the Developers, environmental clearances are issued with conditions to mitigate adverse environmental impacts for various non-prescribed projects. Accordingly,

1,724 (including previous year applications) site clearances have been issued during the year for projects such as hotel projects, land fillings, telecommunication towers, mining activities, blocking out of lands etc. This procedure could be facilitated to ensure that the likely environmental impacts are addressed by the developers at the early planning stage of the development concerned.

TABLE 45 : LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS FIGURES DURING THE YEAR 2022 ON NON-PRESCRIBED ACTIVITIES

Province	District	No. of Applications received	Approval granted	No. of rejections	Compliance monitoring
WPO	Colombo	71	104	0	0
	Gampaha	0	61	2	0
	Kalutara	152	204	1	0
SuPO	Galle	117	63	0	0
	Matara	0	16	0	0
	H'thota	0	39	0	0
CPO	Kandy	0	141	0	37
	Matale	30	129	1	0
	Nuwaraeliya	0	21	0	0
SaPO	Kegalle	0	40	0	0
	Ratnapura	38	66	0	0
UPO	Badulla	111	108	0	0
	Monaragala	16	103	0	0
EPO	Trincomalle	0	98	0	0
	Ampara	0	0	1	1
	Bataloa	0	130	0	0

Province	District	No. of Applications received	Approval granted	No. of rejections	Compliance monitoring
NCPO	A'pura	133	112	0	0
	Polonnaruwa	0	9	0	0
NPO	Jaffna	0	15	0	0
	Kilinochchi	24	4	0	0
	Mulathi	81	122	2	2
	Mannar	0	17	0	0
	Vavunia	5	34	0	0
NWPO	Kurunegala	33	46	4	0
	Puttalam	11	42	0	0
Total		822	1,724	11	40

The table above indicates the details of such recommendations granted in 2022.

CHAPTER 15 : Regional Operation Division

The Goal of the Regional Operation Division (RO Division) which was established in December 2018, is “ensuring elevated delivery of services discharged by the network of Provincial/ District Offices of the CEA” and the Objective is, to improve overall performance of Provincial/ District Offices (together called Regional Offices) by harnessing an effective and efficient operational mechanism through systematic approach, enhanced coordination and uplifting of requisite support services.

The two major responsibilities which were given to the RO Division are; a) Streamlining the activities of the all Regional Offices in a systematic way with coordination of relevant Divisions and Units of the CEA and b) Maintain an effective and efficient performance of Regional Network of CEA to implement the provisions of the National Environmental Act at Provincial & District level.

Some of the programs and activities planned for the year 2022 under the 2022 Action Plan of the RO Division were greatly affected, as a result of the management actions to curb the outbreak of COVID-19 global pandemic and due to controlling of public expenditure arisen since tight fiscal situation of the country.

Following special tasks were carried out under the two major responsibilities assigned to RO Division, during the year 2022, apart from attending to provide general directions and guidance to ROs.

A. Streamlining the tasks/ activities of all Provincial & District offices in systematic way with coordination of relevant divisions and units of CEA.

I. Evaluate the progress of Regional Offices and take appropriate actions to rectify as and where necessary.

Initially it has been planned to review the progress of regional offices by physically visiting the regional offices. However, due to economic and financial crisis in the country and as per the circulars issued by the government with an aim of reducing the government expenditure, 2022 action plan of the RO division was revised (Board Paper 417/50001/22). Hence virtual meetings were conducted instead of physical meetings. Four progress review meetings were organized and conducted by the Regional Operation Division during the year 2022 (2022/02/15, 2022/05/25, 2022/07/27 and 2022/11/29). Heads of all provincial / district offices and related Heads of divisions / units participated in these meetings.

Environmental Protection License / Scheduled Waste Management License, Issuance of Environmental Recommendation, Matters Related to Public Complaints, Issuance of Environmental Approvals, Environmental Education and Awareness Programs, Regional office operations and routine operational issues pertaining of (Human Resources and Administrative / Technical / Financial / Physical etc.) were discussed at those online meetings. All the provincial heads informed about the progresses & issues and in accordance,

arrangements were made to provide solutions and advices through the coordination of the relevant divisions/units.

II. Reporting the progress of the provincial and district offices to the Director General of the Central Environment Authority regularly and develop necessary strategies to identify environmental problems and mitigate them.

Minutes of the meeting were forwarded to the Director General and among divisions of the head office and units mentioned therein to attend and resolve the matters after every virtual meeting conducted with regional offices, .

III. Providing necessary technical guidelines regarding environmental issues to the staff of the provincial and district offices in coordination with the relevant divisions / units of the Central Environment Authority.

Necessary technical guidelines were given by the Regional Operations Division in coordination with heads of the concerned division/units, regarding governing long-term environmental issues and especially subjects referred by the Chairman and Director General from time to time. Further, virtual meetings were conducted to resolve following issues/to provide necessary details.

a. A meeting was held on 08.07.2022 to prepare a conceptual project proposal on biogas system to be submitted to the President's Office and the Ministry of Environment in close coordination with the Solid Waste Management Division.

b. Coordinating and held a meeting on 02/08/2022 with the Environmental Pollution Control Unit, Research and Development Unit, Compliance Monitoring and Complaints

Coordination Unit and Heads of Eastern Province / District Offices regarding to identify solutions for "Environmental Problems and Complaints caused by Rice Mill Industries".

c. Held a meeting with the Director General, Environmental Management and Assessment, Environmental Pollution Control Divisions and Heads of Southern Province / District Offices on 22/11/2022 regarding long-term unresolved environmental issues in Hambantota area and Southern Province.

d. Held a meeting on 12/12/2022 with the Director General, Director (Uva Province) and the Natural Resources Management Unit regarding the unresolved issues in Badulla District prior to the inauguration of His Excellency the President visit.

B. Maintain an effective and efficient performance of Regional Network of CEA to implement the provisions of the National Environmental Act at Provincial & District level.

I. Facilitate necessary intervention for resolution of existing problems in provincial and district offices.

a. Coordinating and conducting the discussion related to "Problems arising in the implementation of the Environmental Protection License New Gazette (No.2264/17 and 2264/18)" online on 20/12/2022 with the technical guidance of Environmental Pollution Control Division and participation of all provincial / district heads.

b. In order to improve the efficiency of the compliance monitoring process, the regional

operation division officers were also actively involved in the industrial monitoring activities.

II. Identify and conduct necessary training programs and workshops to enhance the performance of provincial and district offices.

a. An awareness program was held on 12/01/2022 to the Provincial / District Directors and Heads of District Offices about the programs / projects to be implemented in 2022. Basic awareness regarding the "Surakimu Ganga" National Environmental Program, the proposed projects to be implemented at the regional office level and the Presidential Environmental Award Program were given to the participants.

b. A virtual awareness training program was held on 29/09/2022, to aware of regional officers of the CEA on Audit matters. Program was conducted by the Mr. D.G.A.S Anulasiri, Assistant Auditor General of Audit Department. Officials from all the provincial/district offices and most of the unit of the head office actively participated in the programme.

c. Emeritus Professor Mr. Athula Perera and Dr. Jagath Gunawardena conducted an awareness & short training program on "Aspects on Legal and Technical Matters related to Biosafety" on 06/06/2022. Officers representing the legal unit, laboratory and other divisions of the Authority participated in this training.

C. Other matters

I. Involved in planning and coordination of the National Program of "Surakimu Ganga".

II. The DDG (RO) has been entrusted with the responsibility of getting finalize the draft Biosafety Act. Accordingly, the progress of activities carried out in connection with the

getting finalize of the draft Biosafety Act and other related matters were submitted to the Board of the CEA by means of an Information paper bearing No. inf / 417 / 3 / 22.

The Regional Operations Division participated in three discussion meetings conducted under the initiative of the Ministry of Environment. Officers of Biosafety project, legal and technical advisor (Emeritus Professor Athula Perera and Dr. Jagath Gunawardena), the Director General of this authority, the DDG (RO), the DDGs in charge of the relevant Divisions/Units and other relevant officers participated in these meetings. Progress of the project, getting provided CEA with a laboratory facility, necessary trainings for CEA staff and other related matters were discussed during these meetings.

Eleven meetings were conducted under the leadership of the DDG (RO) relevant to drafted Biosafety Act. Necessary amendments to the drafted biosafety act, preparation of capacity building programme outline for CEA staff, conducting evaluation meetings of the Biodiversity Project and other relevant matters were discussed during the meeting.

Further, four officers of the CEA participated an "International Training on Hands on Laboratory practical on detection and identification of LMOs" conducted in Kochi, India from 13-16 June 2022.

Chapter 16 : Success Stories from Provincial Offices

A. Removal of invasive plants near the DADURU OYA



Removal of invasive plants near the DADURU OYA was carried out by the Kurunegala District Office under SURAKIMU GANGA program spending SLR:758,790.00

B. Tree planting program at the catchment area of the DADURU OYA



This program was also carried out by the Kurunegala District Office under the SURAKIMU GANGA Program. The program spent SLR.404,000.00

C. “Husma Dena Thuru” National tree planting programme 2022 Tree Planting for Breathing- Kilinochchi District.

“Plant for Breath” program was organized by Central Environmental Authority, Northern Provincial Office, Kilinochchi on 27th April 2022 at Akkarayan – Skanthapuram water channel premises. The Tree Planting event was held under the guidance of Mr.T.Suboharan, Director (Attending to the Duties), Central Environmental Authority, Northern Provincial

Office, Kilinochchi. The event was graced by the active participation of Mr.Vanniyanayaka, Representative of Access Engineering PLC, Grama Sevaka Officer of Akkarayan Division, Technical Officer of Department of Irrigation- Kilinochchi West Region, President of Farmer's Association- Akkarayan and staffs of Central Environmental Authority, Northern Provincial Office, Kilinochchi. 500 Numbers of Teak saplings were planted in this event.



D. Tantri Tailers Pvt Ltd, No 117, Biyagama Road, Kelaniya.

This industry has been operating since 2003 with the Environment Protection License. Complaints were continuously received regarding the noise generated during the operation of the industry. However, noise level measurement reports obtained are within the acceptable limits.

Therefore in order to arrive at a more technical and definitive opinion, taking into account the origin of the noise generated by the industrial process a three day continuous noise level assessment report was obtained by the Industrial Technology Institute.

According to the above report, the noise level generated by the operation of the relevant industry without correcting the background noise level at its boundary has not exceeded the standard. Accordingly, the relevant industry is in compliance with the specific National Environmental (Noise Control) Regulations No. 01.1996.

Accordingly, it has been scientifically confirmed that the complaint regarding the noise generated by the operation of the industry has been effectively resolved.

