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Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India



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# WEBINAR ON PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

# Organised by: Kerala State Pollution Control Board

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# Content Flow

## Section 1 – Plastics

- Rules
- Standards
- Stakeholders
- Responsibilities

## Section 2 – Going forward

- Implementation Strategies
- Sustainable Public Procurement
- Action Plan





# Section 1

Plastics



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# Plastic Waste - Definition

**Plastic waste,** or **plastic** pollution, is 'the accumulation of **plastic** objects (e.g.: **plastic** bottles and much more) in the Earth's environment that adversely affects wildlife, wildlife habitat, and humans. '

# Plastic Waste - Issues

- Our Plastic Waste is now 'A GLOBAL PROBLEM'
- Impacts being felt on marine and coastal environments and on public health
- 250 million tonnes of plastic likely to move into oceans by 2025
- India contributes around 600,000 tonnes of plastic to the marine environment each year
- 9 million tonnes of plastic waste generated each year of which less than half is collected and recycled
- Municipalities spend upto 80% of their budgets on waste management activities

# Challenges with Plastic Waste

- Plastic is non-degradable; stays in the environment and ecosystem for a very long time
- Microplastics are slowly entering into the food chain
- Plastic is carcinogenic
- Emissions from plastic burning a major contributor to GHG

## Plastic Waste Rules

- Plastic Waste Management and Handling Rules, 2011
- Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
- Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018







# Plastic Waste Rules – Objectives & Highlights

- Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR)
  - Producers responsible for collection of all plastic products put in market
  - Awareness with consumers on proper disposal of plastic waste
  - Setting-up of collection systems in close coordination with local bodies
  - Reporting and compliance
  - Take back systems and deposit refunds to be activated at fixed prices which have to be publicized
- Stakeholders covered under the rules
- Items covered under the rules and specific items banned



# Indian Standards for Plastics – Schedule I

1.	IS / ISO 14851: 1999 Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials in an aqueous medium-Method by measuring the oxygen demand in a closed Respirometer
2.	IS / ISO 14852: 1999 Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials in an aqueous medium-Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide
3.	IS / ISO 14853: 2005 Plastics- Determination of the ultimate anaerobic biodegradation of plastic materials in an aqueous system-Method by measurement of biogas production
4.	IS /ISO 14855-1: 2005 Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials under controlled composting conditions-Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide (Part-1 General method)
5.	IS / ISO 14855-2: 2007 Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials under controlled composting conditions-Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide (Part-2: Gravimetric measurement of carbon dioxide evolved in a laboratory- scale test )
6.	IS / ISO 15985: 2004 Plastics- Determination of the ultimate anaerobic biodegradation and disintegration under high-solids anaerobic digestion conditions- Methods by analysis of released biogas
7.	IS /ISO 16929: 2002 Plastics- Determination of degree of disintegration of plastic materials under defined composting conditions in a pilot - scale test
8.	IS / ISO 17556: 2003 Plastics- Determination of ultimate aerobic biodegradability in soil by measuring the oxygen demand in a Respirometer or the amount of carbon dioxide evolved
9.	IS / ISO 20200:2004 Plastics- Determination of degree of disintegration of plastic materials under simulated composting conditions in a laboratory – scale Test.

# Stakeholders Covered Under Plastics Waste Management Rules, 2016



Producers/Brand  
owners



Manufacturers



Municipalities and  
other urban and rural  
local bodies



Waste generators



Importers



Pollution Control  
authorities



# Municipalities-Responsibilities

Management	Ensure segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste
Environmental	No damage should be caused to the environment during management
Recycling	Channelization of recyclable waste plastic waste across to authorized recyclers
Disposal	Ensuring processing and disposal of non-recyclable either through co-processing or pyrolysis
Advocacy and Awareness	Create awareness with stakeholders regarding their responsibilities and engaging civil society to work with waste pickers

# Bulk Generators - Responsibilities

Minimise	Minimise generation of plastic waste at source
Segregate	Segregate plastic waste and hand over to municipality, gram panchayat or to an authorized waste collector
Store	Store plastics after segregation as per the MSW (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000
Pay	Pay user charges as per byelaws of the local bodies
Special Case	In case of any event organized where service of food is done in plastic or multi layered packaging, segregation and channelization of the waste in accordance with MSW (Management and Handling) rules, 2000



# Producers - Responsibilities

Collection	Set-up waste collection systems to fulfil obligations under EPR
Governance	Modalities to be agreed with State Urban Development department either through self or PROs
Registration	Within 3 months of publication of rules with state authorities so as to be able to sell products in the state
Compliance	Maintain records of all data including person selling the product in the state
Labeling	Labeling as stated to provide details of producer and type of packaging being sold

# SPCB - Responsibilities

Regulation	Monitor implementation of EPR at the urban local body, producer and bulk consumer level
Rules	Draft guidelines from time to time to implement the rules
Registration	Provide registration within time frame so that producers and manufacturers can sell their products
Compliance	Develop platforms for regulation and implementation of EPR in plastics
Reporting	Report data on annual basis to CPCB on implementation of PWM Rules, 2016



Questions?

