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Annual Report

2025 - 26

Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals

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Chapter - 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) aims:

i. To formulate and implement policy and programmes for achieving growth and development of the chemical and petrochemical sectors in the country; and

ii. To foster the spirit of public-private partnership for overall development of above- mentioned sectors of the industry.

1.2 The Department has the mandate to deal with the following broad subject matters:

i. Insecticides (excluding the administration of The Insecticides Act, 1968 (46 of 1968);

ii. Dye-stuffs and Dye-Intermediates;

iii. All organic and inorganic chemicals, not specifically allotted to any other Ministry or Department;

iv. Planning, development and control of, and assistance to, all industries dealt with by the Department;

v. Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster-Special Laws relating thereto;

vi. Petrochemicals;

vii. Industries relating to production of non-cellulosic synthetic fibres (Nylon Polyesters, Acrylic etc.);

viii. Synthetic Rubber; and

ix. Plastics including fabrication of plastic and moulded goods.

1.3 The Department has five major divisions viz. Chemicals, Petrochemicals, Administration, Statistics & Monitoring and Economic Division. The Integrated Finance Division is common to the three Departments in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

1.4 There are three Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in the chemical sector namely Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL), HIL (India) Limited and Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited (HFL), which is a subsidiary of HOCL (Note: HFL is not currently operational). Two autonomous institutes namely Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET) and Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology (IPFT) function under this Department.

1.5 Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda is the Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers. Smt. Anupriya Patel is the Minister of State for Chemicals and Fertilizers and Ms. Nivedita Shukla Verma is Secretary of the Department.

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Chapter - 2

AN OVERVIEW OF CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Vision of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals

2.1 With the objective of achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat, the Department seeks to focus on enhancing the production of chemicals and petrochemicals in the country and to reduce India's dependence on imports. This includes taking steps to promote the manufacturing of chemicals and petrochemicals in the country, fostering innovation and technological advancement, promoting the adoption of sustainable practices, increasing the availability of skilled manpower and taking steps to improve safety measures in the sector.

Chemical and Petrochemical Industry

2.2 The chemical industry plays a key role in ensuring food security, health and improving quality of life. It includes basic chemicals and its products, petrochemicals, fertilizers, paints, varnishes, gases, soaps, perfumes & toiletry and pharmaceuticals. The diversification within the chemical industry is large and covers more than eighty thousand commercial products. Petrochemicals, which comprise of plastic and a host of other chemicals, are downstream hydrocarbons derived from crude oil and natural gas. The value additions in the petrochemicals chain offer immense possibilities and cater to the need of a large number of industries including textiles and clothing, agriculture, automobiles and other emerging areas. This industry occupies a pivotal position in the industrial and agricultural development of the country.

2.3 The sector also plays an important role in the Indian economy. The Indian chemical industry contributed 3.0% of total FDI equity inflows since 2000. Total FDI from FY 2015-16 to FY 2024-25 attracted in this sector was Rs. 92,754 Crore whereas from FY 2005-06 to FY 2014-15, the same was Rs. 48,741 crores. It is noteworthy that FDI equity inflow in India's Chemicals and Petrochemicals sector demonstrated an upward trajectory, amounting to Rs. 8,942 Crores in FY 2024-25 compared to Rs.6,985 Crores of FY 2023-24, which shows 28.02% increase compared to the preceding FY 2023-24.

2.4 The share of Gross Value Added of the chemicals sector in the Manufacturing Sector during FY 2023-24 is about 8.1% at current prices and 1.2% of its National GVA in FY 2023-24. The Gross Value Added has grown at an average CAGR of 4.4% during last five years at current prices.

2.5 The size of the Indian Chemical industry in terms of value of output in the year 2023-

24 was Rs.15,14,351 crores at current prices. The output of chemical and chemical products has increased at a CAGR of 11.6% during last five years at current prices.

2.6. The production of major Chemicals and Petrochemicals was 58,617 thousand MT in 2024-25 as against the production of 45,638 thousand MT in 2015-16. The production of total major chemicals and Petrochemicals in 2025-26 (April- September 2025) is 27,322 thousand MT, which is lower than production (1679 thousand MT) of previous year for same period. The Production of selected Major Chemicals and Petrochemicals during the years 2020-21 to 2024-25 is given in **Annexure-I & II**.

2.7 Alkali Chemicals lead with the largest share, accounting for 71.1% of total chemical production. Organic Chemicals follow with 15.7% while Inorganic Chemicals contribute 8.6%. Pesticides make up 2.1% and Dyes & Pigments account for 2.7% of the production for major chemical groups in FY 2024-25. In petrochemicals, polymers and Olefins lead with the largest share, accounting 29.9% and 29.8% of total production respectively. Fiber Intermediates contribute 12.2% Synthetic Yarn stands at 9.3% Aromatics at 6.0% and Other Petro-Based Chemicals make up 5.8%. Performance Plastics account for 4.3% while Synthetic Detergent Intermediates and Synthetic Rubber represent 1.8% and 0.9% respectively, of the overall production for the major Petrochemical group in the FY 2024-25.

2.8 The installed capacity of selected chemicals and petrochemicals products was 69,942 (000' MT) in 2024-25. The installed capacity utilization rates for Basic Major Chemicals and Basic Major Petrochemicals in the fiscal year 2024-25 was 79.2% and 85.4% respectively. The overall capacity utilization rate for the same period stood at 83.8%. 11.41 lakh persons were engaged in the sector during 2023-24, registering a growth rate of 7.8% in the organized sector of medium and large-scale industries.

Note:

1. The entire data relating to installed capacity and production has been taken from selected 245 medium and large scale industries/units and being collected by DCPC

2. *The total basic chemicals and petrochemicals production is aggregated based on monthly production returns received from manufacturers of chemicals under large and medium scale units only. Product- wise and Group wise details of installed capacity and production for major Chemicals and major Petrochemicals are given at* ***Annexures - I & II*** respectively.)

3. *Information pertaining to GVA, output and employment has been taken from MoSPI.*

4. *Information pertaining to FDI has been taken from DPIIT.*

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Chapter - 3

PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INVESTMENT REGIONS (PCPIRS)

Background

3.1 The concept of Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs) is to promote Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical sectors in an integrated and environmental friendly manner on a large scale. Government of India formulated the PCPIR policy in April 2007 to give a boost to this sector. PCPIRs were envisioned to reap the benefits of co-siting, networking and greater efficiencies through use of common infrastructure and support services.

3.2 Each PCPIR is a specifically delineated investment region having an area of about 250 sq. km (with around 40% of the area earmarked for processing activities). It is not mandatory for the State Government concerned to acquire the entire area comprising the PCPIR, but they have to notify the area under the relevant area planning and zoning law. A PCPIR is a combination of production projects, public utilities, logistics, environmental protection facilities, residential areas and administrative services.

3.3 Once the proposal is approved, the State Government concerned or its agency carries out Environmental Impact Assessment based on the Terms of Reference, as approved by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). Environmental Clearance (EC) is granted after appraisal by an Expert Appraisal Committee of the MoEF&CC.

3.4 The State Government concerned plays the lead role in setting up of the PCPIR. A nodal Department or agency is notified for coordinating the linkages. A management body constituted by the State Government for each PCPIR, under the relevant legislation, is responsible for the development and management of the PCPIR. A developer or a group of co-developers is selected through a transparent mechanism to manage the internal infrastructure of the PCPIR.

3.5 PCPIRs are conceptualized in cluster-based approach with common infrastructure, basic utilities and support services like Roads, Rail networks, ports, Common Effluent Treatment Plants, Sewage Disposal plants, water supply, Steam generation units etc. to provide a competitive environment conducive for setting up businesses.

PCPIRs under implementation:

Under this policy, presently, 03 PCPIRs are operational as per following details:

- **Gujarat** – at Dahej in Bharuch district

- **Andhra Pradesh** – this PCPIR region is spread from Vishakhapatnam to Kakinada and East Godavari Districts.
- **Odisha** – at Paradeep in Kendrapara and Jagatsingpur districts

Comparative Status of 3 PCPIRs:

Location/ Region	Dahej, Bharuch, Gujarat	Vishakhapatnam– Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	Paradeep, Odisha	Total
Date of Approval	Feb, 2009	Feb, 2009	Dec, 2010	-
Total Area (Sq. kms.)	453.00	640.00	284.15	1377.15
Processing Area (Sq. kms.)	230.00	270.00	123.00	623.00
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

3.6 Gujarat PCPIR

i Gujarat PCPIR is under implementation at Dahej in Bharuch district, over an area of 453 sq. km. The PCPIR has been notified under the Gujarat Special Investment Region (GSIR) Act, 2009. It is strategically positioned to the east of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor and near the western coastline. In the existing estate, 11,158 hectares of land is under industrial use and 656 hectare is for housing/commercial purposes.

ii. The Anchor Tenant, viz. M/s ONGC Petro additions Ltd. (OPaL) has set up a dual feed cracker complex at Dahej SEZ with a production capacity of 1.1 million ton / annum (MMTPA) of ethylene and 0.6 MMTPA of propylene, along with the matching capacities downstream polymer processing unit (polyethylene and polypropylene). The project has been commissioned in 1st week of March, 2017.

iii. The PCPIR has air connectivity with international airport at Ahmedabad (distance-250 km), domestic airports at Vadodara (90 km) and Surat (85 km)

iv. Details of the port facilities at Dahej are as follows:

- Adani Petro net Port at Dahej with capacity of 11 MMTPA
- GCPTCL Liquid Chemicals Terminal (4.9 MMTPA) of GCPTCL
- LNG port (10 MMTPA) of LNG Petro net Ltd.

- Liquid Fuel Jetty (2MMTPA) of Reliance
- Solid cargo jetty (5 MMTPA) of Birla Copper

vi. GIDC has set up a CETP facility having a capacity of 40 MLD, at Dahej GIDC Estate. Another CETP with a capacity of 40 MLD at Sayakha Industrial Estate. Both CETPs are commissioned.

3.7 Andhra Pradesh PCPIR:

i. Special Development Authority (SDA) is formed by Govt. of A.P. vide G.O. No.373 dt. 24.05.2008 to develop the AP PCPIR.

ii. AP PCPIR covers 6 existing SEZs namely, Brandix SEZ, Pharma SEZ, AP-SEZ, Hetero Drug-SEZ, Kakinada SEZ and Parry Food Products SEZ.

iii. AP PCPIR has 03 existing ports viz. Kakinada, Gangavaram and Vishakhapatnam.

iv. 1 MLD Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) at Atchutapuram SEZ has been commissioned while CETP at Brandix, JNPC- Parwada and CETP at Hetero SEZ Nakkapalli has been completed.

v. A 220 KV Sub-station at Brandix has been completed while a 400 KV substation at Nakapalli & Annavaram is in progress.

vi. Road, rail link, water supply, effluent treatment and marine outfall projects are under different stages from study to implementation.

3.8 Odisha PCPIR:

i. Paradeep PCPIR is being developed on a 284 sq. km in Kendrapara and Jagatsingpur districts of Odisha.

ii. Indian Oil Corporation’s 15 MMTPA Refinery at Paradeep was commissioned in February 2016. This Refinery is also the anchor tenant for the development of PCPIR.

iii. Existing industrial units in Odisha PCPIR include Churiwal Techno pack Pvt Ltd., Chirpal Polyfilms Ltd, Ion exchange Ltd., Dhunseri Ventures Limited, IFFCO Ltd, Numaligarh Refinary Limited, Purv Packaging, Sai Bulk Bag Private Ltd, Silox India Pvt. Ltd, Renew Effuels Pvt Ltd, Nigaz Paradeep Pvt Ltd, Dry Chem India Pvt. Limited, Aegis Logistics Ltd, IVL Dhunseri Petrochem Industries Ltd, Ion Exchange (india) Ltd, Peral Precision Products Pvt. Ltd.

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Chapter - 4

NEW SCHEME OF PETROCHEMICALS AND PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITY AND MAJOR EVENTS

4.1 New Scheme of Petrochemicals

The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals implements the following sub-schemes under the New Scheme of Petrochemicals:

a. Setting up of Plastic Parks

b. Setting up of Centres of Excellence

(A) Setting up of Plastic Parks

4.2 The scheme aims at setting up Plastic Parks, with required infrastructure and enabling common facilities through a cluster-based approach, to consolidate and synergize the capacities of the domestic downstream plastic processing industry. The larger objective of the scheme is to contribute to the economy by increasing investment, production, export and employment generation in the sector.

4.3 Under the scheme, the Government of India provides grant funding up to 50% of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of Rs.40 crore per project. The remaining project cost is funded by the State Government or their agencies, beneficiary industries etc.

4.4 10 Plastic Parks have been approved so far in the States of Madhya Pradesh (two), Odisha, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka. These are at different levels of implementation, as outlined in **Annexure III**.

(B) Setting up of Centres of Excellence (CoE)

4.5 The scheme aims at improving the existing technology research in the country and promoting the development of new applications. In Phase-I of the Scheme implemented up to 2017, the Government of India provided financial support to the extent of maximum 50% of the total project cost subject to an upper limit of Rs. 6 crore. As per the revised Guidelines, the ceiling for Government support is Rs. 5 crore.

4.6 So far, 18 Centres of Excellence (CoE) have been approved, as given in **Annexure IV**.

(C) Chemical Promotion Development Scheme (CPDS)

4.7 Chemical Promotion Development Scheme (CPDS) is being implemented since 1997. The objective of CPDS is to facilitate growth and development of Chemicals and Petrochemicals Industry by creation of knowledge products through studies, survey, data banks, promotional material etc. and dissemination of knowledge through conduct of seminars, conferences, exhibition etc. to facilitate development of these sectors. The Scheme also aims to incentivize research and innovation by awarding outstanding efforts in the field of chemicals and petrochemicals.

4.8 The aim of the Scheme is to extend soft support in the form of Grants-in-Aid (General) to various organisations/ industry associations, etc. to conduct workshops, seminars, studies, etc. to obtain necessary inputs for enabling the Department to firm its views on various policy matters relating to the Chemical and Petrochemical sector.

4.9 Various events are organized under the scheme which are useful for the promotion of Indian industry, trade and attracting foreign investment, R&D for indigenization of technologies & import substitution, scope of technology transfer, skill development, sustainability initiatives for comprehensive development of the Chemical and Petrochemical sector. Programmes focusing on green technology, chemical safety and handling, pesticides, etc. are organized which benefit chemical industries and farmers. CIPET and IPFT, the Autonomous Bodies of this Department and Industry Associations viz. Dyestuffs Manufacturers Association of India (DPMAI), Alkali Manufacturers Association of India (AMAI), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Indian Chemical Council (ICC), etc. organise events on the themes which are useful for the development of Indian Chemical & Petrochemical Industry.

4.10 Since 2016, HIL (India) Limited, a PSU under this Department, is organising farmers training programmes under CPDS on Safe and Judicious use of Pesticides in crops and creating awareness among farmers towards the adoption of Integrated Pest Management Practices to minimize pesticides residue in food grains, edible oils, fruits, and vegetables. From the year 2022-23, IPFT is also organizing farmers training Programmes under CPDS. More than 250 farmers' training programmes have been organized in different parts of the country so far. The objective of the training programmes is to address the problem of farmer suicides, soil degradation, and damage to the underground water bodies, animals, birds, and human beings which are subject to the adverse effect of residual pesticides in the eatables due to indiscriminate / excessive use of agrochemicals.

The funds utilized under CPDS since 2020-21 is as under:

(Rupees in crores)

Financial Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Fund Utilized
2020-21	3.50	2.80	2.80
2021-22	3.00	3.60	3.59
2022-23	3.00	3.00	2.99
2023-24	3.00	3.75	3.75
2024-25	5.50	5.50	4.69
2025-26	**5.50**	**5.50**	**2.53***

(*Till 07.11.2025)

Promotional Activities & Major Events under CPDS

Chemical and Petrochemical Industrial Safety trainings

4.11 Department of Chemical & petrochemicals has initiated a new programme to impart training to workforce of Major Accident Hazardous (MAH) Units for “Safe handling of hazardous chemicals at work place and reducing risk associated with hazardous chemicals” across the country under Viksit Bharat@2047 Action Plan.

