IVC
INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL

News Letter

A publication from IVC • VOL. 4 • ISSUE 1 • JUNE 2024
Visit our website : www.indianvinylcouncil.com

Vinyl is an integral part of our day to day life

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IVC News Letter: Quarterly Publication of IVC

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From the desk of Editor

Attacking competition is the best form of flattery.

In 2021, the German brand Sebamed launched multimedia ad campaigns claiming that its soaps with a pH level of 5.5 are better than Hindustan Unilever-made soaps of Dove and Pears. This matter was widely reported. While the Courts directed Sebamed to discontinue such comparative advertising, the brand's purpose was perhaps served in a way, getting significant customer eyeballs on its product.

Some businesses compare their product characteristics with those of the competition to gain advantages—most often unfairly.

Recently, a company producing pipes from non-PVC material put out ads screaming, 'Block PVC.' Not only was this in poor taste, but more importantly, it was not backed by technical data.

You are aware that every construction material offers unique advantages and disadvantages. So does PVC. The selection for end-use applications depends on performance requirements and inherent properties.

PVC's chlorine content can lead to the formation of hydrochloric acid gas in the event of a fire, which is an advantage. Its pungent odor serves as an early warning sign for any fire hazard.

Additionally, PVC is self-extinguishing, a critical property that has established its reputation as the "construction polymer" worldwide. The lower hydrocarbon content in PVC results in lower emission of lethal gases such as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide during combustion.

The use of PVC and CPVC pipes spans a wide range of applications, surpassing that of competing materials and polymers. In India, PVC pipes consume approximately 3 million tons, 100 times higher than the material our competitor was trying to promote.

Unfortunately, some of our competing product segments use inappropriate and unsubstantiated claims to hit PVC below its belt. We will do everything possible to remove the myths about this wonderful polymer and take it to the height it really belongs to. I am sure the vinyl value chain members will join hands with us in this mission.

Robin Banerjee

You can write to us @ info@indianvinylcouncil.com

All about the Indian Vinyl Council

The Indian Vinyl Council is set up and exclusively dedicated to the cause of entire PVC value chain. The objective of the forum is to serve all the stakeholders of Vinyl Family, i.e the resin producers, additives and related chemical producers, converters, processing and ancillary equipment manufacturers, recyclers of Vinyl products and the end users. With the active and harmonious participation; the members, end users and the public at large will all stand to reap considerable benefits.

The Council will play a pivotal role as the hub of advocacy between the government (state and central), policy makers, regulatory bodies and industry stakeholders to pave the way for the industry by eliminating obstacles and opening the doors to expand the market for the Vinyl industry.

Adding greater momentum to the growth of the Vinyl industry through networking will also be one of the core responsibilities of the Council. It will work towards increasing access to the industry's leaders and enabling them to connect seamlessly with suppliers, academia, regulators, scientists and experts through seminars, conferences, technical meetings and other events.

One of our top priorities is to ensure the efficient diffusion of knowledge to all our members, on the state of art technology, market perspectives, statistics & information and details of global initiatives on sustainability… all relevant to the Vinyl and allied industries.

Our focused approach is to work towards the welfare of mankind and encourage responsible care in an environmentally sustainable manner as practiced and specified in circular economy principles and models.

We strongly believe in supporting & encouraging innovation, and training & skill development within the Vinyl value chain, to facilitate raising the competency and the level of industry to global standards.

We are also committed to developing technical standards for maintaining quality and consistency to enhance the acceptance of Poly Vinyl Chloride and related products and multiply its application in all spheres of life.

IVC Objectives

- To promote and advocate all round development of the entire Vinyl industry comprising of all elements of the Vinyl value chain
- To build a positive image of Vinyl products in eyes of the end-users as well as society at large.
- To assist and collaborate with the government and non-government bodies and statutory authorities for formulating industry related policies including codes and standards and seek representations from such bodies.
- To promote and support standardisation and quality assurance programmes to encourage regulatory compliances.
- To create awareness and educate the end users of the value proposition of PVC products including energy conservation, eco-friendliness and sustainability.
- To support and encourage innovation, training and skill development within the Vinyl value chain and thereby raise the level of industry to global standards.
- To institute and/or fund scientific and economic research in the industry connected with PVC and its products.
- To provide a forum for member associations to collaborate for broadening the market for PVC products.

