

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1919
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.03.2022

Import of E-waste

1919. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI:
SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

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

- (a) the amount of e-waste generated in the country during the last five years, State/year-wise;
- (b) whether India imports e-waste from developed countries and if so, the details of the e-waste imported during the last five years, year-wise along with the names of the exporter countries;
- (c) whether the steps the Government is taking any steps to prevent import of e-waste in view of the Report 2020 by the Central Pollution Control Board that India generated 1,014,961 tonnes of e-waste in the year 2019-2020 which went up by 32 per cent from financial year 2018-2019, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the 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; and
- (e) 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) Under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, twenty-one (21) types of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) have been notified. These notified EEE at the end of their life becomes E-Waste. The input data for estimation of generation of e-waste is available only from Financial Year (FY) 2017 - 18 and for national level generation only. Information on 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

(b)& (c) 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.

(d)& (e) The management of e-waste in the Country is regulated under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016. Under the said Rules, the responsibility of disposal of e-waste in a scientific and environmentally sound manner has been assigned to Producers of notified Electrical & Electronic Equipment (EEE) as listed in Schedule – I of the said rules under the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). Under EPR regime producers of EEE, have given annual e-waste collection and recycling targets based on the generation from the previously sold EEE or based on sales of EEE as the case may be.

The compliance monitoring is done through Action Plan developed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for enforcement of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 in the Country. The major action points include identification of Non-EPR Authorization producers, State/UT wise inventorization of e-waste, verification of system provided by producers for e-waste channelization, verification of facilities of dismantlers/recyclers, drives for checking informal activities, formulation of State Level Committee for monitoring implementation of rules and mass awareness activities etc. Under the action plan, monitoring and compliance of producers are ensured through State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees. Further, under the existing rules, provisions are in place for action against the companies who are violating the said rules.
