Toxics Link
for a toxics-free world

ANNUAL REPORT

2023-24

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ABOUT TOXICS LINK

Toxics Link is an Indian environmental research and advocacy organisation set up in 1996, engaged in disseminating information to help strengthen the campaign against toxics pollution, provide cleaner alternatives and bring together groups and people affected by these problems. Toxics Link has a unique expertise in areas of hazardous, plastic, medical and municipal wastes, international waste trade, and emerging issues of pesticides, Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), hazardous heavy metal contamination, etc. We have successfully implemented various best practices and have contributed to policy changes in the aforementioned areas apart from creating awareness among several stakeholder groups.

Toxics Link's Mission Statement - "Working together for environmental justice and freedom from toxics, we have taken upon ourselves to collect and share both information about the sources and the dangers of poisons in our environment and bodies, and information about clean and sustainable alternatives."

The Board of Directors

Ravi Agarwal
Founder Director
of Toxics Link

Krishnendu Bose
Founder of Earth
Care Productions

Supreet Jasbir Singh
Social Activist

MESSAGE

from the Director

Ravi Agarwal
Director
Toxics Link

The year 2023-24, was a strong continuation of the work of Toxics Link. We kept activities of research-based advocacy at the forefront in an attempt to help change understandings of toxicity, and to open up new areas of emphasis. More specifically this included work on the following:

EDCs: There is increased activity on complex chemicals, especially endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs). Taking the lead, Toxics Link has been investigating more on chemicals like Nonylphenol and its ethoxylates, Bisphenol A, among others. The effort is to make information and data on these chemicals available to everyone, including the industry, so that they are able to transition to cleaner and safer substitutes well in time. Our studies and reports are aimed at supporting the industry navigate this space and enhance their products' global trade value.

AMR: The Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) burden on healthcare and the economy can be huge for a developing country like India. Besides ongoing specific policy changes, we also are aware of a lack of awareness among people. We continue to engage with policy-makers, experts, farmers, and other stakeholders to tackle the overuse of antibiotics, especially in poultry farming. The goal is to enable the farmers' transition to sustainable and regenerative farming practices. We believe modern medicines should be used to defeat diseases and not provide a suitable environment for growth of resistant bacteria.

Towards a Circular Economy: Our long standing work on circularity continues. Besides the mounting plastics and e-waste problems, the toxicity of chemicals and other hazardous substances in the wastes has also been a concern. Through our studies and engagement with different stakeholders, we want to ensure that the process of recycling and products made from recycled items are safe for the environment and all living organisms on the earth. We have been investigating the presence of microplastics in environmental matrices and food items, alerting decision-makers and people about the need to mindfully produce and consume. Incorporating social, economic, environmental, and sustainability indicators is critical for the success of a circular economy.

International Participation: We have been actively participating in national and international meetings on waste and chemicals, contributing to bilateral and multilateral forums and bringing the civil society's point of view to the fore. Of special focus has been the ongoing negotiations of the UNEP treaty on plastics, where we have been actively participating with other civil society partners including IPEN. We hope our participation is helping the international community get a better perspective and understanding of the issues of concern for developing countries, especially from a grounds-up view.

On another note, the organisation shifted its office back to its original address, but renewed with modern facilities and a hope and promise to keep the work ongoing.

MESSAGE

from the Associate Director

Satish Sinha
Associate Director
Toxics Link

I look back at the year with a sense of satisfaction and pride for engaging on such a wide range of environmental issues; we continued to engage with the existing issues of waste and chemicals while also adding new areas of critical importance to our country. We initiated new interventions on antimicrobial resistance and are focused on highlighting the interconnectedness between environment and Antibiotics Pollution or AMR. The issues around chemicals management have always been high on our priority and once again we brought focus to the issue of forever chemicals and other toxic chemicals broadly grouped as Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals. Our efforts have resulted in bringing out new data and information on the usage of these chemicals and their releases into the environment, and the impacts on human health.

