BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

O.A. NO. 137 OF 2026

IN THE MATTER OF:

AAKASH RANISON ...APPLICANT

VERSUS

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD (CPCB) & ORS

...RESPONDENTS

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FILED THROUGH

Saumya

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Date: 09.07.2026

Place: New Delhi

1

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

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IN THE MATTER OF:

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CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD (CPCB) & OR

...RESPONDENTS

REPLY AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT NO. 10/ DABUR INDIA LTD

I, Srinivas Venkat Rangan, S/o Mr. D Venkat Rangan, aged about 29 years, working as Senior Executive-Legal in the Petitioner Company, having its registered office at 8/3, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi – 110002 and corporate office at Dabur India Limited, Kaushambi Corporate Office, Sahibabad – 201010, Ghaziabad (U.P.), presently at New Delhi, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. I state that I am working as Senior Executive - Legal in the Respondent No.10 Company and am duly authorised to sign, swear and affirm the present affidavit vide resolution dated 31.07.2025.
2. That I am duly authorized and competent to affirm the present affidavit on the behalf Respondent No.10 which has been prepared under my instruction.
3. That the Respondent No. 10 is in complete compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, including the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, along with all subsequent amendments, and the guidelines issued thereunder by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ("**MoEFCC**") and Central Pollution Control Board ("**CPCB**").

4. The relief sought is for directions to frame, notify and implement mandatory regulations for tethered caps for all plastic beverages and packaged drinking water bottle manufactured in India and amendments to the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 (**"PWM Rules 2016"**) to incorporate mandatory design standards for plastic caps ensuring that the caps remain permanently attached. Along with the aforesaid reliefs, the Applicant has sought certain directions, subject to the aforesaid reliefs being granted. It is humbly submitted that framing of rules and regulations fall within the exclusive regulatory domain of the Central Government under Section 3 r/w Section 6 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. It is respectfully submitted that the present OA, in effect, seeks to invite this Hon'ble Tribunal to direct concerned authorities to frame, notify and prescribe new product design regulations, which would traverse into the sphere of policy formulation reserved for the executive authorities. This being the case, it is humbly submitted that for proper adjudication of the present application, MOEFCC will have to be heard being a necessary party as the relief sought would ideally be directed to MOEFCC for purposes of implementation.
5. That the present reply affidavit is being filed on behalf of the Respondent No. 10 in compliance with the Hon'ble Tribunal's order dated 20.02.2026 & 21.05.2026, respectfully denying the contents of the Application except those specifically admitted herein.
6. Without prejudice to the aforesaid, it is pertinent to highlight that no violation of any Act, Rules or Regulation has been cited by the Applicant on part of the Respondents arrayed as a party. The present application has been filed under Section 14 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 which mandates fulfilment of two cumulative pre-conditions: (a) the existence of a substantial question relating to environment as defined under Section 2(1)(m); and (b) such question must arise out of the implementation

of a Schedule I enactment. Both statutory conditions must co-exist, and neither can independently confer jurisdiction upon this Hon'ble Tribunal.

7. Without prejudice to the above, while the Applicant has contended that non-tethered caps are bypassing formal waste collection, resulting in pollution. However, no research or evidence has been put forth by the Applicant which would suggest that the current system in place is not adequate to handling plastic waste management. At this stage it is pertinent to mention that in paragraph 7 of the Application, the Applicant has referred to some global and Indian coastal clean-up data stating plastic bottle caps to be the top 5-10 most collected plastic litter items during environmental audits. However, no such data has been filed by the Applicant. The Applicant also relies upon studies referenced by UNEP and Indian Monitoring agencies, however, no details of any such study has been placed on record by the Applicant. It is humbly submitted that any mandatory redesign of packaging should be preceded by a scientific assessment demonstrating that the existing collection and recycling framework is inadequate to address the issue and that the suggested process is more effective than the current process. However, no such details, documents, studies etc. have been placed on record by the Applicant, which suggest that the current process is inadequate or ineffective. At present the recycle of plastic bottles and caps are governed by the PWM Rules 2016, which provide for the regulatory framework for (a) generation, (b) segregation, (c) collection, (d) processing and (e) disposal of plastic waste. The Applicant has not showcased as to how the aforesaid rules, as amended from time to time are inadequate.
8. Without prejudice to the aforesaid, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in The Auroville Foundation vs. Navroz Kersasp Mody And Others (2025) 4 SCC 150 has held as follows:

"30. As transpiring from Section 14, the Tribunal has the jurisdiction over all civil cases where the substantial question relating to environment including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment, is involved and such question arises out of the implementation of the enactments specified in Schedule I. Therefore, for the exercise of jurisdiction by the Tribunal under Section 14, it has to be shown that (1) a substantial question relating to environment including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment is involved; and (2) such questions arise out of the implementation of the enactments specified in Schedule I.

31. The term "substantial question relating to environment" as defined in Section 2(1)(m) of the Act would include, inter alia, the question where there is a direct violation of a specific statutory environmental obligation by a person by which : (a) the community at large other than the individual or group of individuals is affected or likely to be affected by the environmental consequences; or (b) the gravity of damage to the environment or property is substantial; or (c) the damage to public health is broadly measurable. The substantial question would also include the environmental consequences relating to a specific activity or a point source of pollution.

32. In view of the said definition also the Tribunal before exercising the jurisdiction has to satisfy itself that a substantial question pertaining to the violation of or implementation of any specific statutory environmental *obligations contained in any of the enactments specified in Schedule I, is involved.*

33. Recently in State of M.P. v. Centre for Environment Protection Development [State of Research M.P. v. Centre & for Environment Protection Research & Development, (2020) 9 SCC 781] , this Court held as follows : (SCC pp. 801-802, paras 42-44)

> *"42. In view of the definition of "substantial question relating to environment" in Section 2(1)(m) of the NGT Act, the learned Tribunal can examine and decide the question of violation of any specific statutory environmental obligation, which affects or is likely to affect a group of individuals, or the community at large.*
>
> *43. For exercise of power under Section 14 of the NGT Act, a substantial question of law should be involved including any legal right to environment and such question should arise out of implementation of the specified enactments.*
>
> *44. Violation of any specific statutory environmental obligation gives rise to a substantial question of law and not just statutory obligations under the enactments specified in Schedule I. However, the question must arise out of implementation of one or more of the enactments specified in Schedule I."*

Similar view is also taken in H.P. Bus-Stand Management & Development Authority v. Central Empowered Committee [H.P. Bus-Stand Management & Development Authority v. Central Empowered Committee, (2021) 4 SCC 309].

34. From the above, it is explicitly clear that every question or dispute raised by an applicant before the Tribunal pertaining to the environment cannot be treated as a substantial question. It has to be a substantial question relating to environment as contemplated in Section 2(1)(m), and such substantial question must arise out of the implementation of any of the enactment/enactments specified in Schedule I. Though strict law of evidence may not be applicable to the cases filed before the Tribunal, the applicant has to raise the substantial question in his application specifically alleging the violation of a particular enactment specified in Schedule I."

9. That applying the aforesaid legal position, the OA fails the maintainability requirement at the threshold as the Applicant has not identified any violation of a Schedule I enactment. The OA merely seeks a prospective policy direction mandating the adoption of tethered bottle caps, without identifying any provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, or any other applicable statutory framework that has allegedly been violated by the answering Respondent.

10. That the CPCB is constituted under Section 3 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Under Section 16(1)(a) thereof, one of the functions of the CPCB is to advise the Central Government on matters concerning the prevention and control of water pollution. Thus, the CPCB

performs an advisory and recommendatory role under the statutory framework. It is further submitted that under Sections 3 and 6 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the power to take measures for protecting and improving environmental quality and to frame rules, and regulatory measures vests exclusively with the Central Government. In the present Original Application, the Applicant, inter alia, seeks a direction to the CPCB to frame, notify, and implement mandatory regulations concerning tethered caps. The said relief is misconceived and contrary to the statutory scheme, as the CPCB does not possess the power to frame such regulations, which fall within the exclusive domain of the Central Government.

