

Plastic Minimisation Policy	
Objective of the policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help and improve our environment • To help reduce plastic usage • To ensure a plastic-free campus 	
Introduction to the policy	
<p>Plastic has become a constant element in our lives. It's everywhere: product packaging, cosmetic ingredients, textiles, mobile phones, etc. It's even in the chewing gum you might be chewing on right now! Its omnipresence is such that many would find the mere fact of giving it up a difficult task. Reducing the consumption of plastics therefore requires not only a change in habits, but also a change of mindset.</p> <p>PLASTICS, A GLOBAL PROBLEM</p> <p>The fact that plastics are now a serious headache for the planet is proved by the fact that more and more governments are proposing measures to reduce their impact on the environment. In fact, in 2021, Europe will ban the sale of single-use plastics such as drinking straws, cutlery or cotton buds within its borders. To put the magnitude of the problem into context, let's review some objective data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every year, 500 billion plastic bottles are produced worldwide • In 2020, we will generate more than 500 million tonnes of plastic, 900% more than in 1980 • Plastic in the ocean is already more than 150 million tons of waste • By 2050, they could contain more plastics than fish • Each year, around eight million tons of plastic ends up in our seas and oceans <p>While on the subject of single-use plastics, which account for half of the plastic we use each year, they have an average useful life of 12 to 15 minutes and yet can take up to 500 years to disappear, according to Life Out of Plastic (LOOP). Plastics outlive us and will outlive our children. The good news is that it is in our hands, as consumers, to turn this situation around. We have the power to make manufacturers change the way they produce by changing the way we consume.</p>	
Guidelines from Public Statutory and Non-Statutory Bodies/ Committees.	
<p>Ten-step Roadmap for Governments¹⁹ Given the broad range of possible actions to curb single-use plastics and their mixed impact, UN Environment has drawn up a 10-step</p>	

roadmap for governments that are looking to adopt similar measures or improve on current ones. The steps are based on the experiences of 60 countries around the globe:

1. Target the most problematic single-use plastics by conducting a baseline assessment to identify the most problematic single-use plastics, as well as the current causes, extent and impacts of their mismanagement
2. Consider the best actions to tackle the problem (e.g. through regulatory, economic, awareness, and voluntary actions), given the country's socio-economic standing and considering their appropriateness in addressing the specific problems identified
3. Assess the potential social, economic and environmental impacts (positive and negative) of the preferred short-listed instruments/actions, by considering how the poor will be affected, or what impact the preferred course of action will have on different sectors and industries
4. Identify and engage key stakeholder groups – retailers, consumers, industry representatives, local government, manufacturers, civil society, environmental groups, and tourism associations – to ensure broad buy-in. Evidence-based studies are also necessary to defeat opposition from the plastics industry
5. Raise public awareness about the harm caused by single-use plastics by clearly explaining the decision and any punitive measures that will follow
6. Promote alternatives. Before the ban or levy comes into force, the availability of alternatives needs to be assessed; hence the government may:
 - Ensure that the preconditions for their uptake in the market are in place
 - Provide economic incentives to encourage the uptake of eco-friendly and fit-for-purpose alternatives that do not cause more harm
 - Support can include tax rebates, research and development funds, technology incubation, public-private partnerships, and support to projects that recycle single-use items and turn waste into a resource that can be used again
 - Reduce or abolish taxes on the import of materials used to make alternatives
7. Provide incentives to industry by introducing tax rebates or other conditions to support its transition. Governments will face resistance from the plastics industry, including importers and distributors of plastic packaging. Give them time to adapt
8. Use revenues collected from taxes or levies on single-use plastics to maximize the public good, thereby supporting environmental projects or boosting local recycling with the funds and creating jobs in the plastic recycling sector with seed funding
9. Enforce the measure chosen effectively by making sure that there is clear allocation of roles and responsibilities
10. Monitor and adjust the chosen measure if necessary and update the public on progress

SBM Plastic Waste Book.pdf

Importance and Implementation at KPRIET

We shall achieve these objectives by:

- Avoiding single-use plastics
- Implementing a chewing gum-free campus
- Replacing plastic Tupperware with glass or steel containers
- Placing waste in the correct container

Responsible Statutory and Non-Statutory Bodies/ Committees at KPRIET

- Thulir Club
- Eco Club
- Naanal Club
- NCC
- NSS

Meeting Frequency

Once every three months

First Implemented on	First Revision on	Last Revision on
11.06.2018	19 July,2023	9 July,2025

Details of Policy Framing Committee

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