GUIDELINES FOR ONE-TIME FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR ESTABLISHING RECYCLING PLANTS & MACHINERY FOR ABANDONED, LOST & DISCARDED FISHING GEARS AND HIGH LITTERING PLASTIC WASTES IN COASTAL AREAS





स्वर्ण जयंती वर्ष
स्वच्छ पर्यावरण के लिए प्रतिबद्ध
IN PURSUIT OF CLEAN ENVIRONMENT
1974-2024
CPCB

In Pursuit of Clean Environment

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change

Government of India

September, 2024

GUIDELINES FOR ONE-TIME FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR ESTABLISHING RECYCLING PLANTS & MACHINERY FOR ABANDONED, LOST & DISCARDED FISHING GEARS AND HIGH LITTERING PLASTIC WASTES IN COASTAL AREAS

TABLE OF CONTENT

S. No.	Title	Page No.
A.	Background	1
B.	Objectives	4
C.	Details Of Plastic Recycling Facilities	4
D.	Eligibility Criteria	6
E.	Inclusions & Exclusion	7
F.	Process Of Application, Evaluation & Approval	7
G.	Financing Structure	9
H.	Purpose-Bound Fund Condition	10
I.	Oversight Mechanism	11
J.	Other Terms & Conditions	15

Guidelines for One-Time Financial Support for Establishing Recycling Plants & Machinery for Abandoned, Lost & Discarded Fishing Gears (ALDFGs) and High littering Plastic Wastes in Coastal Areas

A. BACKGROUND

Marine litter is defined as any persistent, manufactured or processed solid material discarded, disposed or abandoned in the marine and coastal environment[1]. Plastic is the most dominant component in marine litter[2], comprising of fishing nets, plastic packaging and other items that are either deliberately discarded or accidentally lost into the sea or onto beaches. Additionally, plastic materials can be carried indirectly to the sea through rivers, sewage, stormwater or winds[3]. The increasing quantity of plastic waste, combined with the slow degradation of plastic litter, has become a significant environmental concern along the country's extensive coastline.

The fishing sector is known to be a substantial contributor to marine litter in the oceans[4]. With a large number of fleet, India is the third largest fish producing country worldwide[5]. Plastic is used in the fishing industry for a variety of purposes such as fishing nets, rope, monofilament lines, buoy, floater, traps[6], etc. The primary way by which commercial fishing generates plastic litter is through Abandonment, Loss, or Discard of Fishing Gear (ALDFGs), which is a significant threat to marine biodiversity. ALDFGs are generally made of non-biodegradable synthetic materials, such as High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET), Polyamide/ nylon (PA), polypropylene (PP), etc. that persist in the marine environment

[1] https://www.imo.org/en/MediaCentre/HotTopics/Pages/marinelitter-default.aspx#:~:text=Marine%20litter%20consists%20of%20items,)%3B%20or%20deliberately%20left%20by
[2] Sivadas, S.K., Mishra, P., Kaviarasan, T., Sambandam, M., Dhineka, K., Murthy, M.R., Nayak, S., Sivyer, D. and Hoehn, D., 2022. Litter and plastic monitoring in the Indian marine environment: A review of current research, policies, waste management, and a roadmap for multidisciplinary action. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 176, p.113424.
[3] https://www.unep.org/topics/ocean-seas-and-coasts/regional-seas-programme/marine-pollution#:~:text=Marine%20litter%20consists%20of%20items,at%20sea%20in%20bad%20weather
[4] https://plasticoceans.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/UNEP-research.pdf
[5] https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1910415#:~:text=India%20is%20the%20third%20largest,12.12%20Million%20Tonnes%20from%20Aquaculture
[6] Daniel, D.B., Thomas, S.N. Abandoned, Lost and Discarded Fishing Gear from the Fishing Sector of Kerala, India. Ocean Sci. J. 57, 398–410 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1007/s12601-022-00074-y

for years or decades[7]. In India, fishing nets are made from these synthetic fibers in different forms, such as braided or twisted[8].

The quantity of fishing net waste varies in States/ UTs depending on factors such as the size of the fishing industry, the length of the shoreline, and local waste management practices. Further, they are generally replaced every 1-3 months influenced by factors such as rocks, damage due to boats, machine boat impact and interference from crabs and other species.