4.12 The safety training Programmes are intended to cover all the 2393 no of MAH Units over a period of 5 years. Each training Programmes is expected to cover 100 participants from 50 MAH units, with 2 employees from each of units.

4.13 Till December 2025, 21 such training Programmes have been organized at various locations of Gujarat, Delhi, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra. These trainings Programmes were attended by 1376 industrial units including 1147 Major Accident Hazardous units. 2441 safety personnel have been trained through these training Programmes. Thematic areas that are covered under the training Programmes includes Safety & Health at work, Process safety Management, Advance Risk Assessment techniques, Toxicology, Hazard Identification techniques, Emergency preparedness, Role of ICT and other technologies in Chemical Safety, Global Harmonized System, Loss statistics and loss Prevention, Environmental Prevention and Spill prevention, Hazardous Waste Management, Labelling of chemicals and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) & Fire and Explosion Safety, along with a mock drill for a hands on experience.

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Chapter - 5

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS & TREATIES

5.1 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

Chemical Weapons Convention is a universal, non-discriminatory, multilateral, disarmament treaty which bans the development, production, acquisition, transfer, use and stockpile of all chemical weapons. The treaty puts all the States Parties on an equal footing. Countries having stockpiles of chemical weapons are required to declare and destroy them in a specified time frame and those who produce and use chemicals that can be conveniently converted into chemical weapons have to be open and transparent about the use they put these chemicals into. The Convention was opened for signature on 13th January 1993 in Paris, France.

i. India is a signatory and party to the CWC, of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) with Head Quarters at The Hague, Netherlands.

ii. India signed the treaty at Paris on 14th day of January 1993. Pursuant to provisions of the Convention, India enacted the Chemical Weapons Convention Act, 2000. As on date, 193 countries are parties to the Convention.

iii. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals is the administrative Department of CWC Act, 2000. Chemical Weapons Convention Act, 2000 is in force in the country w.e.f. 1st July 2005.

iv. The National Authority for Chemical Weapons Convention (NACWC) has been set up as an office of the Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India in 1997 to fulfil, on behalf of the Government of India, the obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention and to act as the national focal point for effective liaison with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and other State Parties on matters relating to the Convention.

v. Three Schedules of the chemicals which have been annexed to the Convention, which are required to be declared and are given as follows:

   a. **Schedule-1** Chemicals (16 Chemicals) (i.e. Chemical Weapons);

   b. **Schedule-2** Chemicals (14 Chemicals) (i.e. precursors to Chemical Weapons);

   c. **Schedule-3** Chemicals (17 Chemicals) (i.e. dual use Chemicals).

5.2 Rotterdam Convention

i. Rotterdam Convention is a multilateral treaty to promote shared responsibilities in relation to importation of certain hazardous chemicals.

ii. The convention promotes open exchange of information and calls on exporters of hazardous chemicals to use proper labelling, include directions on safe handling and inform purchasers of any known restrictions or bans.

iii. Signatory nations can decide whether to allow or ban the importation of chemicals listed in the treaty.

iv. To achieve its objectives, the Convention has following two key provisions: -

5.2 (A) The Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure

I. The PIC procedure is a mechanism for obtaining the decisions of importing Parties as to whether they wish to receive future shipments of those chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention.

II. All Parties are required to take a decision as to whether or not they will allow future import of each of the chemicals in **Annex III** of the Convention. These decisions are known as import responses.

III. A listing of the import responses given for each chemical subject to the PIC procedure is circulated by the Secretariat to all Designated National Authority every six months via the PIC Circular and all import responses are available on the Convention's website.

IV. The different Annexures in the **PIC Regulation of the Convention** are given as below:

- **Annex- I** contains all information requirements for notifications.
- **Annex- II** requires a risk evaluation based on a review of scientific data in the context of the conditions prevailing in the Party's country submitting the notification of a final regulatory action to ban or restrict a chemical. The data should be generated in accordance to scientifically recognized methods and data reviews carried out in agreement of sound scientific principles and methods.
- **Annex- III** include pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons by two or more Parties and which the Conference of the Parties has decided to subject to the PIC procedure.
- There are total 55 chemicals listed in **Annex III**, 36 pesticides (including 3 Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations (SHPF)), 18 industrial chemicals, and 1 chemical in both the pesticide and the industrial chemical categories.

- **Annex- IV** sets out information and criteria for listing those SHPFs in **Annex III** and asks for further information, for example risk and/or hazard evaluations, where available.

5.2 (B) Information Exchange

i. The Convention facilitates information exchange among Parties for a very broad range of potentially hazardous chemicals.

ii. The Convention requires each Party to notify the Secretariat when taking a domestic regulatory action to ban or severely restrict a chemical.

iii. When a chemical that is banned or severely restricted by a party is exported from its territory, that Party must notify each individual importing party before the first shipment and annually thereafter.

iv. Exports of banned or severely restricted chemicals, as well as chemicals subject to the PIC procedure, are to be appropriately labelled and accompanied by basic health and safety information in the form of a safety data sheet.

5.3 Parties and their Designated National Authorities (DNAs)

Parties are countries or regional economic integration organizations that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Convention. Each Party must designate one or more national authorities, which are the primary contact points for matters related to the operation of the Convention and are authorized to perform the administrative functions required by the Convention.

5.4 DNAs are also the key contact point for matters related to the Convention for other Parties and the Secretariat.

DNAs from INDIA

Industrial Chemicals	Shri Deepankar Aron Joint Secretary (Chemicals) Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers Room No. 340-C, 'A' Wing Shastri Bhawan 110001 New Delhi	jschem-cpc@gov.in

5.5 Role of DCPC

i. DCPC take action only on signed version of the notification not on preliminary version of the notifications without signature of DNA (Designated National Authority) enclosing questionnaire for explicit consent.

ii. The Notification wherein the proposed chemical comes under **Annex-III** of Rotterdam Convention and section 6.2 of the notification marks the chemical as 'Pesticide' and 'Industrial Chemical' both or only Industrial Chemical, DCPC seeks relevant documents from the industry to ensure that the chemicals which are being imported are utilized for the purpose as mentioned in sub section 3.3 of their notification.

iii. For the notifications wherein mentioned chemicals are not listed in **Annex-III**, DCPC informs ECHA (European Chemical Agency) that Department acknowledges only those chemicals which are listed in Annexure-III of PIC Procedure of Rotterdam convention.

iv. Face to Face Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention is being conducted in every two years to review and evaluate the implementation of the Convention. It considers and adopts, as required, amendments to the Convention and its annexes, e.g. to list new chemicals brought forward by the Chemical Review Committee. DCPC participates in these COP meetings being held from time to time.

5.6 Stockholm Convention

i. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is an international environmental treaty, signed on 22nd May 2001 in Stockholm and effective from 17th May 2004, that aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

ii. The Stockholm Convention aims to protect human health and the environment from the effects of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

iii. The Government of India had ratified the Stockholm Convention on 13th January, 2006 as per Article 25(4).

iv. Parties must take measures to eliminate the production and use of the chemicals listed under Annex A to the Convention. Specific exemptions are available in Annex A and apply only to Parties that have registered for them.

5.7 Annexure B (Restriction)

Parties must take measures to restrict the production and use of the chemicals listed under Annex B to the Convention in light of any applicable/acceptable purposes and/or specific exemptions listed in the Annex.

5.8 Annexure C (Unintentional production)

Parties must take measures to reduce the unintentional releases of chemicals listed under Annex C to the Convention with the goal of continuing minimization and, where feasible, ultimate elimination.

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Chapter - 6

BHOPAL GAS LEAK DISASTER

6.1 On the intervening night of 2nd and 3rd December, 1984 “Methyl Iso-cynate” (MIC), a lethal gas stored in two tanks of Union Carbide Pesticide Factory at Bhopal Leaked in the atmosphere resulting in industrial mass disaster unparalleled in its magnitude and causing serious injuries to a large number of population of Bhopal city, also resulting in immediate death toll of thousands of human lives. Various relief and rehabilitation measures initiated immediately after the disaster are still continuing.

Adjudication of Compensation Claims

6.2 Several suits were filed for compensation and damage in different Courts in India, prosecution was launched. The Government of Indian enacted Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985. The Act came into force on 20th February 1985. It empowered the Union of India to take over the conduct of all litigation in regard to claims arising out of gas disaster and to award compensation to the victims and affected persons. Under this Act, the Government has framed a scheme known as the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims) Scheme,1985 for registration, processing determination of compensation to each claim and appeals, if any, arising there from under this Act, the Office of the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims, was set up by the Government of India for speedy adjudication and award/disbursement of compensation to the survivors and families of the victims of the gas leak disaster.

6.3 Looking to the magnitude of the human suffering that occurred due to BGLD, Hon’ble Supreme Court of India passed a settlement order dated 14th and 15th February, 1989 directing the Union Carbide Corporation to pay a sum of US$ 470 million, which was deposited by the Company with the Registrar of the Supreme Court of India, in 1989.

Original Compensation

6.4 The actual disbursement of the compensation started from 1992 and the Office of the Welfare Commissioner awarded/disbursed Rs.1549.34 Crore as compensation in settled cases of 5,74,395 claimants belonging to the categories of death, permanent disability, temporary disability, injury of utmost severity cases, minor injury, loss of property/PSU and loss of livestock, till 31st October 2025.

Pro-rata Compensation

6.5 The Supreme Court vide order dated 19th July, 2004, had directed the Welfare Commissioner to disburse the balance amount of approximately Rs.1500 crore, which had accumulated with the Reserve Bank of India on account of accrual of interest and exchange rate variation, on pro-rata basis(in the ratio of 1:1 of Original Compensation) to the claimants whose cases had been settled. The distribution of pro-rata compensation started from November 2004. A sum of Rs 1518.02 Crore as Pro-rata Compensation has been awarded in 5,63,161 cases till 31st October 2025. The work of disbursal of Pro-rata Compensation is continuing.

Disbursement of Ex-gratia

6.6 On the recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted on Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster, the Government took certain decisions to provide further relief and rehabilitation to the gas victims in the year 2010. One of the major decisions taken by the Government was to pay Ex-gratia to the following categories of gas victims:

Categories of Ex-gratia payment to Gas victims

Category	Scale of Ex-gratia
Death	Rs.10 lakh (less amount already received)
Permanent disability	Rs.05 lakh (less amount already received)
Injury of utmost severity	Rs.05 lakh (less amount already received)
Cancer	Rs.02 lakh (less amount already received)
Total Renal Failure	Rs.02 lakh (less amount already received)
Temporary disability	Rs.01 lakh (less amount already received)

6.7 An amount of Rs. 940.50 Crore has been approved by the Government for disbursement of Ex-gratia amongst the above categories of victims. The Office of the Welfare Commissioner has commenced disbursal of Ex-gratia of the Gas Victims on 19th December 2010. A total no. of 65,661 cases have been decided and an amount of Rs. 903.44 Crore has been disbursed in awarded cases till 30th November 2025.

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Chapter - 7

"IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS & TRADE INTELLIGENCE"

Mandatory BIS Standards for Chemicals & Petrochemicals:

7.1 Chemicals & Petrochemicals imported or produced domestically may contain impurities that may be hazardous to human health, safety & environment. These chemicals while being used may not be meeting technical characteristics prescribed in the BIS Standards which are presently voluntary in nature. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to improve quality of Chemicals/Petrochemicals produced in the country as well as to ensure the quality chemical are being imported. With this objective, the Department initiated an exercise to make the Standards of Chemicals/Petrochemicals as mandatory so as to ensure that both the importers and domestic manufacturers meet the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) quality parameters. Such Chemicals/Petrochemicals shall bear the Standard Mark under a license to be obtained from BIS. This mechanism helps in improving quality of these products as some countries may be exporting poor quality and spurious Chemicals/ Petrochemicals into the country, which may not meet the quality parameters laid down by BIS Standards at present.

7.2 Hence, this Department has initiated steps to make Standards as mandatory for major Chemicals/Petrochemicals, under Section 16 of the Bureau of Indian Standard Act, 2016 in the public interest or for:

(i) Protection of human, animal or plant health

(ii) Safety of the environment, or

(iii) Prevention of unfair trade practices, or

(iv) National Security

7.3 With these measures, manufacturers and importers have to comply with BIS (Conformity Assessment) Regulations, 2018. Any person who contravenes the provisions of this Order is punished under the provisions of section 29 of the BIS Act, 2016. As per the provisions of mandatory Standards, the manufacturers of above Chemicals must conform to BIS Standards and bear the Standard Mark under license from BIS. This includes any imported material, for which the exporter based in foreign country has to apply for BIS license under Foreign Manufacturers Certification Scheme (FMCS).

7.4 List of various Chemicals & Petrochemicals for which Quality Control Orders have been notified by the Department, is placed at **Annexure V**.

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Chapter - 8

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMCIALS LIMITED (HOCL)

8.1 Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL) was incorporated on 12th December, 1960 as a Government company with the objective of setting up manufacturing capacities for chemicals / intermediates required for production of dyes, dyes–intermediates, rubber chemicals, pesticides, drugs and pharmaceuticals, laminates, etc. The company had two manufacturing units located at Rasayani (Maharashtra) and at Kochi (Kerala). The Rasayani unit (Chemical Complex) started production from 1970-71 and the Kochi Unit (Phenol Complex) commenced production from 1987-88. The Kochi unit has plants to manufacture Phenol, Acetone and Hydrogen Peroxide. After the implementation of restructuring plan for HOCL that was approved by the Government of India on 17.05.2017, Rasayani unit has been closed down except the strategically important Concentrated Nitric Acid (CNA)/ Di-nitrogen Tetroxide (N_2O_4) plant which has been transferred to the Department of Space/ISRO. The CNA/ N_2O_4 plant is the only facility for production of N_2O_4 in India which is used exclusively by ISRO in its rocket launching programme. HOCL has a subsidiary company, namely Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited (HFL), located at Rudraram, Telangana, details regarding which are given further in this chapter.

8.2 HOCL's authorised and paid up share capital is Rs.100 crore and Rs.67.27 crore respectively. Govt. of India holds 58.78% of the equity of the company. HOCL is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).

8.3 Following globalization and liberalisation of the Indian economy in the early 1990's resulting in competition from international players, HOCL incurred losses for the first time in 1997-98. Due to continued losses leading to negative net worth by 2003-04, the company was referred to erstwhile Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in February, 2005. Based on the recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE), Govt. approved a revival package for the company in 2006.

8.4 However, the company again suffered losses in 2008-09 and 2009-10 mainly due to recessionary trend in the market as an effect of global meltdown. Though it earned profit during 2010-11, the situation worsened thereafter with losses during 2011-12 and 2012-13 mainly due to withdrawal of anti-dumping duties on its main products phenol and acetone. In order to enable the company to tide over its liquidity problems, the Govt. on 1st August, 2013 approved postponement of redemption of Rs.270

crore preference shares issued to the Govt. of India (date of allotment 24.01.2008), which was due for redemption from 2011-12 onwards, to 2015-16 onwards. The Govt. guarantee of Rs.100 crore was also further extended up to August, 2017.

8.5 Further, Govt. guarantee of Rs.150 crore was provided to HOCL in July, 2014 for issue of bonds by the company for meeting its working capital requirement and payment of liabilities towards raw material suppliers, employee dues, etc. This enabled the company to restore manufacturing operations at its Kochi and Rasayani units. However, the global fall in the prices of petroleum products at that time caused severe crash in the prices of Phenol and Acetone and the company faced difficulties in selling the products at profitable rates and generating adequate working capital. This led to frequent shutting down of operations at both Kochi and Rasayani units thereby further aggravating the financial crisis of HOCL. Due to continuous losses and shortage of working capital, the company was not able to pay regular salary and statutory dues to the employees during 2015 to 2017. Following implementation of restructuring plan for HOCL, the plant operations of Rasayani unit have been closed down. The Phenol/Acetone plant at Kochi unit resumed operations from July, 2017 and is being operated regularly since then. HOCL Kochi unit received Suraksha Puraskar from National Safety Council Kochi among the large chemical industries category for the year 2020 and 2021.

