

**CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
WM-III DIVISION**

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022

(Q- Question ; A- Answer)

January 23, 2024

Section A: General Information

Q. What is Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE)?

A . Under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022, 'Electrical and Electronic Equipment' (EEE) means equipment which are dependent on electric current or electro-magnetic field in order to become functional and also the equipment for the generation, transfer and measurements of the electricity.

Q. What is E- Waste?

A . E-Waste means electrical and electronic equipment, including solar photo-voltaic modules or panels or cells, whole or in part discarded as waste, as well as rejects from manufacturing, refurbishment and repair processes.

Q. What is general composition of E-Waste?

A. E-waste contains useful material of economic benefit such as plastics, iron, glass, aluminum, copper, precious metals such as silver, gold, platinum, palladium and indium etc and rare earth elements such as lanthanum, neodymium etc. and hazardous substances such as lead, cadmium, mercury etc. and other toxic substances such as polychlorinated bi-phenyls, etched chemicals, etc. The most complex mix of substances is usually present in the printed circuit boards (PCBs)/ printed wiring boards (PWBs).

Q. Whether E-Waste contains hazardous substances?

A . Yes, E-Waste contains hazardous substances such as Lead, Cadmium, Mercury, Hexavalent Chromium, Polychlorinated Bi-phenyls (PCBs), Brominated Flame Retardants (BFR), etc.

Q. Can E-Waste pose problems to health and environment?

A. E-Waste can cause health risks and damage to environment if the E-Waste is opened-up and attempts are made for retrieval of useful components or material in an un-scientific manner or if the material is disposed in open. The electronic and electrical equipment (EEE) after their useful life may not cause any harm if stored safely in households/stores.

The electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) have valuable materials and hazardous/toxics substances in their components. E-Waste can be considered as a resource that contains useful material of economic benefit for recovery of plastics, iron, glass, aluminum, copper and precious metals such as silver, gold,

platinum, and palladium and lead, cadmium, mercury etc. However, at the same time presence of heavy metals (As, Cd, Hg, Pb etc.) and other toxic substances such as Polychlorinated Bi-phenyls (PCBs), etched chemicals, etc. may pose risk to health and environment during handling and recovery operations.

Q. What regulation are applicable for the management of E-Waste in India?

A. The management of E-Waste in India is presently regulated under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 under the Environment Protection Act, 1986. Further the Rules are effective from 01-04-2023. Rules are available at CPCB's website (Link <http://cpcb.nic.in/e-waste/>).

Q. What is the overall objective of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022?

A. The overall objective of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 is to take all steps required to ensure that E-Waste is managed in a manner which shall protect health and environment against any adverse effects, which may result from such E-Waste.

Q. What are the salient features of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022?

A. The salient features of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 are as follows:

- i. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for the producers of electrical or electronic equipment as given in Schedule-I for meeting recycling targets as per Schedule-III and Schedule-IV, only through registered recyclers of E-Waste to ensure environmentally sound management of such waste;
- ii. 106 EEEs under seven categories have been covered;
- iii. Focuses on recycling - E-Waste recycling targets as EPR Obligation to Producers in terms of end products of recycling;
- iv. Provision for generation of EPR certificate on the EPR Portal based on E-Waste recycled in terms of four end products (gold, copper, aluminum, iron);
- v. Producers to fulfil their EPR obligation by proportionately purchasing of EPR certificate on the Portal from registered recyclers;
- vi. Encouraging re-use of EEEs, through generation of Refurbishing Certificate;
- vii. Management of Solar photo-voltaic modules or panel or cells, included in the schedule however, no recycling target only storage till 2034-35;
- viii. Provision for imposition and collection of environmental compensation charges in case of violation of any of the provision of these rules;
- ix. Quarterly and Annual Returns by Producers;
- x. Audit of stakeholders.

Q. The E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 shall apply to whom?

A. The E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 shall apply to every Manufacturer, Producer, Recycler, Refurbisher and Dismantler involved in manufacture, sale,

transfer, purchase, refurbishing, dismantling, recycling and processing of e-waste or electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I, including their components, consumables, parts and spares which make the product operational.