According to the information submitted in the Annual Report, 2022–23 by thirteen State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) located in coastal areas, a total of 2.37 million tonnes of plastic waste was generated in the States/ Union Territories (UTs). According to the data from the Centralized Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) portal for plastic packaging, a total of 1.63 million tonnes of plastic waste had been recycled till August 2024 in eleven States/ UTs of coastal area[9]. There are total 899 number of plastic waste recycling units in these states/UTs, with the highest number in Gujarat (426), followed by Maharashtra (218) and Karnataka (94).

Based on the information received from respective SPCBs/PCCs, the estimates suggest that quantity of fishing net waste is 75 kg per annum in Puducherry, about 1.5 tonnes per annum in Goa, 17.51 tonnes per annum in Odisha, 800 to 1,000 tonnes per annum in Gujarat, and 7,342 tonnes per annum in Karnataka. The variation of quantity of collection of fishing net may be due to variation in marine demographics, coastal length, fishing intensity, fishing practice, etc. Presently, various actions are underway to manage ALDFGs generated in the country, which includes establishing designated collection centers (e.g., Kasimedu in Chennai, Veraval and Porbandar in Gujarat, Udupi in Karnataka), setting up recycling facilities (e.g., Madurai in Tamil Nadu, Porbandar in Gujarat, Puducherry), and others. However, in light of the estimated increase in ALDFGs and marine plastic litter in the coming years, there is need for additional waste management actions apart from ongoing measures.

[7] Gunasekaran, K., Mghili, B., Bottari, T., Mancuso, M. and Machendiranathan, M., 2024. Ghost fishing gear threatening aquatic biodiversity in India. *Biological Conservation*, *291*, p.110514.
[8] https://krishi.icar.gov.in/jspui/bitstream/123456789/78825/1/Assam%20Training%20Manual-6-408-164-169.pdf
9 The data for recycling of plastic packaging for the state of Odisha and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands is not available

The Blue Flag Beach Criteria[10] specifies that the beach must comply with the Blue Flag requirements which includes no floating plastics, providing facilities for separation of recyclable waste materials at the beach and local authority/beach operator must indicate facilities for the recycling of waste. If no such facilities exist, the applicant must apply for a dispensation from this criterion. Further, Blue Flag encourages all local authorities/beach operators to promote recycling and waste separation at the beach, even if the community does not have a local recycling facility. In India, there are following twelve Blue Flag certified beaches located across six States and three Union Territories.

1. Shivrajpur, Devbhumi Dwarka District, Gujarat
2. Ghoghla (Diu) Dadara Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
3. Padubidri, Udupi District, Karnataka
4. Kasarkod, Karwar District, Karnataka
5. Kappad, Kozhikode District, Kerala
6. Kovalam, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu
7. Eden, Puducherry District, Puducherry
8. Rushikonda, Vishakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh
9. Golden, Puri District, Odisha
10. Radhanagar (Havelock), Andaman & Nicobar Islands
11. Minicoy Thundi Beach, Lakshadweep
12. Kadmat Beach, Lakshadweep

(Source: PIB press release July 21 2022, October 26, 2022)

In order to facilitate and enhance control of pollution in coastal areas, these guidelines have been developed to provide one-time financial support to project proponents towards capital costs of setting up recycling plant & machinery for Abandoned, Lost & Discarded Fishing Gears and other plastic waste with high littering potential in coastal areas. The units can be single plastic, multi-plastics or multi-plastics with nylon recycling facilities The objective is to protect and conserve

[10] https://beachawards.ie/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Blue-Flag-Beach-Criteria-2021.pdf

the marine ecosystem from plastic litter. The focus is on enhancing and establishing plastic waste recycling facilities in the twelve Blue Flag certified beaches having gaps/limited or non-existing infrastructure to improve waste management in these pristine regions.

B. OBJECTIVES

1. Enabling reduced plastic waste and ALDFGs littering in the twelve Blue Flag certified beaches in the country, by facilitating establishment of plastic recycling facilities and thus, encouraging channelization of plastic waste from collection to recycling.
2. Reducing usage of virgin plastics, encouraging and promoting a circular economy

C. DETAILS OF PLASTIC RECYCLING FACILITIES[11,12]

The plastic can be recycled through two process routes, mechanical and chemical recycling.

