

ADVANTAGE BHARAT

Indian Chemicals & Petrochemicals
PAVING THE FUTURE

17th - 19th October 2024
Bombay Exhibition Centre, Mumbai



POST EVENT REPORT

THE BIENNIAL INDIA CHEM SERVES AS A CRITICAL PLATFORM FOR INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION, ECONOMIC GROWTH. IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST EXHIBITIONS AND CONFERENCES FOR THE CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS INDUSTRY IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION. IT SERVED AS A KEY PLATFORM FOR BOTH DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS, ALONG WITH STAKEHOLDERS FROM ACADEMIA AND INDUSTRY, TO FORGE STRATEGIC ALLIANCES AND EXPLORE THE POTENTIAL OF THE INDIAN MARKET.

Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda

Hon'ble Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare and Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India

"INDIA'S CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY IS PROJECTED TO SURPASS \$300 BILLION BY 2028 AND IS ON TRACK TO REACH \$1 TRILLION BY 2040. THE SECTOR WILL PLAY A KEY ROLE TOWARDS PRIME MINISTER SHRI NARENDRA MODI'S GOAL OF 'VKSITBHARAT@2047'"

Shri Hardeep Singh Puri

Hon'ble Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas Government of India

"GOVERNMENT TARGETS ₹10 LAKH CRORE INVESTMENT UNDER NEW PCPIR POLICY BY 2025 TO BOOST PETROCHEMICALS. A SUBSTANTIAL RISE IN INDIA'S PETROCHEMICAL CAPACITY, PROJECTED TO INCREASE FROM APPROXIMATELY 29.62 MILLION TONNES TO 46 MILLION TONNES BY 2030."

Smt. Anupriya Patel

Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers & Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of India

"INDIA'S CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS INDUSTRY RANKS 6TH IN THE WORLD AND 4TH IN ASIA. THIS SECTOR IS A MAJOR DRIVER OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC GROWTH WITH AN ANNUAL OUTPUT OF US\$ 220 BILLION. WITH AN ESTIMATED GROWTH OF 10% IN THE COMING YEARS, IT WILL CONTRIBUTE \$2 TRILLION TO THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY."





Table of Contents

1. Key Highlights
2. Keynote Session
3. Exhibition.....
4. Global CEOs Forum
5. Knowledge Sessions
6. Media Coverage
- 7 Awards



Industry's Voice

Mr. Deepak Mehta

Chairman- FICCI National Chemicals Committee
Chairman & Managing Director, Deepak Nitrite Ltd.

"THE CHEMICAL & PETROCHEMICALS INDUSTRY IS POISED FOR SIGNIFICANT GROWTH. WE EXPECT THE INDUSTRY TO REACH \$1 TRILLION, DRIVEN BY INCREASING DEMAND AND POSITIVE TRENDS."

Mr. Prabh Das

Chairman - FICCI National Petrochemicals Committee
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer- HPCL Mittal Energy Ltd.

"WITH OUR SKILLS, EXPERTISE, AND A COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY, I AM CONFIDENT THAT INDIA WILL TRANSFORM ITS CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL SECTOR INTO A GLOBAL LEADER."

Mr. Nikhil Meswani

Executive Director
Reliance Industries Ltd.

"INDIA IS POISED TO BECOME THE BEDROCK OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY FOR THE NEXT 20 YEARS. THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY SERVES AS THE ESSENTIAL FOUNDATION UPON WHICH EVERY OTHER INDUSTRY IS BUILT AND A SOLUTION PROVIDER, PRODUCING MATERIALS THAT OFFER MODERN SOLUTIONS, ENABLING COMFORTABLE MODERN LIVES, AND PROPELLING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT."

Dr. Claus Rettig

Member of the Extended Executive Board of Evonik
Industries AG & President Asia Pacific

"THERE IS A SHIFT TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND CIRCULAR CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS, WHICH WILL ACCELERATE AND TRANSFORM THE GLOBAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRY. WE CAN SHAPE THE FUTURE WITH NEW IDEAS, OUTSTANDING INNOVATIONS AND RESOURCE-EFFICIENT AND INNOVATIVE BUSINESSES."





Key Highlights



Key Highlights

Smt. Anupriya Patel, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers & Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of India, inaugurated the event by cutting the ribbon on 17th October 2024

Keynote Session held on 18th October 2024

Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda, Hon'ble Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare and Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India, delivered a keynote address in the presence of:

- ⊙ **Shri Bhupendra Rajnikant Patel**, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat.
- ⊙ **Shri Mohan Yadav**, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.
- ⊙ **Shri Mohan Charan Majhi**, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha.
- ⊙ **Smt. Anupriya Patel**, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers & Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of India.
- ⊙ **Shri Sampad Chandra Swain**, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Industries Skill Development and Technical Education Government of Odisha
- ⊙ **Smt. Nivedita Verma Shukla**, Secretary, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers Government of India.

Knowledge Reports Released:

- ⊙ A comprehensive knowledge report titled "Catalyzing India's Chemicals and Petrochemicals: Strategies for Global Integration and Growth".
- ⊙ A knowledge report on "Empowering Process Plant Machinery, Pumps & Valves Industry in India" unveiled during the Roundtable on Process, Plant Machinery, Pumps, and Valves.

Global Forums:

- ⊙ Global CEOs forum chaired by **Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda**, Hon'ble Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare & Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India and **Smt. Anupriya Patel**, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers & Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.
- ⊙ India – EU Chemicals & Petrochemicals Forum.
- ⊙ India – East Asia Chemicals & Petrochemicals Forum.
- ⊙ India – Russia Chemicals & Petrochemicals Forum.
- ⊙ India – US Chemicals & Petrochemicals Forum.

Roundtables:

- ⊙ Roundtable on Petrochemicals chaired by **Shri Hardeep S Puri**, Hon'ble Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India.
- ⊙ Roundtable on Dyes and Pigments.
- ⊙ Roundtable on Agrochemicals.
- ⊙ Roundtable on Process, Plant Machinery, Pumps, and Valves.

Awards Ceremony:

FICCI Chemicals and Petrochemicals Awards Distribution Function was presided over by Chief Guest **Smt. Anupriya Patel**, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers & Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.



Inauguration:



Award Ceremony:



Knowledge Session:



INDIA **CHEM** 2024



at: In Chemicals... Paving th

October... dia



KEYNOTE SESSION







Keynote Session



Welcome Address by:

Mr. Deepak C Mehta

Chairman, FICCI National Chemical Committee
Chairman & Managing Director, Deepak Nitrite Ltd.



India's Growth Trajectory: India's transformative growth under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been compared to Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms in China. With aspirations to become the world's third-largest economy, the nation is poised for remarkable progress.

Chemical Industry's Vision: The Indian chemical industry, currently valued at \$280–300 billion, is projected to reach \$1 trillion within the next 10–12 years. This growth will be fueled by increasing demand, manufacturing expansion, and significant job creation.

Focus on Infrastructure Development: Robust infrastructure development has been highlighted as a cornerstone for attracting industrial investments. The Chief Ministers of key states—Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha—have pledged their commitment to enhancing infrastructure to support industrial growth.

State Partnerships: Collaboration among states is critical to positioning India as a global leader in the chemical sector. Such efforts aim to make every region economically competitive and industry friendly.

Global and National Aspirations: The chemical industry plays a pivotal role in boosting foreign exchange savings and establishing India as a preferred destination for global industrial investments.

Call for Collective Action: Mr. Mehta has expressed its readiness to work collaboratively with the government to realize the vision of a prosperous, industrialized "New Bharat."





