

**EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY**

2833. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES वस्त्र मंत्री  
be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has undertaken a lifecycle assessment based national roadmap to reduce Scope-1, Scope-2, Scope-3 emissions across fibre production, wet processing, logistics, end-of-life textile disposal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with sectoral targets fixed till 2030;
- (c) the details regarding regulatory standards, compliance architecture proposed for ZDHC, realtime effluent monitoring, chemical management protocols under ZDHC or equivalent frameworks for dyeing, processing clusters;
- (d) the details regarding policy measures to operationalise Extended Producer Responsibility for post consumer textile waste, including digital product passports, fibre-traceability and recycling-content mandates;
- (e) the details regarding incentives planned to mitigate microfibre shedding from synthetic textiles through material innovation, filtration technologies;
- (f) the details regarding cluster-specific sustainability interventions and funding mechanisms proposed for Himachal Pradesh's wool, handloom and sericulture ecosystems, including climate-resilient fibres, green certification and decentralised waste-recovery infrastructure; and
- (g) the details regarding dedicated green-financing, viability gap funding and concessional credit mechanisms proposed to support sustainability retrofits in MSME clusters?

उत्तर  
ANSWER  
वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह)  
MINISTER OF TEXTILES  
(SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH)

**(a) & (b):** The Government has notified Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (GEI) targets for carbon-intensive sectors including textiles under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS). Under the CCTS, obligated entities are required to disclose their Scope-1 and Scope-2 emissions. Further, a pilot project for providing technical assistance and capacity building to SMEs, brands and manufacturers, on lifecycle approaches and Product Environmental Footprint is also currently under implementation.

**(c):** The Government, vide S.O. 108(E) dated 30.01.1990, has restricted the use of benzidine-based dyes and their salts in the dyeing and colour processing industries. Further, through a Notification dated 26.03.1997, the handling of 70 Azodyes was also prohibited. Additionally, on 13.01.2006, India ratified the Stockholm Convention, a global treaty aimed at protecting human health and the environment from Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

The Government has also notified "Standards for Emission or Discharge of Environmental Pollutants from various Industries", including the textile sector, under Schedule-I of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. As per these provisions, textile industries and clusters are required to install and operate Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) or Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) to ensure that effluent discharge meets the prescribed environmental standards.

Moreover, the Government has notified the Eco-Mark Scheme, 2024, which includes textiles as one of the identified product categories. Under this scheme, eco-labelling is intended to encourage environmentally sustainable production practices, use of environmentally benign raw materials, reduced use of hazardous chemicals, resource efficiency, wastewater & emissions management, and compliance with applicable environmental standards.

**(d), (f) & (g):** Hon'ble Finance Minister, in her budget speech 2026-27, announced an Integrated Programme for textiles, which may be applicable across India. This programme includes a National Fibre Scheme for self-reliance in natural fibres, man-made fibres, and new-age fibres, a Textile Expansion and Employment Scheme to modernise traditional clusters with capital support for machinery, technology upgradation and common testing and certification centres, National Handloom and Handicraft programme to ensure targeted support for weavers and artisans, Tex-Eco Initiative to promote globally competitive and sustainable textiles and apparels; and Samarth 2.0 to modernize and upgrade the textile skilling ecosystem through collaboration with industry and academic institutions. Additionally, during FYs 2021–22 to 2025–26, financial assistance of ₹548.09 lakh has been provided for 06 Small Cluster Development Programmes (SCDP) covering 979 beneficiaries in Himachal Pradesh. SCDP, a component of the National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), provides need-based financial assistance for interventions such as upgraded looms and accessories, construction of worksheds, solar lighting units, and product and design development across the country, including Himachal Pradesh.

**(e):** As part of the National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM), 17 R&D projects are being undertaken with focus on promotion of natural and/or bio fibres specially for agro- and geo-textiles with the objective of enabling partial substitution of synthetic fibre-based materials over a period of time.

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