

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2297
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20.03.2025

Circular Economy Action Plans

2297. SHRI SANJAY SETH:

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

- (a) the details of the Circular Economy action plans finalized for the ten waste categories, and the progress made in their implementation across the country;
- (b) the steps being undertaken by respective nodal ministries to promote the waste-to-wealth initiative and ensure stakeholder coordination in achieving Mission Circular Economy objectives;
- (c) the manner in which the Circular Economy Action Plan for tyre and rubber is being implemented, including initiatives to manage end-of-life tyres effectively; and
- (d) whether Government has outlined monitoring mechanisms to assess the success of Circular Economy Action Plans, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

- (a) to (d). Circular Economy Action Plans for 10 waste categories (Lithium ion batteries; E-waste; Toxic and hazardous industrial waste; Scrap metal (ferrous and non-ferrous); Tyre and Rubber; End of Life Vehicles; Gypsum, Used Oil, Solar Panels and Municipal Solid Waste have been finalized by NITI Aayog and are under implementation.

Respective Nodal Ministries are coordinating on progress of implementation of these action plans. (Li-ion batteries - NITI Aayog; E-waste - MEITY; Toxic and hazardous industrial waste - D/o Chemicals and Petrochemicals; Scrap metal (ferrous and non-ferrous) - M/o Steel; Tyre and Rubber - MoEFCC; End of Life Vehicles - MoRTH; Gypsum - DPIIT; Used Oil - MoPNG; Solar Panels - MNRE; and Municipal Solid Waste - MoHUA.).

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is the Nodal Ministry for Circular Economy Action Plan for Tyre and Rubber and stakeholder ministry in other CE Action Plans.

Regulations on market based Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) principle have been notified in respect of plastic packaging waste, battery waste, e-waste, waste tyre, used oil and End-of-Life Vehicles.

- i. “Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for Waste Tyre, 2022” on 21.07.2022.
- ii. Guidelines on EPR for Plastic Packaging on 16.02.2022.
- iii. “Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022” on 22.08.2022 and its amendments dated 25.10.2023 and 14.03.2024.
- iv. “E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022” on 02.11.2022 and its amendments dated 30.01.2023 and 24.07.2023.
- v. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 amended on 27.04.2023 for effective implementation of EPR guidelines.
- vi. “Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for Used Oil” on 18.09.2023.
- vii. EPR Framework for Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025 on 06.01.2025.

The Circular Economy Action Plan for Tyre and Rubber is being implemented as follows:

- The management of waste tyres in India is regulated under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2022, notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). These rules are designed to promote a circular economy through the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), which assigns recycling obligations to tyre producers based on the quantity of new tyres manufactured, imported, or waste tyres imported. The EPR regime aims to create a structured mechanism for the effective management of end-of-life tyres, ensuring that recycling targets are met through the generation and transaction of EPR certificates.
- In this regard, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has developed a centralized online portal for the registration of producers, recyclers, and retreaders for implementation of EPR regime. The portal facilitates the generation, transfer, and transaction of EPR certificates, while also tracking EPR targets and the quantity of waste tyres recycled.
- As on date, a total of 217 Producers and 493 Recyclers have been registered on the portal. The total target assigned to producers in FY 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 is 55,81,960.71 MT. The total credits generated amount to 70,75,481.36 MT, while the total credits transferred are 45,22,375.77 MT, accounting for 81.01% of the total target.
- The CPCB has also issued guidelines for imposing environmental compensation in cases of non-compliance of afore-said Rules. Additionally, a standard SOP has been developed for recycling waste tyre scrap, particularly for the recovery of tyre pyrolysis oil (TPO), pyro gas, and char in TPO units.

MoEF&CC has outlined monitoring mechanisms to assess the success of implementation of notified EPR frameworks. As per the mandates given under the rules, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has developed Centralized Online portal for various waste streams, currently for E-Waste, Plastic Packaging, Waste Tyres, Battery Waste and Used Oil. The respective portal contains multiple modules such as registration of stakeholders, the generation and transfer of EPR certificates, audit, and environmental compensation etc. A Steering Committee has been provided in the rules to monitor implementation of these rules and remove any difficulties.

Further, the above portals facilitate formalization of informal sector, onboarding different type of stakeholders, improving the waste flow monitoring, tracking the production and recycling of waste, monitoring the compliances in accordance with the provisions stipulated in respective EPR Rules.
