# 31

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

**(2025-26)**

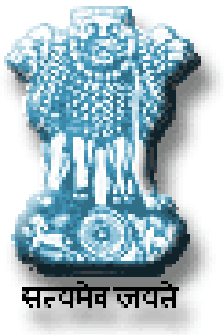
**(EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

## MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

## (DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS)

# 'REVIEW OF NATIONAL POLICY ON PETROCHEMICALS, 2007'

## THIRTY-FIRST REPORT




**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

***AUGUST, 2026/ SRAVANA, 1948 (SAKA)***

CC&F. No. 211

# THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

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(EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS)

## REVIEW OF NATIONAL POLICY ON PETROCHEMICALS, 2007

***Presented to Lok Sabha on 06th August, 2026***

***Laid in Rajya Sabha on 06th August, 2026***


**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

***AUGUST, 2026/ SRAVANA, 1948 (SAKA)***

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## COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (2025-2026)

**Shri Azad Kirti Jha - Chairperson**

**MEMBERS**
**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Brijmohan Agrawal
3. Shri Ajay Bhatt
4. Shri Robert Bruce C.
5. Shri Bharatsinhji Shankarji Dabhi
6. Smt. Kriti Devi Debbarman
7. Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao Kale
8. Shri Malvinder Singh Kang
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13. Shri Balram Naik Porika
14. Shri Sachithanantham R.
15. Shri Eatala Rajender
16. Shri Rajesh Ranjan
17. Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao
18. Shri Tharaniventhan M.S.
19. Shri Nalin Soren
20. Shri Shivmangal Singh Tomar
21. Vacant*

**RAJYA SABHA**

22. Shri Naresh Bansal
23. Shri Subhash Barala
24. Shri Ramesh Lingamaneni$
25. Shri Rwngwra Narzary
26. Shri Manmohan Samal&
27. Shri Arun Singh
28. Shri Akhilesh Prasad Singh
29. Shri Tejveer Singh
30. Shri L. K. Sudhish%
31. Vacant

*Vacant *vice* Dr. Ricky Andrew J. Syngkon, MP(LS), passed away on 19.02.2026 *vide* LS Table Office Notification No.21/4(8)/2026/TO(B) dated 20.02.2026.
& Nominated w.e.f. 03.06.2026 *vide* L.S. Bulletin-Part II dated 04.06.2026 Para No. 5267.
% Nominated w.e.f. 03.06.2026 *vide* L.S. Bulletin-Part II dated 04.06.2026 Para No. 5267.
$ Nominated w.e.f. 23.07.2026 *vide* L.S. Bulletin-Part II dated 24.07.2026 Para No. 5724.
Shri Subhash Chandra Bose Pilli, MP(RS) retired from the membership of Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 21.06.2026 vide Committee Branch note dated 19.02.2026.
Dr. Bhagwat Karad, MP(RS) retired on 02.04.2026 *vide* Committee Branch note dated 19.02.2026.
Shri G.K. Vasan, MP(RS) retired on 02.04.2026 *vide* Committee Branch note dated 19.02.2026.

**Secretariat**

1. Smt. Maya Lingi — Joint Secretary
2. Ms. Miranda Ingudam — Director
3. Shri Kulvinder Singh — Deputy Secretary
4. Smt. Vandana Rawat — Assistant Executive Officer

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Chemicals & Fertilizers (2025-26) having been authorized by the Committee do present on their behalf, this Thirty-First Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Review of National Policy on Petrochemicals, 2007' pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

2. The Committee had a briefing by the representatives of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals on 04th November, 2025 and took oral evidence of the representatives of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals at their sitting held on 07th May, 2026.

3. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their Sitting held on 03rd August, 2026.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals for tendering evidence and placing before the Committee all the requisite information related to examination of the subject.

5. The Committee also place on record their appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

6. For ease of reference and convenience, the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

**NEW DELHI;**
**03 August, 2026**
**12 Sravana, 1948 (Saka)**

**AZAD KIRTI JHA**
**Chairperson,**
**Standing Committee on**
**Chemicals and Fertilizers.**

## CHAPTER - I
## REPORT

### A. Introductory

### National Policy on Petrochemicals, 2007

A Policy Resolution for Petrochemicals was notified in April 2007 which recognized the gradual rise in demand and production of petrochemicals in Asia and the sector's potential for further growth. This National Vision in the form of a Policy document was issued to bring substantial investments in this sector to support the increased demand and to use the growth in this sector as a "force multiplier" for the overall GDP growth.

### B. Aim of the National Policy on Petrochemicals, 2007

a. Increase investments in the sector, both upstream and downstream by ensuring availability of raw materials at internationally competitive prices, creating quality infrastructure and other facilitation to ensure value addition and increase exports;

b. Increase the domestic demand and per capita consumption of plastics and synthetic fibres;
c. To increase the use of petrochemicals in thrust areas;
d. Increase the competitiveness, polymer absorption capacity and value addition in the domestic downstream plastic processing industry through modernization, R & D measures and freeing it from structural constraints;
e. Facilitating investment in the emerging areas of petrochemicals and achieve environmentally sustainable growth in the petrochemical sector through innovative methods of plastic waste management, recycling and development of bio-, photo degradable polymers and plastics;
f. Promote Research and Development in Petrochemicals and promote Human Resource Development

**Strategies:** Major issues and strategies identified in the policy document in order to achieve the desired objectives in the petrochemical sector are as follows:

**I. Infrastructure**:

In order to address the issue of quality infrastructures the following initiatives were proposed in the policy document: -

- The Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Regions (PCPIRs) will be set up to promote investment in this sector;
- For existing industries; issues of common effluent treatment, transport linkages including roads etc., power supply, water and facilities the DCPC would set up facilitation mechanism in consultations with the Concerned Ministries.
- To enhance exports Plastic Export Parks would be considered to be developed as an integral part of the PCPIR.
- In order to boost export of value added petrochemical products the existing petrochemicals export promotion bodies will be involved in formulating appropriate strategies in Market Access Initiatives and market development assistance.

## II. Technology and Research and Development:

The policy emphasized the need to modernize and upgrade the existing manufacturing process, improve the quality of existing products, making it safe for environment and human health. The areas could cover pipes used in irrigation, drinking water, infrastructure, construction and other emerging areas.

• A National Programme on Petrochemical Development is proposed to be formulated to improve the existing petrochemical technology and research, in the Country and to promote the development of new applications of polymers and plastics;
• A new scheme of Petrochemical Research and Development Fund (PRDF) which would cater to the projects of R&D, waste management, recycling and development of biopolymers and biodegradable polymers is proposed to be formulated. The fund would be managed and controlled by the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals. Recommendations to the Department for the allocation of funds to industrial units and projects from this fund would be made by the proposed Plastic Development Council. The proposed PRDF would also fund projects for the development of biodegradable polymers.
• Plastic Development Council under the Schedule 19 (4) of the IDR Act, 1951 will be set up. This body will be an advisory body with members from Industry, academia, and the Government. This will work for a sustained development of plastics processing sector.
• Centres of Excellence in polymer Technology will be set up in existing educational and research institutions working in the field of polymers viz. National Chemical Laboratory, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Indian Institutes of Technology, National Institutes of Technology and others.

## III. Feedstock:

The petrochemical sector in India did not have feedstock advantages. To address the issue of feedstock availability, a Standing Committee with representatives from DCPC, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Power, Department of Fertilizers and Ministry of Textiles was planned. The committee would recommend a policy framework for full utilization of available feedstock at internationally competitive prices and suggest measures for expanding the availability of feedstock, allocation of feedstock amongst the different consuming sectors, quick resolution of inter-ministerial issues and suggest measures to ensure the availability of petrochemical feedstock to future cracker complexes.

## IV. Tariffs and Taxes:

The policy document envisaged that efforts will be made to have a stable tax regime which will help in attracting investments in petrochemical sector.

## V. Plastic Applications Development:

The policy recommended the following:

• The feasibility of increasing usage of plastics in agriculture and other sectors will be examined.
• The policy would aim at encouraging, promoting and expanding the usage of synthetic fibres rather than replacing usage of natural fibre with synthetic fibre.
• It is proposed to set up an Inter-Ministerial Expert Committee under the DCPC which will look into the requirement of making the use of plastics in thrust areas and make recommendations to the concerned Ministries. This Expert Committee will be serviced by the Plastic Development Council.

**VI. Plastic Processing Industry:**

• Many of the plastic items reserved for SSI sector needs review through a process of consultation with the stakeholders.

• Quality of the Plastic products and development of brand image in plastic products are essential to sustain the export of value added plastic products.

• Steps will be taken to augment the existing Testing centres and promotion of new testing centres in the public private partnership to act as Certifying agency for testing of plastic products and raw materials to meet the international as well as BIS standards.

**VI. Human Resource Development:**

• The private sector would also be encouraged to set up training institutes in plastic engineering and technology. Efforts will be made for providing technically trained manpower in the North Eastern Region.
• Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) will be further strengthened and expanded.

**VII. Plastics and Environment:**

• Plastic industry will be encouraged to take up community awareness Program on safe use of plastics through continuous and voluntary information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns with a view to achieve visible results.
• For curtailing the indiscriminate littering of waste from plastic packaging, efforts will be made to evolve mechanism for industry contribution to the recovery and recycling of the post-consumer spent packages. Encouragement for the use of recycled plastic products in non-critical services will be given priority.

• Urban Local Bodies would be supported and their capability will be strengthened so that they can effectively deal with issues relating to plastic waste management. An Incentive Scheme for urban local bodies which contribute significantly towards plastic waste management/ recycling would be formulated with the Ministry of Urban Development being the nodal agency.

• The policy of restrictions on import of plastic waste/scrap will be reviewed in consultation with the Ministry of Environment & Forest and Department of Commerce.

**VIII. Competition, Market Dominance and Monopoly:**

The National Policy on Petrochemicals contains policy measures to provide level playing field, reduce barriers to entry, increased competitiveness by encouraging to bring in investments in modern technology and development of infrastructure thereby enhancing competition and restricting any monopolistic or oligopolistic tendencies. The Government will encourage technology upgradation of synthetic fibre industry.

## C. The National Policy on Petrochemicals, 2007

2. As the National Policy on Petrochemicals was conceived way back in the year 2007 with an intended investment of rupees three lakhs and fifty thousand crore, the Committee sought to know whether the Department has found any lacunae/loopholes in the policy and the details of corrective measures initiated if any. The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) thereupon submitted that the Policy was notified with the objective of increasing investments, research and development of both upstream and downstream sector and the sector has seen significant growth since 2007 driven by the rise in demand in this sector. As the sector is deregulated and delicensed, the investments are done mainly by the private sector and the PSUs based on the demand and growth in the sector. Projects under the Policy are given approval after due Environmental clearance wherever required. The use of plastic has increased over the period of the time in various industries like automobile, agriculture, aviation, defence, space along with rise in household applications and food industry. These applications have driven growth in these sectors along with increasing affordability of the goods for the people. However, with increased use of single use plastics and absence of proper disposal mechanism, many plastic waste management issues have arisen. To reduce plastic waste generation and their safe disposal various measures are prescribed under Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules. These rules are notified and implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). The Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, introduced ban on many single use plastic products alongwith the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework. Under EPR producers, importers, and brand owners have to take responsibility for the environmentally sound management of plastic packaging waste.

The Department through the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET) and their Centres of Excellence (CoEs) is promoting research in the area of the promotion of bioplastics. CIPET through its Research & Developmental Wing has been developing innovative solutions in the area of development of sustainable packaging (rigids/flexible) using biopolymers like PLA (polylactic acid), PBAT (polybutylene adipate-co-terephthalate, and PHB (polyhydroxybutyrate), Seaweed etc. The Department's Centres of Excellence (CoE) at IIT, Guwahati and IIT, Chennai are also working on promoting bio-plastics and their applications. IIT Guwahati is developing the technology for the production of Poly Lactic Acid and its applications development. IIT, Chennai is working on developing packaging from bio-based resources. Further, the checks & verifications of the plastic packaging material for the purpose of food packaging, storage & serving at inter alia the manufacturing/ processing units and the food service establishments (Hotels, Restaurants etc.) are being done by FSSAI as per the provisions

under the FSS Act 2006 & regulations made there under. Schedule IV of FSS (Packaging) Regulation, 2018 prescribes the List of suggestive packaging materials for various food products categories including milk and milk products wherein Flexible plastic pouch made of polyethylene (PE) or Polypropylene (PP) based co-extruded multilayered material are recommended for packaging milk.

3. Asked about the outcome of such huge investments; whether risk mitigation has been done; whether investment should not be according to the global prospective; and whether regulatory environment framework should govern the projects under this Policy, the Department submitted that the sector is delicensed and deregulated. However, before establishment of the new projects, requisite approvals are taken from the MoEF&CC in the form of environmental clearances. The demand and growth in the sector are attracting investments in the sector both in domestic as well as global markets. Along with the traditional petrochemical sector, investments are also being done in the alternative solutions as well. India's first bioplastics (PLA) plant is being set up in Uttar Pradesh with 80,000 MT annual capacity. The Department is continuously working towards achieving the objectives envisaged in the policy. During the last 5 years following capacity additions have happened:

| Sr. No. | Companies | Capacity in KT |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | HMEL | 1700 KT (Polypropylene (PP)-500 KT, Polyethylene (PE)-1200 KT) |
| 2. | Nayara | Polypropylene (PP)-450KT |
| 3. | Indorama | Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)-230 KT |
| 4. | IOCL | Polypropylene (PP)--200 KT |

4. The demand and production of petrochemicals have grown over this period. In India, the capacity of major petrochemicals has increased from 10 MMT to 35 MMT during this period. In 2007, there were eight naphtha and gas cracker complexes with combined capacity of 2.4 million tons per annum in India. Out of these, one million tons per annum ethylene capacity was gas based and rest was naphtha based. There were four aromatic complexes in the country with an installed capacity of 1.9 million tons of xylene. At present, there are 12 domestic Naphtha /Dual feed cracker complexes in operation with combined ethylene capacity of about 8.7 million tonnes per annum and Propylene capacity of 7.4 million tons per annum. In addition, there are seven aromatic complexes with a combined Purified Terephthalic Acid capacity of about 6.4 million tonnes.

5. The petrochemical and plastic industry had shown significant growth since 2007 driven by corresponding increase in demand. The outcomes are as follows:

- From 2007 to 2024, the domestic demand of petrochemicals has increased from 9 MMT to 40 MMT. The petrochemicals production has increased from 8.6 MMT in 2007 to 28 MMT in 2024;
- The Synthetic fibre (Man made fibre) industry has also grown significantly during this period. In 2007, Indian production capacity was 3.4 MMT and

the production was 2.4 MMT. India now has sufficient capacity of 9.7 MMT. The total production is of 6.7 MMT including 0.37 MMT of exports;

- The per capita consumption of Plastics and Synthetic fibre was 4 kg and 1.6 kg respectively in 2007; which has increased to 21.6 kg and 5.1 kg in 2024;
- The FDI in Chemicals and Petrochemicals sector has increased from USD 220 million in 2007 to USD 1060 million in 2024. The total FDI in Chemical and Petrochemicals sector from 2007 to 2024-25 is 22,450 million USD.