Mechanical Recycling – Mechanical recycling is generally a main method of plastic waste recycling, which involves processing of plastic waste into secondary raw materials without significantly altering the chemical composition of the material. The process involves the following steps:

1. Collection and Segregation: Plastic materials have varying densities, so they are separated using a flotation process.
2. Cleaning and Drying: Plastic waste must be thoroughly cleaned and dried.
3. Sizing (Grinding): The cleaned plastic waste is then ground into flakes. These flakes are fed into an extruder, where they are heated until molten and forced through a die to form continuous polymer strands.
4. Pelletizing: The strands are cooled with water and cut into pellets, resulting in reprocessed granules.

[11] https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/f126ddd0-b423-430d-89c8-488667a9add9/content
[12] Shanker, R., Khan, D., Hossain, R. et al. Plastic waste recycling: existing Indian scenario and future opportunities. Int. J. Environ. Sci. Technol. 20, 5895–5912 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1007/s13762-022-04079-x

5. Fabrication into end product: The reprocessed granules are used as raw materials to produce final products.

Chemical Recycling[13] – Chemical recycling is a process in which a plastic or polymer is broken down into its basic components, i.e. monomer. This process is called de-polymerization. The monomers may be used as raw materials for manufacturing a new polymer. There are various chemical recycling processes, such as pyrolysis and gasification, which converts plastic into gases, and hydrolysis and purification which breaks polymers into monomers and raw materials. The de-polymerization process reverses polymerization by breaking down plastics into their monomers or shorter fragments (oligomers). The resulting monomers are of comparable quality to those used in the original polymer production, making the recycled plastics nearly equivalent to virgin materials. However, de-polymerization is primarily effective for 'condensation' polymers such as PET and polyamides.

It is important to note that Nylon-6 is a commonly used polyamide for making fishing gear and nets. The process diagram of Nylon fishing net recycling facility is presented below (Figure 1). The challenge in recycling of the nylon fishing nets is the removal of contamination such as moisture, algae and sand in the nodes of the net. As nylon is sensitive to temperature variation during extrusion, temperature of 200 – 250°C is maintained. Thus, the fishnet recycling unit differs from plastic waste processing unit and machineries such as shredder, crusher, wash line and extruders are modified according to the requirement of nylon recycling. Also, drying process is a requirement for nylon recycling.

The plastic waste recycling facilities produce wastewater from washing lines. It is encouraged to install a closed loop effluent system to ensure reuse of the wastewater. Based on quantity and quality of effluent generated a typical Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) may comprise screening & settling mechanism, anaerobic / aerobic treatment system and tertiary treatment units, as needed.

[13] https://www.bpf.co.uk/plastipedia/chemical-recycling-101.aspx

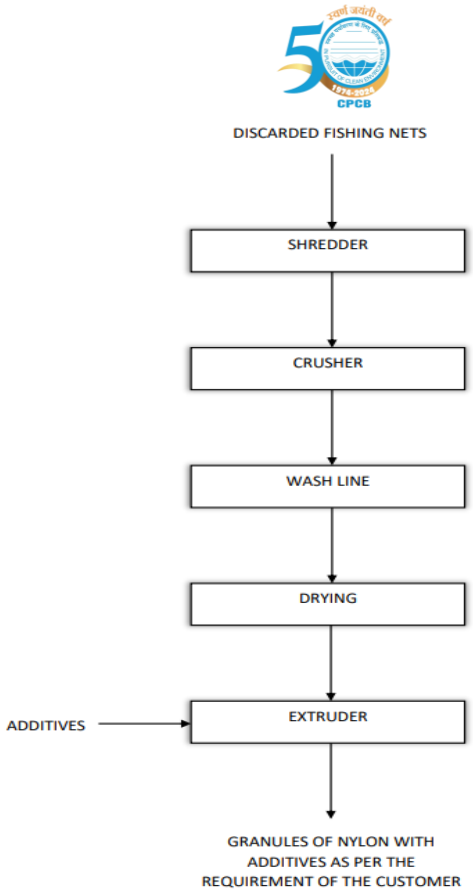


Figure 1 – Process diagram of nylon fishing net recycling facility[14]

D. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

1. New plastic waste recycling units for recycling of fishing gears/ nets and other plastic waste with high littering potential to be established by entities, entrepreneurs, or companies
2. The unit should have a valid Consent to Establish from concerned SPCB/PCC for establishing a plastic waste recycling unit.
3. The Unit located beyond Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and permissible under local bylaws and extend regulations will be eligible for one-time financial assistance under CPCB Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) funds including Environmental

[14] M/s. Sun Polymers, Shivaganga, Tamilnadu

Compensation as well as through Environmental Protection Fund[15] created under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.