11. That, in addition to the above, the relief sought by the Applicant seeks to traverse into the realm of policy formulation and legislative regulation, which lies within the exclusive domain of the legislature and the executive. In this regard the Hon'ble Supreme Court in The State of Himachal Pradesh and Others Vs. Yogendera Mohan Sengupta and Another (2024) 13 SCC 1 has observed and held as follows:

> *"65. Constitution of India recognizes the independence and separation of powers amongst the three branches of the State viz. the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. Each of the branches are co-equal. The Parliament or the Legislature is entrusted with the function of legislation, i.e., enacting the laws. The Executive is entrusted with the function and power to implement those laws and discharge their functions in accordance with the provisions made in the Constitution of India and the laws so enacted. The Judiciary is entrusted with the function to ensure that the laws enacted by the Legislature are within the four corners of the Constitution of India and*

that the Executive acts within the four corners of the Constitution of India and the laws enacted by the Legislature. As to what should be the laws and the policy behind the said laws is clearly within the domain of the Legislature. It is a different matter for Judiciary to examine as to whether a particular piece of legislation stands the scrutiny of law within the limited grounds of judicial review available. However, giving a direction or advisory sermons to the Executive in respect of the sphere which is exclusively within the domain of the Executive or the Legislature would neither be legal nor proper. The Court cannot be permitted to usurp the functions assigned to the Executive, the Legislature or the subordinate legislature. The Court cannot also assume a supervisory role over the rule-making power of the Executive under Article 309 of the Constitution of India."

"66. It is a settled law that the Constitution of India does not permit the courts to direct or advise the Executive in the matters of policy or to sermonize qua any matter which under the Constitution lies within the sphere of Legislature or Executive. It is also settled that the courts cannot issue directions to the Legislature for enacting the laws in a particular manner or for amending the Acts or the Rules. It is for the Legislature to do so."

12. That the aforesaid position also finds support from the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India & Ors., (2000) 10 SCC 664, wherein the Hon'ble Court held as follows:

229. "It is now well-settled that the courts, in the exercise of their jurisdiction, will not transgress into the field of policy *decision. Whether to have an infrastructural project or not and what is the type of project to be undertaken and how it has to be executed, are part of policy making process and the Courts are ill equipped to adjudicate on a policy decision so undertaken."*

13. That the reliefs sought in the present OA essentially seek directions for framing, notifying, amending, and implementing mandatory regulations pertaining to tethered caps for plastic beverage containers. The power to frame, notify, and prescribe environmental standards and regulatory measures is vested in the Central Government under Section 3 read with Section 6 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and such powers are exercised through the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. In view of the statutory framework, matters relating to regulatory policy and rule-making fall within the exclusive domain of the executive authorities and do not form part of the adjudicatory jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Tribunal.
14. That the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time, already provide a comprehensive statutory and regulatory framework governing the management, collection, recycling and disposal of plastic waste, including plastic packaging waste. The said framework further incorporates a detailed Extended Producer Responsibility ("EPR") regime through Schedule II, prescribing obligations, targets, compliance mechanisms, monitoring requirements and consequences for non-compliance applicable to the concerned entities.
15. That Clause 4 of Schedule II to the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022 ("**PWM Rules 2022**") brings Producers, Importers, Brand Owners and Plastic Waste Processors within the ambit of EPR obligations. Further, Rule 9 of the PWM Rules, 2016 read with Clause

6.1 of Schedule II thereto mandates every Producer, Importer and Brand Owner ("PIBO") to register on the centralized portal developed by the Central Pollution Control Board.

16. That, in compliance with the aforesaid provisions, Respondent No. 10 is duly registered as a Brand Owner on the Centralized EPR Portal maintained by the CPCB for disposal of Multi-Layered Plastic ("MLP") and other plastic waste generated due to its products and has been assigned EPR Registration No. BO-15-000-07-AAACD0474C-22. Further, the answering Respondent is also duly registered as an Importer for disposal of MLP and other plastic waste generated due to its products, bearing EPR Registration No. IM-15-000-07-AAACD0474C-22. A copy of the Renewal of Registration Certificate for Brand Owner is annexed herewith as **Annexure R-1.** A copy of the Registration Certificate for Importer is annexed herewith as **Annexure R-2**

17. That Clause 5 of Schedule II of the PWM Rules 2022 classifies plastic packaging into five categories, namely, Category I (Rigid Plastic Packaging), Category II (Flexible Plastic Packaging), Category III (Multilayered Plastic Packaging), Category IV (Compostable Plastic Packaging), and Category V (Biodegradable Plastic Packaging). The said classification serves as the basis for determining category-wise Extended Producer Responsibility obligations, including recycling and end-of-life disposal targets. It is submitted that plastic bottles and their caps, being rigid plastic packaging, are already covered under Category I of the said Clause and are consequently subject to the applicable EPR obligations.

18. That further PIBOs are required to fulfil the Extended Producer Responsibility targets prescribed under Clause 7 of Schedule II. In the event of non-fulfilment of such EPR targets, Environmental Compensation is liable to be levied in accordance with Clause 9 of Schedule II. The said Environmental Compensation is based on the Polluter Pays Principle and

is intended to protect and improve environmental quality while preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution.

19. That in terms of Clause 9.5 of Schedule II, payment of Environmental Compensation does not absolve PIBO's from complying with their EPR obligations. Any unfulfilled EPR obligation for a particular year is required to be carried forward and fulfilled in the subsequent years for a period of up to three years, in accordance with the said Clauses. That further, Clause 14 of Schedule II prescribes the modalities for implementation of the Extended Producer Responsibility framework and the manner in which EPR obligations are required to be fulfilled by the concerned entities. It is humbly submitted that the answering Respondent has been in compliance of the PWM Rules 2022.

20. That, in furtherance of the aforesaid EPR obligations, the Centralized EPR Portal for Plastic Packaging prescribes category-wise recycling targets for Producers, Importers and Brand Owners (PIBOs). It is respectfully submitted that, as per the Annual Report Data for the year 2024-2025, Respondent No. 10, in its capacity as a Brand Owner, was assigned recycling targets of 9,522 MT in respect of Category-I, 843 MT in respect of Category-II, 5,142 MT in respect of Category-III and 32 MT in respect of Category-IV, all of which have been duly achieved.

21. It is further submitted that Respondent No. 10 has consistently achieved its prescribed recycling and end-of-life plastic targets in respect of Categories I, II, III and IV during the years 2023-2024 and 2022-2023 as well. The aforesaid demonstrates the answering Respondent's continued compliance with its obligations under the applicable EPR framework. Copies of the extracts of the Annual Report Data for the years 2024-2025, 2023-2024 and 2022-2023, are annexed herewith as **Annexure R-3 (Colly).**

22. A perusal of the aforesaid, read with the OA reflects that the Applicant has not highlighted any provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

or the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 that has allegedly been violated by Respondent No. 10. The Applicant has also failed to identify any act or omission on the part of Respondent No. 10 that is contrary to the prevailing statutory or regulatory framework.

23. That the Press Information Bureau release dated 23.03.2026, citing the CPCB Annual Report on implementation of the PWM Rules, states that for FY 2022-23, registered PIBOs had a total EPR obligation of approximately 3 million tonnes, while registered plastic waste processors generated 2.5 million tonnes worth of EPR certificates. This demonstrates substantial and increasing compliance. Any shortfall is to be addressed by strict enforcement of the existing statutory framework, and not by introducing a new and untested product design mandate. A copy of the Press Information Bureau release dated 23.03.2026 is annexed herewith as **Annexure R-4.**

24. That the answering Respondent presently manufactures and/or markets products based on packaging systems that have been developed, validated and deployed after substantial investments in packaging design, moulds, production equipment, filling lines, procurement arrangements and quality assurance processes. It is respectfully submitted that any mandatory transition to tethered caps would necessitate redesign of the existing bottle and cap configurations, modification and/or replacement of moulds, validation of packaging performance, revision of procurement specifications, and corresponding changes across the manufacturing and supply chain. Such transition would also affect the existing inventories of packaging materials, packaging components and production tooling, requiring consequential adjustments to the existing packaging and manufacturing processes.

