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

(a) whether the Government considers the vehicular emissions as one of the major reasons for the serious problem of air pollution;
(b) if so, whether the Government has brought or proposes to amend the rules concerning the vehicular movement to tackle the said problem and the comprehensive details thereof; and
(c) the steps taken by the Government for management of electric waste keeping in view the increasing proportion of electric vehicles?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) & (b):
The major factors responsible for air pollution include vehicular pollution, industrial pollution, dust from construction and demolition project activities and roads/open areas, biomass and waste burning, etc.

The Government has taken following initiatives to control vehicular pollution
a. Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from 1st April, 2020 for the rest of the country.
b. Leapfrogging from BS-IV emission norms to BS-IV emission norms nationwide w.e.f. 01.04.2020.
c. Subsidy on e-vehicles and charging infrastructure under Faster Adoption and Manufacture of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME -II India) scheme.
d. Government has introduced blending of ethanol in petrol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme. Target of 10% ethanol blending has already been achieved and 20% blending of ethanol in petrol is targeted by Ethanol Supply Year(ESY)2025-26.
e. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has formulated Vehicle Scrapping Policy that includes a system of incentives/dis-incentives for creation of an
ecosystem to phase out older, unfit polluting vehicles across the country, based on their fitness ascertained through Automated Testing Station.

f. MoRTH vide GSR Notification 29(E) dt 16.01.2023 provides that Certificate of registration for vehicles owned by Central, State and UT governments and their Departments, Local government (Municipal Corporations or Municipalities or Panchayats), State Transport Undertakings, PSUs and other Autonomous bodies with the Central Government and State Governments, shall not be renewed after the lapse of fifteen years.

Abatement of vehicular pollution has been one of the focus areas of the Government. For the abatement of pollution from vehicles, through the Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas (CAQM), the Government has advised the concerned states and GNCID to ensure seamless Traffic Management in their jurisdiction.

The concerned States and GNCTD have been asked for effective implementation of the new Pollution Under Control Certificate (PUCC) regime in compliance of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules (Amendment) Rules, 2021 dated 14.06.2021 and taking action against visibly polluting vehicles, and overloaded vehicles.

(c)

The management of E-Waste is regulated under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022. As per the provisions of rule 2 these rules are applicable to e-waste or electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) listed in Schedule I. The electric vehicles are not covered under schedule – I, hence these rules are not applicable to the electric vehicles.

For end of life disposal of e-vehicles, scrapping centers have been established for e-vehicles. The scrapping centers are required to be established as per the conditions stipulated under the notification ‘Motor Vehicles (Registration and Functions of vehicle Scrapping Facility) Rules’ and as per the Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Facilities for Handling and Scrapping of End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) issued by CPCB.

As per Motor Vehicles (Registration and Functions of Vehicle Scrapping Facility) Rules, 2021, State/UT Commissioner (Transport), are the prescribed authority for granting registration to Vehicle Scrapping Centres. Also, the activities related to vehicle Scrapping are regulated under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Under the said Acts, the respective State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee are the prescribed authority for granting consent and authorization to such scrapping centers.

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