

# 2023 年度 第 6 回「環境法規専門委員会」

## 議 事 次 第

日本機械輸出組合

環境・安全グループ

日 時 ： 2023 年 10 月 13 日(金) 13：30～15：30

場 所 ： 日本機械輸出組合第 1 会議室および WEB

(ハイブリッド形式)

議 題 ： 1. 海外における環境関連法規制動向

2. その他（情報交換等）

以 上

2023 年度 第 6 回「環境法規専門委員会」資料一覧

1. EU

- ・ E1. UK Defra 「包装材に関する拡大生産者責任規則案」に係るコンサルテーション
- ・ E2. 欧州閣僚理事会と欧州議会、グリーン移行に向けた 消費者 の権限付与に関する指令案について暫定的な合意へ

2. 北米

なし

3. アジア、オセアニア、中東

- ・ A1. インド BEE、UHD テレビの強制認証を導入
- ・ A2. フィリピン プラスチック容器包装材を対象とした EPR の動きについて(続報)
- ・ A3. 西オーストラリア州で発泡スチロール包装禁止？
- ・ A4. 韓国の省エネ規制改正案について

4. 南米、アフリカ

- ・ O1. ケニア Sustainable Waste Management Act 2022 への対応

**\* 配布資料はすべて委員限定として、取扱いにご留意下さい。**

## 競争法コンプライアンス規定

本会議の出席者は、会合中、開始前および終了後においても、次の事項について話題にしてはならない。

- ① 商品・役務の価格または数量に関する事項
- ② 入札に関する事項
- ③ 開発・生産・販売の能力、計画または政策に関する事項
- ④ その他、重要な競争手段に具体的に関係する事項

以上の内容に当たるかどうか判断に迷う場合は、話題にすることを控えるようにしてください。

(ブラザー田部委員、ソニー小笠原委員、事務局)

UK Defra 「包装材に関する拡大生産者責任規則案」に係るコンサルテーションを開始

先週の委員会で議題となった、UKの「包装材に関する拡大生産者責任規則案」に関連して、現地の状況の共有と、弊社のコメントについての意見です。

①

規則案で要求されいるラベリングのUK内での普及度合いについてですが、UKにある極販社に電気電子機器の包装でも普及しているのか聞いてみたところ、

“I checked on some EEE products over the weekend and was unable to find the recycling label on a single product from Fridge Freezers to doorbells…”

と回答が来ました。電気電子機器の包装は製品の大小を問わず表示されていないようです。

これを受けて、小笠原様のコメント案に食品・日用品との差を示す形で、電気電子機器の包装を除外する要望を入れてみました。(赤字部分)

輸入製品の包装は除外ということも考えられますが、プラスチック包装課税(30%以上リサイクル材を含有しないプラスチック包装に課税)では、当初政府案では輸入製品の包装は除外されていたのが、パブコメを受けて、最終的な規則では対象になってしまった経緯から、私はこの方向では考えませんでした。

- 電気電子機器の包装は、通常ワールドワイドで共通に設計されており、それにより不使用のまま廃棄される包装の削減に寄与している。国・地域ごとに異なるラベル表示を義務付けることは、エンドユーザーに混乱をもたらす。したがって、ラベリング要件は可能な限り統一すべきであり、英国特有のシンボルやマーキングの義務付けは再検討することを要望する。
- ラベルは包装の材料組成のような変化することのない情報とすることをすべきである。提案されている “recycle” “do not recycle” のような表示方法は支持しない。これらの情報は、地域の回収、リサイクル施設、リサイクル技術に左右され、これらは常に潜在的に向上する可能性があり、したがって廃棄時には情報が陳腐化し、不正確となるおそれがある。
- UK市場の現状として、規則案のラベリング要件のシンボルと “recycle” “do not recycle” のような表示は食品および日用品の包装では普及している一方で、電気電子機器の包装では普及していない。上記の2つ問題から、いずれの電気電子機



器製造者にとっても表示することは困難なためと思慮する。食品などと異なり、電気電子機器では数年間在庫として保管される場合もあり、ユーザーに製品がわたった時点で情報が陳腐化している恐れもある。したがって電気電子機器包装はラベリング要件から除外するべきである。

- しかし、もし提案されているデザインのラベルの表示が避けられないのであれば、最新の情報を提供するために、物理的な表示ではなく、ウェブサイトによる情報提供も認めるべきである。もしくは‘Recycle’ラベルのみを義務化し、「リサイクル不可能な包装」が廃棄時に「リサイクル可能」となっているにも関わらず‘Do Not Recycle’ラベルが表示される状況が起こることを避けるべきである。
- 更に、ラベルは消費者への包装廃棄物情報の表示を目的としていることから、業務用製品に使用される包装は、リサイクル可能性情報の対象から外すべきである。
- リサイクル可能性の評価基準は規制案から明らかではないが、既存の報告義務をさらに複雑にすべきではない。包装のブランドオーナーが必ずしも包装設計に関与しているとは限らず、したがってすべての包装の仕様を保持しているわけではなく、これらは包装メーカーや原材料メーカーなどサプライチェーンの上流に依存している場合があることに留意すべきである。したがって、評価基準は、材料組成などの一般に入手可能な情報を基に容易に判断できるものにすべきである。

(英語)

- Packaging of electronic products are often worldwide design which also contribute to reducing discarding unused packaging. Different labelling requirement and symbols in various countries and regions may confuse end-users. We believe marking requirements should be harmonised as far as possible, and would like UK authority to re-consider introducing unique symbols and marking requirement in the UK.
- We would like to point out that the label should indicate immovable information such as packaging material composition. We do not support proposed labelling of ‘Recycle’ or ‘Do Not Recycle’. Since such information is highly dependent on the local collection and recycling infrastructure, as well as recycling technology, which always leave potential room for improvement, and hence information becomes quickly out of date and incorrect information at time of disposal of packaging.
- As the current situation in the UK market, symbols and words such as "Recycle" and "Do not recycle" in the labelling requirements of the proposed regulation are widespread in the packaging of food and daily goods, but not in

the packaging of electrical and electronic equipment. From the above two problems, it is considered that it is difficult for any producer of electrical and electronic equipment to display it. Defra should also take into account the fact that unlike food, electrical and electronic equipment may be stored in stock for several years, and the information may become obsolete when the product is delivered to the user. Therefore, the packaging of electrical and electronic equipment Should be exempted from the labelling requirements.

- Nevertheless, if the label of proposed design is unavoidable, we would like to propose to accept the website communication in order to provide the up-to-date information, but not physical label. Alternatively, only 'Recycle' label should be mandatory, in order to prevent the situation where the 'Do Not Recycle' label is affixed to the packaging, which is considered as being 'not recyclable', but becomes being 'recyclable' at the time of the disposal of packaging.
- Additionally, we understand that the label is aiming to inform consumers about the packaging waste information. Packaging used for products intended for professional use should also be out of the applicable scope of the recycling information obligations.
- While the criteria of recyclability assessment are not clear from the draft, it should not add further complexity to existing reporting requirements. It should be noted that the brand owners of packaging often cannot influence packaging design, does not possess all packaging specification, but rely on the upstream of the supply chain such as packaging manufacturer, or raw material provider. Hence, assessment criteria should be such that recyclability can be easily determined based on the widely available information, such as material composition.

②

「Consultation document」については、委員会で回答せず、文章でのコメントのみの方向となりました。

「Consultation document」を提出すべきと必ずしも思いませんが、限られた業界だけの事情ではありますが、Q10について弊社の現地からは以下のような意見がありました。

コンサルテーションページには、「Consultation document」をすべての設問に回答する必要はなく、自分に関係する部分だけ回答しても良いといった記載もありましたの

で、  
 答えられる設問のみ回答するのも一案と思います。

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Q10. Are the obligations on all types of packaging clear? 各種の包装の義務は明確か？

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Do not know

**回答案 : b No**

If 'no', please give examples of any packaging types where the obligations are unclear.

**回答案 : プリンタ製造者はカートリッジ回収を行い、包装の回収を目的としていないが、包装材も一緒に回収している。この場合に23条(3)(=公的な回収以外の回収方法がある場合の明示)について不明確。**

**Printer producers collect cartridges. Cartridge Packaging is not the target, but producers collect the packaging with the cartridge. Applicability of Article 23(3) is not clear for this case.**

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**【ソニー小笠原委員】**

コメント案に賛同致します。なお、情報の陳腐化については、(2)に集めたほうがコメント内容がまとまると思いますので、添付のように移すのはいかがでしょうか。

**【事務局】**

小笠原さんのご意見を反映したコメントを10月4日に提出しました（添付1-E1-1）。ソニーの小笠原さん経由でネイティブチェック済みの完成後のコメントをJBCEさんに共有しました。

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2023年3月の委員会にて菅野委員長より、“UK Defra 包装材に独自のラベリング要求を検討”について情報を頂戴しました(下記参照)。  
 本件に関連し、UK Defra により、7月28日より「包装材に関する拡大生産者責任規則案」に関するコンサルテーションが行われておりますので、共有いたします(締め切り：10月9日)。

## Defra Overview

### [Consultation on the draft Producer Responsibility Obligations \(Packaging and Packaging Waste\) Regulations 2024 - Defra - Citizen Space](#)

この政策は、包装が環境に与える影響の責任を企業に負わせることで効率性を向上させることが目的で、これにより包装の適切な使用と、リサイクル可能で再利用可能な包装の使用が奨励され、ひいては国内での再処理の増加とシステム全体の改善と節約が促進されることが期待されているとのことです。

- ・ 6条、7条によると、製品用の包装材も対象になると考えられる。
- ・ 22条(1) (a) - 生産者は、一次包装材及び出荷包装材のリサイクル可能性を、11 条 (Assessment of recyclability)に従って判断すること規定している。
- ・ 23 条(1)項 - 包装が 22 条(1)(a)に基づきリサイクル不可能であると判断した場合、その包装には「Do Not Recycle」という文言と 23 条(1)(b)で示す記号を付ける必要がある。
- ・ 23 条(2) 項 - 包装が 22 条(1)(a)に基づきリサイクル可能であると判断した場合、その包装には「Recycle」を表す文言と 23 条(2)(b)で示す記号を表示する必要がある。
- ・ 23 条(5)項 - この文言、記号及びリサイクルに関する説明文は、包装に表示すること。

## The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations 2024

[SI/SR Template \(defra.gov.uk\)](#)

Consultation Document

[Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging \(defra.gov.uk\)](#)

### 【菅野委員長】

ご指摘の通り、第 11 条のリサイクル可能性の評価と、第 23 条の UK 独自のラベリング要求が問題ですね。

コメント提出期限が 10/9(木)ですので、10 月の環境法規では間に合いません。次回、9/8(金)の環境法規までに何らかのコメント案が出せればと思っています。

他の皆様も何かお考えがあれば共有いただければ幸いです。

### 【ソニー小笠原委員】

コメント提出のご提案ありがとうございます。

弊社でもご指摘の Chapter 2 (regulation 20 – 27)にあるリサイクル可能性評価とラベリング要件が問題と捉えております。

コメントを出す機会があるとのことなので、以下のような意見を出せればと考えておりますが、皆さまのお考えもお伺いしたく存じます。

Consultation document 自体は Q&A 形式とのことなので、どのようにコメントするかについてもご相談させていただければと思います。(自由記入欄にコメントができるかと考えております。)