Corporate Talk

Mr.Sourabh Mittal

Partner

R P Plastics Industries: Daman

Interviewed by

Ms. Aruna Kumari, IVC Managing Committee Member

With the vision, perseverance, and determination of the Late Shri Ramsaran Mittal, the Mittal family was introduced to PVC Recycling in 1968 in Mumbai. It was when probably no one had thought about 'recycling' as an industry. With this recycling unit, the company began recycling plastic to fulfill the market demand for industries like cables, footwear, pipes, etc. Mr. Mittal's hard work and dedication helped the company grow and thrive, and the company was later moved to Daman as R. P. Plastic Industries in 1994 by his sons, Shri Rajeev Mittal and Shri Satendra Mittal.

Today, R P Plastic Industries stands proud in Daman's hub of the plastics sector, spread over 15,000 sq ft with a state-of-the-art infrastructure and growing manufacturing facility.

With the joining of Rishi and Sourabh Mittal, R P Plastics is now being run by the third generation of the entrepreneurial family, which is constantly evolving and innovating.

Sourabh Mittal, a partner at R P Plastic Industries for the past 8 years, handles marketing, innovation, and R&D for the business. Starting his career as a freelance photographer, he moved to the family business of PVC Recycling.

His vision is to make R P Plastic Industries the top-quality recycler, helping the world become cleaner, greener, and a healthier place to live in. He is also the head of the family investment office which is mainly involved in the promotion and development of young enterprises with a synergism to the Baerlocher core business activities.

Mr. Ajay Shah is currently on the Executive Committee of India Chemical Council (ICC), World Plastic Council (WPC) and is a member of the Plastics Leadership Group.

Mr. Modi has about thirty-four years of experience in various areas such as Sales & Marketing, Business development, Corporate planning, Strategy, and International Business. He has significant expertise not only in managing PVC additives but also in managing chemical & petrochemicals businesses.

Prior to joining Baerlocher India, Mr. Modi was the General Manager- Business Development & Strategy with Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (DFPCL). Earlier during his tenure at DFPCL, He headed their International Trade business division.

Q1) With nearly six decades of success in plastics recycling sector, particularly with a material wrongly believed to be non-recyclable, could you provide a brief overview of your achievements and methods?

Our extensive history of over 56 years in this dynamic PVC recycling industry speaks of our resilience and innovation. We have continually evolved and adapted to industry changes, ensuring we remain leaders in the PVC recycling industry.

Q2) You offer a wide range of PVC compounds going in all sectors including extrusion, moulding and even calendering, for which you would need a steady stream of PVC waste. How do you manage your

feedstock and how do you produce consistent quality of compounds from the feedstock received from different sources?

Maintaining a steady stream of PVC waste is critical to our operations. We achieve this through robust partnerships with various suppliers and a well-established supply chain network. Our advanced recycling facility in Daman ensures that we can consistently produce high-quality, recycled PVC compounds across various grades.

Q3) What is the current mode of collecting PVC waste, and how will the current mode of EPR practice change the scenario?

We collect PVC waste through a network of scrap dealers and aggregators, which we have developed over the years, along with partnerships with industries that generate PVC scrap. The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) practice is expected to enhance waste collection and recycling efforts by making producers accountable for the lifecycle of their products, thus improving the overall recycling rates.

Q4) How do you rate the quality of PVC recyclates valuable in this country?

The quality of PVC recyclates in India is steadily improving, thanks to advancements in recycling technology, stricter quality control norms, and growing awareness of recycling. As we move forward, if plastics are segregated at the generation point, it will further improve the quality of recyclates available and increase the amount of PVC that is being recycled. SEGREGATION AT GENERATION should be the motto that boosts the industry.

Q5) In general, how is the PVC waste segregated and processed? What are the various applications of recycled PVC waste?

PVC waste is segregated based on type and quality, processed through washing and shredding, and converted to compounds or regrinds. Recycled PVC has numerous applications, such as (a) Wire and Cable, (b) Injection Moulding, (c) Calendaring, (d) Hose Pipes, (e) Automobile parts, etc. This highlights its versatility and importance in the circular economy.

Q6) PVC is a notorious material for processing. Successfully producing and competing requires a good understanding of market dynamics and a good technical sense. How have you been so successful?

PVC recycling requires deep technical expertise and also a thorough understanding of market demands. Our success stems from decades of experience, continuous innovation, and a commitment to quality. Our highly skilled team ensures we stay ahead in this challenging field. Our team's extensive experience and our commitment to innovation allow us to navigate these complexities effectively.

Q7) What kind of government incentives should be offered to the Recycling industry? How do you think the government should reward the industry that is doing so much for the sustainable development of Plastics?

