

Abstract

The objective of this thesis is to study the Community waste management, the problems, principles of laws, legal regulations, legal practice, and legal measures of Community waste management in Pattaya City. This thesis also includes problems and obstacles to the application of such laws. The term “Community Waste” in this thesis refers to the waste, which is produced from every activity in the community such as waste from households, shops, companies, service places, fresh markets, buildings or premises in Pattaya City; this term is including organic, recyclable, and ordinary waste, which is not including infectious and hazardous waste.

The result from the research indicates that, at present, there are many laws concerning the Community waste management in Pattaya City, i.e., the Public Health Act B.E. 2535 ,the Government of Pattaya City Act B.E. 2542, the Public Cleansing Act B.E. 2535, the Ministerial Regulation of Service Fees of Collection ,Transportation ,and Disposal of Sewage or Solid Waste and Other Fees B.E. 2545, and the Pattaya City Provisions of Disposal of Sewage and Solid Waste B.E. 2544, which are local laws directly related to the Community’s waste management in Pattaya City.

However, all the aforementioned laws, especially the local laws, do not have enough effectiveness in handling a great amount of community waste in Pattaya City because they do not enforce the waste hierarchy (the separation of each type of waste), which will result in reducing amount of waste to be disposed and increasing waste re-using. These laws also do not enforce the separation of recyclable waste. In addition, such laws do not give abundant instructions of the practice of community waste management to relevant departments. Thus, each department has to adapt academic principles, which do not have enforceable power for the department to follow, to deal with the issue. As a result, the community’s waste management of Pattaya City is not performed in a hygienic manner. In addition, the fee for waste collection service charged from local people do not cover the expenses of waste management because Pattaya City collects only the fee for waste collection but do not include waste disposal fee. In addition, the charged rate prescribed by the Pattaya City Provisions of Disposal

of Sewage and Solid Waste B.E. 2544 is low, and Pattaya City cannot charge the fee higher than the rate that prescribed by the Ministerial Regulation of Service Fees of Collection, Transportation ,and Disposal of Sewage or Solid Waste and Other Fees B.E. 2545.

I, the researcher, would like to suggest solutions for the aforementioned problems. First of all, amending the local law of Pattaya City directly concerning the Community's waste management, i.e., the Pattaya City provisions of Disposal of Sewage and Solid Waste B.E.2544, and the City Clerk of Pattaya City should activate the by-law issued, which using the authorities prescribed in Article 17 of the Pattaya City Provisions, concerning waste management by using the related academic principles, especially the knowledge concerning the systems of waste hierarchy in the steps of waste storage and transportation. Such laws and practices should also give instructions to management for recyclable waste after separated from other types of waste. In addition, I would like to suggest that Pattaya City should add certain services to the List of Waste Collection Services B.E. 2544, which is started at the latter part of the Pattaya City provisions of Disposal of Sewage and Solid Waste B.E. 2544. The service fee for waste disposal should also be added to the list with the compliance to the Ministerial Regulation of Service Fees of Collection, Transportation, and Disposal of Sewage or Solid Waste and Other Fees B.E. 2545, which is currently enforceable.