FINAL RULES

MoEFCC replaces the construction and demolition waste rules with the 2025 rules, in force from April 1, 2026

G.S.R. 219(E) makes the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025, replacing the 2016 rules, in force from April 1, 2026.

G.S.R. 219(E), A NOTIFICATION OF the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change dated April 2, 2025, makes the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025. The rules are made in supersession of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 (G.S.R. 445(E) of March 29, 2016), except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the supersession, and come into force with effect from April 1, 2026.

THE CHANGE

The Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025, made in supersession of the 2016 rules and in force from April 1, 2026, with extended producer responsibility targets for recycling, targets for use of processed waste, an online portal run by the Central Pollution Control Board and environmental compensation.

KEY FACTS

TYPE
Final rules

G.S.R. NUMBER
G.S.R. 219(E)

DATED
April 2, 2025

APPLIES FROM
April 1, 2026 (rule 1(2))

REFERENCES

G.S.R. 219(E)

CG-DL-E-05042025-262313

MoEFCC replaces the construction and demolition waste rules with the 2025 rules, in force from April 1, 2026

G.S.R. 219(E) · April 2, 2025

G.S.R. 219(E), a notification of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change dated April 2, 2025, makes the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025. The rules are made in supersession of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 (G.S.R. 445(E) of March 29, 2016), except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the supersession, and come into force with effect from April 1, 2026.

The notification records that a draft, the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2024, was published vide G.S.R. 458(E) dated July 29, 2024, inviting objections and suggestions within sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette were made available to the public, and that those received were duly considered. Its preamble names extended producer responsibility, environmental compensation, and "centralised interface based online monitoring and compliance assessment" as what the revision introduces.

The rules apply to all activities of construction, demolition, remodeling, renovation and repair of any structure. A producer is a waste generator who is occupier or in charge of a building or building complex project with a built-up area of 20000 square meters and above. Producers, operators of intermediate waste storage facilities, recyclers and collection points register on an online portal of the Central Pollution Control Board, which issues a certificate of registration within fifteen days.

Producers must meet the recycling targets of the First Schedule: 25% of the waste generated in the previous year for 2025-26, 50% for 2026-27, 75% for 2027-28 and 100% from 2028-29, for re-construction and demolition projects. They meet them by buying extended producer responsibility certificates from registered recyclers. The Central Pollution Control Board generates certificates as QEPR = QP x CF x WP, with a weightage of 1.2 for in-situ recycling and 1 for off-site recycling; a certificate is valid for three years from the end of the financial year in which it is generated.

Processed waste must be used in construction with a built-up area of 20000 square meters or above (5% of the construction material required in 2026-27, rising to 25% from 2030-31) and in road construction (5% in 2026-27, rising to 15% from 2030-31), under the Second and Third Schedules. Environmental compensation applies for non-compliance; 85%, 60% or 30% of it may be returned if the obligation is met within one, two or three years. Appeals go within thirty days to the State or Union territory secretary dealing with environment, and a second appeal on environmental compensation to the Additional Secretary in the Ministry, with proof of deposit of twenty percent of the compensation.

The notification (F. No. HSM-12/152/2022-HSM) appears in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), No. 180, dated April 4, 2025.

G.S.R. number	G.S.R. 219(E)
Dated	April 2, 2025
Issued	April 4, 2025
Put online	April 5, 2025
Gazette ID	CG-DL-E-05042025-262313
Rule	Other waste rules
Type	Final rules
Supersedes	Construction and Demolition waste management Rules, 2016
Products	Construction and demolition waste
Before	The Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016, made by notification G.S.R. 445(E) dated March 29, 2016.
After	The Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025, made in supersession of the 2016 rules and in force from April 1, 2026, with extended producer responsibility targets for recycling, targets for use of processed waste, an online portal run by the Central Pollution Control Board and environmental compensation.
Applies from	April 1, 2026 (rule 1(2))
Completes the draft	G.S.R. 458(E) of July 29, 2024; objections and suggestions received were considered
Conditions	• The rules do not apply to waste categories or streams covered under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and its rules, "the defence projects, and other projects of a strategic nature", waste generated due to natural disasters or by the act of war, or waste covered in any other sector-specific waste management rules (rule 2(2)). • Producers, operators of intermediate waste storage facilities, recyclers and collection points established by a local or development authority register on the online portal; no entity carries out business without registration (rule 4). • Only the debris part of the waste (cement concrete, bricks, cement plaster, stone, rubble, tiles, ceramics, etc.) counts toward the extended producer responsibility targets; iron, wood, plastic, metal and glass do not (rule 5(4) and (5)). • A producer meets its target by buying extended producer responsibility certificates from registered recyclers, whatever the mode of deposition of waste (rule 5(10)).