The government should offer incentives such as tax breaks, research and development grants, and recycling infrastructure subsidies. Recognizing and rewarding the recycling industry's contributions to sustainable development can encourage further innovation and growth, ultimately benefiting the environment and economy. The government should also introduce IS standards for recycled plastics and products to boost the recycling industry.

Q8) Can you give us an idea of the economics of this industry? We believe this could see a big boom with proper government regulation, encouraging young entrepreneurs to enter this industry.

The recycling industry has strong economic potential, especially with proper government support. This industry can be profitable by selling high-quality recycled materials and reducing the need for virgin plastics. With increased mandates for recycling and sustainability, there is significant room for growth, which can attract new entrepreneurs.

Q9) You are one of the pioneers in an industry that is seeing the spotlight after so many years. What are your future plans?

Our success is built on our dedication to quality, innovation, and customer satisfaction. As pioneers in this industry, we've set benchmarks for others. Moving forward, we plan to expand our capacity and explore new recycling technologies to enhance our sustainability efforts further.

As the industry shifts towards circular products, our expansion plans are crucial. We aim to increase our recycling capacity and develop new applications for recycled PVC, aligning with global sustainability goals and industry demands.

Standing(L to R): Sourabh Mittal, Rishi Mittal. Sitting (Lto R): Satendra Mittal, Rajeev Mittal)

PVC Flooring – Business Opportunity

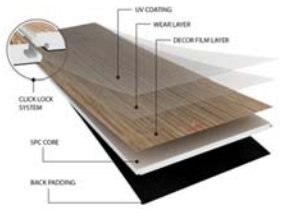
Mr. Tapan Desai
General Manager
Reliance Industries

There are two types of rigid core luxury vinyl: Stone Plastic Composite (SPC) and Wood Plastic Composite (WPC).

SPC boasts a unique core composition of calcium carbonate (limestone), polyvinyl chloride, and other additives. The combination results in a thin, yet exceptionally dense, core. It delivers unmatched resilience and complete waterproofing to the flooring planks while offering a perfect balance of strength and versatility for numerous applications.

WPC on the other hand, is a flooring material typically containing polyvinyl chloride, calcium carbonate, a foaming agent, and wood-like materials such as wood flour and other additives.

SPC FLOORING STRUCTURE



Typical Formulation:

The makeup of WPC and SPC is relatively similar, though SPC consists of far more calcium carbonate (limestone) than WPC, which is where the "S" in SPC stems from, and it has more of a "stone" composition.

A typical formulation -

PVC	22.5%
Calcium carbonate	74.4%
Stabilizer	1.2%
CPE	0.8%
ACR	0.7%
Stearic Acid	0.2%
PE wax	0.2%

Look & Style

There is little difference between SPC and WPC in terms of the designs each one offers. With today's digital printing technologies, SPC and WPC tiles and planks that resemble wood, stone, ceramic, marble, and unique finishes - both visually and texturally, are easy to produce.

Aside from design options, recent advancements have been made regarding different formatting options. SPC and WPC flooring can be made in various formats, including broader or longer planks and tiles. Multi-lengths and widths of either packaged in the same carton are also becoming popular.

Durability & Stability

Like dry-back luxury vinyl flooring (the traditional type of luxury vinyl that requires an adhesive to install), SPC and WPC flooring feature a rigid core and are harder products.

Because SPC's core layer is comprised of limestone, it has a higher density than WPC, though it is thinner overall. This makes it more durable than WPC. Its high density offers better resistance to scratches or dents from heavy items or furniture placed on top of it and makes it less susceptible to expansion in extreme temperature changes.

Although, SPC and WPC are often marketed as being waterproof, they are water resistant and not entirely waterproof if submerged underwater. However, topical spills or moisture should not be an issue if adequately cleaned in a reasonable amount of time.

Applications

Rigid core products, including WPC and SPC, were initially created for commercial markets because of their durability. However, homeowners have also started using rigid cores because of their ease of installation, design options, and durability. It is important to note that some SPC and WPC products vary from commercial to light commercial use, so it is best always to consult your manufacturer to know which warranty applies.

Another highlight for both SPC and WPC, aside from their easy-to-install click-locking system, is that they do not require extensive subfloor prep before installation. Though installing over a flat surface is always a good practice, floor imperfections like cracks or divots are more easily hidden with SPC or WPC flooring due to their rigid core composition.