4. The unit should have its own valid land possession letter or lease agreement of minimum 10 years[16].
5. Preference will be given to new plastic recycling units proposed to be located optimally closer to beach, harbor, fishing hotspots, high tourist footfall area and any other strategically important area where no restriction is imposed by any of the Government institution/body for setting up the unit.
6. Priority will be given to registered fishermen's societies interested in setting up fishing gear/ net recycling units.

E. INCLUSIONS & EXCLUSION

One-time financial assistance is only towards the plant and machinery cost which includes cost of washing line, grinder/ shedder/ crusher, drying, agglomerator, extruder and pollution control device (including Effluent Treatment Plant) as per regulatory requirements. Cost of land for setting up of aforementioned facilities including other civil and electrical works shall be borne by the proponent. However, no assistance will be provided for meeting O & M costs, or any other recurring expenses. Any financial liability that may rise due to time and cost over runs shall be borne by the proponent.

F. PROCESS OF APPLICATION, EVALUATION & APPROVAL MECHANISM

a. Step 1 – Process of application & Screening by SPCB/ PCC

The proponent shall submit completely filled application in the prescribed format (Annexure I) to the Member Secretary of the concerned SPCB/PCC of the coastal State / UT where the plastic waste recycling unit is proposed to be established. The application

[15] Section 16(3) (b) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 amended through **The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023**, states, "The Fund shall be applied for— the expenses for achieving the objects and for purposes of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981(14 of 1981) and under this Act"; The E(P) Act aims to provide for the protection and improvement of the environment and related matters

16 Considering 03 years duration of the scheme and 07 years of continual operation of the plant.

form shall be accompanied with Financial Statement of the proponent for past three financial years[17] and land possession letter/ lease agreement.

A committee shall be constituted within the SPCB/PCC, chaired by the Member Secretary of the SPCB/PCC and comprising members from the State Coastal Zone Management Authority (SCZMA), Fisheries Department and relevant Urban Local Bodies. This committee will review the application and eligibility conditions, address issues related to prioritizing proposals in cases of competing demands, and resolve conflicts concerning the prioritization of applicants. Besides suggested committee members from the institutions/ Organizations, if registered fisherman society/association exists in the State/UT, representative from the same may be included as one of the members in the Committee.

The Project Proponent shall make a presentation to the Committee and additional details may be sought, if required. In the case of a favorable recommendation, Member Secretary, SPCB/PCC shall forward the application to CPCB along with the recommendation letter mentioning proposed recycling capacity, process type and estimated item-wise cost of machinery within 30 days of receipt of the application. SPCB/PCC shall ensure that proponent is fulfilling all essential regulatory conditions for setting up the plastic waste recycling unit, prior to forwarding the recommendation to CPCB. In case of unfavorable recommendation, the SPCB/PCC shall inform the same to the project proponent.

b. Step 2 – Evaluation of application by Central Committee & Accord of Approval

The applications and the recommendations of the respective SPCB/PCC shall be evaluated within 30 days of receipt from SPCB/ PCC by a Central Committee to be chaired by Member Secretary, CPCB and comprising representative (s) from National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA), National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSC), Department of Fisheries and concerned official from CPCB. After evaluation, in case of favorable recommendations from the Central Committee, the proposal may be placed to the Competent Authority, CPCB, for approval for release of funds.

[17] Exemptions as per applicable regulation for eligible Startups and MSEs

G. FINANCING STRUCTURE

The one-time financial assistance will be provided from CPCB Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) funds including Environmental Compensation as well as through Environmental Protection Fund[18] created under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.

a. Quantum of financial support for capital expenditure for plants and machinery

Financial support will be provided as a one-time grant of either, Rs. 19 lakhs per TPD of production capacity or 40% of the capital cost of the plastic waste recycling plant and machinery, whichever is lower, subject to a maximum of Rs. 38 lakhs per proposal.

This is based on average estimated cost available from existing recyclers for installing plastic waste recycling machinery such as plastic scrap grinders, shredders, cutters, crushers, wash lines, dryers, agglomerators, extruders, and pollution control devices (including Effluent Treatment Plant).

For setting up nylon fishing gear/ net recycling plant, onetime financial support will be provided of either, Rs. 24 Lacs per TPD of production capacity, or 40% of the capital cost of nylon fishing gears/net recycling plant & machinery, whichever is lower, subject to a maximum of Rs. 48 lakhs per proposal.

