

Summary of “E-waste (electrical and electronic) Management Rules, 2019

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change requested Department of Environment (DoE) to draft an E-waste Management Rules. Accordingly, DoE drafted the e-waste management rules. Later, MoEFCC collected opinions from different Ministries/Divisions/Agencies/academia, which was incorporated by DoE. Afterwards, MoEFCC also organized Inter-ministerial meeting and DoE incorporated relevant suggestions to the draft rules. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) also sought public opinion through the MoEFCC website. Later DoE finalized the draft rules and sent it to the MoEFCC after organizing several discussions/workshops with the stakeholders.

“E-waste (generated from electrical and electronic products) Management Rules, 2019:

- This rules consists of 25 clauses, 3 schedules and 8 forms.
- No provision of this rule will be applied to radioactive waste regulated by the Bangladesh Atomic Energy Regulatory Act, 2012(Act No. 2 of 2012).
- The draft rules includes the extended producer/manufacturer responsibilities (EPR) such as- providing payment to the consumer as an incentive from time to time fixed by the Government for returning the expired, unused or invalid electrical and electronic products, submitting a plan of extended producer/manufacturer responsibilities for e-waste management at the time of registration application to DoE, a targeted amount of the e-waste to be collected by each producer/ manufacturer for dismantling/reusing should be determined in that plan, the targeted amount of the e-waste to be collected by each Producer/ Manufacturer should be specified by the DoE during the approval of the extended responsibilities in the following way-
 - First year after the implementation of the rules:10% of the targeted amount of e-waste described in the plan of extended responsibilities
 - Second year: 20%
 - Third year: 30%
 - Fourth year: 40%
 - Fifth year and onwards: 50%
- **Registration for e-waste management:** Every e-waste producers, manufacturer, large importer, dismantler, recycler, trader or shopkeeper, hoarder, transporter, repairer, collection center, auctioneer and exporter must apply to the Department of Environment for registration following the form 1/2/3 of this rules.
- **Environmental clearance system:** Every electrical and electronic products producers, manufacturer, large importer, recycler, dismantler should apply to the concerned office of the Department of Environment according to the Rule-7-A of the Environment Conservation Rules, 1997.
- **E-waste storage method:** The proposed time span for storing e-waste is 180 days and the Department may extend the deadline by up to 90 (Ninety) days in special cases.
- **Data preservation and annual report submission:** Every e-waste producers, manufacturer, large importer, recycler, trader or shopkeeper, hoarder, transporter, repairer, collection center, dismantler, auctioneer and exporter must maintain the e-waste data according to form 6 and submit annual report to the Department of environment in accordance with form 7 within 60 days after the end of financial year.
- **Penalty:** For any violation of the provisions of this Rule, the penalty should be

applicable in accordance with section 15 (1) of the Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995, (Amended- 2010).

- **Appeals:** If the person becomes aggrieved by the Department's approval of e-waste management or by order of suspension or renewal, cancellation or withdrawal, he may appeal to the concerned authority following form 5 and section 14 of the Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995, (Amended- 2010) will be applicable for filing appeal and its settlement.
- This rules will be applicable for the following categories of electrical and electronic products:
 1. Household appliance
 2. Monitoring and Control equipment
 3. Medical Equipment
 4. Automatic Machine
 5. IT and telecommunication equipment

This proposed rules will be applicable for every e-waste producers, manufacturer, large importer, dismantler, recycler, trader or shopkeeper, hoarder, transporter, repairer, collection center, auctioneer, exporter and large users of electrical and electronic products and other relevant persons.

Relevant clauses translated from e-waste management rules

Clause 14: The use of Standards of hazardous substances for the production of electrical and electronic products.

- a) Every producer, manufacturer, large importer of electrical and electronic products should follow the standards set forth in Schedule-3 (enclosed) of this Rule for the use of hazardous substances for manufacturing the products.
- b) The use of hazardous substances in the production of electrical and electronic products shall be reduced within 05 (five) years from the day of the enactment of the Rules to comply with the above standards; The Government may extend this deadline if necessary.
- c) In the case of reducing the use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products, all the information related to the reduction, i.e. all hazardous substances that have been reduced and the hazardous substances contained, must be added to the product information booklet.

Clause 15: Prohibition of import of old or used electrical and electronic products

Importing old/used electrical and electronic products for donation/grants/other purpose will not be accepted;

It is to be noted that such kind of products may be imported for the purpose of research and for use in educational institutions, by collecting No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Department of Environment.

Hazardous Waste (E-waste) Management Rules 2019

Schedule-3 (Rule14(1) noted)

(Threshold limits for use of certain hazardous substances)

Sl.	Substances Name	Standards
1.	Short Chain Chloro Paraffins, Alkanes, C10-13	$\leq 25\%$
2.	Antimony trioxide	$\leq 1\%$
3.	Beryllium metal/ Beryllium oxide (Beryllia)	$\leq 0.1\%$
4.	Nickel/Cadmium/Cadmium oxide/ Cadmium sulphide	$\leq 0.1\%$
5.	Chromium VI	$\leq 0.25\%$
6.	Copper beryllium alloys	$\leq 3\%$
7.	Lead/Lead oxide	$\leq 0.1\%$
8.	Mercury	$\leq 0.1\%$
9.	Mineral Wool: [Man-made vitreous (silicate) fibers with random orientation with alkaline oxide and alkali earth oxide ($\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{CaO}+\text{MgO}+\text{BaO}$) content greater than 18 % by weight]	$\leq 2\%$
10.	Octabromodiphenylether (OBDE)	$\leq 2\%$
11.	Polychlorobiphenyls: The level of 50 mg/kg (0.005%) should be the defining threshold concentration for wastes containing PCBs and PCTs: above that concentration such waste should be considered as hazardous.	$\leq 0.25\%$
12.	Refractory Ceramic Fibers: [Man-made vitreous (silicate) fibers with random orientation with alkaline oxide and alkali earth oxide ($\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{CaO}+\text{MgO}+\text{BaO}$) content less or equal to 18 % by weight]	$\leq 20\%$
13.	Liquid Crystals: Commercially available liquid crystals (LC) are mixtures of 10 to 20 substances, which belong to the group of substituted phenylcyclohexanes, alkylbenzenes and cyclohexylbenzenes. The chemical substances contain oxygen, fluorine, hydrogen and carbon. About 250 chemical substances are used for formulating more than thousand marketed liquid crystals.	$\leq 0.15\%$
14.	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	$\leq 0.15\%$
15.	Tetrabromobisphenol-A (TBBPA)	$\leq 0.15\%$