Financial Performance

8.6 Financial performance of HOCL in terms of turnover and net profit / loss for the last 5 years and net worth as on 31.3.2025 are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Turnover	Net Profit / (Loss)
2020-21	411.57	15.97 *
2021-22	433.67	(26.19)
2022-23	631.44	(50.22)
2023-24	703.89	(55.32)
2024-25	535.87	394.87
Net-Worth (as per new accounting standard Ind AS which includes revaluation of land and other assets) as on 31.03.2025: **Rs. 1104.81 Crore.** Net-Worth as per the Companies Act (excluding revaluation of land and other assets) as on 31.03.2025: **Rs.133.07 Crore.**		

* Re-stated as per Ind AS.

Production Details

Quantity in MT

Product	Annual Capacity	2023-24	2024-25	% decrease
Phenol	40,000	47,518	34,874	26.61
Acetone	24,600	29,613	21,790	26.42
Hydrogen Peroxide	10,450	10,579	10,151	4.04

Restructuring plan for HOCL

8.7 The Government of India on 17.05.2017 approved a restructuring plan for HOCL involving closing down operations of all the non-viable plants at Rasayani unit of HOCL, except N_2O_4 plant to be transferred to ISRO on 'as is where is' basis, with about 20 acres of land and employees associated with the plant. The N_2O_4 plant is of strategic importance as it is the only indigenous source of N_2O_4 which is used as liquid rocket propellant by ISRO in the space launch vehicles. Financial implication of the restructuring plan is Rs.1008.67 crore (cash) which is to be met partly from sale of 442 acres HOCL land at Rasayani to Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Rs.618.80 crore) and the balance through bridge loan from the Govt. The funds are to be used to liquidate the various liabilities of the company, including payment of outstanding salary and statutory dues of employees and repayment of Govt. guaranteed bonds of Rs.250 crore, and for giving VRS/VSS to the Rasayani unit employees except those retained as skeletal staff. The bridge loan amount, along with other Govt. liabilities of the company, is to be repaid to the Govt. from the disposal of remaining unencumbered land and other assets of Rasayani unit. Further, Government of India has approved the waiver of Government dues amounting to Rs. 1351.37 crores on 21.03.2025. The sale proceeds from the land parcels will be deposited with the Government.

8.8 After implementation of restructuring plan, Phenol / Acetone plant at Kochi unit, resumed regular operations from July 2017. This enabled HOCL Kochi unit to achieve net turnover of Rs. 472 crore during 2018-19 (Rs. 223 crore in 2017-18) with a net profit of Rs. 22 crore (net loss of Rs. 65.24 crore in 2017-18). HOCL has repaid outstanding Govt. of India loans (principal) of Rs.26.85 crore during 2019-20, Rs. 15.56 crore during 2020-21, Rs.14.04 crore during 2021-22 and Rs.16.70 crore during 2024-25.

HINDUSTAN FLUOROCARBONS LTD (HFL)

8.9 Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd. (HFL), a subsidiary company of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL), was incorporated on 14.07.1983. It is located at Rudraram,

Telangana. The company started production in the year 1987 and is engaged in the manufacture of Poly Tetra Fluoro Ethylene (PTFE) and of Chloro Di Fluoro Methane (CFM-22). PTFE is extensively used in chemical, mechanical, electrical and electronic industries and has strategic applications in defence and aerospace sectors. CFM-22 is sold directly as a refrigerant gas and also as feed stock for production of PTFE.

8.10 Authorized and paid up share capital of HFL is Rs.21crore and Rs.19.61crore respectively. HOCL (Promoter Company) holds 56.43% of the equity share capital and balance is held by the public (39.13%) and Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation (4.44%). HFL is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).

8.11 HFL started making losses from its inception in 1987-88 resulting in erosion of its net worth and reference to erstwhile BIFR in 1994. A rehabilitation package for HFL under the operating agency M/s IDBI was approved by BIFR on 03.12.2007. Total cost of rehabilitation package was Rs.19.28 crore which did not involve infusion of any Govt. funds. Following implementation of the rehabilitation package, HFL made marginal profits from 2007-08 to 2012-13. However, the company did not come out of BIFR as its net worth remained negative. HFL again suffered loss of Rs.24.82 crore in 2013-14 mainly on account of provisioning for 1997 and 2007 wage revision arrears and reduction in sales realization. Thereafter, the company has continued to suffer losses mainly on account of reduction in sales realisation. Despite the 2007 rehabilitation package, net worth of the company has remained negative

Closure of HFL

8.12 HFL was earlier manufacturing CFM-22/HCFC-22 and sold most of it directly as refrigerant gas since its conversion to PTFE is not financially viable for the company due to uneconomic plant capacity and old technology. For the calendar year 2020, HCFC-22 production quota of only 283 MT was allotted by Minister of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC) as per the requirements of Montreal Protocol, with the reduced HCFC-22 quota in 2020, HFL's operations have become unsustainable and it was forced to shut down the plant after April-May, 2020.

8.13 In view of the poor financial situation and non-viability of HFL's existing operations, the CCEA at its meeting on 22.01.2020 approved this Department's proposal for shutting down the operations of the plant/unit of HFL and closure of the company.

8.14 After receipt of interest free loan of Rs.73.70 crore as advance from the Contingency Fund of India (CFI) sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance in May, 2020, and Rs. 2.17 crores in March 2022 for settlement of immediate closure related liabilities of HFL, necessary action was initiated for closing down the company's operations. As on 30.09.2022, all employees except 5 employees retained as skeletal staff have been relieved on VRS/VSS or have superannuated after payment of their

terminal and outstanding dues. As per directions received the 5 regular employees have been transferred on the rolls of HOCL from 3rd September, 2022 and non-regular employees have been relieved on 23rd September, 2022 by paying VSS compensation. While regular plant operations have been stopped since July, 2020, final shut down was undertaken during December, 2020 and plant was cleaned and kept ready for disposal. Plant and Machinery has been removed from HFL's site and only the land parcel is remaining to be disposed of.

Financial Performance

8.15 Since the year 2020-21, the manufacturing activities of the company have been stopped. The net worth of the company is (minus) 82.27 Crore as on 31.03.2025.

8.16 HFL is currently in the process of delisting of securities. HFL had applied to SEBI seeking relaxation from enforcement of regulation 35 (1) (a) & (b) and 35 (2) (d) of SEBI delisting of equity shares regulations 2021. SEBI vide letter dated 12.09.2023 had approved the exemptions. Further, BSE vide letter No. LOD/Delisting/VK/IP/430/2025-26 dated 02.07.2025 has given in-principal approval for voluntary delisting of equity shares of HFL. SEBI vide letter no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-RAC-DCR1/P/OW/2025/19032/1 dated 16.07.2025 has reduced two-year exit offer period to one year. Accordingly, a tripartite Escrow Agreement was entered into by HOCL, Merchant Banker and Escrow Banker on 18.07.2025. Public Announcement was given in Newspapers regarding the Delisting on 30.07.2025 and offer Letters were sent on 01.08.2025 to all Public shareholders of HFL to tender their shares.

HIL (INDIA) LTD

8.17 HIL (India) Limited, incorporated in 1954, is a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) under the administrative control of the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India. The company was originally established with the objective to manufacture and supply DDT for the National Malaria Control Programme.

8.18 In 1982, HIL diversified into manufacturing of agrochemicals at Rasayani. Its product basket includes a wide range of pesticide technicals and formulations, covering - Insecticides (Malathion, Chlorpyrifos, Imidacloprid, etc.), Fungicides (Mancozeb, Carbendazim, etc.), Herbicides/Weedicides (Glyphosate, Pendimethalin, etc.) and Water-Soluble Fertilizers (WSF). The company maintains a pan-India marketing network and is actively engaged in promoting safe & judicious pesticide use through training programmes and farmer awareness campaigns.

8.19 In 2012-13, HIL further diversified into seed production. It was accorded the status of National Level Seed Production Agency (NLA) by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. HIL supplies certified seed varieties under Government flagship schemes like: National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission on Integrated

Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP) etc. The company has also entered into collaborations with International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) for production and supply of improved crop varieties.

8.20 Under the Public Health Segment, HIL is the sole global manufacturer of DDT, supplying mainly to African nations under WHO-led malaria control programmes. As a signatory to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), India is committed to reduce reliance on DDT. In this context, HIL, with financial support from UNIDO, has undertaken two major projects:

i. Development & Promotion of Non-POP Alternatives to DDT

ii. FARM project

Development & Promotion of Non-POP Alternatives to DDT :

HIL has developed and commercialized Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) at its Rasayani plant at Maharashtra in the year 2020 with an initial capacity of 10 million nets per annum. The LLIN product is indigenously developed in collaboration with CIPET with locally sourced raw material. Marketed under the brand “HILNET”, LLINs reduce India’s import dependency and support the Government’s Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative. Supplies are regularly made to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, State Health Departments, Defence Forces, CAPFs, PSUs, and NGOs. HIL is also in process of setting up of manufacturing facility of Bti based bio-larvicide for public health segment. Bti plants shall be commissioned by July 2026. The project strengthens India’s leadership in sustainable vector control interventions and aligns with global malaria eradication strategies.

FARM project :

Under the Financial Agrochemical Reduction and Management (FARM) Project, HIL shall be setting up manufacturing units for bio-pesticides, including Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki (Btk), Trichoderma and Neem-based formulations. The FARM project is aligned with the Government of India’s efforts for promoting organic farming and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices in the country. The project aims for safeguarding humans and environment from the harmful impact of chemical pesticides, promote eco-friendly farming practices, and enhance India’s adoption of green agricultural inputs.

8.21 Closure of Units

The Government through the Alternative Mechanism (AM) approved the restructuring plan for the company which included closure of Udyogmandal, Kerla and Bathinda, Punjab units of HIL (India) Limited. The closure process to be undertaken by HIL (India) Limited in accordance with the guiding principles issued by Department of

Public Enterprises. Operations of all the plants at Udyogamandal and Bathinda Unit of HIL(India) Limited have been closed on 10.10.2023. VRS/VSS to the eligible employee was completed on 31.03.2024. Shifting and scrap sale of plant and machinery is in process.

Financial Status of the Company –

The Audited Financial Position of HIL (India) Limited for last 5 Years:

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	Revenue	PBIDT	PBT	Net Profit	Net Worth
2020-21	387.90	29.17	1.15	1.15	105.58
2021-22	359.56	34.08	2.21	2.21	107.80
2022-23	201.56	(37.31)*	(68.70)*	(68.70)*	39.09
2023-24	199.88	23.52	4.50	4.50	43.60
2024-25	481.25	28.08	(16.17)*	(16.17)*	27.42

*Represents negative entry

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Chapter - 9

AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS

Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET)

9.1 CIPET is a centrally funded technical higher education institution under the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India. The institute is devoted to Skill development, Technology Support, Academic and Research (STAR) activities for the growth of the petrochemical and allied industries in the country. CIPET has 48 centers across the country, which includes 9 Institute of Petrochemicals Technology (IPTs), 32 Centers for Skilling and Technical Support (CSTS), 3 School for Advanced Research in Polymers (SARP), 4 sub-centers. Three Plastic Waste Management Centers have also been established at Bengaluru (including e-waste), Bhagalpur and Varanasi and 4th one will be established in Sanand in this financial year.

9.2 Academics and Skill Development Programmes

a. Academic Programmes

CIPET conducts various long term training programmes (i.e., Diploma, Post Diploma, Post Graduate Diploma, Undergraduate and Postgraduate) with varying level of entry qualification and Ph.D. programmes in Material Science & Engineering, Polymer Science & Technology, Plastics Engineering, Physics & Chemistry; Polymer Nanotechnology; Bio Polymer Science; Applied Polymer Science etc. The undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes are conducted at CIPET: IPTs in affiliation with the respective State Technical Universities. Admission to UG/ PG/ Ph. D programmes are carried out as per the norms and guidelines of the respective State-affiliating University.

Diploma level programmes are conducted at CIPET: CSTS centres and students for these Programmes are admitted through all India based CIPET Admission Test (CAT). The CAT 2025 was conducted on 8th June 2025 across the country, in which 5163 students appeared. The total number of students admitted in both Diploma Level and UG & PG level programmes is 5225 as on 31st October, 2025 for the academic session 2025-26 including ITI Programme at CSTS - Bhubaneswar and Lateral Entry Admission.

In the current academic year 2025-26, Diploma in Plastics Technology (DPT) programme commenced at IPET: CSTS, Ayodhya.

b. Skill Training Programmes

The National Policy on Skill Development formulated by the Government of India aims to create a workforce empowered with improved skills, knowledge and internationally recognized qualifications to gain access to decent employment and ensure India's competitiveness in the global labour market. Accordingly, CIPET conducts NSQF-aligned and National Skills Qualifications Committee (NSQC) approved skill development Training Programmes (SDTP) in the field of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology. The range of Programmes offered at CIPET includes employment-linked skill development training Programmes; up-skilling and re-skilling Programmes; short-term industry specific Programmes; tailor made training Programmes for industries; and in-plant training / internship training Programmes for students from various colleges and universities.

These short duration Skill Development Training Programmes (SDTP)/ Skill Upgradation Programmes (SUP) are aimed at enhancing the skill and competency level of participants in the relevant domains of petrochemicals and plastics/ polymers.

Majority of the skill development training Programmes are supported by various Ministries/ State/ Central Government Departments/ agencies, with the main objective of uplifting the underprivileged/ unemployed youth through gainful employment in the plastics and allied industries. During the year 2025-26 (up to October, 2025), CIPET has trained 21,428 candidates through various short term skill training Programmes.

9.3 Technology support services

CIPET offers Technology Support Services (TSS) in the areas of design and manufacturing of moulds and dies, tooling, plastics processing and testing, inspection and quality control. CIPET Centers have state-of-the- art infrastructural facilities in the areas of design, CAD/ CAM/ CAE, tooling and mould manufacturing, processing, testing and quality control to cater to the needs of the polymer and allied industries.

During the year 2025-26 (up to October, 2025) CIPET has undertaken 52639 Technology Support Service (TSS) assignments in the area of plastics processing, design and tooling, testing, consultancy and inspection activities for the petrochemicals / plastics and allied industries. The domain-wise break up of the same is as follows:

S. No.	Domain	Achieved up to October, 2025
1.	No. of Job Orders in Processing	5720
2.	No. of Job/ Mould orders in Tool Room	1504
3.	No. of Assignment in Testing & Quality Assurance	33443
4.	No. of Consultancy Assignments / Inspection, Calibration, Application Development	11972
Total Physical Achievements (in nos.)		**52639**
5.	Industry Interaction Meets	43

9.4 Research & development activities:

CIPET has well-established R&D wing under Schools for Advanced Research in Petrochemicals (SARP), namely (i) Advanced Research School for Technology & Product Simulation (ARSTPS), Chennai; (ii) Laboratory for Advanced Research in Polymeric Materials (LARPM), Bhubaneswar; and (iii) Advanced Polymer Design & Development Research Laboratory (APDDRL), Bengaluru. The research activities undertaken by CIPET during 2025-26 (upto October, 2025) are summarized below:

S. No.	R&D Activities	Total Achieved
1.	Research Publication in Reputed International Journals (Q1 &Q2)	18
2.	Workshops for Industry areas for Research & Development	7
3.	No. of sponsored research projects	2
4.	Book/Chapter through International Publishers	14
5.	No. Research Scholars (Ph.D. Registration)	1
Total		**42**

Key R&D projects sanctioned during the year (upto October, 2025) include:

S. No.	Title of the Project	Sponsoring Agency	Project Amount Rs. lakhs)
1.	Development of Thin Film Laminates	Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL),	35.44
2.	A study on Determination of Recycled PP content in CPP film	Uflex Ltd., NOIDA	11.35

9.5 Financial Performance:

During the financial year 2025-26 (upto October, 2025), CIPET has generated estimated revenue of Rs. 121.58 crores. CIPET has upgraded its civil and technical infrastructure facilities, leading to consistent growth in all domains of petrochemicals engineering and technology including skill development, technology support, academic activities and R&D.

9.6 Milestones/ Achievements

A Patent titled "Sensor Operated Plastic Biomedical Waste Bin" (Patent No.: 568752, Date of Grant: 16.07.2025) has been granted jointly to CIPET and Sri Ramachandra Hospital, Chennai, for an invention based on the DST Sponsored Project titled "Design & Development of Hospital Waste Management Technique for Safe Disposal of Biomedical Waste". This would help in the mutilation of needles, removal of needle from syringes and decontamination of mutilated needles at source.

