

May, 2012. The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility has been enshrined in these rules to make it a mandatory activity for the manufacturers of electronic and electrical equipments. Under this the producers are responsible for collection of e-waste generated from the end of life of their products by setting up collection centers or take back systems either individually or collectively.

- (iii) As per these Rules, e-waste recycling can be undertaken only in facilities authorized and registered with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees. Waste generated is required to be sent or sold to a registered or authorized recycler or processor having environmentally sound facilities.
- (iv) The Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste, published by Central Pollution Control Board, provide approach and methodology for environmentally sound management of e-waste.
- (v) The Ministry is implementing a Scheme to provide financial assistance for setting up of treatment, disposal and storage facility for hazardous and integrated recycling facilities for e-waste on public private partnership mode.

Sound- e-waste management system

3426. SHRI K. E. ISMAIL :

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's output of e-waste has jumped by eight times in the past seven years;
- (b) if so, the top ten e-waste producing cities and the quantity being produced by each of these cities;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has evolved a sound e-waste management system;
- (d) if so, whether it is also a fact that it is not being enforced leading to serious public health hazards; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : (a) and (b) Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it is estimated that 1.47

lakh Metric Tons (MT) of e-waste was generated in the country in the year 2005, which is expected to increase to about 8.00 lakh MT by 2012. The ten States generating the maximum quantities of e-waste are as follows :

Sl. No.	City	E-waste (MT) (2004-05)
1.	Mumbai	11017
2.	Delhi	9729
3.	Bangalore	4648
4.	Chennai	4132
5.	Kolkata	4025
6.	Ahmedabad	3288
7.	Hyderabad	2833
8.	Pune	2584
9.	Surat	1837
10.	Nagpur	1769

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified the e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 for effective management of e-waste in the country. The Rules have come into effect from 1st May, 2012. The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility has been enshrined in these rules to make it a mandatory activity for the manufacturers of electronic and electrical equipments. Under this the producers are responsible for collection of e-waste generated from the end of life of their products by setting up collection centers or take back systems either individually or collectively.

Collection centres are required to obtain authorization from the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) concerned. Dismantlers and Recyclers are required to obtain authorization and registration from the SPCB concerned.

As per these Rules, e-waste recycling can be undertaken only in facilities authorized and registered with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees. Waste generated is required to be sent or sold to a registered or authorized recycler or re-processor having environmentally sound facilities.

Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste brought out by Central Pollution Control Board provide the approach and methodology for environmentally sound management of e-waste.