E. Research Studies in Maragala EPA

Monaragala District Office is currently conducting a research study to develop biodiversity and ecosystem services indicators for environmental assessment in Maragala EPA. This is the 1st of this kind of a study carried out for an Environmental Protection Area declared under the National Environmental Act. The study is being conducted with the participation of R & D Unit.

F. Legal Actions taken for the illegal land clearing for purpose of land blocking out project in Bandarawela

Complaint has made by media regarding about unmanaged land clearing & CEA Uva Provincial Office immediate attended to this matter & has taken a legal action after called of joint field inspection with the participants of relevant agencies. Project proponent was guilty pleaded and fine imposed. After eleven number of courts calling in Bandarawela Magistrate and obtained Environmental Approval under IEE process.

A project of Solid waste management and awareness program for pollution control nearby “Bambarakanda” and “Diyaluma” waterfalls of “BambarakandaOya” and “Kuda Oya” in Haldummulla DS division was conducted by launching a cleaning program to remove plastic & polythene nearby area of the “Bambarakanda”

waterfall and its access path and Placement of Display board regarding water pollution and providing waste bins. PS-Haldummulla, DS-Haldummulla and CEA were the main contributors who involved succeeding this project.



G. Improvement of Solid Waste Dumping site at Badulla

The Badulla MC area could be considered as highly populated area in Badulla district and MSW generation by commercial and domestic purposes is at problematic level. Daily waste collection is around 18-22 tons and previously, Badulla MC was done open dumping of collected waste which caused considerable environmental consequences such as land and water pollution due to leachate discharge, odor, health issues damaging aesthetic beauty of environment etc.

Before 1970 the area had been found as beautiful lake with race-course ground.

Then UPO, CEA involved to find suitable solutions to solve these problems as an active member of provincial steering committee for solid waste management. The committee was formed under the supervision of Hon. Governor and Chief Secretary as per the instruction given by Hon. Governor. UPO, CEA contributed to improve the openly dumped area by capping with the technical guidance, institutional support and coordination. Today, the environmental consequences due to dumped site is improved.



Before implement the project



After improvement

Event (4)	Tree Planting Breathing Project (Husma Dena Thuru)-2022
Objective	To protect the healthy Eco-system on earth through tree planting while reducing the global warming
Target Group	Public places, religious places, Schools & Historical places
Date & Time & Location	21.12.2022 at 9.00 a.m & Mn/ Badhiudeen G.M.M.S Vellimalai, Mn/Silawathurai G.M.M.S, Mn/Savariyar puram R.C.T.M.S, Mn/Musali National School, MOH Office Musali & Predeshiya Sabha playground of Musali
Description	- Environmental song & Oath presented by EPP students from Mn/ Badhiudeen G.M.M.S Vellimalai. - Brief introduction was given by OIC/CEA, Mannar about importance of tree planting and conservation of eco system 500 tree seedlings, compost & protective cages were provide .



H. Special Presidential Medal Projects

For his project for the Eco Pilot Presidential Medal, establishing a rain water conservation system at the 09th Vijayabahu Infantry Regiment Army Camp, Kilinochchi, which is facing severe

difficulty in meeting the drinking water requirement as a solution to a practical problem at present, Colombo 02, Defense Services College Environmental Pilot P.R. D. Kaweesha Dinal was done by the student.



I. Environmental Pioneer's Home Gardening Programme – 2022

This program was also organized by the Southern Provincial Office of the CEA as a competitions programme in the schools Environmental Pioneer's in the Southern Province, as parallel to

the ongoing programme of "Waga Sangramaya" launched by the Government.

The main objective of this programme is encouraged and motivate the environmental

pioneers by giving the practical knowledge to start the home garden for their food security.

After two and half months from starting of this program evaluation was done by observing the



J. Electronic & Electrical Waste Collection Programme -2022

This programme was conducted by the Southern Provincial Office of CEA with coordinating guidance of the Hazardous Waste Management Unit of the Head Office on 30.11.2022 at the Stadium of BOI Koggala.



K. Implementation of Eco-friendly small scale project evaluation Competition for the world Environment Day – 2022, District level – Jaffna District.

The Central Environmental Authority launched an island-wide small scale eco-friendly project

home gardens of the environmental pioneers by the panel board and awarded 25 certificates to the best 25 gardens in District based.



The electronic waste collected by the Local Authorities, Divisional Secretariats in Galle district transported to Koggala and handed over to CEA in this programme. The total collected electronic waste amount was two tones in this programme and all collected electronic waste was handed over to the E-waste licence holders' company at the end of the day.



evaluation competition to mark world environmental Day 2022. Competition implemented in each district. Accordingly 12 projects were selected from the Jaffna district. The competition evaluation visits were successfully carried out. Winners were selected according to the marking criteria of evaluation.



L. Program conducted for the confiners at the Kandakadu Rehabilitation center at Polonnaruwa regarding the use of Polythene on 2022.04.24.



CHAPTER 17 : "Surakimu Ganga" National Environmental Program

A. Introduction

"Surakimu Ganga" National Environmental Program was launched with the noble intention and broad vision of conserving all the river basins in Sri Lanka.

As a result of informal anthropogenic activities upon the rivers over years, the waters of many rivers today have become unsuitable to use. As a result, at present it is difficult to obtain clean water for drinking and other purposes as well.

Many institutions have been established for the conservation of rivers and water bodies in the country. Although all these institutions fulfil different responsibilities it is observed that some of the functions are not functioning properly due to lack of proper coordination between these institutions.

The Surakimu Ganga National Environmental Program has taken steps to overcome this situation, mobilize all parties concerned for river conservation and formulate a proper sustainable conservation program to address the conservation of all these river basins..

The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) has observed 10,377 locations in 2020 and surveyed rivers, revealing the following factors that could affect river water quality.

- Water pollution caused by wastewater contamination
- Water pollution due to solid waste and hazardous waste
- Soil erosion and river bank erosion
- Unauthorized and informal construction
- Illegal river reservations
- Unauthorized and uncontrolled mining.

B. Establishment of "Surakimu Ganga" National Environmental Program

With the aim of purifying all the rivers and water sources in Sri Lanka and providing clean drinking water to the public under a formal plan, the "Save Rivers" national environmental programme has been established. For this national programme the Ministry of Environment prepared a board memorandum to the Minister and the approval of the Honorable Board of Ministers has been received.

C. Expected Outcomes and Benefits

This program is expected to create clean streams and river ecosystems rich in biodiversity through this

national program. Accordingly, this program is a major program designed to achieve the goals of leading the country towards development while conserving the environment.

D. Operational mechanism of the "Surakimu Ganga" National Environmental Program

This program is implemented through 03 main layers (committees) of the "Surakimu Ganga" National Environmental Program.

- Inter-Ministerial National Steering Committee established at the national level.
- District Committee established at District level.
- Regional Committee established at the local level.

An Inter-Ministerial National Steering Committee chaired by the Secretary to the Ministry of Environment has been established to conduct the Surakimu Ganga National Environmental Program at the national level. The secretary of the Committee is the Director General of the Central Environmental Authority. The members of this committee are the Secretaries of all the Ministries involved in the Surakimu Ganga program or an Additional Secretary nominated by that Secretary. The Inter-Ministry National Steering Committee meets every two months.

A number of 25 "Surakimu Ganga District Committees" have been established at district level to effectively implement this national program in the country. This Committee meets under the chairmanship of the District Secretary and is chaired by the Director / Deputy Director / Assistant Director of the District Office of the Central Environmental Authority. This committee meets once a month with the necessary composition to make the committee work successfully.

The Surakimu Ganga Regional Committee is responsible for the implementation of the main and ground level programs of this program. Accordingly, 310 Regional Committees have been established island wide to conserve and manage rivers. This committee is also responsible for coordinating all relevant institutions.

The Surakimu Ganga Secretariat has been established for the implementation and direction of the Surakimu Ganga National Environmental Program and this office is located at the Head Office of the Central Environmental Authority, Battaramulla.

1. The website for “Surakimu Ganga” Geographical Information System (GIS)

A website has been created using geo-IT facilities to collect, manage and present spatial data and information on the Surakimu Ganga

Program as Sri Lanka's flagship program for river conservation. This system is maintained as a website open to the public so that the National, District and Regional Committees

can obtain the required information, report and monitor the progress of the project. Accordingly, the services provided by this are:

- Obtaining Survey Data and Information on Identifying Sources of Pollution in Rivers
- Reporting of newly identified sources of pollution
- Obtaining Information of National, District and Regional Committee Members
- Submitting project proposals and studying the submitted project proposals

- Reporting the progress of project activities and monitoring the progress

- Download “Surakimu Ganga” Guideline and Project Proposal Formats

- Ability to report information on environmental issues to the public

The above services can be accessed at the Surakimuganga Geographical Information Website at: <https://surakimuganga.maps.arcgis.com>

2. Progress of project reports submitted to Surakimu Ganga National Environmental Program.

Surakimu Ganga Regional Committees had submitted 102 project proposals for the year 2022 out of which 72 project proposals were submitted to the Project Appraisal Committee. Out of the submitted project proposals, 30 projects were approved for implementation.

In the year 2022, 30 project proposals have been approved by the "Surakimu Ganga" Project Appraisal Committee.

TABLE 46 : APPROVED PROJECTS IN 2022

No	District	Divisional Sec.	Provisions approved RS.	Name of the Project
1	Monaragala	Monaragala	9,719,081.76	Maragala Oya conservation programme
2		Buttala	4,735,033.10	Menik Ganga conservation programme
3	Hambanthota	Weerakatiya	1,743,000.00	Uruboku Oya conservation project
4		Angunukolapalasa	2,196,924.82	Kachchigal Ara conservation project
5	Trincomalee	Seruwila	1,410,400.00	Mavilaru invasive seeds removal project
6	Galle	Ambalangoda	2,349,400.00	Purification and conservation of the Halwathura canal, which is a feeder canal of Madampokuna stage 2
7	Mathara	Devinuwara	356,090.12	Cleaning and planting trees to protect water quality of Aparakka North Red river.
8	Kaluthara	Bulathsinhala	900,000.00	Galwak Ela conservation project
9		Agalawaththa	928,553.50	Demarcation of banks on both sides of the initial part of the Pawatta river.
10	Plonnaruwa	Alahara	1,461,000.00	Minipuragama based Ambanganga conservation programme.