6. The Policy stated that the upstream petrochemical products are technology intensive for which the technologies need import from the global licensors. While the new Indian petrochemical complexes being set up were based on modern technologies, there were still some old units which needed to upgrade technology in terms of conversion efficiency, energy economies, product qualities and newer applications. The downstream plastic processing and fabrication industry needed technological upgradation in the areas of scale of operation, core processing machineries, downstream finishing equipments, tools, moulds and innovations in end products to meet the emerging global and domestic market demands. In this background the policy recognized that the expenditure on Research and Development in the sector was less than 1% of industry turnover and Promotion of Research and Technology development in the petrochemical sector was envisaged to strengthen and co-ordinate development of technology in areas of comparative advantage. The policy also had identified areas for research and technology development. The areas included performance plastics, engineering polymers, specialty plastics, bio and photodegradable plastics and replacement of additives and master batches by materials with lesser adverse impact on environment. Policy also had emphasized Research and Development efforts to improve the quality of existing products, making it safe for environment and human health. These areas included pipes used in irrigation, drinking water, infrastructure, construction and other emerging areas. These sectors use polymer pipes such as PVC, CPVC and HDPE due to their durability, light weight, corrosion resistance, leak-proof and energy efficiency compared to traditional material like ductile iron or concrete pipes.

## D. Plastic Development Council

7. The Plastic Development Council was constituted on 24th October, 2007 with tenure of 2 years. The tenure was extended further till 2013.

8. The 1st meeting of Plastic development council was held on 02.04.2008 under the chairmanship of Secretary(C&PC). The following issues were discussed in the meeting:

a) Status of domestic processing/measures for improving competitiveness;
b) Impact of de-reservation of items for manufacture in SSI and investments during the last five years in the plastic processing sector;
c) Promotion of recycling of plastic wastes and addressing environmental concerns;
d) Performance of Export of Polymers, Plastics Processed Articles and Potential for growth.

The PDC was constituted to make recommendation for allocation of fund from Petrochemical technology Upgradation Fund (PTUF) and advise the Government on future measures to augment the PTUF. The Department has not constituted PTUF and instead implemented the New Scheme on Petrochemicals. Under this scheme Centres of Excellence were created. Industry and academia were associated while selecting the Centres of Excellence and thereafter fund allocation was done by Department as a part of the scheme of the Department. After 2013, the Department has been interacting with various industry associations and stakeholders for various issues to promote plastic processing industries and make suitable recommendation in this regard, whenever required.

9. The Council was constituted with the following mandate:

a) To maintain a data base on the polymer and plastic processing industry;
b) To advise the Government on measures to augment the Petrochemical Research and Development Fund (PRDF);
c) To identify the emerging areas of plastics application both in commodity and engineering polymers;
d) To promote the development of new applications of plastics;
e) To improve the export competitiveness of the domestic plastic processing industry;
f) To encourage environmental awareness and plastic waste management/recycling through industry associations and other organizations;
g) To recommend changes in the Recycled Plastic Manufacture and Usage Rules 1999 and Amendment Rules 2003, to the Ministry of Environment & Forests;
h) To plan and oversee the setting up of testing centers for plastic pipes and other plastic applications in order to ensure quality standards in line with international standards;
i) To ascertain the requirements of plastics in agriculture Promotion of application of plastics in the North Eastern Region.

10. During the Briefing Sitting, while explaining the PDC, the representative of the Department apprised the Committee as follows:-

"*PDC was constituted under the IDR Act in 2007. The tenure of the council ended in 2013. The council deliberated and suggested measure for sustained development of plastic processing industry. The department conducts regular stakeholder consultation with all industry stakeholders and associations now. The process of consultation continues even now. Export promotion and market access initiatives are done by two industry councils – Plexconcil and Chemexcil. Plexconcil is for plastics and Chemexcil is for the chemical part. The department has worked for tariff rationalization as was suggested in the policy. In the last three years, eight tariff changes have been done to rationalize the tariff regime. For skilling and human resource development, which was one of the main objectives of this policy, various new centres and new courses have been initiated by CIPET……..*"

11. The Department in a written reply submitted that Petrochemicals provide critical inputs which enable other sectors to grow and play important role in economic growth and development of the country. With GDP growth; the demand for petrochemical products has also grown. To meet the growing demand; capacities have been added by the private sector and also public sector enterprises.

12. The demand of the major petrochemicals is approximately 40 MMT whereas production is 29 MMT. There are significant capacities of Polyethylene (PE), Polypropylene (PP), however capacities for Polyvinylchloride (PVC) are less. The demand-supply gap in petrochemicals exists mainly because demand is increasing faster than domestic capacity additions, driven by India's economic growth, urbanization, and expanding end-use sectors like construction, automotive, packaging, and textiles. As per the EIL (Engineer India Limited) assessment in 2022, India will need eleven world scale crackers (1.5 to 1.8 MMTPA) by 2040.

During the last 5 years, following capacity additions have happened:

| Sr. No. | Companies | Capacity in KT |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | HMEL | 1700 KT (Polypropylene (PP)-500 KT, Polyethylene (PE)- 1200 KT) |
| 2. | Nayara | Polypropylene (PP)- 450KT |
| 3. | Indorama | Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)- 230 KT |
| 4. | IOCL | Polypropylene (PP)- 200 KT |

13. Petrochemicals is a deregulated sector and the investments are highly capital intensive. The petrochemical industries have planned investments of approximately 6.5 lakh crores. For PVC especially, 3300 KT of new capacities are coming up (Reliance 1200KT, Adani 1000KT, IOCL 800KT and Chemplast & Sanmar 300 KT) which will significantly reduce import dependence.

14. The Government has created infrastructural support through Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs), and policy support through tariff & trade remedial measures.

15. Asked to give a brief account of investment made in Petrochemicals Sector, the Department submitted that as on May, 2026, the petrochemical industries have planned investments of approximately 7.0 lakh crore. These investments are being done by private sector companies or PSUs. Many new petrochemical projects are under implementation and will be functional in coming years. Details of major investments are as under:

| S. No | Stage | Investment (in Rs. Crores) | Detail of Investors and estimated Investment |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | **Under Implementation** | 3,49,000 | Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) – Rs 1,20,000 Cr, |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited (HRRL) - Rs 73,000 Cr, |
| | | | Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) - Rs 55,000 Cr |
| | | | Reliance Industries Limited (RIL)- Rs 45,000 Cr, |
| | | | GAIL India Limited - Rs 14,000 Cr, |
| | | | Mundra Petrochem Limited- Rs. 42000 Cr, |
| 2. | **Announced**<br>**(Yet to be firmed up)** | 3,50,000 | Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) - Rs 1,00,000 Cr, |
| | | | Nayara energy - Rs 90,000 Cr, |
| | | | GAIL India Limited - Rs 90,000 Cr, |
| | | | Haldia Petrochemicals Limited (HPL) - Rs 70,000 Cr, |
| **Total** | | **6,99,000** | |

(***Source:*** *IOCL presentation*)

16. Asked to provide data regarding demand and supply of Petrochemicals in the country also details of Petrochemicals prospective Plan of the Department, it was submitted that the demand of the major petrochemicals in 2024 is approximately 40 MMT where as production is approximately 30 MMT. The demand & supply of the major Petrochemical products in 2024 is as follows:

| S. No. | Product | Demand in KT | Production in KT |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Polyethylene (**PE**) | 8893 | 5796 |
| 2. | Polypropylene (**PP**) | 7017 | 5684 |
| 3. | Purified Terephthalic acid (**PTA**) | 7355 | 5734 |
| 4. | Polyester fibres and Yarns | 5988 | 6024 |
| 5. | Mono Ethylene Glycol (**MEG)** | 3021 | 1948 |
| 6. | Poly Ethylene Terephthalate (**PET**) | 1648 | 1761 |
| 7. | Polyvinyl Chloride (**PVC**) | 4347 | 1390 |
| 8. | SBR/Butyl Rubber | 400 | 239 |
| 9. | Linear Alkyl Benzene (**LAB**) | 728 | 479 |
| 10. | Polystyrene | 313 | 282 |
| 11. | Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene | 278 | 150 |

| S. No. | Product | Demand in KT | Production in KT |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (**ABS**) | | |
| 12. | Styrene acrylonitrile (**SAN)** | 173 | 152 |
| | **Total** | **40161 (40.1 MMT)** | **29639 (29.6 MMT)** |

(Source: Industry data)

Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) had submitted a report on supply - demand scenario of major petrochemical products in India up to 2040. Based on the inputs given by IOCL, Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) had compiled the report "Enhancing Petrochemical Production in India" which is also known as Petrochemical Perspective Plan. The report includes the domestic demand for top 52 petrochemicals. As per the assessment in the report the domestic demand will reach around 87 million metric tonnes per annum (MMTPA) in 2040 from around 27 million metric tonnes per annum (MMTPA) in 2020 for these petrochemicals. The demand projections have also been included for the years 2025 and 2030 in this report.

17. Further, elaborating the production of Petrochemicals, the representatives apprised the Committee as under: -

> *"In addition, there are seven aromatic complexes. They make the purified terephthalic acid which goes into the polyester. It is having a capacity of about 6.4 million metric ton. We have also studied the demand and supply of petrochemicals till 2014. We have made a petrochemical perspective plan. So, our future works will be centred around that. The new capacities which were added in the last five years is about 2,600 KT. HMEL plant is situated in Bhatinda; Nayara in Jamnagar; Indorama in Gujarat; and IOCL plant in Panipat. We can see that an investment of Rs. 6,51,000 is being planned for the new plants which are to be established."*

## E. Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs)

18. With regard to investment made in Dahej Gujarat, Paradeep Odisha and Vishakhapatnam PCPIRs and the outcomes of the investments made, it was submitted that currently, three Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions are in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh (Vishakhapatnam), Gujarat (Dahej) and Odisha (Paradeep) to promote investment and industrial development in these sectors under the PCPIR Policy, 2007. Total investment made as on date in Gujarat is Rs. 1,37,163 Crores. Total investment made in Andhra Pradesh as on date is Rs. 68,148 Crores. Total investment made in Odisha as on date is Rs. 1,43,881 Crores.

19. Collectively, the three PCPIRs have attracted investments of approximately Rs. 3,49,192 Crores, facilitated the establishment of 2,246 chemical and petrochemical units, and generated employment for about 3.71 lakh persons, highlighting the significance of PCPIRs in promoting industrial development and supporting the chemical and petrochemical sector's contribution to India's economic growth. Also, these investments have significantly strengthened India's chemical and petrochemical manufacturing ecosystem, creation of integrated industrial infrastructure, improved logistics and utility

networks, enhanced domestic production capacities, promoted downstream industries and value addition, and enhanced industrial competitiveness.

20. Asked to give a brief account of all there PCPIRs, and employment generated by them, the Department in its written replies submitted as under:-

> "The Government of India had notified the Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region(s) (PCPIR) Policy, 2007 to attract investment and for generation of employment in the Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region(s) (PCPIR). PCPIRs are conceptualized for cluster-based approach with common infrastructure and support services to provide a competitive environment, conducive for setting up businesses. Currently, three Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs) have been notified including in the State of Andhra Pradesh (Vishakhapatnam), to promote investment and industrial development in these sectors under the PCPIR Policy, 2007. Till date, total investment made in Vishakhapatnam PCPIR is Rs. 68,148 Crores and 154 industrial units have been set up which have generated employment for 86,123 individuals. Investment made in Andhra Pradesh PCPIR is Rs. 68,148 Crores, which is less compared to the figure of Rs.1,37,163 Crores in case of PCPIR. It may be mentioned that the number of chemical units established in the three notified PCPIRs depends upon investment decisions of private entities, which are largely guided by the economic viability and specific requirements of individual projects, including varying land parcel needs for units of different scales. Further, it is to mention that the nature of projects in the PCPIR being mega industrial undertakings, they have long gestation periods. The realization of the full potential of a PCPIR is a gradual process, as it involves phased development over many years. Each PCPIR requires infrastructure projects, such as roads, ports, power connectivity, utilities, sewerage and effluent treatment linkages and common facilities. Additionally, large-scale industrial investments in the chemical and petrochemical sector require careful alignment of the availability of feedstock and market conditions. The major Industrial Clusters in the Vishakhapatnam PCPIR region are JNPC Pharma City, BRANDIX, AP SEZ Atchutapuram, Rambilli Cluster, Nakkapalli Cluster and Kakinada SEZ. After notifying of the area as PCPIR, the mandate of State Government includes development of the physical infrastructure and utilities linkages".

21. The details of employment generated by each of the PCPIR as on date is as below:

| **Indicator** | **Gujarat** | **Andhra Pradesh** | **Odisha** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employment generated (No.) | 2,45,140 | 86,123 | 40,000 | 3,71,263 |

The Department periodically conducts stakeholder consultations with the concerned State Governments including that of Andhra Pradesh, as well as with the industry in this context. The Department also promotes the development of these PCPIR regions in various industry promotional events that it organizes, such as "IndiaChem" a biennial conference cum exhibition.

22. The Committee then desired to know about the details of the present status of three PCPIR notified in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Odisha and whether the PCPIRs have been able to generate the desired employment and investment made in them have proved to be useful for the country, the Department in their written replies submitted that the Government of India had notified the Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region(s) (PCPIR) Policy, 2007 to attract investment and for generation of employment in the Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region(s) (PCPIR). PCPIRs are conceptualized for cluster-based approach with common infrastructure and support services to provide a competitive environment, conducive for setting up businesses.

23. Currently, three Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs) have been notified in the states of Andhra Pradesh (Vishakhapatnam), Gujarat (Dahej) and Odisha (Paradeep) to promote investment and industrial development in the sector under the PCPIR Policy, 2007. The updated status of implementation and execution of these three PCPIR projects is as follows:

| **Indicator** | **Gujarat** | **Andhra Pradesh** | **Odisha** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Location/ Region | Dahej, Bharuch | Vishakhapatnam–Kakinada | Paradeep | - |
| Total Area (Sq. kms.) | 453.00 | 640.00 | 284.15 | 1377.15 |
| Investments made (Rs. Crore) | 1,28,509 | 68,148 | 1,43,881 | 3,40,538 |
| Employment generated (No.) | 2,45,140 | 86,123 | 40,000 | 3,71,263 |
| No. of Chemical Units | 2079 | 154 | 13 | 2246 |

These three PCPIRs have attracted investment of around Rs. 3.4 lakh crore in Petroleum, Chemicals, Petrochemicals and ancillary industries and generated employment to around 3.71 lakh persons.

## F. Centres of Excellence (CoEs)

24. When the Committee desired to know the details of the meeting of the Department held with the CoEs, the outcomes of meeting and whether any guidelines were being issued during the meeting; the Department in its written reply submitted as under:-

"The Department held an interaction/review meeting under the Chairmanship of Secretary (C&PC) with the Principal Investigators of ongoing Centres of Excellence (CoEs) through Video Conferencing on 13th May, 2026. In the meeting the progress of the CoEs were reviewed and the CoEs were requested to focus on the real outcome of the research in the CoEs in terms of commercialization of the technologies/products developed and how these can be strengthened. The CoEs were requested to have close

interaction with industry people to better understand their needs for research, to focus on industry-driven research rather than fundamental research. The CoEs were also requested CoEs to focus on the commercialisation of technologies/products developed and proactively reach out to the industries. The Department proposes to organise a one-day conclave later in the year of all CoEs with industry for better industry-academia linkage."

