

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 3117
TO BE ANSWERED ON 7th August, 2025

DEVELOPMENT OF PETROCHEMICAL SECTOR

3117. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:
DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the key/major drivers of growth for the petrochemical sector across the country including in Odisha;
- (b) the key/major investment opportunities in the Indian petrochemical industry;
- (c) the benefits to the local population and the country's economy from the establishment of petrochemical plants;
- (d) the manner in which the Oil and Gas Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are leveraging their existing infrastructure and expertise to expand into petrochemical production;
- (e) the present petrochemical production capacity of Oil and Gas PSUs in the country; and
- (f) whether any projects for the above purpose are under implementation and if so, the details thereof along with their estimated capacities, State-wise?

ANSWER
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री
(श्री सुरेशगोपी)

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS
(SHRI SURESH GOPI)

(a) and (b) India's per capita polymer consumption is about 15 kg against the global average of about 38 kg. This thus provides an opportunity for expansion of the petrochemical sector in the country, including in the State of Odisha. The growth is mainly driven by large population (including growing middle class), huge domestic market, rising disposable incomes, rapid urbanization, and demand from end-use sectors such as packaging, construction, automotive, textiles and others. This is further supported by the various policy initiatives by the Government including Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, establishment of PCPIRs (Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions) etc.

The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) has informed that India's Petrochemical sector is a delicensed and deregulated sector and driven by market demand. There are 12 Naphtha /Dual feed cracker complexes in operation and there are seven aromatic complexes. Major plants are either integrated with refinery or standalone units. The Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) Policy has been notified to attract

investment and for the generation of employment in the Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs). PCPIRs are conceptualized in a cluster-based approach with common infrastructure and support services to provide a competitive environment conducive for setting up businesses. At present, three PCPIRs have been notified including one in Odisha (Paradeep) to promote investment and industrial development in these sectors.

The petrochemical sector provides many investment opportunities. These, *inter-alia*, includes setting up of greenfield and brownfield petrochemical plants; production of key building blocks chemicals; production of speciality and performance chemicals; R&D technology development etc.

(c) The setting up of petrochemical plants creates socio-economic benefits, including the creation of direct and indirect employment. It also leads to development of infrastructure such as roads, power, housing and healthcare. Further, these investments help reduce import dependency in this sector, reduce the trade deficit, and support the growth of downstream MSME sectors like textiles, packaging, agriculture, healthcare and automotive etc.

(d) Oil and gas companies in India already produce various petrochemicals through associated integrated cracker units. Many of these companies have plans to increase the production of petrochemicals by 2030 with enhancement in capacity. These include projects for production of Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC), Polypropylene (PP), Butyl Acrylate, High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE), Iso Propyl Alcohol, Epoxy, Polyester etc.

(e) The current Petrochemicals production capacities of Oil and Gas PSUs are at **Annexure-I**.

(f) Upcoming Firm Petrochemical Projects by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) & Joint Ventures (JVs) are at **Annexure-II**.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3117 TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.08.2025 REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

S. No.	Name of PSU	Petrochemicals (MMTPA)
1	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	4.30
2	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)	1.60
3	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	0.82
4	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)- (through its JV HMEL – HPCL-Mittal Energy Limited)	2.20
5	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)- (through its subsidiary OPaL – ONGC Petro additions Limited)	1.80
6	GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL)	0.90
7	Brahmapurta Cracker and Polymer Limited (BCPL)	0.30
	Total	11.9

Source: Oil & Gas Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (f) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3117 TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.08.2025 REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Company	Location (State)	Products	Capacity (KTA)
IOCL	Gujarat (Vadodara)	PVC & PP	200 & 500
	Odisha (Paradip)	PX/PTA, PVC, PP, HDPE/LLDPE, IPA, Phenol	1250, 600, 530, 1150, 208, 300
	Odisha (Bhadrak)	Polyester Fiber (POY, FDY)	300 (233+60)
	Haryana (Panipat)	PP (revamp + new), Maleic Anhydride, Styrene, HDPE, PBR	125+450, 120, 387, 200, 60
	Bihar (Barauni)	PP	200
BPCL	Madhya Pradesh (Bina)	PP, HDPE/LLDPE	550, 1200
	Kerala (Kochi)	PP	400
GAIL	Uttar Pradesh (Usar)	PP, IPA	550
	Uttar Pradesh (Pata)	PP	60
	Karnataka (Mangalore)	PTA	1250
HRRL	Rajasthan (Barmer)	PP, HDPE/LLDPE	2000
NRL	Assam (Numaligarh)	PP	360
Petronet LNG	Gujarat (Dahej)	PP, Propylene	750

Source: Oil & Gas Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)