(英文)

- 電気電子機器の包装は、通常ワールドワイドで共通に設計されており、それにより不使用のまま廃棄される包装の削減に寄与している。国・地域ごとに異なるラベル表示を義務付けることは、エンドユーザーに混乱をもたらす。したがって、ラベリング要件は可能な限り統一すべきであり、英国特有のシンボルやマーキングの義務付けは再検討することを要望する。
- ラベルは包装の材料組成のような変化することのない情報とすることをすべきである。提案されている "recycle" "do not recycle" のような表示方法は支持しない。これらの情報は、地域の回収、リサイクル施設、リサイクル技術に左右され、これらは常に潜在的に向上する可能性があり、したがって廃棄時には情報が陳腐化し、不正確となるおそれがある。
- しかし、もし提案されているデザインのラベルの表示が避けられないのであれば、最新の情報を提供するために、物理的な表示ではなく、ウェブサイトによる情報提供も認めるべきである。もしくは'Recycle'ラベルのみを義務化し、「リサイクル不可能な包装」が廃棄時に「リサイクル可能」となっているにも関わらず'Do Not Recycle'ラベルが表示される状況が起こることを避けるべきである。
- 更に、ラベルは消費者への包装廃棄物情報の表示を目的としていることから、業務用製品に使用される包装は、リサイクル可能性情報の対象から外すべきである。
- リサイクル可能性の評価基準は規制案から明らかではないが、既存の報告義務をさらに複雑にすべきではない。包装のブランドオーナーが必ずしも包装設計に関与しているとは限らず、したがってすべての包装の仕様を保持しているわけではなく、これらは包装メーカーや原材料メーカーなどサプライチェーンの上流に依存している場合があることに留意すべきである。したがって、評価基準は、材料組成などの一般に入手可能な情報を基に容易に判断できるものにすべきである。

- Packaging of electronic products are often worldwide design which also contribute to reducing discarding unused packaging. Different labelling requirement and symbols in various countries and regions may confuse end-users. We believe marking requirements should be harmonised as far as possible, and would like UK authority to re-consider introducing unique symbols and marking requirement in the UK.
- We would like to point out that the label should indicate immovable information such as packaging material composition. We do not support proposed labelling of 'Recycle' or 'Do Not Recycle'. Since such information is highly dependent on the local collection and recycling infrastructure, as well as recycling technology, which always leave potential room for improvement, and hence information becomes quickly out of date and incorrect information at time of disposal of packaging.
- Nevertheless, if the label of proposed design is unavoidable, we would like to propose to accept the website communication in order to provide the up-to-date information, but not physical label. Alternatively, only 'Recycle' label should be mandatory, in order to prevent the situation where the 'Do Not Recycle' label is affixed to the packaging, which is considered as being 'not recyclable', but becomes being 'recyclable' at the time of the disposal of packaging.
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- While the criteria of recyclability assessment are not clear from the draft, it should not add further complexity to existing reporting requirements. It should be noted that the brand owners of packaging often cannot influence packaging design, does not possess all packaging specification, but rely on the upstream of the supply chain such as packaging manufacturer, or raw material provider. Hence, assessment criteria should be such that recyclability can be easily determined based on the widely available information, such as material composition.

**【菅野委員長】**

当方から追加コメントは特にございませんが、参考として、フランスやイタリアの個別の包装廃棄物ラベリング規制に反対する EU の消費者製品・包装業界の合同反対意

見を紹介してはどうでしょうか。

UK は EU 加盟国ではありませんが、業界的には EU も UK も同じ仕様で包装設計されていると思いますので。まったく同じ問題が発生することが予想されます。

<https://www.europen-packaging.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Joint-industry-call-for-an-EU-approach-to-packaging-waste-labelling-June-2021-Final-1.pdf>

ところで、Web の回答フォームには自由にコメントを記入できる欄がないですね。設問はほとんど現地マターなので、日本からは回答しようがないものばかりです。

ですので、Page 4 of 27 にあるように、コメントを作成して

[packaging@defra.gov.uk](mailto:packaging@defra.gov.uk) 宛に送付してはいかがでしょうか。

以上、皆様でご検討いただければ幸いです。

===== (ご参考：2 月の委員会情報) =====

【菅野委員長】

UK Defra 包装材に独自のラベリング要求を検討

以下の [letsrecycle.com](https://www.letsrecycle.com/news/defra-sets-out-plans-for-labelling-under-epr/) の記事によれば、UK の Defra(環境・食糧・農村地域省) は、「リサイクルする」または「リサイクルしない」というロゴの表示義務を 検討しているとのことです。

<https://www.letsrecycle.com/news/defra-sets-out-plans-for-labelling-under-epr/>

メインターゲットは飲料容器のようですが、まだ詳細は不明です。何か出てきましたら、産業界一丸となって UK 独自のラベリングルールを阻止できるよう動ければよいのですが。何か情報をお持ちの方は共有いただければ幸いです。

Submitted to Consultation on the draft Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations 2024  
Submitted on 2023-10-04 05:18:26

## Executive Summary

### Introduction

### Audience

### Responding to the consultation

### Consultation period

### After the consultation

### Compliance with the consultation principles

### Confidentiality

1 Would you like your response to be confidential?

No

If you answered yes to this question, please give your reasons.:

### About You

2 What is your name?

Your name:

Chiaki Morikawa

3 What is your email address?

Email Address:

morikawa@jmcti.or.jp

4 Which best describes you? Please provide the name of the organisation/ business you represent and an approximate size/number of staff (where applicable).

Non-governmental organisation

If you answered 'other' please provide details:

Please provide the name of the organisation/ business you represent and an approximate size/number of staff (where applicable).:

The Japan Machinery Center for Trade and Investment ("JMC") is a non-profit organization.

(URL: <https://www.jmcti.org/jmchomepage/english/index.htm>)

It was established in December 1952 in accordance with the Japanese Export and Import Trade Law under the authorization of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan. The objective of the JMC is to engage in activities that enhance the common benefit of member companies and promote the sound development of international trade and investment by the machinery industry. JMC comprises member companies engaged in machinery and systems-related exports and foreign investments such as machinery manufacturers, trading houses and engineering companies. At present, the total number of JMC member companies is about 240.

JMC approximate size/number of staff(around 50 to 100 members)

5 Government will need to understand the needs of users to build digital services for EPR for packaging. Would you like your contact details to be added to a user panel for EPR for packaging so that we can invite you to participate in user research (e.g., surveys, workshops and interviews) or to test digital services as they are designed and built?

Yes

### The draft Regulations explained

6 Do you agree that we should work towards excluding packaging that is designed only for use by a business from the payment of household disposal cost fees?



Yes

## Obligations on producers

7 Do the draft Regulations ensure all types of packaging, which is not exempt packaging, are subject to recycling obligations?

Yes

If no, please detail which types of packaging are missed. :

8 Are producers recycling obligations clear?

Yes

If 'no', please provide details of anything that is unclear:

9 Are the obligations on each type of producer clear?

Yes

If 'no', please state the type of producer and how the obligation is unclear:

10 Are the obligations on all types of packaging clear?

No

If 'no', please give examples of any packaging types where the obligations are unclear:

Printer producers collect cartridges. Cartridge Packaging is not the target, but producers collect the packaging with the cartridge. Applicability of Article 23(3) is not clear for this case.

11 Are there any areas in which two producers may be obligated for the same item of packaging?

Do not know

If 'yes', please set out clear examples to demonstrate this. :

## Compliance schemes

12 Is the relationship between a Packaging Compliance Scheme and its members clear?

Yes

If 'no', please provide details of anything that is unclear:

13 Are the obligations that a Packaging Compliance Scheme assumes on behalf of its members clear?

Yes

If 'no', please provide details of obligations that are unclear.:

## Provision of recycling information & labelling

14 Are the requirements for the provision of recycling information and packaging labelling clear?

Yes

If 'no' or 'unsure', please explain the reason for your response and provide examples.:

## Recyclability assessments

15 Are you likely to use a third-party organisation to conduct packaging recyclability assessments?

No

Please provide a reason for your response.:

Assessment criteria should be such that recyclability can be easily determined based on the widely available information, such as material composition, and should be criteria that producers can evaluate themselves.

A mandatory accreditation system for third-party bodies for packaging does not exist globally. If it were to be implemented, every single one of the vast number of packaging components would have to be identified, assessed and certified for conformity. This would require an enormous amount of time

and effort for both suppliers and conformity assessment bodies and would be practically unfeasible.

16 If you answered yes to Q14, should there be a mandatory accreditation scheme for third-party organisation(s) who undertake recyclability assessments?

No accreditation scheme

Please explain the reason for your response:

We believe that Q14 in the text of Question 16 above is incorrect and is Q15.

Mandatory takeback and recycling of fibre-based composite cups

Scheme Administrator establishment

17 Are the functions of the Scheme Administrator as outlined in the draft Regulations clear?

Do not know

If 'no', please provide examples of where the draft Regulations are not clear. :

Scheme Administrator calculation of producer disposal and administration fees

18 Do the draft Regulations allow for the Scheme Administrator to accurately apportion fees to producers?

Do not know

If no, please detail why.:

19 If your organisation collects and recycles packaging waste, do you understand if you would qualify for off-setting under the draft Regulations?

Do not know

If no, how can this be made clear?:

20 Do you think the offsetting provisions should be extended as part of future reforms to EPR?

Do not know

If yes, please detail how you think these offsetting provisions should be extended and why. :

21 Do the draft Regulations provide appropriate safeguards for compliant producers, including with regards to the impact producer non-compliance may have on producer disposal fees?

Do not know

If 'no', please provide details of your concerns. :

Scheme Administrator's calculation of disposal costs and scheme administrator costs to be recovered from producers

22 Do the draft Regulations make it clear what the Scheme Administrator is required to do and consider in assessing local authority efficient net disposal costs and service effectiveness?

Yes

If no, how could these be made clear and what do you consider is missing? :

23 Do the draft Regulations make appropriate provision for how the Scheme Administrator will incentivise the delivery of efficient and effective packaging waste management services by local authorities?

Do not know

If no, please detail why and explain what is missing. :

24 Do the draft Regulations make it clear what the Scheme Administrator is required to do and consider in assessing Scheme Administrator public information costs and administration costs?

Yes

If no, how could these be made clear and what do you consider is missing?:

25 Do the draft Regulations make appropriate provision for how the Scheme Administrator will distribute disposal cost payments to local authorities?