25. When asked about the details of Centre of excellence set up in the Country and also whether 18 CoEs are sufficient enough to meet the demand of the Country, the Department provided the following details:-

"The details of Centres of Excellence set up so far is as under:

| S.No. | Title of CoE | Approval Year | DCPC Approved Grant (in Rs. crore) | DCPC Grant released, so far (in Rs. crore) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| i. | Green Transport Network (GREET) at Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Chennai | 2011 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| ii. | Sustainable Polymer Industry to research & innovation at CSIR- National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune | 2011 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| iii. | Advanced Polymeric Materials at Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi | 2013 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| iv. | Sustainable Polymers (SusPol) at Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati | 2013 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| v. | Sustainable Green Materials at Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Bhubaneswar | 2013 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| vi. | Bio-engineered Sustainable Polymeric Systems at CIPET, Bhubaneswar | 2019 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| vii. | Process Development, Wastewater Management in Petrochemical Industries at Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee | 2019 | 4.40 | 4.40 |
| viii. | Manufacturing of Next Generation Bio-Medical Devices at CIPET, Bhubaneswar | 2020 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| ix. | Specialty Polymers for Customized Additive Manufacturing at CSIR-NCL, Pune | 2019 | 2.80 | 2.26 |
| x. | CoE on Polymer Coatings for Decorative, Protective and Strategic Applications at CSIR- Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), Hyderabad | 2020 | 4.86 | 3.00 |
| xi. | Polymers, Their Composites and Polymeric Membranes for Sustainable Development of Petroleum Industries at CSIR - North East Institute of Science & Technology (CSIR-NEIST), Jorhat | 2020 | 4.99 | 4.99 |

| S.No. | Title of CoE | Approval Year | DCPC Approved Grant (in Rs. crore) | DCPC Grant released, so far (in Rs. crore) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| xii. | Sustainable & innovative Design and manufacturing of polymer-TOYS (SUNDAR - TOYS) at IIT, Guwahati | 2022 | 5.00 | 1.50 |
| xiii. | Design and Development for Value added Toys of Rubber and Allied Finished Products at Indian Rubber manufacturers Research Association (IRMRA), Thane | 2022 | 4.93 | 2.50 |
| xiv. | Coal to Acetylene and Fine Chemicals at IIT (ISM), Dhanbad | 2024 | 2.61 | 1.75 |
| xv. | Biodegradable Packaging Materials (BioPack) at IIT, Madras | 2024 | 4.95 | 1.50 |
| xvi. | Performance Chemicals and Sustainable Polymers for Industrial Applications at CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram | 2024 | 5.00 | 2.50 |
| xvii. | Speciality Chemicals at IIT, Kanpur | 2024 | 4.99 | 1.50 |
| xviii. | Transparent and Biocompatible Metal-Polymer Composite Based X-ray, Gamma ray and Neutron Shields for Window and Personal Protecting Apparels at CSIR-Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute (CSIR-AMPRI), Bhopal | 2024 | 1.95 | 0.75 |

The Department reviews the requirements of the Sector and accords approval for new CoEs based on the needs of the industry and the quality of research proposals received. These centres have so far filed 77 patents, published 490 research papers and developed 86 new products/ technologies. They have transferred 35 technologies/ products for applications in the industry."

26. To a specific query of the Committee whether the Department promote research and development on biopolymers through the CoEs, the Department submitted as under:-

" Various CoEs are doing research in applications of Biopolymers. The details are as follows:

**(i) <u>CoE on "Performance Chemicals and Sustainable Polymers for Industrial Applications" at CSIR-NIIST, Thiruvananthapuram</u>:** CoE has the following major ongoing activities in the area of sustainable polymers:

(a) Biodegradable Bottles: Alternatives to PET,

(b) Agricultural Biomass-based Biodegradable Cutlery,

(c) Indigenous fibre-based biodegradable -high barrier primary and secondary packaging,

(d) Bio-resin Coated Mycelium-based Biodegradable Packaging Materials from Agri Biomass,

(e) Compostable Natural Fibre Reinforced Smart Packaging Containers,

(f) Biopolymers for Solar-Driven Atmospheric Water Harvesting, and

(g) Sustainable Multifunctional Nanofiller for Poly(3-hydroxybutyrate).

**(ii) CoE on "Polymers, Their Composites and Polymeric Membranes for Sustainable Development of Petroleum Industries" at CSIR - NEIST, Jorhat:** The CoE have isolated plant-based biopolymers and used these isolated biopolymers for designing and development of biodegradable packaging materials.

(**iii) CoE on "Bio-engineered Sustainable Polymeric Systems" at CIPET, Bhubaneswar:** The CoE focuses on development of eco- friendly applications of various biopolymers like PLA, PBAT etc. The majority of applications are in Packaging and Agricultural Sectors. It has developed Sustainable Agri-Mulches from PLA, PBAT & Starch based formulations for Weed Control, inherent moisture stability while retaining the soil fertility as well as composability. Additionally, sustained release mulches comprising of NPK-fertilizers for better growth of plants have been developed. The CoE has also developed compostable overwraps with improved heat sealability, high barrier properties for packaging sectors.

**(iv) CoE on Green Transport Network (GREET) at CIPET, Chennai -** The CoE has carried out research on bio-based and natural fibre–reinforced polymer composites. The research was on Development of High-Performance Polypropylene for Engineering Application in Automobile Sector for the Industry namely MRPL, Mangalore. The CoE has also done research on Natural Fibre Reinforced Polymer Composites for Automotive Application for Mercedes Benz Research & Development India Pvt. Ltd.

**(v) CoE on "Biodegradable Packaging Materials (BioPack)" at IIT, Madras:** The CoE is doing research on (a) Starch extraction from mango seed for bioplastics; (b) Pectin, polysaccharides derived from seaweed (c) Bio-foam for packaging applications (d) Biopolymer-based dewaxing aid for lube oil (e) Active packaging film for food packaging.

**(vi) CoE on Sustainable Polymers (SusPol) at IIT, Guwahati:** The CoE has done following research on bio-polymers:

a. Establish 100 Kg Pilot Plant for production of PLA from Lactic acid, PBAT production and PCL production for the MSMEs. Fifty Kg per batch Lactide Production plant and PLA production in downstream reactor facility was created;

b. Established monomer production processes for adipic acid, succinic acid, lactic acid and butanediol, etc.;

c. Established Production facility for production of compostable bags at large scale as pilot project (50000 linen bags/day) and supplied to the NF Railways on three occasions in 2025.Protocols for daily supplies are being developed;

d. Developed Compostable Woven Tape bags to replace existing non degradable Polypropylene bags at large scale facility;

e. Developed technology for compostable bags for mushroom cultivation and other agriculture applications.

f. Biopolymer based edible coatings has been developed for enhancing the shelf-life of the vegetables and fruits so that spoilage of the perishable commodities is reduced. Large scale demonstrations has been done to more than 5000 farmers.

g. Developed coating for Urea fertilisers to increase the nitrogen efficacy to the plants and to reduce to the consumption of fertilizers without affecting the production rate.

**(vii) CoE on Sustainable & innovative Design and manufacturing of polymer-TOYS (SUNDAR - TOYS) at IIT, Guwahati:**

CoE is doing research on development of bamboo dust-based bio polymers, rattan-based biopolymers, banana fibre based bio composite material and geopolymers."

27. When Committee desired to know about the details of research papers or studies conducted on single-use plastics or plastic alternatives in recent years by the CoEs, the Department submitted as under:-

" The details of research papers on single use plastics or plastic alternative and bio based polymers and their applications are as follows:

i. CoEs at CIPET, Bhubaneswar has published four research papers regarding single use plastics or plastic alternatives or reuse of single use of plastic or prevention of single use plastics.

ii. CoE at CIPET, Chennai has published research papers in the broader areas of bio-based composites, natural fibre reinforced polymers, polymer nanocomposites, recyclability and green transportation. These works collectively contribute to the development of plastic alternatives and green materials, supporting reduction and replacement of conventional plastics in various applications.

iii. CoE at IIT, Guwahati: CoE has developed various polymers and its formulations which can be used as alternate to the replacement of single used plastics and also related applications. Laboratory is dedicated to develop various technology in the area of compostable/biodegradable polymers. CoE has published about bio polymer & related subjects.

## G. Plastic Parks

28. When the Committee desired to know whether the Department is satisfied with the present progress made by these Plastic Parks since the Plastic Parks Scheme was launched in 2012-13, the Department responded as under:-

The Scheme for Setting up of Plastic Parks aims at creating infrastructure for the plastics processing industry, promoting investment, enhancing production capacity and generating employment. The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has approved 10 Plastic Parks under the Scheme for Setting up of Plastic Parks viz., Tamot, Madhya Pradesh, Jagatsinghpur District, Odisha, Tinsukia, Assam, Bilaua,

Madhya Pradesh, Deoghar, Jharkhand, Tiruvallur, TamilNadu, Sitarganj, Uttarakhand, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, Ganjimutt, Karnataka and Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. At present, 322 plots and 15 sheds have been allotted. Out of these, industrial operations have commenced in 50 plots and 15 sheds. Based on the progress achieved so far, the Scheme has contributed towards mobilization of private investment, commencement of production activities in operational parks, and employment generation in certain Plastic Parks. As regards production, the Plastic Parks have reported production worth Rs. 229.46 crore during the last three years, comprising Rs. 67.25 crore in 2023-24, Rs. 51.24 crore in 2024-25 and Rs. 110.97 crore in 2025-26. The increasing production in 2025-26 indicates gradual operationalization and expansion of industrial activities in the parks.

The Scheme has also facilitated mobilization of private investment and employment generation in operational Plastic Parks. The details are as under:

| **S. No.** | **Name of Plastic Park** | **Private Investment Mobilized (in Rs. crore)** | **Employment Generated (in persons)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| i. | Tamot, Madhya Pradesh | 68.75 | 341 |
| ii. | Jagatsinghpur District, Odisha | 91.28 | 295 |
| iii. | Tinsukia, Assam | 147.39 | 982 |
| iv. | Bilaua, Madhya Pradesh | 2.54 | - |
| v. | Deoghar, Jharkhand | - | - |
| vi. | Tiruvallur, TamilNadu | - | - |
| vii. | Sitarganj, Uttarakhand | - | - |
| viii. | Raipur, Chhattisgarh | - | - |
| ix. | Ganjimutt, Karnataka | - | - |
| x. | Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh | 89.00 | 320 |

29. Asked about the present status of 10 Plastic Parks approved and no. of Plastic Parks being established in the Country, the Department provided the following details:-

“The present status of all Plastic Parks is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of Plastic Park | Final Approval | Total Approved Project Cost | Total GoI Grant approved | Grant Released | Total No. of Plots | No. of Plots allotted | No. of Units Operational | Overall progress in physical infrastructure (Civil work) (in %) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| i. | Tamot, Madhya Pradesh | 2013 | 108.00 | 40.00 | 36.00 | 172 | 38 | 10 (on 15 Plots) | **100** |
| ii. | Jagatsinghpur District, Odisha | 2013 | 106.78 | 40.00 | 36.00 | 81 | 46 | 3 (on 9 Plots) | **100** |
| iii. | Tinsukia, Assam | 2014 | 93.65 | 40.00 | 35.73 | 104 Plots and 19 Sheds | 84 Plots and 15 sheds | 15 (on 21 Plots) and 11 (in 15 Sheds) | 96 |
| iv. | Bilaua, Madhya Pradesh | 2018 | 68.72 | 34.36 | 30.92 | 108 | 05 | 1 | **100** |
| v. | Deoghar, Jharkhand | 2018 | 67.33 | 33.67 | 30.30 | 102 | Nil | Nil | 91 |
| vi. | Tiruvallur, TamilNadu | 2019 | 216.92 | 40.00 | 15.97 | 65 | Nil | Nil | 87 (Stayed) |
| vii. | Sitarganj, Uttarakhand | 2020 | 67.73 | 33.93 | 30.51 | 81 | 41 | Nil | 75 |
| viii. | Raipur, Chhattisgarh | 2021 | 42.10 | 21.04 | 17.38 | 48 | 42 | Nil | **100** |
| ix. | Ganjimutt, Karnataka | 2022 | 62.78 | 31.38 | 17.26 | 66 | Nil | Nil | 89 |
| x. | Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh | 2022 | 69.58 | 34.79 | 19.13 | 92 | 66 | 4 | 70 |
| | **TOTAL** | | **903.59** | **349.17** | **269.20** | **919 Plots and 19 Sheds** | **322 Plots and 15 Sheds** | **50 Plots (to 33 Units) and 15 Sheds (to 11 units)** | |

30. The Committee noted that out of 912 approved plots in the 10 Plastic Parks, only 316 have been allotted so far and has 19 sheds out of which only 15 have been operational and sought explanation regarding the slow progress made over the long period of 13 years in the establishment of Plastic Parks, In response to this specific query, the Department submitted as under:-

> "The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has approved 10 Plastic Parks under the Scheme for Setting up of Plastic Parks with the objective of creating common infrastructure and promoting downstream plastic processing industries. At present, against a total of 919 plots and 19 sheds developed in the Plastic Parks, 322 plots and 15 sheds have been allotted. Out of these, industrial operations have commenced in 50 plots and 15 sheds. The operational units are presently mainly in Assam, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The comparatively low operationalisation ratio in some Plastic Parks is primarily attributable to the fact that several parks are still under different stages of infrastructure completion and industrial ecosystem development. Further, industrial units generally require additional time after allotment of plots for obtaining statutory approvals, arranging finance, installation of plant and machinery, and commencement of commercial production. The reasons reported by various Plastic Parks for low operationalisation include delays in development of external infrastructure, absence of dedicated power supply, technical complexities in low-lying areas, transportation and logistics constraints, fluctuations in raw material prices, market uncertainties, financial constraints faced by entrepreneurs, and delays in statutory clearances. In certain cases, such as the Plastic Park at Tinsukia, Assam, the project was originally envisaged around downstream products from BCPL, particularly HDPE and LLDPE; however, the anticipated availability of these products did not materialize as expected, which affected the pace of industrial investment and operationalization. The State Governments/SPVs have informed that investor interest is gradually increasing as infrastructure and connectivity improve. In Gorakhpur Plastic Park, Uttar Pradesh, out of 66 allotted plots, 19 units are already under construction and are expected to become operational during the current financial year. Similarly, Karnataka has issued notifications inviting applications for land allotment and expects allotment and operationalization to accelerate as infrastructure nears completion. To improve utilization and operationalisation of the Plastic Parks, various corrective measures are being undertaken by the concerned State Governments/SPVs. These include expeditious completion of remaining infrastructure works, establishment of dedicated power supply systems and substations, strengthening internal roads, water supply and drainage systems. Continuous monitoring and coordination with concerned departments and agencies is also being carried out for early completion and operationalization of the parks. The Department is regularly reviewing the progress of Plastic Parks with State Governments/SPVs and taking necessary steps to ensure timely completion of infrastructure and improved occupancy and utilization of the parks."

31. When asked about the chronological details of the Sittings held by the Department with each of the State Governments regarding delay in the establishment of Plastic Parks and also the details regarding the last meeting held, the Department provided the details which are as under:-

**"**The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) regularly reviews the progress of implementation of Plastic Parks with the concerned State Governments/State Implementing Agencies at the levels of Secretary, Joint Secretary and Deputy Secretary. Issues relating to delays in implementation, including infrastructure development, release of State share, status of allotment and operationalisation of Plots, etc. are discussed during such review meetings.

