

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1787
TO BE ANSWERED ON 31.07.2023

Global Greenhouse Emissions from Chemical and Petrochemical Industries

1787. SHRI ANUMULA REVANTH REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey on the extent of contribution of the chemical and petrochemical industries to the global greenhouse gas emissions and climate change during the last five years and if so, the details thereof, year-wise;
- (b) the details of the waste management practices adopted by the chemical and petrochemical industries, especially for the disposal of plastics and other non-biodegradable products in the country;
- (c) the number of chemical and petrochemical industries that have been found to be violating the environmental norms and guidelines during the last five years, year-wise; and
- (d) the details of the action taken by the Government and other authorities against them?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) As a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), India periodically submits its National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs), which includes national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory. As per India's latest Biennial Update Report submitted to UNFCCC, GHG emissions from chemical industries in 2016 was 27.34 million tonnes CO₂e.

(b) Chemical and petrochemical industries generally generate hazardous wastes viz. process residues, sludge from effluent treatment plants, spent acid, spent catalyst, empty barrels of hazardous chemicals, etc. The hazardous waste generating units are required to obtain authorization from the respective State Pollution Control Board / Pollution Control Committee under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. The Industries are required to carry out management and disposal of hazardous wastes as per conditions stipulated in the authorization.

Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended in 2022 includes 'Guidelines on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for plastic packaging' in the Schedule II of the Rules. As per EPR Guidelines, the producers, importers and brand owners are to ensure processing of plastic packaging waste through recycling, reuse, or end of life disposal such as co-processing, waste-to-energy, waste-to-oil, roadmaking, and industrial composting.

(c) & (d) The MoEFCC has notified emission and effluent discharge standards for various chemical and petrochemical units. Accordingly, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has conducted compliance inspection of 155 chemical and 11 petrochemical industries for verification of emission and effluent discharge standards during last five years (2018 - 2023). Out of the 166 inspections carried out by CPCB from 2018 till 2023, total of 71 violations have been reported, against which CPCB has taken action including issue of show cause notices and closure directions.

In addition, MoEFCC has taken appropriate action based on non-compliance of environmental clearance conditions as per compliance reports submitted by the Ministry's Regional Offices. Based on these reports show cause notices have been issued to respective companies for violations in 23 projects during 2021 to 2023.