25. That the assumption that tethered caps are an environmental improvement is not supported by scientific assessment or material evidence. The tethered caps require additional plastic material, thereby increasing the total volume

of plastic introduced into the market and increasing the overall plastic footprint.

26. At this stage, it is pertinent to mention that post-implementation evidence from Europe raises concerns about environmental benefit. As per a European Parliament Question (P-10-2025-001804), after the EU tethered cap mandate came into effect in 2024, the number of plastic caps found on Sweden's west-coast beaches increased from 46 per 100 metres in 2023 to 144 per 100 metres in 2024. This prompted the Member of European Parliament to question whether the tethered-cap requirement was counter-productive and to request reconsideration of the mandate. While the same was strongly defended by the European Commission, it was mentioned that an evaluation will be done in July of 2027. Thus, it may not be correct to suggest that tethered caps are proven to be effective best practice. A copy of the European Parliament Question (P-10-2025-001804) is annexed herewith as **Annexure R-5.** A copy of the European Parliament Answer given on behalf of the Commission (P-001804/2025) is annexed herewith as **Annexure R-6.**

27. That mandatory tethered cap implementation would increase the per-unit production cost of packaged beverages, and such increased cost would ultimately be passed on to consumers. The OA is silent regarding these economic impacts and does not place any technical or financial feasibility assessment on record.

28. Without prejudice to the above, even the European Union seems to be evaluating and analysing the effectiveness of the tethered caps. Be that as it may, with the greatest of respect, what may work or may be presumed to work for Europe cannot and should not be transplanted wholesale onto India, given the profound differences in population scale, consumer behaviour, waste management infrastructure, and the structure of India's recycling economy. It is having considered the aforesaid that the present

Rules and regulations have been formulated. Therefore, it would be essential for the Applicant to showcase along with proper evidence as to how the present statutory system in place is ineffective or needs drastic change as is being suggested in the present OA.

29. That, the answering respondent craves leave of this Hon'ble Tribunal to file an Additional Para wise reply, if required, at a subsequent stage and/or place on record additional documents, if necessitated.

VERIFICATION

I, the above-named Deponent, do hereby verify that the contents of the aforesaid affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge, no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Date: 09.07.2026

Place: New Delhi

DABUR INDIA LIMITED

Dabur

DEPONENT

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

O.A. NO. 137 OF 2026

IN THE MATTER OF:

AAKASH RANISON ...APPLICANT

VERSUS

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD (CPCB) & OR

...RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT

I, Srinivas Venkat Rangan, S/o Mr. D Venkat Rangan, aged about 29 years, working as Senior Executive-Legal in the Petitioner Company, having its registered office at 8/3, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi – 110002 and corporate office at Dabur India Limited, Kaushambi Corporate Office, Sahibabad – 201010, Ghaziabad (U.P.), presently at New Delhi, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That I am the Authorised Representative of Respondent No.10 in the captioned Reply and well conversant with the facts of the instant case, hence, competent to swear this present affidavit.

2. I say that the accompanying Reply has been drafted by my Counsel under my instructions.

3. I say that the contents of the accompanying the Reply are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and information based on the official records maintained in the normal course of business and legal advice

NOTARY R.V. SINGH GOVT. OF INDIA

16

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION:

I, the above-named Deponent, do hereby verify that the contents of the aforesaid affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge, no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Verified at New Delhi on this 9 JUL 2026 day of July 2026.

DEPONENT

Saumya

who has signed in my presence

NOTARY R.V. SINGH GOVT. OF INDIA

DABUR INDIA LIMITED

solemnly affirmed before me, read over & explained to the deponent.

Notary Public, Delhi

9 JUL 2026

Central Pollution Control Board
(Ministry Of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India)
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar
Delhi-110032

Regn. No.
BO-15-000-07-AAACD0474C-22

Date:
04/08/2022 03:43 PM

RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE FOR BRAND OWNER

(Under Rule-13(2) of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, as amended)

To,
DABUR INDIA LIMITED (Legal Name)
(Trade Name: DABUR INDIA LIMITED),
8/3, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi – 110 002

With reference to the application dated **05/07/2022** regarding registration as a **Brand Owner**, this is to inform that your application has been processed and found in order. Now, therefore, Central Polution Control Board Board is pleased to grant the registration in favour of **DABUR INDIA LIMITED**, vide registered office address **8/3, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi – 110 002**, as a Brand Owner, for disposal of MLP & other plastic waste generated due to their products as per the EPR Action Plan given below:

Sl. No	Financial Year	2022-23			
	State/UT	Cat-I	Cat-II	Cat-III	Cat-IV
1	CPCB	8902.8625	6033.4540	6370.0175	0.0000
TOTAL		8902.8625	6033.4540	6370.0175	0.0000
Grand Total		**21306.334 TPA**			

Signed by:Divya Sinha
Date: 2022.08.04 15:44:38 +05:30

732 This certificate of registration shall be valid for a period of **Three years** from the expiry date of previous registration i.e. 27/11/2019 unless revoked, suspended or cancelled. The Registration is granted subject to the following terms & conditions: -

1. The Brand Owner shall fulfil the categorize EPR Targets for the year 2022-23 as specified in the above table. For the subsequent years, EPR Target shall be calculated based on the information provided in the Annual report, the format of which shall be specified by CPCB.

2. The Brand Owner shall provide certificate only from registered plastic waste processors as evidence of fulfilling their EPR obligation. The PIBO can meet the EPR obligation under a category by providing EPR certificates from other PIBOs of the same category.

3. Exchange of EPR credit between PIBOs and Plastic Waste Processors (PWP) to be done as per mechanism provided by CPCB.

4. The Brand Owner shall not deal with any entity not registered through on-line centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board. .

5. The Brand Owner shall not engage in manufacture, stocking, distribution, selling of banned SUP items as listed in Amendment to PWM Rules dated August 12, 2021

6. In case, it is found or determined that any PIBO registered on the on-line portal has provided false information or has willfully concealed information or there is any irregularity or deviation from the conditions stipulated while obtaining registration under Extended Producer Responsibility guidelines, then the registration of such an entity would be revoked for a one - year period after giving an opportunity to be heard. The entities whose registration has been revoked shall not be able to register afresh for the period of revocation.

7. The Brand Owner should ensure compliance with provisions of the PWM Rules, 2016, as amended. Action, as deemed fit, including revocation of registration, closure of unit, levying Environmental Compensation charges, shall be taken against violators of PWM Rules.

Signed by:Divya Sinha
Date: 2022.08.04 15:44:38 +05:30

8. CPCB reserves the right to take such action as deemed fit under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violation of PWM Rules, 2016, as amended, if any, by the concerned PIBO for the period prior to grant of registration.

Div. Head, UPC-II

Signed by:Divya Sinha
Date: 2022.08.04 15:44:38 +05:30

Central Pollution Control Board
(Ministry Of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India)
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar
Delhi-110032

Regn. No.
IM-15-000-07-AAACD0474C-22

Date:
18/07/2022 06:18 PM

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE FOR IMPORTER

(Under Rule-13(2) of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, as amended)

To,
Dabur India Limited (Legal Name)
(Trade Name: Dabur India Limited),
8/3, Asif Ali Road, New Delhi-110002

With reference to the application dated **29/06/2022** regarding registration as a **Importer**, this is to inform that your application has been processed and found in order. Now, therefore, Central Polution Control Board Board is pleased to grant the registration in favour of **Dabur India Limited**, vide registered office address **8/3, Asif Ali Road, New Delhi-110002**, as a Importer, for disposal of MLP & other plastic waste generated due to their products as per the EPR Action Plan given below:

Sl. No	Financial Year	2022-23			
	State/UT	Cat-I	Cat-II	Cat-III	Cat-IV
1	CPCB	0.00	130.90	376.23	0.00
TOTAL		**0.00**	**130.90**	**376.23**	**0.00**
Grand Total		**507.13 TPA**			

Signed by:Divya Sinha
Date: 2022.07.18 18:19:55 +05:30

This certificate of registration shall be valid for a period of **one year** from the date of issue of this letter unless revoked, suspended or cancelled. The Registration is granted subject to the following terms & conditions: -

1. The Importer shall fulfil the categorize EPR Targets for the year 2022-23 as specified in the above table. For the subsequent years, EPR Target shall be calculated based on the information provided in the Annual report, the format of which shall be specified by CPCB.