- Payment of environmental compensation does not absolve the producer; unfulfilled responsibility is carried forward for up to three years (rule 18(4)).

Applies to	All activities of construction, demolition, remodeling, renovation and repair of any structure (rule 2(1)). The recycling targets fall on producers: waste generators who are occupier or in charge of a building or building complex project with a built-up area of 20000 square meters and above (rules 3(1)(q) and 4(1)).
Issued under	Sections 6, 8 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986
Signed by	VED PRAKASH MISHRA, Jt. Secy.

The notification, entry by entry

Entry	Text
Rule 1: Short title and commencement	Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025; in force with effect from April 1, 2026.
Rule 2: Application	All activities of construction, demolition, remodeling, renovation and repair of any structure; not the waste categories or streams covered under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and its rules, "the defence projects, and other projects of a strategic nature", waste generated due to natural disasters or by the act of war, or waste covered in any other sector-specific waste management rules.
Rule 3: Definitions	Twenty-nine definitions, (a) to (ac). A "producer" is a waste generator who is occupier or in charge of a building or building complex project having a built-up area of 20000 square meters and above.
Rule 4: Management of Construction and Demolition Waste	Every producer meets the extended producer responsibility targets in the First Schedule. Producers, operators of intermediate waste storage facilities, recyclers and collection points established by a local or development authority register on the online portal; the Central Board issues a certificate of registration within fifteen days. No entity carries out business without registration or deals with an unregistered entity. Registration may be revoked for up to five years for false information. The fees the Central Board charges for registration and for maintaining the portal may be shared between the Central Pollution Control Board and the State Board in the ratio of twenty to eighty.

Rule 5: Compliance of extended producer responsibility targets	The local or development authority ensures compliance. Every producer prepares a waste management plan for each project for the local authority's approval. Only the debris part of the waste (cement concrete, bricks, cement plaster, stone, rubble, tiles, ceramics, etc.) counts toward the targets; iron, wood, plastic, metal and glass do not. Until a recycling facility is operational, the local or development authority runs an intermediate waste storage facility. A producer meets its target by buying extended producer responsibility certificates from registered recyclers, whatever the mode of deposition of waste; income from the certificates is shared equally between the implementing agency and the recycler.
Rule 6: Generation of extended producer responsibility certificate	The Central Pollution Control Board generates certificates for registered recyclers as QEPR = QP x CF x WP, with a weightage (WP) of 1.2 for in-situ recycling and 1 for off-site recycling. A certificate is valid for three years from the end of the financial year in which it is generated, in weight denominations of "100, 200, 500 and 1000 Tonnes".
Rule 7: Transaction of extended producer responsibility certificate	A producer may buy certificates up to its current-year liability plus any leftover liability of preceding years plus five percent of the current year's liability; purchased certificates are adjusted against its liability automatically. The Central Government may establish trading platforms. The Central Board fixes the highest and lowest prices at one hundred percent and thirty percent of the environmental compensation for not fulfilling the targets.
Rule 8: Utilisation of processed waste and monitoring	Processed waste is used in all construction activities with a built-up area of 20000 square meters or above, and in road construction, as per the targets in the Second and Third Schedules. Only debris-derived processed waste counts; the local or development authority monitors construction projects, the Central Board national highways and Central Government roads, and the State Board other roads.
Rule 9: Responsibilities of the Waste Generator and producer	Waste generators collect and segregate waste, store it and take steps for its recycling, and transport the entire waste to a collection point, intermediate waste storage facility, "authorised agency" or recycler. The producer demolishes in compliance with IS 4130 (Safety code for demolition of buildings) and prepares an integrated waste management plan.
Rule 10: Responsibilities of contractors, service providers and authorised agencies	They assist the waste generator in collecting waste and meeting the targets, and implement sustainable construction practices, including guidance on IS 15883: 2021.
Rule 11: Responsibilities of operators of intermediate waste storage facility or collection point	They obtain prior permission before disposal of waste in low lying areas, furnish data on the portal for the preceding half year by October 15 and April 15 each year, and file annual returns on or before May 30 following the financial year.
Rule 12: Responsibilities of Recycler	The recycler complies with product quality standards for recycled products, disposes of rejects or inert material to the nearest sanitary landfill facility, furnishes half-yearly data by October 15 and April 15, and files annual returns on or before May 30.

