

Disposal of e-waste as per Basel Convention

†2758. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) the quantity of e-waste generated presently every year in the country and the steps taken by Government for proper management thereof;

(b) whether e-waste is properly disposed by India in a safe manner with international cooperation under the Basel Convention, 1990; and

(c) what are the details of the exim policy of the hazardous substance under the said convention and whether it is being complied with and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Central Pollution Control Board in the year 2005 had estimated a quantity of 8 lakh tonne of e-waste generation in the country in the year 2012. E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 have been notified for effective management of e-waste. State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees are the designated authorities for monitoring and compliance under these Rules.

For better management of electronic waste, Ministry has published draft e-waste (Management) Rules, 2015 inviting public comments and suggestions. The provisions of draft Rules include expanding producers' responsibility, setting up of Producers' Responsibility Organizations, and e-waste Exchange, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal, providing for economic incentives for collection of electronic waste, providing for logo-based identification of e-waste Rules compliant companies and providing for restriction on Government procurement of electronic products only from the companies who are compliant with e-waste Rules. Other measures include dedicated responsibility of electronic and electrical product manufacturers for collection and channelizing of electronic waste.

(b) and (c) The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal was adopted in the year 1989 and India became party to the Convention in the year 1992. The scope of the Convention covers wide range of wastes defined as hazardous wastes based on their origin and/or composition and their

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

characteristics. Under the provision of the Convention, transboundary movement of hazardous wastes is restricted except where it is perceived to be in accordance with the principles of environmentally sound management. Further, it proposes for application of regulatory system where transboundary movement is permissible. In pursuance of our obligations under the Basel Convention, Ministry had notified Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 for regulating the handling and transboundary movement of hazardous wastes including e-waste in the country.

Waste Management Rules

2759. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the waste management rules have not been revised for the last several years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to make waste management more effective by framing separate rules for plastic waste management, bio-medical waste management and e-waste management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry had notified Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules in 1989, Bio- Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules in 1998, The Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules in 1999, Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules in 2000 and e - Waste (Management and Handling) Rules in 2011. These rules have been amended from time to time.

The Ministry has undertaken a comprehensive review of all waste management rules to make them more effective and notified the revised draft rules during July-August, 2015 inviting public comments and suggestions. These draft rules include regulatory changes for various stages of waste management such as segregation at source, collection of waste in segregated streams, transportation, processing and disposal of wastes. The rules emphasize on gainful utilization of wastes. The rules also delineate the role of stakeholders more explicitly including the role of waste generators, industries, waste recyclers, central and state regulatory agencies.

Municipal Solid Waste Rules review includes separate & distinct new rules for Construction & Demolition Wastes Rules.