Regarding comfort, WPC is generally more comfortable underfoot and less dense than SPC due to the foaming agent it typically contains. Because of this, WPC is especially well suited for environments where employees or patrons are constantly on their feet.

In addition to offering more cushion when walking, the foaming agent in WPC provides more sound absorption than SPC flooring does, although many manufacturers offer an acoustic backing that can be added to SPC. WPC or SPC with acoustic support is ideal for settings where noise reduction is key, such as classrooms or office spaces.

Cost

SPC and WPC flooring are priced similarly, though SPC is typically slightly more affordable. Overall, installation costs are comparable since neither requires an adhesive, and both are easily installed with their click-locking system, which helps to reduce installation time and costs.

There isn't one clear winner regarding which product is better overall. WPC and SPC have many similarities, as well as a few key differences. WPC may be more comfortable and quieter underfoot, but SPC has a higher density. Choosing the right product depends on your flooring needs for a particular project or space.

Advantages of SPC Over Conventional Flooring

Apart from its robust and waterproof properties, SPC flooring offers a range of other advantages. One significant benefit is its easy installation process. Thanks to its click-lock design, SPC flooring can

be installed over existing flooring, significantly reducing installation time.

The SPC rigid core also provides superior stability and prevents peeling or cracking, making it a low-maintenance option for busy households. Furthermore, its insulation properties contribute to energy efficiency, a growing concern for many modern homeowners.

Another advantage worth mentioning is SPC flooring's hypoallergenic properties. SPC does not harbor dust and allergens, making it an excellent option for households with allergy sufferers.

The average use time of SPC flooring is 15 to 20 years, but if it is well maintained, regularly cleaned, and carefully used, the life expectancy will be more than 30 years.

In short -

- SPC flooring uses new environmentally friendly materials, which have high environmental performance,
- SPC flooring has high water-resistant performance and can be used in humid environments for a long time, while ceramic tiles must be laid with a waterproof layer to ensure the use effect. In addition, SPC flooring also has good wear resistance and impact resistance, making it more durable.
- In addition, SPC flooring has lower maintenance costs. Due to its good water-resistant performance, cleaning is faster and more convenient. Just wipe it with clean water without additional detergents and maintenance tools. Ceramic tiles require attention to cleaning and maintaining the tile joints, which is more cumbersome.

Some caution for SPC Flooring

While SPC flooring has many advantages, it is essential to know that its robustness can make it feel hard underfoot, which might be uncomfortable for some. Additionally, it's scratch-resistant, but heavy objects can still cause damage if dropped onto the floor.

It's also worth noting that while SPC flooring can imitate the look of natural materials, it may not fully replicate the feel or texture of materials like hardwood.

Recycling

The SPC floor is a reusable ground material that protects our earth's natural resources and ecological environment. SPC Floor Recycling Solution is the process of recovering waste plastic and reprocessing the material into valuable products

It is designed to recycle defective products and leftover materials from extrusion double trimming, multi-sawing, and dust profiling. Put SPC floor waste through shredding, crushing, pulverizing, and finally, into SPC plastic powder, processed into a new product.

Conventional PVC recycled granules are also used in certain proportions in the SPC floor tiles.

Market

SPC and WPC are in the growing market segment in India, with a present market share of about 5%. But with more players entering this business with advanced machinery and state-of-the-art technology, this segment will see better acceptance in the application segment

Financing the End of Plastic Pollution

Sameer Joshi (PhD)
Vice Chairman: IPI

At the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiation Committee Meetings (INC-4) in Ottawa, the financing mechanism and resources for implementing a legally binding instrument on plastic pollution (ILBI) were discussed extensively under Subgroup 2.1 discussions. The mobilization of different sources and types of financing, and the creation and operationalization of the environmental fund will be key determinants to the treaty's success.

In negotiations among Member States and in discussions outside the plenary, three financing-linked topics attracted the most interest – the plastic pollution fee, outcome-based financing, and the fund for the implementation of the treaty.

The Plastic Pollution Fee: To Fee or Not to Fee

Ghana proposed the concept of a plastic pollution fee before INC-2 in early 2023, and the Minderoo Foundation, in its latest report, modelled the impact of a US$60- US$90 per tonne fee on polymer prices.

A plastic pollution fee was one of the most polarizing topics discussed among Member States at INC-4. While some emerging nations, including several Member States from Africa and Small Island Developing States, were in favour of the fee, others, including but not restricted to countries whose economies depend on the petrochemical industry, opposed it. The arguments against the fee included the imposition of a fee being a sovereign decision, not a multilateral one, the lack of clarity on how such a fee would be operationalized, and a potential double charge due to Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).