Keynote Global Address by:

Dr. Claus Rettig

Member of the Extended Executive Board of Evonik Industries AG & President Asia Pacific

- ⊙ **Sustainability and Innovation:** Sustainability serves as a fundamental aspect of the chemical industry's present and future, alongside safety. Innovation drives efforts to shape a resource-efficient and sustainable future.
- ⊙ **Evonik's Green Transformation Strategy:** The company introduces three key innovation growth areas: Advanced Precision Biosolutions, Accelerate Energy Transition and Enable Circular Economy. These initiatives aim to generate an additional €1.5 billion in revenue by 2032.
- ⊙ **India's Role in Regional and Global Innovation:** Evonik establishes a new R&D center in Thane, reinforcing India's critical role in its regional and global innovation ecosystem.
- ⊙ **India's Growth Potential:** India's robust economic growth, stable policies, and initiatives like "Make in India" create an attractive investment environment, positioning the country as a potential global hub for chemical manufacturing.
- ⊙ **Free Trade Agreements and Regional Cooperation:** Dr. Claus advocates for India's active participation in trade agreements, such as the EU-India Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), to enhance market access, attract foreign direct investment (FDI), and support large-scale manufacturing for domestic and export markets.
- ⊙ **Support for Green and Sustainable Initiatives:** He applauds India's renewable energy, green hydrogen, and circular economy initiatives, aligning them with its next-generation solutions and technologies.
- ⊙ **Evonik's Contribution to India's Growth:** Evonik provides product offerings that support India's pharmaceutical, animal nutrition, coatings, lubricants, and biogas industries, helping reduce emissions and advance renewable energy efforts.
- ⊙ **Strategic Growth in Asia and India:** The company actively expands its footprint in Asia and India, aiming for significant growth by 2030 and recognizing India's increasing importance in its global operations.
- ⊙ **Collaborative Approach and Commitment to India's Journey:** Evonik emphasizes the need for strong partnerships with Indian stakeholders to drive mutual growth and innovation within the chemical sector. The company demonstrates its dedication to supporting India's chemical and petrochemical industry growth through sustainable technologies and long-term collaboration.



Keynote Indian Address by:

Mr. Nikhil Meswani

Executive Director
Reliance Industries Ltd.



Role of the Chemical Industry

- ⦿ The chemical industry serves as the foundation for every other sector, providing innovative materials that drive economic development.
- ⦿ It plays a critical role in modern applications such as agrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, polymers, and advanced materials for IT, transportation, and consumer goods.
- ⦿ The industry accounts for 96% of global materials, highlighting its pivotal role in enabling modern lifestyles.

Vision for India's Economic Growth

- ⦿ India is on track to become the second-largest global economy by 2047, with manufacturing projected to grow 15-fold to \$6 trillion, heavily dependent on the chemical industry.
- ⦿ Significant opportunities exist in commodity chemicals, polymers, elastomers, and specialty chemicals, requiring major investments in infrastructure, including world-scale ethylene crackers to double polymer production by 2030.

Opportunities in Import Substitution and Exports

- ⦿ The focus is on reducing reliance on imports, particularly from China, by leveraging domestic building blocks.
- ⦿ India is poised to grow its chemical industry at double-digit rates and establish itself as a global exporter.

Global Megatrends Shaping the Industry

- ⦿ Sustainability: The industry is transitioning from hydrocarbons to renewable fuels like solar and wind, with refineries evolving to prioritize chemicals and sustainable feedstocks.
- ⦿ Circular Economy: Initiatives focus on material recycling, energy recovery, and biodegradable materials to meet global sustainability goals.
- ⦿ Oil-to-Chemicals Transformation: Future refineries aim to allocate 60-70% of output to chemicals, compared to the traditional 10-15%.



Reliance's Strategic Initiatives

- ⦿ Reliance is committed to achieving net carbon zero by 2035, with Jamnagar evolving into a hub for renewable energy and advanced chemical production.
- ⦿ The company is setting up five giga factories for solar batteries, hydrogen, fuel cells, and power electronics.
- ⦿ Over ₹60,000 crore is being invested in basic chemicals, including PVC, PTA, and specialty polyester, to support India's industrial growth.

Achievements in Sustainability

- ⦿ Reliance has commercialized chemical recycling and is exporting recycled polymers globally.
- ⦿ PET recycling capacity has been expanded to process 5 billion bottles annually by 2026.
- ⦿ New value chains are being developed at Jamnagar to address India's growing demands.

Outlook for the Indian Chemical Industry

Reliance views the chemical industry as a growth engine for the coming decades, with a focus on innovation, sustainability, and global competitiveness.





Sectoral Briefings by:

Smt. Nivedita Shukla Verma

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

Significance of India Chem

- ⊙ India Chem serves as a premier platform fostering collaboration among industry leaders, policymakers, researchers, and innovators.

India-Netherlands Partnership

- ⊙ India maintains a robust trade relationship with the Netherlands, with bilateral trade in the chemical sector valued at \$2.4 billion.
- ⊙ The Netherlands is recognized as a global leader in circular economy initiatives, inspiring Indian companies to adopt practices like waste reduction and recycling.

State Contributions

- ⊙ Gujarat: Leads in chemical and petrochemical exports, contributing 40% to India's total.
- ⊙ Odisha: Emerges as a major chemical hub with strategic port infrastructure and supportive industrial policies.
- ⊙ Madhya Pradesh: Experiences significant developments in petrochemical complex infrastructure.

Growth and Opportunities in the Indian Chemical Sector

- ⊙ India ranks among the fastest-growing chemical markets globally, driven by its expanding economy and rising middle-class consumption.
- ⊙ The country leverages competitive advantages such as a skilled workforce, cost efficiency, robust digital infrastructure, and favorable demographics (median age of 28 years).
- ⊙ The chemical sector's growth aligns with India's manufacturing expansion and increasing domestic consumption.

Sustainability and Green Initiatives

- ⊙ Government initiatives prioritize renewable energy development and carbon emission reduction.
- ⊙ Adoption of green technologies, circular economy principles, and material recycling is recognized as crucial for sustainable growth.



Infrastructure Development

- ⦿ Initiatives like PM Gati Shakti, Bharat Mala, and Sagar Mala aim to enhance multi-modal connectivity and boost export potential.
- ⦿ The National Logistics Policy focuses on soft infrastructure improvements to optimize the chemical supply chain.

Government Support and Ease of Doing Business

- ⦿ Policy reforms, including GST, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, and FDI-friendly measures, enhance the business environment in the chemical sector.
- ⦿ The government commits to doubling exports within the next decade through Free Trade Agreements and other initiatives.

Focus on Innovation and R&D

- ⦿ The National Research Fund supports technological advancement, alongside the establishment of 18 Centers of Excellence.
- ⦿ A dedicated portal facilitates collaboration between academia and industry to drive innovation.

Digital Transformation for the Sector

- ⦿ The Chem India Portal is launched to collect and analyze sectoral data, enabling informed policymaking.

Vision for the Future

- ⦿ The chemical and petrochemical industry plays a pivotal role in achieving India's vision of a \$26 trillion economy by 2047.
- ⦿ Collaboration between industry and government is essential to harness India's potential and establish global leadership in the chemical sector.





Guest of Honour address by:

Shri Sampad Chandra Swain

Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Industries Skill Development and Technical Education
Government of Odisha

Odisha's Strategic Position in Industrial Growth

- ⦿ Odisha stands as one of India's fastest-growing industrial states, leveraging its rich natural resources, strategic connectivity, and investor-friendly policies.
- ⦿ The chemical and petrochemical sectors are identified as key drivers for economic development and job creation.

Pro-Business Policies and Incentives

- ⦿ The state implements the Industrial Policy Regulation (IPR) 2022, offering:
 - Capital subsidies.
 - Employment-based incentives.
 - SGST reimbursement.
 - Electricity price concessions.
- ⦿ These policies aim to foster sustainable industrial growth and create a dynamic industrial ecosystem.

Petroleum, Chemicals, and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR)

- ⦿ Odisha hosts one of India's three PCPIRs, offering a dedicated industrial zone with a business-friendly environment.

Robust Infrastructure for Trade and Industry

- ⦿ World-class ports like Paradeep and Gopalpur enhance logistics capabilities, serving as critical gateways for trade.
- ⦿ The state's strong infrastructure supports scalability in the chemical and petrochemical sectors.

Skilled Workforce Development

- ⦿ Odisha's thriving industrial ecosystem is supported by educational and vocational training institutions aligned with industry needs.
- ⦿ The state is committed to nurturing a skilled and adaptable workforce to fuel industrial growth.