No	District	Divisional Sec.	Provisions approved RS.	Name of the Project
11	Nuwaraeliya	Walapane	1,937,453.06	Servaying and demarcating water sources related to estates
12		Kothmale	1,430,400.00	Identification and conservation of peatlands with water sources located in the upper water catchment area of Mahaweli ganga in the Kothmale Pradeshiya Sabha
13		Hanguranketha	1,237,920.00	Conservation programme
14	Badulla	Haldulmulla	360,320.00	Solid waste management and awareness programme for Environmental pollution control near Bambarakanda and Diyaluma water falls in Bambarakanda and Kudaoya
15		Mahiyangana	352,160.00	Reduction of water pollution river bank erosion and conservation of Mahaweli River
16		Haputhale	546,507.00	Solid waste management and river bank conservation programme near Haputalegama, Ranjawella and Kahagolla Oya
17		All divisional sec.	3,928,332.10	Badulu oya conservation and management programme
18	Kurunegala	Wariyapola	404,000.00	Tree planting programme for the conservation Daduru Oya watershed
19		Rideegama	1,512,246.50	Removal of the invasive plants along Daduru Oya.
20	Puttalam	Wanathawilluwa	467,990.00	Programme to protect banks of the river with polythene and plastics
21	Colombo	Kaduwela	1,465,287.44	Controlling the pollution of the Kelani river by wastewater released from water generating industries located within 500 meters from the banks of the Kelani river within the jurisdiction of the Kaduwela divisional Secretariat
22	Kandy	Udunuwara	1,668,000.00	The process of saving Geli Oya by solid waste dumping and protect Geli oya project
23		Madadumbara	1,570,750.00	Construction of septage system in association with Kotagala estate houses
24		Pasbhagekorale	405,000.00	Project to prevent the accumulation of plastic bottles and pollution in the Mahaweli Ganga
25		Kundasale	308,400.00	In order to preserve the purity of the Viktoria Reservoir to preserve the biological existence of the reservoir and to protect its water quality
26		Pujapitiya	140,904.74	Project to reduce pollution by unauthorized dumping of garbage in Hunan Oya.
27		Udawalpala	459,454.00	Project to prevent accumulation of solid waste in water sources through waste management in Udawalpala City .

No	District	Divisional Sec.	Provisions approved RS.	Name of the Project
28		Yatinuwara	142,629.20	To prevent pollution of the Mahaweli river by constructing a collection chamber for plastic bottles, beer cans and glass bottles in front of Ganoruwa Reserch institute
29		Minipe	1,703,000.00	Removal of pathenium and giant sedum plants in the river velly area of about 2 Km from Mahiyanganaya Hasalaka bridge
30		Pathahewahata	2,322,644.85	A plan to protect the catchment area of Lake Victoria by preventing the addition of solid waste sediments to lake Victoria Reserve and Talatu Oya

3. Progress of General Activities of “Surakimu Ganga” National Environmental Program

TABLE 47 : GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF “SURAKIMU GANGA” NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

	Main Activity	Information / Annual Targets for the Year 2022	Progress up to 31.12.2022
1	Establishment of "Surakimu Ganga" District Committees	A number of 25 District Committees have been established	25
2	Establishment of "Surakimu Ganga" Regional Committees	A number of 310 Regional Committeeshave been established	310
3	National Steering Committee Meetings	A number of 3 meetings have been conducted	1*
4	Project Appraisal Committee Meeting		
4.1	Conducting Project Appraisal Committee Meetings	A number of 5 meetings have been conducted	5*
4.2	Number of project proposals received from Divisional Secretariats	A number of 102project proposals received.	102
4.3	Number of project proposals submitted to the Project Appraisal Committee	Out of 102project proposals received, 72completed project proposals have been submitted to the Committee.	72
4.4	Number of project proposals approved by the evaluation committee	A number of 30 project proposals have been approved.	30*
5	Combined field inspections (As per the instructions of the Project Appraisal Committee)	Joint field inspections were carried out to follow up the projects	10*

*Due to the financial crisis in the country, the Ministry of Finance announced on 26.04.2022 circular No, 03/2022” Controlling public accounts”, revised the tasks and programs expected to be carried out in the year 2022.

4. Financial progress of the "Surakimu Ganga" National Environmental Program

Due to the financial crisis in the country, the Ministry of Finance published on 26.04.2022 Circular No. 03/2022, "Controlling Public

Accounts", revised the tasks and programs expected to be carried out for the upcoming period of 2022. In this regard, Ministry of Environment had aware all the District Governors regarding above matter.

Therefore, the Surakimu Ganga Divisional Committees informed that many of the approved projects have been suspended due to financial problems.

Financial progress for the year 2022

Project Duration	Allocated Provisions for 2022 (LKR)	Progress as at 31.12.2022 (LKR)
January - December 2022	73,000,000.00	29,780,000.00

Summary of provisions relating to Surakimu Ganga Program up to 25/11/2022

TABLE 48 : EXPENDITURE OF SURAKIMU GANGA PROJECTS

Provisions : Expenditure Heading : 160-2-3-145-2509(11)			
No	District	Total amount of allocation given to the district including outstanding bills	Expenditure at district level under the head of expenditure as on 25/11/2022
1	kaluthara	5,296,867.98	3,019,514.48
2	Kandy	6,522,234.63	970,830.63
3	Matale	2,991,174.88	1,495,587.44
4	Nuwaraeliya	4,931,773.06	4,406,225.52
5	Galle	4,668,130.00	2,370,797.46
6	Mathara	3,801,436.25	3,460,866.55
7	Hambanthota	2,196,924.48	0.00
15	Trincomalee	1,410,400.00	750,780.00
16	Kurunegala	1,878,246.50	1,159,540.00
17	Puttalam	400,240.00	28,000.00
19	Polonnaruwa	758,907.30	63,069.20
20	Badulla	3,320,677.02	415,504.60
21	Monaragala	14,708,582.23	1,070,880.97
22	Rathanapura	3,080,317.36	3,059,431.39
23	Kegalle	15,004,800.00	7,502,400.00
24	Colombo	7,200.00	7,200.00
Total		70,977,911.69	29,780,628.24

CHAPTER 18 : Human Resource Development, Administration & Finance Division

18.1 Human Resources Development Unit

Training and development of the staff is one of the main functions of the HRD Unit, apart from which, handling disciplinary inquiries is also undertaken.

The following training opportunities, both local and foreign, were provided to the staff during the year 2022.

Local Training

(1) Arranged and facilitated for 24 training programmes for CEA staff including Senior and Middle Managers, Senior Environmental Officers, Environmental Officers, Management Assistants, staff of Library, Legal and Internal Audit Units, and the Primary Level Employees during the year 2022.

(2) Among the above programmes, the following group trainings and workshops were included:

Name of the Training Programme	No. of Officers Attended
01. Training Programme for Management Assistants	110
02. Training Programme for Senior Environmental Officers	120
03. Training Programme for Drivers	100
04. Training Programme for Office Aides	50
05. Two-day Workshop for Legal Staff	15
06. One day training programme on ISO 9001:2015	55
07. Five day on-line training programme for Development Officers	300

Foreign Training

During the year 2022, 12 officers were nominated and 08 got selected mainly for short-term trainings in the fields of Environmental Pollution Control, Hazardous

Waste Management, Solid Waste Management, Air Quality Monitoring, Environmental Management & Assessment etc.

During 2022, 36 preliminary inquiries were carried out by the HRD Unit.

18.2 Human Resources Management

Human Resources Management Sub Unit is mainly execute following main functions.

- Overall Human Resources Planning
- Selection, Recruitment, Promotion, Transfers
- Induction Orientation.
- Pay administration & monitoring
- Individual Performance Evaluation.
- Employee grievances handling
- Maintaining Human Resources Data Base etc.

• Leave Management

Total approved cadre of CEA as at 31.12.2022 was 1166 and the existing cadre was 869.

Mr. Siripala Amarasinghe, Chairman of the CEA concluded his term of service with effect from 24.10.2022 and Mr. Supun S Pathirage assumed duties as Chairman and Board member in the CEA on 25.10.2022.

Recruitment, Promotion, Resignation, Vocation of Post and Retirement of Year 2022

	Designation	2022			
		Recruit.	Promotion	Resig/VOP/Tr.	Retirement
1	Senior Manager				
	Deputy Director General				02
	Director		04		01
2	Middle Manager				
	Deputy Director				01
	Assistant Director		02		03
	Manager (Dompe Landfill Site)			01	
3	Junior Manager				
	Technical Officer (Dompe Landfill Site)			01	
	Administrative Officer		05		
	Laboratory Officer		01		
	Senior Environmental Officer			02	
4	Enforcement / Extension/ Oper.				
	Environmental Officer			05	02
5	Management Assistant (Tech)				
	Laboratory Assistant			03	
6	Management Assistant (Non-Tech)			03	02
7	Primary Level (Skilled)				
	Driver			02	01
8	Primary Level (Unskilled)				
	Office Aide			04	
		--	12	21	12

In addition to the above promotions, 01 No. of Senior Environmental Officer was promoted to the Grade I to the Junior Manager Level and 31 Nos. of Divisional Environmental Officers were promoted to the Grade I and 02 Nos. of Divisional Environmental Officer was promoted to the Grade II of the Enforcement / Operational / Extension Level. 01 No. of Management

Assistant (Non-tech) was promoted to the Grade II to the Management Assistant Service (Non tech). 05 Nos. of Drivers were promoted to the Grade I to the Primary Level (Skilled). 03 Nos. of Office Aide were promoted to the Grade II and 01 No. of Office Aide was promoted to the Grade I to the Primary Level (Unskilled).

18.3 Finance Unit

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 Domicile and Legal Form

The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) is a statutory body. The head office is located at No. 104, “PARISARA PIYASA” Denzil Kobbekaduwa Mawatha, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.

1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

The principal activities of the CEA’s are, to protect and enhance the quality of the environment through pollution control, natural resource management and environmental education based on our technical expertise and commitment.

1.3 The Number of Employees

The number of employees as at 31st December 2022 is 865.(2021-908)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

2.1.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of Central Environmental Authority comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Cash Flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements. These statements are prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSAs) laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL).

2.1.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost Basis.

No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors in the financial statements

2.1.3 Comparative information

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the CEA and are consistent with those used in the previous year. Previous year’s figure have been re-arranged whenever necessary, to confirm the current presentation.

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

2.2.1 Functional and presentation Currency.

The financial Statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees (LKRS), which is the CEA’s functional currency.

2.2.1 Foreign currency translation

Transaction in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the date of the transaction spot rate.

2.2.2 Revenue Recognition

The expenditure as well as revenue has been accounted on accrual basis. Income generated from issuing of licenses which is issued for 3 years has accounted only for 1/3 of the earned income for 2022 and adjusted for previous two years accordingly further that the income generated from the license issued for the one year has been accounted as the income for the same year irrespective of the date of receipt.