Do not know

If no, how could the provisions be made clear or and what do you consider is missing? :

26 Do the draft Regulations make it clear how the Scheme Administrator will adjust (modulate) fees to account for the environmental sustainability of household packaging?

Yes

If no, how could these be made clear and what do you consider is missing? :

27 Do you have views on any materials that should be exempted from the scope of modulating fees?

No

If yes, please specify which materials:

Recalculation of costs and fees

28 Do the draft Regulations provide the necessary grounds to allow the Scheme Administrator to recalculate the costs and fees?

Do not know

If no, which grounds are missing? :

29 Do the draft Regulations set out clearly the process the Scheme Administrator must follow in making fee and cost recalculations?

Do not know

If no, how can the process be made clearer?:

Reprocessors and Exporters

30 Are the new registration requirements for reprocessors and exporters handling packaging waste clear?

Do not know

If 'no', please provide details of any requirements that are unclear. :

31 Are the new conditions and reporting requirements for accredited reprocessors and exporters clear?

Do not know

If 'no', please provide details of any conditions and/or reporting requirements that are unclear.:

Appeals

32 Do the draft Regulations adequately capture the decisions that can be appealed?

Do not know

If no, what decisions are not adequately captured or missing?:

33 Do the draft Regulations set out an adequate appeals process?

Do not know

If no, how could this process be made clear?:

Regulators

Future development of EPR for packaging

34 Please raise up to three areas of EPR packaging policy that you would like us to consider in the first review and rank in order of priority.

Please raise up to three areas of EPR packaging policy that you would like us to consider in the first review and rank in order of priority. :

## Next steps

### Consultee Feedback on the Online Survey

35 Overall, how satisfied are you with our online consultation tool?

Satisfied

Please give us any comments you have on the tool, including suggestions on how we could improve it. :

We, the Japan Machinery Center for Trade and Investment, would like to express our gratitude to the Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs for inviting comments regarding consultation on The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations 2024.

We agree with the UK Government and Devolved Administrations' ambitious goals to protect the climate, drive green growth, and drive down unnecessary waste. We also agree that the EPR for packaging plays a key part in delivering those goals.

We have been vigorously committed to protecting human health and the environment, reducing plastic waste worldwide, voluntarily promoting assessment activities that take into account the entire life cycle, and complying with national regulations. In particular, we have been active in complying with the regulations on plastic waste of a number of countries, including those in Europe and the USA.

After diligent consideration of the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations 2024, we are concerned about several provisions that make it difficult for producers to comply with these regulations in practical terms, and we would like to submit the following comments.

#### 1. General labelling requirements (regulation 23)

(1) Packaging of electronic products (electrical and electronic equipment) are often worldwide designs which also contribute to reducing the disposal of unused packaging. Different labelling requirements and symbols in various countries and regions may confuse users.

In European industries, packaging is designed to the common specifications both in the EU and the UK. See the joint EU consumer product and packaging industry opposition to separate French and Italian packaging waste labelling regulations.

<https://www.europen-packaging.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Joint-industry-call-for-an-EU-approach-to-packaging-waste-labelling-June-2021-Final-1.pdf>

Hence, we believe marking requirements should be harmonised as far as possible and would like UK authority to re-consider introducing unique symbols and marking requirements in the UK.

(2) We would like to point out that the label should indicate unchanging information such as packaging material composition. We do not support the proposed phrases of 'Recycle' and 'Do Not Recycle'. Since such information is highly dependent on the local collection and recycling infrastructure, as well as recycling technology, which always leave potential room for improvement, and hence information becomes quickly out of date and incorrect information at the time of disposal of packaging. Defra should also consider the fact that unlike food, electronic products may be stored in stock for several years, and the information may become obsolete when the product is delivered to the user.

(3) Currently in the UK market, symbols and phrases such as 'Recycle' and 'Do Not Recycle' in the labelling requirements of the proposed regulation are widespread in the packaging of food and daily goods, but not in the packaging of electronic products. Given the above two problems, it is difficult for any producer of electronic products to display it. Therefore, the packaging of electronic products should be exempted from the labelling requirements.

(4) Nevertheless, if the labelling in the proposed design is unavoidable, we would like to propose the acceptance of website communication in order to provide up-to-date information instead of a physical label.

(5) Additionally, we understand that the labelling aims to inform consumers about the packaging waste information. Packaging used for products intended for professional use should also be outside the applicable scope of the recycling information obligations.

#### 2. Recycling information obligations: general (regulation 22)

While the criteria of recyclability assessment are not clear from the draft, it should not add further complexity to existing reporting requirements. It should be noted that the brand owners of packaging often cannot influence packaging design, do not possess all packaging specifications, but rely on the upstream of the supply chain such as the packaging manufacturer or raw material provider. Hence, assessment criteria should be such that recyclability can be easily determined based on widely available information, such as material composition, and should be criteria that producers can evaluate themselves.

End

## 欧州閣僚理事会と欧州議会、グリーン移行に向けた消費者の権限付与に関する指令案について暫定的な合意へ

9月19日、欧州閣僚理事会と欧州議会は、グリーン移行に向けた消費者の権限付与に関する指令案（the directive to empower consumers for the green transition）について暫定的な合意に達しました。

プレスリリース IMCO(欧州議会域内市場・消費者保護委員会) 19-09-2023

[EU to ban greenwashing and improve consumer information on product durability | News | European Parliament \(europa.eu\)](#)

この合意の発効には、欧州議会の投票と理事会の正式承認が必要となります。欧州議会本会議の投票は11月に行われる予定です。加盟国はこの指令の発効日から24カ月以内に新しい国内法制化を義務付けられます。

この規則が発効すると、環境に関する一般的な主張およびその他の誤解を招くマーケティング手法が禁止されることになります。以下、暫定的に合意された内容の要点です。

### 1. 何が禁止(制限)されるのか？

欧州議会と欧州閣僚理事会では、以下を禁止(制限)することで合意した：

- ・「環境にやさしい」、「天然」、「生分解性」、「気候ニュートラル」、「エコ」など、一般的な環境主張の使用は、優れた環境性能を示す製品に限定される
- ・耐久性を制限する特徴を持つ商品に関する商業的な宣伝は、その特徴と耐久性への影響に関する情報が入手可能な場合に限る
- ・温室効果ガス(GHG)排出のオフセットに基づき、製品が環境に与える影響を中立的、低減的、または肯定的に主張すること
- ・公的機関が承認または制定していない持続可能性ラベルの使用
- ・証明されていない場合、通常の条件下での使用時間または強度に関する耐久性の主張
- ・プリンターのインクカートリッジなどの消耗品を必要以上に早く交換するよう消費者に促すこと
- ・ソフトウェアのアップデートが機能強化に過ぎないにもかかわらず、必要であるかのように表示すること
- ・修理可能でない商品を修理可能であるかのように表示すること

### 2. 保証期限が延長された製品を強調する新しい統一ラベルについて

欧州委員会が、法定保証期限を無償で延長することにより、商品の品質を訴求することを望む生産者のための新しいラベルを開発することが規定されている。

以上よろしくお願いいたします。

**【菅野委員長】**

以前環境法規では、他国で使われているリサイクル記号(chasing arrows symbol など)の EU での使用禁止が懸念されていましたが、そのあたりはどうなっているのでしょうか。

暫定合意に達したという法文が公開されていたら、お教えいただければ幸いです。まだ議論の余地があると思いますので、これから書き換えられる可能性もありますが。

# Press release

19-09-2023 - 23:55

20230918IPR05412



## EU to ban greenwashing and improve consumer information on product durability

- 
- Generic environmental claims and other misleading marketing tricks will be banned
  - Ban will also apply to commercial communications about goods that contain a design feature introduced to limit product durability
  - Only sustainability labels based on approved certification schemes or established by public authorities will be allowed
  - Guarantee information to be more visible and a new guarantee extension label to be introduced
- 

**Parliament and Council have reached a provisional agreement on new rules to ban misleading advertisements and provide consumers with better product information.**

The agreement updates the existing EU list of banned commercial practices and adds to it several problematic marketing habits related to greenwashing and early obsolescence of goods. The aim of the new rules is to protect consumers from misleading practices and help them make better purchasing choices.

### What will be banned?

Negotiators from Parliament and Council agreed to proscribe the following:

- generic environmental claims, e.g. “environmentally friendly”, “natural”, “biodegradable”, “climate neutral” or “eco”, without proof of recognised excellent environmental performance relevant to the claim;
- commercial communications about a good with a feature that limits its durability if information is available on the feature and its effects on the durability;
- claims based on emissions offsetting schemes that a product has neutral, reduced or

- positive impact on the environment;
- sustainability labels not based on approved certification schemes or established by public authorities;
- durability claims in terms of usage time or intensity under normal conditions, if not proven;
- prompting the consumer to replace consumables, such as printer ink cartridges, earlier than strictly necessary;
- presenting software updates as necessary even if they only enhance functionality features;
- presenting goods as repairable when they are not.

### **New harmonised label to highlight products with extended guarantee**

MEPs successfully insisted on making guarantee information more visible, as many people are not aware that all goods enjoy at least a two-year guarantee in the EU. The Commission is also tasked with designing a new label for producers willing to highlight the quality of their goods by extending the guarantee period free of charge.

### **Quote**

After the deal, Parliament's rapporteur [Biljana Borzan](#) (S&D, HR) said: "We have achieved an excellent deal for consumers. 60% of European consumers are not even aware a legal guarantee comes with all products. That changes today, with a reminder to be present in every shop in the EU and also in some cases on packaging. Also, a new extended guarantee label will show clearly which products last longer, so it will be easier to buy more durable products. We have also negotiated a strong stance on early obsolescence. We shouldn't advertise products that fail too early. In addition to that, we are clearing the chaos of environmental claims, which will now have to be substantiated, and claims based on emissions offsetting will be banned."

### **Next steps**

In order to become law, the provisional deal will now have to get the final OK from both the Parliament and the Council. The vote by MEPs is expected to take place in November. When the directive comes into force, member states will have 24 months to incorporate the new rules into their law.

