### TABLE OF STATUTES

- The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
- The Basel Ban Amendment
- The Rotterdam Convention
- The Bamako Convention
- WEEE Directives
- Electronic Device Recycling Research and Development Act of 2009 in USA
- Arkansas Computer and Electronic Solid Waste Management Act in USA
- Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directives
- The Constitution of India
- National Green Tribunal Act, 2010
- Electronic Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011
TABLE OF CASES

- Eastron enterprises inc. vs. Commissioner of customs W.P. (C) 721/2012 Delhi High Court
- M/s. Anand Impex vs. The Comissioner of Customs W.P. (c) 21732/2011 Madras High Court
- M/s. Deccan Enterprises vs. Commissioner of Customs W.P. (C) 20628/2011 Kerala High Court
- M/s. Vinay auto copier machine vs. Union of India W.P. (C) 18188/2011 Madras High Court
- Sristhi Digital Solution vs. The addl. Commissioner of Customs W.P. (C) 1439/2013 Madras High Court
- M/s/ Shivam International vs. Union of India W.P. (C) 34102/2010 Kerala High Court
- M/s. Twenty first century printers vs. Collector of customs 2003 (162) ELT 1045
- Toxic Link vs. Union of India & Ors, Order of NGT, New Delhi
**INDEX**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Page-i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>Page-ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>Page-iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Statutes</td>
<td>Page-vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Cases</td>
<td>Page-vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Page-viii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chapter-I**

**Introduction to e-waste**

| 1.1. Background               | 2       |
| 1.1.1 E-waste                 | 3       |
| 1.1.2 Impact of e-waste on Health and environment | 4       |
| 1.1.3 Identification of the problem | 4       |
| 1.2. Objective of the study   | 5       |
| 1.3. Research Questions       | 6       |
| 1.4. Rationale of the study   | 7       |
| 1.5. Research Methodology     | 8       |
| 1.6. Research Hypothesis      | 9       |
| 1.7. Literature Review        | 9       |
| 1.8. Chapterization           | 11      |
| 1.9. Limitation of the study  | 11      |
Chapter - II

Menace of e-waste

2.1. Introduction to e-waste 14
2.2. Concept of e-waste 17
  2.2.1. Composition of e-waste 18
  2.2.2. E-waste production in India 19
  2.2.3. Menace of e-waste 21
2.3. E-waste in the global context 22
  2.3.1. Difference between E-waste and municipal waste 26
  2.3.2. E-waste- a global challenge 29
2.4. Growth of electrical and electronic industry in India 29
  2.4.1. A brief history 29
  2.4.2. Factors liable for expansion of e-waste 32
  2.4.3. Clearance Process of e-waste 33
  2.4.4. Computer and computer elements segment 33
  2.4.5. Consumer electronics (television) segment 35
  2.4.6. Telecommunications segment 36
  2.4.7. Changing utilization patterns 37
2.5. Environment concerns and health hazards 40
  2.5.1. Contents of e-waste 41
  2.5.2. Impact of perilous elements on health and environment 43
  2.5.3. Measures to dealing with e-waste 47

Chapter - III

Global laws on e-waste management

3.1. The international experience 51
  3.1.1. The Basel Convention 51
3.1.1.1. Compliance and Implementation 53
3.1.1.2. Scheme to control the movement of perilous Waste 53
3.1.1.3. Technical assistance offered by the Convention 53
3.1.1.4. Training in the Management and Minimization of perilous wastes 54
3.1.1.5. Other important highlights of the Basel Convention 54
3.1.2. The Rotterdam Convention 58
3.1.3. The Bamako Convention 59
3.1.4. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directives in the European Union 60
3.1.4.1. Obligations of the producer under the WEEE 61
3.1.4.2. Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directives 62
3.1.4.3. Communication on the use of the Precautionary Principle 63
3.1.4.4. Comparative e-waste management in Switzerland and India 63
3.1.5. The Nairobi Declaration 64
3.1.6. PACE (The Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment) 2011 66
3.2. E-waste management in United States of America 68
3.2.1. E-waste management models in the United States 68
3.2.2. Key findings on the management of select electronic items in the United States of America in 2014 69
3.2.3. Artifact lifespan calculation method 70
3.2.4. US Policy and Law on e-waste management is different from EU WEEE Directives 70
3.2.5. E-waste management legal regime in USA 72
3.2.6. Emerging enforcement trends: e-waste cases in US 78
3.3. E-waste management in UK 80
3.3.1. Environmental permit policy for e-waste 81
3.3.2. Waste shipment regulations 81
3.3.3. Electrical and electronic equipment