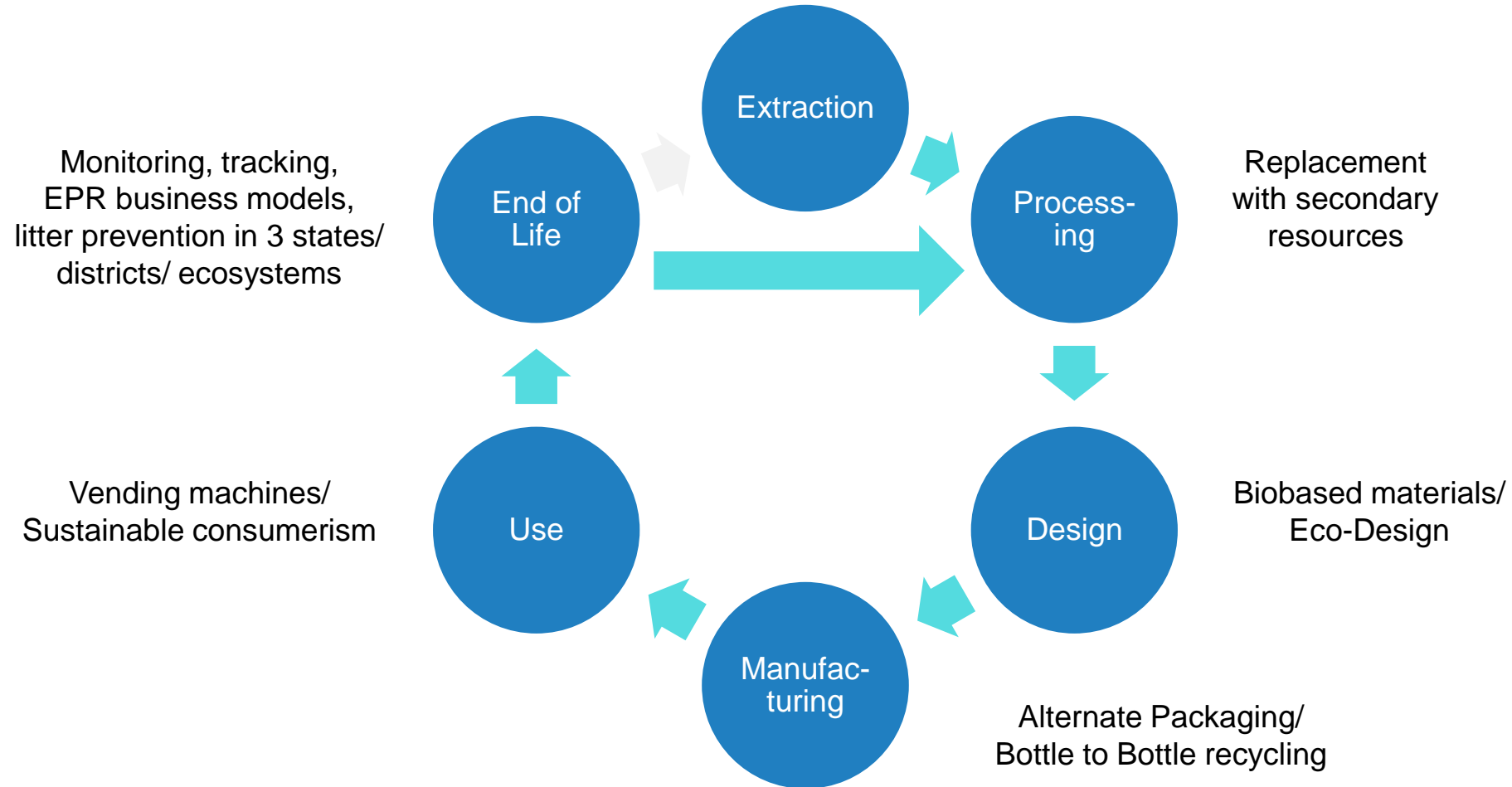




# Section 2

Going forward...

# Circular Economy Solutions in Plastics





# Resource Efficiency

- Maintaining a track of locally developed technologies for replacement of plastics packaging
- Enhancing resource efficiency through guidelines aimed to reduction and reuse of plastics
- Awareness and advocacy on use and disposal of plastics
- Adopt technologies for monitoring of plastic use and disposal for enhancing resource efficiency
- Map value chains and material flows of plastics and promote development of infrastructure for its management

# Sustainable Public Procurement

- Task force on SPP set-up by Department of Expenditure
  - Review international best practices
  - Current status of SPP across Government Organisations
  - Development of a draft SPP action plan
  - Initial products/service categories where SPP can be implemented
- Targets under SDG 12 to promote public procurement practices which are sustainable
- General Financial Rules (GFR) 2017 has provisions that purchasing authorities can include environmental criteria while making procurement

# Next Step – Your Action Plan

- You should state in which fields of Plastic waste management you want to / have to take action
- For each of these fields, formulate targets you want to / have to achieve
- For each target, specify indicators which you can use to measure whether the target has been achieved
- For each target, provide one / several measure(s) on how to achieve it
- For each measure, specify who will be responsible within the organization for implementation and which other stakeholders need to be involved
- Also specify for each measure, which resources will be required
- Finally, think about a timeline for implementing the action plan. Prioritize the measures, think about dependencies between them and be realistic.



# Questions