The chronological details of the review meetings/sittings held with the respective State Governments are as under:

| **S. No.** | **Review Meeting held on** | **Review Meeting held under the chairmanship of** | **Review Meeting held with State** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 08.04.2022 | Secretary (C&PC) | Plastic Parks viz., Madhya Pradesh (Tamot); Tamilnadu; Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. |
| 2 | 11.04.2022 | Secretary (C&PC) | Plastic Parks viz., Madhya Pradesh (Bilaua); Uttarakhand; Karnataka, Odisha and Assam |
| 3 | 19.09.2022 | Director (Petrochemicals) | Plastic Parks viz., Karnataka and Chhattisgarh |
| 4 | 21.09.2022 | Director (Petrochemicals) | Plastic Parks viz., Assam and Uttarakhand |
| 5 | 29.09.2022 | Director (Petrochemicals) | Odisha Plastic Park |
| 6 | 30.09.2022 | Director (Petrochemicals) | Jharkhand Plastic Park |
| 7 | 06.10.2022 | Director (Petrochemicals) | Plastic Parks viz., Madhya Pradesh (Tamot) and (Bilaua) |
| 8 | 15.12.2022 | Secretary (C&PC) | Plastic Parks viz., Madhya Pradesh (Tamot) and (Bilaua), Odisha, Assam, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh |
| 9 | 29.03.2023 | Secretary (C&PC) | Plastic Parks viz., Madhya Pradesh (Tamot) and (Bilaua), Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh |
| 10 | 18-19.09.2024 | Secretary (C&PC) | Plastic Parks viz. Tamot, Bilaua, Odisha, Assam and Jharkhand |
| 11 | 06.12.2024 | Secretary (C&PC) | Plastic Parks viz., Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh |
| 12 | 02.06.2025 | Joint Secretary (Petrochemicals) | Plastic Parks viz., Madhya Pradesh (Tamot) and (Bilaua), Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Assam and Chhattisgarh |

| S. No. | Review Meeting held on | Review Meeting held under the chairmanship of | Review Meeting held with State |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 12.11.2025 | Secretary (C&PC) | Plastic Parks viz., Madhya Pradesh (Tamot) and (Bilaua), Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Assam and Chhattisgarh |
| 14 | 04.02.2026 | Secretary (C&PC) | Plastic Parks viz., Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh |
| 15 | 10.02.2026 | Secretary (C&PC) | Plastic Parks viz., Madhya Pradesh (Tamot) and (Bilaua), Odisha, Jharkhand and Assam |
| 16 | 08.05.2026 | Secretary (C&PC) | Plastic Parks viz., Madhya Pradesh (Tamot) and (Bilaua), Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh |

The last such review meeting was held on 08.05.2026 under the chairmanship of Secretary (Chemicals & Petrochemicals) with representatives of all the Plastic Parks and concerned Secretaries/Principal Secretaries (Industry) of the respective State Governments. The matter relating to implementation of Plastic Parks has been regularly taken up with the concerned State Governments at various levels, as indicated above. Continuous monitoring and periodic review meetings have resulted in significant progress in the infrastructure development and operationalisation of Plastic Parks across the Country."

32. On being pointed out specifically about the operational issues involved in the plastic parks, the Department has submitted as under:-

"The operational issues in Plastic Parks vary across States depending upon the stage of implementation, local conditions, infrastructure readiness and industrial response. Feedback received from the concerned State Governments/State Implementing Agencies (SPVs) indicates that the major operational issues relate to infrastructure gaps, power connectivity, market conditions, logistics, and pace of operationalisation of allotted units.

33. The details of feedback received from various States/Plastic Parks are as under:

(a) Assam (Tinsukia Plastic Park): The Plastic Park was conceptualized based on the expected availability of downstream petrochemical products such as HDPE and LLDPE from Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited (BCPL). However, the anticipated supply of these raw materials could not materialize as envisaged, which affected investor confidence and industrial growth in the park. Other issues reported include higher transportation costs, fluctuations in raw material prices, market access constraints and delays in obtaining statutory clearances.

(b) Madhya Pradesh (Bilaua Plastic Park): The State Government/SPV has informed that continuous promotional efforts are being undertaken to attract investors and new plot allotments have recently been made. It is expected that allotment and operationalisation will improve further with sustained investor outreach activities.
(c) Chhattisgarh (Raipur Plastic Park): The State Government/SPV has advised allottees to expedite construction activities on allotted plots so that industrial units may become operational at the earliest.
(d) Uttar Pradesh (Gorakhpur Plastic Park): No major operational issues have been reported so far by the operational units in the Plastic Park.
(e) Jharkhand (Deoghar Plastic Park): The State Government has reported issues relating to proposed changes in the State land allotment policy and pending electrical substation works, which have affected the pace of operationalisation.
(f) Karnataka (Ganjimutt Plastic Park): Major developmental activities are nearing completion and the State Government has issued notification inviting applications for plot allotment. It is expected that investor response and allotment activity will gain momentum as infrastructure development progresses further.
(g) Odisha (Jagatsinghpur Plastic Park): The State Government/SPV has reported issues such as volatility in global crude oil prices affecting polymer raw material costs, technical complexities arising from low-lying areas, absence of dedicated power supply and relatively slow operationalisation of industrial units despite completion of physical infrastructure.
(h) Madhya Pradesh (Tamot Plastic Park): No major operational issues have been reported in respect of the existing operational units in the Plastic Park.
(i) Uttarakhand (Sitarganj Plastic Park): Since industrial units are yet to become operational, operational issues cannot be fully assessed at this stage.

34. The Department submitted that regular reviews of the the progress of Plastic Parks are being made with the concerned State Governments/SPVs and taking up the issues relating to infrastructure, power supply and operationalisation of units for timely resolution. Continuous efforts are also being made through investor outreach programmes, infrastructure strengthening and coordination with State authorities to improve occupancy and operationalisation in the Plastic Parks.

35. On being asked about the timeline by which the Plastic Parks which are still under construction are likely to be set up and populated, the Department submitted as under:-

The details of the Plastic Parks, started in the country and time by which likely to be fully set up, are as under:

| S.No. | Name of the Plastic Park | Date of Approval | Plastic Park likely to be set up by |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tamot, Madhya Pradesh | 09.10.2013 | Already completed |
| 2. | Jagatsinghpur District, Odisha | 09.10.2013 | 31.03.2026 |

| S.No. | Name of the Plastic Park | Date of Approval | Plastic Park likely to be set up by |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Tinsukia, Assam | 21.02.2014 | 31.03.2026 |
| 4. | Tiruvallur, TamilNadu | 05.09.2019 | Stayed by the Hon'ble NGT |
| 5. | Deoghar, Jharkhand | 20.12.2018 | 31.10.2026 |
| 6. | Bilaua, Madhya Pradesh | 20.12.2018 | 31.01.2026 |
| 7. | Sitarganj, Uttarakhand | 03.12.2020 | 31.07.2026 |
| 8. | Raipur, Chhattisgarh | 13.04.2021 | 31.07.2026 |
| 9. | Ganjimutt, Karnataka | 21.01.2022 | 20.01.2027 |
| 10. | Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh | 13.07.2022 | 12.07.2027 |

36. When asked about providing the details of the current status of Plastic Parks under construction at Gorakhpur and Ganjimutt, the Department provided the following details:-

" The present status of Plastic Parks under construction at Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh and Ganjimutt, Karnataka is as under:

| S.No. | Name of the Plastic Park | Overall progress in Physical Infrastructure (Civil work) (in %) | Total No. of Plots | No. of Plots allotted | No. of Units Operational |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ganjimutt, Karnataka | 75 | 66 | - | - |
| 2 | Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh | 62 | 92 | 62 | 3 (on 3 Plots) |

37. On being asked about the details of Plastic Park being established at Bilaua, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh and by what time the Plastic Park is likely to be completed, the Department submitted that the target date for completion of the Park was set as 31.12.2025. The details and status was as under:

| Total Project Cost (in Rs. crore) | Central Grant (in Rs. crore) | Overall progress in Physical Infrastructure (Civil work) (in %) | Total No. of Plots | No. of Plots allotted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68.72 | 34.36 | 99 | 108 | 03 |

38. Current Status of Development of plastic parks

"*प्लास्टिक पार्क बहुत छोटा कॉन्सेप्ट था। एक प्लास्टिक पार्क की लागत करीब 100 से 125 करोड़ रुपए थी। वह एरिया छोटा होता है, क्योंकि प्लास्टिक की यूनिट्स छोटी होती हैं। ऐसे 10 एरियाज़*

*स्वीकृत हुए थे, जिनमें से नौ जगहों पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो गया है और एक को रोक देना पड़ा। हमारी पूरी कोशिश है कि उन नौ में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का काम पूरा हो सके। यह काम डेफिनेटली थोड़ा पिछड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन, हमारी कोशिश यह है कि जो पुराने प्लास्टिक पार्क्स हैं, उनमें हम अगले मार्च तक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का काम पूरा कर सकें। तीन प्लास्टिक पार्क्स ऐसे हैं, जो बाद में स्वीकृत हुए हैं। उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन टाइम पांच साल है। इसलिए उसमें दो साल और लगेंगे, लेकिन हमारी कोशिश यही है कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का काम पूरा कर दिया जाए और उसके बाद वहां इंडस्ट्री को लाने पर जोर लगाया जाए। हालांकि, हम अभी भी इंडस्ट्री को कन्विंस करने पर जोर लगा रहे हैं। हमारे जो भी इवेंट्स होते हैं, या जब भी इंडस्ट्री से इंटरेक्शन होता है, तो उनको इस बारे में बताया जाता है और उन्हें वहां अट्रैक्ट करने की कोशिश की जाती है। जहां-जहां ये प्लास्टिक पार्क्स स्थित हैं, वहां की राज्य सरकारें भी अपनी तरफ से कोशिश कर रही हैं कि वहां प्लास्टिक इंडस्ट्री को लाया जाए।"*

## H. CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF PETROCHEMICALS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY (CIPET)

39. To promote the quality of the products the Testing labs in CIPET have been added and strengthened. 13 CIPET Centres have been established for providing technical services during this period. The details are as follows: IPT Kochi, IPT Raipur, CSTS Agartala, CSTS Baddi, CSTS Chandrapur, CSTS Dehradun, CSTS Jaipur, CSTS Madurai, CSTS Ranchi, CSTS Vijayawada, APDDRL Bengaluru, ARSTPS Chennai, LARPM Bhubaneswar.

- The Department has taken various measures for environment sustainability during this period. Some of the measures are as follows:

    a. **Report on Single Use Plastics:** In order to address issues related to Single Use Plastics, an Expert Committee consisting of policy makers, scientists, academicians and researchers in the field of plastics and allied materials was formed by Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals. The Committee examined the restrictions on plastic products issued by various State Governments and Union territories. The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals conducted a study on Single Use Plastic. As per the report submitted by the Expert Committee to DCPC, various single use plastic items were categorized. This categorization resulted in a group of SUP items being identified as having serious environmental impacts. These items were included in the ban later imposed by MoEF&CC.

    b. **Plastic Waste Management Centres at Bhagalpur, Bangalore & Varanasi:** In recent years CIPET has established new Plastic Waste Management Centres (PWMCs) at Bhagalpur, Bangalore & Varanasi in the premises of existing/ new CIPET centres. These are established by CIPET with the financial support from Government of India and internal resources of respective CIPET centre. The PWMC centres will demonstrate the technologies for plastic waste recycling and to train various stakeholders.

c. **Compostability/Biodegradability Tests at CIPET Centres:** To promote and develop Compostable/ Biodegradable Plastic Materials as replacement of Single Use Plastics, CIPET has established test facility at 11 centres for the aerobic biodegradability in soil as per ISO: 17556-2019 and compostable polymers testing as per IS/ISO: 17088:2021. Recently, BIS with active involvement of CIPET & other members, has published a provisional Indian Standard IS 17899T:2022 for Assessment of Biodegradability of Plastics in Varied Conditions. This standard addresses the aspects like biodegradation, negative effects of resulting biomass on terrestrial plant growth/organism and negative effects on the quality of the resulting biomass including the presence of high levels of regulated heavy metals. This standard is applicable for assessing the biodegradability of plastics under aerobic and anaerobic conditions.

d. **Awareness program on Transition to Alternatives to Single Use Plastics:** With the support of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET) has organized 14 workshops on "Transition to Alternatives to Single Use Plastics in-line to Implementation of Plastics Waste Management (PWM) Rules: 2021 (Amendment) in MSME Units" at various CIPET Centres across the country. 447 MSME units were trained in these programs. Further, with the financial support of DCPC, CIPET has organized 10 Awareness programs on "Implementation of Plastics Waste Management (PWM) Rule: 2021 (Amendment) in MSME Units at 10 different locations across the country.

e. **Research & Development on Biopolymers:** DCPC is promoting research in area of Biopolymers and biodegradable/Compostable plastics and their products through promoting Centres of Excellence in nationally reputed academic organizations. Centre of Excellences at CIPET, Bhubaneswar, CSIR - North East Institute of Science & Technology (CSIR-NEIST), Jorhat, Assam, IIT Guwahati and IIT Madras are actively working in research and development activities in these areas.

The Department regularly extends its support for industry promotion events through the Chemical Promotion Development Scheme (CPDS). The Department provides logo as well as financial support for various events such as India-Chem, Annual Conferences on Advancement in Polymeric Materials, Plast-India, Plastivision, Global Chemical and Petrochemical Manufacturing Hubs (GCPMH), Global Conclave on Plastic Recycling and Sustainability (GCPRS), etc.

40. The Committee desired to know the response of FICCI, AIPMA etc regarding CIPET and the response of All India Plastic Association along with steps taken by CIPET to minimize the health hazards to the human beings by the use of Plastic/microplastics. The Department in a written reply submitted that CIPET has established NABL-accredited

labs as per ISO IEC 17025:2017 for testing and quality assessment of Plastics from raw materials to its product stage in accordance with various National/International Standards. Every Plastics Raw Material/Product irrespective of their intended application sector viz. Automobile, Building & Construction, Packaging, Agriculture, Electrical/Electronics, Health Care etc are subjected to Mandatory Standard Test Protocols as defined by the Regulatory Bodies – BIS, CPCB, FSSAI. There are regulations governing nearly every aspect of plastic products and their utilization in India. These regulations cover manufacturing, packaging, labelling, traceability, recycling, and environmental responsibility. R&D wings of CIPET offers microplastic analysis as well as Chemicals of concern & trace element analysis using instruments like Pyrolysis-GCMS and micro-FTIR. It also provides biodegradability testing (ISO 17088/17556) and heavy metal/leachate analysis (ICP/OES). These services allow quantifying microplastic content, hazardous additives and assessing recyclability.

The R&D wings also undertake "Assessment & Remediation of Microplastics in Terrestrial & Marine Ecosystem," covering sampling (water, sediment, biota), extraction and spectroscopic identificationi. Notably, CIPET also participates in the INOPOL-2 (2022–26) Indo–Norway programme on plastic and chemical pollution (focusing on coastal areas). CIPET also conducts national training and capacity-building in plastics handling and waste management It has advised government and industry via consultations & awareness programmes. Additionally, the Institute also supports start-ups in polymer innovation, enabling development of safer materials and technologies.

41. Regarding the concept of 'No Plastic to Know Plastic', the Department submitted that it was propagated by Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET) and aims to create awareness that plastics should not merely be rejected but scientifically understood and responsibly used. The initiative emphasizes the importance of proper plastic waste management, recycling, reuse, and adoption of circular economy practices. CIPET promotes awareness on the beneficial applications of plastics in various sectors while encouraging sustainable disposal, recycling technologies, skill development, and research to minimize environmental impact and transform plastic waste into valuable resources.

42. Asked whether CIPET is creating awareness programmes among the students studying in Government and Private institutes particularly at grassroot level. The Department submitted that CIPET centres conduct various awareness drives and programmes in school and colleges based in their region to create awareness on Plastic materials, Plastic waste management and activities of CIPET. As a part of mobilisation activities students and teachers from Government and Private Institutions are invited to CIPET Centres to understand the courses offered at Centres and facilities available at centres. This is done in order to spread awareness among the students at grassroot levels.