3.3.4. Packaging waste regulations

3.3.5. Landfill directive

3.3.6. End-of-life vehicles (ELVs) Regulation 2003

3.3.7. Batteries directive


3.3.9. Waste Hierarchy Guidance Review 2012

3.3.10. Introduction to the waste hierarchy

3.3.11. Remanufacturing and energy from e-waste

3.4. E-waste management laws in Canada

3.4.1. Legislations and regulations on e-waste in Canada

3.4.1.1. Toxic Substance Control Legislation

3.4.1.1.1. Electronics Artifact Stewardship Standards

3.4.1.2. Impact of stake holders

3.4.2. E-waste Business Models

3.4.2.1. General Tax Base Funding Model

3.4.2.2. Deposit and Refund System Model

3.4.2.3. Advanced Clearance and Advanced Recovery Fees Model

3.4.2.4. End-of-Life Fees Model

3.4.2.5. Producer Take-Back Programmes Model

3.4.2.6. Extended Producer Responsibility Model

3.5. E-waste management laws in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan

3.5.1. E-waste management situations in emerging Asian nations

3.5.2. E-waste management in Japan

3.5.2.1. Treatment and guiding principle challenges

3.5.3. E-waste management in South Korea

3.5.3.1. Challenges for treatment and guiding principle

3.5.3.2. Producer remanufacturing system from 2003 to present

3.5.3.2.1. Structure of assortment and outlay allocation
3.5.3.2.2. Treatment and guiding principle challenges 109
3.5.4. E-waste management in Taiwan 111
3.5.4.1. Treatment and guiding principle challenges 112

3.6. E-waste management in China 114
3.6.1. Potential directions for future work 116
3.6.1.1. Cross-border shipments 116
3.6.1.1.1. Capacity building on management of cross-border shipments 117
3.6.1.1.2. Extent of unlawful shipments to China 117
3.6.2. Domestic e-waste flows in China 118
3.6.2.1. Standardizing calculation of EEE (Electrical and Electronic Equipment) sales and e-waste generation 118
3.6.3. Health and ecological conditions for the informal segment involved in e-waste management in China 120
3.6.4. Development of domestic e-waste management law in China 121
3.6.5. Improvement and promotion of enterprises involved in e-waste handling 122
3.6.5.1. Establishing a certification system 122
3.6.6. Artifact Tracking- Technology assessment, identification and transfer 122

Chapter - IV
E-waste management laws in India

4.1. Global trade in hazardous wastes in South Asian Countries 125
4.1.1. Rise in unlawful e-waste trade 125
4.1.2. Foremost factors in global waste trade economy 127
4.1.3. Waste trading as a quintessential part of electronics
4.1.4. Free international trade agreements as a means of waste trading

4.2. Import of perilous e-waste in India

4.2.1. Liberalization of trade-in rules has increased volume of e-waste in India

4.2.2. Lacunae in e-waste legislations in India

4.2.3. Porous ports and lack of checking services

4.2.4. Procedure to import e-waste in India

4.2.5. Instances of unauthorized waste imports seized in ports

4.2.6. Process of precious metal extraction from e-waste in unorganized e-waste industry

4.2.7. E-waste economy in the organized sector

4.2.8. E-waste projection and remanufacturing in four foremost cities

4.3. E-waste management laws in India

4.3.1. Regulatory regime for e-waste

4.3.1.1. The Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2003

4.3.1.2. The Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008

4.3.1.3. Guidelines for ESM (Ecologically Sound Management) of E-waste, 2008

4.3.1.4. The E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2010

4.3.1.4.1. Responsibilities of various stake-holders

4.3.1.4.2. Criticism of the e-waste rules, 2011

4.3.1.4.3. Changes effected in the E-Waste rules, 2011 by the
Chapter - V

Comparative Analysis

5.1. Flow of e-waste across the globe

5.1.1. E-waste map tracks e-waste generated across the globe
5.1.2. Dumping of toxic e-waste in poor nations
5.1.3. E-waste and organized crimes across the globe
5.1.3.1. Waste clearance and trade-out routes
5.1.3.1.1. in United Kingdom
5.1.3.1.2. In United States of America
5.1.3.1.3. Global Exporters
5.1.3.1.4. Global Importers
5.1.3.2. E-waste and organized crime
5.1.3.2.1. Organized crime in e-waste management in UK
5.1.3.2.2. Organized crime in e-waste management in USA
5.1.3.2.3. United States of America e-waste clearance incentives and disincentives