All other incomes are recorded on a cash basis except interest and rent income.

2.2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

2.2.3.1 Basis of Recognition

Property, plant and equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the corporation and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured. Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalized borrowing cost. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

2.2.3.2 Revaluation Model

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting year.

When vehicles (except motor bikes) are revalued, the gross carrying amount is adjusted consistently with the revaluation of the carrying amount. The accumulated depreciation at that date is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount after taking into account accumulated impairment losses.

Any increase in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of revaluation, is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation reserve in

equity. The increase is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss.

Any decrease in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is recognized in profit or loss in the current year. The decrease is recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent that any credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve in respect of that asset. The decrease recognized in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in the revaluation reserve in equity.

The revaluation reserve related to vehicles is transferred directly to retained income when the asset is derecognized.

2.2.3.3 Gains and Losses on Disposal

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within "other income/other expenses" in Statement of Profit or Loss

2.2.3.4 Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Corporation, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Expenditure incurred on repairs or maintenance of Property, Plant and Equipment in order to restore or maintain the future economic benefit expected from originally assessed standard of performance is recognized as an expense when incurred.

2.2.3.5 De-Recognition

The carrying amount of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognized.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

2.2.3.6 Property, Plant and Equipment-Received as Grant

Building-Head office and Ratnapura	2.5%p.a.
Motor vehicle	25% p.a.
Furniture & Office Equipment	10% p.a.
Plant & Equipment	10% p.a.
Computers & Accessories	25% p.a.
Accounting Software	50 %p.a.
Lab Equipment	10% p.a.
Library Books	10% p.a.
Dompe Sanitary Landfill	5% p.a.
Nature Field Center	10% p.a.
Name Board	10% p.a.
Head Office Building Color Wash	20% p.a.
Mobile lab	10% p.a.

2.2.4 Lease Assets and Amortization

Lease asset valued as per the lease terms of the lease agreement and amortization charges are based on the lease agreement period. Lease assets are measured cost less net of accumulated amortization charges. Such cost includes the cost of replacing component

Property, Plant and Equipment acquired under any grant are capitalized at cost.

Property, Plant and Equipment other than freehold land are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Free hold land is stated at cost.

2.2.3.7 Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on all Property, Plant and Equipment other than freehold land to write off the cost over the estimated useful lives. Depreciation has been provided from the date the assets are available for use up to the date of disposal.

Property, Plant and Equipment are depreciated on straight line method and applicable rates are as follows;

parts of the asset, if the recognition criteria are met. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the contract period as follows.

Leased land	2% p.a.
Land -Rathnapura Office	3.33% p.a.

2.2.5 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the price at which inventories can be sold in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

The cost incurred in bringing inventories to its present location and condition is accounted using the following cost formulae.

At purchase cost on first in first out basis.

In case of chemicals and glassware the entire purchases during the year had been treated as consumption. This method had been adopted due to the difficulty in measuring these items and due to the comparatively low cost of usage.

2.2.6 Investment

Investments in money market instruments with a maturity period over three months are treated as short term investment and are stated at cost.

Investment in fixed deposit and short-term deposit has been stated at cost. Income from such investments has been accounted on accrual basis.

2.2.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, deposit held at call with bank.

2.2.8 Cash flow Statement

Cash flow Statement has been prepared using the indirect method.

2.2.9 Taxation

Tax expenses reported in the financial statement and computed in accordance with

the provision of the Inland Revenue Act No.10 of 2006 and its amendments thereto.

2.2.10 Employee Benefits

2.2.10.1 Define Contribution Plan.

Obligation to define contribution plan are recognized as an expense in the income statement as incurred. The CEA contribute 15% and 3% of gross emoluments of employees to Provident Fund and Trust Fund respectively.

2.2.10.2 Define Benefit Plan

Gratuity is a define benefit plan. The CEA is liable to pay gratuity in terms of the relevant statute. In order to meet this liability, a provision is carried forward in the balance sheet, equivalent to an amount calculated based on a half month's salary of the last of the financial year of all employees for each completed year of service, commencing from the first year of service.

Provision is made for retirement gratuity for all employees in respect of gratuity payable under the payment of gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983. This item is grouped under non-current liabilities in the balance sheet.

According to The Treasury, a fund is not necessary, as they will grant the funds when required.

2.2.11 Liabilities and Provisions

Liabilities classified as current liabilities on the Statements of Financial Performance are those which fall due for payment on demand or within one year from the Statement of

Financial Performance date. Non-current liabilities are those balances that fall due for payment later than one year from the Statement of Financial Performance date. All known liabilities have been accounted for in preparing the Financial Statements.

2.2.12 Accounting of Grants

2.2.12.1 Government Grants

The accounting policy adopted for Government Grants including the methods of presentation are as follows.

Government Grants for purchase of assets are recognized as income over the periods of useful life of the assets.

Other recurrent grants received from foreign Agencies as well as expenses thereon have been incorporated in the Profit & Loss Account.

Government Grants for School programme is treated as expenditure for the year as there is no tangible assets arising out of same.

2.2.13.2 Capital Grants received from other agencies.

The method adopted for accounting of Government Grant is also adopted for other Capital Grants received from other agencies.

TABLE 49 : CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY HAS RECEIVED FOLLOWING CAPITAL GRANTS DURING THE YEAR 2022.

Description	Rs.
Treasury – Recurrent	803,242,500
Treasury - Capital – In Cash	11,600,000
World Health Organization donation capital amount	2,940,000
Implementation of the Follow Up Programme to Check Quality of Internal Water Sources	494,000
Incentive payment scheme for replacing R22 based Air Conditioner with R32 Based Air Conditioner	595,500
Environment Pioneer Programme	366,452
Environment Education and Awareness	199,500

2.2.14 Contingencies & Commitments

Contingencies are possible assets or obligations that arise from a past event and would be confirmed only on the occurrence

or non-occurrence of uncertain future events, which are beyond the CEA's control.

All discernible risks are accounted for in determining the amount of all known liabilities. Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be

confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is not probable or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the Statement of Financial Position but are disclosed unless they are remote.

As to the Director's (Legal) report pending legal cases filed against the CEA are 119 as at 31st December 2022 and 04 legal cases are seem to be litigations for claim. Litigation currently pending against the CEA would not have a material impact on the reported financial results of the CEA.

The Urban Development Authority (UDA) has requested to pay a sum of Rs. 18,564,991/-. CEA made a requested to negotiate the interest amounts from UDA on 2022.03.15. As a result, no provision made to the financial statements.

2.2.15 Events occurring after balance sheet date.

All material post balance sheet events have been considered and where appropriate adjustment or disclosures have been made in respective note to the financial statement.

TABLE 50 : STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY				
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE				
For the year ended 31 December		Note	2022	2021
			Rs.	Rs.
Operating Revenue				
CEA Revenue		4	433,159,621	362,873,286
Recurrent Grant	- Treasury		803,242,500	750,000,000
	- Others	4.1	50,361,121	170,504,791
Differed Revenue			64,326,610	82,016,119
Total Revenue			1,351,089,853	1,365,394,197
Operating Expenses				
Personnel Emoluments		5	823,826,661	794,792,961
Traveling		6	45,398,977	49,657,888
Supplies & Consumable Used		7	150,276,882	84,725,656
Maintenance		8	64,400,927	43,831,779
Contractual Services		9	97,715,072	85,704,531
Research & Development		10	41,946,359	40,188,281
Depreciation and Amortizations		11	139,389,387	143,603,311
Other Operating Expenses		12	6,165,183	3,403,288
Programme Activities		13	29,819,195	140,991,498
Total Operating Expenses			1,398,938,645	1,386,899,194
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities			(47,848,792)	(21,504,997)
Finance Cost				
Bank Charges			633,263	616,762

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY				
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE				
For the year ended 31 December		Note	2022	2021
			Rs.	Rs.
Total Non Operating Expenses			633,263	616,762
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year			(48,482,055)	(22,121,759)

TABLE 51 : STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY				
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION				
As at 31 December		Note	2022	2021
			Rs.	Rs.
ASSETS				
Non Current Assets				
Property, Plant & Equipment	14		797,151,001	885,115,348
Investment	15		9,960,000	9,960,000
Goods in Transit and Work in Progress	16		18,251,035	52,927,928
			825,362,035	948,003,276
Current Assets				
Inventories	17		28,018,589	25,076,674
Receivables	18		104,052,530	93,620,849
Prepayments	19		6,841,277	4,094,857
Cash & Cash Equivalents	20		442,619,775	422,697,450
Total Current Assets			581,532,171	545,489,830
Total Assets			1,406,894,206	1,493,493,106
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Payable	21		218,932,717	181,187,498
Accrued Expenses	22		135,937,540	190,131,514
Differed Revenue Reserve			16,114,667	18,378,000
Non Current Liabilities				
Compost Bins Reserve			-	7,887,531
Recurrent Grant	23		28,452,862	27,871,443
Provision for Gratuity	24		393,617,165	377,888,375

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY			
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
As at 31 December	Note	2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.
Total Liabilities		793,054,951	803,344,361
Total Net Assets		613,839,256	690,148,745
NET ASSETS/EQUITY			
Accumulated Fund		74,181,224	74,181,224
Excess B/F		(387,554,711)	(385,736,679)
Excess/(Deficit) for the year		(48,482,055)	(22,121,759)
Revaluation Reserve		243,723,310	243,723,310
Capital Grants	25	731,971,488	780,102,649
		613,839,256	690,148,745

TABLE 52 : CASH FLOW STATEMENT

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY				
CASH FLOW STATEMENT				
For the year ended 31 December		Note	2022	2021
			Rs.	Rs.
Cash Flows from/(used in) Operating Activities				
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities			(48,482,055)	(22,121,759)
Adjustments for:				
	Depreciation	11	139,389,387	143,603,312
	Previous Year Adjustments		12,416,196	10,193,706
	Adjustments for Non Cash Items		(7,357,639)	(8,639,855)
	Amortization of Capital Grants		(64,326,610)	(82,016,119)
	Finance Cost		633,263	616,762
	Provision for Gratuity	5	31,235,318	30,487,677
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes			63,507,860	72,123,725
	(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	17	(2,941,915)	(9,353,659)