## I. PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT CENTRES (PWMC)

43. The Committee enquired whether three Plastic Waste Management Centres have been fully established and inaugurated at Bengaluru, Bhagalpur and Varanasi. It was submitted as follows: -

The three Plastic Waste Management Centres (PWMC) have been established and the details are as follows:

| Sl. No. | PWMC Centre/State | Status |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bhagalpur – Bihar | Completed and functional |
| 2 | Bengaluru (including e-waste)-Karnataka | Completed and functional |
| 3 | Varanasi – Uttar Pradesh | Completed and functional |

44. When specifically asked about the measures taken by the Department to promote environmental sustainability, the Department submitted that the Department through CIPET and the Centres of Excellence (CoE) is promoting research in the area of the promotion of bioplastics and their applications. CIPET through its Research & Developmental wing has been developing innovative solutions in the area of development of sustainable packaging (rigids/flexible) solutions using biopolymers like PLA (polylactic acid), PBAT (polybutylene adipate-co-terephthalate, and PHB (polyhydroxybutyrate), Seaweed etc. The Department's Centres of Excellence (CoE) at IIT Guwahati and IIT Madras are also working on promoting bio-plastics and their applications. IIT Guwahati is developing the technology for the production of Poly Lactic Acid and its applications development. IIT Madras is working on developing packaging from bio-based resources. Further to promote and develop Compostable/ Biodegradable Plastic Materials as replacement of Single Use Plastics, CIPET has established test facility at 11 centres for the aerobic biodegradability in soil as per ISO: 17556-2019 and compostable polymers testing as per IS/ISO: 17088:2021. Recently, BIS with active involvement of CIPET & other members, has published a provisional Indian Standard IS 17899T:2022 for Assessment of Biodegradability of Plastics in Varied Conditions. This standard addresses the aspects like biodegradation, negative effects of resulting biomass on terrestrial plant growth/organism and negative effects on the quality of the resulting biomass including the presence of high levels of regulated heavy metals. This standard is applicable for assessing the biodegradability of plastics under aerobic and anaerobic conditions. DCPC is also establishing 3 Plastic Waste Management Centres (PWMC) at Varanasi, Bhagalpur and Bengaluru. These centres will demonstrate various Plastic recycling techniques and will provide effective plastics waste management solutions including solutions for production of eco-friendly and cost-effective value added recyclates. They will facilitate start-ups/ prospective entrepreneurs in the relevant field of recycling, create awareness on good practices of recycling and will establish digital demonstration facilities on plastic recycling and waste management. The CIPET has conducted 39 workshops or conferences on Single Use Plastics for the Industry.

45. Asked to state whether the Department has any proposal to establish CIPET as a Central University, it was submitted that the polymer and petrochemical sector are the fastest-growing sectors globally and is strategically aligned with India's national priorities, including Atmanirbhar Bharat, Make in India, Circular Economy, and the Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs). The courses offered at CIPET are well recognised among industries globally and the recognition among academic fraternity is not predominant due to affiliation with various State Universities / Technical education Departments. In this context, the upgradation of the Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET) as a Central University may be timely and essential to meet India's present and future technological and industrial needs.

Such an upgradation would enable CIPET to:

(a) CIPET as a Multidisciplinary HEI in the area of Petrochemicals: UG/PG/Ph.D,/ Vocational Education / Internships / Skilling
(b) Restructuring of the ongoing academic programs and revamping the syllabus/ curricula to align with credit system and credit transfer policy
(c) Having MoU's with renowned national/ International Universities will facilitate to offer Joint/Twinning Degree programmes of National and International recognition.
(d) Offer uniform curriculum across the country in line with NEP 2020 to design and deliver industry-aligned curricula in polymer science, petrochemicals, advanced manufacturing, and emerging materials. This will enhance the placement opportunities of the enrolled students.
(e) Promote multidisciplinary and translational research in critical areas such as advanced polymer science, green and biodegradable polymers, circular plastics, plastic waste management, and sustainable materials.
(f) Attract international faculty, researchers, and collaborations, thereby enhancing India's global academic and research footprint in the polymer and petrochemical domain.

Considering the above, the Department is examining conversion of CIPET as a Central University in consultation with various stakeholders.

46. The Committee were apprised that CIPET has a target to train 1.2 lakh students. On a pointed query whether CIPET has the necessary infrastructure in place in order to achieve the enhanced target of training 1.2 lakh student strengthening of infrastructure facilities will be required. Proposals for expansion and modernization of infrastructure have been incorporated in the SFC proposal and the same was under examination of Department of Expenditure.

## J. **Synthetic Fiber**

47. On being asked about the details of synthetic fibre industry and man-made fibre which has a capacity of around 9700 kilo tones with production of 6700 kilo tones; whether this capacity was enough to meet the Country's demands; whether the Country was self-reliant in synthetic fibre; and whether the Country has export surplus, the Department submitted that the Country have sufficient capacity in synthetic fibres with a total capacity of 9700 KT. The production of synthetic fibres was 6700 KT and export quantity was of the tune of 370 KT during 2024-25. Some speciality fibres like carbon fibre, glass fibre and antimicrobial fibres used in technical textiles are not produced in India.

48. On being asked on the demand of plastic and synthetic Fiber, the Department submitted that India's per capita consumption of plastics increased drastically due to rapid urbanization, expanding middle-class incomes and industrial growth. Under the Policy, increased use of plastics was envisaged to commensurate with the economic development and growth in critical downstream growth sectors—including automotive manufacturing, medical, electronics, textiles, and drinking water supplies. However, with increased use of single use plastics, littering, open burning, improper waste management as well as lack of awareness among common public and absence of proper disposal mechanism many plastic waste management and environmental issues have arisen. The Government was taking various measures to prevent environmental degradation including the measures to ban those plastic items which were having high environmental pollution potential. To reduce plastic waste generation and their safe disposal, various measures were prescribed under Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules. These rules were notified and implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). The Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules introduced ban on many single use plastic products alongwith the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework. Under EPR producers, importers, and brand owners have to take responsibility for the environmentally sound management of plastic packaging waste. The industry promotion for plastic and synthetic fibres is on the agenda of this department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals. The harmful effects are mainly on the account of improper waste management issues for which various measures are being taken by the Government. The Department was promoting sustainable alternatives, recycling initiatives and a circular economy approach to balance development needs with environmental protection.

49. The Committee was also informed that the policy would aim at encouraging, promoting and expanding the usage of synthetic fibres rather than replacing usage of natural fibre with synthetic fibre and single use plastic. On being asked to what extant the policy had been successful in achieving its objectives, it was submitted that in 2007, Indian production capacity of synthetic fibres was 3.4 MMT and the production was 2.4 MMT. The capacities increased significantly with rise in demand and India now has capacity of 9.7MMT of Synthetic fibres. In 2024, the total production was 6.7 MMT out of which 0.37MMT was exported.

50. Asked to state specifically whether the ban imposed in the chemical and petrochemicals sector in other Countries has also been imposed in our Country and whether due to its effect, cancer cases were increasing, it was submitted that hazardous chemicals have been banned or regulated under FSSAI Act, Environment Protection Act, Insecticides Act and Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

## K. <u>Minimizing the ill Effects of Plastics</u>

51. The Committee desired to know whether increasing per capita consumption of plastics was one of the targets of the Department keeping in view the fact that consumption of plastic was harmful for human health and also sought to know the steps taken by the Department in this regard. It was submitted that India's per capita consumption of plastics has increased drastically due to rapid urbanization, expanding middle-class incomes, and industrial growth. Under the policy, increased use of plastics is envisaged commensurate with the economic development and growth in critical downstream growth sectors—including automotive manufacturing, medical, electronics,

textiles, and drinking water supplies. However, with increased use of single use plastics, littering, open burning, improper waste management as well as lack of awareness among common public and absence of proper disposal mechanism many plastic waste management and environmental issues have arisen. The Government was taking various measures to prevent environmental degradation including the measures to ban those plastic items which are having high environmental pollution potential. To reduce plastic waste generation and their safe disposal various measures are prescribed under Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules. These rules are notified and implemented by The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). The Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, introduced ban on many single use plastic products alongwith the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework. Under EPR producers, importers, and brand owners have to take responsibility for the environmentally sound management of plastic packaging waste. The industry promotion for plastic and synthetic fibres is on the agenda of this Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals. The harmful effects are mainly on the account of improper waste management issues for which various measures are being taken by the Government. The Department is promoting sustainable alternatives, recycling initiatives, and a circular economy approach to balance development needs with environmental protection.

52. As plastics has ill-effects on human life and environment, the Committee desired to know the preventive measures being followed in the established plastic parks. The Department has stated as under: -

"The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC), under the Scheme for Setting up of Plastic Parks, emphasizes environmentally sustainable industrial development and creation of common infrastructure facilities for proper waste management and pollution control. The Plastic Parks are required to comply with environmental norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and other statutory authorities. Various preventive and mitigation measures are being undertaken in the established Plastic Parks to minimize adverse impact on human health and environment. These measures, inter alia, include establishment of waste management infrastructure, sewage treatment systems, recycling facilities, adherence to Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) norms, promotion of circular economy practices, and environmentally compliant disposal mechanisms.

The major measures being adopted in different Plastic Parks are as under:

(a) Waste Management and Recycling Facilities: Plastic waste recycling and waste management facilities have been established/proposed in various Plastic Parks. Recycling sheds have been developed in Plastic Parks such as Tamot (Madhya Pradesh), while Plastic Waste Management Facilities including dumping sheds have been developed at Bilaua (Madhya Pradesh).
(b) Sewage Treatment Infrastructure: Several Plastic Parks have established/proposed Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), drainage systems for scientific treatment and disposal of wastewater. STP and sanitation infrastructure have also been developed in Odisha and Bilaua Plastic Parks.
(c) Compliance with Environmental Regulations: Industrial units operating in the Plastic Parks are required to obtain necessary environmental

clearances and comply with pollution control norms prescribed by the concerned authorities. Chhattisgarh Plastic Park has obtained Consent to Establish from the State Environment Conservation Board, and the units operating therein belong to non-polluting categories.

(d) Promotion of Recycling and Circular Economy Practices: Plastic Parks are encouraging industries to adopt recycling, reuse and circular economy practices through in-house waste segregation, scientific disposal systems and environmentally sustainable manufacturing processes. Compliance with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) norms and plastic waste recycling targets is also being promoted.

(e) Development of Common Environmental Infrastructure: Common infrastructure such as sewerage systems, drainage networks, waste segregation facilities, hazardous waste handling infrastructure, sanitation facilities and collection systems are being developed in various Plastic Parks for safe and regulated waste management.

(f) Promotion of Green and Sustainable Technologies: Industries are being encouraged to adopt eco-friendly technologies, energy-efficient systems and sustainable industrial practices to minimize environmental impact. Certain State Governments are also providing incentives for development of recycling and waste-to-energy infrastructure.

(g) Continuous Monitoring and Regulatory Oversight: The concerned State Governments/SPVs and Pollution Control Authorities monitor compliance with environmental standards and ensure that industrial activities are undertaken in accordance with applicable environmental laws and regulations.

The above measures are aimed at ensuring environmentally responsible industrial development, proper management of plastic waste, promotion of recycling and minimization of adverse environmental impact in the Plastic Parks."

53. The Committee also desired to know whether it was a fact that some of the products were identified for imposing ban on them and a report was sent to Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change and on that basis, they were banned. The Department thereupon submitted as under: -

"The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals constituted an expert Committee of scientists, academicians, researchers in the field of plastics and allied materials and its officials in 2018 with following Terms of references (ToR):

I. To study the implementation of Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016 and Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules 2018, in different States.

II. To study the consistency in guidelines issued by the various State Governments.

III. Assessment of the impact of ban on various types of plastics products by State Governments and other authorities.

IV. To categorise single use plastic products and careful assessment of their impact on environment, economy and society with relevance/reference to Indian context.

V. To recommend the way forward for implementation of end of life solution for plastic products.
VI. To recommend the way forward for plastic waste recycling strategies to be adopted.

The Committee proposed to phase out the following Single Use Plastic products:

a) Thin carry bags (less than 50 micron),
b) Non-woven carry bags and covers (less than 80 Gsm and 320 microns),
c) Small wrapping / packing films,
d) Straws / Stirrers,
e) Cutlery: Foamed cups, bowl, plates,
f) Cutlery: Laminated bowls and plates (non – foamed),
g) Cutlery: Small plastic cups / containers (less than 150 ml and 5 g),
h) Ear buds with plastic sticks, and plastic sticks for balloons, flags, candies etc.,
i) Cigarette filters (non-biodegradable),
j) Expanded Polystyrene used for decoration,
k) Small plastic bottles for drinking water (≤ 200 ml),
l) Plastic banners (less than 100 microns thickness)

On the basis of the recommendation of the committee, MoEFCC prohibited manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of identified single use plastic (SUP) items with effect from the July 01, 2022 under Plastic Waste Management Rules. The details of the prohibited items are as follows:

I. Ear buds with plastic sticks, plastic sticks for balloons, plastic flags, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, polystyrene [Thermocol] for decoration;

II. Plates, cups, glasses, cutlery such as forks, spoons, knives, straw, trays, wrapping or packing films around sweet boxes, invitation cards, and cigarette packets, plastic or PVC banners less than 100 micron, stirrers;

III. Carry bag made of virgin or recycled plastic of less than one hundred and twenty (120) microns in thickness.

54. On being asked about the details of the awareness programmes conducted by CIPET on transition to alternatives to single use plastics and how the industry can transform themselves in making the products which are not banned, the Department submitted as under:-

" CIPET conducted following awareness programmes on transition to alternative from single use plastics:

- Two days Workshops on **"Transition to Alternatives to SUP in-line to Implementation of Plastics Waste Management (PWM) Rule: 2021**

**(Amendment) in MSME Units**" were organized in various centres. The details are as follows:

| S. No. | CIPET Centre | No. of Batch | Dates of workshop | Nos. of Participants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | IPT Ahmedabad | 1 | 28th & 29th June 2022 | 27 |
| **2** | CSTS Aurangabad | 1 | 28th & 29th June 2022 | 25 |
| **3** | CSTS Baddi | 1 | 28th & 29th June 2022 | 34 |
| **4** | CSTS Bhopal | 1 | 28th & 29th June 2022 | 48 |
| **5** | CSTS Guwahati | 1 | 16th & 17th June 2022 | 40 |
| **6** | CSTS Haldia | 1 | 27th & 28th June 2022 | 25 |
| **7** | CSTS Hyderabad | 1 | 28th & 29th June 2022 | 30 |
| **8** | CSTS Jaipur | 1 | 28th & 29th June 2022 | 25 |
| **9** | IPT Kochi | 1 | 22nd & 23rd June 2022 | 39 |
| **10** | IPT Lucknow | 1 | 28th & 29th June 2022 | 26 |
| **11** | CSTS Madurai | 1 | 10th & 11th June 2022 | 28 |
| **12** | IPT Murthal | 1 | 27th & 28th June 2022 | 30 |
| **13** | CSTS Mysuru | 1 | 29th & 30th June 2022 | 33 |
| **14** | CSTS Ranchi | 1 | 13th & 14th June 2022 | 37 |
| **Total** | | **14** | | **447** |

- CIPET Mysuru conducted a seminar on **"Discouraging of various single-use plastics & curb the use of single-use plastic"** on September 4, 2024.
- CIPET-PWMC, Bengaluru conducted a Blended Mode Training programme on **"Circular Economy: Recycling of Plastics & E Waste"** from 1st to 19th July, 2025.
- 2-days Awareness training program on **"Single-use plastics & various manufacturing processes of Plastics"** at PNS School of Engineering and Technology was organized by CIPET, Bhubaneswar, during 15th to 16th July, 2025.
- CIPET, Agartala conducted awareness programs about the "**Single Use Plastics & its proper disposal"** at various schools located at South Tripura district from 11th and 12th December, 2023.
- CIPET, Dehradun conducted Awareness Programme on **"Single Use Plastics & Plastics Waste Management Rules2022"** at M/s. Saraswati Vidya Mandir, Doiwala, Dehradun on 2nd August, 2023.
- Awareness program on **"Single Use Plastics"** at Khurusia Pat, Kapileswar High School, Kendrapada, Odisha was conducted by CIPET, Bhubaneswar on 25th July, 2024.
- During the 16th International Conference APM-2025 at CIPET Lucknow, Awareness Campaign for **"NO Plastics to KNOW Plastics"** was conducted.