### **Further information**

[Procedure file](#)

[Rapporteur Biljana BORZAN \(S&D, HR\)](#)

[Press release on the plenary vote \(11.05.2023\)](#)

[Short overview of the file by the European Parliament's research service \(03.05.2023\)](#)

[Overview of the work done at the committee level](#)



(事務局)

## インド BEE、UHD テレビの強制認証を導入

インド、エネルギー効率局（Bureau of Energy Efficiency; BEE）は、2023 年 3 月 14 日に「CG-DL-E-15032023-244406」を公布。Ultra-High Definition (UHD) Television（超高解像度テレビ：ネイティブ解像度 3,840 x 2,160 (4K)）についてこれまでの Voluntary Scheme から、Mandatory Scheme へ変更することを発表しました。

「CG-DL-E-15032023-244406」

[beestarlable.com/Content/Files/UHD\\_TV\\_Schedule.pdf](https://beestarlable.com/Content/Files/UHD_TV_Schedule.pdf)(添付 3-A1-1 参照)

現在のスターラベル(Voluntary Scheme)は 2023 年 6 月 30 日まで有効で、新しいスターレベル(Mandatory Scheme)に適合するため、製造者は BEE ポータルでエネルギー効率ラベルの変更申請を提出する必要があります。新しいスターレベルに更新されたラベルは 2023 年 7 月 1 日から使用することが可能となります。以下は技術的仕様のポイントです。

- (1) 超高解像度テレビ（LED バックライトの液晶ディスプレイ、有機 LED ディスプレイ、量子ドット LED ディスプレイ、マイクロ LED ディスプレイ）が対象。取り外しが不可能なメインバッテリーを搭載したテレビおよびコンピューターモニターは除く。
  - (i) IEC 62087-3、2015、Ver.1.0 に規定されているスタンバイパッシブモードの消費電力および最大輝度比(Peak Luminance Ratio)のコンプライアンス要件を満たしていること。
  - (ii) スタンバイパッシブモードの消費電力は 0.5 ワット以下であること。
  - (iii) インド規格 IS 616: 2017/IEC 60065:2014 Edition 8.0 に規定されている安全性のコンプライアンス要件を満たしていること。
  - (vi) 1 日の平均テレビ視聴時間に年間 365 日をかけて、オンモードとアクティブロースタンバイモード(standby active low mode)による年間エネルギー消費量を満たすこと。
- (2) 超高解像度テレビに貼付するラベルには、省エネルギー効率の基準値を 5 ランクにレベル分け 年間エネルギー消費量 を 相対的 に示した 5 段階の star label を表示すること。

以下の instruction も参照願います(3-A1-2 参照)。

Important Instructions to all Manufactures and Permittees of UHD as mandatory

[https://www.jqa.jp/service\\_list/safety/topics/file/E\\_NetDocsBEESL\\_Alerts04-11-23%20055816\\_UDH\\_Alert\\_file\\_11.04.23.pdf](https://www.jqa.jp/service_list/safety/topics/file/E_NetDocsBEESL_Alerts04-11-23%20055816_UDH_Alert_file_11.04.23.pdf)

以上よろしく願います。



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

सी.जी.-डी.एल.-अ.-15032023-244406  
CG-DL-E-15032023-244406

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EXTRAORDINARY

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NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 2023/PHALGUNA 23, 1944

विद्युत मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2023

का.आ. 1221(अ).—केंद्रीय सरकार, ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2001 (2001 का 52) की धारा 14 के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का उपयोग करते हुए, ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो के परामर्श से, 1 जुलाई, 2023 से स्टार लेवल किए गए अल्ट्रा-हाई डेफिनिशन टेलीविजन के लिए निम्नलिखित ऊर्जा उपभोग मानकों को विनिर्दिष्ट करती है, अर्थात्:-

(1) भारत में, यथास्थिति विनिर्मित किए गए, वाणिज्यिक रूप से क्रय या विक्रय या आयातित किए जा रहे, ऐसे टेलीविजनों को छोड़कर, जिनमें नॉन-रिमूवेबल मुख्य बैटरी वाले और कंप्यूटर मॉनिटर सम्मिलित हैं, लाइट एमिटिंग डायोड बैकलाइटिंग, ऑर्गेनिक लाइट एमिटिंग डायोड डिस्प्ले, क्वांटम डॉट लाइट एमिटिंग डायोड डिस्प्ले, माइक्रो-लाइट एमिटिंग डायोड डिस्प्ले वाले लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले के, 3,840 x 2,160 (4के) के नेटिव रिज़ोल्यूशन वाले अल्ट्रा-हाई डेफिनिशन टेलीविजन,-

- (क) आईईसी 62087-3, 2015, संस्करण 1.0 (आज तक के सभी संशोधनों सहित) में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट स्टैंडबाय पैसिव मोड विद्युत उपभोग एंड पीक ल्यूमिनेंस रेशियो की अनुपालन अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करेंगे;
- (ख) निम्नानुसार विनिर्दिष्ट अल्ट्रा-हाई डेफिनिशन टेलीविजन की स्टैंडबाय विद्युत उपभोग अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करेंगे: स्टैंडबाय पैसिव विद्युत उपभोग  $\leq 0.5$  वाट होगा;
- (ग) भारतीय मानक आईएस 616: 2017/आईईसी 60065: 2014 संस्करण 8.0 (आज तक के सभी संशोधनों सहित) में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट सुरक्षा की अनुपालन अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करेंगे; और

	सूचित किया जाए)						
3	विद्युत कारक						
4	पीक ल्यूमिनेंस अनुपात						
5	ऑन मोड विद्युत उपभोग (वाट)						
6	वार्षिक ऊर्जा उपभोग (किवाघं/वर्ष)						
7	Pa	<तीन परिणामों का औसत>					
8	Ps				<तीन परिणामों का औसत>		

गणना: वार्षिक ऊर्जा उपभोग (एईसी) =  $[(6 \times Pa) + (12 \times Ps)] \times 0.365$  किवाघं/वर्ष

[फा. सं. 10/2/2022-ईसी]

अजय तिवारी, अपर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF POWER

### NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2023

**S.O. 1221(E).**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 14 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (52 of 2001), the Central Government, in consultation with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, hereby specifies, the following energy consumption standards for star labelled Ultra-High Definition televisions with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2023 namely :-

(1) The Ultra-High Definition televisions with native resolution of 3,840 x 2,160 (4K), of Liquid Crystal Display with Light Emitting Diode backlighting, Organic Light Emitting Diode displays, Quantum dot Light Emitting Diode displays, Micro-Light Emitting Diode displays, excluding televisions that includes a non-removable main battery and computer monitors being manufactured, commercially purchased, sold or imported, as the case may be, in India shall,—

- meet the compliance requirements of Standby Passive Mode Power Consumption and Peak Luminance Ratio as specified in IEC 62087-3, 2015, Edition 1.0 (with all amendment as on date);
- meet the standby power consumption requirements of Ultra-High Definition television specified as follows :- Standby Passive Power Consumption shall be  $\leq 0.5$  watts;
- meet the compliance requirements of safety as specified in Indian Standard IS 616: 2017/IEC 60065:2014 Edition 8.0 (with all amendment as on date); and
- meet the Annual Energy Consumption using the ON mode and standby active low mode based on an average hour of watching TV a day and multiplied by 365 days a year.

(2) The label to be affixed to Ultra-High Definition television shall display a maximum of five stars with an interval of one star, and the Ultra-High Definition television shall be rated from star one to star five based on their relative annual energy consumption.

**2 (1) Definitions.**—In this notification, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- “Annual Energy Consumption” means is the typical on-mode power consumption and standby power consumption based on an average hour of usage of watching TV a day and multiplied by three hundred sixty-five days a year.



- (b) **"Analog TV"** means the television sets having the provisions of National Television Standards Committee, Phase Alternating Line, or Sequential colour with Memory tuner and may have analog video inputs (e.g., composite video, component video, S-video, RGB).
- (c) **"Automatic Brightness Control"** means a feature that senses ambient light conditions and changes display luminance, accordingly, possibly reducing power consumption.
- (d) **"Colour Television"** means equipment for the reception and display of television broadcast and similar services for terrestrial, cable, satellite, and broadband network transmission of analogue and/or digital signals.
- (e) **"Digital Television"** means television which includes at least one digital tuner or at least one digital video input (e.g., High Definition Media Interface). Products with an analog tuner and both analog and digital inputs should be considered digital products.
- (f) **"Disconnected"** means the state where all connections to mains power source of energy using product are removed or interrupted and is not in low power mode.
- (g) **"External Power Supply"** means a flexible cord, for supply purposes that is fixed to the appliances and designed to convert line voltage AC input from the mains to lower DC voltage(s) for the purpose of powering the television.
- (h) **"Luminance"** means the photometric measure of the luminous intensity per unit area of light travelling in a given direction where luminance describes the amount of light that passes through or is emitted from a particular area, and falls within a given solid angle and is expressed in candela per square meter (cd/m<sup>2</sup>).
- (i) **"Native Resolution"** means it can be defined as the physical size of the screen - measured by the number of pixels.
- (j) **"Operational Modes"** means-
  - (i) **On Mode-** The television set is connected to an external power source and provides picture and, if possible, sound;
  - (ii) **Off Mode-** The television set is connected to an external power source and does not produce picture or sound and does not provide any other function that depends on an external power source and the television set cannot be switched into any other mode with the remote-control unit, or an external or internal signal provided that some power may be consumed if an electromagnetic compatibility filter or other components exist on the source side of the power switch.
  - (iii) **Standby Passive Mode-** The television set is connected to an external power source and does not provide picture or sound and the television set can be switched into another mode with the remote-control unit or an internal signal, but not with an external signal.
  - (iv) **Standby Active, High Mode-** The television set is connected to an external power source and does not provide picture or sound and the television set can be switched into another mode with the remote-control unit, an internal signal, or an external signal and additionally, the television set is exchanging or receiving data from an external source.
  - (v) **Standby Active, Low Mode-** The television set is connected to an external power source and does not provide picture or sound and the television set can be switched into another mode with the remote-control unit or an internal signal and can additionally be switched into another mode with an external signal.
- (k) **"Ultra High television"** means Ultra-High Definition television of Liquid Crystal Display with Light Emitting Diode backlighting, Organic Light Emitting Diode displays, Quantum dot Light Emitting Diode displays, Micro- Light Emitting Diode displays, that may be utilized to make and sell Ultra-High Definition television in the Indian market having native resolution of 3,840 x 2,160 pixels (4K) which can be powered only by an external power source at a voltage not exceeding 250 V ac, 50 Hz being manufactured, commercially purchased, imported or sold in India.

(2) The Annual Energy Consumption (a) that appears on energy label is a function of the on mode and Standby Active Low Mode power consumption and shall be obtained using the following equation, namely-

$$AEC = (P_a \times 6 + P_s \times 12) \times 0.365 \text{ kWh/ annum};$$

Where:-

$P_a$  = 'On Mode' power consumption in Watts on daily use of six hours;

$P_s$  = 'Standby Active Low Mode' power consumption in Watts on daily use of twelve hours;

kWh/annum = Kilo Watt hour per annum.

(b) shall be calculated using the typical on-mode and standby active low mode power consumption based on an average hour of watching television a day and multiplied by 365 days a year without taking into consideration the screen size.

(c) measurements of power of 0.5 Watt or greater shall be made with a relative uncertainty of less than or equal to 2% at the 95% confidence level and the measurements of power of less than 0.5 Watt shall be made with an uncertainty of less than or equal to 0.01 W at the 95% confidence level.

(3) Standby Power Consumption-

(i) The Standby Power Consumption for all television shall be the Standby active low mode power consumption;

(ii) Standby Power Consumption will be measured as per IEC 62087-3;

Note.- For calculation of Ps value, standby passive mode will be used, provided the Ultra-High Definition television does not have Wi-Fi capabilities. However, for Ultra-High Definition television with Wi-Fi capabilities, standby active low mode power consumption shall be measured for calculation of Ps.

(iii) Standby Passive Power Consumption shall be  $\leq 0.5$  watts; and

(iv) Measurements of power of 0.5 W or greater shall be made with an uncertainty of less than or equal to 2% at the 95% confidence level. Measurements of power of less than 0.5 W shall be made with an uncertainty of less than or equal to 0.01 W at the 95% confidence level. The power measuring instrument shall have a resolution of:-

(a) 0.01 W or better for power measurements of 10 W or less;

(b) 0.1 W or better for power measurements of greater than 10 W up to 100 W; and

(c) 1 W or better for power measurements of greater than 100 W.

Provided that for equipment connected to more than one phase, the power measuring instrument shall be equipped to measure the total power of all phases connected and

provided further that for more information about the determination of uncertainty of measurement, refer to International Electro technical Commission 62301:2011, Annexure D

(4) Words and expressions used herein and not defined, but defined in Act shall have meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. **Star level or star rating plan.** – (1) There shall be a label affixed to Ultra-High Definition television which shall display a maximum of five stars with an interval of one star based on their relative annual energy consumption. The star rating plan for the Ultra-High Definition television shall be determined by Annual Energy Consumption in kilo Watt hours (kWh) per annum, which shall be obtained by substituting screen area in square centimetres in equations as specified in Table 3.1.

The star rating plan shall be based on Annual Energy Consumption and the corresponding screen area of a particular model. The AEC corresponding to the screen area shall be calculated using the following equation:

$AEC = (X \times A) + Y$  Where:

AEC (in kWh/year) = Annual Energy consumption

A (in square centimetres) = the effective or viewable screen area calculated by multiplying the display/ screen width by the display or screen height

X (in kWh/year/sq.cm) = On Mode power consumption in watts x hours of operation in 'On Mode' x 365/1000

Y (in kWh/year) = Standby active low mode power consumption in watts x hours of operation x 365/1000.

**Table 3.1**

(Valid from 01<sup>st</sup> July, 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024)

Star rating band	Ultra-High Definition 4K Television (Annual Energy Consumption (kWh/annum))		
1 Star	$0.0271 \times A + 6.226$	$< AEC \leq$	$0.0325 \times A + 6.226$
2 Star	$0.0217 \times A + 6.226$	$< AEC \leq$	$0.0271 \times A + 6.226$



3 Star	$0.0174*A + 6.226$	$<AEC \leq$	$0.0217*A + 6.226$
4 Star	$0.0139*A + 6.226$	$<AEC \leq$	$0.0174*A + 6.226$
5 Star		$AEC \leq$	$0.0139*A + 6.226$

**Note:** The values of various star level bands for particular model and the star level chosen for that model shall be based on the lower and upper limits of each star level band as mentioned in Table 3.1.

(2) There shall be no negative tolerance for the star rating levels and all tested equipment shall meet the minimum threshold for each star rating level, and the scope for manufacturing tolerance and other variations shall be accounted by the manufacturer when determining the star rating, keeping in view the following points for rounding off, namely:-

- the values of annual energy consumption (kWh per annum), shall be rounded and recorded upto two decimal places;
- the values of power consumption (W) shall be rounded and recorded upto two decimal places;
- the values of screen size (centimetre) shall be rounded and recorded upto two decimal places; and
- all the values shall be rounded off to respective decimal places, as per IS 2:1960 or any editions that may supersede this standard.

**4. Testing methods.-** (1) For the purpose of determining the star level of a Ultra-High Definition television, the following test standards specified in Table 4.1: shall be used, namely:-

**Table 4.1: Testing Standards**

Test Parameters	Test Standards
On Mode Power Consumption	IEC 62087-3, 2015, Edition 1.0 (with all amendment as on date) Audio, video, and related equipment – Determination of power consumption-Part 3: Television sets
Standby Mode Power Consumption (Measurement of power consumption in the Off mode, Standby Passive mode, Standby Active Low mode)	
Peak Luminance Ratio	
Safety Requirements	IS 616: 2017/IEC 60065:2014 Edition 8.0 (with all amendment as on date) Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements

(2) Prequalification Criteria: The Ultra-High Definition television should meet the following requirements as specified in above Table 4.1 to participate in BEE labelling program namely:-

- Peak illuminance ratio  $\geq 65\%$ ;
- Standby passive mode power consumption  $\leq 0.5W$ ; and
- Safety requirements.

**NOTE.-**Off mode power consumption and Power factor shall be reported in the prescribed test report format as given in the notification and their value shall be for records and they shall not be a pre-qualification criteria and

Also, In the case of safety requirements, the product should be certified under BIS compulsory registration scheme supported by valid document regarding conformity of the product as per IS 616 under compulsory registration scheme.

(3) (a) The power consumption in 'on mode' and 'Standby Active low' mode shall be measured as per the standards mentioned in the Table 4.1 and shall be expressed in Watts;

(b) The values of power consumption will be represented as  $P_a$  (in Watt) for 'on mode' and  $P_s$  (in Watt) for 'Standby Active Low mode'; and

(c) Annual energy consumption calculated based on  $P_a$  and  $P_s$ , shall not be more than five per cent of the rated value.

(4) Energy consumption for the 'on mode' power consumption shall be measured in the default picture mode (home viewing mode), however, if this mode is unavailable, energy consumption shall be measured for brightest selectable pre-set picture mode.

(5) 'On mode' power consumption shall be measured only after disabling Automated Brightness Control function for television with ABC sensors.

5. **Test report.**—The results of test of each unit shall be reported in the Annexure A.

#### Annexure A

#### Form for reporting the result of test

Test Report No:

Date of Test:

#### 1. Ultra-High Definition television Product Details.

S.No.	Ultra-High Definition television Product Details	Measured Value / Remarks
1.	Brand:	
2.	Type:	
3.	Model name: (if applicable)	
4.	Model number:	
5.	Rated input voltage or voltage range (V):	
6.	Rated Screen Size (cm.):	
7.	Rated Screen Area (sq. cm.):	
8.	Rated Energy Consumption (kWh/year):	
9.	Standby Passive Power Consumption (W):	

#### 2. ULTRA-HIGH DEFINITION TV Configuration

S. No.	Test	Measured Value/Remarks
1	Input Terminal	
2	Contrast/ Brightness	
3	Power saving functions	
4	Sound Level	
5	Period (Dynamic signal)	
6	Calculated Area (sq. cm)	

#### 3. Test Set Up

General condition requirements for Power Source

S. No.	Test	Measured Value/Remarks
1	Main battery connection	
2	External power supplies	
3	Mains power	
4	Power from other than the mains	
5	Power source, On mode	
6	Power source, Partial On and Off modes	

Initial activities

S. No.	Test	Measured Value/Remarks
1	Cool down	
2	Main batteries	
3	Plug-in module	



4	Installation	
5	Application of input signals	
6	Luminance measuring device setup	
7	Light source setup	
8	Power on	
9	TV settings: Default settings	
10	TV settings: Input source selection	
11	TV settings: Satellite feature	
12	TV settings: Additional functions	
13	TV settings: Special functions	
14	TV settings: Video size, aspect ratio, and resolution	
15	TV settings: Sound level adjustments	
16	TV settings: Networking	

#### 4. Measuring Equipment for Luminance testing and power measurements

S. No.	Nomenclature (Description of the Measuring Equipment)	Make	Model	Resolution/ Accuracy	Calibration validity Date
1	Power measurement				
	a Wattmeter				
	b Wattmeter with averaging function				
	c Watt hour meter				
2	luminance measuring device (LMD)				
3	Illuminance measuring Instrument				

#### 5. Test Results: Measurement method used IEC 62087-3, 2015 (to be submitted for each of 3 units tested)

##### a. Luminance Testing

S. No.	Test	Measured Value
1	Peak luminance, default picture setting, $L_{\text{DEFAULT}}$	
2	Determination of power factor	
3	Determination of brightest selectable preset picture setting	
4	Peak luminance, brightest selectable preset picture setting, $L_{\text{BRIGHTEST\_SELECTABLE}}$	
5	Peak luminance, retail picture setting, $L_{\text{RETAIL}}$	
6	Peak luminance, overall brightest pre-set picture setting, $L_{\text{BRIGHTEST}}$	
7	Peak luminance ratio, $L_{\text{DEFAULT}} / L_{\text{BRIGHTEST}}$	

## a. Standby Mode Power Consumption Testing

S. No.	Test	Measured Value
1	Off mode (W)	
2	Standby Passive mode (W)	
4	Standby Active Low mode (W)	
5	Total	

## b. On-Mode Power Consumption Testing: On mode Power Measurement using Static, Dynamic, and Internet Content Video Signal

## (i) Preparation

S. No.	Test	Measured Value
1	Power Source Voltage and Frequency (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.2.2),	
2	Input Terminals (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.2.3)	
3	Video Signal, On Mode Power Consumption Procedure (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.2.4)	
4	Video Signal, Peak Luminance Ratio Procedure (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.2.5)	
5	Video Format (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.2.6)	
6	Automatic Brightness Control Capabilities (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.2.3)	
7	Automatic Brightness Control Levels (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.2.7)	
8	Network Connection Capabilities (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.2.8)	
9	Default Settings (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.3.10.1)	
10	Input source selection (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.3.10.2)	
11	Satellite feature (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.3.10.3)	
12	Additional functions (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.3.10.4)	
13	Special functions (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.3.10.5)	
14	Video size, aspect ratio, and resolution (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.3.10.6)	
15	Sound level adjustments (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.3.10.7)	
16	Networking (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.3.10.8)	

## ii. Determination of power consumption, On mode

S. No.	Test	Measured Value
1	On Mode Power Measurements using static video signals (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.4.5.2)	
2	On Mode Measurements using the dynamic broadcast- content video signal (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.4.5.3)	
3	On Mode Measurements using the Internet-content video signal (IEC 62087-3 clause 6.4.5.4)	

## iii. Test Summary

S. No	Test	Declared/Rated value			Observed value	
		Sample 1	Sample 2		Sample 1	Sample 2
1	Off mode Power Consumption (W)					
2	Partial ON Mode (standby passive, active low Power Consumption (W) NOTE: The measured value of standby passive and standby active low mode should be reported separately)					
3	Power factor					
4	Peak Luminance Ratio					
5	ON mode Power Consumption (W)					
6	Annual Energy Consumption (kWh/year)					
7	Pa	<Average of three results>				
8	Ps				<Average of three results>	

**Calculations:** Annual Energy Consumption (AEC) =  $[(6 \times Pa) + (12 \times Ps)] \times 0.365$  kWh/year

[F. No. 10/2/2022-EC]

AJAY TEWARI, Addl. Secy.



**ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो**  
(भारत सरकार, विद्युत मंत्रालय)  
**BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**  
(Government of India, Ministry of Power)

BEE/S&L/UHD /2023-24



11<sup>th</sup> April, 2023

### ADVISORY

**अल्ट्रा-हाई डेफिनिशन टेलीविजन के सभी निर्माताओं और परमिटियों को महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश**

### **Important instructions to all Manufactures & Permittees of Ultra-High Definition Televisions**

1. This is with reference to the implementation of mandatory regime of Ultra-High Definition Televisions w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2023. The changeover to mandatory regime for Ultra-High Definition Televisions has been notified in Gazette of India vide S.O. 1221 (E) and S.O. 1222 (E) dated 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2023 and in regulation published on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2023.
2. Please note that the existing energy consumption standards of Ultra-High Definition Televisions under voluntary regime will be valid only till 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2023. The label validity period for mandatory regime will be valid from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024.
3. Accordingly, it may please be noted that, for application (Fresh/Label change), the revised label validity period will be 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024.
4. In view of the above, the Ultra-High Definition Televisions with revised label period shall not be delivered at retail outlets prior to 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2023 (i.e. effective date for mandatory changeover).
5. Under the activity "Change of label to new label" once approved, the model with revised label period will directly appear on search and compare page of BEE star label website (<https://beestarlabel.com/SearchCompare>). For the activity, following steps may please be followed:

स्वहित एवं राष्ट्रहित में ऊर्जा बचाएँ Save Energy for Benefit of self and Nation



**Key steps to apply for the activity – Change of label to New label**

- i. Login to your portal.
- ii. List of active/already approved models of Ultra-High Definition Televisions will appear.
- iii. Click the continuation link “Change of label to New label” visible against each model.
- iv. Submit the requisite details sought in the form.
- v. Update the following documents.
  1. Earlier approval letter for the model issued by BEE.
  2. New sample label for the model as per revised label validity period.
- vi. Submit the “change of label to new label” application.

***Note:***

- *The link for continuation/mandatory changeover would be active w.e.f. 12.04.2023 at 10:00 hrs. for a time period of 2 months & 20 days (i.e. till 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2023).*
- *Copy of sample label with revised validity period is available on BEE website.*

**परमिटियों से अनुरोध है कि वे इस अडवाइज़रि के संबंध में आवश्यक अनुपालन करें।**

***Permittees are requested to make necessary compliance with regards to this advisory.***

**प्र. शर्मा**

**(प्रभातनलिनी सामल)**

**निदेशक**

## フィリピン プラスチック容器包装材を対象とした EPR の動きについて(続報)

標記について、本年 2 月の委員会で情報を共有しましたが、その後の動きについて共有いたします。

フィリピン環境天然資源省 (DENR: Department of Environment and Natural Resources) は 2023 年 1 月 24 日付けプレスリリースにおいて、環境天然資源省行政命令 2023 年 2 号「2022 年拡大生産者責任法の実施規則」(以下、IRR: Implementing Rules and Regulations) を発行したことを発表。

<https://www.denr.gov.ph/index.php/news-events/press-releases?start=105>

このプレスリリースの 15 日後(2 月 7 日)より発効となります。

発効してから半年以内に生産者は登録する義務があります。

DENR は、共和国法 (RA) 11898 、2022 年 IRR の発行を受けて、企業に対し、それぞれの拡大生産者責任 (EPR) プログラムを登録するよう呼びかけおります (3-A2-1 参照)。

<https://www.denr.gov.ph/index.php/news-events/press-releases/4917-denr-urges-companies-to-register-epr-programs-for-plastic-packaging-waste>

前回の委員会で懸念されていた、包装材ラベリングの件については未定のようです。関連情報が以下の EPR Law and IRR に掲載されております (3-A2-2 参照)。

[EPR Law and IRR Publication.indd \(emb.gov.ph\)](#)

### III-A 章 EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY

Article 1 "National Framework for All Types of Product Wastes" SEC. 44-A にて当局は、発効から 3 か月以内に、包装材ラベリングについても規定することが義務付けられているようですが、DENR のサイトを探しても関連情報は見当たりません。

何か関連情報がございましたら、共有いただければ幸いです。

その他 DENR の HP に掲載されている関連資料は以下をご参照いただけます。

RA11898 関連情報

[RA 11898 – Extended Producer Responsibility on Plastic Packaging Waste | Environmental Management Bureau \(emb.gov.ph\)](#)

Department Administrative Order No. 2023 – 02 -Implementing Rules and

Regulations of Republic Act No. 11898

[Department Administrative Order No. 2023 – 02 -Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11898](#)

FAQ

[EPR-Frequently-Asked-Questions.pdf \(emb.gov.ph\)](#)

本年 2 月の委員会で共有した情報

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フィリピン プラスチック容器包装材を対象とした EPR の動き (From パナソニック 石田委員)

申し訳ありませんが、別件対応であまり手が回っていないため正確な情報はまだつかみ切れていないのですが、主なポイントとしては、

- ・プラスチック包装材の使用実績などを行政に報告する必要があるそうです  
(報告対象製品/企業規模はまだ把握できていませんが、シンガポールの Mandatory Packaging Reporting regulations に近い印象)
- ・包装材ラベリングがどのように規定されるか懸念ですが、こちらはまだ確定情報はないようです (国際ルールとの整合性は必要との認識は持っているようです)
- ・使用済包装材のリサイクルなどの数値目標案もある模様です
- ・施行日は確認できていませんが、公布されたら短期間のうちに施行されるように書かれています。

(官報または一般紙による公布から 15 日後、かつ国家行政登記局 (ONAR : Office of the National Administrative Register) による写しの受領確認を以て発効?)

なお、法文は下記 URL に掲載されています。

[DAO-No.-2023-02-re-IRR-of-RA-No.-11898.pdf \(emb.gov.ph\)](#)

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どうぞよろしくお願いいたします。




Republic of the Philippines

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

KAGAWARAN NG KAPALIGIRAN AT LIKAS NA YAMAN

(L)

## DENR URGES COMPANIES TO REGISTER EPR PROGRAMS FOR PLASTIC PACKAGING WASTE

 [PRINT \(/INDEX.PHP/NEWS-EVENTS/PRESS-RELEASES/4917-DENR-URGES-COMPANIES-TO-REGISTER-EPR-PROGRAMS-FOR-PLASTIC-PACKAGING-WASTE?TMPL=COMPONENT&PRINT=1&LAYOUT=DEFAULT\)](/INDEX.PHP/NEWS-EVENTS/PRESS-RELEASES/4917-DENR-URGES-COMPANIES-TO-REGISTER-EPR-PROGRAMS-FOR-PLASTIC-PACKAGING-WASTE?TMPL=COMPONENT&PRINT=1&LAYOUT=DEFAULT)



[\(/index.php/news-events/press-releases/4917-denr-urges-companies-to-register-epr-programs-for-plastic-packaging-waste\)](/index.php/news-events/press-releases/4917-denr-urges-companies-to-register-epr-programs-for-plastic-packaging-waste)

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is calling on enterprises to register their respective extended producer responsibility (EPR) programs following the issuance of the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of Republic Act (RA) 11898 or the EPR Act of 2022.

The call is pursuant to a provision in the EPR Act mandating large businesses to set up their EPR programs for plastic packaging within six months after the effectivity of the law.

Specifically, the private sector is expected to submit their registration as an obliged enterprise, as a collective, or as a producer responsibility organization, in compliance with the DENR Administrative Order No. 2023-02 signed by DENR Secretary Antonia Loyzaga, which serves as the EPR's IRR issued on January 24, 2023.



RA 11898, which amended RA 9003 and took effect on August 13, 2022, places responsibility for the entire life cycle of plastic waste on its producers through the development and implementation of its EPR programs that focus on waste reduction, recovery, and diversion.

Businesses that fail to register their EPR program will be fined according to the law.

While other policy instruments target a single point in the value chain, EPR seeks to integrate signals related to the environmental characteristics of the products and production processes throughout the product chain.

The EPR tasks obliged enterprises to develop and implement a program to effectively collect plastic packaging in the country.

The implementation of the EPR Act is seen to steer the Philippines to gradually develop and transition to a circular economy as it helps address the growth of the plastic industry and the mismanagement of plastic waste.

The celebration of Zero Waste Month and 22nd anniversary of the signing of RA 9003 is themed “Stepping Up Solid Waste Management through Efficient Extended Producers’ Responsibility.”

The first day of the event on February 9 gathered around 400 stakeholders in the private and public sectors, non-government organizations, and development partners, sharing their initiatives and best practices and learning to support the EPR approach.

Among the partners present at the event were the Plastic Credit Exchange, Basic Environmental Systems & Technologies Inc., Coca-Cola Beverages Philippines, Inc., PETValue Philippines Corporation and the Coalition of Solid Waste Management Providers, Philippine Alliance for Recycling and Materials Sustainability (PARMS), Japan Embassy, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, United Nations Development Programme and Save Philippine Seas.

The celebration also served as a venue to start future engagement and collaboration with various organizations to enhance their respective EPR programs and to strengthen awareness of the law.

National Solid Waste Management Commission (NSWMC) Vice Chairman and PARMS founding president Crispian Lao also led the ceremonial commitment to EPR compliance by the industry sector and best practices towards efficient EPR among private organizations.

On February 10, 2023, the event showcased private sector recycling initiatives, actions on the localization of the National Plan of Action on Marine Litter by Local Government Units, and Best Practices in solid waste management by barangays. [## \(/index.php/news-events/press-releases/4917-denr-urges-companies-to-register-epr-programs-for-plastic-packaging-waste\)#](#)

Published: 22 March 2023

## Bureaus

- Biodiversity Management (<http://www.bmb.gov.ph/>)
- Ecosystems Research and Development (<http://erdb.denr.gov.ph/>)
- Environmental Management (<http://www.emb.gov.ph/>)
- Forestry Management (<http://forestry.denr.gov.ph/>)
- Land Management (<http://lmb.gov.ph/>)
- Mines & Geo-Sciences (<http://mgb.gov.ph/>)

## Regions

- Region 1 (</index.php/component/weblinks/?task=weblink.go&catid=12:regions&id=7:region-1>)
- Region 2 (</index.php/component/weblinks/?task=weblink.go&catid=12:regions&id=8:region-2>)
- Region 3 (</index.php/component/weblinks/?task=weblink.go&catid=12:regions&id=11:region-3>)
- Region 4A (</index.php/component/weblinks/?task=weblink.go&catid=12:regions&id=12:region-4a>)



# **Extended Producer Responsibility Act of 2022**

**(Republic Act 11898)  
and its Implementing Rules  
and Regulations**



Republic of the Philippines  
Congress of the Philippines  
Metro Manila

Eighteenth Congress  
Third Regular Session

Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday,  
the twenty-sixth day of July, two thousand twenty one.