The streamlined version of the revised draft text continues to reference the fee; however, imposing a uniform, globally mandated plastic pollution fee is becoming increasingly challenging. As with a global carbon tax and a carbon pricing framework, a plastic pollution fee, if eventually implemented, is likely to be at a national level rather than a uniform global fee. Corridor discussions suggested that the way forward lies in not calling it a fee but an incentive for investing in alternatives to plastics and downstream solutions to plastic pollution.

Pooling in Capital Through Outcome-based Financing

Presentations on outcome-based financing were among the most showcased events at side events outside the official plenary. Outcome-based financing is not an entirely new instrument for funding developmental and environmental issues. However, the World Bank's recent US$100 million Plastic Waste Reduction-Linked Bond was probably the first time that investment returns were tied to measurable criteria for reducing environmental plastic pollution.

As an innovative instrument that pools new financial flows to tackle plastic pollution, both Member States and Observers welcomed discussion on outcome-based financing. Questions, however, remain on the quality of outcomes, their measurement, plastic credits being used for greenwashing, and the suitability of the instrument for smaller capital raises given due diligence and other associated costs.

While not a panacea for the significant investment (an estimated US$17 trillion) needed to tackle the plastic pollution challenge, the finance provided through the bond –US$5.7 and US$8.2 million each to the two organizations—is an encouraging sign. This upfront capital addresses two significant issues for enterprises tackling plastic pollution.

Firstly, funding for the missing middle—enterprises may be too big to receive microfinance, grants, or accelerator/ incubator funding but too risky for commercial bank financing. Secondly, access to finance that can be used not only for capital expenditures but also to cover day-to-day operational expenses.

All impact investments have an environmental or social outcome tied to it. Hence, capital-raising exercises for all solutions to tackle plastic pollution should not be grouped under the "outcome" based financing umbrella. It must also not be used as a one-size-fits-all solution to tackle plastic pollution. Outcomes should be clear and measurable with standards and credible verification systems in place, and outcomes must be driven towards reduction rather than the management of plastic waste as much as possible.

Who Pays?

In several previous Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA), funding for implementing the MEA was often discussed as a bolt-on towards the end of the negotiations. To bring this discussion forward in the context of the ILBI and to provide Member States a platform to convene and engage with peers.

In Ottawa, Subgroup 2.1 brought discussions about the fund to the forefront. Views expressed by Member States diverged with a sense of distrust as they voiced their experiences with ongoing MEA financial frameworks. Some Member States and, in particular, developed nations were in favour of using an existing fund within a financial arrangement such as the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund. However, developing countries called for the establishment of a new "dedicated and independent multilateral fund."

With only initial views expressed on whether the fund should be existing or new, much room remains for discussion on the establishment, governance, and application of funds. Other questions also remain unanswered on whether contributions should be made according to the principles of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) or otherwise and whether the receipt of funds should be tied to the vulnerability and needs of countries (Small Island Developing Nations, for example).

As INC-4 concluded, financing was one of the topics identified for intercessional work. Multiple financing-linked considerations are expected to be discussed prior to INC-5, which is scheduled to take place in Busan, South Korea, in November 2024.

The Financing Coordination Group comprises the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), The Circulate Initiative, the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative, the World Bank, and the World Economic Forum, with guidance from Member States including the Netherlands, Ghana, Indonesia, Norway, and the United States of America.

At the moment, there are more questions than answers, but the beginning is made in earnest.

The Plastic Paradox and the World Environment Day

Sharang Ambadkar
Founder & Managing Partner
FeelGood EcoNurture LLP

Every year, June 5 is celebrated as World Environment Day by the United Nations Environment Program. This year's campaign focuses on land restoration, combating desertification, and enhancing drought resilience, under the slogan "Our Land, Our Future. We are #GenerationRestoration."

Ecosystem restoration includes growing trees, greening cities, rewilding gardens, changing diets, cleaning rivers and coasts, and minimizing waste. it involves helping ecosystems recover from degradation or destruction and conserving those that are still intact. Healthier ecosystems, rich in biodiversity, provide numerous benefits such as more fertile soils, higher yields of timber and fish, and larger stores of greenhouse gases.

Restoration can be achieved through active efforts like planting or by reducing pressures so nature can recover independently. It is not always feasible or desirable to return ecosystems to their original states, as we still need land for agriculture and infrastructure, and ecosystems must adapt to changing climates.