- CIPET, Hyderabad organised one awareness programme on Single Use Plastics with the assistance of the Department in 2021 and 2 awareness programmes on Single Use Plastics with the assistance of Telangana SPCB in 2022.

55. When the Committee desired to know the steps initiated by the Department to minimise the use of Single use Plastics; details of expenditure incurred in this regard; details of various awareness campaigns launched by the Departments and the end results to curb their use, the Department in its written reply submitted as under:-

"To reduce plastic waste generation and their safe disposal various measures are prescribed under Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules. These rules are notified and implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). To eliminate specific single use plastic items that have low utility and high littering potential manufacture; import, stocking, distribution, sale, and use of 19 categories of products were prohibited under these rules in 2022. These products are ear buds with plastic sticks, plastic sticks for balloons, plastic flags, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, polystyrene [Thermocol] for decoration, plates, cups, glasses, cutlery such as forks, spoons, knives, straw, trays, wrapping or packing films around sweet boxes, invitation cards, and cigarette packets, plastic or PVC banners less than 100 micron, stirrers. The thickness of the carry bags was increased gradually from 50 microns to 120 microns to promote effective collection and recycling. Additionally, use of non-woven carry bags of 60 gsm was only permitted. The use of these commodities if made of compostable plastic are still allowed. Subsequent to the ban, various alternatives pertaining to the banned plastics products have been developed and became available across the country. Some of these products are made of bio-based feedstocks like bagasse-based trays, plates and cups, compostable items, clay / earthen products etc. The Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022, also introduced Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework wherein producers, importers, and brand owners have to take responsibility for the environmentally sound management of plastic packaging waste. This includes collecting and managing plastic packaging waste, reuse, recycling, use of recycled content and end of life disposal. The following plastic packaging categories are prescribed under Extended Producer Responsibility and targets for waste collection, recycling, disposal and use of recycled content is given as per these categories:

- Category I: Rigid plastic packaging;
- Category II: Flexible plastic packaging of single layer or multilayer (more than one layer with different types of plastic), plastic sheets or like and covers made of plastic sheet, carry bags, plastic sachet or pouches;
- Category III: Multilayered plastic packaging (at least one layer of plastic and at least one layer of material other than plastic);
- Category IV: Plastic sheet or like used for packaging as well as carry bags made of compostable plastics.

The Department through CIPET and the Centres of Excellence is promoting research in the area of the promotion of bioplastics. CIPET through its Research & Developmental wing has been developing innovative solutions in the area of development of sustainable packaging (rigids/flexible) using biopolymers like PLA

(polylactic acid), PBAT (polybutylene adipate-co-terephthalate, and PHB (polyhydroxybutyrate), Seaweed etc. The Department's Centres of Excellence (CoE) at IIT Guwahati and IIT Madras are also working on promoting bio-plastics and their applications. IIT Guwahati is developing the technology for the production of Poly Lactic Acid and its applications development. IIT Madras is working on developing packaging from bio-based resources.

Further to promote and develop Compostable/ Biodegradable Plastic Materials as replacement of Single Use Plastics, CIPET has established test facility at 11 centres for the aerobic biodegradability in soil as per ISO: 17556-2019 and compostable polymers testing as per IS/ISO: 17088:2021. Recently, BIS with active involvement of CIPET & other members, has published a provisional Indian Standard IS 17899T:2022 for Assessment of Biodegradability of Plastics in Varied Conditions. This standard addresses the aspects like biodegradation, negative effects of resulting biomass on terrestrial plant growth/organism and negative effects on the quality of the resulting biomass including the presence of high levels of regulated heavy metals. This standard is applicable for assessing the biodegradability of plastics under aerobic and anaerobic conditions.
DCPC is also establishing 3 Plastic Waste Management Centres (PWMC) at Varanasi, Bhagalpur and Bengaluru. These centres will demonstrate various Plastic recycling techniques and will provide effective plastics waste management solutions including solutions for production of eco-friendly and cost-effective value added recyclates. They will facilitate start-ups/ prospective entrepreneurs in the relevant field, create awareness on good practices of recycling and will establish digital and physical demonstration facilities on plastic recycling and waste management."

56. The representative of the Department during the oral evidence apprised the Committee on ban of single use plastic as follows: -

*"The report was given to the MEFCC. Based on that, a ban was imposed on single-use items. We have also established Plastic Waste Management Centres at Bhagalpur, Bangalore and Varanasi. Then, there is a whole class of polymers which are called compostable or biodegradable. CIPET has developed the testing facility for those. So, whichever industry comes and claims to be compostable and biodegradable, they have to take a license from the Central Pollution Control Board based on the report by the CIPET. Then, CIPET has conducted awareness programmes on transition to alternatives to single use plastics on how the industry can transform themselves in making the products which are not banned. Through the COEs, we are also trying to promote research and development on biopolymers. We extend our support to various events also and various associations. The Plast-India event, the Plastivision and the Global Conclave on Plastic Recycling and Sustainability are major events."*

57. The Committee then desired to know as to what steps the Department have taken to develop alternatives to Plastics, the Department submitted that to reduce reliance on petroleum-based polymers in single use plastics, CIPET Centres and Centres of Excellence (CoEs) were involved in developing various applications of Biodegradable and compostable polymer-based alternatives. These include polylactic acid (PLA), polyhydroxybutyrate (PHB), and poly (lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA) derived from agro-waste, seaweed and other bio resources, starch-based thermoplastics using plant seeds,

development of PLA/Coir composites. World over countries are also trying to develop Biobased, bio compostable and biodegradable plastics and their applications.

58. The Committee pointed out that though from the view point of environment, the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change was to take action, however since the production of single use plastics was under the Department, it should also take steps to minimize the production of Plastic instead of imposing ban/restrictions etc. after they are manufactured and circulated in the Market, the Department submitted as under: -

> " Various measures to reduce plastic waste generation to protect environment are given under plastic waste management (pwm) rules. these rules are notified and implemented by the ministry of environment, forest and climate change (moef&cc). to eliminate specific single use plastic items that have low utility and high littering potential; manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale, and use of 19 categories of products were prohibited under these rules in 2022.the industry is not allowed to manufacture such items. the regulation encourages the use of biocompostable polymers. the department is also supporting promotion of biocompostable applications through cipet and its centres of excellence (CoE)."

59. The Committee desired to know whether the Department has any policy to discourage the manufacturing of single use plastic or to give license to the factories manufacturing them. It was submitted that the Chemicals and Petrochemicals does not provide any license to the any factories including manufacture of Single use plastics. MoEF&CC has banned 19 single use plastic products. CPCB gives the licenses for manufacture of plastic items made of compostable plastics.

60. When asked about the details of awareness programmes run for single-use plastic, the Department submitted that the Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET) has organized 14 workshops on "Transition to Alternatives to Single Use Plastics to support implementation of Plastics Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2021 in MSME Units at various CIPET Centres across the country. 447 MSME units participated in these programs. Further, with the support of DCPC, CIPET has organized 10 Awareness programs on "Implementation of Plastics Waste Management (PWM) Rule, 2021 in MSME Units at 10 different locations across the country. CIPET is creating awareness through its three Plastic Waste Management Centre (PWMC) at Bhagalpur, Varanasi and Bengaluru. These centres are conducting Skill up-gradation Training Programme and Skill Development Training Programme on "Recycling of Plastics and E-Waste", "Basics of Plastic Recycling Process" and "Plastics Waste Management", etc. for various stakeholders to create awareness on safe use of plastics.

61. As regards the awareness programmes conducted on creating awareness of single use Plastic, the representative apprised the Committee as follows:-

> *"For single-use plastic, we have already run two programmes in Hyderabad only. Apart from this, we used to have five industry interaction programmes in every*

*CIPET centre including Hyderabad. In these programmes, we used to make the industry aware about what are the technologies available for recycling of those plastics in case they are there and what are the substitute for the single-use plastic and other thing? There are some requirements from the industry also. So, that is quite beneficial for us."*

62. The representative of the Department further apprised the Committee regarding single use plastics as follows: -

*"सर, मैं पहले यह बताना चाहूंगी कि जो सिंगल यूज़ प्लास्टिक है, उसके यूज़ेज़ का जो इंप्लिमेंटेशन होता है या उसके यूज़ेज़ को रोकने का जो इंप्लिमेंटेशन होता है, वह मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ इनवायर्नमेंट, फॉरेस्ट्स एंड क्लाइमेट चेंज के पास है। उन्हीं के एक्ट के तहत यह नियम लाया गया है। बेसिकली, इस काम को प्राइमेरिली वे ही करते हैं। सीपीसीबी और जो स्टेट पॉल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड्स हैं, उनके माध्यम से वे इसे करते हैं।*

*सर, इसमें एक और प्रयास किया जाता है। म्यूनिसिपल वेस्ट में सिंगल यूज़ प्लास्टिक का भी बहुत ज्यादा यूज़ होता है। म्यूनिसिपल वेस्ट का डिस्पोज़ल आदि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ हाउसिंग एंड अर्बन अफेयर्स के पास आता है। जितनी भी म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज़ हैं, उनका कामकाज भी इसी मिनिस्ट्री के पास आता है। इसलिए, वे भी इस विषय पर बहुत काम करते हैं। डीसीपीसी भी इसमें थोड़ा सा एफर्ट करता है, लेकिन इंप्लिमेंटेशन करते समय जिसके हाथ में एक्शन लेने की पावर है, उसका ही प्राइमरी रोल होता है। अत: इसमें उनका ज्यादा एफर्ट होता है। हम उनसे सूचना ले लेंगे कि इस दिशा में कितने प्रयास हुए हैं और वह जानकारी हम समिति को दे देंगे।*

63. On being asked to ban the use of single use plastic, the representative of the Department apprised the Committee as follows: -

*"सर, हमारे यहां से किसी भी इंडस्ट्री को कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाता है, क्योंकि ये पूरा सेक्टर डीरेगुलेटेड सेक्टर है। जो भी इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स लगती हैं, उनको एमओईएफसीसी से एन्वायरनमेंटल क्लीयरेंस सीक करनी होती है। जब से सिंगल यूज प्लास्टिक बैन हुआ है, उसके बाद सिंगल यूज प्लास्टिक बनाने वाली किसी यूनिट को वहां से एन्वायरनमेंटल क्लीयरेंस नहीं दी जा रही है।"*

## L. JUTE BAGS

64. When asked about Jute bags increasingly being recognized as an eco-friendly alternative to plastic bags and steps taken by the Department to promote and expand the use of jute bags across the Country, the Department submitted that the Government of India has enacted the National Jute Board (NJB) Act, 2008 for the development of the cultivation, manufacture and marketing of jute and jute products and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. In consonance with the NJB Act, 2008, National Jute Board has been implementing National Jute Development Program (NJDP) for 2021-22 to 2025-26 with the mandate of overall development of jute sector. This Programme comprises various schemes to cover the jute sector from farm to market. The schemes are:-

i. **Jute Improved Cultivation and Retting Exercise Scheme (Jute I-CARE)** - The objective of the scheme is to improve quality of raw jute to meet the requirement of manufacturers and exporters of diversified products made out of Jute for making value added products. Under the scheme the Government supports jute farmers' through distribution of high yield variety of certified jute seeds, microbial Consortium, modern and scientific agronomic tools, etc. to achieve the objective of the scheme.

ii. **Jute Diversification Scheme (JDS)** - The objective of the scheme is to support design, training, production, etc. for production of diversified product of Jute. Under the scheme the Government provides training, supply of raw material on ex-mill gate price, promotion sale and marketing of JDPs, develop unit specific designs and products, production linked incentive and facilitate modernization/promote jute packaging material, and of persons engaged in the production thereof, and for matters connected therewith.

iii. The Government attempts to provide as much reservation as possible to utilize the jute crop that is produced in the country, without creating the bottleneck in the suppy-distribution chain of the commodities. In this regard, the Government has kept mandatory packaging of 100% in food grains and 20% in sugar for the last 8 years.

65. Asked to explain the existing policy framework for jute and the current gap between the demand and supply of jute products vis-à-vis plastic products the Department submitted that the Government of India has enacted Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987. Through this act, every year, Government specifies the commodities and the extent to which they are mandatorily required to be packed in Jute Packaging Materials. Based on the demand & supply position of raw jute and jute goods the Government prescribes reservation of commodities to be packed in Jute bags. The Government attempts to provide as much reservation as possible to utilize the jute crop that is produced in the country, without creating the bottle-neck in the supply-distribution chain of the commodities. During the last seven years, the Government has decided to pack 100% food grains and 20% sugar in jute bags. Presently, 100% food grains and 20% sugar are required to be packed in jute bags as per Order dated 22.04.2025 issued under the JPM Act, 1987. The Order further stipulates that "Minimum percentage of total production of commodity or class of commodities required to be packed in jute packaging material manufactured in India from raw jute produced in India". It means that the entire jute bags required for packing food grains and sugar to be manufactured indigenously with raw jute produced in India.

The details of Mandatory Jute Packaging Orders issued under JPM Act, 1987 for packing commodities like foodgrains and sugar over the years are furnished below:-

| Order date | Year | Sugar | Food grains |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30.11.2018 | 2018-19 | 20% | 100% |
| 20.12.2019 | 2019-20 | 20% | 100% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26.11.2020 | 2020-21 | 20% | 100% |
| 27.12.2021 | 2021-22 | 20% | 100% |
| 31.03.2023 | 2022-23 | 20% | 100% |
| 26.12.2023 | 2023-24 | 20% | 100% |
| 22.04.2025* | 2024-25 | 20% | 100% |

*The validity of the order has been extended up to 31-12-2025 vide notification S.O. No. 4501(E) dated 01-10-2025.

As per stipulations of the Order, different State's food grains procuring agencies including FCI purchase jute bags to the tune of around 30.0 to 35.0 lakh bales for packing food grains. The total purchase currently constitutes around 85% of the total production of jute goods.

66. Asked to state whether the Department has conducted any study or assessment to estimate the present and future demand for jute products and If the supply of jute bags is less than plastic bags would be used please comment, the Department submitted that the Government of India has enacted Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987. Through this act, every year, government specifies the commodities and the extent to which they are mandatorily required to be packed in Jute Packaging Materials. Based on the demand & supply position of raw jute and jute goods, the Government prescribes reservation of commodities to be packed in Jute bags. The Government attempts to provide as much reservation as possible to utilize the jute crop that is produced in the country, without creating the bottle-neck in the supply-distribution chain of the commodities. During the last seven years, the Government has decided to pack 100% food grains and 20% sugar in jute bags. Under the order different state food grains procuring agencies including FCI purchase jute bags to the tune of around 30.0 to 35.0 lakh bales for packing food grains. The total purchase currently constitutes around 85% of the total production of jute goods. It was also submitted that Expert Committee on Jute estimates the availability of raw jute every year and based on such estimation, the Standing Advisory Committee under Chairpersonship of Secretary (Textiles) consider the requirement of raw jute for producing of jute bags for mandatory packaging of food grains and sugar under the provisions of Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987. Further, the proposal after Inter-Ministerial Consultation is submitted before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for decision on percentage of food grains and sugar to be packed in jute material.