Sustainability and Innovation

- ⦿ Odisha emphasizes sustainable practices and innovative technologies to drive industrial growth while maintaining environmental stewardship.
- ⦿ The state aspires to become a global hub for the chemical and petrochemical industries, focusing on industrial excellence, innovation, and sustainability.

Invitation to Industry Leaders

- ⦿ Odisha invites investors and entrepreneurs to explore opportunities in its chemical and petrochemical sectors.
- ⦿ The state assures unmatched government support, world-class infrastructure, and a forward-looking vision for the industry.

Vision for Odisha

- ⦿ Odisha aims to position itself as a global beacon of industrial excellence and sustainability in the chemical and petrochemical sectors.



Special Address by:



Smt. Anupriya Patel

Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare and Chemicals & Fertilizers
Government of India

India's Growing Role in the Global Chemical Sector

- India is emerging as a global hub for chemicals and petrochemicals, with the sector currently valued at \$220 billion and projected to reach \$300 billion by 2029 and \$1 trillion by 2040.
- India's chemical industry ranks as the 6th largest globally and the 4th largest in Asia.

Government Initiatives for Sector Growth

- Policies like Make in India, the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, and the National Industrial Corridor Development Program are boosting manufacturing, reducing import dependency, and enhancing global competitiveness.
- The government's investments in infrastructure, research, development, and green technologies drive sustainable growth in the sector.

Sectoral Contribution to India's Economy

- The chemicals and petrochemicals sector contributes nearly 8% to India's manufacturing output and supports over 80,000 essential chemicals for downstream industries such as agriculture, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and construction.
- The sector is expected to contribute \$2 trillion to India's economy by 2047, aligning with the vision of a developed India (Viksit Bharat).

FDI and Investment in the Chemical Sector

- India has become an attractive destination for foreign direct investment (FDI), with cumulative FDI in manufacturing reaching \$97 billion between 2000 and 2024.
- The chemical sector has attracted \$12.5 billion in investments over the past decade, with \$6 billion received in the last 5 years.
- Three PCPIRs in Gujarat, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh have attracted \$30 billion in investments, created 3.7 lakh jobs, and host 824 operational units.



Support for R&D and Innovation

- ⦿ Sectoral Centers of Excellence are driving innovation in petrochemicals, with their scope expanding to include chemicals.
- ⦿ Investments focus on R&D for developing new products, processes, and technologies, including bio-based chemicals and biopolymers.

Sustainability and Green Chemistry

- ⦿ India is committed to promoting green chemistry, clean technologies, and circular economy practices to reduce carbon emissions and energy consumption.
- ⦿ The transition to renewable energy resources and the development of sustainable chemical processes are central to India's future vision.

Skill Development and Capacity Building

- ⦿ Investment in skill development through institutions like CIPET (Central Institute of Petrochemical Engineering and Technology), which has trained millions over the past decade to meet the sector's growing workforce demands.

Collaboration and Global Synergies

- ⦿ India Chem 2024 sees participation from 22 countries, 63 multinational companies, and over 200 exhibitors, reflecting global interest in India's chemical and petrochemical sectors.
- ⦿ Emphasizes on fostering collaboration between India and partner countries like the Netherlands, particularly in sustainability and circular economy initiatives.

Government's Commitment to Sector Development

- ⦿ The government remains dedicated to creating an enabling environment for business growth, fostering innovation, and integrating sustainability into the sector's growth.





Guest of Honour Address by:

Shri Bhupendra Rajnikant Patel

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat

Gujarat's Leadership in Chemical and Petrochemical Sectors

- ⊙ Gujarat serves as the hub of the chemical and petrochemical sectors under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.
- ⊙ The state has made significant strides in chemical and petrochemical development over the past 23 years.

India's Growth Vision

- ⊙ Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi envisions India as the third-largest economy by 2044, focusing on sustainable development and self-reliance.
- ⊙ The chemical and petrochemical sectors are key to this vision, as they are integral to daily life and economic growth.

India Chem 2024

- ⊙ The 13th edition of India Chem, themed "Advantage Bharat: India Chemical and Petrochemical Paving the Future," plays a pivotal role in shaping the sector's future.
- ⊙ The event provides a platform for stakeholders, industry leaders, and experts to discuss growth strategies for the sector.

Contribution of the Chemical and Petrochemical Sector

- ⊙ The sector is vital to India's economy, producing over 80,000 chemicals.
- ⊙ India's role in the global chemical supply chain is becoming increasingly significant.

Impact of the PLI Scheme

- ⊙ The Prime Minister's Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has substantially improved the chemical and petrochemical sectors, enhancing competitiveness and capacity.

Export and Self-Reliance Goals

- ⊙ India is focused on reducing chemical imports, increasing exports, and achieving self-reliance in the chemical and petrochemical industries.



Gujarat's Achievements

- ⦿ Gujarat leads India in chemical and petrochemical production, excelling in basic chemicals, polymers, fertilizers, dyes, and pigments.
- ⦿ In the financial year 2023, Gujarat contributed 31% of India's total exports.

Vibrant Gujarat Summit

- ⦿ The Vibrant Gujarat Summit hosts sector-specific seminars and has launched 3,656 projects in the chemical and petrochemical sectors, attracting investments of ₹5.34 lakh crores.

Industrial and Logistics Infrastructure

- ⦿ Gujarat is recognized for its robust industrial and logistics infrastructure, cementing its position as India's petrochemical capital.

Environmental Considerations

- ⦿ Discussions at India Chem 2024 focus on advancing the sector while prioritizing environmental sustainability, aligning with India's vision of becoming a developed economy by 2046.

India as a Global Manufacturing Destination

- ⦿ Under the leadership of Prime Minister Modi, India is positioned to become a global destination for industrial and manufacturing growth, especially in the chemical and petrochemical sectors.

Call to Action

- ⦿ Collective efforts are essential to realize the vision of a developed India through growth and innovation in the chemical and petrochemical sectors.



Guest of Honour Address by:



Shri Mohan Yadav

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh's Role in the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry

- ☉ Madhya Pradesh plays a significant role in the chemical and petrochemical industry, focusing on large-scale projects.
- ☉ The state hosts a major petroleum and petrochemical project in Bina, worth over ₹50,000 crores, inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

Ongoing Petrochemical Projects

- ☉ A petrochemical project by GAIL India Limited, valued at ₹60,000 crores, is nearing completion in the state.

Pharmaceutical Sector

- ☉ Madhya Pradesh has established 275 pharmaceutical units, ranking fourth in India for pharmaceutical exports.
- ☉ The state has achieved an eightfold increase in pharma exports, exporting ₹11,890 crores worth of products in 2023–2024.
- ☉ Six of India's top pharmaceutical companies are based in Madhya Pradesh.

Infrastructure Development

- ☉ The state is developing key industrial zones, including a plastic park in Gwalior and biotech, pharma, and chemical zones in Ratlam and Meghnagar.
- ☉ Modern infrastructure is being developed in areas like Dhar, Badnavar, Bhopal, Gwalior, and other regions, including the PM MITRA Park.

Regional Industry Focus

- ☉ Madhya Pradesh is expanding its industrial landscape through regional industry conclaves in cities like Ujjain, Jabalpur, Gwalior, and Rewa, promoting sector-specific opportunities.

Vision for the Future

- ☉ The state is committed to advancing its chemical and petrochemical industry, leveraging infrastructure, regional strengths, and large-scale investments to drive growth and innovation.





Guest of Honour Address by:

Shri Mohan Charan Majhi

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha

Odisha's Industrial Leadership

- ⦿ Odisha is emerging as a key hub for chemicals and petrochemicals, leveraging its rich natural resources and strategic location.

World-Class Infrastructure

- ⦿ The state is developing the RCPIR (Regionally Comprehensive Petroleum, Chemicals, and Petrochemicals Investment Region) near Paradip, integrating global supply chains and enhancing market connectivity.

Sectoral Focus

- ⦿ Odisha emphasizes growth in technical textiles, recycling, plastics, specialty chemicals, pharma chemicals, battery chemicals, and green fuels.

Investment Appeal

- ⦿ The state is an attractive destination for investments, supported by abundant natural resources, strong connectivity, and interest from global players like Grasim, Berger Paints, and Supreme Industries.