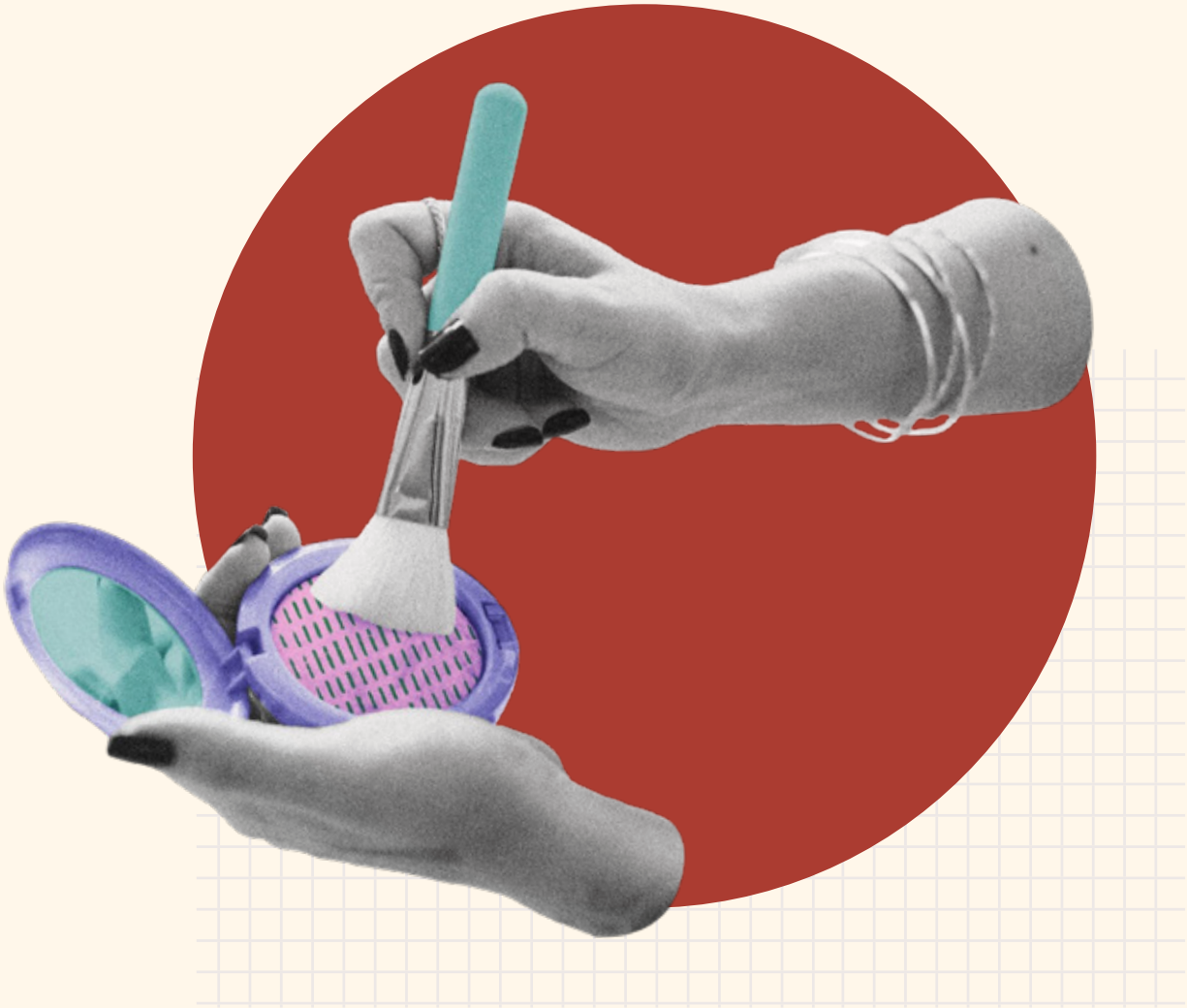
We have also been actively engaging on the issue of plastic pollution and constantly reminding all stakeholders about the critical need to deal with plastic over its complete lifecycle. Our reports on microplastic pollution have been of great value to researchers, citizens and policy-makers, having triggered action at all levels leading to increased action on the issue all around. Our reports on microplastics have been appreciated for their level of details and new facts. We are happy that there is much better understanding on the issue of chemicals in plastic and their toxicity. We firmly believe that the menace of plastic is complex and will require both upstream and downstream interventions. While Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and “circular economy” has been added to our current discourse, their deeper understanding and integration in policy and processes are at a distance away. We have been trying to bridge this gap through our research and guidance documents.

We have made serious efforts towards creating awareness among the masses about the environmental challenges through our social media handles and website. The print and electronic media have continued to support us by generously covering our reports and findings. The rising number of visits and reports downloaded from our website is a testament that our work is being noticed and recognised by various agencies

My compliments to all members of the Toxics Link team for their professionalism, hard work and commitment to reducing toxicity and improving the lives of people and the planet. I would also like to thank all who have stood by us and supported us in our mission to reduce health and ecological hazards from around us.

CHEMICALS AND HEALTH

Some chemicals, both natural and manmade, when used rightly contribute to improvements in our lives. Nonetheless, many chemicals harm humans, animals, and environment even when used negligibly. Yet their production and use continue unabatedly across the world and more significantly in developing countries. India produces and uses, imports and exports, many of these harmful chemicals which once released stay in the environment forever, badly impairing the ecosystem, sooner or later.



Toxics Link continued to study the presence and use of certain harmful chemicals in the country and their impacts on the earth and its inhabitants' health. The goal was clear—to make people aware and governments to act. The studies led to the publication of intriguing research reports and factsheets, followed by solemn deliberations at the administration and industry levels, igniting further research, substitution and policy action.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS

Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDC)

Toxics Link's movement against endocrine-disrupting chemicals became more aggressive during the fiscal year with several studies conducted to trace the chemicals in products of everyday use. One among those was to study the presence of Bisphenol-A (BPA) prohibited for use in baby feeding bottles, packaging for infant food, and thermal paper.

After a study that had found BPA in infant food last year, a monitoring study was conducted this year to trace the presence of the chemical in thermal papers. The study revealed that despite regulations, BPA is still in use, with levels ranging from below the detection limit to 17,400 parts per million (ppm) in thermal papers used in supermarkets, metros, and food joints of the country. The study also found an influx of BPA-laden thermal paper to India from countries that have already phased out BPA in their thermal paper production. Toxics Link is a part of the committee set up by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and is aiding the national standards body of India in reviewing and revising regulations on various chemicals including BPA.

Lead Poisoning

Lead-based paints are dangerous for human health and more particularly for children. Toxics Link began its drive against lead in paints in 2006, ten years before India limited lead content in household and decorative paints to 90 ppm. Regulated to a large extent among premium manufactures, Toxics Link's focus now is on sensitising small and medium manufacturers who still continue to use it.

This year, a study was conducted on lead chromate, which is used as a pigment in paints, inks and plastics, in the production of rubber, as a corrosion inhibitor in metal plating, and as an oxidizing or tanning agent for leather production. In India, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) guidelines restricts use of lead chromate in spices while the BIS has also specified its standard for use in explosive and pyrotechnic compositions. However, despite knowledge about toxicity of the chemical and the harm it causes to kidney, liver, lungs, and reproductive and neurological system, it is being widely used. Toxics Link found this challenging reality and put it down in the form of a factsheet.

A campaign was also organised during International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW) to sensitise the industry, alert the enforcement authorities, and create awareness among the masses about the dangers of lead in paints.

Anti-microbial Resistance (AMR)

Widespread overuse and misuse of antibiotics are causing antibiotic resistance due to the emergence and dissemination of multidrug-resistant microorganisms. Toxics Link during the year continued its movement to curb unregulated use of antibiotics. In collaboration with World Animal Protection (WAP), a study, “Poultry’s Pill Problem: Antibiotics and its Environmental Concerns”, was conducted on the presence of Antimicrobial Resistance Genes (ARGs) in the environmental matrices surrounding poultry farms in southern states of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The lab-based study established that environmental samples surrounding poultry farms contained facultative and opportunistic pathogens and ARGs against critically important antimicrobials.