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY				
CASH FLOW STATEMENT				
For the year ended 31 December		Note	2022	2021
			Rs.	Rs.
	(Increase)/ Decrease in Receivable	18	(10,431,681)	8,918,804
	(Increase)/Decrease in Prepayments	19	(2,746,420)	967,879
	Increase/(Decrease) in Payables	21	37,745,219	31,470,097
	Increase/(Decrease) in Accrued Expenses	22	(54,193,974)	66,452,791
	Increase/(Decrease) in Differed Revenue Reserve		(2,263,333)	(927,280)
Recurrent Grants		23	581,419	(9,092,147)
	Cash Generated from Operations		29,257,175	160,560,209
	Finance Costs Paid		(633,263)	(616,762)
	Gratuity Paid		(15,506,528)	(11,667,898)
Net Cash Flows from /(used in) Operating Activities			13,117,384	148,275,549
Cash Flows from/(used in) Investing Activities				
	Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	14	(12,834,561)	(57,281,058)
	Proceeds from diposal of Property Plant & Equipment		99,900	-
	Goods in Transit and Work in Progress	16	34,676,893	(16,573,533)
Net Cash Flows from/(used in) Investing Activities			21,942,232	(73,854,591)
Cash Flows from/(used in) Financing Activities				
	Write off of Compost Bin Reserve balance		7,887,531	-
	Proceeds from /(used in) Capital Grants	25	(23,024,822)	69,128,212
Net Cash Flows from/(used in) Financing Activities			(15,137,291)	69,128,212

TABLE 53 : STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY					
As at 31 December 2022					
	Accumulated Fund	Operating Surplus/ (Deficit)	Capital Grants	Revaluation Reserve	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance as at 01.01.2021	74,181,224	(395,930,385)	793,439,050	243,723,311	715,413,200
Excess/(Deficit) for the year	-	(22,121,759)	-	-	(22,121,759)
Prior Year Adjustments	-	10,193,706	-	-	10,193,706
Net change in Capital Grants	-	-	(13,336,401)	-	(13,336,401)
Balance as at 31.12.2021	74,181,224	(407,858,438)	780,102,649	243,723,311	690,148,745
Excess/(Deficit) for the year	-	(48,482,055)	-	-	(48,482,055)
Prior Year Adjustments	-	20,303,727	-	-	20,303,727
Net change in Capital Grants	-	-	(48,131,161)	-	(48,131,161)
Balance as at 31.12.2022	74,181,224	(436,036,766)	731,971,488	243,723,311	613,839,256

TABLE 54 : NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
For the year ended 31 December				2022	2021
				Rs.	Rs.
4	CEA Revenue				
	Inspections Fees			223,824,275	210,490,189
	License Fees			147,052,369	111,447,908
	BOI Inspections Fees			2,143,000	2,348,610
	BOI License Fees			5,135,550	5,054,750

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
For the year ended 31 December			2022		2021
			Rs.		Rs.
	Consultancy Fees		320,000		2,507,922
	Air Quality & Noise Testing		1,664,228		2,171,265
	Non Refundable Tender Deposit		665,461		896,447
	Water Quality		11,975,450		9,435,381
	Court Case Income		1,465,306		1,101,775
	Digital Map		9,367		2,889
	Miscellaneous Income		208,358		613,182
	Compost Income		23,462		57,991
	Green Park Sanitary Landfill Dompe		21,358,173		5,141,185
	Clinical Waste - Administration Fee		2,789,920		2,250,372
	Weerawila Bungalow Reservation Fee		5,733		6,000
	Registration of Gully Bowers		200,741		40,000
	Hazardous Waste Programme		13,347,573		9,203,449
	Solid Waste Management Income		970,655		-
	E Waste Disposal income		-		103,972
			433,159,621		362,873,286
4.1	Other Recurrent Grants				
	Environmental Pioneer Programme-Ministry		5,537,286		59,855,000
	Education Awareness and Green Awards Programme		10,800,500		19,895,000
	Environmental Pioneer Camp - Galle (Sobha Ketha)		223,880		46,355
	Vehicle Insurance Claims -CEA		4,542,709		989,118
	Interest Income		4,156,362		3,715,542
	Husma Denathuru National Tree planting Programme		880,945		228,865
	Improvement of Indoor Air Quality on Sri Lanka		227,405		5,900,000
	Kelani River Grant		21,318		16,093
	One Month Salary Recovery		165,545		158,688

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
For the year ended 31 December			2022		2021
			Rs.		Rs.
	Awareness Programme on Ozone Viyana		21,888		26,047
	Sponsorship for ICEG MAS		222,334		190,561
	Surakuma Ganga		508,000		33,419,646
	EIA & IEE Projects Expenses Reimbursement		568,877		4,208,673
	SAICM - Pollution Control Divisonal Grant		1,021,716		-
	Air Quality Monitoring VET Grant		17,230,632		-
	Diyawnana Oya Grant		3,660,508		-
	X-Press Pearl Ship -Expenses Reimbursement		241,200		-
	Environmental Pioneer Camp - Southern Provincial Council		230,000		-
	Island Wide Survey on Hazardous Waste		47,857		-
	H & M Committee Payment		40,000		-
	Awariness Programme Organized by Central Bank Nuwara Eliya		12,160		-
	SDF Projets Grant		-		19,401,779
	Implementation of the Following up Quality of Water Resources		-		8,942,946
	Pethiyakanda Project		-		6,212,221
	Follow up Project on Integrated WM		-		2,709,870
	Ewaste Grant		-		2,240,150
	CEFAS Donation		-		1,783,821
	Radio Programme Grant		-		233,975
	Settlement of Bond - Employment		-		108,613
	Wetland Day Programmee		-		120,000
	Water Quality Monitoring Programme Sundarapola		-		81,827
	Proficiency Testing Programme		-		20,000
			50,361,121		170,504,791
5	Personal Emoluments				
	Salaries and Wages		630,738,415		595,380,072

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
For the year ended 31 December			2022		2021
			Rs.		Rs.
	EPF Contribution		86,464,358		86,700,571
	ETF Contribution		17,305,307		17,471,511
	Overtime & Holiday Pay		12,427,812		14,769,943
	Medical Leave Encashment		34,509,586		38,903,442
	Provision for Gratuity		31,235,318		30,487,677
	Allowance to Board & Council Members		249,000		216,000
	Entertainment for Council, Management & Board Meetings		1,233,258		608,712
	Professional Allowances		9,663,608		10,255,033
			823,826,661		794,792,961
6	Traveling Expenses				
	Domestic		45,350,477		47,737,390
	Foreign		48,500		1,920,498
			45,398,977		49,657,888
7	Supplies & Consumable Items				
	Stationery & Office Requisites		16,927,387		9,407,326
	Fuel & Transport		130,421,607		73,645,578
	Uniforms		811,370		820,510
	Newspapers		540,830		369,193
	Printing		1,575,688		483,050
			150,276,882		84,725,657
8	Maintenance				
	Repair & Maintenance of Motor Vehicles		34,227,786		17,580,423
	Repair & Maintenance of Buildings		15,865,516		18,209,396
	Repair & Maintenance of Office Equipment		14,307,625		8,041,960
			64,400,927		43,831,779
9	Contractual Services				
	Electricity		11,204,064		9,268,158

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
For the year ended 31 December				2022	2021
				Rs.	Rs.
	Security Services			29,030,090	27,108,640
	Insurance			13,931,571	12,064,355
	Postage			5,014,911	2,894,436
	Telephone			11,508,108	11,480,332
	Building Rent			22,653,366	19,244,355
	Water Supply			1,867,742	1,357,325
	Membership Fees			105,219	61,931
	Audit Fees			2,400,000	2,225,000
				97,715,072	85,704,531
10	Research & Development				
	Env't. Education & Awareness Expenses			12,002,915	20,965,252
	Env't. Pollution Control	10.1		9,728,075	10,491,868
	Env't. Management & Assessment	10.2		5,367,965	1,908,370
	Strategic Environment Assessment Unit			182,025	16,000
	Investigations Unit			931,324	882,350
	Legal Expenses			4,161,951	3,936,831
	Human Resources Development			8,240,416	1,662,889
	Library Unit			1,259,324	303,071
	Regional Operation Division			72,365	21,650
				41,946,359	40,188,281
11	Depreciation & Amortization				
	Dompe Sanitary Landfill			19,760,000	19,760,000
	Building			6,124,564	5,410,847
	Motor Vehicles			63,687,192	63,687,192
	Furniture & Fittings			4,402,961	3,488,253
	Computers & Accessories			4,916,195	12,868,996
	Office Equipment			9,605,993	9,260,369
	Laboratory Equipment			15,499,228	13,996,782
	Library Books			290,426	347,013
	Plant & Machinery			213,403	213,403

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
For the year ended 31 December				2022	2021
				Rs.	Rs.
	Name Board			81,055	79,195
	Regional Office			3,808,458	3,700,688
	Nature Field Centre			298,727	89,388
	Head Office Building Colour Washing			1,531,239	1,531,239
	Mobile Laboratory			8,275,200	8,275,200
	Amortization of Rathnapura Land			315,490	315,490
	Amortization of Head Office Leased Land			579,256	579,256
				139,389,387	143,603,312
12	Other Operating Expenses				
	Media Advertising			1,052,845	301,006
	Miscellaneous			38,715	52,353
	Welfare Expenses			4,148,528	2,907,624
	National Events			925,095	142,305
				6,165,183	3,403,288
13	Programme Activities				
	Environmental Pioneer Program-Ministry			5,537,286	59,750,000
	Air quality Monitoring expenses			17,230,632	1,042,036
	Husma Denethuru National Tree planting programme			880,945	228,865
	Surakuma Ganga			581,451	33,419,646
	Improvement of Indoor Air Quality in Sri Lanka			227,405	5,900,000
	Awariness Expenses Ozone Viyana			21,888	26,047
	Kelani River Expenses			21,318	16,093
	Sponsorship for ICEG Expenses			10,710	201,325
	Diyawanna Oya Project			3,660,508	-
	SAICM Environment Pollution Control			1,021,716	-
	Pioneer Camp - Southern Province			230,000	-
	Environmental Pioneer Camp - Galle			223,880	-

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
For the year ended 31 December			2022		2021
			Rs.		Rs.
	MAS Kreedha - Tree Planting Expenses		123,600		-
	Island Wide Survey on Hazardous Waste Sri Lanka		47,857		
	SDF Project Expenses		-		19,401,779
	Implementation of the Followup Programme to Check the Quality		-		9,765,516
	Pethiyakanda Expenses		-		6,212,221
	Follow up Project on Integrated WMP		-		2,709,870
	CEFAS Donation Related Expenses		-		1,783,821
	Radio Programme Expenses		-		233,975
	Wetland Day Expenses		-		120,250
	Online Water Quality Expenses		-		81,852
	Env. Pioneer Camp Galle Exp. Soba ketha		-		46,355
	Water Quality Report Bacteriological Examination		-		40,500
	Dompe Waste Management Programmee Expenses		-		11,347
			29,819,195		140,991,498
15	Investment				
	Treasury Bills - Bank of Ceylon		9,960,000		9,960,000
			9,960,000		9,960,000
16	Goods in Transit and Work in Progress				
	Capital		13,788,353		48,465,247
	Randeniya Sobaketha		4,168,141		4,168,141
	Ratnapura Office Building Geo Tech		294,541		294,541
			18,251,035		52,927,929
17	Inventories				
	Stationery & Office Requisites		11,003,489		8,324,844
	Books & Publication		11,791,490		13,365,178
	Motor Spare Parts		658,283		1,202,360