2. The Importer shall provide certificate only from registered plastic waste processors as evidence of fulfilling their EPR obligation. The PIBO can meet the EPR obligation under a category by providing EPR certificates from other PIBOs of the same category.

3. Exchange of EPR credit between PIBOs and Plastic Waste Processors (PWP) to be done as per mechanism provided by CPCB.

4. The Importer shall not deal with any entity not registered through on-line centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board. .

5. The Importer shall not engage in manufacture, stocking, distribution, selling of banned SUP items as listed in Amendment to PWM Rules dated August 12, 2021

6. In case, it is found or determined that any PIBO registered on the on-line portal has provided false information or has willfully concealed information or there is any irregularity or deviation from the conditions stipulated while obtaining registration under Extended Producer Responsibility guidelines, then the registration of such an entity would be revoked for a one - year period after giving an opportunity to be heard. The entities whose registration has been revoked shall not be able to register afresh for the period of revocation.

7. The Importer should ensure compliance with provisions of the PWM Rules, 2016, as amended. Action, as deemed fit, including revocation of registration, closure of unit, levying Environmental Compensation charges, shall be taken against violators of PWM Rules.

8. CPCB reserves the right to take such action as deemed fit under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violation of PWM Rules, 2016, as amended, if any, by the concerned PIBO for the period prior to grant of registration.

Div. Head, UPC-II

Signed by:Divya Sinha
Date: 2022.07.18 18:19:55 +05:30

ANNEXURE R-3

Select year for annual report data :

2024-25

Annual Return Filing

Annual Report Filing Part - A   Annual Report submitted at: 2025-07-29 18:08:05

1. Name of Unit	DABUR INDIA LIMITED
2. Filing for Year	2024-25
3. Category	BRAND OWNER

4. Annual Report (2024-25)

	Category	Procurement (Tons)	Sales (Tons)	Export (Tons)	Reuse (Tons)	UREP (Tons)
	Cat I	22427.8765509051	19718.8700	831.0800	0.0000	0
	Cat II	8085.842143789167	7786.9800	120.3400	NA	29.2799
	Cat III	9250.98627314453	8800.3300	561.8800	NA	0
	Cat IV	166.57700048828...	166.0100	0.0000	NA	0

5. Compliance Status of Fulfilment of EPR Targets

	Category	Target	Achieved	Available Potential	Remarks
	Cat 1 - Recycling Plastic	9522	9522	17672	Close
	Cat 2 - Recycling Plastic	843	843	14052	Close
	Cat 3 - Recycling Plastic	5142	5142	5562	Close
	Cat 4 - Recycling Plastic	32	32	0	Close
	Cat 1 - End of Life Plastic	9522	9522	0	Close
	Cat 2 - End of Life Plastic	1966	1996	0	Close
	Cat 3 - End of Life Plastic	11998	11998	1870	Close
	Cat 4 - End of Life Plastic	32	32	2	Close
	Cat 1 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA	0	0	Close
	Cat 2 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA	0	0	Close
	Cat 3 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA	0	0	Close
	Cat 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers> 0.9 L & < 4.9 L)	0	0	0	Close
	CAT 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers> 4.9 L)	0	0	0	Close

6. Upload Re-use plan

View

7. Export Documents

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8. Next year Targets (2025-26)

	Category	Target
	Cat 1 - Recycling Plastic	11975
	Cat 2 - Recycling Plastic	2089
	Cat 3 - Recycling Plastic	5098
	Cat 4 - Recycling Plastic	83
	Cat 1 - End of Life Plastic	7984
	Cat 2 - End of Life Plastic	3133
	Cat 3 - End of Life Plastic	7647
	Cat 4 - End of Life Plastic	56
	Cat 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers> 0.9 L & < 4.9 L)	0
	CAT 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers> 4.9 L)	0

9. Annual Processing Fees

5000

10. Enter remarks

Enter remarks

Select year for annual report data : 2023-24

Annual Return Filing

Annual Report Filing Part - A

Annual Report submitted at: 2024-09-30 11:34:09

1. Name of Unit	DABUR INDIA LIMITED
2. Filing for Year	2023-24
3. Category	BRAND OWNER

4. Annual Report (2023-24)

	Category	Procurement (Tons)	Sales (Tons)	Export (Tons)	Reuse (Tons)	UREP (Tons)
	Cat I	19367.95691818166	16677.1600	841.1840	None	0
	Cat II	2910.24630639355	2454.7900	122.3540	NA	0
	Cat III	17072.61141231127	16386.8900	565.8880	NA	0
	Cat IV	113.45799999999...	111.5800	0.0000	NA	0

5. Compliance Status of Fulfilment of EPR Targets

	Category	Target	Achieved	Available Potential	Remarks
	Cat 1 - Recycling and End of Life Plas...	16642	16642	12110	Close
	Cat 2 - Recycling and End of Life Plas...	6314	6314	11256	Close
	Cat 3 - Recycling and End of Life Plas...	13415	13415	7414	Close
	Cat 4 - Recycling and End of Life Plas...	7	7	2	Close
	Cat 1 - Mandated Use of Recycled Pl...	NA	0	0	Close
	Cat 2 - Mandated Use of Recycled Pl...	NA	0	0	Close
	Cat 3 - Mandated Use of Recycled Pl...	NA	0	0	Close
	Cat 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers> ...	NA	0	0	Close
	CAT 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers>...	NA	0	0	Close

7. Export Documents

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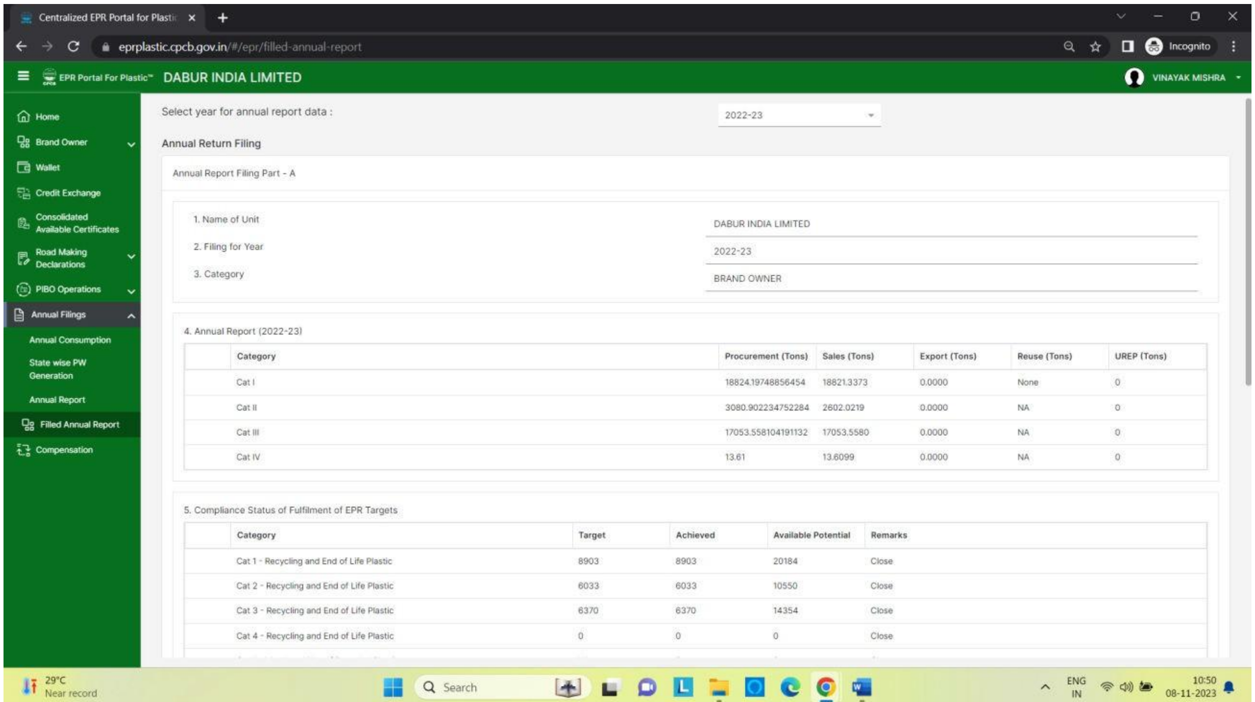
Annual Report Part - B (EPR Target for 2024-25)