9.7 Signing of MoU / Contracts

- MoU with National Institute of Technology, Puducherry (NITPY), Karaikal for Faculty / Student exchange Programmes, Jointly Organizing Conferences & Seminars, Collaborative R&D activities etc. to strengthen Academic and Research Cooperation in the areas of Petrochemicals & Allied Sectors.
- MoU with Coal India Limited, Kolkata under the CSR scheme through CIL's subsidiaries for conducting Skill Development Training Programmes for the benefit of 3500 trainees at CIPET Centres.

9.8 Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT)

Introduction

Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT) is an autonomous institution, established in 1991, under Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India. IPFT is devoted to the development of the user and environment friendly new generation pesticide formulation technologies.

The main objectives of IPFT includes:

- Development and production of user and environment friendly new generation pesticide formulation technology.
- Promotion of efficient application technologies as per the requirements of the newer formulations.
- Information dissemination for safe manufacturing practices, quality assurances, raw material specifications and sources.
- Analytical and consultancy services.

- Fostering the improvement in the qualifications and usefulness of scientists working in the field of agrochemical.
- Continuing education in research through specialized training for pesticide personnel working in agrochemical R&D.

9.9 The institute has three Divisions, viz., Formulation, Bioscience and Analytical:

9.10 Formulation Division:

The main objective of this Division is to develop user and environment friendly new generation pesticide formulations for agricultural as well as household pest management. So far, more than 64 formulation technologies, have been developed & transferred to different pesticides industries for commercialization. The Division assists the pesticide industry personnel in producing safe and environment friendly pesticide formulations by enhancing their knowledge through training and seminars. The Division provides consultancy services to the industries in India and abroad on pesticide formulations technology development. The institute also has pilot plant facilities that can scale up lab scale research to a commercial production with optimum budget. The pilot plant facility of IPFT has the capacity to produce the formulations upto 100 kg per shift.

9.11 Bioscience Division:

The major thrust of the division is to evaluate the different pesticide formulations developed by this institute for their commercial viability, through well-equipped bio-assay laboratory, green house/glass house and experimental field trials. The division is recognized by Central Insecticide Board/Registration Committee (CIB&RC) for generation of data on bio-efficacy, phytotoxicity, phytotoxicity, compatibility, effect of pesticides on natural enemies of pests and residual aspects of pesticides. The Division is also conducting field trials of different formulations applied by Drone spray in different agricultural crops.

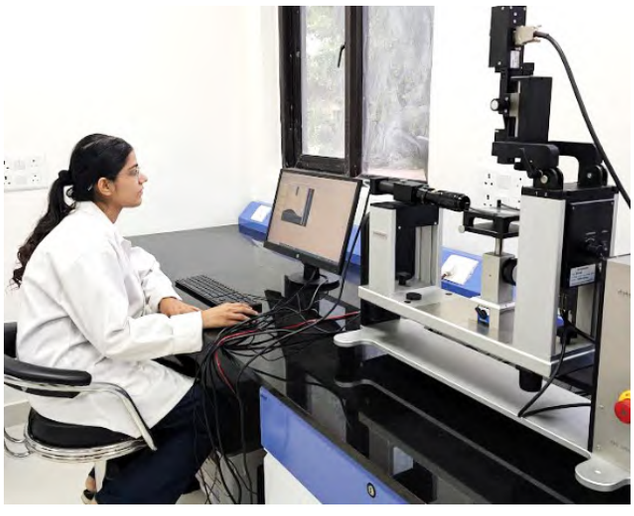
9.12 Analytical Division

The Analytical Division is a core division associated with all the activities of the institute. The Division is accredited for chemical testing of pesticides (Technical & Formulations), pesticide residues in various food matrices and chemical warfare agents and their precursors and degradation products. In addition to providing various analytical services such as quality assurance, persistence and residue analysis in various matrices, it also undertakes R & D projects from various agencies and the pesticide industry. The Analytical laboratory has been recognized/certified by

- BIS for the testing of pesticide formulations as per IS specifications.
- National GLP compliance monitoring authority (NGCMA) as GLP facility for 5 batch analysis and residue studies of agrochemicals

- NABL as per ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for testing of 278 pesticides and 17 heavy metals in various food commodities, 150 pesticide formulations and CWC related chemicals.

IPFT has been recognised by the Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee (CIB & RC) to generate data on pesticide registration. The division also provides R&D support services, quality control and regulatory data generation for the agrochemical and other industries and also participate in OPCW proficiency testing for CWC related chemicals.



9.13 Major Achievements:

I. Technology Transfer:

a) Developed & transferred the Copper Sulphate Pentahydrate 23.99% SC formulation to M/s Shyam Chemical Ltd., Mumbai. The developed formulation is a stable, water-based system with a built-in adjuvant

that produces good bio-efficacy. It also offers a safer alternative to conventional wettable powder formulation.

b) Developed Benzoyl Sulphonamide compound Suspension insecticide Concentrate (SC) formulation. This micronized, water-based formulation was designed for efficient pesticide application with enhanced stability and fast dispersion on water for spray application. Physico-chemical parameters were studied to optimize the formulation qualifying national specifications. The technology has been transferred to CSIR-IICT, Hyderabad.

II. Long-Term Projects:

i. **ICAR – National Agricultural Science Fund (2024 - 2027) project :** Under the project following major research works are being done:

a. **Development of Microbial and Botanical Pesticides**

Significant progress has been made in the development, standardization, and optimization of microbial and botanical pesticide formulations. Following formulations have been developed as efficient delivery systems for managing agricultural pests, stored grain insects, nematodes, tick parasites, and fungal pathogens:

- Slow-release granules of botanical based lemongrass, citronella, and palmarosa for soil applications for Nematodes control
- Microemulsion formulations of lemongrass and citronella to control nematodes.
- Trichoderma asperrilum wettable powder and suspension concentrate for fungal pathogen management.
- M. datura extract and Tulsi oil-based formulations for ticks control in veterinary sectors.
- Botanical based Calamus Oil impregnated Tablets for stored grain pest.

b. **Management of Biotic Stress in Indian Mustard**

The following synthetic and Bio-botanical formulations to manage Orobanche parasitic weeds in Mustard crops are being developed:

- Metsulfuron methyl SC for Orobanche parasitic weed management
- Metsulfuron methyl + Pendimethalin ZC Orobanche parasitic weed management

- Neem Concentrated Emulsion for controlling weeds such as Chenopodium album and Avenafatua.

c. **Deciphering agricultural soil microbes for sustainable management of lignocellulosic wastes and bioremediation of chlorpyrifos (DT50) contaminated sites**

To address the issue of burning of crop residues in the field, ready-to-use and stable formulated products of the microbial consortia, capable of decomposition of cellulose as well as restoration of pesticide contaminated soils is being developed. Currently, the work is going on for determination of pesticide residue in soil samples from different regions, using LC-MS/MS and GC-MS/MS for screening & selection of soil to utilize in the development process of microbial consortium. In addition, experiments are being conducted to evaluate the degradation pattern of Chlorpyrifos and its reported metabolites in microbial consortium-treated samples using GC-MS/MS.

ii. Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level :

This is a ongoing project sponsored by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India. As per the mandate of the project a total no. of 87 samples comprising of Cereals, Pulses, Vegetables, Fruits, and Milk are collected every month from two locations (Rohtak & Gurugram). The samples are analysed for the pesticide residue contamination and the reports are submitted at monthly frequency to the project coordinating centre.

iii. Establishment of Bio-foundry facility at IPFT:

The project is sponsored by the Department of Biotechnology under the BioE3 policy to establish biofoundry network. The project is of 2 years duration from 2025-27. Under the project IPFT's biopesticide and their formulation development capacities will be augmented and a biofoundry will be established.

iv. Analytical Skills Development Course (ASDC):

IPFT has started conducting Analytical Skills Development Course for OPCW, The Netherlands. The main objective of the course is to impart the skill among the international participants from various countries on GC and GC-MS techniques, including sample preparation for the analysis of CWC-related chemicals. It is also aimed to strengthen global expertise in chemical analysis, enhance institutional capacity, and promote the peaceful use of chemistry in accordance with the Chemical

Weapons Convention (CWC). The first course for international participants was done during September 2025.

III. Technical Services to Industry:

Under GLP studies, apart from in-house studies, 3 residue study projects and 1 five batch analysis project were done for the industries. The studies were conducted as per the protocols of CIB&RC and OECD GLP requirements. The details of these studies are as follows:

a. Validation of Analytical Method for Determination of Active Ingredient Content of Phenthoate Technical HPLC Phenthoate Technical (Sponsored);

b. Accelerated Storage Stability of Phenthoate Technical HPLC, Hot Air Oven etc. (Sponsored);

c. Determination of Container Content Compatibility of Phenthoate Technical HPLC, Stability Chamber, etc. (Sponsored);

d. Validation of Flame Ionization Detector (FID) coupled with Agilent GC-MS system GC-MS Chloropyrifos (In-house)

e. Validation of Agilent LC-MS/MS Analytical Instrument LC-MS/MS Caffeine and Azoxystrobin (In-house)

f. Determination of melting Point Determination of Melting Point of Ametryn Technical Melting Point Apparatus (In-house)

IPFT also conducted laboratory-scale processing of Suspension Concentrates (SC) for three active ingredients sponsored by the Industry. The work involved processing of formulation for micronization and Suspension stability ion concentrated and diluted forms formulation.17 bioefficacy studies were also done for the industry at the IPFT Experimental Research Farm. Some of these trials are ongoing while for others, reports have been completed and submitted to the sponsoring companies.

9.14 Research & Development:

Following activities pertaining to Research and Development were also carried out:

- Citronella oil emulsion infused alginate-CMC bioactive film as green preservatives developed for protecting fruits from fungal pathogens.
- Bio-efficacy evaluation of Agri-waste bio-mass based product formulation from IIP, Dehradun against leaf hopper Amrasca biguttula biguttula by brinjal leaf dip bioassay method was carried out under laboratory conditions.

- Developed essential oil-based products by utilizing saponins as biosurfactants, effectively replacing synthetic surfactants. These formulations exhibited stable oil-in-water emulsions with uniform droplet size, good dispersion, & bio-efficacy.
- **The following** bio-botanical pesticide **microemulsion formulations** were developed utilizing various **natural extracts and oils** in collaboration with **Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology:**
  - Nerfum Oleandis microemulsion
  - Walnut Leaves microemulsion
  - Datura seed methanol extract microemulsion
  - Wormwood extract microemulsion
- Developed a **synergistic formulation combining black cumin oil and neem oil,** optimized it to ensure **formulation stability, uniform droplet size distribution, and enhanced targeted biological ef cacy.** The optimized formulations have shown **signif cant antimicrobial and insecticidal activity** against a wide range of **stored grain pests,** providing a **sustainable and eco-friendly solution** for pest management while reducing dependence on **synthetic chemical pesticides.**
- Developed **clay-based Pickering emulsions for the encapsulation of botanical actives,** resulting in improved **formulation stability, controlled release, and enhanced bio-availability** of active ingredients, thereby enabling prolonged pest control efficacy.
- **Development of protein- surfactant-based nanocomplex** for the **encapsulation and sustained release** of **Emamectin Benzoate**, leading to **improved stability, reduced degradation,** and **enhanced performance** of the active ingredient is in progress.
- Micro-scale synthesis, NMR/LC-HRMS characterization, and dual-platform CG-MS/MS & LC-MS/MS analysis of A 234 (Novichok) degradation products.
- Risk Assessment and Estimation of Heavy Metals in Soil, Water, and Rice Samples Across India's Agro-Ecological Zones and Their Impact on Human Health and the Environment.
- Effect of pH on the Degradation Dynamics of Deltamethrin Insecticide in Water.
- Determination of Ethylene Oxide and its marker residue 2-Chloroethanol in oil seeds (sesame), grains (wheat), spices (chilli flakes), and coffee using

headspace gas chromatography-mass spectrometry equipped with triple quadrupole mass analyser.

- Estimation and Risk Assessment of Pesticides and their Toxicologically Relevant Metabolites in Cereals using Modified Quechers Method and analysis by Gas Chromatography Tandem Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS/MS)

9.15 Publications:

Following research papers have been published during this period:

a. Aalam, G., Amir, M., Iqbal, N., Alam, M. I., Haider, M. A., & Ali, S. W. (2025). Development of Sustainable Multifunctional Cotton Fabric Using Bioderived Coumalic Acid via a Layer-by-Layer Self-Assembly Technique without Compromising the Comfort Properties of the Fabric. ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering, 13(18), 6577-6588.

b. Narwala, S., Singhal, S., Yohan, T., Yadav, S., & Alam, S. (2025). Single Laboratory Validation of UFLC Method for Quantification of Chlorantraniliprole in Granule and Deltamethrin in Suspension Concentrate Formulations. Pesticide Research Journal, 37(1), 26-29.

c. PrachiThukral, M.V. Jagadish, Priyanka Yadav1, SalviJatan, Mayukh Chain, Mukesh K. Singh, Shubham Yadav*, Chemical Footprints of Sulfur Mustard: GC-MS Profiling of Methylated Degradation Products(Accepted).

Book Chapter:

Iqbal, Nusrat, ShreshtaDubey, SaurabhDubey, and Pratibha Srivastava. 2025. “Recent Advances in Quality Assessment Tools for the Characterization of NanoAgri-Input Products.” In Nanobiotechnology for Agricultural Sciences, 1st ed., 27.Apple Academic Press.https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003620273(Taylor and Francis Group).

9.16 Other Activities:

Pesticide formulation and R&D samples are received on regular basis from various industries for their analysis and generation of COA (Certificate of Analysis). Samples have also been received from various academic institutions including the research students. During the period of report 880 samples have been analysed. IPFT participated in 57th OPCW Environmental Proficiency test (PT) and identified 5 out of 7 Spiked Chemicals and Scored C Grade. IPFT has continued to maintain NABL accreditation, OECD GLP certification and CIB&RC recognition. The desktop assessment of NABL and inspection of NGCMA for GLP was carried out for IPFT

laboratories during and institute has successfully been recommended for continuation of accreditations. Following conferences were attended by IPFT Scientists :

I. Two days National Forensic Sciences Summit, organized by the NFSU, Gandhinagar, at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

II. Conference organised by Rani Laximibhai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi on “Plant Microbes interaction for sustainable agriculture and food security” on 3-4th January, 2025.

9.17 Human Resource Development :

i. **Specialized Training Programmes to Industry Personnel and Students:**

To cater the needs of the industry, IPFT conducts specialized training programmes for the industry executives for improving their skill and efficiency. IPFT also conducts special training programmes for students and impart summer trainings for the Youth’s Skill Development. During the period of report, 13 students have been trained.

ii. **Awareness and extension activities:**

Following awareness activities are done during this period:

- **May 13, 2025:** Field visit for students of IARI, New Delhi to showcase experimental field trials.
- **June 21, 2025:** Field visit & drone demonstration for DCPC officials.
- **July 15, 2025:** Workshop “BSRI-IPFT Awareness Programme” for school children, lab visit & drone demonstration.

iii. **Training attended by Scientist**

Dr. Sudeep Mishra and Ms. Nusrat Iqbal attended training on “GS-16 & 17 merged, Gender Sensitization”, from 9-10 June 2025 at the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), New Delhi.

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Chapter - 10

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Organisational set up of the Department

10.1 The main activities of the Department are policy making, sectorial planning, promotion and development of chemical and petrochemical industries. The administrative and managerial oversight of Public Sector Undertakings engaged in the manufacture of various chemicals and petrochemicals, as well as Autonomous Bodies engaged in these sectors are some of the other major functions of the Department.

10.2 The Department is headed by a Secretary to the Government of India who is assisted by a Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser, three Joint Secretaries, One Economic Adviser, one Deputy Director General and one Chief Controller of Accounts (Organisation chart at **Annexure VIII**).

Employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ Physically Handicapped in the Main Secretariat of the Department

10.3 The status of employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/OBC/Physically handicapped in the main Secretariat of the Department, as on 31.10.2025 is as under:

Group	Total No. of posts	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	OBC	EWS	Physically Handicapped
A	35	2	2	4	0	0
B	63	8	5	13	1*	0
C	68	4	2	14	1*	4
Total	**166**	**14**	**9**	**31**	**02**	**04**

* at the time of Recruitment.

10.4 Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals is the cadre controlling authority in respect of 06 Technical posts in Group 'A', 5 posts of Staff Car Driver, 1 post of Dispatch Rider and 41 posts of Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS) in Group 'C'. The post of MTS Group ‹C› in this Department has been identified for the post suitable for reservation and for following categories of disabilities covered under Section 34(1) of the RPWD Act, 2016 :

a. B, LV

b. D, HH

c. OA, BA, OL, BL, OAL, CP, LC, Dw, AAV, MDy

d. ASD (M, MoD), ID, SLD, MI

e. Multiple Disabilities involving (a) to (d) above.

S.No	Name of the post	Sanctioned Strength	In position	Vacant	Date of Occurrence of the Vacancy	Filed during the year 2025-2026	Remarks
1.	Multi-Tasking Staff	41	21	20	31.05.2025	NIL	Department has reported 10 vacancies to SSC vide letter dated 29.11.2024

10.5 Details of the Liaison Officer for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/OBC/Physically handicapped/EWS and Ex- serviceman Designated by the Department:

S.No.	Name	Designation	Contact details
1.	Shri Ganesh Singh	Deputy Secretary	23070712 ganesh.singh30@gov.in

10.6 A Reservation Cell is Constituted in the Department to help the Liaison Officer effectively discharge their duties related to the implementation and monitoring of statutory reservation policies (for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Persons with Disabilities, Ex-servicemen).

S.No.	Name of the In-charge of Reservation Cell	Designation	Contact details
1	Shri Sachin Kumar Poria	Section Officer	23387208 sachin.poria@gov.in

10.7 Officers in Group 'A' include officers on deputation from All India Services, Central Services, officers belonging to Central Secretariat Service and Technical posts of the Department. Placements in posts of Group B and C are done on the basis of nominations made by the Department of Personnel & Training, Department of Official Language and Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

RECORD MANAGEMENT

10.8 The Parliament has enacted "The Public Records Act, 1993" to regulate the management, administration and preservation of public records of the Central Government. The Central Government has also made rules to carry out the provisions of the Act. In terms of the provisions contained in Section 6(1) of the Act, the Under Secretary in-charge of General Administration has been nominated as Records Officer in the Department. A modernized Record Room of the Department is located in Udyog Bhawan.

Rights of Persons with Disabilities

10.9 The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 aims to uphold the dignity of every person in the society and prevent any kind of discrimination. All efforts are made that persons with disabilities have easy access to the physical environment and other facilities and services. The Information and Facilitation Centre of the Department has been set up specifically on the ground floor in Shastri Bhawan enabling easy and obstacle free accessibility for such persons. Senior officers of the Department are available to attend to the problems of persons with disabilities.

Departmental Dashboard

10.10 The dashboard of the D/o of Chemicals & Petrochemicals has been created with individual User – ID and Password for all the officials of the Department and its Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) & Autonomous Bodies (ABs) for respective indicators so that monthly information may be updated for each indicator by the concerned Divisions/ABs/PSUs. To avoid the delay in updating the data by the concerned divisions the dashboard is technically linked with the websites of PSUs and ABs with the help of web – services so that the monthly updating will be reflected automatically on the Departmental Dashboard.

Implementation of Karmayogi Bharat

10.11 An IGOT Orientation programme of Department of Personnel and Training was held for Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals by Karmayogi Bharat, to demonstrate the iGOT Karmayogi portal, and assist in on-boarding Department's learners through the course of the session. All regular employees, of the level of ASO and above, of the Department regularly accesse the portal and consume the training programmes provided in the portal.

International Day of Yoga

10.12 The International Day of Yoga (IDY) was observed in the Department on 21st June, 2025 on the theme «Yoga for One Earth, One Health». In collaboration with Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT), Gurugram the Department has organized

a Half-Day Yoga cum- Study Tour for the officers and staff of this Department on 21st June 2025 at the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT), Gurugram. The 11th IDY will be a Decadal Event marking 10 years of IDY since its declaration by the United Nations.

10.13 During the 10th Swachhata Pakhwada-2025, which was observed from 1.9.2025 to 15.9.2025 in the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals and the PSUs/ Autonomous Bodies under its administrative control undertook various swachhata activities like cleaing of office complexes / factories / labs / toilets / premises. Banners and posters on cleanliness were displayed. Various competitions like Essay Writing, Poetry Recit ation, and Drawing Competitions etc. were organized during the Pakhwada. The o fficers and staff members of the Department took Swachhata Pledge. The Physical files were reviewed / weeded out as per the Record Retention Schedule E-files and e –receipts were also reviewed during the period.

Observation of Swachhata Hi Seva Campaign

10.14 Swachhata Hi Seva campaign was observed from 17th September to 2nd October 2025 with the theme of 'Swachhotsav' with Swachh Bharat Diwas celebration on 2nd October. This campaign was jointly organized by SBM – Grameen & SBM- Urban under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). The following were the three main pillars of activities-

- Transformation of Cleanliness Target Units (CTUs) wherein difficult and dirty space identified, mapped and cleared in the time bound manner,
- Clean Public Spaces: General cleanliness of establishments / institutions and h
- Safai Mitra Suraksha Shivirs: Single window camps for preventive health check
- Clean Green Utsav: Eco-friendly and zero waste celebration,
- Advocacy: Swachh Sujal Gaon, Waste to Art, Clean Street Food, RRR Centres Department Secretariat as well ABs/PSUs under the administrative control of the Department undertook various swachhata activities such as organising cleanliness d rives, zero waste events, SafaiMitra Suraksha Shivir, installation of Selfi Points etc. during the campaign. There was special focus on transformation of identified Cleanliness Targets Units (CTUs) – areas which are generally neglected garbage points, difficult to clean, as part of regular cleaning operations and post environmental, health and hygiene risk. The Department has also organized a nationwide Shramdaa n for the officers of this Department on 25th September 2025 at the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT), Gurugram. All activities during SHS 2025 were updated on the specially curated IT portal.

Observation of Special Campaign 5.0

10.15 The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals along with its organizations participated in the Special Campaign 5.0 during 2.10.2025 to 31.10.2025 enthusiastically by focusing on mainstreaming of swachhta and minimizing pendency in offices. Towards mainstreaming of swachhta the department set a target of reviewing all the 964 physical files, 795 retained. On completion of the review a total of 169 files have been weeded out during the campaign. The Department also reviewed all the 1993 e-electronic files that had been opened in the Department since the adoption of the e-filing system and closed 1275 e-files during the campaign. The Department has also yielded results in the form of freeing 1200 sq ft of space and earning Rs.71250/- (including GST) as revenue from disposal of scrap by the Department.

The swachhta campaign also yielded tangible results in the form of freeing 8356 sq ft of space and earning Rs.918150/- as revenue from disposal of scrap by the Department and its organisations. During the campaign, the organizations of the Department such as CIPET, IPFT, HOCL and HIL have undertaken the task of spreading swachhta message at places outside office environment. Towards this, cleanliness campaign were taken up at165 locations in public places such as parks, railway and bus stations, historical sites, educational institutions, markets etc. Apart from the Public Grievances, the Department has disposed all the pending references during the campaign.

Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign

10.16 Har Ghar Tiranga campaign was organized from 9th – 15th August 2025 to celebrate India's Independence Day wherein people were encoura ged to hoist flags in their premises. The officers uploaded selfies with Tiranga on t he website www.harghartiranga.com and social media platform for making the Campaign a resounding success.

Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week

10.17 The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals observed Vigilance Awareness Week from 27th October 2025 to 2nd November 2025 on the theme: "Vigilance: Our Shared Responsibility". The Week commenced with integrity pledge taking activity by senior officers and staff of DCPC and its PSUs and Autonomous Institutes on 27th October,2025.

Observance of Rashtriya Ekta Diwas:

10.18 The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) observed National Unity Day (Rashtriya Ekta Diwas) on 31st October 2025 , with the Secretary and all officials taking the pledge to uphold national unity and integrity. The occasion

marked commemoration of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his 150th birth anniversary — the Iron Man of India — whose vision of a united nation continues to inspire amid global challenges to social harmony. Aligned with the spirit of Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat, the observance reinforces India's strength in diversity and transforms national integration into an ongoing people's movement.

Commemoration of 150 Years of the National Song "Vande Mataram":

10.19 The senior officers and staff of the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals (DCPC) virtually participated in the Inaugural Celebration of the Commemoration of 150 Years of the National Song — "Vande Mataram" on 7th November 2025. The celebration began with the mass singing of "Vande Mataram" by the senior officers & staff held in conjunction with the inaugural ceremony graced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. PSUs and Autonomous Institutes of Deptt of Chemicals & Petrochemicals have also participated in the campaign.

Use of Hindi in Of cial Work

10.20 Activities Carried Out by the Of cial Language Division during the Year 2025

During the calendar year 2025, the Official Language Division of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals carried out the following activities:

1. The quarterly progress reports and the annual assessment report related to the implementation of the Official Language Hindi, received from all Sections/ Divisions of the Department, were consolidated and ensured to be sent to the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. During the year, meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were successfully organized at the end of each quarter under the chairmanship of the Deputy Director General. The minutes of the meetings along with recommendations were circulated to all concerned Sections/Divisions, and follow-up action thereon was ensured.
3. The quarterly reports received from the subordinate offices of the Department located across the country were reviewed, and necessary directions were issued to rectify the shortcomings noticed therein.
4. All materials received for translation from various Sections/Divisions of the Department—such as Annual publications, Annual reports, Quality Control Orders, Parliamentary questions and replies, Notifications, various types of ATNs and ATRs, Background Notes, LOPs, Post-evidence Notes, Demands for Grant, Office Memorandum, various types of PPTs, Messages of the Secretary, Talking points of the Director, Review reports of the functioning of subordinate offices, BGLD Scheme 1985, Supreme Court orders related to

BGLD, Drafts of talking points for the Prime Minister, Draft COS notes, Draft implementation reports, Allocation of work, Gazette Notifications, Background Notes related to PWMC, Background Notes related to IPFT, Background Notes related to PCPIR, Demi-official letters, and Review Notes related to HOCL and HIL were translated and forwarded within the prescribed time.

5. As per requirement, two table workshops were organized in various Sections/ Divisions of the Department during the year.

6. During the year, official language inspections of six subordinate offices/public sector undertakings of the Department located across the country were carried out by the First Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language. The questionnaires received were reviewed, necessary instructions were issued thereon, and participation in meetings was ensured by the Official Language Division to extend assistance to senior officers.

7. Official Language inspections of 11 subordinate offices/public sector undertakings of the Department were conducted by Official Language officers. The questionnaires on Official Language furnished by these institutions were reviewed, and necessary directions were issued to rectify the shortcomings noticed therein.

8. From time to time, various instructions received from the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, for the progress of Official Language implementation were circulated to all Subordinate Offices and Public Sector Undertakings of the Department.

9. 'Hindi Pakhwara' was successfully organized in the Department from 14 September 2025 to 28 September 2025, during which various competitions related to Official Language Hindi were organised. Officers and staff of the Department participated enthusiastically in these competitions.

10. The Department ensured its participation in conferences and award functions related to Official Language Hindi organized across the country by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs.

11. The Department ensured the discharge of important responsibilities entrusted during the Manthan Shivir organized in March 2025.

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Annexure-I

PRODUCT-WISE INSTALLED CAPACITY & PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CHEMICALS

(Figures in 000'MT)

Major Groups / Products	Installed Capacity			Production					CAGR (%)
	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Alkali Chemicals									
SODA ASH	3714.00	3714.00	3714.00	2638.12	3078.90	3219.32	2975.78	3279.27	5.6
CAUSTIC SODA	4227.40	4304.40	4673.65	2964.08	3462.77	3604.47	3617.99	3926.65	7.3
LIQUID CHLORINE	3158.15	3241.96	3555.61	2174.26	2499.33	2668.85	2640.41	2731.80	5.9
Group Total	**11099.55**	**11260.35**	**11943.26**	**7776.46**	**9041.00**	**9492.64**	**9234.18**	**9937.72**	**6.3**
2. Inorganic Chemicals									
ALUMINIUM FLUORIDE	25.60	25.60	25.60	3.70	8.91	5.31	5.38	5.20	8.9
CALCIUM CARBIDE	112.00	112.00	112.00	86.78	98.62	83.44	80.13	86.18	-0.2
CARBON BLACK	696.00	771.00	772.00	384.78	456.49	447.00	484.38	548.50	9.3
POTASSIUM CHLORATE	28.60	28.60	28.60	17.08	17.68	14.23	17.09	17.78	1.0
SODIUM CHLORATE	22.32	22.32	22.32	17.92	21.14	23.21	21.49	21.47	4.6
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	82.50	82.50	82.50	51.22	56.96	46.81	54.02	52.34	0.5
RED PHOSPHORUS	1.68	1.19	1.31	1.07	1.15	1.17	1.12	1.10	0.8
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	221.27	222.29	221.29	139.90	143.49	184.37	188.12	183.12	7.0
POTASSIUM IODATE	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.54	0.58	0.51	0.53	0.53	-0.4
CALCIUM CARBONATE	383.55	383.55	383.55	274.79	246.78	252.38	285.06	280.54	0.5
Group Total	**1574.71**	**1650.24**	**1650.36**	**977.78**	**1051.78**	**1058.43**	**1137.30**	**1196.75**	**5.2**
3. Organic Chemicals									
ACETIC ACID	165.51	165.51	165.51	154.76	166.59	165.49	164.32	167.77	2.0
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	124.65	112.65	135.15	75.09	78.43	97.85	69.05	66.12	-3.1
ACETONE	47.14	47.14	24.64	39.03	36.12	33.99	29.61	21.79	-13.6

Major Groups / Products	Installed Capacity			Production					CAGR (%)
	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PHENOL	76.75	76.75	40.00	61.27	58.16	54.98	47.52	34.87	-13.1
METHANOL	474.30	660.30	660.30	234.03	167.71	69.27	183.16	244.29	1.1
FORMALDEHYDE	435.28	439.65	413.78	244.66	293.07	301.06	313.11	359.02	10.1
NITROBENZENE	126.45	129.45	102.45	76.09	82.85	64.47	82.21	106.01	8.6
MALEIC ANHY-DRIDE	7.66	7.66	9.11	5.38	6.33	6.91	6.49	6.51	4.9
PENTAERYTHRI-TOL	17.40	17.40	21.16	11.65	16.33	15.59	14.39	15.48	7.4
ANILINE	54.10	54.10	35.00	33.53	39.66	22.17	30.34	36.59	2.2
CHLORO METHANES	438.45	435.75	449.85	326.95	340.82	411.56	386.85	403.46	5.4
ISOBUTYLBEN-ZENE	16.80	16.80	12.00	12.72	8.52	9.60	9.67	8.01	-10.9
ONCB	30.00	30.00	30.00	23.27	26.69	27.08	25.43	29.62	6.2
PNCB	48.40	48.40	48.40	38.89	43.71	46.19	42.64	51.51	7.3
MEK	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	8.85	8.35	8.00	8.44	1.3
ACETALDEHYDE	151.97	154.97	155.51	55.97	72.51	77.70	64.18	85.91	11.3
ETHANOLAMINES	27.00	27.00	27.00	16.70	20.98	19.69	22.42	24.52	10.1
ETHYL ACETATE	575.06	564.26	564.26	453.13	445.43	438.34	439.64	484.86	1.7
MENTHOL	33.65	33.65	17.04	7.48	10.30	6.36	6.65	7.94	1.5
ORTHO NITRO TOLUENE	44.80	44.80	49.58	27.67	29.95	34.90	37.06	26.71	-0.9
Group Total	**2905.36**	**3076.24**	**2970.74**	**1906.27**	**1953.00**	**1911.52**	**1982.75**	**2189.42**	**3.5**
4. Pesticides and Insecticides									
D.D.T.	6.34	5.00	5.00	0.57	0.66	0.28	0.01	0.00	-100.0
MALATHION	3.80	5.76	5.76	3.84	3.29	2.84	2.93	3.96	0.8
DIMETHOATE	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.39	1.01	0.98	1.43	-0.4
D.D.V.P.	33.62	24.92	24.92	0.94	0.42	0.04	0.00	0.00	-
QUINALPHOS	3.40	1.98	1.98	1.06	2.45	0.60	0.72	0.98	-1.8
MONOCROTO-PHOS	13.94	21.21	18.15	7.92	7.49	5.10	11.88	6.32	-5.5
PHOSPHAMIDON	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
PHORATE	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
ETHION	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.22	2.79	2.33	2.63	2.84	6.4
FENVALERATE	4.96	4.86	4.86	0.49	0.68	0.50	0.46	0.55	2.7
CYPERMETHRIN	26.80	44.78	44.74	12.29	16.48	10.88	8.56	10.77	-3.2
ACEPHATE	20.50	51.28	51.28	29.59	29.56	33.39	37.36	24.98	-4.1

