

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 592**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20.07.2018

**e-Waste**

592. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:  
SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:

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

- (a) whether the country is one of the biggest contributors of e-waste in the world as per recent estimates and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any data regarding the percentage of recycling of e-waste generated in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the low quantum of recycling of e-waste in India is due to lack of infrastructure, absence of strong legislative framework etc. and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has any evaluating mechanism to ensure that the e-waste generated in the country is being disposed off scientifically and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has had any consultations with the State Government to ensure that the e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 is being implemented as per the rules prescribed and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**  
**(DR. MAHESH SHARMA)**

(a) & (b) As per the Global E-waste Monitor 2017 Report of United Nation University the world wide generation of e-waste in 2016 was 44.7 million metric tonnes and the annual generation of e-waste in India was 2 million metric tonnes. Therefore, the contribution of India to worldwide generation of e-waste is 4.47%. As per an estimate only about 5% of e-waste is processed by the authorized dismantlers and recyclers.

(c) to (e) There are 187 authorized dismantling/recycling units in the country with a capacity of 4,49,092.6 MT per annum. In order to ensure safe disposal of e-waste the Government has revised E-waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011 comprehensively and notified E-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016 and has further made amendments in March, 2018 for its effective implementation. The provisions of these Rules include extended producers responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchange to facilitate collection and recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal and other measures which include responsibility of producers of electronic and electrical products for collection and channelizing of electronic waste. The Rules provide for simplified permission process for setting up of dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorization based on Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial

space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities, and to undertake industrial skill development and establish measures for safety and health of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities of e-waste. A mechanism is put in place for evaluating and monitoring of e-waste generation and its scientific disposal, as per provisions of E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 various stakeholders viz. bulk consumers, manufactures, producers, refurbishers, dismantler, recyclers have to maintain the record of e-waste generated, collected or disposed by them and file annual returns to the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committee (PCCs). The SPCBs/PCCs has to submit the annual report to the CPCB, CPCB complies the report and submit a consolidated report to the Ministry. There had been wide consultations with State Governments while formulating the Rules and its amendment. In addition letters had been written to the Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries of all the States/Union Territories for effective implementation of the E-waste (Management) Rules.

\*\*\*\*