Q. Entities required to register at E-Waste EPR Portal?

A. As per the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022, following entities are required to register at E-Waste -EPR Portal:

- a. Manufacturer;
- b. Producer;
- c. Refurbisher;
- d. Recycler.

Q. The E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 shall not apply to whom?

A. The E-Waste (M) Rules, 2022 shall not apply to following:

- a. Waste batteries as covered under the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022;
- b. Packaging plastics as covered under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- c. Micro enterprise as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006); and
- d. Radio-active wastes as covered under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962) and rules made there under.

Q. What is Environmentally Sound Management of E-Waste?

A. Environmentally sound management of E-Waste means taking all steps required to ensure that E-Waste is managed in a manner which shall protect health and environment against any adverse effects, which may result from such E-Waste.

Q. What are the Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) covered under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 for which Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) registration is required to be obtained?

A. Electrical & Electronic Equipment (EEE) including their components, consumables, parts and spares which make the product operational as listed in Schedule- I of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 are applicable for producer registration.

Q. Who is a Manufacturer under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 and amendments thereafter?

A. Under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 'Manufacturer' means a person or an entity or a company as defined in the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) or a factory as defined in the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948) or Small and Medium Enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium

Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), which has facilities for manufacturing of electrical and electronic equipment as specified in Schedule-I.

Q. Who is a Producer under E-Waste (M) rules, 2022 and amendments thereafter?

- A. Under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 'Producer' means any person who, irrespective of the selling technique used such as dealer, retailer, e-retailer, etc.;
- i. Manufactures and offers to sell electrical and electronic equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares under its own brand; or
 - ii. Offers to sell under its own brand, assembled electrical and electronic equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares produced by other manufacturers or suppliers; or
 - iii. Offers to sell imported electrical and electronic equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares;
 - iv. Who imports used electrical and electronic equipment.

Q. Who is a Refurbisher under E-Waste (Management) rules, 2022 and amendments thereafter?

- A. Under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 'Refurbisher' means any person or entity repairing or assembling used electrical and electronic equipment as listed in Schedule-I for extending its working life over its originally intended life and for same use as originally intended, and selling the same in the market;

Q. Who is Recycler under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 and amendments thereafter?

- A. Under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 'Recycler' means any person or entity who is engaged in recycling and reprocessing of waste electrical and electronic equipment or assemblies or their components or their parts for recovery of precious, semi-precious metals including rare earth elements and other useful recoverable materials to strengthened the secondary sourced materials and having facilities as elaborated in the guidelines of the Central Pollution Control Board made in this regard;

Q. Whether a Refurbisher/ Recycler authorized in a State can collect E-Waste in a State other than the State where their facility has been authorized?

- A. Recyclers and Refurbisher can collect E-Waste from anywhere in the country for the purpose of recycling or refurbishing.

Q. Who is Bulk Consumer under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 and amendments thereafter?

A. 'Bulk consumer' means any entity which has used at least one thousand units of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I, at any point of time in the particular Financial Year and includes e-retailer.

Q. What is Facility under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022?

A. 'Facility' means any location wherein the process incidental to the collection, reception, storage, segregation, refurbishing, recycling, disposal and treatment of E-Waste are carried out;

Q. What is Historical E-Waste?

A. 'Historical E-Waste' means e-waste generated from electrical and electronic equipment as specified in Schedule-I which was available on the date from which these rules come into force.

Q. What are Orphaned Products?

A. 'Orphaned products' means non-branded or assembled electrical and electronic equipment as specified in Schedule I or those produced by a company, which has closed its operations;

Q. What is RoHS?

A. 'RoHS' is the abbreviation for Reduction of Hazardous Substances in the manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment. Every producer of electrical and electronic equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares listed in Schedule I shall ensure that, new electrical and electronic equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares do not contain Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium, Polybrominated Biphenyls and Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers beyond a maximum concentration value as stipulated under the rules.

Q. What are the limits have been specified for Hazardous substances under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022?