Diverse Growth

- ⦿ Leading companies such as EPIC, Premier Explosives, and Eternis are driving expansion in specialty chemicals and technical textiles in Odisha.

Strategic Edge

- ⦿ Odisha's advantageous east coast location, skilled workforce, and robust industrial ecosystem position it as a leader in the sector.

Global Role

- ⦿ Odisha is poised to meet the rising global demand for chemicals, catering to both domestic and international markets.

Investment Opportunities

- ⦿ Odisha invites partnerships and investments to contribute to its industrial growth.
- ⦿ The Utkars Odisha Make in Odisha Conclave 2025 is scheduled for January 28–29, 2025, with a precursor session in Mumbai on December 27, 2024.



Chief Guest Address by:



Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda

Hon'ble Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare
and Chemicals & Fertilizers
Government of India

India's Position in the Global Chemical Industry

- India ranks as the 6th largest chemical producer globally and 4th in Asia.
- It is the 2nd largest manufacturer of dyes and agrochemicals worldwide, exporting \$45 billion worth of chemicals in FY 2023–24.

Industry Growth and Economic Contribution

- The chemical and petrochemical sector contributes 9% of India's manufacturing GVA and 7% of total exports.
- Valued at \$220 billion, the industry is projected to surpass \$300 billion by 2028 and reach \$1 trillion by 2040.

Regional Contributions

- Gujarat accounts for 41% of India's chemical exports.
- Odisha is emerging as a strategic hub for petrochemicals.
- Madhya Pradesh's BPCL petrochemical complex in Bina strengthens its growing presence in the sector.

Sustainability and Green Transition

- India focuses on alternative feedstocks like biomass, plastic waste, and green hydrogen to reduce import dependency and enhance industrial security.
- The sector emphasizes greener technologies, deeper chemical integration, and circular economy principles to minimize environmental impact while ensuring growth.

Investment and Infrastructure Development

- Investments of \$30 billion in Petroleum, Chemicals, and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs) across Gujarat, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh are creating approximately 3.7 lakh jobs.
- The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan integrates infrastructure projects to boost productivity and sustainability in the chemical sector.



Innovation and Research

- ⦿ The National Anusandhan Research Fund of ₹1 lakh crore supports R&D in bio-based chemicals, eco-friendly processes, polymers, and composites.

Skill Development and Safety

- ⦿ CIPET has trained 6.5 lakh professionals, with plans to train 1.2 lakh annually by 2028 to meet the industry's workforce demands.
- ⦿ Disaster management modules aim to train 2,400 major accident hazard units in the safe handling of hazardous chemicals over the next five years.

Future Vision and Collaboration

- ⦿ The sector plays a pivotal role in achieving the vision of a developed India (Viksit Bharat) by 2047.
- ⦿ Collaboration between government, industry, and academia is essential to drive sustained innovation, growth, and global leadership in the chemical and petrochemical industries.

Commitment to Growth

- ⦿ The government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Modi, assures unwavering support to drive progress and development in the sector.
- ⦿ Strategic initiatives aim to attract global investments and position India as a reliable partner for sustainable chemical manufacturing.
- ⦿ Continued focus on enhancing domestic capacity and global competitiveness will fuel the industry's long-term success.
- ⦿ These efforts align with the government's vision to establish a robust and resilient sector as a cornerstone of India's economic progress.



Vote of Thanks by:



Mr. Prabh Das

Chairman - FICCI National Petrochemicals Committee
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
HPCL - Mittal Energy Ltd.

Inspiration and Confidence in Leadership

- Confidence is expressed in the leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Guest, Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda Ji, and his vision to make India's chemical and petrochemical sector globally competitive.

Strength of Indian Industry

- India demonstrates expertise across various domains, including technology, operational excellence, safety, energy conversion, digitization, and sustainability.
- The chemical and petrochemical sector holds abundant potential despite existing challenges and constraints.

Addressing Global Competition

- Acknowledges the unfair competition India faces from other countries but emphasizes confidence in overcoming these challenges with government support.

Game-Changing Event

- The event is described as a game-changer, infusing new energy and motivation into the industry, inspired by the vision of its leadership.

Commitment to Sector Growth

- The industry assures its full commitment to working with the government to make the chemical and petrochemical sector a driving force in India's and the global economy.

Government Support for the Sector

- Recognizes the strong support from government leadership, including Hon'ble Chief Ministers and ministers, underscoring the importance of the sector.

Focus on Investment and Growth

- Confidence is expressed in further investments, particularly in states actively promoting the sector's growth.



Target of \$1 Trillion Economy

- ⊙ Assures that the target of achieving a \$1 trillion turnover for the chemical and petrochemical sector by 2040 will be achieved ahead of schedule, supported by ongoing efforts and government backing.

Acknowledging Key Leaders and Contributors

- ⊙ Gratitude is extended to the Hon'ble Secretary Nivedita Shukla Verma, Joint Secretary, and other officials for their continued support of the sector.
- ⊙ Special thanks are given to industry leaders like Nikhil Meswani and Deepak Mehta Ji for their invaluable contributions.

Global Participation and Enthusiasm

- ⊙ Appreciation is conveyed to delegates and participants from India and across the globe, recognizing their enthusiasm and support for the sector's growth.

Optimistic Outlook for the Sector

- ⊙ Concludes with a strong belief that India's chemical and petrochemical sector will continue to lead, both domestically and globally.





EXHIBITION





Exhibition

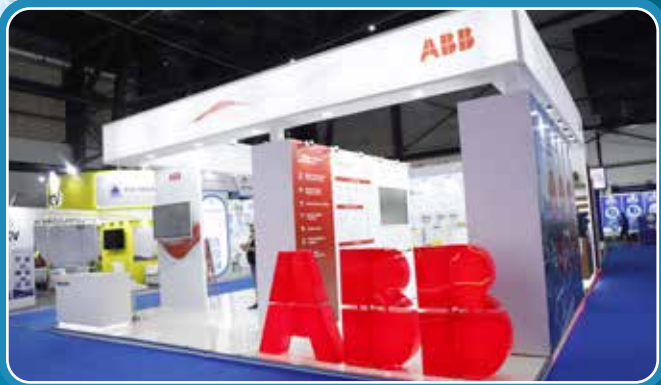














13th BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXPO & CONFERENCE
INDIA CHEM 2024
Sustainable Growth, Global Chemical Industry
14th - 16th October 2024, Mumbai, India

Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals
FICCI
13th BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXPO & CONFERENCE
INDIA CHEM 2024

SHRIKANT K. SHARMA
JAY GUPTA OBLEY
PRABH DAS
SIVA HARISH REDDY
ALEXANDER GERDING
JAI SHANKAR

13th BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXPO & CONFERENCE
INDIA CHEM 2024
Sustainable Growth, Global Chemical Industry
14th - 16th October 2024, Mumbai, India
Global CEOs Forum

13th BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXPO & CONFERENCE
INDIA CHEM 2024
Sustainable Growth, Global Chemical Industry
14th - 16th October 2024, Mumbai, India
Global CEOs Forum

Water bottles

N. YUVARAJ

GLOBAL CEOs FORUM

Black folder



CLAUS RETTIG

DEEPAK ARON

HEMANT SHARMA



Global CEOs Forum

Discussion Summary

Moderated by:

Mr. Deepak C Mehta

Chairman, FICCI National Chemicals Committee
Chairman & Managing Director, Deepak Nitrite Ltd.



- Mr. Mehta opens the session, inviting comments and recommendations from the leaders to facilitate a productive exchange of ideas.
- He emphasizes that domestic suppliers receive duty drawbacks, but only at minimal rates.
- The industry advocates for increasing these duty drawback rates to 3-4%. However, the rates have been reduced further to just 0.7%.



Mr. Jai Shroff

Chairman & Group CEO
UPL Limited

- Agrochemicals is a net foreign exchange gainer for India and is the second-largest exporter of agrochemicals in the world.
- The sector generates higher employment, capital expenditure (capex), and exports for India.



Mr. Alexander Gerding

Managing Director
BASF India Ltd.