As per information available, production of jute goods vis-a-vis domestic consumption during last 5 years are given below:-

**Table I-Production of Jute Goods**

Qty.: 000 M. Tons

| Year (April- March) | Hessian | Sacking | Yarn | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2020-21 | 118.4 | 739.2 | 61.3 | 43.9 | 962.8 |
| 2021-22 | 119.4 | 865.1 | 59.4 | 36.1 | 1080.0 |
| 2022-23 | 117.6 | 1041.0 | 45.6 | 42.4 | 1246.6 |
| 2023-24 | 103.7 | 1071.8 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 1257.0 |
| 2024-25 | 102.6 | 866.0 | 61.3 | 14.0 | 1043.9 |
| 2025-26 (April- August- 25) | 41.5 | 490.4 | 42.9 | 18.2 | 593.0 |

**Table II- Domestic consumption of Jute Goods:**

Qty: 000 M.Ton

| Year (April-March) | Hessian | Sacking | Yarn | Others | Total | % to total jute goods production |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2020-21 | 96.0 | 736.4 | 48.1 | 35.8 | 916.3 | 95 |
| 2021-22 | 93.1 | 834.5 | 42.4 | 30.3 | 1000.3 | 93 |
| 2022-23 | 89.1 | 1013.2 | 33.7 | 34.6 | 1170.6 | 94 |
| 2023-24 | 85.9 | 1033.8 | 27.0 | 36.1 | 1182.8 | 94 |
| 2024-25 | 82.9 | 854.0 | 22.2 | 28.5 | 987.6 | 95 |
| 2025-26 (April-August-2025) | 31.5 | 466.4 | 38.9 | 15.9 | 552.7 | 93 |

Source: Office of the Jute Commissioner & Indian Jute Mills Association

67. The Committee then desired to be apprised of the prescribed procedure for establishing Centres of Excellence (CoE) for jute in various States. The Department submitted that National Jute Board has been implementing umbrella of schemes under National Jute Development Program for development of Jute Sector throughout the country. However, under NJDP, there was no Scheme for establishing Centres of Excellence (CoE) for jute in various States.

## OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

### URGENT NEED TO REVIEW NATIONAL POLICY OF PETROCHEMICALS, 2007

**The Committee note that the National Policy on Petrochemicals-2007 was formulated to promote investment and to strengthen research and development in both the upstream and downstream sectors of the petrochemical industry. The Committee further note that since its inception in 2007, the sector has grown significantly driven by the rising demand as this sector has been deregulated and delicensed. The Committee find that the domestic demand for petrochemicals has grown significantly from 9 MMT in 2007 to 40 MMT in 2024. Similarly, domestic production has increased from 8.6 MMT in 2007 to 28 MMT in 2024. The Committee, however, observe that over the last 19 years, the sector has witnessed major shifts and changes in the demand and supply with an emerging need to address global competitiveness, new challenges, sustainability goals in order to boost economy, ensure feedstock security and rapid technological advancements. Keeping in view these factors, the Committee are of the considered opinion that the National Policy on Petrochemicals, 2007 requires a comprehensive review to incorporate current industry needs with an overall aim to overcome current challenges and set high future growth trajectories. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals to consider and examine the feasibility of initiating a holistic review of the Policy with massive stakeholder consultations across the spectrum so that the views and suggestions of industry associations and organization involved are incorporated in the Policy to ensure continued growth, self-reliance and global positioning of the current Indian petrochemical sector. The Committee also desire that the review may also taken with a view to further give a boost to other schemes viz. establishment of PCPIRs**

**and Plastic Parks too. The Committee may be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.**

**DEMAND & SUPPLY OF PETROCHEMICALS**

**2. The Committee note that the demand of the major petrochemicals was approximately 40 MMT whereas the production stood at only 30 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA). The Committee further note that the domestic demand was projected to reach around 87 MMTPA in the year 2040 from around 27 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA) in the year 2020. The Committee are happy to note with satisfaction that during the last five years more than 3300 KT of additional capacity could be added to the production of major petrochemicals and the petrochemical industry was statedly having a planned investment of Rs 6.5 lakh crore approximately. Besides, admittedly, many new petrochemicals projects were under implementation and would be functional in future. The Committee, therefore, recommend that appropriate initiatives and interventions may be brought about for requisite augmentation of production of major petrochemicals to meet the rising demand in the Country.**

**DISCONTINUATION OF THE PLASTIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL**

**3. The Committee note that a Policy Resolution for Petrochemicals was notified way back in the Year 2007 which *inter-alia* aimed to increase investment in the petrochemical sector, increase the domestic demand and per capita consumption of plastics and synthetic fibres etc. Notably, in order to achieve these objectives, the policy proposed setting up of Petrochemicals Investment Regions, Plastic Development Council, enhancing technology and research and development under the schedule 19(4) of IDR Act, 1951 which resulted in setting**

**up of the Plastic Development Council (PDC), an advisory body with members from industry, academia and Govt. working for a sustained development of plastic processing sector. The Committee further note that though the PDC was initially constituted in the year 2007 itself and had deliberations resulting in outcome suggestions on measures for sustained development of plastic processing industry. However, the tenure of the Council ended in the year 2013 and thereafter, the PDC was not at all constituted. The Committee have been informed that at present, the issues regarding value added petrochemical products, export promotion, market access etc. are being addressed through various Councils under the M/o Commerce and Industry. The Committee find that the discontinuance of the PDC is apparently a major deviation from the New Petrochemical Policy, 2007 resulting in dilution of the Policy. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department to take appropriate steps for re-constitution of the PDC in accordance with the extant Policy. Accordingly, the Committee may be apprised of the reasons for discontinuance and also the steps taken in the matter.**

**PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INVESTMENT REGIONS (PCPIRS)**

**4. The Committee note that the Policy of PCPIR was conceptualized for cluster-based approach with common infrastructure and support services to provide a competitive environment, conducive for setting up businesses. The total investment made in the three PCPIRs was stated to be Rs. 1,37,163 Crores in Gujarat PCPIR; Rs. 68,148 Crores in Andhra Pradesh PCPIR and Rs. 1,43,881 Crores in Odisha PCPIR. The Committee further note that in Andhra Pradesh PCPIR where a huge investment of Rs. 68,148 crore has been made was still struggling to**

**secure an anchor tenant. Further, the policy continues to face challenges in achieving the set desired goals of attracting investments and generating employment opportunities despite being in existence for decades. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department may review the policy comprehensively to infuse the requisite momentum to grow. The Committee also desire that the Department should identify shortcomings, existing gaps and areas of oversight; examine the lacunae/loopholes therein; take appropriate corrective measures to address them so as to safeguard the large-scale investments made in the sector. The Committee may be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.**

**PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INVESTMENT REGIONS (PCPIR), VISHAKHAPATNAM**

**5. The Committee note that the total area (sq kms) of Dahej, Gujarat PCPIR was stated to be 453, investments made stood at Rs. 1.28,509 crore; employment generated was 2,45,140 and no. of chemicals units established was 2079. Similarly, as with respect to Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh PCPIR, total area (sq kms) was 640; investment made stood at Rs. 68,148 crore; employment generated was 86123 and no. of chemicals units established was 154. Further, in the case of Paradeep, Odisha PCPIR, the area was 284.15 sq kms; investments made stood at Rs 1,43,881 crore; no. of employment generated was 40,000 and no. of chemical units established stood at only 13. The Committee observe that as compared to Dahej, Gujarat PCPIR, the Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, PCPIR and Odisha PCPIR are lagging behind in terms of investment made, employment generated and no. of Chemical Units established. Moreover, the Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, PCPIR was apparently lagging behind both the other PCPIRs in terms of investment made even though the total area of Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh,**

**PCPIR was more than the other two PCPIRs. The Committee would like to be apprised of the reasons for these slow progress and also desire that a more robust mechanism may be brought in for more effective yield.**

**PROMOTION OF BIO-COMPOSTABLE POLYMERS**

**6. The Committee note that Single Use Plastic (SUP) poses a serious threat to the environment as well to human health. Admittedly, to tackle menace of SUP, the Department has *inter-alia* submitted that to eliminate specific single use plastic items that have low utility and high littering potential; manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale, and use of 19 categories of products were prohibited in the Year 2022 and the industry was not allowed to manufacture such items. The Committee are happy to note that the Department was encouraging use of bio-compostable polymers and also supports promotion of bio-compostable applications through CIPET and its Centres of Excellence (CoE). The Committee, therefore, desire that Department should intensify their promotion of Bio compostable Polymers through CIPET and its COEs. The Committee may be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.**

**SETTING UP OF MORE CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE (CoEs)**

**7. The Committee note that there are only 18 CoEs across the Country catering to the requirement of the Country. The Committee are, however, of the considered view that 18 CoEs are apparently not sufficient and desire that the Department should consider the feasibility to establish more CoEs keeping in view the fact that the Department is supporting promotion of bio-compostable applications**

**through Centres of Excellence. The Committee may be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.**

**TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER BY CoEs**

**8. The Committee note that the 18 CoEs across the Country has filed 83 patents of which 41 are stated to have been granted and have developed 96 new products/technologies. The Committee further note that the CoEs could manage to transfer just 38 technologies/ products for applications in the industry. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should take a holistic review on the functioning of CoEs in so far as filing and granting of patents and transfer of the remaining 58 products/technologies are concerned. The Committee also desire that the Department should ensure that the CoEs cater to the need of the market and industries while developing products/technologies so that maximum commercial benefits can be reaped by the CoE which will further strengthen their functioning.**

**SETTING UP OF PLASTIC PARKS**

**9. The Committee note that the Scheme for Setting up of Plastic Parks was launched way back in the Year 2012 which aimed at creating infrastructure for the plastics processing industry, promoting investment, enhancing production capacity and generating employment. The Committee also note that the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has approved 10 Plastic Parks under the Scheme for Setting up of Plastic Parks viz., Tamot, Madhya Pradesh, Jagatsinghpur District, Odisha, Tinsukia, Assam, Bilaua, Madhya Pradesh, Deoghar, Jharkhand, Tiruvallur, Tamil Nadu, Sitarganj, Uttarakhand, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, Ganjimutt, Karnataka and Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, which are at**

**various stages of completion. The Committee further note that out of 919 plots and 19 sheds, only 322 plots and 15 sheds could be allotted so far out of which only 50 plots and 15 sheds are operational. The Committee are of the view that the establishment of Plastic Parks needs more faster progress so that benefits due to be accrued are fully garnered. The Committee recommend that the Department should initiate concrete steps towards achievement of the noble intentions with which the Plastic Parks have been conceived in the Policy. The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in the matter.**

**NIL ALLOTMENTS OF PLOTS IN SOME PLASTIC PARKS**

**10. The Committee note with concern that 'NIL' plots have been allotted in the Plastic Park at Deoghar, Jharkhand, Tiruvallur, Tamil Nadu and Ganjimutt, Karnataka. The Committee observe that the Department cited the reasons for low operationalisation which include delays in development of external infrastructure, absence of dedicated power supply, technical complexities in low-lying areas, transportation and logistics constraints, market uncertainties, financial constraints, delays in statutory clearances etc. The Committee are, however, happy to note that civil work at the Plastic Parks viz. Tamot, Madhya Pradesh Jagatsinghpur District, Odisha Bilaua, Madhya Pradesh, Raipur, Chhattisgarh have been 100% completed and trust that the Department would succeed in their earnest efforts for allotment of plots/ sheds and making them operational at the earliest. The Committee are of the considered view that the Department should work in close coordination with the concerned State Government/SPVs to overcome these hurdles and leave no stone unturned in pushing State**

**Governments to undertake the completion of pending infrastructure/civil work. The Committee may be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.**

**OUTCOME OF REVIEWS TO EXPEDITE ESTABLISHMENT OF PLASTIC PARKS**

**11. The Committee note that the Department has submitted that the issue of Plastic Parks was regularly being reviewed and progress of implementation of the plastic parks was being taken up with the concerned State Governments. Admittedly, since the Year 2022, sixteen meetings have been held with the State Governments and the last meeting was held on 08.05.2026 under the Chairmanship of Secretary with all the representatives concerned. The Committee are happy to find that continuous monitoring and periodic review by the Department resulted in significant progress in the development of infrastructure operationalisation of the Plastic Parks in the Country. The Committee hope and trust that as assured by the Department, all the targeted Plastic Parks would be establish expeditiously across the Country.**

**DEVELOPMENT OF BIO-PLASTICS**

**12. The Committee note that through CIPET and its Centers of Excellence (CoEs) the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) is promoting research in the area of Bio- Plastics. Further the Committee note that CIPET is engaged in developing innovative solutions in the area of development of sustainable packaging using Bio-Polymers. Besides the Centers of Excellence at IIT Guwahati and IIT Chennai were also stated to be working on promotion of Bio-Plastics and their applications. Statedly, IIT Guwahati was developing the Technology, production of Poly Lactic Acid and its applications. The Committee are happy to note the progressive developments on this front and desire that the**

**adequate encouragement and support including financial may be given by the Department in all possible ways so that the process of developing of Bio-Plastics be streamlined and expedited for commercial production needs of the Country.**

**THE CONCEPT OF 'NO PLASTIC TO KNOW PLASTIC'**

**13. The Committee have been apprised that the CIPET is stated to be propagating the concept of 'No Plastic to Know Plastic'. Admittedly, the concept of "No Plastic to Know Plastic" was being propagated by Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology and it aimed to create awareness that plastics should not merely be rejected but scientifically understood and responsibly used. The Committee are happy to find that the initiative emphasizes the importance of proper plastic waste management, recycling, reuse and adoption of circular economy practices. Notably, CIPET promotes awareness on the beneficial applications of plastics in various sectors while encouraging sustainable disposal, recycling technologies, skill development, and research to minimize environmental impact and transform plastic waste into valuable resources. The Committee recommend such a good initiative undertaken by CIPET must be propagated for adoption and adaptation throughout the Country. To this extent the Committee desire that Department renders adequate support to bring the benefits of the initiatives to its logical conclusion.**

**TRAINING GIVEN BY CIPET**

**14. The Committee have been apprised that the CIPET has set a target to train 1.2 lakhs students. On the aspect pertaining to whether CIPET possess the necessary requisite infrastructure in place for the said purpose, the Committee find that that the proposals for expansion and modernization of infrastructure have**

**been incorporated in the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) proposal and the same was under examination of Department of Expenditure. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should vigorously pursue the proposal with the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure to achieve the set target. The Committee would like to be apprised of the outcomes in this regard.**

**PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT CENTERS (PWMC)**

**15. The Committee find that that three Plastic Waste Management Centers have been fully established and inaugurated at Bengaluru, Bhagalpur and Varanasi which are complete and functional. The Committee also find that these Centers will demonstrate various Plastics Waste Management Solutions including solutions for production of eco-friendly and cost-effective value-added recycling. Further, they will facilitate start-ups/prospective entrepreneurs in the relevant field of recycling, create awareness on good practice of recycling and will establish digital demonstration facilities on plastic recycling and waste management. The Committee are happy to note these developments and observe that this was a welcome step to manage plastic waste and save the environment. The Committee recommend that more Plastic Waste Management Centers be established across the Country. The Committee also desire that the three established Plastic Waste Management Centers may be accorded utmost priority by the Department.**

**SELF SUFFICIENCY IN PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES**

**16. The Committee are happy to note that our Country is having sufficient production capacity in synthetic fibres and it stood at 9700 KT whereas the actual producing of synthetic fibres in 6700 KT only and export stood at is just 370 KT during the year 2024-25. In this regard, the Committee would like to know that**

**production of synthetic fibres stands at 6700 KT, the Country is having capacity of 9700 KT. Further, the export of 370 KT is very meagre as compared to 6700 KT of synthetic fibres which is being produced in the Country. The Committee recommend therefore, that the production of synthetic fibres be increased and steps be taken to enhance the export of synthetic fibres.**