A. As per sub rule 16(1) E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 electrical and electronic equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares listed in Schedule I shall ensure that, new electrical and electronic equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares do not contain Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium, Polybrominated Biphenyls and Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers beyond a maximum concentration value of 0.1 per cent by weight in homogenous materials for Lead, Mercury, Hexavalent Chromium, Polybrominated Biphenyls and Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers and of 0.01 per cent by weight in homogenous materials for cadmium.

Q. What is the status of applicability of RoHS provisions the E-Waste (Management) Second Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 24.07.2023?

A. The E-waste (Management) rules have been amended vide GSR No. G.S.R.534(E) dated 24.07.2023. The amendments are available at E-Waste

EPR Portal. The provision of ROHS as per E-waste (Management) Second Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 24.07.2023 are as following:

- The provisions of sub-rule 16 (1) shall not apply to components or consumables or parts or spares required for electrical and electronic equipment specified in Schedule – II B placed in the market on or before the 1st May, 2014 provided reduction of hazardous substances compliant parts and spares are not available.
- The provisions of sub-rule 16 (1) shall not apply to electrical and electronic equipment specified in Schedule – II C of the amendments placed in the market on or before the 1st April, 2025.
- The provisions of sub-rule (1) shall not apply to components or consumables or parts or spares required for electrical and electronic equipment referred in Schedule IIC till the 1st April, 2028, provided reduction of hazardous substances compliant parts and spares are not available.”

Q. What are the documents w.r.t. RoHS compliance are required to be maintained by the EPR Registered Producer as per E-Waste (Management) Second Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 24.07.2023?

A. Producer while seeking EPR Registration is required to submit following declarations:

- Self-Declaration (now auto generated in Portal) that EEEs produced by them are complying with RoHS as per sub rule of the Rule16 of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 for EEEs listed in Schedule-I of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 excluding EEEs mentioned in Schedule-II C (Second Amendment Rules 2023 dated 24.07.2023) till 1st April 2025 and components or consumables or parts or spares required for electrical and electronic equipment referred in Schedule II C till the 1st April, 2028.
- Declaration on availability of technical documents on RoHS (as per EN 50581/ EN IEC 63000:2018) are available with producers and the same will be made available for verification to the officials of CPCB/SPCBs whenever required for EEEs listed in Schedule-I of E-Waste (M) Rules, 2022 excluding EEEs mentioned in Schedule-IIC (Second Amendment Rules 2023 dated 24.07.2023) till 1st April 2025 and components or consumables or parts or spares required for electrical and electronic equipment referred in Schedule IIC till the 1st April, 2028.

Q. Whether Solar photo-voltaic modules or panels or cells are covered under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022?

A. Yes, Solar photo-voltaic modules or panels or cells are also covered under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022. As per the rules, every manufacturer and producer of solar photo-voltaic modules or panels or cells shall store solar photo-voltaic modules or panels or cells waste generated up to the year 2034- 2035 as per the guidelines laid down by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard;

Q. What is Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)?

A. 'Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)' means responsibility of any producer of electrical or electronic equipment as given in Schedule-I for meeting recycling targets as per Schedule-III and Schedule-IV, only through registered recyclers of E-Waste to ensure environmentally sound management of such waste.

Q. What is 'Producer Registration Certificates'?

A. Producer Registration Certificates" means a permission given by Central Pollution Control Board to meet EPR Obligation;

Q. Whether all the Producers of EEEs are required to do Registration?

A. Producer Registration is mandatory for the entities who are covered under the definition of the Producers as given in the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 and has to be obtained by all the producers of EEE including their components, consumables, parts and spares as listed in the Schedule –I of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022.

Q. Whether a dismantler is required to register on EPR Portal?

A. As per Rule 4 of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022, entities, namely Manufacturer, Producer, Recycler and Refurbisher only are required to register on the portal.

Q. Whether Bulk Consumer under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 requires to register on the portal?

A. Bulk Consumer under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 does not require to register on the portal.

Q. What are the recycling targets given to the Producers while issuing EPR Registration?

A. Under the EPR, Producers have been given phase wise EPR Obligation (recycling target) of E- Waste. EPR Obligations are effective from 1st April 2023 and for the FY 2023-24 & FY 2024-25 it is 60% of the quantity of waste generation, followed by 70% during FY 2025-26 & FY 2026-27, 80% during FY 2027-28 and onwards.