- ⦿ India is Europe's second-largest trading partner, with a notable increase in chemical exports.
- ⦿ To stay competitive, India must focus on enhancing research and development, adapting to the evolving landscape, and seizing future opportunities.
- ⦿ Establishing chemical hubs with green energy is beneficial, considering environmental concerns.
- ⦿ The increasing demand and growth of the industry further support this approach.



Mr. Simon-Thorsten Wiebusch

Chairman, FICCI Crop Protection Chemicals Committee
President, Bayer, South Asia

- ⦿ Supply chain disruptions and the energy crisis in Europe present India with the chance to become a hub for agricultural exports.
- ⦿ It is imperative to have a favorable regulatory framework to promote exports.



Mr. Jayant Dhobley

Co-Chair, FICCI National Chemicals Committee
Business Head & Chief Executive Officer, Global Chemicals
Fashion Yarn and Insulators, Aditya Birla Chemicals



- ⦿ The chemical sector requires robust infrastructure to operate efficiently and safely. Key infrastructure elements include specialized storage facilities and waste management systems. Therefore, it is imperative to have a robust regulatory framework in place for PCPIR and chemical hubs.
- ⦿ To address the challenges posed by the inverted duty structure, the government needs to realign duty rates to support the domestic industry. This could include reducing duties on raw materials or increasing duties on finished products to encourage local production.
- ⦿ A regulatory framework is needed that strikes an appropriate balance between ensuring worker safety and health while maintaining business efficiency and competitiveness.

Mr. Navanit Narayan

Wholtime Director & Chief Executive Officer
Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd.



- ⦿ In India, we produce 9 million tons of ethylene, while China produces 51 million tons.
- ⦿ We need to install one cracker per year to meet the country's needs.
- ⦿ However, the Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) are discouraging such investments, as countries that were exporting to China are now exporting to India at 0% duty, making Indian companies uncompetitive.





Mr. R.K. Singhal

Director - Business Development
GAIL (India) Limited

- ⦿ The US can export from India at cheaper, free, or discounted prices due to favorable global policies.
- ⦿ Similar policies and frameworks should be established for other countries as well.
- ⦿ There is a necessity to build infrastructure for pipelines to transport fuel and gas from ports to facilities that are far away from the ports.

Mr. Gurinder Singh

Managing Director
ONGC Petro Additions Limited



- ⦿ The chemicals market is likely to see double-digit growth by 2026, driven by urbanization, a growing middle class with larger disposable incomes, and a discerning preference for quality products.
- ⦿ He emphasized that having an institutional framework in place to maintain quality standards is crucial.
- ⦿ A recommendation is made to implement BIS certifications for all chemical products.



Mr. G K Raman

Executive Vice President & Head Corporate Affairs
Jubilant Ingrevia Limited

For the chemical industry to reach the USD \$1 trillion benchmark, it will need support from the government in the following ways:

- ⦿ Production Linked Incentives (PLI) for chemicals.
- ⦿ Revision and renewal of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs).



Mr. Ranbir Vij

Vice President
Indo Rama Synthetics India Ltd.



- ⦿ The inverted duty structure must be reconsidered and revised to support the local industry and encourage value addition within the country.
- ⦿ GST should be refundable on investments made, as this can help businesses reduce their effective cost of investment and support their expansion and modernization efforts.
- ⦿ Imports should be restricted for value-added products.
- ⦿ By raising the Minimum Import Price (MIP) on several (15) products, the government can help ensure that imported goods do not enter the domestic market at artificially low prices, thereby supporting local manufacturers.



Mr. Natubhai Patel

Executive Director
Meghmani Organics Ltd.



- Mr. Patel talks about China's practice of exporting goods to India at unfairly low prices, potentially due to government subsidies.
- There is a need for the implementation of anti-subsidy actions, such as imposing Countervailing Duties (CVD), to counteract these subsidies and protect domestic industries, similar to the actions taken by the US and EU with higher severity.
- To encourage investment in R&D, he recommends permitting MSMEs to utilize their mandatory CSR funds for R&D purposes.



Mr. Sushil Rathi

Director
Allcargo Supply Chain Pvt. Ltd.

- Mr. Rathi talks about the importance of improving logistics.
- He emphasizes the need to streamline regulatory compliances and approvals that must be obtained when creating warehouses.



Mr. Ravi Annavarapu

President
FMC India



- ⦿ The key driver for growth in the industry is the advancement and adoption of techniques and technology.
- ⦿ Investment is required in cutting-edge chemistry that will be safe for crops, applicators, and the environment.
- ⦿ A fast-track mechanism should be in place for regulatory approvals.



H.E Thierry Van Helden

Deputy Consul General
Kingdom of Netherlands

- ⦿ Mr. Helden mentions that the investment climate must improve for double-digit growth.
- ⦿ He highlights that 57 licenses are required for manufacturing in India, and this number should be reduced, as it is very time-consuming and cumbersome, to enhance the ease of doing business in India.
- ⦿ The Netherlands is a leader in the circular economy and can support India with innovation.
- ⦿ The chemicals sector is at the forefront of the energy transition.





Mr. Chandrakant Nayak

President and Chief Executive Officer
Dow India

To boost R&D in the chemical sector, the government should adopt pro-R&D policies, incentivize breakthroughs, and establish a Task Force to analyze the industry and outline strategies for global competitiveness.

- ⦿ Attract investment in advanced technologies and world-scale capacities while aligning policies with global leaders like China and Southeast Asia.
- ⦿ Prioritize chemicals through incentives similar to the automotive sector and reduce reliance on imports to support manufacturing growth.

Petrochemicals drive economic growth, with rising demand across sectors like packaging, healthcare and construction. Plastics, as versatile and affordable derivatives, are essential for development and employment.

- ⦿ Address high polymer imports (e.g., polyethylene, polypropylene) by increasing duties from 7.5% to 12.5% and excluding polymers from FTAs to protect the domestic industry.
- ⦿ Enforce BIS standards for petrochemical products and reduce customs duty on naphtha from 2.5% to zero to ensure quality, global competitiveness, and parity with global producers.

These measures aim to build a sustainable, self-reliant petrochemical industry aligned with the Aatmanirbhar Bharat vision.

Mr. Vishal Sharma

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (Chemicals)
Godrej Industries.



- ⦿ On Ease of Doing Business, it would be great if we could work with the government to help reduce the cycle time for approvals.
- ⦿ Environmental consents (EC) and PESO are critical for project execution, but currently, they take many months.
- ⦿ Delays in obtaining these approvals negatively impact project timelines and the ROIs of investments.



Mr. Amit Chaturvedi

President – Operations (Petrochemicals)
Reliance Industries Limited



- ⦿ Mr. Chaturvedi emphasizes the necessity of recalibrating import duty structures to strengthen domestic manufacturing, reduce import dependency, and enable local production to meet rising demand.
- ⦿ He notes that current Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) have, in certain cases, disproportionately benefited foreign economies, adversely impacting local industries. The Hon'ble Minister assures that future FTAs will prioritize national interests, with the Secretary Madam undertaking a review of current agreements to ensure balanced and equitable outcomes.
- ⦿ He commends the Department's effective implementation of Quality Control Orders (QCOs), which have been instrumental in maintaining import quality and safeguarding domestic manufacturers. Recommends extending QCO coverage to additional value chains to uphold stringent quality standards across the sector.
- ⦿ Underlines the need for a comprehensive regulatory framework to promote sustainability and recycling in the petrochemical sector, with a focus on waste management and circularity practices.
- ⦿ He highlights concerns over substandard materials entering the market under existing FTAs, compromising domestic industry capabilities. Reinforces the importance of enforcing BIS standards and QCOs on imports to ensure consistent product quality.
- ⦿ Recognizes the pivotal role of the chemical sector in modern life and reiterates Reliance's ambition to achieve net carbon neutrality by 2035. The Hon'ble Minister reaffirms the government's commitment to addressing industry challenges, demonstrating a proactive approach to fostering a competitive and sustainable petrochemical sector in India.