As previous studies had found only 30% of antibiotics in poultry are used for therapeutic purposes while the remaining 70% are for growth promotion, a second in-depth study on “Antibiotic Consumption in the Indian Poultry Sector” was conducted to delve deep into antibiotics use and misuse. Surveys were conducted among broiler farmers and veterinarians in four states of India, namely Maharashtra, Odisha, Haryana, and West Bengal, followed by another online survey to determine the feed products marketed and sold as antibiotic growth promoters. The study not only found a lack of awareness about AMR among farmers but also widespread use of poultry faeces as manure and banned drugs (colistin sulphate) in poultry feed.

These studies affirmed that there are gaps in the current regulatory framework for antimicrobial drugs and that policy changes would be required to support the transition to sustainable and regenerative farming practices. Webinars were thus organised with veterinary experts across the country where ways to reduce anti-microbial resistance in poultry production were discussed in detail. It was followed by a thought-provoking roundtable with specialists and decision-makers in New Delhi. Toxics Link continues further studies on AMR bringing new data to the fore, helping build a campaign, and creating a roadmap to support policy-makers bridge the regulatory gaps.

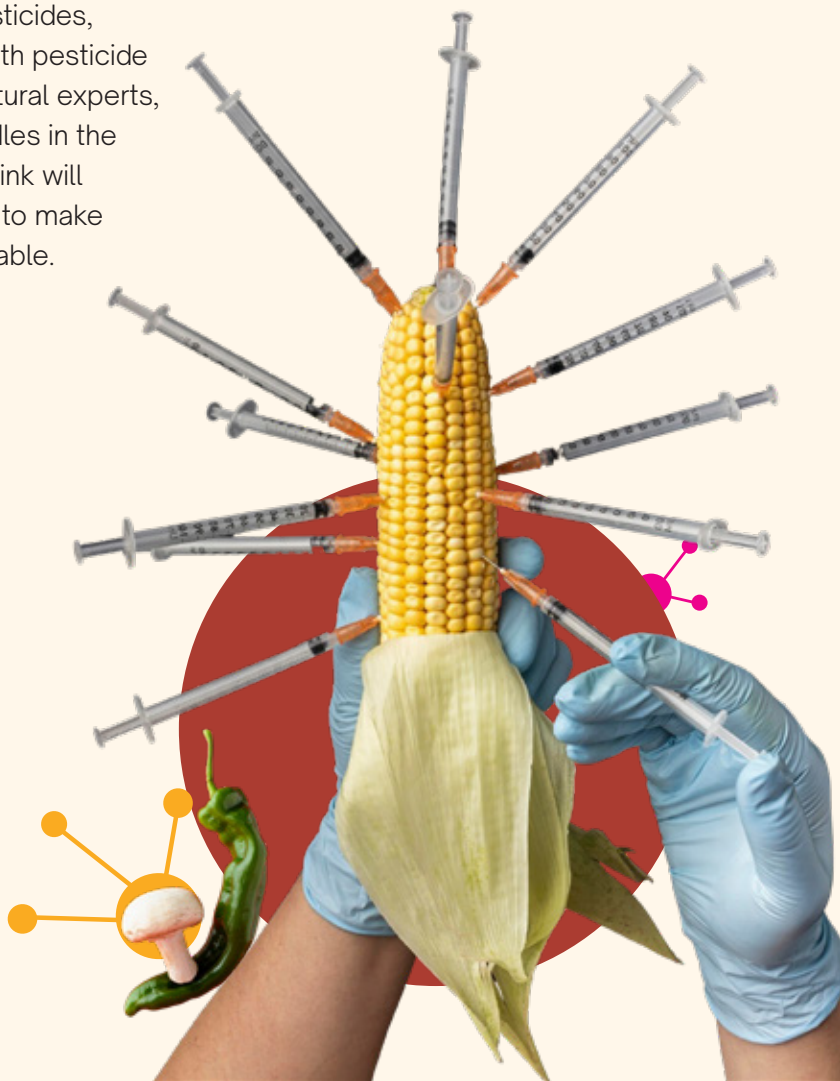
Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs)

The campaign on Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) that began last year led to two studies this fiscal year: “Highly Hazardous Pesticides Usages in India: A Survey Report” and “Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in Vegetables: A Monitoring Study”. The first was based on a survey conducted among cotton, sugarcane, chilli, wheat, maize and paddy farmers in twelve states with the objective of identifying factors behind HHP use and the knowledge gaps to its use. Ninety-three per cent of farmers said they used pesticides while among those who have shifted to organic farming, only one had quality assurance Participatory Guarantee Scheme (PSG-Organic) certification. This indicated that organic farming is not considered an economically viable option and needs a policy push.

The second study was focused on testing vegetables for presence of HHP residues. But only three out of 24 vegetables (sponge gourd, chilli, brinjal, spinach, cabbage, lady finger, and cauliflower) randomly picked from farms and markets in New Delhi, Odisha, and Maharashtra, tested for monocrotophos (banned in India for use in vegetables in 2005) and carbendazim. While the findings brought some relief that the vegetables available in the market were relatively safe, it created a base for further testing in ecological matrices such as soil, water, and sediments to know the extent of HHP use in the country and its impact on the environment and health.

The Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade came into being not only to ensure that hazardous chemicals do not enter the territory of nations without their prior consent but also to have an open exchange of information on a range of chemicals. To simplify its benefits for nations, we brought out a factsheet in the interest of all countries, including India. The report suggested parties to come together and create a robust central monitoring mechanism along with building the capacity of developing states to assess the risks of chemicals before they are imported.

As part of the campaign against hazardous pesticides, several discussion sessions were organised with pesticide dealers, local government officials, and agricultural experts, including entomologists to understand the hurdles in the transition to organic farming practices. Toxics Link will continue studies, deliberations and campaigns to make farming and our food system safer and sustainable.