Major Groups / Products	Installed Capacity			Production					CAGR (%)
	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CHLORPYRIPHOS	13.40	10.90	10.90	8.53	7.62	8.45	7.79	8.77	0.7
TRIAZOPHOS	3.36	0.96	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
TEMEPHOS	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.15	0.00	0.06	0.13	0.15	1.0
DELTAMETHRIN	1.02	1.07	0.95	0.59	0.71	0.74	0.63	0.79	7.6
ALPHAMETHRIN	0.64	0.64	0.66	0.54	0.51	0.49	0.23	0.25	-17.8
PROFENOFOS TECHNICAL	17.40	19.64	20.54	16.08	16.25	16.10	15.14	18.03	2.9
PRETILACHLOR TECHNICAL	4.48	4.60	4.60	3.59	3.22	3.46	1.99	1.39	-21.1
LAMBDA CYHALO-THRIN	3.77	10.92	10.92	1.68	2.70	3.10	2.00	1.80	1.8
PHENTHOATE	0.90	1.39	1.39	1.35	1.83	1.80	1.58	1.99	10.3
PERMETHRIN TECH	1.91	1.91	1.72	1.66	2.49	3.58	2.46	1.65	-0.1
IMIDACALOPRID TECH	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	-43.3
CAPTAN & CAP-TAFOL	3.43	3.43	3.43	1.46	1.90	1.63	0.89	0.92	-10.9
ZIRAM(THIO BAR-BAMATE)	0.70	0.31	0.31	0.88	0.67	0.59	0.74	0.84	-1.1
CAR-BENDZIM(BAVIS-TIN)	0.78	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
MANCOZAB	121.80	131.95	131.95	97.43	118.67	83.62	107.36	119.76	5.3
HEXACONAZOLE	3.46	3.46	2.68	0.81	1.28	0.61	0.84	0.99	5.2
METCONAZOLE	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.20	0.19	0.35	0.30	0.14	-8.5
2, 4-D	30.00	32.00	32.00	27.05	40.00	41.96	35.13	39.02	9.6
BUTACHLOR	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
ETHOFUMESATE TECHNICAL	1.95	2.01	1.15	0.43	0.73	0.89	0.79	0.46	1.6
THIAMETHOXAM TECHNICAL	6.32	5.82	5.36	5.21	6.56	6.43	5.06	3.66	-8.5
PENDIMETHALIN	7.40	4.90	4.90	3.64	4.76	4.67	4.64	3.21	-3.1
METRIBUZIN	3.84	3.84	3.84	3.19	2.00	2.34	2.04	3.15	-0.3
TRICLOPYR ACID TECH	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.38	0.17	0.21	0.00	-
ISOPROTURON	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
GLYPHOSATE	12.92	9.60	8.40	6.13	5.72	4.70	4.93	6.38	1.0

Major Groups / Products	Installed Capacity			Production					CAGR (%)
	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DIURON	6.00	6.00	6.00	3.42	2.33	3.50	4.38	5.55	12.8
ATRAZIN	2.40	3.00	3.00	1.61	1.69	3.06	5.22	6.30	40.6
ZINC PHOSPHIDE	1.92	2.54	2.54	1.47	2.02	1.49	2.05	1.36	-1.9
ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE	4.74	11.04	11.04	7.61	9.90	7.37	8.02	8.88	3.9
DICOFOL	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Group Total	**388.60**	**443.70**	**437.90**	**255.09**	**299.34**	**258.13**	**280.11**	**287.27**	**3.0**
5. Dyes and Pigments									
AZO DYES	18.90	17.70	18.06	6.62	9.15	7.65	6.47	6.00	-2.4
ACID DIRECT DYES(OTHER THAN AZO)	46.00	46.00	46.00	20.22	23.97	21.16	24.84	22.51	2.7
DISPERSE DYES	92.27	90.38	90.38	51.79	65.94	60.43	65.37	68.77	7.3
OIL SOLUBLE (SOLVENT DYES)	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.44	0.67	0.47	0.55	0.53	4.5
OPTICAL WHITENING AGENTS	67.68	65.28	65.28	18.18	22.54	16.77	19.68	20.50	3.1
ORGANIC PIGMENT	89.02	102.69	101.70	67.27	74.34	55.60	53.93	49.67	-7.3
PIGMENT EMULSION	3.77	10.80	11.02	8.60	9.31	8.32	9.10	9.14	1.6
REACTIVE DYES	216.53	221.15	278.03	132.13	161.94	117.21	136.59	163.68	5.5
SULPHUR DYES (SULPHUR BLACK)	13.20	13.20	13.20	5.09	8.58	10.68	7.93	8.38	13.2
VAT DYES	3.34	3.34	3.34	1.99	2.32	2.44	1.73	2.17	2.3
FOOD COLOURS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.71	0.92	0.78	0.84	14.3
INORGANIC PIGMENTS	18.05	18.65	18.65	14.64	18.55	16.41	17.68	20.09	8.2
Group Total	**569.95**	**590.39**	**646.87**	**327.46**	**398.02**	**318.06**	**344.65**	**372.28**	**3.3**
Total Chemicals (1+2+3+4+5)	**16538.18**	**17020.92**	**17649.12**	**11243.05**	**12743.14**	**13038.76**	**12979.00**	**13983.43**	**5.6**

Source: The source of Production and Installed Capacity of Chemicals and Petrochemicals products (which are being monitoring by Statistics & Monitoring Division (S&M) of DCPC) is MPRs received from manufacturers under large and medium scale units only.

Note: Some Pesticides and Dyes manufacturing units supply combined Installed Capacity.

Annexure-II

PRODUCT-WISE INSTALLED CAPACITY & PRODUCTION OF MAJOR PETROCHEMICALS

(Figures in 000'MT)

Major Groups / Products	Installed Capacity			Production					CAGR (%)
	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A: Basic Major Petrochemicals									
1. SYNTHETIC FIBRES/YARN									
ACRYLIC FIBRE	108.00	108.00	108.00	77.02	66.68	96.15	76.21	69.31	-2.6
POLYESTER STAPLE FIBREFILL	69.00	69.00	69.00	40.30	39.04	34.13	34.95	36.11	-2.7
NYLON FILAMENT YARN	66.58	64.74	64.74	33.27	46.19	44.11	38.69	39.21	4.2
NYLON INDUSTRIAL YARN/TYRE CORD	165.70	176.79	176.79	90.29	115.47	100.61	113.29	119.92	7.4
POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN	2661.15	2655.27	2655.27	1997.93	2560.79	2486.48	2507.83	2744.70	8.3
POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE	1350.46	1340.71	1340.71	909.38	1160.48	1161.02	1025.29	1063.21	4.0
POLYPROPYLENE FILAMENT YARN	3.60	3.60	3.60	2.17	2.81	1.92	1.92	2.04	-1.6
POLYPROPYLENE STAPLE FIBRE	29.73	29.73	29.73	15.34	21.25	22.23	22.41	23.25	11.0
POLYSTER INDUSTRIAL YARN	21.50	21.50	27.40	12.36	14.39	13.56	14.63	19.70	12.4
Elastomeric/Spandex Filament Yarn	20.00	28.50	28.50	6.60	12.90	12.33	17.31	20.03	32.0
Group Total	**4495.72**	**4497.83**	**4503.73**	**3184.65**	**4040.01**	**3972.55**	**3852.54**	**4137.47**	**6.8**
2. POLYMERS									
LINEAR LOW DENSITY POLYETHYLENE (LLDPE)	No separate Capacity			2958.92	2914.12	2424.42	2749.96	3046.14	0.7
HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE (HDPE)	No separate Capacity			1910.04	1915.77	1717.90	1961.46	1856.15	-0.7
LLDPE/HDPE (Combined) *	5158.10	5158.10	5158.10	4868.96	4829.89	4142.32	4711.42	4902.29	0.2
LOW DENSITY POLYETHYLENE	610.00	610.00	610.00	616.61	583.04	625.09	581.72	617.41	0.0

Major Groups / Products	Installed Capacity			Production					CAGR (%)
	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
POLYSTYRENE (PS)	499.00	499.00	499.00	217.45	247.94	271.68	292.91	341.59	12.0
POLYPROPYLENE(PP)	4933.80	4933.80	4933.80	4919.10	5240.70	4773.51	5371.20	5873.59	4.5
EXPANDABLE POLY-STYRENE	193.00	199.00	199.00	87.39	97.22	108.42	118.31	118.75	8.0
POLY VINYL CHLO-RIDE (PVC)	1500.00	1550.00	1552.00	1434.12	1471.87	1565.59	1472.36	1513.52	1.4
Group Total	**12893.90**	**12949.90**	**12951.90**	**12143.62**	**12470.65**	**11486.62**	**12547.93**	**13367.15**	**2.4**
3. SYNETHETIC RUBBER									
STYRENE BUTADIENE RUBBER	271.00	271.00	271.00	212.91	237.47	205.39	245.50	259.31	5.1
POLY BUTADIENE RUBBER	100.00	100.00	100.00	128.55	132.82	126.11	134.69	137.55	1.7
ETHYL VINYL ACE-TATE	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
NITRILE BUTADIENE RUBBER	15.50	17.40	17.40	11.88	12.34	13.36	14.45	14.47	0.0
Group Total	**401.50**	**403.40**	**403.40**	**353.34**	**382.63**	**344.86**	**394.65**	**411.33**	**3.9**
4. SYNTH. DETERGENT INTERMEDIATE									
LINEAR ALKYL BEN-ZENE (LAB)	544.79	586.79	586.79	457.07	462.30	413.16	478.98	467.00	0.5
ETHYLENE OXIDE (EO)	135.00	135.00	135.00	279.37	318.09	289.86	329.39	356.07	6.3
Group Total	**679.79**	**721.79**	**721.79**	**736.44**	**780.39**	**703.02**	**808.37**	**823.07**	**6.8**
5. PERFORMANCE PLASTICS									
NYLON-6	No separate Capacity			55.39	68.33	68.73	65.24	64.84	4.0
NYLON 6,6	No separate Capacity			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
NYLON-6/ NYLON 6,6 (Combined) **	83.50	83.50	83.50	55.39	68.33	68.73	65.24	64.84	4.0
ABS RESINS	199.00	203.00	203.00	121.94	122.78	148.94	167.37	176.54	9.7
POLYMETHYL METH-ACRYLATE	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
STYRENE ACRYLONI-TRILE (SAN)	167.00	167.00	167.00	118.61	121.75	139.07	128.86	140.51	4.3
POLYESTER CHIPS/ PET CHIPS	2622.55	2586.30	2586.30	1208.99	1365.93	1254.30	1048.91	1505.76	5.6
POLYTETRAFLUORO-ETHYLENE(PTFE)	20.30	20.30	19.80	14.64	18.90	17.32	14.21	15.96	2.2
Group Total	**3096.25**	**3060.10**	**3059.60**	**1519.57**	**1697.68**	**1628.37**	**1424.60**	**1903.60**	**5.8**

Major Groups / Products	Installed Capacity			Production					CAGR (%)
	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL BASIC MAJOR PETROCHEMICALS (1+2+3+4+5)	**21567.16**	**21633.02**	**21640.42**	**17937.61**	**19371.36**	**18135.41**	**19028.08**	**20642.62**	**3.6**
B: INTERMEDIATES									
1. FIBRE INTERMEDIATES									
ACRYLONITRILE (ACN)	24.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.73	-
CAPROLACTUM	120.00	120.00	120.00	80.41	108.17	129.64	114.62	81.82	0.4
MONO ETHYLENE GLYCOL (MEG)	2210.60	2335.60	2335.60	1981.98	1990.16	1656.20	1683.67	1935.31	-0.6
PURIFIED TEREPHTHALIC ACID (PTA)	3873.00	4020.00	4020.00	2996.76	3383.34	3202.20	3158.00	3415.31	3.3
Group Total	**6227.60**	**6499.60**	**6499.60**	**5059.15**	**5481.67**	**4988.03**	**4956.29**	**5440.16**	**1.8**
2. BUILDING BLOCKS									
(i) OLEFINS									
BUTADIENE	552.00	552.00	552.00	458.80	477.40	429.43	509.02	522.15	3.3
ETHYLENE	7147.30	7147.30	7147.30	6364.89	6414.52	5802.61	6057.97	6389.66	0.1
PROPYLENE	5190.38	6180.70	6204.48	5215.76	5635.10	5064.00	5833.98	6371.98	5.1
Group Total	12889.68	13880.00	13903.78	12039.45	12527.02	11296.05	12400.96	13283.79	2.5
(ii) AROMATICS									
BENZENE	1884.35	1943.02	1941.82	1407.87	1427.55	1156.60	1291.92	1284.23	-2.3
MIXED XYLENE	898.33	898.33	898.33	146.68	160.87	45.43	53.04	68.93	-17.2
ORTHOXYLENE	511.00	511.00	511.00	522.12	511.15	408.37	343.19	207.12	-20.6
TOLUENE	288.27	288.27	289.67	113.99	115.66	112.50	131.73	141.56	5.6
PARAXYLENE (PX)	3821.70	3919.70	3919.70	2614.21	2461.94	1638.87	1417.33	993.93	-21.5
Group Total	**7403.65**	**7560.32**	**7560.52**	**4804.86**	**4677.17**	**3361.78**	**3237.21**	**2695.75**	**-13.5**
TOTAL BUILDING BLOCKS (i+ii)	**20293.33**	**21440.32**	**21464.30**	**16844.31**	**17204.19**	**14657.82**	**15638.17**	**15979.54**	**-1.3**
TOTAL INTERMEDIATES (1+2)	**26520.93**	**27939.92**	**27963.90**	**21903.46**	**22685.86**	**19645.85**	**20594.45**	**21419.71**	**-0.6**
C: OTHER PETRO-BASED CHEMICALS									
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	170.90	187.08	187.08	172.33	173.71	141.76	147.26	171.97	-0.1
DIACETONE ALCOHOL	9.50	9.50	0.00	2.93	5.66	3.17	0.01	0.00	-100.0
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE	593.20	569.00	569.00	326.24	366.96	398.62	380.20	392.09	4.7
BUTANOL	176.00	176.00	176.00	20.29	38.29	42.43	41.87	51.40	26.2
2-ETHYL HEXANOL	110.20	110.20	110.20	49.67	91.26	90.22	101.52	88.54	15.5