Smt. Nivedita Shukla Verma

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



- ⦿ Smt. Verma summarizes the key points discussed in all the forums held on 17th and 18th October 2024.
- ⦿ She emphasizes the focus on green initiatives in all sessions and mentions that the Government is already acting on its net-zero emissions target for 2070.
- ⦿ She highlights that the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and the Ministry of Power have issued a Hydrogen Hub Policy, which helps individual units adopt green power.
- ⦿ She states that the Government will internally discuss chemical parks and review PCPIRs (Petroleum, Chemicals, and Petrochemicals Investment Regions).
- ⦿ She adds that recommendations such as the revision of the inverted duty structure, renegotiation of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), the RoDTEP scheme, and the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for the chemical sector require further discussions with the Ministry of Finance. These discussions are already underway and are expected to align within the next 6–8 months.
- ⦿ Additionally, she mentions the development of a portal to connect academia and industry, which will also assist MSMEs in research to meet their needs.



Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda

Hon'ble Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare
and Chemicals & Fertilizers
Government of India

- ⦿ Shri Nadda resonates with the points made by Smt. Nivedita Shukla Verma, IAS, Secretary, Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Government of India.
- ⦿ He mentions that aligning with the above recommendations requires consultation with different ministries.
- ⦿ He assures that all concerns will be addressed and that necessary initiatives will be undertaken.





ROUNDTABLE ON PETROCHEMICALS



Hardeep Singh Puri, Prabh Das, Sanjay Sharma, and other officials at the podium during the event.



Roundtable on Petrochemicals

About the Session

Strengthening the synergy between India's petroleum and petrochemical industries is crucial for economic growth and energy security. The Roundtable on Petrochemicals at India Chem 2024 will explore the industry's vital role in manufacturing, with key discussions focused on sustainability as a driver for growth, aligning India's practices with global efforts to reduce carbon footprint and promote eco-friendly manufacturing.

Key Discussion Points

Moderation by:



Mr. Sanjay Sharma

Head of Global Chemical Consulting
S&P Global Insights, UAE

- ⦿ Welcomed the Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, to the session along with other industry leaders.
- ⦿ With India's projected growth rate of over 7%, the global community views India as a potential manufacturing powerhouse with substantial growth prospects.
- ⦿ The goal is to establish India as a manufacturing hub for chemicals, catering to both domestic and international markets. Expanding manufacturing in India for chemicals is expected to lead to a surge in demand, addressing supply constraints. Increasing supply can unlock more potential for the industry.
- ⦿ Emphasis is on coordinating efforts for capacity addition and addressing demand-side issues.



Setting the Tone to the Session by:

Mr. Prabh Das

Chairman - FICCI National Petrochemicals Committee
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
HPCL - Mittal Energy Ltd.



- ⦿ The petroleum sector is crucial for providing feedstock to the petrochemical and chemical industries, highlighting the sector’s integrated nature. The presence of industry leaders is vital for securing feedstock and gaining strategic advice for the sector’s development.
- ⦿ India’s advantages include a large population, robust demand, and a significant market, making it attractive to global investors. International entities are also interested in accessing the Indian market, with some considering setting up plants in their own countries to export to India.
- ⦿ There are arguments against setting up foreign plants for exporting to India. Instead, the focus is on establishing plants within India. India faces various constraints and opportunities in developing its manufacturing sector that need to be addressed.
- ⦿ The overarching goal is to foster the ‘Make in India’ initiative, enabling India to manufacture for global markets and boost exports.





Industry Perspective by:

Mr. Kamal Nanavaty

President - Strategy Development
Reliance Industries Ltd.
President - Chemicals & Petrochemicals Manufacturers'
Association of India

- Major trends such as the growth of the middle class, urbanization, and the emphasis on food and water security, as well as smart city initiatives, are driving increased demand in India.
- Sales of consumer products like cars, two-wheelers, and household appliances are on the rise, with projections indicating a doubling of car sales by 2030. Petrochemicals are integral to these products.
- India's current petrochemical consumption is substantial, with expectations of significant growth in the coming decade. However, the country still relies on imports for a large portion of its chemical and petrochemical needs.
- The low per capita consumption of petrochemicals in India suggests ample room for growth in the domestic market.
- When compared to China, India's petrochemical industry is considerably smaller in terms of refining capacity and production of various polymers.
- There are 28 projects under implementation in India, representing over \$128 billion in proposed investments. The government needs to support these projects to ensure their successful realization.
- The United Nations' discussions on plastic production restrictions are being closely monitored, with India participating in upcoming meetings in South Korea and advocating for a balanced approach.



Special Address by:

Smt. Nivedita Shukla Verma

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



- ◉ Despite the challenges faced by the Indian petrochemical industry, including global economic slowdown, overcapacities in China, and inventory build-ups due to COVID-19, the future outlook for the petrochemical industry is positive, with growth driven by sectors like electric vehicles, electronics, batteries, and medical grades.
- ◉ Demand for petrochemicals is consistently growing, fueled by a growing economy, rising incomes, and changing consumption patterns. Petrochemicals are essential in daily life and are key components in modern energy systems, including renewable energy technologies and electric vehicles.
- ◉ The shift towards low carbon emissions and decarbonization efforts will reduce demand for traditional refined products like gasoline and diesel.
- ◉ Refiners need to explore alternative options in response to changing demand patterns due to energy transition.
- ◉ The Indian petrochemical industry's growth has centered on bulk and commodity polymers, but there is an untapped market for specialty grades and polymers. India remains import-dependent for certain specialty products, highlighting the need for the industry to focus on self-reliance in these areas.
- ◉ The industry should aim to meet its full potential and reposition for the next decade by being economical, efficient, and embracing sustainability, with a focus on decarbonization, digitization, and Industry 4.0 to enhance efficiency and future readiness.
- ◉ The government has supported the industry with measures like quality control orders to protect against substandard imports and support domestic production.
- ◉ The petrochemical industry involves a long value chain with diverse stakeholders, requiring careful consideration of different interests. There is a commitment to consultation and responsiveness between the government and the industry.





Address by:

Shri. Hardeep Singh Puri

Hon'ble Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Government of India

- ⦿ India is the 6th largest chemical producer globally and the 3rd in Asia, with chemicals making up 15% of India's total exports. Petrochemical production must increase to match its growth rate of over 7%.
- ⦿ The petrochemical value chain includes producers, licensors, technology providers, international majors, and equipment suppliers, all emphasizing sustainability and self-reliance.
- ⦿ There are no concerns about demand in the petrochemical sector. The integration of 80% of India's petrochemical capacity with petroleum refineries is a key starting point.
- ⦿ India's low per capita consumption of petrochemicals presents an opportunity for growth.
- ⦿ The construction boom in urban spaces will drive petrochemical demand. The choice is between producing petrochemicals domestically or importing them, as they are essential for development.
- ⦿ Refining capacity in India is increasing, with current plans to reach 310 million metric tons per annum. Discussions are ongoing about future refining capacities, with the potential to reach 450 million metric tons.
- ⦿ Petrochemical projects worth nearly \$45 billion are under various stages of implementation, with an additional \$100 billion needed for future demand.
- ⦿ Government policies play a central role in supporting the sector's capital-intensive nature. Initiatives include the development of PCPIRs, plastic parks, textile parks, 100% FDI through automatic routes, and BIS quality control orders.
- ⦿ The chemical industry contributes 6% to India's GDP and provides livelihoods for over 5 million people, which highlights the increasing importance of the petrochemical sector recognized by government officials.
- ⦿ India's rapidly expanding economy is a key driver for the growth of the petrochemical sector.
- ⦿ Petrochemical companies are projected to attract over \$86 billion in investments in the next decade.
- ⦿ The International Energy Agency (IEA) predicts that 25% of global energy demand growth in the next two decades will come from India.
- ⦿ The new PCPIR policy targets an investment of ₹10,00,000 crores (\$142 billion) by 2025.
- ⦿ India is the second largest exporter of chemical dyes and agrochemicals, contributing 3% to global chemical sales.