[ REPUBLIC ACT NO. 11898, July 23, 2022 ]

**An Act Institutionalizing the Extended  
Producer Responsibility on Plastic  
Packaging Waste, amending for this  
purpose Republic Act No. 9003,  
otherwise known as the "Ecological  
Solid Waste Management Act of 2000"**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives  
of the Philippines in Congress assembled:





**Section 1. Short Title.** — This Act shall be known as the "Extended Producer Responsibility Act of 2022."

**Section 2.** Section 2 of Republic Act No. 9003 is hereby amended to read as follows:

**"Section 2. Declaration of Policies.** — It is hereby declared the policy of the State to adopt a systematic, comprehensive and ecological solid waste management program which shall:

"x x x

"(i) Integrate public participation in the development and implementation of national and local comprehensive and ecological waste management programs;

"(j) Strengthen the integration of ecological solid waste management and resource conservation and recovery topics into the academic curricula of formal and non-formal education in order to promote environmental awareness and action among the citizenry; and

(k) Institutionalize the extended producer responsibility mechanism as a practical approach to efficient waste management, focusing on waste reduction, recovery and recycling, and the development of environment-friendly products that advocate the internationally accepted principles on sustainable consumption and production, circular economy, and producers' full responsibility throughout the life cycle of their product.

"(j) Within one (1) year after the effectivity of the Extended Producer Responsibility Act of 2022, provide an assessment on the volume or footprint of other generated wastes, for priority inclusion in the EPR scheme.

"The National Ecology Center shall be headed by the Assistant Director of the Bureau in his/her ex officio capacity. The Assistant Director shall regularly submit reports as may be required by the NSWMC in its monthly meetings. The reports of the NEC shall be consolidated by the NSWMC Secretariat for submission to the NSWMC. The NEC shall maintain a multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary pool of experts including those from the academe, inventors, practicing professionals, business and industry, youth, women, and other concerned sectors, who shall be screened according to qualifications set by the Commission."

**Section 6.** Republic Act No. 9003 is hereby further amended by inserting a new chapter after Chapter III to read as follows:

### **"CHAPTER III-A EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY**

#### **"ARTICLE 1 National Framework for All Types of Product Wastes**

**"SEC. 44-A.** *National Framework for Extended Producer Responsibility.* — Unless otherwise provided under Article 2 of this Chapter, within three (3) months following the effectivity of the Extended Producer Responsibility Act of 2022, the Department, in consultation with the NSWMC, shall formulate a national framework on EPR for all types of product wastes.



The framework shall include the following components:

"(a) Reduction of non-environment friendly products which may include the following activities and strategies:

"(1) adoption of reusable products, or redesign of the products to improve its reusability, recyclability, or retrievability;

"(2) inclusion of recycled content or recycled materials in a product;

"(3) adoption of appropriate product refilling systems for retailers;

"(4) viable reduction rates plan;

"(5) information and education campaign schemes; and

"(6) appropriate labeling of products, including the information thereon for the proper disposal of the waste product.

"(b) Product waste recovery programs aimed at effectively preventing waste from leaking to the environment, which may include the following activities:

"(1) waste recovery schemes through redemption, buy-back, offsetting, or any method or strategy that will efficiently result in the high retrievability, high recyclability, and resource recovery of waste products;

"(2) diversion of recovered waste into value chains and value-adding useful products through recycling and other sustainable methods;



## 西オーストラリア州で発泡スチロール包装禁止？

西オーストラリア州の当局から新しいガイダンスが出ているとのことです(3-A3-1 参照)。

<https://www.wa.gov.au/government/document-collections/stage-2-single-use-plastics-ban-fact-sheets-and-faqs>

上記 URL を見ると 2023/8/30 更新とのことで、Guidance documents というところにこのガイダンスがあります。直リンクは以下：

<https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2023-08/guidance-on-expanded-plastic-packaging-for-fragile-products.pdf>

ガイダンスの 2 ページ目を見ますと

### Banned from 1 July 2025

From 1 July 2025, the ban applies to moulded or cut expanded plastic packaging in all forms. This includes but is not limited to EPS, EPE, EPP and ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVA). Only packaged products with a manufacturing date of 1 July 2024 or later will need to comply.

The ban only applies to business-to-consumer (B2C) expanded plastic packaging, or to business-to-business (B2B) product packaging where the product is bound for supply to a consumer in Western Australia (WA) (i.e. to be sold or supplied by a WA retailer or organisation to a WA consumer). Exceptions are outlined in section 3.2 below.

**the ban applies to moulded or cut expanded plastic packaging in all forms.**

この禁止はあらゆる形態の成形または切断された発泡プラスチック包装に適用されます。

規則では "moulded packaging" としか書かれていなかったので、少々強引な解釈をすれば、金型を使って成形されたものだけが対象で、ウレタンフォームの場合は金型を使わない、発泡してできた材料を切断する製法(スラブ成形)もあるので対象外と言い張れるかなと一瞬思ったりしましたが、今回のガイドでは "moulded or cut(成形または切断)" と記載されているので、対象と解釈せざるを得ないのかなと思います。

それからもう一点、

**The ban only applies to business-to-consumer (B2C) expanded plastic packaging, or to business-to-business (B2B) product packaging where the product is bound for supply to a consumer in Western Australia (WA) (i.e. to be sold or supplied by a WA retailer or organisation to a WA consumer).**

この禁止は、企業から消費者への(B2C)発泡プラスチック包装、または、製品が西オーストラリア州(WA)の消費者に供給される(つまり、WAの小売業者または組織によってWAの消費者に販売または供給される)企業間(B2B)製品パッケージにのみ適用されます。

とのことで、消費者製品のみが対象と明記されました。  
規則にははっきりと書かれていなかったと思います。

さらに、3ページ目を見ますと

## Identifying fragile and precision products

Expanded plastic packaging may be used to protect items that have been identified by the manufacturer as being fragile or precision products and require protective packaging that complies with a standard specified by the manufacturer.

The manufacturer does not need to seek an exemption to operate under this provision. The WA supplier or retailer needs to identify basic details on any product packaging that uses expanded plastic, stating its fragility claim, the test type and a contact for the product packaging. If expanded plastic is used, the department expects the manufacturer to be able to provide documentation that demonstrates;

The manufacturer does not need to seek an exemption to operate under this provision. The WA supplier or retailer needs to identify basic details on any product packaging that uses expanded plastic, stating its fragility claim, the test type and a contact for the product packaging. If expanded plastic is used, the department expects the manufacturer to be able to provide documentation that demonstrates:

製造業者は、この規定に基づいて事業を行うために免除を求める必要はありません。WAのサプライヤーまたは小売業者は、発泡プラスチックを使用する製品パッケージの基本的な詳細を確認し、脆弱性の主張、テストの種類、製品パッケージの連絡先を宣言(stating)する必要があります。発泡プラスチックが使用される場合、同部門は製造業者が以下を証明する文書を提供できることを期待しています。

とのことで、免除申請は不要とのこと。ただし、代替できない正当性を証明するエビデンスをそろえ、宣言(stating)する必要があります。

※stating というのが宣言だけでよいのか、製品や包装に明記する必要があるのか微妙ですが、まあ現地代理店にて宣言できるようにエビデンスをそろえることだけ考えて検討を進めたいと思います

なんだか少しずつ緩くなってきている気がしますので、あまり性急に対応せず、



ゆっくり様子を見ながら対応検討を進めるのがよいのではないかと考えています。

ウレタンフォームについても、規則やガイダンスにも一切名前が出てきていないので、メインターゲットではないと想定できます。

しばらくは様子見しながら、現地から何か言ってきたときのために、代替できない正当性を証明するための材料を集めておきたいと思います。



## Environmental Protection (Prohibited Plastics and Balloons) Regulations 2018

# Guidance on the expanded plastic packaging ban

## Purpose

This document provides guidance for manufacturers, distributors, retailers and wholesalers considering the use of expanded plastic packaging, including for fragile and precision products.

It provides guidance about how the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (department) will administer the expanded plastic packaging ban under the Environmental Protection (Prohibited Plastics and Balloons) Regulations 2018.

## Background

Regulation 17F outlines the ban on expanded plastic packaging and its exceptions, which includes packaging for fragile and precision products:

### **17F. Offence to supply prescribed expanded plastic packaging**

- (1) A person must not, in the course of conducting a business or undertaking, supply prescribed expanded plastic packaging.  
Penalty for this subregulation: a fine of \$5 000.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to the supply of prescribed expanded plastic packaging if —
  - (a) the packaging is used to protect an item that is designed to be used for medical or scientific purposes; or
  - (b) in the case of moulded packaging — the packaging is used to protect an item that —
    - (i) weighs 45 kg or more; or
    - (ii) has been identified by the manufacturer as being fragile and requiring protective packaging that complies with a standard specified by the manufacturer.

Under Part 1 (3BB) of the Regulations, expanded plastic packaging is defined as follows:

- (1) Prescribed expanded plastic packaging means any of the following made wholly or partly from expanded plastic —
  - (a) loose-fill or void-fill packaging;
  - (b) packaging for a pre-packaged food or drink product other than a non-perishable pre-packaged food product;
  - (c) packaging (moulded packaging) that is moulded to protect a specific item.



- (2) Prescribed expanded plastic packaging includes packaging referred to in subregulation (1) that is made wholly or partly from expanded plastic that is biodegradable plastic.
- (3) Despite subregulations (1) and (2), prescribed expanded plastic packaging does not include the following —
  - (a) packaging that is a degradable plastic item;
  - (b) a reusable cooler box;
  - (c) a lid for a reusable cooler box.

Note: A ban applies to the supply of degradable plastic items from 1 September 2023. This includes expanded plastic packaging that is degradable.

## About the ban

The ban aligns with the direction of the Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO) moulded expanded polystyrene (EPS) phase-out [roadmap](#) (EPS roadmap), while also capturing other expanded plastics. The APCO acknowledges in its EPS roadmap that “expanded polyethylene (EPE) and expanded polypropylene (EPP) are not acceptable as they are even more problematic to recycle than EPS”.

## Banned from 1 July 2025

From 1 July 2025, the ban applies to moulded or cut expanded plastic packaging in all forms. This includes but is not limited to EPS, EPE, EPP and ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVA). Only packaged products with a manufacturing date of 1 July 2024 or later will need to comply.

The ban only applies to business-to-consumer (B2C) expanded plastic packaging, or to business-to-business (B2B) product packaging where the product is bound for supply to a consumer in Western Australia (WA) (i.e. to be sold or supplied by a WA retailer or organisation to a WA consumer). Exceptions are outlined in section 3.2 below.

The ban does **not** apply to:

- flexible foamed plastic wraps and sleeves
- packaging for fragile and precision products
- packaging for products weighing more than 45 kilograms
- packaging for products where the packaging is a permanent part of the product’s carry case or kit
- ‘foam boxes’ for fresh produce and bulk cold home-delivered meal services where there is an opportunity for collection and reuse
- packaging retained by a business after the installation of consumer goods by a licensed installer
- specialist packaging for medical applications (e.g. organ transport or pharmaceuticals)
- packaged products manufactured before 1 July 2024.