Major Groups / Products	Installed Capacity			Production					CAGR (%)
	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER	541.30	572.30	572.30	799.22	813.08	849.31	792.33	821.03	0.7
PBT**	_	_	_	6.09	7.55	7.93	7.59	7.74	6.2
POLYCARBONATE**	_	_	_	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
PROPYLENE OXIDE	51.00	51.00	51.00	44.42	49.92	49.23	45.22	33.46	-6.8
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	22.00	22.00	22.00	19.71	20.54	21.32	21.20	21.25	1.9
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN	12.00	12.00	12.00	2.96	7.35	9.54	15.61	10.77	38.1
UNSATURATED POLYSTER RESIN	34.00	34.00	34.00	12.88	16.55	19.01	24.97	22.40	14.8
METHYL METHACRYLATE	4.38	4.38	4.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
ISO-BUTANOL	9.80	9.80	9.80	2.07	3.97	5.78	5.82	5.30	26.5
C4-RAFFINATE	291.60	291.60	291.60	433.42	444.57	393.52	448.47	440.61	0.4
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE	401.91	401.91	415.11	292.96	339.62	330.16	342.35	347.55	4.4
VINYL ACTATE MONOMER	30.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
ISOPROPANOL	70.20	70.20	70.20	55.31	65.13	48.78	60.49	61.82	2.8
POLYOL	163.03	163.03	164.39	77.83	87.15	99.83	103.09	95.79	5.3
Group Total	**2691.01**	**2713.99**	**2689.06**	**2318.32**	**2531.29**	**2510.61**	**2538.00**	**2571.72**	**2.6**
TOTAL PETRO-CHEMICALS (A+B+C)	**50779.10**	**52286.93**	**52293.38**	**42159.38**	**44588.52**	**40291.87**	**42160.54**	**44634.04**	**1.4**

Source: *The source of Production and Installed Capacity of Chemicals and Petrochemicals products (which are being monitoring by Statistics & Monitoring Division (S&M) of DCPC) is MPRs received from manufacturers under large and medium scale units only.*

Note: 1. ** Combined Installed Capacity of both LLDPE & HDPE.*

Note: 2. ***Combined Installed Capacity of N-6, N6,6, PBT and Poly carbonate*

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Annexure-III

FINANCIAL DETAILS OF APPROVED PLASTIC PARK

S.No.	Location	Final Approval	Land area (Acre)	Total no. of plots	Total Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	Approved grant-in-aid (Rs. in crore)
1.	Tamot, Madhya Pradesh	09.10.2013	122	172	108.00	40.00
2.	Jagatsinghpur, Odisha	09.10.2013	120	81	106.78	40.00
3.	Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	05.09.2019	240	65	216.92	40.00
4.	Tinsukia, Assam	21.02.2014	173	104	93.65	40.00
5.	Deoghar, Jharkhand	20.12.2018	93	102	67.33	33.67
6.	Bilaua, Madhya Pradesh	20.12.2018	93	107	68.72	34.36
7.	Sitarganj, Uttarakhand	03.12.2020	40	81	67.73	33.90
8.	Sarora, Chhattisgarh	13.04.2021	47	48	42.09	21.04
9.	Ganjimutt, Karnataka	21.01.2022	104	66	62.78	31.38
10.	Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	13.07.2022	88	92	69.58	34.79

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Annexure-IV

DETAIL OF CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE (CoE)

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Title of Centre of Excellence and location	Approval Year	Total Project Cost	DCPC Grant
1.	Green Transport Network (GREET) at Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Chennai	2011	18.98	6.00
2.	Sustainable Polymer Industry to research & innovation at CSIR- National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune	2011	12.00	6.00
3.	Advanced Polymeric Materials at IIT, Delhi	2013	12.00	6.00
4.	Sustainable Polymers (SusPol) at IIT, Guwahati	2013	14.74	6.00
5.	Sustainable Green Materials at CIPET, Bhubaneswar	2013	15.04	6.00
6.	Bio-engineered Sustainable Polymeric Systems at CIPET, Bhubaneswar	2019	10.01	5.00
7.	Manufacturing of Next Generation Bio-Medical Devices at CIPET, Bhubaneswar	2020	10.00	5.00
8.	Process Development, Wastewater Management in Petrochemical Industries at IIT, Roorkee	2019	13.16	4.4
9.	Specialty Polymers for Customized Additive Manufacturing at CSIR-NCL, Pune	2019	5.60	2.80
10.	Polymer Coatings for Decorative, Protective and Strategic Applications at CSIR- Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), Hyderabad	2020	9.72	4.86
11.	Polymers, Their Composites and Polymeric Membranes for Sustainable Development of Petroleum Industries at CSIR - North East Institute of Science & Technology (CSIR-NEIST), Jorhat	2020	24.75	4.99
12.	Sustainable & innovative Design and manufacturing of polymer-TOYS (SUNDAR - TOYS) at IIT, Guwahati	2021	10.59	5.00
13.	Design and Development for Value added Toys of Rubber and Allied Finished Products at Indian Rubber manufacturers Research Association (IRMRA), Thane	2021	9.87	4.93
14.	Coal to Acetylene and Fine Chemicals at IIT (ISM), Dhanbad	2024	5.61	2.61
15.	Biodegradable Packaging Materials (BioPack) at IIT, Madras	2024	9.91	4.95
16.	Performance Chemicals and Sustainable Polymers for Industrial Applications at CSIR- National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram	2024	15.52	5.00
17.	Speciality Chemicals at IIT, Kanpur	2024	11.86	4.99
18.	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 (AMPRI), Bhopal	2024	3.90	1.95

Annexure-V

DETAIL OF QUALITY CONTROL ORDERS (QCOs)

S.No.	Indian Standard / HS Code	Name of Chemicals	Date of notifying the QCO	Date of enforcement of QCO
1.	IS 252:2013 (HS Code: 28151110, 28151190, 28151200)	Caustic Soda	03.04.2018	03.04.2018
2.	IS 15573 : 2018 (HS Code 28273200)	Poly Aluminium Chloride	05.08.2019	02.02.2020
3.	IS 8058: 2018 (HS Code 29333100)	Pyridine	16.06.2020	-
4.	IS 16113: 2013, Reaffirmed 2018 (HS Code 29333913)	Gamma Picoline	16.06.2020	13.03.2024
5.	IS 16112: 2013 (HS Code: 29333916)	Beta Picoline	16.06.2020	-
6.	IS 12084: 2018 (HS Code 29333917)	Morpholine	16.06.2020	01.05.2025
7.	IS 297: 2001, Reaffirmed 2017 (HS Code 28301000)	Sodium Sulphide	16.06.2020	14.12.2020
8.	IS 7129: 1992, Reaffirmed 2015 (HS Code 28364000)	Potassium Carbonate	16.06.2020	13.03.2024
9.	IS 170: 2004, Reaffirmed 2015 (HS Code 29141100)	Acetone	16.06.2020	13.03.2024
10.	IS 4581: 1978 Reaffirmed 2015 (HS Code 28121300)	Phosphorus Trichloride	16.06.2020	14.12.2020
11.	IS 11744: 1986 Reaffirmed 2015 (HS Code 28121400)	Phosphorus Pentachloride	16.06.2020	14.12.2020

S.No.	Indian Standard / HS Code	Name of Chemicals	Date of notifying the QCO	Date of enforcement of QCO
12.	IS 11657: 1986 Reaffirmed 2015 (HS Code 28121200)	Phosphorous Oxychloride	16.06.2020	14.12.2020
13.	IS 2080: 1980, (Reaffirmed 2016) (HS Code 28470000)	Hydrogen Peroxide	16.06.2020	22.11.2022
14.	IS 3205: 1984, (Reaffirmed 2015) IS 12928: 1990, (Reaffirmed 2017) (HS Code 28366000)	Precipitated Barium Carbonate	16.06.2020	14.12.2020
15.	IS 4505: 2015 (HS Code 28311020)	Sodium Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate	16.06.2020	14.12.2020
16.	IS 6100: 1984, Reaffirmed 2015 (HS Code 28353100)	Sodium Tripolyphosphate	16.06.2020	-
17.	IS 7686 : 2020 (HS code 2922 2914)	3 (N, N- Di Ethyl) Aminophenol	25.05.2021	24.11.2021
18.	IS 4566 : 2020 (HS code 29031200)	Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	25.05.2021	20.11.2023
19.	IS 2012 : 2006, Reaffirmed 2016 (HS Code 2804 7020)	Red Phosphorus	25.05.2021	24.11.2021
20.	IS 798 : 2020 (HS Code 2809 2010)	Ortho Phosphoric Acid	15.06.2021	10.12.2022
21.	IS 17439 : 2020 (HS code 2809 2020)	Polyphosphoric Acid	24.12.2021	22.12.2022
22.	IS 17412 : 2020	Trimethyl Phosphite	05.04.2022	02.10.2022
23.	IS 17450 : 2020	1, 3 Phenylenediamine	27.04.2022	24.10.2022
24.	IS 12124:1987	Rubberseed Fatty Acids	27.04.2022	24.10.2022
25.	IS 8637 : 2020	H Acid	14.11.2024	-
26.	IS 11557: 1986	K Acid	14.11.2024	-
27.	IS 18340 : 2023	Vinyl Sulphone	14.11.2024	-

S.No.	Indian Standard / HS Code	Name of Chemicals	Date of notifying the QCO	Date of enforcement of QCO
28.	IS 14887: 2014 (HS code 39232100/ 39232990)	High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for packaging of 50kg. Foodgrains	S.O. 1403 (E) dated 23rd April,2020	23.10.2020
29.	IS 16208:2015 (HS code 39232100/ 39232990)	High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for packaging 10kg., 15kg., 20kg., 25kg., and 30kg. Foodgrains		
30.	IS 14968:2015 (HS code 39232100/ 39232990)	High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for packaging 50kg. /25kg Sugar		
31.	IS 14252:2015 (HS code 39232100/ 39232990)	High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for filling Sand		
32.	IS 11356: 2020 HS 40021100	Styrene Butadiene Rubber Latex	S.O.1626(E) dated 15th April,2021	15.10.2021
			S.O.3957, 18.09.2024	"Provided that nothing in this Order shall apply to the carboxylated SBR Latex grade for manufacture of automotive Lithium Ion Battery".
33.	IS 336:1973 (HS code 39072010)	Ether	S.O. 2183 (E) dated 29th June,2020	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O. 4782 (E) dated 24.12.2020	
		2ndamendment in QCO	S.O. 2548(E) dated 24.06.2021	25.12.2021

S.No.	Indian Standard / HS Code	Name of Chemicals	Date of notifying the QCO	Date of enforcement of QCO
34.	IS 12795:2020 HS 38170011	Linear Alkyl Benzene	S.O. 1648(E) dated 5th April,2022	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O. 4602(E) dated 29th Septem-ber,2022	03.04.2023
35.	IS 17263:2019 HS: 5503200	Polyester Staple Fibres (PSF)	S.O. 1651(E) dated 5thApril,2022	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O. 4605(E) dated 29th Septem-ber,2022	03.04.2023 (In force)
		2nd amendment in QCO	S.O. 2333(E) dated 26th May, 2023	"Provided that nothing in this Order shall apply to Low Melt Polyester Fibres".
36.	IS 16481:2016 HS: 55032000	Synthetic micro-fibres for use in cement based matrix	S.O. 1654(E) dated 5thApril,2022	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O. 4608(E) dated 29th Septem-ber,2022	03.04.2023 (In force)
37.	IS 17077:2019 HS 39033000	Acrylonitrile Butadiene Sty-rene (ABS)	S.O. 3927(E) dated 13th September, 2021	
		1st Amendment	S.O.88(E), dated 7th Jan-uary, 2022	
		2nd Amendment	S.O. 1069(E) dated 10th March, 2022	
		3rd Amendment	S.O.1121(E), dated 9th March, 2023	12.06.2023

S.No.	Indian Standard / HS Code	Name of Chemicals	Date of notifying the QCO	Date of enforcement of QCO
		4th Amendment	S.O. 4988(E), dated 20.11.2024	"Provided that nothing in this Order shall apply to Acrylonitrile-Butadiene Styrene (ABS) Moulding and Extrusion Materials used for production of toco transducers."
38.	IS 5158: 1987 HS 29173500	Phthalic Anhydride	S.O. 5434 (E) dated 24th December,2021	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O.2728(E) dated 13.06.2022	
		2nd amendment in QCO	S.O.5989(E) dated 21.12.2022	22.06.2023
39.	IS 15030:2001 HS 29173600	Terephthalic Acid	S.O. 5437 (E) dated 24th December,2021	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O.2730(E) dated 13.06.2022	
		2nd amendment in QCO	S.O.5991(E) dated 21.12.2022	22.06.2023
40.	IS 5295:1985 HS 29053100	Ethylene Glycol	S.O. 5435 (E) dated 24th December,2021	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O.2731(E) dated 13.06.2022	
		Principle Order	S.O.6109(E) dated 28.12.2022	
		1st Amendment in QCO	S.O. 1407(E) dated 23.03.2023	28.06.2023

S.No.	Indian Standard / HS Code	Name of Chemicals	Date of notifying the QCO	Date of enforcement of QCO
41.	IS 17264:2019 HS 54023300	Polyester Industrial Yarn (IDY)	S.O. 1652(E) dated 5thApril,2022	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O. 4606(E) dated 29th Septem-ber,2022	
		2nd amendment in QCO	S.O, 1560(E) dated 31st March, 2023	03.07.2023
		3rd amendment in QCO	S.O. 3196(E), dated 17th July, 2023	"Provided that nothing in this Order shall apply to less than 500 (five hundred) deniers"
42.	IS 17261:2019 HS 54024700	Polyester Continuous Filament Fully Drawn Yarn (FDY)	S.O. 1649(E) dated 5thApril,2022	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O. 4603(E) dated 29th Septem-ber,2022	
		2nd amendment in QCO	S.O. 1558(E) dated 31st March, 2023	
		Principle Order	S.O 3193(E) dated 17th July, 2023	05.10.2023
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O 2878(E) dated 18th July, 2024	"Provided that nothing in this Order shall apply to Low Melt Polyester Yarn."
43.	IS 17262:2019 HS 54024600	Polyester Partially Oriented Yarns (POY)	S.O. 1650(E) dated 5th April,2022	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O. 4604(E) dated 29th Septem-ber,2022	
		2nd amendment in QCO	S.O. 1559(E) dated 31st March, 2023	

S.No.	Indian Standard / HS Code	Name of Chemicals	Date of notifying the QCO	Date of enforcement of QCO
		Principle Order	S.O. 3194(E), dated 17th July, 2023	05.10.2023
44.	IS 17265:2019 HS 55092100	100 percent Polyester Spun Grey and White Yarn (PSY)	S.O. 1653(E) dated 5thApril,2022	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O. 4607(E) dated 29th Septem-ber,2022	
		2nd amendment in QCO	S.O. 1561(E) dated 31st March, 2023	
		Principle Order	S.O. 3195(E), dated 17th July, 2023	05.10.2023
45.	IS 7328:2020 HS 39011010 IS 7328:2020 (HS code 39011090) IS 7328:2020 (HS code 39012000) IS 7328:2020 HS 39019090	Linear Low Density Polyethyl-ene (LLDPE) Polyethylene Material for Moulding and Extrusion (Qual-ity Control)	S.O. 1647(E) dated 5thApril, 2022	
		OTHR POLYETHYLENE HVNG A SPFC GRVTY < 0.94 (PC) 19 Polyethylene Material for Moulding and Extrusion (Qual-ity Control)		

S.No.	Indian Standard / HS Code	Name of Chemicals	Date of notifying the QCO	Date of enforcement of QCO
		POLYETHYLENE HVNG A SP-CFC GRVTY 0.94 /MORE (PC) 20 (HDPE) Polyethylene Material for Moulding and Extrusion (Quality Control)		
		*OTHR POLYMERSOF ETHYLINE IN PRIMARY FORMS (PC) 22 Polyethylene Material for Moulding and Extrusion (Quality Control		
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O. 4601(E) dated 29th September, 2022	
		2nd Amendment in QCO	S.O. 1557(E), dated 31st March, 2023	
		3rd amendment in QCO	S.O. 4235(E), dated 26th September, 2023	05.01.2024
		4th amendment in QOC	S.O. 68(E), dated 4th January, 2024	
		"Provided that, nothing in this Order shall apply to the following classes of polyethylene material for moulding and extrusion, namely:- a. Low Density Polyethylene Extrusion (LDPE) Coating; b. Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) Film Grades (Blown/ Cast) or Pharma; c. Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) Butene Grades; d. Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) Hexene/ Octene Grades; e. Metallocene Polyethylene Grades; f. Base Resins of Power Cable, Jacketing and other applications; and g. compounds for Cable Jacketing/ Sheathing/ Polyethylene-80 and Polyethylene-100 (Black and Pigmented)/ Reinforcement Fillers".		