7. Next year Targets (2024-25)

	Category	Target
	Cat 1 - Recycling Plastic	9522
	Cat 2 - Recycling Plastic	842.7
	Cat 3 - Recycling Plastic	5142
	Cat 1 - End of Life Plastic	9522
	Cat 2 - End of Life Plastic	1966.3
	Cat 3 - End of Life Plastic	11998
	Cat 4 - End of Life Plastic	31.5
	Cat 1 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA

Dabur India Limited (Brand Owner)



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DABUR INDIA LIMITED

Select year for annual report data : 2022-23

Annual Return Filing

Annual Report Filing Part - A

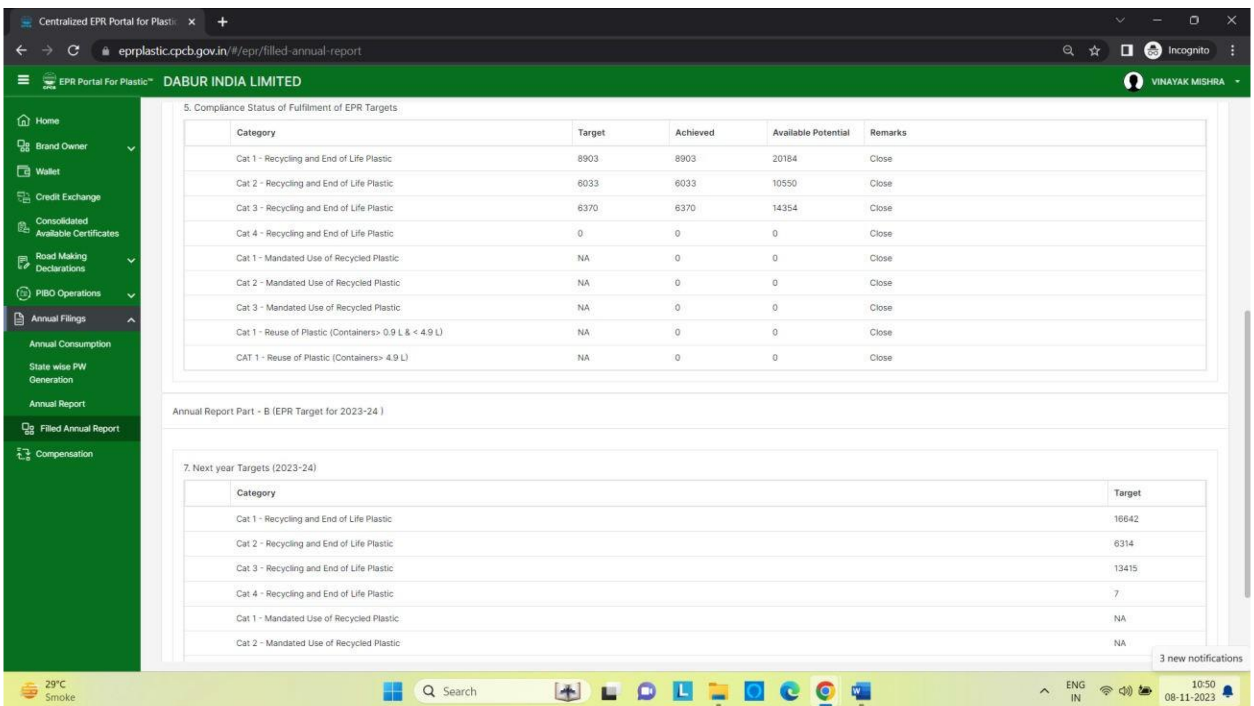
1. Name of Unit	DABUR INDIA LIMITED
2. Filing for Year	2022-23
3. Category	BRAND OWNER

4. Annual Report (2022-23)

Category	Procurement (Tons)	Sales (Tons)	Export (Tons)	Reuse (Tons)	UREP (Tons)
Cat I	18824.19748856454	18821.3373	0.0000	None	0
Cat II	3080.902234752284	2602.0219	0.0000	NA	0
Cat III	17053.558104191132	17053.5580	0.0000	NA	0
Cat IV	13.61	13.6099	0.0000	NA	0

5. Compliance Status of Fulfilment of EPR Targets

Category	Target	Achieved	Available Potential	Remarks
Cat 1 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	8903	8903	20184	Close
Cat 2 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	6033	6033	10550	Close
Cat 3 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	6370	6370	14354	Close
Cat 4 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	0	0	0	Close



eprplastic.cpcb.gov.in/#/epr/filled-annual-report

DABUR INDIA LIMITED

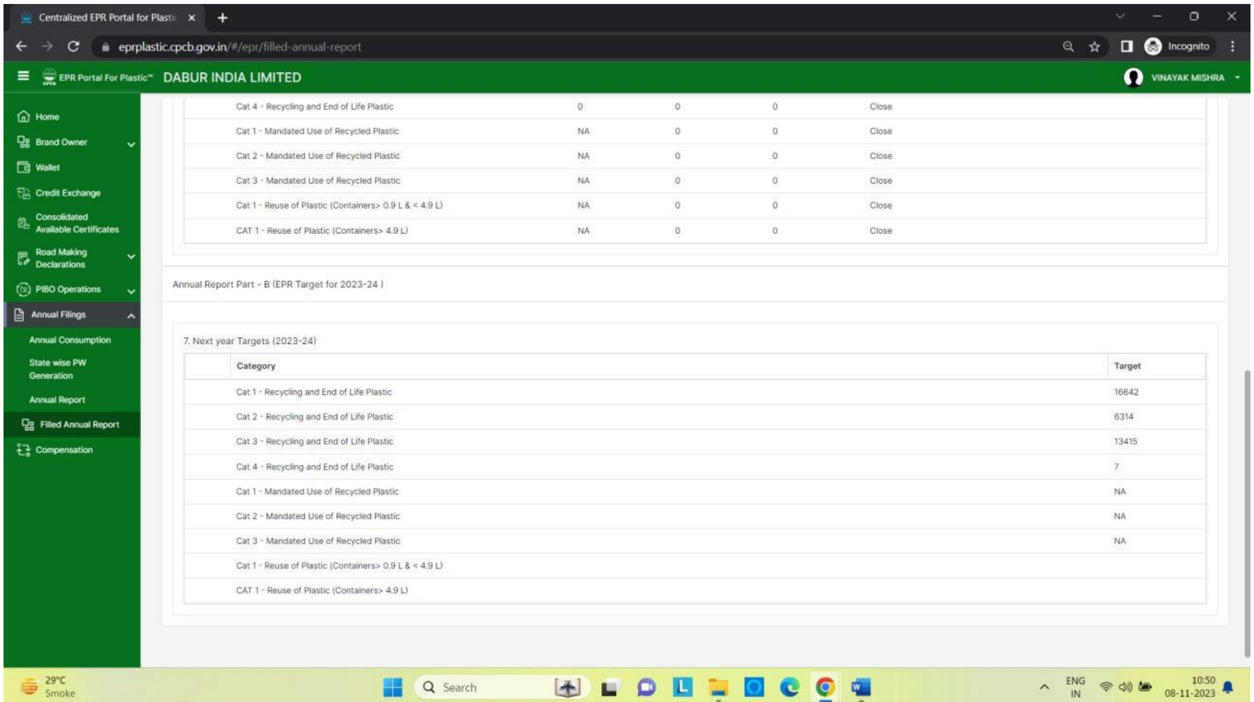
5. Compliance Status of Fulfilment of EPR Targets

