

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1335**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.12.2023

**Recycling of e-waste**

1335. SMT. JEBI MATHER HISHAM:

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

- (a) whether Government has estimated the e-waste generated annually, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has taken stringent measures to tackle the e-waste heaping alarmingly, if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether Swachh Bharat Mission -Urban (SBM-U 2.0) given any focus on disposing of e-wastes, details thereof;
- (d) the percentage of e-waste which gets recycled in the country, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether Government has incentivized the producers to design more sustainable, less toxic, and more easily recyclable electronics, if so, the details of the amount spent in this regard over the last five years?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) to (d) : The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) estimates the e-waste generation at national level which is based on the sales data and average life of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE). As per E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 which are effective from 01-04-2023 and superseded E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, one hundred and six (106) EEE have been notified. The estimation of generation is based on 21 EEE only as only these 21 EEE were regulated under the now superseded rules 2016. The e-waste generated in the country from twenty-one (21) types of EEE for the FY 2019-20, FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 is given below:

Financial Year	E- Waste Generation
	(Metric Tonne)
2019-20	<a href="#">10,14,961.21</a>
2020-21	<a href="#">13,46,496.31</a>
2021-22	<a href="#">16,01,155.36</a>

Following measures have been taken by the government to address the problems related to management of e-waste and its heaping in the country:

- i. Ministry has notified E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 which is effective from April 1, 2023 superseding E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016. The Rules covers 106 types of Electrical & Electronic Equipment (EEE) listed in the Schedule-I of the said rules. The rules intend to manage e-waste in an environmentally sound manner and are based on the principal of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). Under EPR regime, the obligation has been assigned to the Producers of Electrical & Electronic Equipment (EEE) in terms of recycling targets of EEE generated by them.
- ii. The new rules have a robust mechanism of maintaining transparency in management of e-waste. The rules focus on recycling of e- waste. There is a provision of on line portal where all the stakeholders have to register themselves. No entity can manage e-waste if it is not registered on the portal. The new e-waste rules have proper auditing mechanism w.r.t quantity of e-waste recycled through authorized recyclers and purchase of their EPR certificates by producers. The EPR portal is operational.
- iii. The Extended Producer Responsibility is regulated through market based approach where Producers are required to fulfil their EPR obligations by purchasing online EPR certificates only from recyclers registered on the EPR Portal. The recyclers of e-waste in turn are issued EPR certificates through the EPR Portal on the basis of e-waste recycled and end product produced by them.
- iv. An Action Plan is in place for management of E-Waste in the country, and is being implemented through SPCBs/PCCs. In the said Action plan, checking informal traders, dismantlers, recyclers of e-waste have been taken-up as one of the action points. Drives for identification of informal activities are to be done by all the SPCBs along with district administration of the State.
- v. Actions, such as, constitution of teams for carrying out drives, issuing of notices, closure of operation, seizing the E-Waste against the informal processing are being taken by the SPCBs/PCCs.
- vi. CPCB issued Directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 for checking Informal E-Waste activities, verification of authorized dismantlers/recyclers of E-Waste and drives for mass awareness.
- vii. Also under the above said rules, State Government has been entrusted with the responsibility to ensure earmarking or allocation of industrial space or shed for E-Waste dismantling and recycling in the existing and upcoming industrial park, estate and industrial clusters.

Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U 2.0) emphasis on management of Municipal Solid Waste with the ambitious vision of creating “Garbage Free Cities”. Management of E-Waste is not covered under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U 2.0).

The quantity of E-Waste generated and processed through authorized dismantlers/Recyclers for 21 type of EEE as per 2016 rules is as below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>E-Waste Generation in Tonnes</b>	<b>Total E-waste processed in the country in Tonnes</b>	<b>% Recycled of total e-waste generation</b>
2019-20	<a href="#"><u>10,149,61.21</u></a>	2,24,041.00	22.07
2020-21	<a href="#"><u>13,46,496.31</u></a>	3,54,540.70	26.33
2021-22	<a href="#"><u>16,01,155.36</u></a>	5,27,131.57	32.92

(e): E-Waste Management Rules, 2022 do not have provision for incentivization of the producers of electronic goods.