## Identifying fragile and precision products

Expanded plastic packaging may be used to protect items that have been identified by the manufacturer as being fragile or precision products and require protective packaging that complies with a standard specified by the manufacturer.

The manufacturer does not need to seek an exemption to operate under this provision. The WA supplier or retailer needs to identify basic details on any product packaging that uses expanded plastic, stating its fragility claim, the test type and a contact for the product packaging. If expanded plastic is used, the department expects the manufacturer to be able to provide documentation that demonstrates:

- a decision has been made that the product could be functionally damaged in transit and/or present a safety risk without expanded plastic protective packaging
- the standard of protection that needs to be met, such as Australian Standard transport tests (drop tests, vibration tests or rough handling tests), International Safe Transit Association (ISTA) tests for packaged products, international standard packaging performance tests, or brand owner tests
- that alternatives to expanded plastic packaging have been explored; if at least two suitable packaging alternatives (e.g. moulded cardboard, hybrid card and air pillows) fail to provide the standard of protection (determined above), this would be sufficient evidence that expanded plastic packaging is required.

Note: Product information obtained when undertaking compliance procedures will always be treated confidentially.

Hybrid packaging with reduced single-use plastic content is considered the next best approach.

The Government of Western Australia will continue to be guided by APCO's work on EPS packaging. In line with WA's waste hierarchy (as outlined in the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030*), the ban aims to encourage the avoidance and minimisation of expanded plastic packaging. It also supports the use of alternatives such as durable (plastic or other) packaging designed for reuse, and packaging that is certified compostable or readily recyclable.

## Evidence of compliance for fragile and precision products

Where expanded plastic is deemed necessary for the packaging of a product, retailers, suppliers and distributors are encouraged to seek written confirmation and relevant documentation from manufacturers. Retailers should seek and retain such documentation from 1 July 2025.

## Packaging alternatives

To identify options for packaging redesign and suitable alternatives to expanded plastics, more information is available in the following documents:

- [Stage 2 ban - Plan for Plastics - Expanded plastic moulded packaging](#) fact sheet
- APCO [EPS roadmap](#) (specifically view their checklist and case studies of alternatives)
- [WA Plan for Plastics single-use plastic bans 2022–25: Comprehensive guide for business.](#)

## 韓国の省エネ規制改正案について

以前意見募集されていた韓国の「効率管理機資材 運用規定」ですが、2023/8/21 に改正公布されていたようです。

[https://www.law.go.kr/%ED%96%89%EC%A0%95%EA%B7%9C%EC%B9%99/%ED%9A%A8%EC%9C%A8%EA%B4%80%EB%A6%AC%EA%B8%B0%EC%9E%90%EC%9E%AC%EC%9A%B4%EC%9A%A9%EA%B7%9C%EC%A0%95/\(2023-170,20230821\)](https://www.law.go.kr/%ED%96%89%EC%A0%95%EA%B7%9C%EC%B9%99/%ED%9A%A8%EC%9C%A8%EA%B4%80%EB%A6%AC%EA%B8%B0%EC%9E%90%EC%9E%AC%EC%9A%B4%EC%9A%A9%EA%B7%9C%EC%A0%95/(2023-170,20230821))

改正内容は、上記 URL を開いて一番上の [제정·개정이유(制定・改定理由)] をクリックすると出てくるのですが、改正内容のみ機械翻訳しましたので添付します(添付 3-A4-1 参照)。

改正部分は「15.蛍光ランプ」のみのようです。

意見募集されていた草案では以下のように製品カテゴリが追加されていましたが、

- 45. 食器洗浄機
- 46. 取り外し可能なエアコン
- 47.直管形 LED ランプ(コンバータ外装形)
- 48. ポンプ
- 49. コンピュータ
- 50.複合機

改正公布された規定では「44. モニター」が最後で、新規追加カテゴリはありません。

以上です

※運用規定本文

[https://www.law.go.kr/%ED%96%89%EC%A0%95%EA%B7%9C%EC%B9%99/%ED%9A%A8%EC%9C%A8%EA%B4%80%EB%A6%AC%EA%B8%B0%EC%9E%90%EC%9E%AC%EC%9A%B4%EC%9A%A9%EA%B7%9C%EC%A0%95/\(2023-170,20230821\)](https://www.law.go.kr/%ED%96%89%EC%A0%95%EA%B7%9C%EC%B9%99/%ED%9A%A8%EC%9C%A8%EA%B4%80%EB%A6%AC%EA%B8%B0%EC%9E%90%EC%9E%AC%EC%9A%B4%EC%9A%A9%EA%B7%9C%EC%A0%95/(2023-170,20230821))

※改正部分は上記 URL を開いて一番上の [제정·개정 이유(制定・改定理由)] ボタンをクリック

## 効率管理機資材 運用規定

[施行 2023. 8. 21] [産業通商資源部 告示 第 2023-170 号、2023. 8. 21、一部改正]

### 【制定・改定文】

○産業通商資源部告示第 2023-170 号

「エネルギー利用合理化法」第 15 条等による効率管理機資材運用規定(産業通商資源部告示第 2022-64 号)を次のように改正告示します。

2023 年 8 月 21 日

産業通商資源部長官

効率管理機資材運用規定

[本文省略]

付則

第 1 条(施行日) この規定は告示した日から施行する。

### 【制定・改正理由】

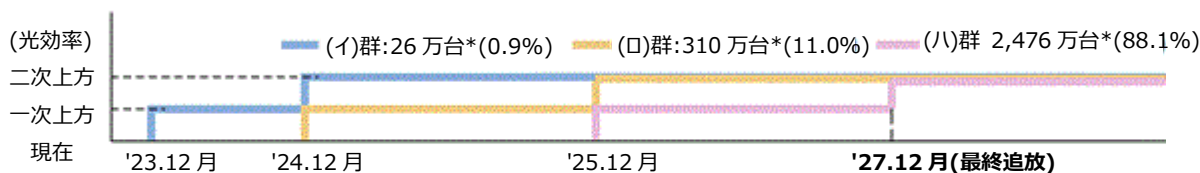
◇制定・改正理由

・法令に従って指定された蛍光灯の最低消費効率基準を段階的に上方に高効率照明市場への転換誘導

◇主な内容

・効率管理機資材に指定された蛍光灯を 3 つの群に分け、販売量が少ない製品群から 2 回にわたって最低消費効率基準を段階的に上方へ

< 蛍光灯 最低消費効率基準 上方ロードマップ(案) > \* '20 年販売量



\* (イ群) コンパクト型 FPL27W、丸型 32W、丸型 40W

\* (ロ群) コンパクト形 FPL13W、コンパクト形 FDX26W、コンパクト形 FPL45W、直管形 20W、直管形 28W

\* (ハ群) コンパクト形 FPL32W、コンパクト形 FPL36W、コンパクト形 FPL55W、直管形 32W、直管形 40W

(事務局)

## ケニア Sustainable Waste Management Act 2022 への対応

8 月 30 日に国家環境管理庁(NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY:NEMA)より Notice が公布されていたので共有いたします。

<https://www.nema.go.ke/images/Docs/EPR%20ACT/EPR%20Public%20Notice.pdf>

ケニアの「Sustainable Waste Management Act 2022」が、2022 年 7 月 22 日に公布されており、製造者は同法の第 13 条では、ケニア市場に投入する製品およびそこから発生する廃棄物による汚染や環境への影響を削減するため、すべての生産者に拡大生産者責任を求めている。

同法では、生産者を認可された手段を使用して、製造、輸入、加工、充填、詰め替え、再包装、またはブランド変更によってケニア国内に商品、製品、および包装を導入する事業体と定義しています。この定義に当てはまる生産者は、この通知の発行から 2 ヶ月以内に EPR 計画を当局に提出することが求められています。

Sustainable Waste Management Act 2022

[TheSustainableWasteManagementAct\\_No31of2022.pdf \(environment.go.ke\)](#)

Kenya News Agency(Government Organization)のニュースを参照願います。

<https://www.kenyanews.go.ke/nema-issues-60-day-extended-producer-responsibility-epr-compliance-notice/>

何か関連情報がございましたら、共有いただければ幸いです。

よろしくお願いいたします。

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY****PUBLIC NOTICE TO ALL PRODUCERS**

As you are aware the Sustainable Waste Management Act became effective on 22nd July 2022. Section 13 of the Act requires every producer to bear mandatory extended producer obligations to reduce pollution and environmental impacts of the products they introduce into the Kenyan market and waste arising therefrom. Every producer shall fulfill their extended producer responsibility obligations individually or collectively in a compliance scheme.

The producer is defined in the Act as an entity that introduces goods, products and packaging into the country using authorized means by manufacturing, importing, converting, filling, refilling, repackaging or rebranding.

The Authority has commenced inspection and enforcement on compliance to this Act. In this regard Producers are requested to submit to the Authority the plan that they are using to implement Extended Producer Responsibility Obligations. You may submit the EPR plan as an individual or collective scheme indicating the following:-

1. The list of products introduced into the Kenyan market.
2. If you are a member of a collective scheme, provide evidence of membership.
3. Estimated annual volume/quantity of product(s) introduced into the market.
4. Mechanisms put in place for identification and tracking of your product(s).
5. List and location of your drop off or collection points per county (see criteria below for establishing a collection point). You can also use existing transfer stations licensed by NEMA.
6. Evidence of payment of recovered materials collection service for each product
7. Planned awareness strategy and activities
8. Workplan per county and budget for fulfilling EPR obligations
9. Contracts with NEMA licensed waste transporters to move recovered products from collection points
10. Collection schedule from collection points
11. Contracts with waste processing facilities such as recyclers, incinerators, landfills.
12. EIA or Summary Project Report (SPR) approvals as advised from the County NEMA office.

**NB: If you are a member of a collective scheme, respond to question 1, 2, 3 and 4 only.**

**Collection point establishment and operation criteria**

A collection point should be established and operated as per the criteria below

1. Should only handle segregated dry items
2. Should be roofed, paved and in a well-drained location
3. Should be manned or secured from external interference
4. Waste should be stored in containers that are covered to avoid littering
5. Similar waste fractions should be placed in the same receptacle
6. Should declare and implement a collection schedule (provide collection contracts with licensed actors)
7. Should be accessible to the public
8. Should provide proof of payment for recovered material collection service
9. Display list of products collected and corresponding payment for collection service.
10. Should declare data on volumes of waste collected and transported away.
11. Should be approved by NEMA through submitting an EIA or Summary Project Report (SPR) as advised from the County NEMA office.

Producers are expected to submit their EPR plan to the Authority within TWO (2) months after publication of this notice to enable commencement of inspection and enforcement action to weed out joyriders.

**DATED: 30TH AUGUST, 2023**

**Director General**  
**National Environment Management Authority,**  
**P.O Box 67839-00200, NAIROBI.**  
**Eland House, Popo Road**  
**Tel : 254-20-2183718, 2101370.**  
**Mobile : 0724253398, 0723363010, 0735 013046**  
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