Category	Target	Achieved	Available Potential	Remarks
Cat 1 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	8903	8903	20184	Close
Cat 2 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	6033	6033	10550	Close
Cat 3 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	6370	6370	14354	Close
Cat 4 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	0	0	0	Close
Cat 1 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA	0	0	Close
Cat 2 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA	0	0	Close
Cat 3 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA	0	0	Close
Cat 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers> 0.9 L & < 4.9 L)	NA	0	0	Close
CAT 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers> 4.9 L)	NA	0	0	Close

Annual Report Part - B (EPR Target for 2023-24)

7. Next year Targets (2023-24)

Category	Target
Cat 1 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	16642
Cat 2 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	6314
Cat 3 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	13415
Cat 4 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	7
Cat 1 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA
Cat 2 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA

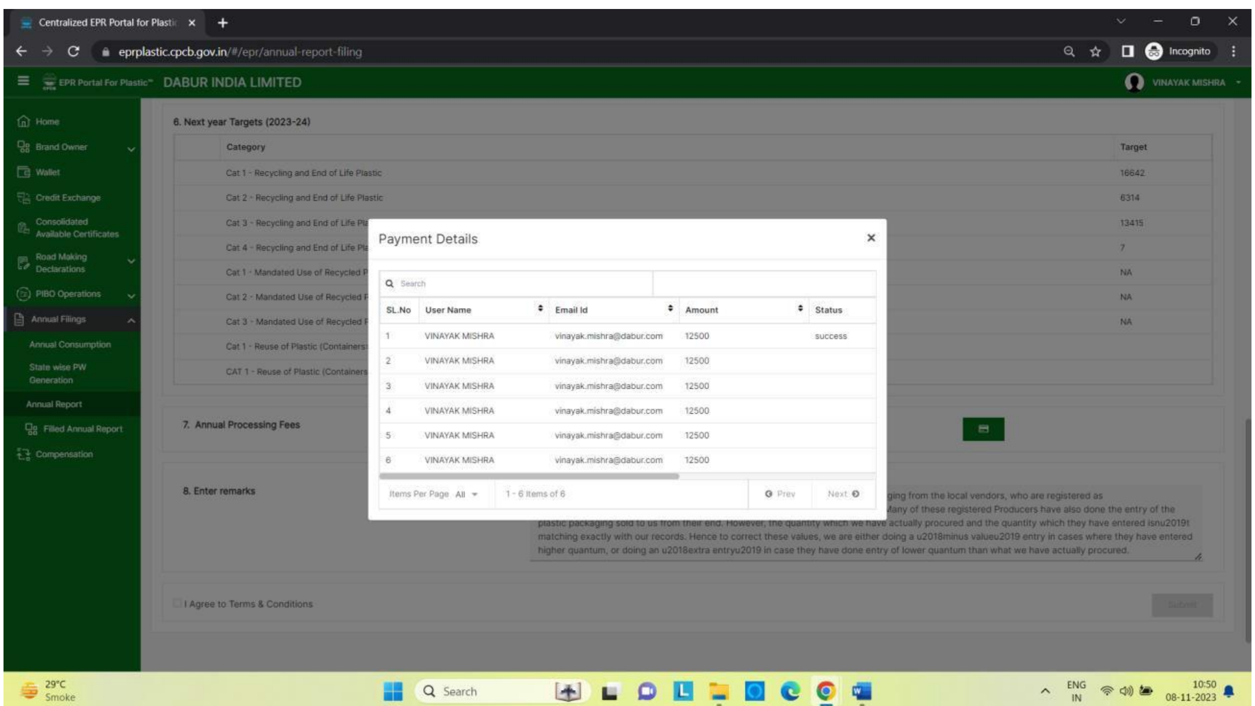


Cat 4 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	0	0	0	Close
Cat 1 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA	0	0	Close
Cat 2 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA	0	0	Close
Cat 3 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA	0	0	Close
Cat 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers> 0.9 L & < 4.9 L)	NA	0	0	Close
CAT 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers> 4.9 L)	NA	0	0	Close

Annual Report Part - B (EPR Target for 2023-24)

7. Next year Targets (2023-24)

Category	Target
Cat 1 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	16642
Cat 2 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	6314
Cat 3 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	13415
Cat 4 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	7
Cat 1 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA
Cat 2 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA
Cat 3 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA
Cat 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers> 0.9 L & < 4.9 L)	
CAT 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers> 4.9 L)	



6. Next year Targets (2023-24)

Category	Target
Cat 1 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	16642
Cat 2 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic	6314
Cat 3 - Recycling and End of Life Pl	13415
Cat 4 - Recycling and End of Life Pl	7
Cat 1 - Mandated Use of Recycled P	NA
Cat 2 - Mandated Use of Recycled P	NA
Cat 3 - Mandated Use of Recycled P	NA
Cat 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers	
CAT 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers	

Payment Details

SL.No	User Name	Email Id	Amount	Status
1	VINAYAK MISHRA	vinayak.mishra@dabur.com	12500	success
2	VINAYAK MISHRA	vinayak.mishra@dabur.com	12500	
3	VINAYAK MISHRA	vinayak.mishra@dabur.com	12500	
4	VINAYAK MISHRA	vinayak.mishra@dabur.com	12500	
5	VINAYAK MISHRA	vinayak.mishra@dabur.com	12500	
6	VINAYAK MISHRA	vinayak.mishra@dabur.com	12500	

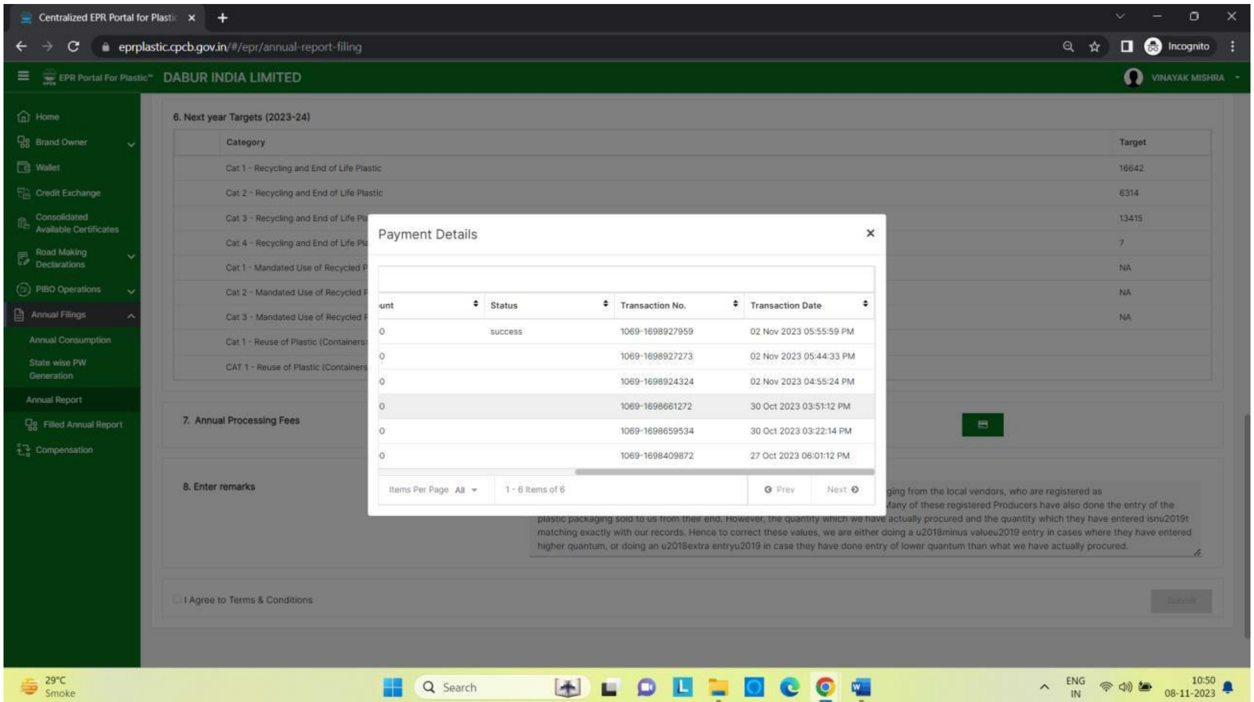
Items Per Page All 1 - 6 Items of 6 Prev Next

7. Annual Processing Fees

8. Enter remarks

...ging from the local vendors, who are registered as ... Many of these registered Producers have also done the entry of the plastic packaging sold to us from their end. However, the quantity which we have actually procured and the quantity which they have entered isnu2019t matching exactly with our records. Hence to correct these values, we are either doing a u2018minus valueu2019 entry in cases where they have entered higher quantum, or doing an u2018extra entryu2019 in case they have done entry of lower quantum than what we have actually procured.