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
For the year ended 31 December				2022	2021
				Rs.	Rs.
	Electrical Items			213,383	397,068
	Diesel Stock			3,357,200	792,480
	Laboratory Equipment Spare Parts (CEFAS Donation)			994,744	994,744
				28,018,589	25,076,674
18	Receivable				
	Miscellaneous Advances	18.1		626,269	108,859
	Unsettled Purchase Advances	18.2		3,469,331	2,539,534
	Deposits Receivables	18.3		1,554,466	1,516,311
	Motorcycle Loan -Drivers			14,984	129,649
	EIA Advance and EIA Receivables	18.4		73,709	83,223
	Distress Loan			87,474,743	80,466,422
	Dompe Receivables			6,974,657	4,929,405
	Prepayments			1,675,350	1,675,350
	Family Medical Insurance			1,370,020	304,088
	Festival Advances			26,600	315,350
	Salary Advance			07,877	175,077
	Special Advances			5,059	75,059
	Cash Imprest			,000	5,000
	IEE Cash Imprest			4,466	-
	EEA Advance			-	30,735
	CEFAS Institute Lab Donation			-	,266,786
				104,052,530	93,620,849
19	Prepayments				
	Payments in Advance			6,825,840	4,079,418
	Plastic Waste Management Advance Imprest			15,438	15,439
				6,841,277	4,094,857
20	Cash & Cash Equivalents				
	Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - Main A/C 0-002937303			434,980,931	409,701,034

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
For the year ended 31 December			2022		2021
			Rs.		Rs.
	Bank of Ceylon, Corporate Branch, 1608		7,638,844		12,996,415
			442,619,775		422,697,450
21	Payable				
	EIA Projects	21.1	203,123,332		169,421,327
	Deposit Payable		35,514		35,514
	Advance Received for Motor Bicycles		2,862,570		2,862,570
	Refundable Tender Deposit		781,754		887,764
	Medical Insurance Claims		204,363		204,363
	Stamp Duty Payable		3,536,184		4,904,305
	Retention Fee		935,347		1,260,056
	Motor Cycle Insurance		69,851		69,851
	Implementation Basel Convention		174,365		174,365
	Solid Waste Management Allowance (DO)		3,000		3,000
	Performance Bond		40,210		40,210
	Clinical Waste Disposal Payable		5,638,562		323,669
	Motor Vehicle loan payable		6,667		6,667
	Advance Interest Account		719,226		224,380
	Gratuity Payable acc.		740,522		769,458
	Welfare Payable		61,250		-
			218,932,717		181,187,498
22	Accrued Expenses				
	Salaries and Wages		5,323,508		5,442,384
	EPF		7,138,390		7,286,077
	ETF		1,427,678		1,457,215
	Overtime		1,458,698		1,921,462
	Local Traveling		5,132,732		4,910,247
	Repairs & Maintenance of Building		1,124,038		2,531,185
	Repairs & Maintenance of Office Equipment		1,854,820		1,152,030
	Security Charges		2,462,548		4,516,740
	Electricity Charges		954,318		1,489,236

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
For the year ended 31 December				2022	2021
				Rs.	Rs.
	Fuel and Transport			11,115,601	10,250,437
	Stationery			1,817,435	1,023,206
	Telecommunication			584,464	1,015,540
22	Accrued Expenses (Contd;)				
	Newspapers			44,160	22,040
	Water supply			99,529	54,290
	VAT Payable			8,810,073	3,716,846
	Audit Fees			2,400,000	6,557,425
	NRM Division			618,760	99,895
	School Programme -Ministry			1,218,878	31,082,818
	Welfare Expenses			12,445	46,925
	Hazardous Waste Management Division			824,256	1,064,558
	WIP Capital Assets			9,532,468	35,915,452
	Repair of Motor Vehicle			14,457,161	1,504,344
	Medical Leave			34,509,586	38,995,865
	Legal Unit			2,378,350	136,620
	Local Training			2,070,221	106,877
	Improvement of Indoor Air Quality in Sri Lanka			1,701,603	4,751,410
	School Programme			1,209,766	7,397,055
	Pethiyakanda			1,170,725	1,170,725
	Environmental Pollution Control			1,030,278	515,990
	Laboratory			2,798,272	1,947,841
	Solid Waste Management			1,031,646	544,799
	Followup Intergrated			888,705	888,705
	Environmental News Letters			695,407	467,975
	WEPA Project			409,874	409,875
	Compliance Monitoring			304,000	55,000
	SEA Unit			187,630	188,530
	Media Advertising			173,655	2,761
	Investigation Unit			150,455	289,500
	Implementation of the Followship			99,108	5,453,192
	Membership Fee			28,000	8,000

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
For the year ended 31 December					
			2022		2021
			Rs.		Rs.
	Office Building Rent		2,149,115		2,198,900
	Diyawanna Project		2,857,303		-
	Research & Development		553,730		-
	Entertainment		46,118		-
	Kelani River Expenses		4,490		-
	Social Security Contribution Levy		1,077,541		-
	Insurance		-		1,163,135
	Surakumu Ganga		-		333,877
	Postage		-		29,203
	Awarness Ozone Viyana		-		4,650
	Planning Division		-		4,527
	Library Information Centre		-		2,300
	Husma Denanathuru National Tree planting		-		2,000
	Online Water Quality Monitoring		-		1,852
			135,937,540		190,131,515
23	Recurrent Grants				
	Male Declaration		1,146,315		1,146,316
	Plastic Waste Grant		14,531,330		14,531,330
	GIS Information System		67,009		67,009
	Development of Data Base for Evt. Polluting Activities		110,732		110,732
	Large Scale Water Quality Grants		659,937		659,937
	KITA Grant		105,822		105,822
	Water Quality Monitoring Programme		509,422		509,422
	SAICM Environment Pollution Control		189,157		1,520,268
	Kelani River Grant		564,037		585,355
	Water Quality - Major Water Bodies		1,116,258		1,116,259
	Dompe Grant		944,287		944,287
	Environment Pioneer Camp - Galle		14,210		190,090
	Water Quality Research Institute		190,657		190,657
	Island Wide Survey on Hazardous Waste		1,624,562		1,672,419

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
For the year ended 31 December			2022		2021
			Rs.		Rs.
	Mapping and Prioritization of Wetlands		480,164		480,164
	UNEP - E Waste Management Programme		72,940		72,940
	Awareness Workshop for Laboratories Registered in CEA		123,540		123,540
	Husma Denathuru plantations Programme		432,190		540,635
	Lab Donation CEFAS Institute		2,630,730		994,744
	E-Waste Grant		500,000		500,000
	Online Water Quality Monitoring		1,520,673		1,520,673
	Pilisaru Project		1,427		1,426
	Awareness Programme Ozone Viyana		263,665		273,954
	Radio Programme Grant		13,465		13,465
	Air Quality Monitoring VET		350,833		-
	Education Awareness and Green Awards Income		199,500		-
	World Earth Day		90,000		-
			28,452,862		27,871,443
24	Provision for Gratuity		393,617,165		377,888,375
			393,617,165		377,888,375
25	Capital Grant				
	Dutch Capital Grant		1,864,527		2,028,383
	EA1P Grant		3,679,446		4,002,801
	Capital Grant - Treasury Fund		224,418,095		232,540,252
	Grant of Library Books		3,410		3,711
	International Development Association		66,895,728		72,774,613
	Plastic Waste Management Capital Grant		437,582		476,038
	GIS Capital Grant		46,779		289,505
	Nature Field Centre Grant		287,256		312,500
	Mezzanine Floor		15,511,803		16,875,000

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
For the year ended 31 December				2022	2021
				Rs.	Rs.
	Library Information Centre			103,138	112,201
	Pioneer Program - Ministry Found			848,355	556,458
	Strengthening of CEA Laboratory			36,115,154	39,289,001
	Environment Conservation Project			8,336,068	9,068,653
	SAICM Hazardous Waste Management			96,130	104,578
	SAICM Environment Pollution Control			567,539	617,415
	Pilisaru Project - Lab Equipments			1,365,123	1,485,092
	EDCF Building Fund			1,234,502	1,342,991
	KOICA Capital Grant			263,410,575	286,559,440
	UNICEF			38,239	41,600
	UNREDD Programme			938,368	1,020,833
	Environmental Conservation Project			9,951	10,826
	UNESCO Capital Grant			66,567	72,417
	Education Awareness and Green Awards			992,705	880,445
	WEPA			1,556,628	1,693,426
	Dilu Transport (Pvt) Ltd			20,150	21,921
	The Capital Maharaja Organization Ltd			130,707	142,194
	Water Quality - JAICA			1,681,474	2,926,950
	Ministry - Motor Vehicle			643,453	700,000
	District Secretariat, Killinochchi DO - Motor Vehicle			160,863	175,000
	Kelani River Capital Grant			41,045	44,652
	Water Quality Monitoring and Empowering of Laboratories			91,190	99,204

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
For the year ended 31 December					
			2022		2021
			Rs.		Rs.
	Department of VET Programme - Motor Vehicle		74,433,549		80,974,867
	Surakumu Ganga		6,024,748		6,554,211
	Implementation of the Follow up Capital Assets		7,870,643		8,330,483
	CEFAS Donation Capital Grant		3,755,778		4,085,841
	Follow up Project on Integrated WM		2,803,010		2,787,184
	Monitoring Of Water (JICA)		1,459,142		489,667
	World Health Organisation		2,702,501		-
	UN Granted Business Competition Monaragala		562,833		-
	Incentive Payment Scheme For Replcing R22 Based Air Condition		547,394		-
	Reserch & Develt.Unit Capital Grant		219,339		-
	Business Competition Monaragala Capital Grant		-		612,296
			731,971,488		780,102,649

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
As at 31 December 2022					
14	Property, Plant & Equipment				
14.1	At Cost				
		Balance as at 01.01.2022	Additions during the Year	Disposals during the Year	Balance as at 31.12.2022
	Free Hold	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Regional Office Land	2,450,000	-	-	2,450,000
	Building	217,381,330	21,955,737	-	239,337,067