A total of 25 units are planned to be established near Blue Flag certified beaches under the scheme, including 13 nylon fishing gear/net recycling units and 12 plastic waste recycling units.

b. Cost sharing ratio – The cost shall be borne in the ratio of 40:60, by CPCB and project proponent, respectively. Proponent may avail financial grant from other schemes, however,

[18] Section 16(3) (b) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 amended through **The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023**, states, "The Fund shall be applied for— the expenses for achieving the objects and for purposes of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981(14 of 1981) and under this Act"; The E(P) Act aims to provide for the protection and improvement of the environment and related matters

40% cost of total plant and machinery is required to be borne by the applicant, so as to ensure responsible ownership and operation of the unit.

c. Mechanism of disbursement and the number of instalments

After the accord of approval by Competent Authority, CPCB, the funds shall be transferred into the EPR account of the concerned SPCB/ PCC within 30 days. The first instalment shall be released only after ascertaining that the unit possesses a valid Consent to Establish and verification of the unit through a physical inspection by the concerned SPCB/PCC. The funds shall be released directly by SPCB/PCC into the proponent's account as per the following installment schedule[19],

I. 40 % of the payment shall be released by SPCB/ PCC to the project proponent within 30 days of receipt of funds from CPCB
II. 30% of the payment shall be released on submission of interim physical and financial progress reports
III. 20% of the payment shall be released on commissioning of the unit
IV. 10% of the payment shall be released only after operationalization of the unit

H. PURPOSE-BOUND FUND CONDITION

To ensure that the funds are used effectively and appropriately for their intended purpose, the proponent must submit Bank Guarantees (BG) in favour of the concerned SPCB/PCC, totaling the amount of financial support in four parts. The conditions for both the submission and release of bank guarantees at different stages of the installment schedule are outlined as below,

[19] As approved during 203rd Board Meeting of CPCB dated May 08, 2024, and suitably modified for present scheme

Submission of Bank Guarantees	Release of Bank Guarantees
BG 1 for 40% of the support amount to be furnished along with request for release of first installment	BG 1 and 2 will be released upon the issuance of a valid Consent to Operate by the concerned SPCB/PCC
BG 2 for 30% of the support amount to be furnished along with request for release of second installment	
BG 3 for 20% of the support amount to be furnished along with request for release of third installment	BG 3 will be released on generation of first invoice for the sale of product
BG 4 for 10% of the support amount to be furnished along with request for release of fourth installment	BG 4 will be released thereafter three months of production

I. OVERSIGHT MECHANISM

a) Scope of SPCBs/ PCCs

- Once sanctioned, SPCB/PCC shall monitor the progress of the project and ensure its timely completion.
- SPCB/ PCC shall submit stage wise completion/ commissioning report to CPCB. Based on satisfaction of completion of work, disbursement as per the instalment may be made by SPCB/PCC to the project proponent and shall intimate the same to CPCB.
- Post-commissioning, SPCB/PCC shall periodically monitor the plastic recycling unit to ensure that it is recycling plastic wastes collected from blue flag certified beach and fishing nets/ gears. It can also recycle other plastic wastes available and process waste from fishing net yarn subject to availability of the adequate recycling capacity. Additionally, SPCBs shall periodically monitor the unit to verify compliance to relevant provisions under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 including EPR guidelines (as applicable) and amendments from time to time.

- CPCB/SPCB/PCC shall have the powers of physical inspection of the units after its commercial operation to ensure effective implementation of the guidelines.
- SPCBs/PCCs shall have the authority to verify the relevant records at any time. If it is found that the conditions outlined in these guidelines or those imposed by the concerned SPCB/PCC are not complied with, or if there has been misuse of funds, the bank guarantee submitted by the proponent may be forfeited, and the amount deposited with the CPCB in CPCB-EPR account.
- Copy of the Annual Report (Annexure II) shall be forwarded by SPCB/ PCC to CPCB before 31st May of every year.
- The SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that following conditions are adequately covered or addressed in the Consent to Operate issued to Fishing gear recyclers and Marine Plastic Waste Recycler,