In case the producer has started sale recently, EPR Obligation shall be applicable as per Schedule-IV and these targets are applicable from FY 2023-24 and is 15% of sale in 2021-22 and for FY 2024-25 it is 20% of sale in FY 2022-23, and for FY 2025-2026 onwards it is 20% of the sales figure of the financial year two years back.

However, in case of import of used EEEs the assigned target is 100% of the quantity imported.

Q. What is the responsibility of Bulk consumers under these Rules?

A. Bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall ensure that e-waste generated by them shall be handed over only to

registered Producer, Recyclers or Refurbishers registered on the EPR portal.

Q. Who can collect E-Waste under the current regulation?

A. Under the E-Waste (Management) Rules 2022, registered Producer, Recyclers and Refurbishers of E-Waste register on the portal can collect E-Waste.

Q. What are provisions for dealing with the fractions or material those are not getting recycled in a recyclers facility?

A. As per the provisions laid in section 9 of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 a recycler has to ensure that the fractions or material not recycled in its facility is sent to the respective registered recyclers. Also the residue generated during recycling process is to be disposed of in an authorized treatment storage disposal facility. A recycler is required to maintain record of e-waste collected, dismantled, recycled and sent to registered recycler on the portal and make available all records for verification or audit as and when required.

Q. Whether a registered Recycler, Refurbisher can collect and transport E-Waste from one state to its facility located in another State for the purpose of recycling/ refurbishing?

A. Yes, under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 registered Recycler and Refurbisher can collect and transport E-Waste from any part of the country for the purpose of dismantling/ recycling/ refurbishing it to its facility.

Section –B : Registration on E-Waste EPR Portal

Q. Who are the stakeholders to whom Central Pollution Control issues registration under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 & its amendments thereof?

A. Under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022, CPCB issues registration to the Producers, Recyclers, Refurbishers and Manufacturer of EEEs listed in Schedule-I of the Rules.

Q. Whether there are Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) for the registration of at E-Waste-EPR Portal?

A. CPCB has prepared SoP for stakeholders for filling-up, processing & evaluating of applications seeking registration. The SoP elaborates on information required to be provided in the applications and also details out the documents required to be submitted by an applicant while seeking registration. The SoP have also defined various timelines involved in grant of registration.

Q. What is the procedure for registration of Producer on the E Waste EPR portal?

A. Under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 a Producer of EEEs listed in Schedule- I of the Rules shall register itself on E Waste EPR Portal. The SoP for the Producer registration is available on EPR E-Waste Portal. The link of the

same is given below:

https://eprewastecpcb.in/pdf/SOP_for_grant_Registration_on_the_Portal_under_ewaste_rules_2023.pdf

Q . What is the procedure for registration of Recyclers under the E- Waste (Management) Rules, 2022?

- A. The E-Waste Recyclers are required to register in the portal. The SoP of the recycler registration is available on the E-Waste EPR Portal. The recycler should have valid CTO under Air & Water Act along with Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 from the concerned SPCB. The link of the SOP is given below:
https://eprewastecpcb.in/pdf/Approved_SOP_for_e-waste_recycler_registration.pdf

Q. What is the procedure for registration of Manufacturer on the EPR E Waste portal?

- A . Under the E-Waste Rules, a Manufacturer of EEEs listed in Schedule- I of the Rules shall register itself on E Waste EPR Portal. The Manufacturer should have valid CTO (for Green, Orange and Red category industry) under Air & Water Act along with Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 from the concerned SPCB. The requirement of CTO is exempted for white category industry.

Q. What is the procedure for registration of Refurbisher under the E-Waste Rules, 2022?

- A. Under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 every Refurbisher of E-Waste shall register itself in the portal. The Refurbisher should have valid CTO under Air & Water Act along with Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 from the concerned SPCB.

Q What is the procedure for addition of EEEs item in existing Producer registration certificate?