By 2030, restoring 350 million hectares of degraded land and water ecosystems could generate US$9 trillion in ecosystem services and remove 13 to 26 gigatons of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. The economic benefits of these interventions far exceed the costs, with inaction being at least three times more expensive.

All types of ecosystems, including forests, farmlands, cities, wetlands, and oceans, can be restored. Restoration initiatives can be undertaken by governments, development agencies, businesses, communities, and individuals due to the diverse and widespread causes of degradation.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aims to eradicate poverty, conserve biodiversity, combat climate change, and improve livelihoods globally. These goals, summarized in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), require halting ecosystem degradation and undertaking large-scale restoration of hundreds of millions of hectares worldwide.

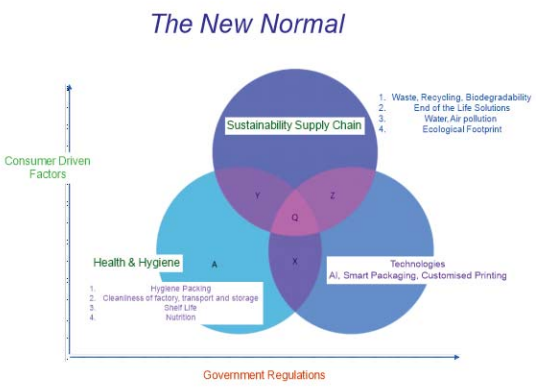
Currently, there is insufficient political and technical support in both public and private sectors to invest in the necessary restoration initiatives. Investment in restoration would not only help achieve the SDGs but also yield significant economic returns, aiding recovery from the COVID-19 crisis and enhancing social, economic, and ecological resilience. Data shows that every dollar spent on restoration can generate between three and seventy-five dollars in economic benefits from ecosystem goods and services.

To realize these benefits, the UN has declared a Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. This initiative aims to inspire and support global collaboration among governments, UN agencies, NGOs, civil society, youth, the private sector, indigenous peoples, farmers, women's groups, and local communities. Support will include promoting a global restoration movement, developing policy frameworks and financing mechanisms, emphasizing the value of nature, conducting research on restoration, monitoring progress, and building the technical capacity of restoration practitioners.

The UN Decade, ending in 2030, aims to create a lasting platform for societies to redefine their relationship with nature. This new trajectory will involve respecting nature, restoring hundreds of millions of hectares, generating new livelihoods, focusing on human rights and gender equity, shifting global supply chains to protect nature, using scientific research to guide restoration, and making the value of nature central to national economic assessments.

Additionally, reducing plastic pollution through a global multidisciplinary approach is essential. Mismanaged waste is a major source of land-based plastic pollution, which can be mitigated by improving the lifecycle of plastics—from production and consumption to disposal—through an Integrated Waste Management System. Recommendations for stakeholders include:

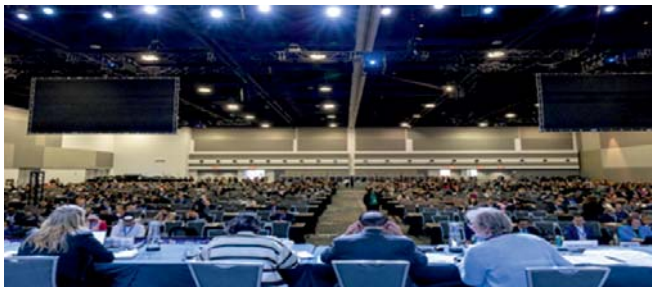
1. Regulating production and consumption.
2. Implementing eco-design.
3. Increasing demand for recycled plastics.
4. Reducing plastic use.
5. Using renewable energy for recycling.
6. Extending producer responsibility over waste.
7. Improving waste collection systems.
8. Prioritizing recycling.
9. Using bio-based and biodegradable plastics.
10. Enhancing recyclability.
11. Utilizing technology and IoT for waste management.



The success of recycling depends on its economic viability, not just on saving landfill space. To build demand for recycled materials, governments and businesses must reinvent their relationship and address economic issues collaboratively. The primary reason for the current economic crisis in recycling is the supply and demand imbalance. As times change, one must take actions to strengthen the commitment for a better environment with our actions.

Industry Updates

INC4: CANADA THE STORY CONTINUES for the GLOBAL PLASTICTREATY



The United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/14 requested the UNEP Executive Director to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee (INC) to begin its work during the second half of 2022 and aim to complete it by the end of 2024. The INC is tasked with developing an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, henceforth referred to as "the instrument," which could include binding and voluntary approaches based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the entire life cycle of plastic.