Chlorinated Paraffins

India and China are major contributors to the global production of chlorinated paraffins (CPs). A factsheet on chlorinated paraffins developed during the year spoke about different CPs, their applications, their impact on the health of humans and animals on exposure, regulations globally, and safer alternatives available. India, both imports and exports CPs, and unlike Australia, China, Vietnam, Singapore and European Union (EU), does not have any specific policy for regulations in use.

Chemicals in Textiles

Toxics Link's campaign to phase out harmful chemicals from textiles took a sombre turn with the beginning of studies on Nonylphenol (NP) and Nonylphenol Ethoxylates (NPEs) in textile products manufactured in India. Work started on two studies—a landscape study on NP and NPEs and another based on primary research to trace NP and NPEs in environmental matrices (soil, sediment, water), detergents, and textiles.

Besides secondary research work, a roundtable meeting was organised with experts to discuss the industrial use of the chemicals, its impact on health and environment, import and export, and national and global developments to mitigate the risks.

Persistent Organic Pollutants

Toxics Link is a part of the India-Norway cooperation project on capacity building for reducing plastic and chemical pollution in India (INOPOL). After the successful completion of baseline report of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Gujarat, this year, a conversation started with academicians, industry, and members of the civil society and scientific community of Tamil Nadu. Toxics Link will delve deep into the plastic and chemical pollution in the region, and identify the challenges and measures to curb the menace. The aim is clear: to aid India in achieving the Stockholm Convention guidelines on POPs and other emerging chemicals.

DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane) is an environmental pollutant and India has committed to phase it out replacing it with suitable eco-friendly alternatives. During the year, we developed guidance documents promoting non-persistent organic pollutants (POPs) alternatives to DDT and developed IEC materials in consultation with vector control experts, Indian Agricultural and Ayush Ministries and industry representatives and shared it with key stakeholders. We spread our message through workshops and consultations organised in several states (Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tripura, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Chhattisgarh) and an informative film on eco-friendly alternatives like Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN), Bt-bio larvicides and Neem-based products.

Chemicals and Gender

Studies have found that women are more vulnerable to harmful chemicals and if exposed during pregnancy or lactation, the burden of chemicals is passed on from one generation to the other. A factsheet “Women’s Health and Chemical Exposure” was published during the year where the impact of toxic chemicals on women’s health was studied. The report suggested policy attention to protect women from adverse effects of chemical exposure and also ensure their equal participation in chemical management.

WASTE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Toxics Link's movement for waste minimisation and effective waste management began more than two and a half decades back. Since then, the effort has been to continue the drive through awareness programmes, research on toxicity of waste disposed, and push for changes at the policy level for waste reduction and effective management of waste.

Over the years, the scale and toxicity of waste have increased and the globe is facing newer challenges in the form of pervasive micro- and nano-plastics, harmful chemicals and metals released from different product leftovers and increased electrical and electronic waste generation. For India, where proper waste management is still an unfulfilled dream, the burden of hazardous waste and the resulting diseases can be perilous. Better waste management will only aid India's commitment to the world on Net-Zero Emissions.

Among the many projects Toxics Link worked on this year, the primary ones were on electronic waste, plastic recycling, single-use plastics and microplastics.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS

Single Use Plastic Ban

India amended the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 in 2021 and banned select single-use plastic products which have low utility and high littering potential. It became effective from July 1, 2022. Exactly a year later, we conducted a survey in five Indian cities, namely Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Guwahati, and Gwalior, to learn how effective has been the ban and also understand the barriers in switching to substitutes. Widespread use of the restricted plastic products, except plastic stirrers and plastic ice cream sticks, was found in all the surveyed cities. Single-use plastic products were available both in local stores as well as online. Carry bags of less than 120 microns were the most commonly available banned items. The violations were more prominently seen in weekly markets and wholesale markets while malls, metro stations and most religious places adhered to the ban.

The report titled, “Single Use Plastic Ban In India”, gave the message to enforcement agencies that a ban is only the first step, the success of the ban would depend on many factors, including monitoring and effective enforcement, public awareness, and the cost and availability of substitutes.

Plastic Recycling

India's Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022 mandates that a designated percentage of produced plastic must be recycled by importers, manufacturers, and brand owners. However, there are no specific standards or norms for the recycling process. As a result, when plastic waste is developed into a newer product, the old toxic chemicals in the plastic and chemicals adsorbed by the discarded product from the environment get recycled while new ones also get added. They then enter the human body through ingestion, vertical transmission, inhalation, or skin and eye-contact. This prompted us to do another study to find out how safe are the products developed from recycled plastic waste.