- A. In case of addition of EEEs items in their existing Producer registration. The producer is required to follow below mentioned steps:
- i. GO to Amendment section
 - ii. Create amendment
 - iii. Select addition of EEEs
 - iv. Revised Table-1 (Table-1 should also have the sales data for EEEs items for which he has already been granted EPR Registration, and sales data in Table-1 should not be contradictory in nature.)
 - v. Self-declaration on RoHS compliance with revised Enclosure-A
 - vi. Declaration on availability of technical documents on RoHS Compliance

Q. What is the procedure for change in company's name and Address in existing Producer registration certificate?

Q. Whether EPR obligations in terms of key metal are to be fulfilled through recycling only same EEE code for which obligation has been assigned to producer?

A. The EPR Obligation is independent of EEE code. However, Producer has to ensure the capability of Recycler for recycling EEE code for which Producer has been assigned EPR Obligation.

Q. What is the maximum quantity of EPR Certificate a Producer may purchase from registered recycler in a current financial year ?

A. The maximum quantity of EPR Certificate producer may purchase is as follows:

$$X + .05X + Y$$

X EPR obligation in the form of End product (Fe, Cu, Al & Au)

Y = any leftover liability

Q. What are the modalities of EPR obligation compensation if a producer purchases gold certificate more than EPR obligation for gold ?

A. In case a producer purchases EPR Certificate for Gold more than EPR obligation w.r.t. Gold $X_{Au} + nX_{Au}$, Where X_{Au} is EPR obligation in terms of Gold, X_{Cu} is EPR obligation in terms of Copper, X_{Al} is EPR obligation in terms of Aluminum and $n =$ %surplus quantity of gold certificate. As per rules surplus quantity of gold cannot be more than 5%. The producer has two options:

- i. The producer may opt to reduce EPR liability for gold by nX_{Au} kg in next F/Y for that particular EEE item. Or
- ii. Surplus EPR Certificate of gold will be used to fulfil the EPR obligation of Cu & Al for current F/Y

EPR obligation will be treated as complete w.r.t. Cu and Al

If minimum EPR Certificate purchased w.r.t. Cu & Al are:

$$X_{Cu} - nX_{Cu} \text{ and } X_{Al} - nX_{Al}$$

Maximum Quantity of EPR Certificate producer may purchase w.r.t. Cu and Al will be

$$X_{Cu} - nX_{Cu} + .05X_{Cu} + Y \text{ and } X_{Al} - nX_{Al} + .05X_{Al} + Y$$

Y = any leftover liability

Q. What are the modalities of EPR obligation compensation if a producer purchases gold certificate less than EPR obligation for gold?

A. In case a producer purchases EPR Certificate for Gold less than EPR obligation w.r.t. Gold $X_{Au} - nX_{Au}$, Where, X_{Au} is EPR obligation in terms of Gold, X_{Cu} is EPR obligation in terms of Copper, X_{Al} is EPR obligation in terms of Aluminum and $n =$ %Deficit quantity of obligation in the form of gold. The producer has two options:

- i. The producer may opt to increased EPR liability for gold by nX_{Au} kg in next FY for that particular EEE item. Or
- ii. EPR obligation will be treated as complete if quantity of EPR Certificate

purchased w.r.t. Cu and Al for current F/Y are

$$X_{Cu}+nX_{Cu} \text{ and } X_{Al}+nX_{Al}$$

Maximum Quantity of EPR Certificate producer may purchase w.r.t. Cu and Al will be

$$X_{Cu}+nX_{Cu}+.05X_{Cu}+Y \text{ and } X_{Al}+nX_{Al}+.05X_{Al}+Y$$

Y= any leftover liability

Q . As per Framework for EPR “Considering the limitations in recycling infrastructure in the country, EPR obligation for gold may be 20% of total gold obligation in the first year of implementation”. Is the 20% recovery target applicable for Producers or for recyclers as well?

A. Under the framework for generation of EPR Certificates EPR obligations w.r.t Gold have been reduced only for Producers. However, recyclers having ability to obtain gold from E-Waste as required to do optimal recycling for gold and provide Gold credits to the Producers.

Q. What is the provision for uploading details of other materials other than key metals obtained during recycling of a EEE on the E-Waste EPR Portal?

A Recycler is required to maintain the record of other material also for mass balance. The information about other materials is to be furnished at the time of filing the return.