Rule 13: Responsibilities of Central Government	Central ministries and departments align tender conditions with the rules. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs updates the schedule of rates through the Central Public Works Department and aligns model building bye-laws; the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways promotes use of the waste in road construction; the Ministry of Commerce and Industry facilitates listing of processed waste articles on Government E-marketplace.
Rule 14: Responsibilities of Central Pollution Control Board	Sets up and runs the portal, functional within six months from the date of notification of the rules; issues guidelines and standard operating procedures for the extended producer responsibility framework, the "waste utilisation framework" and environmentally sound management; enforces the rules.
Rule 15: Responsibilities of Bureau of Indian Standards and Indian Roads Congress	Prepare codes of practice and standards for use of recycled materials and products of construction and demolition waste; the Indian Roads Congress for road construction.
Rule 16: Responsibilities of State Government or Union territory Administration, local authority or development authority, and the State and Union Territory Pollution Control Board or Committee	The State urban development department sets policy and supports local authorities in setting up intermediate waste storage facilities and processing sites within a year of notification of the rules; local or development authorities establish processing or intermediate storage facilities within a year and set up collection points; State Boards enforce the rules, keep an inventory of waste including legacy waste and levy environmental compensation.
Rule 17: Procedure for storage of waste and processed waste	The local authority establishes collection points, and an intermediate waste storage facility where there is no functional processing facility or the processing facility lacks storage space; storage for lack of space is allowed for one hundred and twenty days, extendable to one hundred and eighty days with prior approval.
Rule 18: Environment Compensation	Payable for failure to comply, including with the extended producer responsibility and waste utilization targets, after an opportunity of being heard. Unfulfilled responsibility is carried forward up to three years; compensation paid may be returned, 85% if the obligation is met within one year, 60% within two years and 30% within three years, and not after three years. Registration is liable to be cancelled for false information resulting in over-generation of certificates, and is cancelled permanently after three times.
Rule 19: Reporting and information sharing	Annual reports: the local authority to the State Board by April 30, the State Board to the Central Board by May 30, and the Central Board to the Central Government by June 30 each year; registered entities furnish data on the portal by May 15 each year.
Rule 20: Accident reporting	The manager or in charge of the entity reports an accident to the State Board immediately or within 24 hours, by telephone and e-mail.
Rule 21: Verification and audit	The Central Board, by itself or through a designated agency, assesses compliance through inspection and periodic audit.

Rule 22: Committee	A Steering Committee chaired by the chairperson of the Central Pollution Control Board oversees the rules and reviews the targets; a Monitoring Committee chaired by the State environment secretary supervises them in each State or Union territory.
Rule 23: Appeal	An appeal lies within thirty days to the Secretary in charge of the State or Union territory department dealing with environment; a second appeal on environmental compensation lies within thirty days to the Additional Secretary in the Ministry, with proof of deposit of twenty percent of the compensation. Appeals are disposed of within sixty days.
Rule 24: Action for contravention of these rules	Proceedings under section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
Rule 25: Power to remove difficulties	The Steering Committee examines and may remove difficulties in implementation, or refer them to the Central Government.
First Schedule: Extended producer responsibility targets for recycling of waste	For re-construction and demolition projects alike: 2025-26, 25% of the waste generated in year Y-1; 2026-27, 50%; 2027-28, 75%; 2028-29 onwards, 100%. The percentage is of recyclable waste as assessed by the local or development authority.
Second Schedule: Minimum targets for utilisation of waste in construction and re-construction activities	Share of the total construction material required: 2026-27, 5%; 2027-28, 10%; 2028-29, 15%; 2029-30, 20%; 2030-31 and onwards, 25%. A project's target follows the year its "waste utilisation plan" is approved.
Third Schedule: Minimum targets utilisation of waste in road construction	Share of the total road construction material required: 2026-27, 5%; 2027-28, 5%; 2028-29, 10%; 2029-30, 10%; 2030-31 and onwards, 15%. A project's target follows the year it commences; exemptions may be obtained from the Central Pollution Control Board for National Highways Authority of India projects and from the State Board for State road projects.

The notification (PDF, 972 KB)

Gazette of India, CG-DL-E-05042025-262313, published April 4, 2025.

Checked against the official copy on October 27, 2026.

IndusDesk

hello@indusdesk.com · +91 11 4141 3939

9th Floor, Hemkunt House, Rajendra Place, New Delhi, Delhi 110008, India

Read online: indusdesk.com/moefcc/tracker/replaces-construction-and-demolition-waste-rules-with-2025-262313/