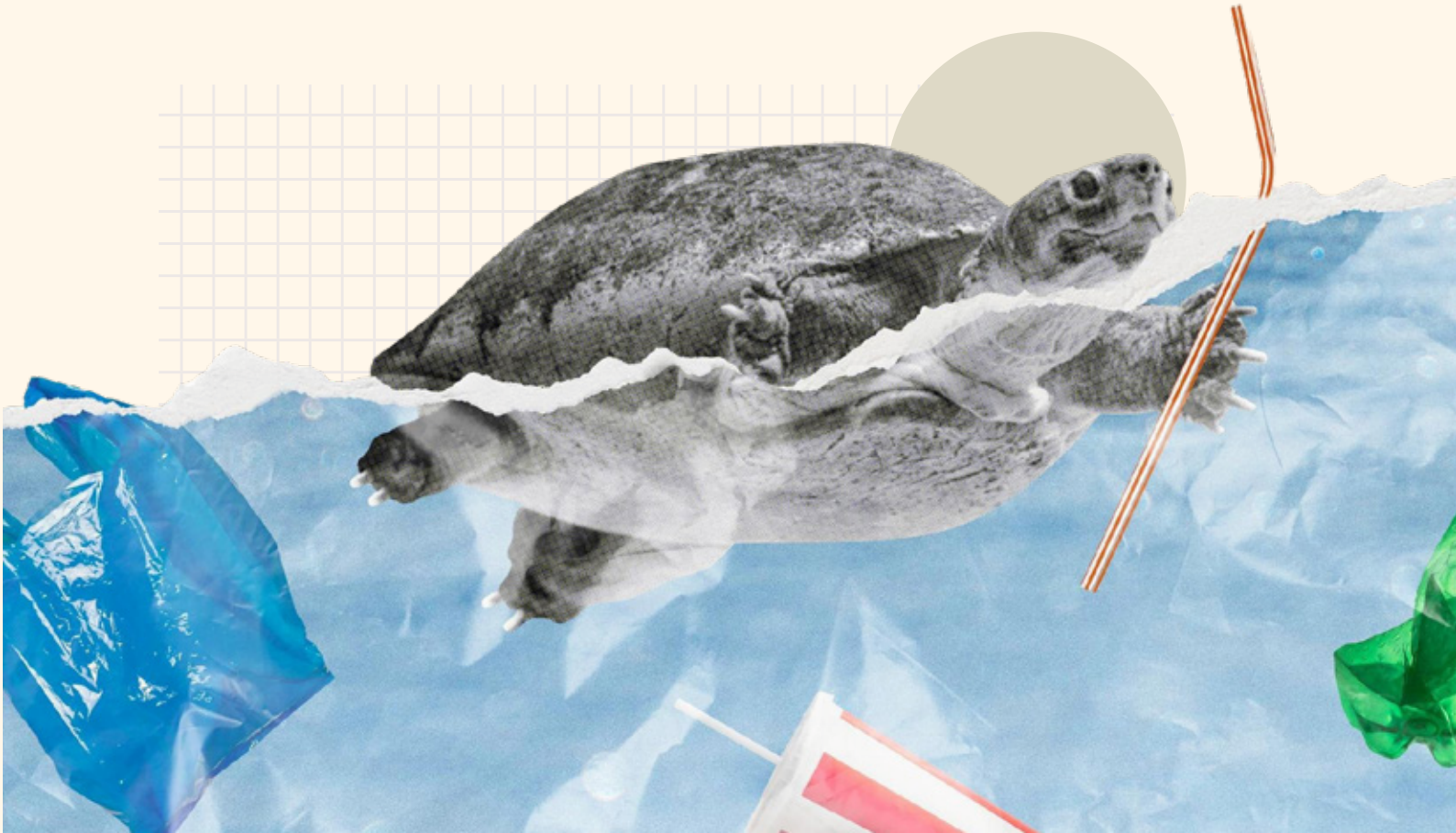
For the study, toys, food contact materials, toothbrushes, and tobacco boxes, were collected from recycling units and local and weekly markets of Delhi. Lab tests found that 10 out of 15 samples had one or more chemicals (BPA, Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs and MCCPs), phthalates (DBP, BBP, DEHP, DNOP, DINP, DIDP and DIBP), heavy metals (As, Cd, Cr and Pb) and NP). The findings raised concerns about downcycling and chemicals leaching into food items stored, packed, or processed in recycled products.

The report was a reminder that stronger quality control measures would be required to make the plastic supply chain safer if a toxics-free circular economy has to be achieved in the true sense.

Marine Pollution from Plastics

The overpopulated South Asian region, which is the second highest contributor to global plastic waste, contributes momentously to marine litter and harming marine animals including sea turtles and seabirds. A white paper on “Marine pollution and Microplastics” developed by Toxics Link for World Health Organization (WHO) outlined the need for more research and data creation, policy actions, integrating circular economy, upgrading technology and sensitising people through different awareness programmes as some key measures to combat marine plastic pollution in the region.

About 85 per cent of marine litter is plastics and among the different kinds of plastic that go into the ocean, more than 4.5 million metric tonnes are contributed by fishing activities. This year, another factsheet on “Oceanic Pollution from Fisheries” was developed to understand how much is the shift from use of traditional material gear to plastic fishing gear contributing to oceanic plastic pollution. Abandoned, Lost, Discarded Fishing Gears (ALDFG) or ghost gears lost from artisanal fisheries, recreational fishing, and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing are according to experts the deadliest but is yet to be quantified. In the Indian context also, it is yet to be found how much of the total plastic waste (around 0.6 million tonnes) in the ocean is contributed by fishing gears. All eyes are now on the Marine Litter Policy as mentioned in the Blue Economy draft which will address the issue of plastic pollution.



Microplastics

Plastics are degrading and breaking into microplastics and nano-plastics polluting the environment and harming health of living organisms. We felt there was not much information about the presence of microplastics in the atmosphere while their presence in the land and water surface is already proven. A factsheet “Microplastics meandering in air: Are they alarming?” was thus developed. It was found that there are only five studies that document the presence of microplastics in the Indian region and because developing countries have not yet attempted to monitor microplastics in the air, there are no set norms yet.

With the presence of microplastics in air, land, and water now already established, Toxics Link initiated a study to find its route to the human body by investigating its presence in commonly used food ingredients. As Indians have a high everyday intake of salt and sugar, it was decided that we would test salt and sugar samples available in the local markets as well as sold online. Ten samples of salt and five of sugar have been collected and are being tested for presence of microplastics.

E-waste and Circular Economy

Toxics Link is the pioneer in studies and campaigns on safe e-waste management in India with the first report “Scrapping The Hi-Tech Myth” published in 2003 and followed by many more. This year, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) collaborated with us for five studies aiding transition to circular economy in electronics and electrical sector of India. The reports prepared for India’s Union Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) with support from European Union - Resource Efficiency Initiative (EU-REI), examined the global best practices and gave necessary recommendations tailored to Indian context.

The study on “Best Available Technologies” concluded that though it is difficult to have a clear definition of the best technologies for handling e-waste at different stages of treatment, developing a BAT document would be crucial. The report recommended collaboration between academia, government, research institutions and industry for more research and development and to address environmental norms, energy and resources requirements, recovery efficiency and cost factors.

The report on “Measures for Upgradation of the Informal Workers in the Value Chain in Electrical and Electronics Sector in India” focused on measures to upgrade the skill-sets of informal workers in managing Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) in India and make them part of the formal value chain. Elaborating on three different approaches/models that could transform the e-waste management landscape of the country, the report suggested simplification of licensing and taxation policy, defining the role of informal workers and linking them with formal recyclers, manufacturers, and e-waste generators.