I Agree to Terms & Conditions



Centralized EPR Portal for Plastic
eprplastic.cpcb.gov.in/#/epr/annual-report-filing
EPR Portal For Plastic
DABUR INDIA LIMITED
VINAYAK MISHRA
Home
Brand Owner
Wallet
Credit Exchange
Consolidated Available Certificates
Road Making Declarations
PIBO Operations
Annual Filings
Annual Consumption
State wise PW Generation
Annual Report
Filled Annual Report
Compensation
6. Next year Targets (2023-24)
Category
Target
Cat 1 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic
16642
Cat 2 - Recycling and End of Life Plastic
6314
13415
7
NA
7. Annual Processing Fees
8. Enter remarks
I Agree to Terms & Conditions
Payment Details
Status
Transaction No.
Transaction Date
success
1069-1698927959
02 Nov 2023 05:55:59 PM
1069-1698927273
02 Nov 2023 05:44:33 PM
1069-1698924324
02 Nov 2023 04:55:24 PM
1069-1698661272
30 Oct 2023 03:51:12 PM
1069-1698659534
30 Oct 2023 03:22:14 PM
1069-1698409872
27 Oct 2023 06:01:12 PM
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Select year for annual report data : 2023-24

Annual Return Filing

Annual Report Filing Part - A

Annual Report submitted at: 2024-09-30 11:34:09

1. Name of Unit	DABUR INDIA LIMITED
2. Filing for Year	2023-24
3. Category	BRAND OWNER

4. Annual Report (2023-24)

	Category	Procurement (Tons)	Sales (Tons)	Export (Tons)	Reuse (Tons)	UREP (Tons)
	Cat I	19367.95691818166	16677.1600	841.1840	None	0
	Cat II	2910.24630639355	2454.7900	122.3540	NA	0
	Cat III	17072.61141231127	16386.8900	565.8880	NA	0
	Cat IV	113.45799999999...	111.5800	0.0000	NA	0

5. Compliance Status of Fulfilment of EPR Targets

	Category	Target	Achieved	Available Potential	Remarks
	Cat 1 - Recycling and End of Life Plas...	16642	16642	12110	Close
	Cat 2 - Recycling and End of Life Plas...	6314	6314	11256	Close
	Cat 3 - Recycling and End of Life Plas...	13415	13415	7414	Close
	Cat 4 - Recycling and End of Life Plas...	7	7	2	Close
	Cat 1 - Mandated Use of Recycled Pl...	NA	0	0	Close
	Cat 2 - Mandated Use of Recycled Pl...	NA	0	0	Close
	Cat 3 - Mandated Use of Recycled Pl...	NA	0	0	Close
	Cat 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers> ...	NA	0	0	Close
	CAT 1 - Reuse of Plastic (Containers>...	NA	0	0	Close

7. Export Documents

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Annual Report Part - B (EPR Target for 2024-25)

7. Next year Targets (2024-25)

	Category	Target
	Cat 1 - Recycling Plastic	9522
	Cat 2 - Recycling Plastic	842.7
	Cat 3 - Recycling Plastic	5142
	Cat 1 - End of Life Plastic	9522
	Cat 2 - End of Life Plastic	1966.3
	Cat 3 - End of Life Plastic	11998
	Cat 4 - End of Life Plastic	31.5
	Cat 1 - Mandated Use of Recycled Plastic	NA

ANNEXURE R-4

742

27

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

PARLIAMENT QUESTION: Plastic Waste Management

Posted On: 23 MAR 2026 6:49PM by PIB Delhi

Based upon the information provided by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) to CPCB, the quantity of plastic waste generation is given below:

Financial Year	Plastic waste Generation (TPA)
2020-21	41,26,808
2021-22	39,01,802
2022-23	41,36,188

As per Annual Report on Implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22, the estimated plastic waste generation in Delhi is approximately 3,45,000 TPA and 3,77,596 TPA, respectively.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has already prohibited identified single use plastic items, which have low utility and high littering potential, with effect from 1 July 2022. States and Union Territories have been asked to undertake regular enforcement drives to implement ban on identified single use plastic items and on plastic carry bags having thickness less than one hundred twenty microns covering fruit and vegetable markets, wholesale markets, local markets, flower vendors, units manufacturing plastic carry bags etc. Actions have been taken by concerned authorities on the deviations, which include seizure of banned single use plastic items and levy of penalty. As per details provided by SPCB/PCC and details available at SUP compliance monitoring portal, a total of 8,61,908 inspections have been conducted and 1989 tonnes of banned single use plastic items have been seized and a total of Rs. 19.83 crores of fine has been levied, since July, 2022.

Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has also notified the Guidelines on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for plastic packaging vide Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022, on 16th February, 2022. The Guidelines stipulate mandatory targets on EPR, recycling of plastic packaging waste, reuse of rigid plastic packaging and use of recycled plastic content. As per the Centralized Online Extended Producer Responsibility Portal on Plastic Packaging, there are 60,128 of registered Producers, Importers and Brand Owners and 3012 registered Plastic Waste Processors on the portal. Around 207 lakh tonnes of plastic packaging waste have been recycled, after the EPR Guidelines have come into force in 2022. In order to ensure compliance with

EPR obligations, Central Pollution Control Board has issued Show Cause Notices on 25.11.2024, 30.12.2024 and 11.03.2026 to registered Producers, Importers and Brand Owners under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, for non-fulfilment of EPR targets and non-submission of Annual Returns for FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, celebrated World Environment Day 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, on 5th June 2025, with the slogan 'One Nation, One Mission: End Plastic Pollution'. As part of one month long pre-campaign activities undertaken before World Environment Day 2025, around 69,000 events were organized in which around 21 lakh people participated across the country. Based upon the information provided by State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and Central Pollution Control Board have prepared a "Compendium of Manufacturers / Sellers of Eco-alternatives to Banned Single Use Plastic Items", which was launched on World Environment Day, 2025. The compendium provides details of nearly 1000 units spread across the country. The Compendium is available on the website of CPCB for wider dissemination and use. In keeping with the development of ecoalternatives, Bureau of Indian Standard had earlier notified Indian Standard IS 18267 for Food Serving Utensil Made from Agri By-Products.

Keeping in view the focus of the Government on addressing plastic pollution, a National Expo on eco-alternatives to banned single-use plastic was also organized during WED 2025. The expo saw a vibrant participation by 150 startups, recyclers, and local bodies from across India showcasing innovative technologies and best practices on Eco-alternatives to single use plastics and plastic waste management.

The National Plastic Pollution Reduction Campaign (NPPRC) was also launched for the period 5th June to 31st October 2025. The Campaign included activities to reduce plastic pollution in urban and rural areas under Swachhta Hi Sewa programme. The activities also included focus on reducing use of avoidable single use plastics in government offices especially during Special Campaign 5.0. A Hackathon on eco-alternatives to single-use plastics was also organized by the Central Pollution Control Board, as part of NPPRC.

This information was provided by UNION MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE, SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH, in a written reply to a question in Lok Sabha today.

*****

VM/GS/SK
(Lok Sabha US Q5020)

Priority question for written answer P-001804/2025
to the Commission
Rule 144
Beatrice Timgren (ECR), Charlie Weimers (ECR), Dick Erixon (ECR), Kristoffer Storm (ECR), Jaak Madison (ECR)

Subject: Increased plastic pollution following the introduction of EU requirements on tethered bottle caps

The aim of the directive on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment[1] is to curb plastic pollution, including by requiring that plastic caps remain attached to drinks containers. The Commission maintains that the aim is to prevent plastic caps ending up in the natural environment.