1. The unit shall be considered under orange category for the purpose of validity period of consent.
2. The unit shall use only discarded fishnets, pre manufacture waste from fishnet manufacture industries and marine plastics waste as raw material.
3. The unit shall maintain adequate ventilation and lights to maintain good working conditions.
4. The workers shall be provided with adequate safety gears/personal protective equipment (PPEs).
5. The unit shall ensure adequate fire extinguishing system.
6. The unit shall treat and dispose domestic wastewater in line with consent condition. The trade effluent shall be recycled for washing/process purpose after necessary treatment. In case of need of disposal of excess treated trade effluent, the mode of disposal, applicable norms and required treatment facility shall be clearly prescribed in the consent.
7. The conveyor system having potential for generation of fugitive emissions shall be covered with required enclosure.
8. Agglomerators and extruders shall be provided with adequate suction hood connected with vent routed through charcoal column scrubber to treat the volatile emissions.
9. There shall not be any flue gas or process gas generation from the process.
10. The unit shall take adequate measures to control noise levels from its own source within the premises so as to maintain ambient air quality standards.

11. The unit shall maintain proper records of quantity of discarded fishnets, pre manufacture waste from fishnet manufacture industries and marine plastics used as raw material, processed and quantity of recycled product/granules sold. The records shall be submitted to CPCB and SPCB on half yearly basis.
12. The raw material shall be transported in dry condition so that leakage/seepage of leachate or liquid waste does not take place. Truck/lorries used for transportation of waste shall be properly covered with tarpaulins.
13. The unit shall obtain NOC from designated Authorities as per the prevailing Rules of the State in case the source of water is bore well/ground water.
14. The electromagnetic flow meters shall be installed at raw water intake, proper records and log books shall be maintained.
15. The electromagnetic flow meters shall be installed at inlet & outlet of ETP. Records or Logbooks shall be maintained for effluent generated, treated effluent recycled or reused; excess treated effluent disposed as per consent condition.
16. The unit should put up two sign boards (6x4 ft. each) at publicly visible places at the main gate indicating the products, effluent discharge standards, air emission standards, hazardous waste quantities and validity of CTO and exhibit the CTO order at a prominent place in the factory premises.
17. The solid waste generated, if any from the process/activity should be disposed in line with consent conditions or conditions imposed by local authority. The waste should not be dumped/thrown/littered or burnt.
18. The industry shall develop green belt all along the periphery to maximum extent possible and in the available vacant land.
19. The industry shall maintain the following records and the same shall be made available to the inspecting officers of the Board:
    - ✓ Daily receipt of discarded fishnets, pre manufacture waste from fishnet manufacture industries and marine plastics waste and daily production details.
    - ✓ Power/energy consumption details.
    - ✓ Log Books for pollution control systems.
    - ✓ Solid waste generated, recycled/disposed.
20. Other conditions can also be added as per local requirements.

b) Scope of CPCB

- CPCB shall review the Annual Report submitted by SPCBs/ PCCs and may at any time direct withdrawal of financial support or forfeiture of the bank guarantee submitted by Project Proponent, if the terms and conditions of these guidelines have been violated or if there has been misuse of funds. In such case, the fund shall be deposited back to CPCB-EPR account.
- A dedicated portal shall be established for monitoring project progress, generating electronic annual reports, and managing the disbursement of funds including tracking of financial transactions.

c) Scope of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)[20]

ULBs shall establish and implement mechanisms for the collection, storage, and transportation of discarded fishing gears/nets and plastic waste from the 12 blue flag certified beaches. ULBs may collaborate with fishing communities, startups, civil society, and informal sector to develop effective collection and transportation systems, to ensure availability of wastes for the recycling units.

d) Monitoring Committee

For effective monitoring of implementation of the projects sanctioned under this scheme following monitoring Committee shall be constituted at State/ UT level:

1) Official from Regional Office of SPCB (Regional Officer)
2) Official from Department of Fisheries
3) Official from Regional Directorate of CPCB (Not below the rank of Scientist B)

The Committee shall inspect the unit once in six months and submit the joint inspection report to SPCB/CPCB. The Committee shall verify records of raw material procured, processed and product sold. All pollution control measures shall also be verified to ensure proper functioning.