The “Eco-design Guidelines for Electrical and Electronics Sector in India” report made some important recommendations including product sustainability levelling, subsidies, extended warranties to promote repair and products that are more durable, and leveraging the existing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) laws to promote eco-designs. The emphasis was also on simultaneous development of complementary systems to support slow and gradual shift to eco-designs.

The “Development of Circular Economy Indicators in Electrical and Electronics Sector in India” report recommended social, economic, and environmental and sustainability indicators for adoption of circular economy principles at the organisational level. The focus should be on resource efficiency, circular business models, adoption of take-back and recycling programmes, implementation of eco-design principles, establishment of circular economy clusters and networks, and skills and capacity-building programmes.

The study, “Critical Raw Materials and Secondary Raw Materials in the Electrical and Electronics Sector in India”, was done to develop policy recommendations for proper recycling, managing, and tracking in India’s Electrical and Electronics Equipment (EEE) sector. The report recommended several critical measures to address challenges related to domestic production, import dependency, recycling, and international collaborations.

Toxics Link’s niche in e-waste management served as a valuable tool for the Government of India to develop circular economy strategies for the electronic and electrical sectors of the country.

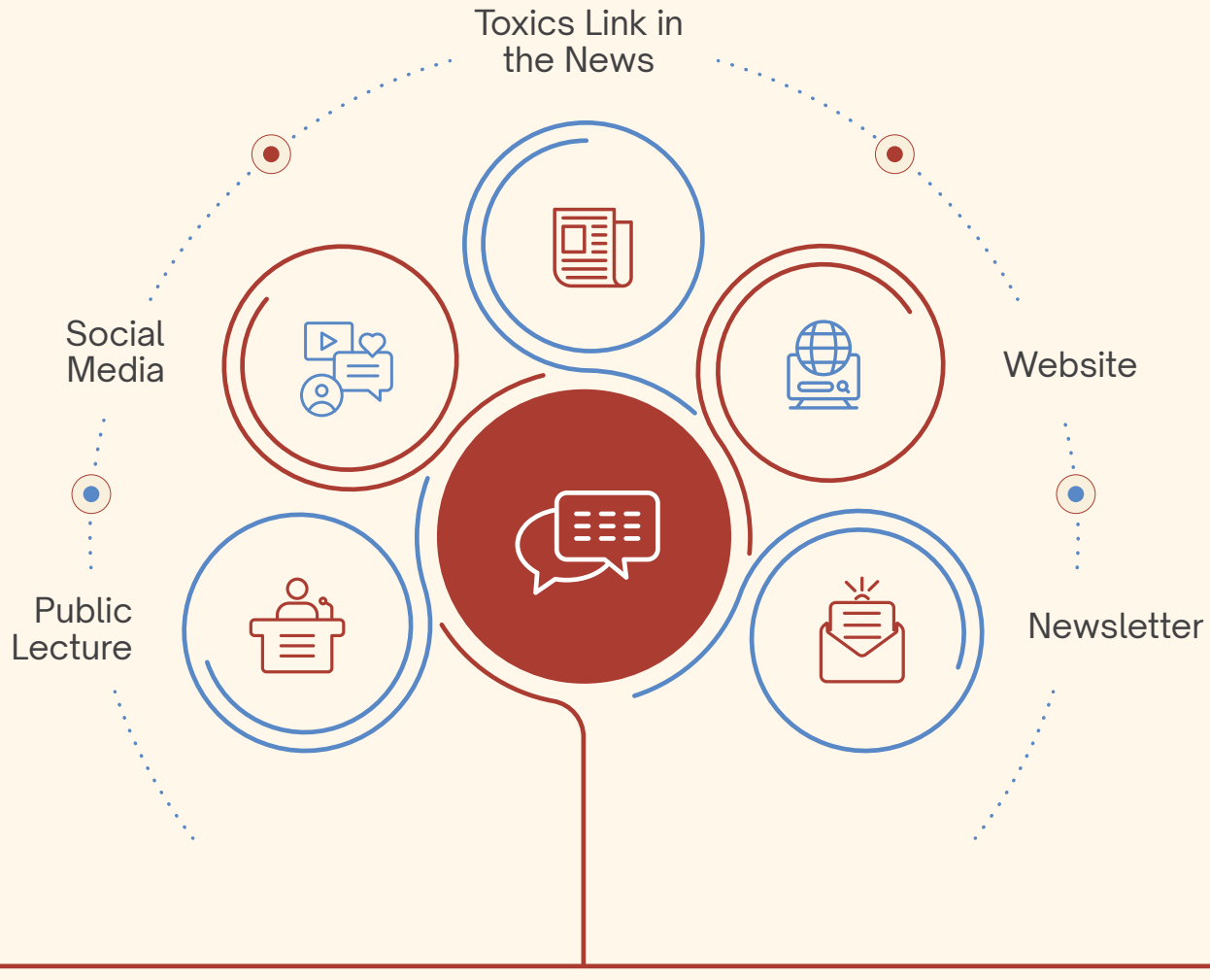
Bio-medical Waste

Proper management of bio-medical waste is another critical area where Toxics Link has been unremittingly working for two decades now. The “Strengthening Capacities for Managing Immunization Waste Generated During COVID-19 Vaccination” project executed for the World Health Organization (WHO) focused on increasing capacity for biomedical waste management in healthcare facilities of Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Bihar. Starting from training sessions on safe segregation, transportation, and storing to setting up a model immunization centre in each state, the project aimed at developing a comprehensive system for effective management of immunization waste.