5.2. Analysis of international laws on cross-border e-waste trade
5.2.1. The Technical Guidelines
5.2.2. Distinction between waste and non-waste
5.2.3. Non-functioning EEE (Electrical and Electronic Equipment) as non-waste
5.2.3.1. Objects under warranty
5.2.3.2. Non-warranty equipments
5.2.4. Effectiveness of the UEEE Guidelines

5.3. Positive impacts of RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) Directives
5.3.1. Direct impact of RoHS Directives on environment
5.3.2. Substance substitutions is the result of RoHS Directives
5.3.2.1. Lead-free solders
5.3.2.2. Flame retardants
5.3.3. Effects of substitution on remanufacturing
5.3.4. Economic impacts of RoHS Directives
5.3.5. Other secondary effects of RoHS Directives

5.4. Analysis of e-waste Take-Back System Design and Policy Approaches
5.4.1. Structure of Take-Back System

5.5. **Criminal liability on noncompliance to e-waste laws in USA**
    5.5.1. Summary of the Indictment in Colorado based company’s case
    5.5.2. Significance of penal provisions in USA
    5.5.3. Upcoming strategy of USA for e-waste management system

5.6. **Judicial Trends on e-waste management in UK**
    5.6.1. Imprisonment of exporters for perilous shipments of e-waste
    5.6.2. Fine on waste clearance companies for exporting dumped electronics

5.7. **E-waste management in China by Baidu Partners with UN**

5.8. **E-waste management in Japan by increasing recycling**

5.9. **Corporate Social Responsibility to manage e-waste**
    5.9.1. E-waste remanufacturing under CSR Law in India
        5.9.1.1. The Criteria established by CSR Law
        5.9.1.2. Penalty for non-compliance of CSR Law
    5.9.2. E-waste management firm Attero raised 10,000 million rupees in India
    5.9.3. E-waste management by Ultrust in India
    5.9.4. E-waste management by DELL

5.10. **Common understanding to Re-use goods across the globe**
    5.10.1 Stages of Re-use of goods
        5.10.1.1. Standard re-use policy model
        5.10.1.2. Life-span of re-use
        5.10.1.3. Standard preparations before Re-use
        5.10.1.4. Re-manufacture after re-use
        5.10.1.5. Refurbish after re-use
        5.10.1.6. Repair before re-use
        5.10.1.7. Upgrade and disposal of rejected objects
        5.10.1.8. Reselling of goods for re-use
5.10.1.9. Redeploy of goods within the premises 264
5.10.1.10. Donation of used goods to weaker section of society 264

Chapter - VI
Findings and Recommendations

Findings:
6.1. E-waste is an environment and public health hazard across the globe 267

6.2. Positive Developments in e-waste Management across the globe 269
6.2.1. Policy and Program Development in e-waste management 270
6.2.2. Application of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) principle 270
6.2.3. Harmonization among laws and models 271
6.2.4. Technological Developments in e-waste management 272
6.2.5. Outcomes of e-waste management programmes 272
6.2.6. Business Opportunities in e-waste remanufacturing 272

6.3. Components of e-waste management standards 274
6.4. Overview of existing programmes on e-waste 275
6.5. Environmental, health and safety management systems for e-waste 277
6.6. Transboundary Shipment of e-waste 278
6.7. Reuse and illegal exports of e-waste 279

Recommendations:
6.8. Need for stringent health safeguards and ecological protection laws in India 280
6.9. Principles to impose responsibilities on stakeholders 281
6.10. Import of e-waste under stringent licensing policies 283
6.11. Producer-Public-Government cooperation 284
6.13. Choosing safer technologies and cleaner substitutes 286
6.15. Effective regulatory mechanism strengthened by manpower and technical expertise 287
6.16. Reduction of waste at source 288
6.17. Investment opportunities in e-waste management 289
6.18. Recognizing the unorganized sector in India 290
6.19. Future Collaborative Steps to manage e-waste 295

Bibliography
(Pages i-vii)