**PRODUCTION OF PLASTIC AND SYNTHETIC FIBRES**

**17. The Committee note that the industry promotion for Plastic and Synthetic Fibres is on the agenda of the Department. However, the Department has submitted that the harmful effects of Plastic and Synthetic Fibres are mainly on account of improper waste management issues for which various majors under Plastic Waste Management Rules are initiated by the Government and the rules have been notified and implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Further, the Department is promoting sustainable alternatives, recycling initiatives and a circular economy approach to balance development needs with environmental protection. The Committee desire that the Department should promote Plastic and Synthetic Fibres by strictly remaining in the ambit of Plastic Waste Management Rules.**

**PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES UNDER THE NEW PETROCHEMICAL POLICY**

**18. The Committee have been informed that the New Petrochemical Policy would aim at encouraging, Promoting and expanding the uses of Synthetic Fibres rather than replacing uses of natural fibres with synthetic fibres and single use plastic. The Committee, Further, note that in the year 2007 Indian Production capacity of synthetic fibres was 3.4 MMT and the production was 2.4 MMT which has now increased to 9.7 MMT of synthetic fibres. The Committee are happy to note**

**that the increase in the production and desire that the Department should keep up the pace.**

**STEPS TO CURB MENACE OF SINGLE USE PLASTIC (SUP)**

**19. The Committee have been informed that to tackle the menace of SUP, an Expert Committee was formed by the Department, which examined the restrictions on plastic products. The Department also conducted a study on SUP on the basis of which various single use plastics were categorized & identified as having serious environmental impacts, which were later included in the ban imposed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). The Committee are happy to note that a ban has been imposed on various single use plastic items having serious environmental impacts, however the Committee recommend that the ban on the identified single use plastics be imposed vigorously & any violation of the ban be dealt with firmly.**

**AWARENESS PROGRAM ON SINGLE USE PLASTIC (SUP)**

**20. The Committee note that the Department with the support of CPCB, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) & CIPET had organized fourteen workshops on the subject 'Transition to alternatives to SUP', at various CIPET centres across the country beside conducting of ten awareness programs on Implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rule, 2021 in MSME units at ten different locations across the country. The Committee finds these fourteen workshops & ten awareness programs are very few but it seems to be a good beginning. The Committee, therefore, recommend that more and more such workshops & programs be conducted in near future to facilitate early transition from SUP.**

**BAN ON HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS**

**21. The Committee have noted that a Ban on Hazardous Chemicals have been imposed in foreign Countries and similar ban has also been imposed in our Country but unfortunately the ban in our Country is not being implemented in letter and spirit and as a result there have been increase in the number of cases of cancer. In this regard, the Department has submitted that hazardous chemicals have been banned or regulated under FSSAI Act, Environment Protection Act, Insecticides Act and Drugs and Cosmetics Act. The Committee do accept the contention of the Department however, they desire that the Department should work in close coordination will other Ministries to strictly enforce the Ban on the Hazardous Chemicals.**

**STEPS TO CURB PLASTIC POLLUTION**

**22. The Committee note that an expert Committee of Scientist, Academicians, Researchers in the field of plastics and allied materials and its officials was constituted in the year 2018. This expert Committee proposed to phase out single use plastic products like thin carry bags which are less than 50 microns, non-woven carry bags and covers etc. and on the basis of recommendation of the expert Committee the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change prohibited manufacture, import, stocking, sell and use with effect from 01.07.2022 under Plastic Waste Management Rules. The Committee desire that the ban imposed on the single use plastic products be implemented in letter and spirit and any deviation may be dealt with firmly.**

**EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY (EPR) FRAMEWORK FOR PRODUCERS, IMPORTERS AND BRAND OWNERS**

**23. The Committee note that the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules 2022 has introduced Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework whereby producers, importers and brand owners have to take responsibility for the efficient management of plastic packaging waste management keeping in view the protection of Environment. The Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules 2022 also includes collecting and managing plastic packaging waste, recycling and end of life disposal. The Committee recommend that the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) be implemented firmly in the Country.**

**USE OF JUTE BAGS AS AN ECO-FRIENDLY ALTERNATIVE TO PLASTIC BAGS**

**24. The Committee note that Jute Bags are increasingly being recognized as an eco-friendly alternative to plastic bags in this regard the Department has informed that the Government of India has enacted the National Jute Board (NJB) Act, 2008 for the development of the cultivation, manufacturing and marketing of Jute and Jute products. the Government of India has enacted Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987. Through this act, every year, Government specifies the commodities and the extent to which they are mandatorily required to be packed in Jute Packaging Materials. This Act stipulates that minimum percentage of total production of commodity or class of commodities required to be packed in Jute Packaging Material manufactured in India from raw Jute produced in India. A perusal of jute packing orders issued under Jute Packaging Material Act, under 1987 for packing commodities over the years has remained 20% for sugar and 100% for foodgrains. The Committee are of the view that for foodgrains 100% is the stipulation for packing them in Jute Bags.**

**The Committee desire that for other eatable items also the Department should take up the matter with concerned Ministry to provide a stipulation regarding their packing in Jute Bags.**

**PRESENT AND FUTURE DEMANDS OF JUTE BAGS**

**25. The Committee find that the Department has submitted a very vague reply in regard to any assessment to estimate the present and future demand of jute bags that *inter*-alia states that Government attempts to provide as much reservation as possible to utilise the Jute Crop produce in the Country without disturbing the supply/distribution chain of the commodities and no specific information has been provided to the Committee. The Committee therefore, desire that a specific reply regarding demand and supply of Jute Bags *viz-a-viz* supply of plastic bags in the Country may be furnished to them.**

**NEW DELHI;**
**03 August, 2026**
**12 Sravana, 1948 (Saka)**

**AZAD KIRTI JHA**
**Chairperson,**
**Standing Committee on**
**Chemicals and Fertilizers**

**APPENDIX-I**

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

## (2025-26)

### Minutes of the Fourth Sitting of the Committee

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 4th November, 2025 from 1100 hrs. to 1300 hrs. in Committee Room '2', EPHA, New Delhi.

### PRESENT

Shri Azad Kirti Jha – Chairperson

### MEMBERS

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Robert Bruce C.
3. Shri Bharatsinhji Shankarji Dabhi
4. Shri Malvinder Singh Kang
5. Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha
6. Shri Praveen Patel
7. Shri Balram Naik Porika
8. Shri Sachithanantham R.
9. Shri Eatala Rajender
10. Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao
11. Shri Nalin Soren
12. Shri Shivmangal Singh Tomar

### RAJYA SABHA

13. Shri Naresh Bansal
14. Dr. Bhagwat Karad
15. Shri Subhash Chandra Bose Pilli
16. Shri Arun Singh
17. Shri Tejveer Singh

### SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Maya Lingi - Joint Secretary
2. Ms. Miranda Ingudam - Director
3. Shri Kulvinder Singh - Deputy Secretary

### LIST OF WITNESSES

**Representatives of Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals**

1. Ms. Nivedita Shukla Verma, Secretary (C&PC)

2. Shri Deepak Mishra, Joint Secretary, (Petrochemicals)
3. Shri Deepankar Aron, Joint Secretary (Chemicals)
4. Ms. Divya Parmar, Economic Adviser
5. Ms. Vandana, Director

**Representative of Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET)**

1. Dr. Shishir Sinha, Director General, CIPET
2. Dr. Vishal Verma, Director (TSS&BD), CIPET
3. Dr. Smita Mohanty, Principal Director & Head, CIPET

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the representatives of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC), Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers to the Sitting of the Committee convened for briefing by the Department on the subject 'Review of National Policy on Petrochemicals, 2007'. Their attention was then drawn to Direction 55(1) of the 'Directions by the Speaker' regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee. Thereafter, the Chairperson asked the Secretary, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals to apprise the Committee about the subject.

3. The representative of the Department through a power point presentation briefed the Committee about background of the National Policy of Petrochemicals, aims of the Policy, salient features of the Policy, outcomes and measures taken by the Department for environment sustainability. The Committee were apprised that under the Policy, the Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Regions (PCPIRs) would be set up to promote investment in this sector, Plastic parks would be considered to be developed as an integral part of the PCPIR, centers of Excellence in polymer Technology would be set up in existing educational and research institutions working in the field of polymers, a new scheme of Petrochemical Research and Development fund (PRDF) would be formulated to fund the projects on R&D, waste management, recycling and development of biopolymers and biodegradable polymers. The Committee were further apprised that the PRDF was not formulated instead new schemes of Petrochemicals were launched. Moreover, the Plastic Development Council which was to be set up under the Schedule 19 (4) of the IDR Act was not at all set up.

4. As regard outcomes and measures taken by the Department, the Committee were apprised that the capacity of major Petrochemicals has increased from 10 MMT to 35 MMT since the year 2007 and at present there are 12 domestic Naphtha/ Dual feed cracker complexes in operation with Ethylene capacity of about 8.7 million tonnes per annum and Propylene capacity of 7.4 million tonnes per annum besides seven aromatic complexes with a purified Terephthalic Acid capacity of about 6.4 million tonnes and the demand and supply of Petrochemicals has been assessed by the Department and Petrochemical Perspective Plan was made in 2020.

5. The Chairperson thanked the Secretary, DCPC and the accompanying Officers for briefing the Committee on the important aspects relating to the subject and asked them to furnish written replies to points raised by the members that remained unanswered, at the earliest.

(The witnesses then withdrew)

[A verbatim record of the proceedings was kept on record]

***The Committee then adjourned.***

**APPENDIX-II**

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

## (2026-27)

## Minutes of the Twentieth Sitting of the Committee

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 07th May, 2026 from 1100 hrs. to 1300 hrs. in Committee Room C, PHA, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Azad Kirti Jha – Chairperson**

**LOK SABHA MEMBERS**

2. Shri Malvinder Singh Kang
3. Shri Babu Singh Khuswaha
4. Shri Praveen Patel
5. Shri Balram Naik Porika
6. Shri Sachithannatham R.
7. Shri Rajesh Ranjan
8. Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao
9. Shri Shivmangal Singh Tomar

**RAJYA SABHA MEMBERS**

10. Shri Naresh Bansal
11. Shri Subhash Barala
12. Shri Rwngwra Narzary
13. Shri Subhash Chandra Bose Pilli
14. Shri Arun Singh
15. Shri Akhilesh Prasad Singh

***SECRETARIAT***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Smt. Maya Lingi | - | Joint Secretary (ML) |
| 2. | Ms. Miranda Ingudam | - | Director (CF&W) |
| 3. | Shri Kulvinder Singh | - | Deputy Secretary (CF&R) |

**LIST OF WITNESSES**

**Representatives of Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC)**

1. Shri Tejveer Singh, Secretary (C&PC), DCPC
2. Dr. G.Venkatesh, JS, Petrochemicals, DCPC

3. Shri Deepankar Aron, JS, Chemicals, DCPC
4. Shri Anil Phulwari, Dy. DG (S&M), (JS Level) DCPC
5. Ms. Divya Parmar, Economic Advisor, (JS Level) DCPC
6. Ms Vandana, Director, DCPC
7. Shri Mrinal Chawla, Deputy Secretary, DCPC
8. Shri B.K Maharana, DIA (Petrochemicals), DCPC
9. Shri Chitvan Singh Dhillon, Dy Director, DCPC

**Representative of Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET)**

1. Dr. Shishir Sinha, Director General, CIPET
2. Dr. Vishal Verma, Director (TSS&BD), CIPET
3. Dr. Smita Mohanty, Principal Director & Head, CIPET

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and the representatives of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) to the sitting convened to examine the subject 'Review of National Policy on Petrochemicals, 2007'. Drawing the attention of the witnesses to Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee, the Chairperson asked them to apprise the Committee regarding the subject.

3. The representative of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals through a power point presentation briefed the Committee about the key objectives of National Petrochemicals Policy which included to increase investment in the Chemical sector, both upstream and downstream by ensuring availability of raw materials, ensuring value addition and growth in exports, enhancing competitiveness, promoting Research and Development (R&D) in petrochemicals along with human resource development. The Committee was further apprised that overall Petrochemicals capacity has been increased from 10 MMT to 35 MMT and Number of cracker units and aromatic complexes have been increased from 8 to 12 units and 4 to 7 complexes respectively.

4. The Committee expressed concern over the slow pace of allotment of plots in the Plastic Parks and delay in the establishment of the 'Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region' (PCPIRs). The Committee appreciated 'Central

Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology' (CIPET) performance and operations and desired that at least one CIPET Centre be established in every district. The Committee also highlighted serious concern over health risks posed by plastic exposure. In response, the representatives form CIPET had submitted that initiatives on recycling, rethinking, and reuse of plastic are under development and CIPET is also propagating the concept of "No Plastic to Know Plastic".

5. Thereafter, the Chairperson and Members of the Committee sought certain clarifications on the issues related to examination of the subject and posed several queries which *inter-alia* included the following: -

(i) Urgent need for periodic review and evaluation of the National Petrochemicals Policy, 2007;
(ii) Operational issues in the establishment of Plastic Parks;
(iii) Preventive measures being followed in the established plastic parks;
(iv) Delay in securing an anchor tenant at PCPIR, Andhra Pradesh;
(v) Status of job placements after training in CIPET Centres;
(vi) Ensuring adequate faculty and requisite infrastructure in all CIPET Centres;
(vii) ill effects of micro plastics being absorbed into our body;
(viii) Hazards of single use plastic;
(ix) Adverse effects on human health of using low grade plastic in pickle packaging;
(x) Increase in the consumption of plastic;
(xi) Promotion for energy-efficient and low-carbon technologies in Petrochemicals sector;
(xii) Promotion of Bio-plastics; and
(xiii) Initiatives undertaken for development of alternative feedstocks in Petrochemicals industry;

6. The Chairperson thanked the Secretary, DCPC and the accompanying Officers for briefing the Committee on the important aspects relating to the subject and asked them to furnish written replies to points raised by the members that remained unanswered, at the earliest.

(The witnesses then withdrew)

[A verbatim record of the proceedings was kept on record]

***The Committee then adjourned.***

**APPENDIX-III**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (2025-26)**

**Minutes of the Twenty-sixth Sitting of the Committee**

The Committee sat on Monday, the 03rd August, 2026 from 1500 hrs to 1530 hrs in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Azad Kirti Jha – Chairperson**

**LOK SABHA MEMBERS**

2. Shri Brijmohan Agrawal
3. Shri Ajay Bhatt
4. Shri Robert Bruce C.
5. Shri Bharatsinhji Shankarji Dabhi
6. Smt. Kriti Devi Debbarman
7. Shri Malvinder Singh Kang
8. Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha
9. Shri Praveen Patel
10. Shri Sachithanantham R.
11. Shri Eatala Rajender
12. Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao
13. Shri Shivmangal Singh Tomar

**RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT**

14. Shri Naresh Bansal
15. Shri Subhash Barala
16. Shri Rwngwra Narzary
17. Shri Arun Singh
18. Shri Tejveer Singh
19. Shri L. K. Sudhish

**SECRETARIAT**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Smt. Maya Lingi | - | Joint Secretary |
| 5. | Ms. Miranda Ingudam | - | Director |
| 6. | Shri Kulvinder Singh | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 7. | Shri Abhishek Kumar | - | Joint Director |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for consideration and adoption of the following seven draft Reports:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| i. | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX; |
| ii. | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX; |
| iii. | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX; |

iv. Thirty-first Report on the subject 'Review of National Policy on Petrochemicals, 2007' pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals;

v. XXX XXX XXX XXX

vi. XXX XXX XXX XXX and;

vii. XXX XXX XXX XXX

3. After some deliberations, the draft Reports were adopted by the Committee with slight amendments.

4. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize the Reports and present/lay them in both the Houses of Parliament in the ongoing Monsoon Session.

**The Committee then adjourned.**

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