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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Waste tire and used oil EPR in India

Waste tire and used oil EPR (extended producer responsibility) sits in India's Hazardous and Other Wastes Rules, 2016. From 2024-25, Schedule IX makes tire makers and importers cover 100% of the new tires they made or imported two years earlier, through recyclers' certificates. Chapter VII, in force since April 1, 2024, sets used oil targets for oil producers and importers.

WASTE TIRE EPR falls on tire producers under Schedule IX of the Hazardous and Other Wastes Rules (paragraph 1(e)). A producer makes and sells new tires in India, sells tires under its own brand or sells imported new tires. Importers of vehicles fitted with new tires, and of waste tires, are producers too.

KEY FACTS

LAW

Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

PLASTIC EPR

Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022

E-WASTE EPR

E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022

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Who carries waste tire EPR in India?

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So are automobile makers that import new tires for vehicles sold in India. G.S.R. 593(E) added Schedule IX on July 21, 2022 (tracker entry).

Producers, recyclers and retreaders each register on the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) portal, and none may deal with an unregistered producer or recycler (paragraph 3). See EPR registration in India and our guide to MoEFCC rules for companies.

What are the waste tire EPR targets?

From 2024-25, a tire producer must cover 100% of the new tires it made or imported two years earlier, by weight (Schedule IX, paragraph 4(1)(a)). The first years were 35% for 2022-23 and 70% for 2023-24. A waste tire importer must cover 100% of what it imported the year before.

A unit set up after April 1, 2022 starts two years later. A target is reduced by a factor CPCB sets for wear and tear (paragraph 4(3)). Importers should also read EPR for importers and foreign companies.

How do waste tire EPR certificates work?

Tire producers meet their obligation only by buying EPR certificates online from registered recyclers (Schedule IX, paragraph 4(4)). CPCB generates each certificate from what the recycler produced, weighted by end product: from 1.30 for reclaimed rubber down to 0.50 for oil and char from batch pyrolysis (paragraph 5(1)).

- A certificate is valid for two years from the end of the financial year it was generated in (paragraph 5(3)).
- A retreading certificate defers the obligation for that quantity by one year (paragraph 4(2)).
- CPCB fixes a highest and lowest certificate price, 100% and 30% of the environmental compensation for a shortfall (paragraph 6(8), added by G.S.R. 177(E); tracker entry).

Can you import waste tires for pyrolysis?

Importing waste tires to make pyrolysis oil or char is prohibited by Schedule IX of the Hazardous and Other Wastes Rules (paragraph 4(1)(b)(ii)). A waste tire importer is a producer, and its EPR obligation in any year is 100% of the waste tires it imported the year before.

Permissions for other wastes under the same Rules are in importing hazardous waste, scrap and used equipment.

When are waste tire EPR returns due?

Tire producers, recyclers and retreaders file quarterly and annual returns on CPCB's portal by the end of the month after the quarter (Schedule IX, paragraphs 7(2), 8(2) and 8(A)). For 2025-

26, both moved from April 30, 2026 to September 30, 2026, under paragraph 9(6).

CPCB's notice of August 27, 2026 applies that date to quarterly and annual returns, after the office memorandum of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) that day. On March 23, 2026, CPCB sent show cause notices under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act to producers that hadn't met their 2022-23 obligations. They ask why environmental compensation shouldn't be levied.

Since G.S.R. 698(E) of November 12, 2024, anyone who breaches the rules is liable to a penalty under section 15 of the Act. See environmental compensation and penalties under the EPR rules.

Who carries used oil EPR?

Used oil EPR began on April 1, 2024, in Chapter VII of the Hazardous and Other Wastes Rules. It covers producers of base oil and lubricating oil, used oil importers, collection agents and recyclers, and each must register with CPCB on its portal (rule 26).

A producer sells base or lubricating oil under its own brand, or sells imported base or lubricating oil in India (rule 25(k)). G.S.R. 677(E) added Chapter VII (tracker entry).

A bulk generator produces more than 100 metric tons of used oil a year. It hands used oil only to registered recyclers, producers or collection agents (rules 25(b) and 35).

What are the used oil EPR targets?

