

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1803
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 17.03.2022

E-Waste management

1803. SHRI RIPUN BORA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) amount of E-Waste generated in the country annually in last five years, State-wise;
- (b) whether India imports E-Waste from developed countries;
- (c) if so, details of the amount of E-Waste imported annually for last five years;
- (d) steps taken by Government to prevent E-Waste imports as suggested in a report by the Central Pollution Control Board, 2020;
- (e) whether Government is planning to monitor and revise the Extended Producer Responsibility and take strict measures against the companies who are violating the standard rules and procedures therein; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) to (d): Under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, twenty-one (21) types of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) have been notified for fulfilling EPR obligations. These notified EEE, at the end of their life become E-Waste. The input data for estimation of generation of e-waste is available only from Financial Year (FY) 2017-2018 and only at national level. Information regarding national level e-waste generation for the financial year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given in the table below:

S. No.	Financial Year	Generation (Tonnes)
1.	2017-2018	7,08,445
2.	2018-2019	7,71,215
3.	2019-2020	10,14,961.2

The import and export of hazardous and other wastes is regulated under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 notified by the Ministry. Government had banned import of e-waste in the country by listing e-waste in the Schedule VI (Basel No. A1180) of the said rules. The increase in generation of e-waste is due to increase in the sales of EEE in the Country in previous years.

(e) & (f) The Government already has a system in place to monitor EPR obligations related to Producers/Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs) as per the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016. The existing EPR targets are as follows:

S.No.	Year	E-Waste collection Target (Weight)
(i)	2017-2018	10% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in Extended Producer Responsibility Plan.
(ii)	2018-2019	20% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in in Extended Producer Responsibility Plan.
(iii)	2019-2020	30% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in in Extended Producer Responsibility Plan.
(iv)	2020-2021	40% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in in Extended Producer Responsibility Plan.
(v)	2021-2022	50% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in in Extended Producer Responsibility Plan.
(vi)	2022-2023	60% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in in Extended Producer Responsibility Plan.
(vii)	2023 onwards	70% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in in Extended Producer Responsibility Plan.

The rules provide for monitoring of EPR of E-Waste through CPCB, for which online portal has been developed in which target of each producer/PRO is duly assigned based on their production data of items as listed in Schedule-I of the Rules. Under the provisions of existing rules, penalty can be levied on defaulting producers/PROs and the obligation would have to be fulfilled even after the levy of penalty. The EPR targets were revised in financial year 2021-22 from 50% to 40% based on the representations received from the industry and in view of the pandemic.