- ⦿ Despite growth, India has an import dependence of over 85% on crude oil and around 45% on petrochemical intermediates.
- ⦿ Regional trading agreements and free trade agreements present both opportunities and challenges for the industry.
- ⦿ The government aims to reduce import reliance, enhance infrastructure, and focus on chemical sustainability.
- ⦿ The specialty chemical sector, with a 12% CAGR, is reshaping India's economic landscape.
- ⦿ A low carbon strategy is essential for sustainable growth, with improvements in energy efficiency.
- ⦿ India has increased biofuel blending from 1.5% in 2014 to about 16% and aims for 20% by next year.
- ⦿ Learning from global chemical hubs like Antwerp, Houston, and Jurong Island can help India's industry develop faster.
- ⦿ India's chemical industry has been a global outperformer and could become the next chemical manufacturing hub.
- ⦿ Support from domestic and international investors is crucial for the petrochemical sector to help India reach a \$5 trillion economy.



Mr. Navanit Narayan

Whole-time Director & Chief Executive Officer
Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd.



- India's per capita consumption of petrochemicals is 13 kg, with significant regional variations, presenting a substantial opportunity for growth.
- A comparison with China shows a disparity in installed petrochemical capacity: India has 9 million tonnes for a 1.4 billion population, while China has 51 million tonnes. In the last five years, 55% of the global petrochemical capacity built was in China, highlighting an opportunity for India to increase its capacity as the economy grows. Long-term policies are necessary to address short-term issues, such as the influx of materials from countries that previously exported to China, now targeting India due to China's overcapacity.
- The need for more private sector investment in India's petrochemical industry is emphasized, alongside investments from oil PSUs.
- The industry faces challenges with cyclical business patterns, margin pressures, and a significant increase in imports, which have doubled in the last three years, while margins have halved. Collaboration with the government and the ministry is crucial to sustain the current business and encourage further investment. The industry is also under pressure due to feedstock disadvantages, relying on naphtha imports subject to duty, and potential shortages as PSUs embark on their own petrochemical projects.
- There is a call for creative financial solutions to support the industry, as significant capital investment is needed, potentially \$10 billion annually for new crackers.





Mr. AS Sahney

Co-Chair - FICCI National Petrochemicals Committee
Executive Director, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

- ⦿ There is a need for consistent development of petrochemical infrastructure, such as the addition of one cracker per year or at least one every two years.
- ⦿ Currently, India has three major cracker projects underway: Indian Oil's Paradeep, BPCL's Bina, and HPCL's HRL, along with a few smaller propane dehydrogenation (PDH) projects. These projects represent a collective investment of around \$40 billion, with additional investments also being made.
- ⦿ The industry's investments are based on the expectation of profitability, but the current import situation is challenging and may hinder future investments.
- ⦿ Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the sector is minimal, with HMEL being the only significant example in recent decades.
- ⦿ While imports are allowed, foreign entities are not investing their money in India, which raises concern about the future of the industry in terms of margins and the impact of imports on domestic producers.



Mr. Rakesh Mehta

Director
ExxonMobil



- ⦿ China became a manufacturing hub before becoming a petrochemical hub. India should follow a similar sequence by focusing on 'Make in India' and becoming a strong exporter.
- ⦿ India should plan its petrochemical growth more efficiently and in an environmentally friendly manner compared to China, avoiding reliance on coal-to-polymers plants and government subsidies.
- ⦿ Opportunities for India's petrochemical growth are driven by the expanding middle class, urbanization, and rural markets, benefiting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the sector.
- ⦿ SMEs depend on specialty raw materials from international manufacturers for value-added products and exports.
- ⦿ India's industries, such as automotive, consumer durables, agriculture, pharmaceuticals, and construction, rely on imported raw materials not produced domestically to remain globally competitive.
- ⦿ Indian converters must have access to superior technology and raw materials at competitive costs to be part of the global supply chain.
- ⦿ ExxonMobil's investment in R&D supports Indian manufacturers' aspirations to be globally competitive.
- ⦿ Emphasis was made on free trade principles, fair competition, and further improvements in the ease of doing business in India.
- ⦿ India is an important market for international companies looking to diversify their chemical base. International investors seek a favorable business environment and investment readiness before committing to investments. For this, India needs to streamline regulations, expedite policy reforms, and improve infrastructure, including ports and pipeline connectivity for gas.
- ⦿ Address logistical and transportation challenges to enhance price competitiveness and reduce production costs.
- ⦿ The current moment is seen as an opportunity for India to resolve issues and become a global chemical and petrochemical hub.





Mr. Deepak C Mehta

Chairman - FICCI National Chemicals Committee
 Chairman and Managing Director
 Deepak Nitrite Limited

- ⦿ China's petrochemical industry is significantly larger than India's, being 5 times bigger in polyethylene, 6 times in polypropylene, and even larger in other products. Further, China has a 20 to 25 times greater capacity in certain products like Polypropylene Oxide and TDI, while India lacks capacity in products like MDI and acrylonitrile, leading to no ABS production.
- ⦿ The disparity is partly attributed to the lack of anchor units within the Petroleum, Chemicals, and Petrochemicals Investment Regions (PCPIR) that could provide essential building blocks for the chemical industry.
- ⦿ Recent government steps, such as developments in PCPIR, aim to make building blocks available for the chemical industry, but more action is needed. It is believed that enhancing the PCPIR concept and utilizing byproducts from naphtha crackers can significantly increase productivity in the industry.

Mr. Janardhanan Ramanujalu

Vice President And Regional Head
 Sabic Sea & Anz Sabic Asia Pacific



- ⦿ Mega projects in oil, gas, and crackers face unique challenges that require attention from a specialized government group. These projects involve not only large capital expenditures (Capex) but also long gestation periods, with solutions taking 8-9 years to materialize from the construction phase.
- ⦿ Overseas investors face difficulties in creating the necessary ecosystem, including land acquisition, infrastructure development (ports, rail lines, roads, power grids), and township construction.
- ⦿ State-owned enterprises are seen as key enablers for facilitating Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flow into India.
- ⦿ The chemical industry lacks a dedicated industrial policy and is part of the broader industrial policy, which does not adequately address the specific needs of the petrochemical sector.



Concluding Remarks by:



Shri. Hardeep Singh Puri

Hon'ble Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Government of India

- ⦿ There is a need for the petrochemical sector to receive individual attention due to its significant contribution to the country's exports. The government needs to recognize and address the sector's growth and its specific requirements.
- ⦿ The past proposal for setting up a massive 60 million metric tons per annum refinery, which was seen as overly ambitious given the average refinery size in India is around 9 to 10 million metric tons, faced practical challenges, including land issues and the sheer scale of the project. It should consider breaking down the large refinery project into smaller, more manageable units of 20 million metric tons each, which aligns better with India's existing refinery experience.
- ⦿ China has grown exponentially, and there is anticipation of a future need for them to rationalize.
- ⦿ India has untapped growth potential in the petrochemical sector. Opportunities for growth need to be identified for domestic players, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), the private sector, and foreign investors in India.
- ⦿ Emphasis is on finding strategies to navigate the industry's growth in a way that benefits all stakeholders.







MANGESH NAWARANGE

AVNISH GUPTA

SITANSHU BHATT

ROUNDTABLE ON PROCESS, PLANT MACHINERY, PUMP & VALVES



FICCI
INTERNATIONAL
CE
ONICAL
CE
icals: Paving the Future
ai, India
nery, P Valves
Deloitte

THANK YOU PARTNERS

Logos of partner organizations including: EY, ANZ, PwC, KPMG, Deloitte, ABB, and others.





Roundtable on Process, Plant Machinery, Pump & Valves



About the Session

The process plant and equipment market in India is valued at approximately USD 14.7 billion and is projected to grow at a (CAGR) of 8.5% over the next five years, reaching an estimated USD 22.3 billion by 2029. The Process Plant Machinery, Pumps & Valves Roundtable session involves the opinions mapping of Stakeholders and drawing actionable initiatives to create an impactful difference for the industry through the benefit from growing technology adoption and innovations, collaboration across geographies and supportive ecosystem.

The stakeholders will deliberate on the strategies to boost the sector by offering insight on the prevailing Geopolitical situation, domestic and export opportunities, technology adoption and exchange, need for innovation, necessary policy changes, developing economic and business relationship with emerging countries for collaboration meeting global standards and guidelines.