A producer's used oil target is a share of the base and lubricating oil it sold or imported two years earlier. It is 20% for 2026-27 and 2027-28, 40% for the next two years and 50% from 2030-31 (rule 27(2), Part A). Used oil importers must cover 100% of what they imported the year before.

Used oil recycling targets for producers (G.S.R. 677(E), rule 27(2), Part A)

Year	Recycling target, share of oil sold or imported two years earlier
2024-25	5% of 2022-23 sales and imports

2025-26	10% of 2023-24 sales and imports
2026-27	20% of 2024-25 sales and imports
2027-28	20% of 2025-26 sales and imports
2028-29	40% of 2026-27 sales and imports
2029-30	40% of 2027-28 sales and imports
2030-31 on	50% of sales and imports two years earlier

Used oil may be imported for re-refining only (rule 27(2), Part B). Certificates last two years from the end of the financial year they were made in (rule 28(3)).

Does Customs check used oil EPR registration on imports?

CPCB has asked Customs to check it. CPCB opened its used oil portal to producers on June 24, 2024. On July 2, 2024 it asked Customs to clear base oil and lubricant imports on a CPCB registration certificate or proof of an application on the portal (paragraph 3).

The letter names HS codes 2710 1971 (base oil), 2710 1972 to 2710 1990 (lubricating oils), 2710 9100 and 2710 9900. A Customs instruction on it isn't among the documents we read. See customs in India.

When are used oil EPR returns due?

Used oil producers, importers, collection agents and recyclers file annual returns on CPCB's portal by June 30 after the financial year (rules 31 to 34). For 2025-26, MoEFCC extended the annual returns of producers and recyclers to November 30, 2026, under rule 30(5).

The office memorandum of August 27, 2026 names producers and recyclers only. See our insight, used oil EPR annual returns for 2025-26 due November 30.

How IndusDesk helps with waste tire and used oil EPR

We work out which regime covers your products and imports, prepare your registration applications and returns, track your targets and certificates, and draft replies to notices for you to file. We don't buy, sell or broker EPR certificates, and can't promise an outcome.

Rule exposure audit →

Talk to our desk about tire or used oil EPR Message us on WhatsApp

Frequently asked questions

Does a vehicle importer have tire EPR in India?

Yes. Schedule IX counts an importer of vehicles fitted with new tires as a tire producer (paragraph 1(e)(iv)).

Can waste tires be shipped to India for pyrolysis oil?

No. Paragraph 4(1)(b)(ii) of Schedule IX prohibits importing waste tires to produce pyrolysis oil or char.

Does a lubricant importer have used oil EPR?

Yes. Selling imported base or lubricating oil in India makes a company a producer under rule 25(k).

What does Customs ask for on base oil and lubricant imports?

CPCB asked Customs to clear them on a CPCB registration certificate or proof of an application on the used oil EPR portal.

Sources

- G.S.R. 593(E), July 21, 2022: Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2022, Schedule IX, "Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for Waste Tyre", paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 (PDF, 1.3 MB)
- G.S.R. 177(E), March 12, 2024: Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2024, paragraphs 6, 7 and 10 (certificate prices, return deadlines, retreaders) (PDF, 1.3 MB)
- G.S.R. 698(E), November 12, 2024: Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Second Amendment Rules, 2024 (rule 40 and Schedule IX, paragraph 11) (PDF, 2.1 MB)
- G.S.R. 677(E), September 18, 2023: Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Second Amendment Rules, 2023, Chapter VII, "Extended Producer Responsibility for Used Oil", rules 25 to 35 (PDF, 1.3 MB)
- CPCB notice File No. CP/14/2024-WM-III-HO-CPCB-HO and MoEFCC office memorandum F. No. 12/136/2021-HSM, August 27, 2026: waste tire returns for 2025-26 extended to September 30, 2026
- CPCB show cause notice F.No. CP-21/30/2025-WM-III-HO-CPCB-HO, March 23, 2026: waste tire producers' EPR obligations for 2022-23
- CPCB letter CP-21/49/2023-WM-III-HO-CPCB-HO-Part(2) to Customs, July 2, 2024: the used oil EPR portal and base oil and lubricant imports
- MoEFCC office memorandum F. No. 12/136/2021-HSM, August 27, 2026: used oil annual returns for 2025-26 extended to November 30, 2026 (PDF, 367 KB)

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