The capacity of all stakeholders including health professionals, sanitation staff, waste handlers, civil society organisations, pharmacists, lab technicians, and government employees who deal directly with biomedical waste was built through several meetings and training sessions. The training module and manual, the case studies documented, and the standard operating procedure (SOP) document developed under the project will now serve as a guidance document to streamline the immunization waste management process in other cities.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Change, be it social or at the policy level, is a long process but it happens, sooner or later, if we are clear and consistent in our communication. The information and communication wing of Toxics Link works hand-in-hand with the research and field team to kindle the required changes at the policy level and inform, educate, and empower the public on environmental concerns. We tailored knowledge products and deployed varied mediums of communication—traditional and new—to reach out to a larger audience.



MAJOR INTERVENTIONS

Toxics Link in the News

Toxics Link's studies, reports, and insights were extensively covered by the mainstream media—print, electronic, and online—while we were not out of reach for vernacular dailies and news portals either. Our studies on anti-microbial resistance, single-use plastic menace, and chemicals in everyday receipts were widely covered up by news agencies, newspapers, magazines, news portals, and electronic media across the country. The prominent names were: *Hindustan Times, Times of India, Down To Earth, Dainik Bhaskar, Mongabay, Zee*, etc.

Many Indian and foreign journalists also got in touch with us for insights and information for their special stories on pollution, climate change, public health, and sustainability.

Website

Our website, toxicslink.org, is a powerhouse of information on waste, chemicals, and sustainability. We have ensured that every study of ours, findings, media reports, and activities are in the public domain. The website saw 10,559,566 hits and 75,033 new visitors this year while there were 5,156 downloads, research reports, factsheets and newsletters included.

Newsletter

Our studies and reports serve as good references for researchers, academicians, policy-makers, and the gentry that understands the scientific jargons. *Toxics Dispatch,* our newsletter, simplifies those for the common man. We brought out two editions of the newsletter which had articles, interviews with environmental advocates, invigorating pieces from students, and also alerts on environmental news from around the world. Besides wide circulation of the print editions, the newsletters were also sent to a separate emailer subscriber base seeking to empower themselves with the latest information.

Public Lecture

To raise public awareness and engage them in a debate on environmental protection, Toxics Link has been organising public lectures in collaboration with India International Centre (IIC) on pressing public issues related to environment for more than two decades now. We organised three public lectures this year where the public participated in good numbers and engaged in a meaningful dialogue with the experts.

Social Media

With social media emerging as the quickest and easiest medium to reach out to the masses, Toxics Link accelerated its engagement on five major platforms: LinkedIn, Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), Instagram and YouTube. Efforts were made to create public awareness on pressing concerns through a series of campaigns on several issues including lead in paints, overuse of antibiotics, single-use plastics ban violation, waste management, chemicals of concern, etc.

THE ANALYTICS

Publications:

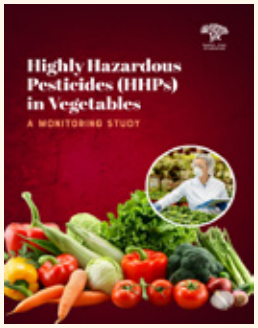
BPA in Thermal Paper

Poultry's Pill Problem: Antibiotics And Its Environmental Concerns

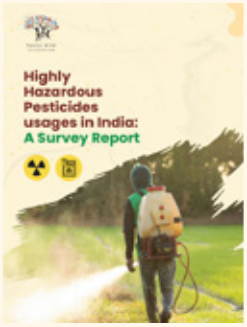
Is Plastic Recycling Safe?

Circular Economy in Electrical and Electronics Sector

Single Use Plastic Ban in India



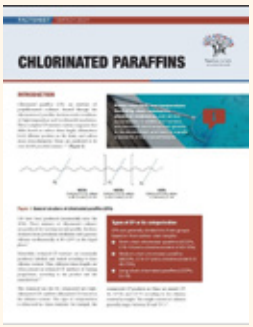
Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in Vegetables: A Monitoring Study



Highly Hazardous Pesticides Usages in India: A Survey Report

Toxics Disptach

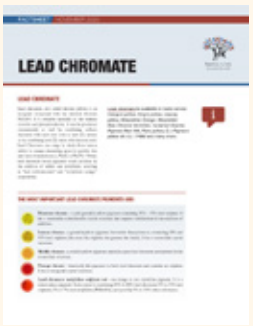
Factsheets



Chlorinated Paraffins (CPs)

Oceanic Plastic Pollution From Fisheries

Microplastics Meandering in Air: Are They Alarming?



Lead Chromate

Women's Health and Chemical Exposures

Rotterdam Convention: An Overview

Leadership and the team behind

TOXICS LINK

Board of Directors

Ravi Agarwal, Founder-Director

Krishnendu Bose, Filmmaker

Supreet Jasbir Singh, Social Activist

Executive Team

Ravi Agarwal, Founder Director

Satish Sinha, Associate Director

Chemicals and Health

Piyush Mohapatra	Senior Programme Coordinator
Alka Dubey	Programme Coordinator
Tripti Arora	Coordinator, IPEN South Asia Hub
Deepak Marathe	Senior Programme Officer
Vidhi Mathur	Senior Programme Officer

Waste and Sustainability

Priti Mahesh	Chief Programme Coordinator
Dr Pooja Pandey	Programme Coordinator
Anjali S. Nair	Programme Officer
Himanshu Pandey	Programme Officer
Alankrita Srivastava	Programme Officer
Vinod Kumar	Programme Officer

Information and Communication

Sucheta Das Mohapatra	Communication Lead
Mamta Gupta	Programme Officer
Praveen Sharma	Programme Officer
Subhrakant Biswal	IT & System Officer