[20] Provisions under Rule 6 of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 (as amended)

J. OTHER TERMS & CONDITIONS

- Applications will be considered on first-come-first-serve basis.
- Unit shall comply with conditions prescribed in the consent issued.
- Preference shall be given to proposals having agreements with local authorities, fishing communities, or any other agency for the assured availability of fishing nets/gears and plastic wastes from Blue Flag certified beaches.
- Preference will be given to proposals planning to install plant and machinery manufactured under 'Make in India' program.
- Machinery should be purchased and plant shall be made operational within 01 year of transfer of funds. Bills/ invoices shall be submitted to SPCBs/PCCs subsequently.
- CPCB shall have the powers to modify the guidelines in any manner as may be deemed necessary for its successful implementation and for removing any difficulties in its operationalization.
- There is no provision for retrospective funding. Units possessing Consent to Operate (CTO) dated prior to the issuance of these guidelines are ineligible for financial assistance under the scheme.
- In case of any dispute, the decision of Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board would be final.

Annexure – I

APPLICATION FORM FOR ONE- TIME FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR SETTING UP RECYCLING UNITS FOR FISHING NETS AND OTHER PLASTIC WASTE HAVING HIGH LITTERING POTENTIAL IN THE COASTAL AREAS

A. General Information

1. Name of the Project Proponent:
2. Permanent/ registered address of the proponent:
3. Mobile number:
4. Email address:
5. Aadhar Number:
6. PAN Card:
7. GST Number:
8. Previous projects, if any, (attach relevant documents):

B. Brief Description of the Recycling Facility proposed to be established

1. Title of the proposed recycling facility:
2. Address and GPS coordinates of the location:
3. Distance from Coastal Regulation Zone and permissible areas as per local bylaws (in Km):
4. Any strategically important landmark near proposed facility (beach, harbor, fishing hotspots, high tourist footfall area or any other (mention travelling distance in Km):
5. Copy of land possession letter / lease agreement (attach):
6. Copy of financial statements for past three financial years:
7. Details of valid Consent to Establish (CTE) (attach document):
8. Production capacity (TPH):
9. Details of plant and machinery proposed to be installed and processing capacity of each machinery:
10. Item-wise estimated cost of plant and machinery (attach supporting document or price quotation):
11. Recycling Process flow chart:

12. Identified Source of Plastic Waste:
13. Potential market for selling the product:
14. Details of funding commitment received from other sources, if applicable (attach relevant documents):
15. Any agreements with local authorities, fishing communities, or any waste management agency for the assured availability of fishing nets/gears and plastic wastes from Blue Flag certified beaches (If yes, attach document):
16. Plant and machinery manufactured under 'Make in India' program (If yes, attach relevant document)
17. Attach copy of project proposal:

SELF DECLARATION

I ……..(name), …… (designation), ……. (name of the unit) hereby declare that all the information provided in the application form and supporting documents is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false information or misrepresentation may lead to the rejection of my application. I confirm that any financial support granted under this scheme will be utilized solely for the purpose of setting up and operating the aforementioned recycling unit, as detailed in the application.

……..

Signature

Name & Designation

Date & Place

NOTE

Please send the duly filled up Application Form to the Member Secretary of concerned SPCBs/PCCs, in hard or soft copy clearly marked as 'Application for Establishing Recycling Plants & Machinery for Abandoned, Lost & Discarded Fishing Gears (ALDFG) and High littering Plastic Wastes in Coastal Areas'.

Annexure – II

FORMAT FOR ANNUAL REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED BY SPCB/ PCC

To be submitted to CPCB before May 31st of every year, for three years from sanctioning of the project(s)

Name of Scheme: One- time financial assistance for establishing recycling plants & machinery for Abandoned, Lost & Discarded Fishing Gears (ALDFG) and High littering Plastic Wastes in Coastal Areas

1. For the Financial Year:
2. Report Date:
3. Name of State Pollution Control Board / Pollution Control Committee:
4. Project Title(s):
5. Project Proponent(s):
6. Details of fund received in FY:
7. Details of payment released in FY:
8. Unused balance in FY:
9. Machinery wise status of installation and commissioning, EPR registration status (as applicable) & Payment released for each unit:

S. No.	Name of unit	Details of plant & machinery installed	Operational Status	Payment released (Rs.)	EPR registration status

10. In case unit(s) is operational now, provide following details:

	Targeted (as per installed production capacity)	**Actual**	**Target for Next FY**
Plastic waste recycled (tonnes)			
Fishing gears/ fishing nets recycled (tonnes)			
Recycled plastic recovered (tonnes)			
Revenue generated from sale of product by the beneficiary unit(s) (Rs)			

Name of the Authorized Signatory from SPCB/ PCC

Designation

Date

Attachments: As needed



Central Pollution Control Board

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
Government of India

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032

Website

https://cpcb.nic.in/index.php