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Ref.No.MAIT/PY/2452

March 15, 2022

Ms. Leena Nandan, IAS Secretary Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change

Subject: Plastic Waste Management Rules

Respected Madam,

Greetings from MAIT!

We, as MAIT, representing the Electronic Hardware Sector in India established with the prime objective to work closely with the Government & ICT Electronics industry in building a robust ecosystem for electronics manufacturing in India. MAIT is the industry body with members from segments of Datacom, Server and Telecom & represents a 62 Bn\$ industry. Today, we have members in both leading MNC corporations such as Apple, Cisco, Dell, HP,HPE, Lenovo, Canon, IFB, Samsung, Panasonic, Qualcomm, Xiaomi, etc. as well as many niche SMEs in the field of ICT electronics.

I am writing to draw your kind attention to some issues that we had raised with MoEF&CC vide our representation Ref.No. MAIT/PY/2389 dated September 17, 2021 addressed to Shri Rameshwar Prasad Gupta. The Industry is facing a lot of uncertainty in implementation of PWM Rules. The issues that we are facing range from lack of clarity to challenges in compliance. The issues that merit urgent attention are tabulated in **Annexure.**

We would request your kind attention in resolving them at the earliest. We further reiterate the Industry's commitment to fulfilling our obligations towards the environment.

Looking forward to a positive response from your end.

With regards,

George Paul

Chief Executive Officer



ANNEXURE

Concerned Clause	Industry Requests vide MAIT letter Ref. No. MAIT/PY/2389 dated September 17, 2021 & Fresh Issues related to PWM amendment rules released on 18 th January 2022.	Proposed Recommendations	Rationale for Suggestions
A. Rule 3(k) B. (t)	The new definition of the term 'importer' and the existing definition of the term 'producer' extends an interpretation wherein 'brand owners' would qualify as an importer, and/or, a producer, as the case may be, under the Amended Rules. This may require brand owners to also obtain separate/multiple registration under the Rules as an 'importer' and a 'producer'.	The new definition should not mandate multiple registration. An ideal approach instead would be for entities who obtain registration as a 'brand owner' to also indicate other categories that they additionally qualify (i.e. a producer or an importer, as the case may be), for the purposes of complete information to CPCB, without having to adhere to separate EPR targets and obligations. Ministry to consider a static and concise registration number format (alphanumeric) to ease compliance on the marking and labelling requirement.	An entity registered as a 'Brand owner would meet their EPR obligations as per the Rules without the need for multiple registration. This would not only imply additional compliance and add procedural complexity but also create ambiguity as to how the EPR targets and obligations will be segregated and monitored for entities that are registered as a 'brand owner' and additionally qualify as an 'importer' and/or 'producer', respectively. Even otherwise, a brand owner's EPR targets and obligations would already take into account and encompass those that would become applicable as an 'importer' and/or a 'producer'. Given that PIBOs also have a marking and labelling obligation, multiple registrations will lead to additional complexity and confusion as to the registration number against which registration ought to be on the label. A separate registration and EPR target framework may, therefore, not add value and/or purpose from a plastic waste collection standpoint.

C. (qc) and	The Amended Rules introduce the	It would be	Brand Owners should not
(qd)	definitions of 'pre-consumer plastic	recommended to	be made responsible for
	packaging waste' and post-consumer	introduce definitions	overall compliance. Supply
	plastic packaging waste' which is very	for 'pre-consumer	chain models are complex
	welcome. However, there lies ambiguity	plastic packaging'	involving several parties
	in who is responsible for collection of pre	and 'post-consumer	who procure and use plastic
	and post-consumer plastic packaging	plastic packaging' for	packaging. It will be unfair
	waste.	better clarity.	and unjust to let the onus of
		It is also	compliance vest only with
		recommended that	the 'brand owners'.
		the responsibilities	
		for management,	
		takeback, and EPR	
		obligations for 'pre-	
		consumer plastic	
		packaging waste'	
		and 'post-consumer	
		plastic packaging	
		waste' is clearly	
		demarcated and	
		spelt out in the	
		Rules. It should be	
		ensured that the	
		entities generating	
		such waste (in the	
		pre- or post-	
		consumer phase) are	
		solely responsible for	
		management, collection and other	
		obligations, and the	
		burden is not placed	
		on 'brand owners'	
		alone.	
		alone.	