S.No.	Indian Standard / HS Code	Name of Chemicals	Date of notifying the QCO	Date of enforcement of QCO
46.	IS 14709:1999 HS 29161210	n- Butyl Acrylate	S.O. 5438 (E) dated 24th December,2021	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O.2729(E) dated 13.06.2022	
		2nd amendment in QCO	S.O.5992(E) dated 21.12.2022	
		3rd amendment in QCO	S.O. 2729(E) dated 20.06.2023	
47.	IS 16703:2017 HS 39269090	Textiles — High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 25 kg Polymer Materials	S.O 5180(E), dated 6th December, 2023	
48.	IS 17042 (Part-I): 2020/ ISO 22241-1:2019)	Diesel Engines – NOx Reduction Agent AUS 32	S.O 922 (E), dated 26th February, 2024	26th August, 2024
49.	IS 9755 : 2021 HS 39239090	Textiles—High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) /Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging Fertilizers	S.O. 5177(E), dated 6th December, 2023	
		1st Amendment in QCO	S.O 2180(E), dated 4th June 2024	6th September, 2024

List of Quality Control Orders notified in Gazette of India (For Extension of QCO)

QCOs for Extension (17 in No.)

1	IS 537:2011 HS 29023000	Toluene	S.O. 5436 (E) dated 24th December,2021	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O.2727(E) dated 13.06.2022	
		2nd amendment in QCO	S.O.5990(E) dated 21.12.2022	
		3rd amendment in QCO	S.O. 2730(E) dated 20.06.2023	
		4th amendment in QCO	S.O. 5373(E) dated 19.12.2023	22.12.2025
2	IS 4105:2020 HS 29025000	Styrene (Vinyl Benzene)	S.O. 1645(E) dated 5thApril,2022	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O. 4599(E) dated 29th September,2022	
		2nd amendment in QCO	S.O. 1786(E) dated 18th April, 2023	
		3rd amendment in QCO	S.O. 1465(E) dated 18th March, 2024	
		4th amendment in QCO	S.O. 4653(E) dated 24th October, 2024	24.10.2025
3	IS 12345:1988 HS 29153200	Vinyl Acetate Monomer	S.O. 5405(E) dated 22nd December, 2021	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O. 2435 (E) dated 30th May,2022	
		2nd amendment in QCO	S.O. 5496 (E) dated 25th November,2022	
		3rd Amendment in QCO	S.O. 2334(E) dated 23rd May, 2023	
		4th Amendment in QCO	S.O. 927(E), dated 27th February, 2024	31.03.2026
4	IS 12540:1988 HS 29261000	Acrylonitrile	S.O. 1646(E) dated 5thApril,2022	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O. 4600(E) dated 29th September,2022	
		2nd amendment in QCO	S.O. 1787(E), dated 18th April, 2023	
		3rd amendment in QCO	S.O. 1464(E), dated 18th March, 2024	
		4th Amendment in QCO	S.O. 4651(E), dated 24th October, 2024	24.10.2025

5	IS 14707:1999, IS 14708:1999	Methyl Acrylate, Ethyl Acrylate	S.O. 5406(E) dated 22nd December, 2021	
		1st amendment in QCO of Methyl Acrylate, Ethyl Acrylate,	S.O. 2436(E) dated 30th May,2022	
		2ndamendment in QCO of Methyl Acrylate, Ethyl Acrylate	S.O. 5497 (E) dated 25th November,2022	
		3rd amendment in QCO	S.O. 2335(E) dated 23rd May, 2023	
		4th Amendment in QCO	S.O. 928 (E), dated 27th February, 2024	31.03.2026
6	IS 5149:2020 HS 29171400	Maleic Anhydride	S.O. 1644(E) dated 5thApril,2022	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O. 4598(E) dated 29th September,2022	
		2nd amendment in QCO	S.O. 1788(E) dated 18th April, 2023 and Corrigendum in Hindi version vide S.O. 1986(E) dated 01st May, 2023	
		3rd Amendment in QCO	S.O. 4233(E) dated 26.09.2023	
		4th amendment in QCO	S.O. 1466(E), dated 18th March, 2024	
		5th Amendment in QCO	S.O. 4652(E), dated 24th October, 2024	24.10.2025
7	IS 13601: 1993 HS 39013000	Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA) Copolymers	S.O. 1643(E) dated 5thApril,2022	03.10.2025
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O. 4597(E) dated 29th September,2022	
		2nd amendment in QCO	S,O, 1556(E) dated 31st March, 2023	
		3rd amendment in QCO	S.O. 4234(E) dated 26th September 2023	
		4th amendment in QCO	S.O. 1463(E), dated 18th March, 2024	
		5th amendment in QCO	S.O. 4286(E) dated 1st October 2024	

8	IS 869:2020 HS 29031500	Ethylene Dichloride	S.O. 3928(E)dated 13th September, 2021	
		Amendment in QCO	S.O. 1070(E) dated 10th March, 2022	
		2nd Amendment	S.O. 4137(E) dated 2nd	
			September, 2022	
		3rd Amendment	S.O. 1124(E) dated 9th March, 2023	
		4th Amendment	S.O. 1108(E) dated 6th March, 2024	
		5th Amendment	S.O. 3936(E) dated 13th September, 2024	12.09.2025
9	IS 17370:2020 HS 29024300	p-Xylene	S.O. 3929(E)dated 13th September, 2021	
		Amendment in QCO	S.O. 1276(E) dated 23rd March, 2022	
		2nd Amendment	S.O. 4140(E), dated 2nd September, 2022	
		3rd Amendment	S.O. 1239(E), dated 15h March, 2023	
		4th Amendment	S.O. 1111(E) dated 6th March, 2024	
		5th Amendment	S.O. 4173(E) dated 23rd September, 2024	19.12.2025
10	IS 14434:1998 HS 39074000	Polycarbonate	S.O. 3930(E)dated 13th September, 2021	
		Amendment in QCO	S.O. 1071(E) dated 10th March, 2022	
		2nd Amendment	S.O. 4138(E), dated 2nd September, 2022	
		3rd Amendment	S.O. 1122(E, dated 9th March, 2023	
		4th Amendment	S.O. 1109(E) dated 6th March, 2024	12.09.2025
11	IS 17397 (part 1) : 2020 HS 39095000	Polyurethanes	S.O. 3931(E)dated 13th September, 2021	
		1st Amendment	SO 89 (E), dated 7th January 2022	
		2nd Amendment in QCO	S.O. 1277(E) dated 23rd March, 2022	
		3rd Amendment	S.O. 4141(E), dared 2nd September, 2022	
		4th Amendment	S.O. 1238(E), dated 15th March, 2023	
		5th Amendment	S.O. 1112(E), dated 6th March, 2024	
		6th Amendment	S.O. 4172(E), dated 23rd September, 2024	19.12.2025

12	17442:2020 29032100	Vinyl Chloride Monomer	S.O. 3932(E)dated 13th September, 2021	
		1st amendment in QCO	S.O. 862(E) dated 25.02.2022	
		2nd amendment in QCO	S.O. 1072(E) dated 10th March, 2022	
		3rd amendment in QCO	S.O. 4139(E), dated 2nd September, 2022	
		4th amendment in QCO	S.O. 1123(E), dated 9th March, 2023	
		5th amendment in QCO	S.O. 1110(E), dated 6th March, 2024	
		6th Amendment in QCO	S.O. 3937(E), dated 13th September, 2024	12.09.2025
13	IS 11652:2017 HS 39269090	Textiles — High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement	S.O 5178(E), dated 6th December, 2023	
		1st Amendment in QCO	S.O 2181(E), dated 4th June 2024	6th January, 2026
		2nd Amendment in QCO	S.O.3938(E), dated 13.9.2024	
		3rd Amendment in QCO	S.O.5261(E), dated 6th December, 2024	
		4th Amendment in QCO	S.O.2551(E), dated 11th June, 2025	
		5th Amendment in QCO	S.O.4066(E), dated 4th September, 2025	
14	HS 39269090 IS 16709:2017	Textiles — Polypropylene (PP) Woven, Laminated, Block Bottom Valve Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement	S.O 5179(E), dated 6th December, 2023	
		1st Amendment in QCO	S.O 2182(E), dated 4th June 2024	
		2nd Amendment in QCO	S.O 3939(E), dated 6th September 2024	
		3rd Amendment in QCO	S.O.5262(E), dated 6th December, 2024	
		4th Amendment in QCO	S.O.2552(E), dated 11th June, 2025	

		5th Amendment in QCO	S.O.4067(E), dated 4th September, 2025	6th January, 2026
15	IS 17399:2020 HS 39269090	Textiles — Polypropylene (PP)/ High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Laminated Woven Sacks for Mail Sorting, Storage, Transport and Distribution	S.O 5181(E), dated 6th December, 2023	
		1st Amendment in QCO	S.O 2183(E), dated 4th June 2024	
		2nd Amendment in QCO	S.O 3940(E), dated 6th September 2024	
		3rd Amendment in QCO	S.O.5263(E), dated 6th December, 2024	
		4th Amendment in QCO	S.O.2553(E), dated 11th June, 2024	
		5th Amendment in QCO	S.O.4068(E), dated 4th September, 2025	6th January, 2026
16	IS 17658:2021	Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Homopolymers	S.O 920 (E), dated 26th February, 2024	
			1st Amendment S.O. 3595(E), dated 23.8.2024	
		2nd Amendment in QCO	S.O. 5552(E), 24.12.2024	
		3rd Amendment in QCO	S.O. 2746(E), 20.6.2025	24.12.2025
17	IS 10951: 2020	Polypropylene (PP) Materials for Moulding and Extrusion	S.O 921 (E), dated 26th February, 2024	180 days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette 26th August, 2024
			1st Amendment S.O. 3594(E), dated 23.8.2024	24.12.2024
		2nd Amendment in QCO	S.O. 5553(E), dated 24.12.2024	
		3rd Amendment in QCO	S.O.2788(E), dated 23.6.2025	24.10.2025

Annexure-VI

SCHEME WISE OUTLAY

(Rs. In crore)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	BE 2025-26	RE 2025-26
1	Central Sector Schemes		
1.1	New Schemes of Petrochemicals	50.50	45.50
2	Other Central Expenditure(Sectt/BGLD/ABs/PSUs)		
2.1	Secretariat-Economic-Services	32.07	28.91
2.2	Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET)	78.48	76.35
2.3	Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology (IPFT)	12.15	12.15
2.4	Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (BGLD)	20.85	22.66
	Total	**194.05**	**185.57**

Annexure-VII

EXPENDITURE FOR FY 2024-25 & FY 2025-26

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Schemes	BE 2024-25	RE 2024-25	Actual 2024-25	% of Exp w.r.t. RE (2024-25)	BE 2025-26	RE 2025-26	Exp as on 31.12.2025	% of Exp w.r.t. RE (2025- 26)
I	**Central Sector Schemes**								
1	New Schemes of Petrochemicals	25.00	33.50	33.49	99.97%	50.50	45.50	31.78	69.84%
	Total of I	**25.00**	**33.50**	**33.49**	**99.97%**	**50.50**	**45.50**	**31.78**	**69.84%**
II	**Other Central Expenditure (Sectt. /BGLD/ ABs/PSUs)**								
1	Secretariat (Revenue + Capital)	31.68	29.61	27.03	91.28%	32.07	28.91	20.30	70.21%
2	Bhopal Gas Lead Disaster (BGLD) (Revenue+ Capital)	25.35	17.47	14.45	82.71%	20.85	22.66	15.45	68.81%
3	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET)	36.37	44.20	44.20	100%	78.48	76.35	58.86	77.09%
4	Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology (IPFT)	20.65	17.15	17.15	100%	12.15	12.15	8.39	69.05%
	Total of II	**114.05**	**108.43**	**102.83**	**94.83%**	**143.55**	**140.07**	**103.00**	**73.53%**
	TOTAL (I + II)	**139.05**	**141.93**	**136.32**	**96.04%**	**194.05**	**185.57**	**134.78**	**72.63%**
III	**Loan to PSUs**								
1	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (HIL)	120.06	120.06	120.06	100%	0	0	0	NA
	Grand Total (I+II+III)	**259.11**	**261.99**	**256.38**	**97.85%**	**194.05**	**185.57**	**134.78**	**72.63%**

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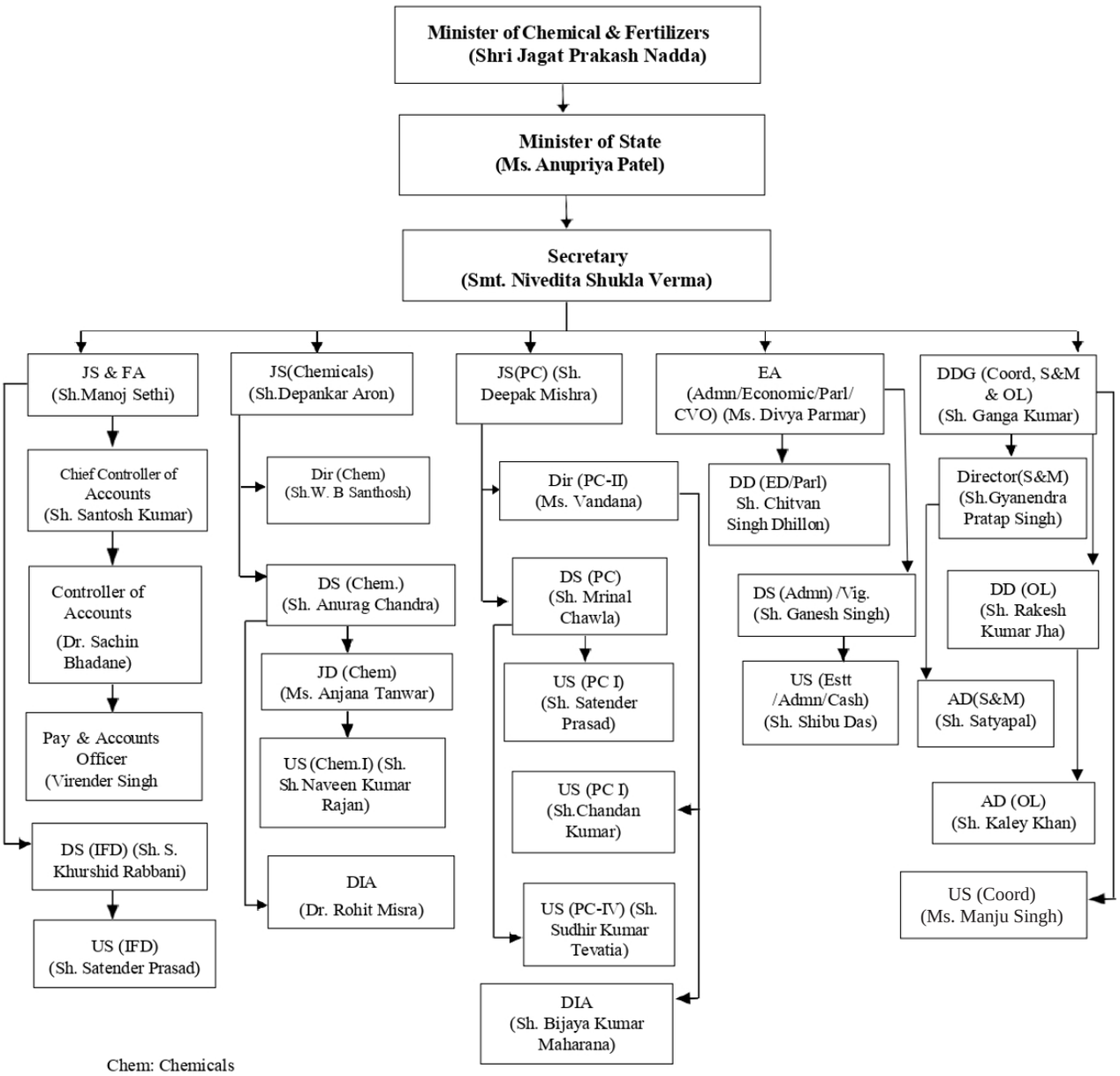
Annexure-VIII

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS (As on 11.11.2025)



Chem: Chemicals
PC: Petrochemicals
Vig: Vigilance
Parl: Parliament
O.L: Official Language
Coor: Coordination
S&M : Statistics & monitoring
ED: Economic
Admn:Administration

Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals