



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on EPR for End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) Management

1. What is Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) in India?

This means responsibility of a Producer for scrapping of the End-of-Life vehicle in environmentally sound manner.

This is accomplished by purchasing Extended Producer Responsibility certificate from the Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities, to ensure environmentally sound management of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) under the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025.

2. Who is covered by these rules?

These rules shall apply to the Producer, registered owner of vehicles, Bulk Consumers, Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facility, Collection Centers, Automated Testing Stations and entities involved in testing of vehicles, handling, processing and scrapping of End-of-Life vehicles.

3. What is Vehicle?

It means any mechanically propelled vehicle adapted for use upon roads whether the power of propulsion is transmitted thereto from an external or internal source and includes a chassis to which a body has not been attached and a trailer.

4. What is transport vehicle?

It means a public service vehicle, a goods carriage, an educational institution bus or a private service vehicle.

5. What is non-transport vehicle?

It means a motor vehicle which is not a transport vehicle.

6. What is End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs)?

It means all vehicles which are no longer validly registered or declared unfit through Automated Fitness Centers or their registrations have been cancelled

under Chapter IV of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988) or due to an order of a Court of Law or are self-declared by the legitimate registered owner as a waste vehicle due to any circumstances.

7. Who is considered as a 'Producer' under the ELV EPR framework?

- (i) A "Producer" means an entity who is engaged in:
- Manufacture or assembly and sale of vehicles under its own brand;
 - Sale of vehicles under its own brand, produced by other manufacturers or suppliers; or
 - Import of vehicles.
- (ii) Based on above definition the types of producers are classified in EPR Portal as below:

Code	Producer
P1	Manufactured/assemble and Sale of Vehicles under Own Brand
P2	Sale of Vehicles under Own Brand (Manufactured/assembled by Another Manufacturer)
P3	Manufacture/assemble of vehicles and sold to another producer
P4	Manufacture/assemble of vehicles and sold in open market with another producer brand
P5	Import of Vehicles and sale Under Own brand
P6	Import of Vehicles and sale Under imported brand itself
P7	Import of Vehicles and sale to other producer
P8	Import of Vehicles for Self Use

8. Who are bulk consumers?

"Bulk consumer" means any consumer having ownership of more than 100 vehicles. It also includes State Transport Undertakings, as defined in clause (42) of section 2 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

9. What is Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facility?

It means any establishment which holds a Registration for Vehicle Scrapping issued under Motor Vehicles (Registration and Functions of Vehicle Scrapping Facility) Rules, 2021 for carrying out dismantling and scrapping operations.

10. Which type of vehicles are exempted from ELVs EPR Target?

Vehicles such as agricultural tractor, agricultural trailer, combine harvester and power tiller are exempted from ELVs EPR Target.

11. Are units engaged in exports, have any EPR targets to meet under ELVs EPR framework?

Export-oriented entities that do not introduce vehicles into the domestic market are not subject to EPR targets. However, such entities shall require to register on EPR ELVs portal.

12. Which entities must register on the EPR ELVs Portal?

The following entities are required to register on the portal developed by CPCB:

1. Producers
2. Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs)
3. Bulk Consumers

13. What are EPR targets?

As per the Rules, the schedule specifies the targets for transport and non-transport vehicles are as follows:

Transport vehicles

Financial Year	EPR Target	Applicable to Vehicles introduced/introduces in market by Producer
2025-26 to 2029-30	Min 8% of the steel used in the vehicle	2010-11 to 2014-15
2030-31 to 2034-35	Min 13% of the steel used in the vehicle	2015-16 to 2019-20
2035-36 to 2039-40 & onwards	Min 18% of the steel used in the vehicle	2020-21 to 2024-25 and subsequent years

Non - Transport vehicles

Financial Year	EPR Target	Applicable to Vehicles introduced/introduces in market by Producer
2025-26 to 2029-30	Min 8% of the steel used in the vehicle	2005-06 to 2009-10
2030-31 to 2034-35	Min 13% of the steel used in the vehicle	2010-11 to 2014-15
2035-36 to 2039-40 & onwards	Min 18% of the steel used in the vehicle	2015-16 to 2019-20 and subsequent years

14. What are the responsibility of a Producer under the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025?

Under the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025, the following responsibilities has been assigned to producers:

- Obtain registration from CPCB through centralized online portal.
- Encourage proper ELV disposal through RVSFs.
- Ensure ELVs are deposited at RVSFs or designated collection centers.
- Implement buy-back or deposit-refund schemes to fulfil EPR Obligations.
- Organize awareness campaigns and offer incentives for safe deposit ELV at RVSFs.
- Meet EPR obligations by purchasing certificates from RVSFs as per targets.
- Every producer shall adopt sustainable vehicle production practices.
- If a producer discontinues operations, it must fulfill EPR obligations for vehicles already in the market.
- File annual returns to CPCB in the prescribed form at the portal.

15. What are the responsibility of a Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) under the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025?

Under the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025, the following responsibilities has been assigned to RVSFs:

- Obtain registration from SPCBs/PCCs through centralized online portal.
- Receive unfit vehicles and carry out treatment, depollution, dismantling, and scrapping;
- Send recovered/segregated materials to authorized recyclers, refurbishers, or co-processors;
- Send non-recyclable and hazardous waste to authorized TSDFs under HOWM Rules, 2016;
- Exchange EPR certificates for processed ELVs via the centralized portal for purchase by producers;
- Maintain records of ELVs received, materials generated and materials handed over;
- File quarterly returns to SPCB in the prescribed form at the portal.

16. What are the responsibility of a Bulk Consumers under the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025?

Under the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025, the following responsibilities has been assigned to Bulk consumers:

- Obtain registration from SPCBs/PCCs through centralized online portal.
- Ensure vehicle testing as per Section 56 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Rule 52 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.
- Deposit ELVs at designated outlet/Collection Centre/RVSF within 180 days from the date the vehicle becomes the End-of-Life vehicle.
- File annual returns in the prescribed form at the portal.

17. What are the responsibility of a Collection Centres under Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025?

Under the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025, the following responsibilities has been assigned to Collection Centre:

- Must collect and store End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) and send them to a Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facility (RVSF).
- Shall handle the End-of-Life Vehicles in an environmentally sound manner before sending them to the RVSF.
- Shall maintain records of End-of-Life Vehicles received, End-of-Life Vehicles sent to the RVSF, and the manner in which these vehicles are handled.

18. If an entity engages in multiple types of activities (i.e., Producer, Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs), Bulk Consumers), what is the registration procedure?

If an entity engages in multiple types of activities (i.e., Producer, Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs), Bulk Consumers), then the said entity is required to register separately for each activity.

19. What is scrapping of End of Life Vehicles?

It means the entire process from receipt and record of the End-of-Life Vehicles including depolluting, dismantling, segregation of material, safe disposal of non-reusable parts, and issuance of Certificate of Vehicle Scrapping to the registered owner of a motor vehicle.

20. If producers collect End of Life Vehicles from the owners and hand it over to RVSFs, will this be accounted for EPR target?

No, Producer can meet EPR target only by purchasing the EPR certificates from the RVSFs.

21. What is the Extended Producer Responsibility Certificate?

An Extended Producer Responsibility certificate shall be generated on basis of the weight of steel recovered from the End-of-Life vehicles processed at the Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facility or other steel scrap materials related to automobile sector processed at Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facility in accordance with the Motor Vehicles (Registration and Functions of Vehicle Scrapping Facility) Rules, 2021.

The EPR portal of CPCB will generate Extended Producer Responsibility certificate in favor of the Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facility.

22. How much Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) certificate can a Producer purchase?

A Producer is allowed to purchase EPR certificates only up to the extent of its obligation. This includes the EPR obligation for the current year along with any unfulfilled obligation carried forward from the preceding years.

23. Can an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) certificate be transferred or exchanged once purchased or used by a Producer?

No. The EPR certificate purchased by a Producer is not transferable to any other Producer.

24. Can a Producer carry forward its Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) targets?

Yes. 30% of the Extended Producer Responsibility targets of any year may be carried forward to the subsequent four years for EPR target compliance.

25. What is the fee for Registration at EPR portal and Annual processing?

Fees for Registration under EPR ELVs framework for entities i.e. Producers, RVSFs is given below:

Table-1: Registration fee for Producers		
S No	Average Annual turn over	Registration Fees Amount (INR)
1	≤ 10 Cr.	25,000
2	>10 Cr To ≤ 50 Cr.	50,000
3	>50 Cr. To ≤ 250 Cr.	2,00,000
4	>250 Cr. To ≤ 1000 Cr.	5,00,000
5	>1000 Cr.	10,00,000

Table-2: Registration fee for RVSFs		
S No	Capacity of the RVSF (No. of vehicles per annum)	Registration Fees Amount (INR)
1	≤ 6,000	25,000
2	> 6,000 to ≤ 15,000	50,000
3	> 15,000 to ≤ 30,000	75,000
4	> 30,000	1,00,000

The Annual Processing charge is the 50% of application fees in the respective category.

26. In which cases Environmental Compensation (EC) will be levied on the entities?

EC will be levied on the following entities:

- Producers for non-fulfilment of obligations and transaction or use of false extended producer responsibility certificates or on any entity on violation of any provisions and guidelines issued hereunder.
- RVSFs for issue of false extended producer responsibility certificates and providing false information/invoices.
- Unregistered Producers, RVSFs, and any entity that aids or supports the violation of these rules.

27. How can producer purchase such EPR certificates?

For each producer, information regarding the availability of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) certificates and the list of RVSFs having such certificates will be accessible on the portal dashboard.

Producers may fulfil their Extended Producer Responsibility by purchase of extended producer responsibility certificates from registered RVSFs through portal.

28. What is the validity of EPR certificates?

The validity of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) certificate shall be five years.