2.	Rule 4, Sub rule (1) b(4)	"Any notification prohibiting the manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of carry bags, plastic sheets or like, or cover made of plastic sheets and multi-layered packaging and single-use plastic, including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene, commodities, issued after this notification, shall come into force after the expiry of ten years, from the date of its publication".	Industry welcomes this move and industry's global supply chain will become stable with this clause as it addresses frequent changes in the rules which is challenging for the industry to implement. Therefore, industry recommends that State notifications and interventions, on this clause should also include any future notifications related to printing either by any state or centre.	Reference for additional printing requirements by Maharashtra) against Rule 11.1. (a) & (b). Industry wish to amend this clause as below- (4) Any Central or State notification prohibiting the manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of carry bags, plastic sheets or like, or cover made of plastic sheets and multilayered packaging and singleuse plastic, including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene, commodities, or mandating any changes in labelling/ printing on plastic packaging issued after this notification, shall come into force after the expiry of ten years, from the date of its publication".
	Sub rule (1) d	Addition of "as notified by government".	Industry requests for clarification to be provided whether a SOP will be notified by the government which guides stakeholders on the procedure to seek exemption to thickness of 50 microns on grounds of impairment in functionality.	Clarification to be provided whether a SOP will be notified by the government which guides stakeholders on the procedure to seek exemption to thickness of 50 microns on grounds of impairment in functionality.

3.	Rule 10, Protocols for compostable plastic materials	Protocols for compostable and biodegradable plastic materials Determination of the degree of degradability & degree of disintegration of plastic material shall be as per the protocols of the Indian Standards listed in Schedule I to these rules, wherein, it shall be ensured that standard biodegradable plastic, other than compostable plastics, undergoes complete degradation by biological processes under ambient environment (terrestrial or in water) conditions, in specified time periods, without leaving any micro plastics, or visible, distinguishable or toxic residue, which has adverse environment impacts, following appropriate standards developed by Bureau of Indian Standards & certified by Central Pollution Control Board. The compostable plastic materials shall conform to the Indian Standard: IS 17088:2008 titled as Specifications for Compostable Plastics, as amended from time to time.	Industry would like to recommend that there should be a defined Turn Around Time (TAT) for CPCB to approve such requests for which applications are submitted by Manufacturers/PIBOs. Also, it is recommended to have a standard procedure for submission of such applications.	This will allow better planning and efficient approval process. The approval shall be deemed to be generated, if CPCB does not send any response to the applicant within one month of the receipt of the complete application in its office.
4.	Rule 11, Marking & labelling	A. sub rule 1 & sub rule 1 (b) Compliance by July 1, 2022	Extend the timeline for compliance by July 1, 2022 to Jan 1, 2023.	Timeline for implementation of the rule should be at a minimum of 12 months from publication of the draft notification as manufacturing operations, sourcing and other aspects will be addressed by producers / brand owners.
		B. Rule 11 (d)-Creates an ambiguity as to whether or not the exemption on marking and labelling requirement exists for imported products.	Clarify by change in language or deletion of sub-rule (d) under Rule 11.	This will help eliminate the ambiguity and retain the reasonable exemption that was requested by the industry vide various representations made and submitted to the Ministry previously.
		C. Rule 11, sub rule 2 - As each recycled carry bag shall bear a label or a mark "recycled" titled as " Guidelines for Recycling of Plastics.	In this regard, industry would also like to recommend to Include printing of 'Code for Type of Plastic' (e.g. '4' for LDPE)' in the printing requirements for better segregation of plastics at collection/recycler end.	

D. Marking & Labelling on small-sized We request an Due to size constraints, it is packaging used in domestically exemption from technically difficult to manufactured products. Rule-11 for smalladhere to the marking and sized plastics used labelling requirements on for packing spare plastics used for packing parts and spare parts and components. components parts in Electronics industry. Considering this, it is humbly requested to exempt small packaging below 30 mm width from labelling requirements. **E.** In sub rule 11, —plastic packaging are Industry requests for Industry faces vagueness in substituted by the words — "plastic sheet a clarity as interpretation introduced or like used for considering omission by term 'or like'. packaging." of 'plastic packaging', does the scope narrow down to plastic sheets only **AND** excludes the 'plastic packaging' used to cover the commodity?. Please clarify. It will enable ease in **F.** Marking or printing in sub rule 1 (a). Industry recommends a **edition,** in case there is provision of printing renewal in registration **QR Code** should be number. allowed. Scanning of Moreover, with separate QR code could then registration required for multiple entities or of stateopen a webpage where the required level units, it will enable information of all information i.e. name, registration registrations, as published on the webpage. number, thickness can be published. It also solves the issue of space requirement in printing on packaging. Additionally, a numerical identifier could be added to aid in determining the type of plastic for ease in recycling.