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2022

14	Property, Plant & Equipment				
14.1	At Cost				
		Balance as at 01.01.2022	Additions during the Year	Disposals during the Year	Balance as at 31.12.2022
	Free Hold	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Computers & Accessories	73,733,757	994,308	-	74,728,065
	Dompe Sanitary Landfill	395,200,000	-	-	395,200,000
	Furniture & Fittings	100,380,770	6,941,480	-	107,322,250
	Head Office Building Colour Wash	7,656,197	-	-	7,656,197
	Lab Equipment	261,201,066	2,940,000	-	264,141,066
	Library Books	11,061,697	-	-	11,061,697
	Mobile Laboratory	87,394,743	-	-	87,394,743
	Office Equipment	212,810,136	9,258,951	(99,900)	221,969,187
	Motor Vehicles	275,899,312	-	-	275,899,312
	Name board	1,669,852	17,185	-	1,687,037
	Plant & Machinery	9,874,412	-	-	9,874,412
	Regional Office Construction	151,787,762	4,634,789	-	156,422,551
	Nature Field Centre	5,740,188	4,769,107	-	10,509,295
		1,814,241,222	51,511,557	(99,900)	1,865,652,879
	Lease Hold				
	Land - Head Office	28,962,813	-	-	28,962,813

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2022

14	Property, Plant & Equipment				
14.1	At Cost				
		Balance as at 01.01.2022	Additions during the Year	Disposals during the Year	Balance as at 31.12.2022
	Free Hold	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Land- Rathnapura RO	9,474,188	-	-	9,474,188
		38,437,001	-	-	38,437,001
		1,852,678,221	51,511,557	(99,900)	1,904,089,880

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2022

14.2	Accumulated Depreciation				
		Balance as at 01.01.2022	Depreciation Charge for the year	Depreciation on Disposals	Balance as at 31.12.2022
	Free Hold	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Regional Office Land				
	Building	97,600,547	6,124,564	-	103,725,111
	Computer and Accessories	64,208,224	4,916,195	-	69,124,419
	Dompe Sanitary Landfill	138,320,000	19,760,000	-	158,080,000
	Furniture & Fittings	82,850,313	4,402,961	-	87,253,274
	Head Office Building	5,109,724	1,531,239	-	6,640,963
	Colour Wash				
	Lab Equipment	185,685,778	15,499,228	-	201,185,006
	Library Books	10,060,780	290,426	-	10,351,206
	Mobile lab	13,867,553	8,275,200	-	22,142,753
	Office Equipment	164,511,657	9,605,993	(13,384)	174,104,266
	Motor Vehicles	147,680,920	63,687,193	-	211,368,113

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
As at 31 December 2022					
14.2	Accumulated Depreciation				
		Balance as at 01.01.2022	Depreciation Charge for the year	Depreciation on Disposals	Balance as at 31.12.2022
	Free Hold	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Name board	1,395,138	81,055	-	1,476,193
	Plant & Machinery	8,837,269	213,403	-	9,050,672
	Regional Office	28,231,295	3,808,458	-	32,039,753
	Nature Field Centre	4,213,158	298,727	-	4,511,885
		952,572,356	138,494,642	(13,384)	1,091,053,614
	Lease Hold				
	Land - Head Office	13,419,046	579,256	-	13,998,302
	Land- Rathnapura RO	1,571,471	315,490	-	1,886,961
		14,990,517	894,747	-	15,885,264
		967,562,873	139,389,389	(13,384)	1,106,938,878

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY			
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS			
As at 31 December			
		2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.
14.3	Net Carrying Value		
	Free Hold		
	Regional Office Land	2,450,000	2,450,000
	Building	135,611,956	119,780,783
	Computer & Accessories	5,603,646	9,525,533
	Dompe Sanitary Landfill	237,120,000	256,880,000
	Furniture & Fittings	20,068,976	17,530,457
	Head Office Building Colour Wash	1,015,233	2,546,472
	Lab Equipment	62,956,060	75,515,287
	Library Books	710,491	1,000,917
	Mobile lab	65,251,990	73,527,190
	Office Equipment	47,864,920	48,298,479
	Motor Vehicles	64,531,199	128,218,392

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY			
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS			
As at 31 December			
		2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.
	Name board	210,844	274,714
	Plant & Machinery	823,740	1,037,143
	Regional Office	124,382,798	123,556,468
	Nature Field Centre	5,997,410	1,527,031
		774,599,264	861,668,865
	Lease Hold		
	Land - Head Office	14,964,511	15,543,767
	Land- Rathnapura RO	7,587,226	7,902,716
		22,551,737	23,446,483
		797,151,001	885,115,348

Chapter 19 : Report Of The Auditor General On The Financial Statements



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம் NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

FWL/B/CEA/01/F.ACC./22

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

2023 මැයි 31 දින

Chairman,
Central Environmental Authority.

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements and other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Central Environmental Authority for the year ended 31 December 2022 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018

1. Financial Statements

1.1. Qualified Opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the Central Environmental Authority for the year ended 31 December 2022 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of the provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with the provisions of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 and Finance Act No. 38 of 1971. In terms of the provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution, my report will be tabled in Parliament in due course.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described under Basis for the Qualified Opinion in my report, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.

1.2. Basis for the qualified opinion

- The balance of 07 inventory items in the stocks in transit and work in progress capital account of which the total value as at the end of the previous year was Rs.9,596,172 had been overstated by Rs. 1,060,960 as Rs. 10,657,132 when taking as the opening balance of the ledger of the year under review. A difference of Rs. 261,828 was observed when reconciling with the schedules presented in that connection, too.
- Accuracy of the balance of work in progress and stocks in transit of Rs.18,251,035 in the financial statements as at the end of the year under review could not be verified since the value of Rs.1,708,574, which had been stated as an overprovision in the work in progress and stocks in transit account was observed to be balances of the suspense account that were used for balancing the accounts.
- Property, plant and equipment worth Rs. 906,692 purchased in the year under review and the construction cost of Rs. 4,168,141 the Sobha Ketha Center in Randeniya, of which the construction work had been completed, had been entered in the stocks in transit and work

in progress account without taking action to capitalize the said amounts. Further, as the depreciation of those items had not been calculated accordingly, depreciation cost and the accumulated depreciation had been understated in the financial statements of the year under review.

- (d) A sum of Rs. 3,127,505 had been paid by the end of the year under review as per an order of Rs. 3,475,005 given to a private company for the supply and installation of the Firewall software for the Central Environmental Authority, but the value relating to that entered in the work in progress and stocks in transit account was only Rs. 1,563,877, and accordingly the balance of that account had been understated by Rs. 1,563,628.
- (e) Sixteen (16) cabs worth Rs. 27,630,000, which had been registered under the Ministry of Environment and had been given to the Authority for its use in years 2001, 2003 and 2012 had been accounted in the fixed assets account without getting the legal ownership of those cabs transferred to the Authority.
- (f) The revenue from Environment Assessment Licences which had been recognized and verified by the Environmental Impact Assessment Unit for the year under review was Rs.22,028,440, but, since the amount that was transferred to the ledger account was only Rs.568,877, a sum of Rs.21,459,563 which should be accounted as revenue had been entered in the current liabilities account as payable expenses.
- (g) Although the value of environmental impact assessment licences payable submitted by the Provincial Office of the Uva Province was Rs. 8,256,157, the said sum, according to the books of the Head Office, was Rs.14,377,105 and, therefore, a difference of Rs. 6,120,948 was observed.
- (h) Adjustments had not been made in the accounts regarding 1,024 books that had been written off and 2,746 books that had been lost as per the report of the survey on library books that had been conducted as at 31 December 2021 and had been submitted in December 2022.
- (i) Although the supply on which VAT can be charged as per the financial statements of the Authority for the year under review was Rs. 416,488,904, the said sum, as per the VAT reports for the year under review that had been submitted to the Department of Inland Revenue was Rs.394,686,528, and accordingly, the taxable supply had been understated by Rs.21,802,376 and the VAT of 15% relating to that amount had been understated by Rs.3,270,356 in the accounts when reporting to the Department of Inland Revenue.
- (j) Inventory purchases of the Authority had been accounted as expenses without debiting them to the relevant inventory accounts, and the inventory issuing accounts had not been adjusted. The remaining inventory balance in the inventory accounts was adjusted as per the physical verification of the stocks at the end of the year, and the difference had been adjusted to the expense accounts either as debit or as credit. The total of the values that were debited to the expense accounts had been adjusted to the accumulated fund of the following year, and the value that had thus been credited to the accumulated fund after debiting the expenses of the preceding year payable in the year under review was Rs. 9,959,382. As a methodology of this nature had been adopted without taking action to correctly adjust the purchases of inventory and issuing of inventory accounts, it could not be verified that the expense payable and the balance of accumulated fund are represented accurately.
- (k) A sum of Rs. 1,675,350 had been paid in 2018 to the State Engineering Corporation of Sri Lanka to prepare the plans and the estimates for the construction of the Ratnapura Provincial Office building belonging to the Authority, but the said construction had not been done. The amount that had been paid should have been shown under work in progress, but it had been shown in the financial statements as a sum receivable.

- (l) Lands that had been granted to the Authority under 30-year lease agreements had not been disclosed in the financial statements, and action had not been taken to make provisions in the accounts for the lease amount of Rs. 792,044 payable for the period from 2010 to 31 December 2022 for the lease land in Kantale.
- (m) Measurement equipment which had cost Rs.11,605,308 purchased under the Indoor Air Quality Improvement Project and included in the value of property, plant and equipment cost, had been defunct since 2016, and action had not been taken to disclose it in the financial statements in terms of Paragraphs 92(a) and (b) of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard No. 07.
- (n) Budgeted figures and actual figures had not been reconciled and had not been included in the financial statements in terms of Paragraph 24 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard No.01.
- (o) Although there were 08 items of which the cost had been Rs. 374,750,208, and had been completely depreciated in property, plant and equipment, but are still in use, action had not been taken to review the estimated error regarding the useful life of those assets and to adjust it in the financial statements in terms of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard No.03.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). My responsibility under these auditing standards is further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of this report. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

1.3. Other Information Contained in the Annual Report 2022 of the Authority

Other information refers to the information that is included in the Annual Report 2022 of the Authority, which I had obtained prior to the date of this audit report, but not included in the financial statements and my audit report on the same. The management is responsible for other information.

My opinion regarding the financial statements does not cover the other information, and I will not give any assurance or express any opinion regarding the same.

My responsibility in relation to my audit of the financial statements is to read the other information identified above, and in doing so, to consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or with the knowledge I have gained during the audit or otherwise.