However, since the EU requirement was introduced in 2024, the number of plastic bottle caps found on the beaches of Sweden's west coast has tripled. According to data from the Keep Sweden Tidy Foundation, the number of plastic caps found per 100 metres of beach rose from 46 in 2023 to 144 in 2024. This is the first such increase in several years.

Local beach litter-pickers think the increase might be down to people expressing their frustration at the ridiculous requirements by pulling off the caps and using nature as a bin. The EU's rules are therefore potentially causing an increase in plastic pollution[2].

With the above in mind:

1. How does the Commission interpret data that show that stricter regulation correlates with an increase in plastic pollution?

2. What will the Commission learn from what has happened on Sweden's west coast, and will the counterproductive effect of the requirement on plastic bottle caps be taken into account when climate and environmental legislation is being prepared in future?

3. Is the Commission prepared to review, abolish or adjust the requirement on tethered caps now that it has been shown to be a factor in increasing rather than reducing littering?

Supporter[3]

Submitted: 5.5.2025

[1] Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment
[2] https://www.sverigesradio.se/artikel/trendbrottet-tre-ganger-fler-plastkorkar-vid-vastkusten
[3] This question is supported by a Member other than the authors: Sebastian Tynkkynen (ECR)

EN
P-001804/2025
Answer given by Ms Roswall
on behalf of the European Commission
(27.6.2025)

The requirement of tethered caps and lids stems from Article 6(1) of the Single-Use Plastics Directive (SUPD)[1], a Directive which aims to lessen environmental and health impacts caused by unsustainable plastic use.

In line with the Better Regulation rules[2], a comprehensive assessment was done before adopting[3] the SUPD, based on a study conducted by external experts[4]. SUP beverage container caps and lids were among the most littered items on EU beaches, found more than twice as often as the containers. By combining the tethering requirement with mandatory separate collection targets for SUP beverage bottles, as per Article 9, littering is expected to decrease significantly.

Member States provide data on beach litter via the Marine Strategic Framework Directive[5], which the Joint Research Centre (JRC) analyses for trends. A recent JRC report[6] shows that marine SUP litter on EU beaches decreased by 40%[7]. As the tethering requirement entered into force less than a year ago, since 3 July 2024, continuous monitoring is needed first, before scientifically sound assessment of its impact can be conducted. A single study covering a specific region cannot be generalised to conclude that the measure is ineffective at EU scale. In the study in question[8], it seems that the figures include caps from packaging other than beverage bottles. It also reports a surge of littered balloons, for which the reasons cannot be directly explained.

The Commission will evaluate the SUPD by 3 July 2027, based on available data and evidence to determine if its objectives and measures have been effectively met and implemented across Member States.

[1] Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, OJ L 155, 12.6.2019, p. 1–19.
[2] https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-making-process/better-regulation_en.
[3] Summary of SUPD Impact Assessment: https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/6e9b7f79-da96-4a53-956f-e8f62c9d7fed/library/466e246b-cfa3-4b3e-a3c7-fe78bb53ee0a/details?download=true.
[4] Supporting study - Assessment of measures to reduce marine litter from single use plastics: https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/6e9b7f79-da96-4a53-956f-e8f62c9d7fed/library/10fe4f5e-45cb-4604-8e8a-247d8d76f1f5/details?download=true.
[5] https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/research-area/environment/oceans-and-seas/eu-marine-strategy-framework-directive_en.
[6] https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/jrc-news-and-updates/marine-litter-eu-coastline-down-almost-one-third-2025-02-04_en.
[7] The amount of marine single-use plastic litter in the EU coastline has dropped by 40 % between the baseline period (2015-2016) and the assessment period (2020-2021).
[8]https://hsr.se/sites/default/files/2025-04/Skraprapporten-2025-digital-uppslag-webb_0.pdf.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF THE RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DABUR INDIA LIMITED IN THEIR MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY, JULY 31, 2025

AUTHORIZATION FOR REPRESENTING THE COMPANY ON LEGAL MATTERS

"**RESOLVED THAT** in supersession of the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on August 03, 2023, Mr. Mohit Burman, Chairman, Mr. Saket Burman, Vice-Chairman, Mr. Amit Burman, Director, Mr. Aditya C. Burman, Director, Mr. P D Narang, Group Director - Corporate Affairs, Mr. Mohit Malhotra, Whole Time Director and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Ashok Kumar Jain, Executive Vice-President (Finance), Group Company Secretary & Chief Compliance Officer, Mr. Saket Gupta, Company Secretary, Mr. Himanshu Bhatia, Head - Legal, Mrs. Sarita Agrawal, AGM - Secretarial, Mr. Amit Kumar Pal, Manager-Legal, Mr. Anuj Garg, Deputy Manager – Legal, Mr. Shamik Chakrabarty, Joint Manager - Legal, Mr. Vishesh Kumar, Sr. Executive – Legal, Mr. Srinivas Venkat Rangan, Sr. Executive – Legal, Mr. Dinesh Shah and Mr. Rathnakar Salian, Authorized Representatives of the Company be and are hereby severally authorized:

1. to file any suit , writ or refer any matter to Arbitration, Mediation, Conciliation or file a Company Petition under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956/2013/other Statutes, or file/ withdraw / settle any Legal Proceedings or file an F.I.R/ any other complaint/ report with Police/ other authority/ies, file and defending the proceedings claims under the Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code 2016 on behalf of the Company including any Criminal Complaint etc. or defend any legal proceedings against Company and to represent the Company in all proceedings before any Court, Arbitrator/Mediator/Conciliator/ Tribunal/ NCLT/ Police Authorities or any other judicial/quasi-judicial authority/ other authorities and give evidence on behalf of the Company.

2. to take all such steps including appointment of advocates, signing of papers, applications, plaints, petitions, vakalatnamas and all other documents as well as affidavits and represent the Company in all other matters incidental thereto as may be considered necessary and expedient for such cases.

3. to delegate any or all the aforesaid powers to any of the executive of the Company or to any other person and generally to do all acts, deeds, things and matters as may be necessary in this connection.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the certified true copy of the aforesaid resolution may be issued under the signatures of any one of Mr. Ashok Kumar Jain, Executive Vice-President (Finance), Group Company Secretary & Chief Compliance Officer, Mr. Saket Gupta, Company Secretary and Mrs. Sarita Agrawal, AGM - Secretarial."

Certified as True
For **Dabur India Limited**

Saket Gupta
Company Secretary
Date of Issue: August 18, 2025

DABUR INDIA LIMITED, Punjabi Bhawan, 10, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi-110 002, Tel.: +91 11 71206000 Fax: +91 11 23222051
Regd. Office: 8/3, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi - 110 002 (India)
PAN: AACD0474C. CIN: L24230DL1975PLC007908. Email: corpcomm@dabur.com. Website: www.dabur.com

Gmail 32 Saumya Saumya <saumya@chambersofdivijkumar.com>

Advance service | Aakash Ranison Vs. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) & Ors. O.A. 137 of 2026.

1 message

Saumya Saumya <saumya@chambersofdivijkumar.com> Thu, Jul 9, 2026 at 6:23 PM
To: "danubeconsulting@gmail.com" <danubeconsulting@gmail.com>
Cc: Yogesh Khanduja <yogesh@chambersofdivijkumar.com>

Hi,

We are counsels representing Respondent No.10 (Dabur India Limited) in the captioned matter.

Please find attached the Reply filed by Respondent No.10 (Dabur India Limited) in Aakash Ranison Vs. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) & Ors. O.A. 137 of 2026.

Kindly treat the same as advance service.

--
Thanks & Regards,
Saumya,
Advocate
(Associate)
Chambers of Divij Kumar
77, LGF Anand Lok,
New Delhi-110049
T: +91 11 4103 1408
M: +91 8084377371

Reply R10 OA 137 of 2026 (NGT).pdf
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