Finance and Accounts

Parul Kejariwal	Finance Manager
Soma Mitra	Accounts Officer

Administration

Snigdha Sinha	HR & Admin Executive
Dinesh Kumar	Driver

FINANCIALS

The Just Environment Charitable Trust

H-2, Jungpura Extension, New Delhi -110014

Balance Sheet As on 31.03.2024

Previous Year Amount (Rs.)	Liabilities	Current Year Amount (Rs.)	Previous Year Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Current Year Amount (Rs.)
	Corpus Fund			**Property,Plant and Equipment** (Annexure C)	
2,57,206.90	Opening Balance	2,57,206.90	25,35,737.45	Opening Balance :-	18,10,677.22
	Income and Expenditure Account		14,759.00	Add:- Additions	2,04,330.00
			1,65,137.00	Less: Adjustment	-
5,57,24,839.48	Opening Balance	5,39,16,193.42	5,74,682.23	Less:- Depreciation	4,39,717.47
	Add:-		18,10,677.22		15,75,289.76
- 18,08,646.06	Excess of Income Over Expenditure	18,09,911.62			
5,41,73,400.32		5,59,83,311.94		**Investments**	
			2,63,953.00	Accrued Interest on FDR's (FC)	6,66,864.00
			1,03,224.00	Accrued Interest on FDR's (Local)	2,68,993.00
	Fixed Asset Equilisation Reserve		4,44,47,286.00	Fixed Deposit- Bank(FC)	5,20,79,889.00
25,22,901.03	Opening Balance	18,01,534.57	69,37,474.00	Fixed Deposit- Bank(Local)	74,71,169.00
14,759.00	Add:- Additions	2,04,330.00			
25,37,660.03		20,05,864.57		**Current Assets & Loan & Advances**	
1,65,137.00	Less: Adjustment	-			
5,70,988.47	Less: Depreciation	4,37,357.47	16,40,011.00	S. Advances (Annexure D)	7,16,722.00
18,01,534.57		15,68,507.10	9,95,309.00	TDS Recoverable (Annexure E)	10,76,081.00
			18,02,235.00	Amount Receivable (Annexure F)	59,090.00
	Current Liabilities		3,00,000.00	Security Deposit	3,00,000.00
			1,001.00	GST Cash Ledger (Annexure G)	18,506.00
73,761.00	Interest Payable on Donor Funds	94,437.00			
				Cash in Bank	
39,84,670.45	Unutilised Grant (Annexure A)	75,31,119.50	18,07,810.11	Cash in Bank (Annexure H)	15,19,416.78
				Cash in Hand	
1,11,143.00	Expenses Payable (Annexure B)	6,16,327.00	35,529.00	Cash in Hand (Annexure I)	41,682.00
6,01,44,509.33	**Total**	**6,57,93,702.54**	**6,01,44,509.33**	**Total**	**6,57,93,702.54**

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts- Annexure -J

As per our audit report of even date
For Rajiv S Agarwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN. 024764N

CA. Gaurav Anand
Partner
Membership No: 546128

Place: New Delhi
Date: 09.09.2024

For THE JUST ENVIRONMENT CHARITABLE TRUST

RAVI AGARWAL
Trustee

KRISHNENDU BOSE
Trustee

The Just Environment Charitable Trust
H-2
Jangpura Extn.,
New Delhi-14

The Just Environment Charitable Trust

H-2, Jungpura Extension, New Delhi -110014

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31.03.2024

Previous Year Amount (Rs.)	Expenditure	Current Year Amount (Rs.)	Previous Year Amount (Rs.)	Income	Current Year Amount (Rs.)
1,91,46,321.64	To Total Expenditure (Annexure A)	2,29,19,813.76	17,72,255.02	By Opening Unutilised Funds b/f	39,84,670.45
			2,12,81,982.00	Add:- Received during the year	2,65,60,673.28
			-	Add: Interest Earned on donor funds	73,761.00
26,626.00	To Annual Maintenance	-	2,30,54,237.02		3,06,19,104.73
19,420.00	To Accounting Support & Audit	-	39,84,670.45	Less: Unutilised Funds c/f (Annexure A)	75,31,119.50
4,128.23	To Bank Charges	2,306.07	1,90,69,566.57		2,30,87,985.23
7,730.00	To Computer Maintenance	-			
43,552.00	To Conveyance	16,778.00			
8,71,393.00	To Consultancy Charges	10,34,500.00	74,915.00	By Interest on I T Refund	41,950.00
20,461.00	To Communication Expenses	-	34,323.00	By Interest From Bank (SB A/c)	65,973.00
3,693.76	To Depreciation	2,360.00	20,47,461.00	By Interest on FDR's (FC)	29,97,416.00
1,54,096.00	To Electricity and Water Charges	-	4,94,421.00	By Interest on FDR's (Local)	4,42,183.00
5,850.00	To Equipment	-	57,63,399.00	By Consultancy Income	43,93,321.00
-	To Honorarium	35,000.00			
15,902.00	To Equipment Maintenance	-	4,00,000.00	By Sale of Scrap	-
73,761.00	To Interest on donors' fund	94,437.00	-	By Misc Income	-
3,365.00	To Interest on TDS	770.00	-	By Honorarium	53,700.00
-	To Interest on GST	522.00		By Royalty	3,725.22
-	To Membership Fees	49,033.00			
1,28,804.00	To Office Maintenance	-			
3,047.00	To Photostat	-			
25,848.00	To Postage	-			
7,706.00	To Printing and Stationery Charges	-			
16,70,451.00	To Program	34,05,177.00			
-	To Professional Fees	25,000.00			
9,43,160.00	To Rent	4,91,380.00			
59,40,402.00	To Salary	8,06,713.00			
15,000.00	To Security Charges	-			
1,72,057.00	To Staff Benefits	-			
3,86,897.00	To Tour and Travels	3,92,552.00			
3,060.00	To Vehicle Running Expenses	-			
- 18,08,646.06	To Excess of Expenditure over Income transfered to Balance Sheet	18,09,911.62			
2,78,84,085.57	**Total**	**3,10,86,253.45**	**2,78,84,085.57**	**Total**	**3,10,86,253.45**

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts- Annexure -I

As per our audit report of even date attached
For Rajiv S Agarwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 02476N

CA. Gaurav Anand
Partner
Membership No. 546128

Place: New Delhi
Date: 09.09.2024

For THE JUST ENVIRONMENT CHARITABLE TRUST

RAVI AGARWAL
Trustee

The Just Environment Charitable Trust ★ H-2 Jangpura Extn., New Delhi-14

KRISHNENDU BOSE
Trustee

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