If I decide based on the other information, I collected prior to the date of this audit report and based on the tasks carried out by me that other information contains material misstatements, it is required that I report such information. I have nothing to report in this regard.

1.4. Responsibilities of the Management and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards giving a true and fair view, and for determining the necessary internal controls to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the going

concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Authority or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

In terms of Sub-section 16(1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the Authority is required to maintain proper books and records of all its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities to enable preparation of annual and periodic financial statements of the Authority.

1.5. Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Material misstatements can arise from fraud or error as it impacts individually or in the aggregate, and its materiality depends on the influence of the economic decisions made by the users on the basis of these financial statements.

I exercised professional judgment and maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. Further:

- In providing a basis for the stated audit opinion, appropriate audit procedures were designed and performed, as the case may be, to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. The impact of a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal controls.
- Evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Concluded on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. However, future events or conditions may cause the Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluated whether the transactions and events underlying the structure and the content of the financial statements are represented in a manner that achieves fair presentation and the overall presentation of the financial statements including the disclosures.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding significant audit findings, deficiencies in internal control and other matters that I identify during my audit.

2. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

2.1. National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 includes specific provisions for the following requirements:

2.1.1. Except for the effects of the matters described under Basis for the Qualified Opinion in my report, in terms of the requirements of section 12(a) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018, I have obtained all the information and explanations that are required for the audit, and as far as it appears from my examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Authority.

- 2.1.2. In terms of the requirement of section 6(1)(d)(iii) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the financial statements presented by the Authority are in consistent with the preceding year.
- 2.1.3. In terms of the requirement of section 6(1)(d)(iv) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the financial statements presented include the recommendations made by me in the previous year.
- 2.2. Due to limitation to matters that are material based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to my attention as to make the following statements:
- 2.2.1. According to the requirement provided in Section 12(d) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, a member of the board of directors of the Authority has an interest outside the normal business situation of the Authority directly or otherwise regarding a contract that relates to the institute.
- 2.2.2. The Authority has not complied with any applicable written law or general and special directions issued by the governing body of the Authority in terms of the requirement of section 12(f) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 except for following observations:

Reference to Laws / Directives	Observations
(a) Paragraph 4.1 of Chapter V of the Establishments Code of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.	A female officer who had been recruited to the post of Environmental Officer Grade III on 06 November 2017 and had been attached to the Environmental Impact Assessment Unit, had accepted an appointment as a Research Assistant in the Department of Agriculture under Sri Lanka Technical Service Grade III and had vacated the post on 01 October 2018 without either giving one month's notice or paying back one month's salary. Despite that, the Authority had not taken steps to take disciplinary action against that officer.
(b) Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.	
(i) Financial Regulation 372(2)	A sum of Rs. 4,095,600 being the total of purchasing advances of Rs. 3,469,331 and miscellaneous advances of Rs.626,269 had not been settled, and it included advances of Rs. 791,900 which was over 05 years old, advances of Rs 202,225 which was over 02 years old, and advances of Rs. 1,814,544 relating to a period of 01 month to 10 months.
(ii) Financial Regulation 104(1),(3) and(4)	Soon after a loss or a damage has been caused, investigations shall be initiated to determine the extent of and the causes for the loss or damage and those who are responsible for it, but no investigation had been carried out into 09 vehicle accidents that had happened during the period from 2018 to 2022, and action had not been taken to recover the losses in 12 vehicle accidents into which preliminary investigations had been completed and to take disciplinary action against the accused either.

- (c) Paragraphs 2, 3.1, 3.2 and 4.2 of Circular No. 2004/ප්‍රස/1(2006-amended) of the National Library and Documentation Services Board dated 22 December 2016

A Library Committee had not been appointed for the functions of the National Environmental Information Centre of the Authority, and stocks surveys had not been carried out annually and on occasions where its custodianship changes. Therefore, it has been unable to identify the officers who are responsible for the loss caused due to the loss of 2,746 books as identified in the report of the year-end stocks survey of 2021.

2.2.3. In terms of the requirement provided in Section 12(g) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the Authority has not performed according to its powers, functions and duties except for the following observations:

Powers, functions and duties -----	Observations -----
(a) Section 24(d)-2(1) of the National Environmental (Amendment) Act No. 56 of 1988	Although it had been set out in the Act that the Authority is responsible for making physical plans of an environmental protection area, environmental protection area management committees had not been established for Muthurajawela Environmental Protection Area, Thalagama Environmental Protection Area, Lake Gregory Environmental Protection Area, Walawwaththa Wathurana Environmental Protection Area, and Bolgoda Environmental Protection Area, and therefore it could not be verified that settling of the issues that arise due to human activities and natural causes and protection of those environmental protection areas are taking place properly.
(b) Section 23(a) and (b) of the National Environmental (Amendment) Act No. 47 of 1980	Although waste matter that could cause environmental pollution shall not be discharged into the environment except under the power of a licence issued by the Authority and in compliance with the other standards and other criteria that may be determined under the Act, the waste water treatment system of the Central Environmental Authority had been operated without obtaining an environmental protection licence from the date of the commencement of its operation up to 23 March 2023, the date of the Audit.

2.2.4. According to the requirement provided in Section 12(h) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the resources of the Board have not been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames in accordance with the relevant laws and rules except for the following observations:

- (a) According to an agreement that had been entered into on 08 August 2014 with a private company, which had only been as short as one year since it had been established, a contract had been entered into with the company without obtaining an idea about the prior performance of the company and even without obtaining a

performance security for a project to generate electricity using waste matter, but that project had not been commenced to date, and the going concern of that company is problematic because of the internal issues and legal action of that company. The amount of Rs. 64,356,000 that had been spent on that, the amount of Rs. 13,071,372 that had been spent by the Pilisaru Project in 2009 on the construction of the compost yard, and the machinery that had been purchased for the generation of electricity using waste matter had become wasteful.

- (b) The value of the contract that had been awarded to partition the rooms in the Environmental Education and Awareness Unit of the Head Office of the Central Environmental Authority was Rs. 629,190, but the value of the bills that had been submitted for the said contract on 27 December 2021 was Rs. 1,116,072, which was 177% of the value of the contract. The Authority had not taken steps to obtain the approval of the Secretary to the Ministry for this variation on the recommendation of the Technical Evaluation Committee and the Procurement Committee in terms of the Public Procurement Guidelines.

3. Other Observations

- a) The plot of land in extent of 129.88 perches, which was obtained additionally in 2000 on a 50-year lease for the Head Office of the Central Environmental Authority, has been in the possession of the Authority for over 19 years, and the land in extent of 109.88 perches has been in the possession for over one year, and as action had not been taken to pay the relevant taxes and to get the lands transferred to the Authority, the Urban Development Authority had taken action to transfer an extent of 20 perches from the said lands to another institute.
- b) An electric car had been purchased spending a sum of Rs.2,030,000 out of the provisions for Surakimu Ganga Programme and had been deployed for use at Kataragama Sacred Area, which was inconsistent with the objectives of that programme.
- c) National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980 had not been amended after 1988.
- d) A vehicle that had been provided by the Presidential Secretariat to be used for the purposes of closely monitoring the industries for which Environmental Protection Licence had been issued, closely monitoring the national environmental assessment projects being implemented in various parts of the country, and field examinations relating to large-scale processes had been deployed for the use at the Chairman's office without using the vehicle for the said purposes, and in years 2021 and 2022, the vehicle had been run a distance of 2,669 using 533.80 litres of fuel oil at a cost of Rs. 105,165, and it was not verified that running the vehicle using 4,004.38 litres of fuel oil at a cost of further Rs. 719,321 was for official duties.
- e) During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 333,488,686 had been retained in the bank current accounts of the district offices for many months without transferring it to the account of the Head Office, and an average monthly deposit balance of Rs.129,209,300 had been maintained in the current account of the Head Office exceeding the requirement for expenses, and for these reasons the Authority had lost the interest income that could have been generated by way of investing these amounts.
- f) Out of the 60 bush cutter machines that had been purchased in the year under review at a cost of Rs. 1,083,333 for the Surakimu Ganga Project, 05 machines worth Rs. 98,484 had been misplaced, and the investigations into that had not been completed.

- g) Time had been taken until 15 July 2022 to sign the agreement with Sri Lanka Air Force for flying the drone that had been purchased on 15 December 2020 at a cost of Rs. 1.39 million for the purpose of collecting information in environmental management activities, and it was also observed that the drone had not been utilized efficiently even after signing the agreement.
- h) Removal of 1,983 books from the accession register maintained for the library books had not been done following a clear methodology, and there was no evidence that approval had been obtained for that either.
- i) As receipt of fuel, issuing of fuel and documentation of the same had not been done under proper supervision, 1,660 litres of diesel worth Rs. 713,800, which had been purchased and kept stored during the period from 08 June 2022 to 16 August 2022 for the electric generators of the Authority had been missing, and investigations into that had not been completed and the loss had not been recovered.
- j) A sum of Rs.2,740,930, being the total of Rs.1,427,728 receivable from the Biyagama Pradeshiya Sabha and Rs.1,313,202 receivable from the Colombo Municipal Council for disposal of garbage at the Sanitary Landfill in Dompe up to year 2018 had been unable to be recovered for over 04 years.
- k) A sum of Rs. 18,527,257, which had remained after spending on projects the amounts that had been received by the Authority from the Treasury and as foreign aid, had not been settled for a period from 04 to 09 years and had been stated as a non-current liability in the financial statements.
- l) A DustTrack DRX Desktop Model 8553 machine and 02 pieces of vibration analysis equipment of Micromate Instantal type that had been purchased in years 2016 and 2017 spending Rs. 3,577,108 and Rs. 8,028,200 respectively, had been kept idle until the end of 2022 as the said equipment had not been calibrated within the due times.
- m) In contravention of the conditions stipulated in the environmental protection licence, action had not been taken for sanitary disposal of the unrecyclable materials collected at the compost manufacturing yard belonging to the Akuressa Pradeshiya Sabha in Matara to avoid environmental damage, and such materials had been disposed at an open ground in an unsafe manner, and it was observed that the pits were filled with leachate, which is generated during the process of manufacturing compost and which should be managed in a manner that it does not mix with the ground water or with the external environment, and there was the risk of such leachate being mixed with the external environment. Further, updated fire extinguishers or facilities had not been maintained at this centre.
- n) The agreement period of the mobile air quality laboratory No. LK – 8428, which had been given to the Authority by the Department of Motor Traffic for carrying out tests for an agreement period of 05 years, had ended in July 2018, but action had not been taken either to further extend the agreement period or to get the asset transferred to the Central Environmental Authority.

W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General