Q. What is the timeline for acceptance of recycling data on the E-Waste -EPR Portal?

A. E-Waste EPR Portal is accepting data w.r.t. e-waste processed from 1st April 2023 and credit on the same are also getting generated accordingly.

Q. What are the documentation requirements for recyclers for generation of EPR Certificate?

A. CPCB issued notice on 15.06.2023 stating that recyclers are required to generate EPR Certificate through EPR Portal:

Q. What are the provisions for uploading purchase proof w.r.t e-waste collected from both formal and informal?

A. In case of E-Waste purchased from the formal sector, the recycler is required to upload sales invoice of the seller. In case of e waste purchased from the informal sector, the recycler is required to upload any sales receipt having name and address of the seller.

Q. Whether there are provisions for editing for the data entered in interim portal upon migration to the main portal?

A. After submission, there will be no editing option.

Q. Whether a recycler is required to collect full products for recycling or

parts/components can also be collected and recycled for generation of EPR Certificate?

A. A recycler is required to collect full equipment for recycling. Collection of the entire equipment will ensure its recycling in a proper scientific manner. Collection of parts/spares will lead to recycling of only those spares/components while the remaining parts/components may remain unrecycled or go to informal sector. In case a recycler is not having facility for recycling of all the materials then the same may be given to another registered recycler having facility for its recycling and maintain data w.r.t same.

Q. Whether it is mandatory to mention commodity weight in seller invoice issued given to recycler at the time of purchase of e-waste?

A. Yes it is mandatory to mention commodity weight in seller invoice issued given to recycler at the time of purchase of e-waste.

Q. Is it mandatory to upload GST linked sales invoice by the recycler as a proof of recycling?

A. Yes, GST linked sales invoice is mandatory to verify the proof of selling the recycled metals (end product).

Q. What is the Help-desk Number and Online Platform which can resolve technical queries on a daily basis.

A. Technical issues queries may send your email on ewaste2.cpcb@gov.in

Help desk number is:011 - 43102467

Annexure-I

The fee structure for Producer for registration on EPR Portal under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022

A. Grant or Renewal of EPR Registration processing fees for Producers seeking EPR registration under E-Waste (Management) Rules 2022 is given as below:

S. No.	Annual E-Waste Recycling Target (MT)	Proposed Charge (Rs.)
1.	< 50 MT	2500/-
2.	50 MT to <100 MT	7500/-
3.	100 MT to <1000 MT	1,50,000/-
4.	1000 MT to <5000 MT	10,00,000/-
5.	>5000 MT	15,00,000/-

Note: For Producers whose sales just started, the processing fee will be Rs. 10,000/-

B. Amendments in existing EPR registration in terms of addition of EEE items, revision in the Recycling Target, conversion from EPR Authorisation (Producer

granted EPR Authorisation/renewed EPR Authorisation in **online mode**) to EPR Registration etc., the processing fee will be Rs. 10,000/-.

C. Amendment in existing EPR registration in terms of addition of EEE items, revision in the recycling target conversion from EPR Authorisation (Producer granted EPR Authorisation/renewed EPR Authorisation in **offline mode**) to EPR Registration etc. the processing fees will be Rs. 10,000/- along with additional charges as per point A above.

D. The fee structure for registration of Recycler, Refurbishers & Manufacture and Annual Maintenance Charges for all stakeholders for registration on EPR Portal under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022

S. No	User Type	Activity	Proposed fee/charges
1	Recycler	New Recycler (1 st time registration valid for five years)	₹ 15,000/-
		Renewal of registration-(after five years)	₹7,500/- + ₹ 0.625/MT for quantity of EPR certificate transaction in the preceding five years
		In case of any amendments/addendum	₹3,000/-
2	Refurbisher	New Refurbisher(1 st time registration- valid for five years)	₹ 15,000/-
		Renewal of registration- (after five years)	₹7,500/- + ₹ 0.625/MT for quantity of Refurbishing certificate transaction in the preceding five years
		In case of any amendments/addendum	₹3,000/-
3	Manufacturer	One time registration	₹ 15,000/-
4	Annual Maintenance charges for all stake holders	Annual Maintenance charges for Producers, Recycler, Refurbisher and Manufacturer	₹5,000/-