The fourth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee concluded on 29 April 2024 in Ottawa, Canada, and proposed an advanced draft text of the instrument and agreement on intercessional work ahead of the fifth session (INC-5) in November 2024 in South Korea.

Over 2,500 delegates participated in INC-4, representing 170 Members and over 480 Observer organizations, including - non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations, and UN entities. INC-4 marked the largest and most inclusive gathering.

INC4 Members agreed on intercessional work – expert meetings between the official INC sessions – expected to catalyze convergence on critical issues. In addition, Members decided to create an Open-ended Legal Drafting Group to form at INC-5, serving in an advisory capacity by reviewing elements of the draft revised text to ensure legal soundness.

Inger Andersen, Executive Director of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), urged members to show continued commitment and flexibility to achieve maximum ambition."

The Chair of the INC, Ambassador Luis Vayas, said: "During these seven days of intense deliberations, the delegates have managed to build on and advance the revised draft text of the instrument, providing streamlined text and entering textual negotiations on several elements," to deliver an international legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution.

He added. "Plastics may last forever, but this INC should not!". With this call, after over seven days of intense negotiations, the fourth Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-4) session to develop an international legally binding instrument (ILBI) on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, ended in Ottawa, Canada.

It was clear that various groups were pushing their agendas. The EU and its groups (sometimes the US, Canada, and Australia) are pushing for ambitious targets, while other countries, including India, are seeking a balanced approach and protecting the interests of developing countries.

India's submissions were the most balanced and logical. The real value of the INC-4 was in the side events, where various global organizations presented on topics like microplastics, estimation of microplastics in the environment, etc. It is evident that the scientists working on microplastics and making tall claims have a LONGWAYTO GO!

The BIG issue, which was discussed a lot at these side events, was not recycling. It was "REUSE," and there are many narratives on how #REUSE can make a 60-80% dent in plastic waste generation. This is something worth watching out for. It's a given in the global community that recycling is essential but will not get us out of plastic waste.

India stated that it supports an international legally binding agreement on plastic pollution only if it is reached through full consensus rather than a two-thirds majority. During the recent plenary session, the Indian delegation reiterated its position, with New Delhi's backing for full consensus.

India intervened multiple times and submitted the proposals to the secretariat before and after the streamlining process, articulating the demands. India advocated for the preamble of the future instrument to reaffirm 'the sovereign rights of states to sustainable development,' aiming to safeguard human health and the environment from plastic pollution, including in marine environments, while ensuring sustainable development. The Indian delegation also emphasized the incorporation of principles such as equity, sustainable development, and common but differentiated responsibilities, along with a comprehensive list of 30 items.

In their discussions on problematic and avoidable plastics, delegates diverged on whether problematic and avoidable plastic products would be identified globally through standard criteria and listed in annexes, national criteria guided by an annex, or at the national level. Different views also emerged on whether the measures would require and/or encourage to "not allow," phase-out, phase-down, gradually reduce, regulate, or restrict the relevant products and whether measures would address some or all of manufacture, use, production, sale, distribution, and import or export.

The planned intercessional work is expected to ease delegates' work at INC-5, although some feel it may not be enough. However, delegates could not agree on the European Union's proposal to convene a resumed session of INC-4. INC-4 concluded on Tuesday, 30 April 2024.

Curtsey to Sameer Joshi (PhD) :Vice Chairman (IPI)

INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL

INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL
Admin. Office : 101/102, Terminal - 9 Building,
Nehru Road, Near Hotel Sahara Star,Vile Parle (East),
Mumbai - 400 099, Maharashtra. INDIA
Tel.: +91 22 67489899
Email ID : membership@indianvinylcouncil.com
Website: indianvinylcouncil.com

Reg. No. : GUJ/21190/Ahmedabad (Registrar of Societies)

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Date of application:

Name of the organization : _____

Business Address : _____

_____

City : _____ Pin : _____ State : _____

Tel. : _____ Email: _____ Website: _____

Factory Address (if applicable) : _____

_____

City : _____ Pin : _____ State : _____

Tel. : _____ Email: _____ Website: _____

Date of Establishment _____ GST No. _____

Category of Business (Please tick mark wherever applicable) (see page 3 and 4 for criteria of type of membership)

☐ Manufacturer of PVC resin ☐ Additives manufacturer ☐ Processor of PVC ☐ Equipment manufacturer

☐ Trader/Distributor ☐ Institution/Association ☐ Consulting firm ☐ Others

Annual Turnover of last financial year Rs. _____

Nature of business: _____

Name of Authorized Representatives	Designation	Specimen Signature	Mobile No	Email ID
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(Principle Member)				
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(Alternate Member)				

Category of Membership Applied for (Please tick mark wherever applicable):

☐ Privilege ☐ Associate ☐ Donor

Name of the authorized Person:

SIGNATURE

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Received on: _____

Accepted at the Managing Committee Meeting held on _____

Sign of Hon. Secretary / Auth. Signatory

Send the filled form along with the cheque to :
Indian Vinyl Council, 101/102 terminal -9, Nehru Road, neat Hotel Sahara Star, Vile Parle (E) , Mumbai 400099 .India

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FEE STRUCTURE

A) Privilege Members :Individuals in the Business of PVC, Corporate in PVC business , PVC compounders, PVC converters, PVC end product fabricators and any other company engaged in the field of PVC value chain or furthering the object of the Society, may be admitted as Privilege Member

,

Figures in Rupees

Please tick as applicable category					
Company Turnover	**0-100 Cr**	**100-250 Cr**	**250-500 Cr**	**500-1000 Cr**	**1000+ Cr**
ADMISSION CHARGE	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEE	25000	50000	75000	100000	250000
TOTAL	**30000**	**55000**	**80000**	**105000**	**255000**
ADD GST (18%)	5400	9900	14400	18900	45900
TOTAL	**35400**	**64900**	**94400**	**123900**	**300900**
LESS TDS (10%)	3000	5500	8000	10500	25500
TOTAL PAYABLE	**32400**	**59400**	**86400**	**113400**	**275400**

B) Associate Member: Any society, association, chamber of commerce or other not-for-profit organization, trust, foundation etc. registered as per the applicable law and representing manufacturing industries, service providers, suppliers, end users, dealer etc. belonging to the Vinyl chain from the India, may be admitted as Associate Member of the Society

Figures in Rupees

Membership Fee	**10,000**
One Time Enrolment Fee	**5,000**
Total	**15,000**
Add GST 18%	**2700**
Total	**17700**
Less TDS @ 10% (for F/Y 21-22)	**1500**
Total Payable	**16200**

Above mentioned are Annual fees and become due in April every year.

C) Donor Member: Individuals, firms, trusts, foundations, institutions, bodies corporate or associations supporting or desirous of supporting, or furthering the objects of the Society, may, on payment of the lump sum donations, as is fixed by the Society from time to time.

Donation will be accepted in multiples of Rs 1.0 Lakh and minimum of Rs 5.0 lakhs

VISIT OUR WEBSITE

www. indianvinylcouncil.com

FOR ONLINE MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Privilege Members of IVC

1 Amisha Vinyls Pvt Ltd
2 Asia Pacific Vinyl Network
3 Baerlocher India Additives Pvt. Ltd.
4 Basil Prompt Vinyl Pvt. Ltd.
5 Bharat Milling Industries
6 Bihani Manufacturing Company Pvt. Ltd.
7 Cooldeck Industries Pvt .Ltd
8 Deceuninck Profiles India Pvt Ltd
9 Duroplast India Pvt Ltd
10 Encraft India Pvt. Ltd
11 Finolex Indistries
12 Goldstab Organics Pvt. Ltd.
13 Lubrizol
14 Manish Packaging Pvt Ltd.
15 Mobil Chem Speciality Pvt. Ltd
16 NCL Veka Limited
17 Ori-Plast Limited
18 PioneerFlex
19 Platinum Industries Private Limited
20 Prabhu PolyPipes Ltd
21 PVC Converters (india)Pvt Ltd
22 Reagens India Polymer Additives Pvt Ltd
23 Reliance Industries Limited
24 Shand Pipe Industry Pvt.Ltd
25 SUN ACE Chemicals
26 The Supreme Industries Ltd
27 Theysohn Extrusion
28 Vihan Engineering Pvt.Ltd

INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL

Regd. Office :

1st Floor, Saffron Tower, Near Panchvati, Ambawadi,

Ahmedabad, Gujarat -380006

PAN :AABTI7693E

GSTIN : 24AABTI 7693 E1ZJ

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Terminal -9, Nehru Road, Near Hotel Sahara Star,

Vile Parle (E), Mumbai - 400099 (India)

T: 2267489888, F : 2267489898

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Visit our Website : www.indianvinylcouncil.com

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