Key Discussion Points

Moderation by:



Mr. Prashanth Nutula

Partner
Deloitte

- Mr. Nutula highlights sustainability as a critical focus within the industry.
- He notes that the sector has a significant opportunity to address sustainability challenges and play a key role in supporting global efforts.



Mr. Deepankar Aron

Joint Secretary (Chemicals)
Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India



- Mr. Aron highlights how the world, and particularly India, is moving towards decarbonization and circularity.
- Currently, 46% of the energy capacity in India comes from the renewable sector. India has nearly reached 200 GW of solar energy capacity.
- India has set goals for net zero by 2070 and has forged the International Solar Alliance.
- The government's long-term vision for sustainability places emphasis on renewable-friendly lifestyles.
- He stresses the importance of efficient technologies and the need to forge a roadmap for how the chemical and petrochemical sectors can work in unison.



Ms. Rama Kirloskar

Chair - FICCI Capital Goods Committee
Managing Director - Kirloskar Ebara Pumps Limited



- ⦿ Ms. Kirloskar places weight on the vision of PM Modi's "Viksit Bharat" and leads the session focusing on aspects that will significantly contribute towards the goal of "Viksit Bharat":
- ⦿ Technological Self-Reliance: No country can be developed without being technologically self-reliant. India is currently heavily dependent on imports in core sectors, creating a significant risk.
- ⦿ Indigenization: Calls for an indigenization program to reduce dependency on foreign technologies, especially in core sectors.
- ⦿ Need for Improving Skilled Workforce: Only 4.7% of India's workforce is formally skilled (according to the National Skill Development Corporation), compared to 52% in the US and 75% in Germany.
- ⦿ Quality, Not Just Quantity: As per the Economic Survey of 2023-24, only about 51.25% of graduates are employable. There is a need to focus on enhancing infrastructure for training and skilling, ensuring quality, and not just quantity.
- ⦿ Local Content Requirements: Suggested increasing local content mandates from the current 50% for Class I suppliers to 70-80% to generate local jobs and enhance India's self-sufficiency.





Mr. Nanda Kumar

Founder & Managing Director
Chemtrols Group

- ⦿ Indian products are competitive globally but face challenges, particularly in funding.
- ⦿ 70% of the sector comprises small and medium enterprises (SMEs), which face difficulties with the cost of funds. Compared to China, where capital costs are significantly lower, Indian SMEs struggle to remain competitive.
- ⦿ Innovation is a vital part of competitiveness; however, SMEs often struggle with this due to a lack of funds.
- ⦿ There is a need for efficient after-sales services across the world.
- ⦿ Indian testing and inspection agencies are not globally accredited, affecting competitiveness in the instrumentation and automation sectors. Global accreditation of testing houses and certifications is necessary, especially in areas like explosion protection.

Mr. Avnish Gupta

Chief Executive Officer
Enemtech Capital India Pvt. Ltd.



- ⦿ India is still in the initial stages of adopting Industry 4.0 technologies, but there is significant opportunity in terms of operational efficiency. India is lagging by a couple of years, not a decade.
- ⦿ The required sensors and software platforms for Industry 4.0 are already available, but the gap lies in the skillsets.
- ⦿ Placed importance on establishing NB-IoT infrastructure at a national level to enhance competitiveness and enable widespread adoption of Industry 4.0, such as tracking logistics across highways and railways.
- ⦿ To set the backbone of IT, NB-IoT needs to be delivered through satellite level and not by towers.





Mr. Michael Streng

Technology Director
EPC Group

- Mr. Streng suggests international collaboration, particularly between India and Germany, for developing new technologies.
- He emphasizes how collaboration can help both countries develop processes, leading to better employment opportunities.
- He mentions that China's approach of reducing imports by fostering its own industries is something India could emulate to create more local jobs and self-sufficiency.

Mr. Sitanshu Bhatt

Director
Linde Engineering India Pvt. Ltd.



- While India has made significant progress in exports, further improvements in quality are necessary.
- Indian suppliers need to prioritize quality and maintain consistency in deliveries.
- He emphasizes the need to improve the availability of skilled manpower and accelerate the adoption of new technologies to remain globally competitive.
- He highlights the importance of shifting towards modularized projects and enhancing after-sales services.





Mr. Naresh Agarwal

Vice President
HRS Process Systems Limited

- Mr. Agarwal emphasizes that Indian manufacturing has the opportunity to cater to both local and global demand through investments in infrastructure and quality improvement.
- He highlights the significance of government initiatives, such as Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, and infrastructure development to attract investments.
- He stresses the need for increased support in R&D to enable India to adopt and develop new technologies.

Mr. MN Bhaskaran

Executive Director (Technical)
Chemplast Sanmar Ltd.



- Mr. Bhaskaran emphasizes the need for Indian manufacturers to focus on developing niche products, such as pumps for corrosive environments, which are currently being imported.
- He highlights the importance of supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in producing these specialized products to reduce import dependency and enhance exports.





Mr. Markus Roth

Head of Center of Competence Chemical & Energy
Rieckermann India Private Limited

- Mr. Roth emphasizes green ammonia and green methanol as emerging mega trends in the chemical and energy industries.
- He discusses waste-to-energy as an underutilized area with significant potential for addressing sustainability challenges and highlights how waste-to-energy solutions can reduce emissions and support decarbonization goals.
- He identifies Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) as a key emerging market, driven by the aviation industry's commitments to decarbonize.

Mr. Mangesh Nawarange

Sales Director – Digital Process Automation
Energy Industries (India, Middle East and Africa) region
ABB India Limited



- Mr. Nawarange praises India's progress in improving the ease of doing business and highlights the country's cost competitiveness, innovation, and leadership in sustainability.
- He emphasizes the importance of focusing on workforce skill development and strengthening digital infrastructure to maintain India's position as a global manufacturing hub.
- He highlights India's leadership in renewable energy, with significant growth in solar power capacity.
- He remarks on the deep penetration of technology and digital payments in India, simplifying business operations compared to many other countries.



Concluding Remarks by:

Mr. Deepankar Aron

Joint Secretary (Chemicals)
Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India



- Mr. Aron stresses the need to prioritize skill development to bridge the gap between industry requirements and the training provided by educational institutions.
- He highlights the challenge of retaining talent in core engineering roles as many graduates shift to IT. To address this, a job fair is organized for the first time at India-Chem, aiming to attract students back to core engineering fields by offering direct connections with industry representatives. Additionally, a new FICCI platform is to be introduced to enhance collaboration and innovation by linking industry with academia.
- He talks about the importance of waste-to-energy initiatives and promotes carbon offset activities for SMEs, aligning with the Prime Minister’s “Ek Ped Ma Ke Naam” campaign.





VIKRAM SHROFF

MUKTANAND AGARWAL

DEEPANKAR ARON

ROUNDTABLE ON AGROCHEMICALS



SMRITHASTEN WEDUSA

R G AGARWAL

SMRITHASTEN WEDUSA



Roundtable on Agrochemicals

About the Session

The Agrochemical Roundtable will focus on innovation and sustainability in agriculture, showcasing advancements in agrochemicals that enhance both productivity and environmental health. Attendees will engage in discussions on investment opportunities, regulatory frameworks, and the strategic challenges faced by investors in this sector.

The event will emphasize investment prospects in the agrochemical industry, offering insights into emerging opportunities in areas such as research and development, manufacturing, distribution, and marketing. Market trends, investment risks, and potential returns will be analyzed, enabling participants to make informed decisions and capitalize on the sector's growth potential.

Key Discussion Points

Mr. Simon Thorsten Wiebusch

Chairman - FICCI Crop Protection Chemicals Committee
President, Bayer, South Asia



- Mr. Wiebusch highlights India's ambition to become a developed nation by 2047 and appreciates the government's recognition of the need to include Indian farmers and the entire food value chain to achieve this ambition.
- He added that India's agrochemical industry is the world's second-largest exporter of agrochemicals, with strengths including global supply chain diversification, cost competitiveness, technological and ecological advancements, and a strong and growing domestic market.
- He emphasizes that the future of agriculture depends on producing more nutritious food with less land and water while ensuring sustainable practices.
- Challenges for Indian farmers include erratic monsoons, limited market access, and lack of economies of scale.



- ⦿ India has the potential to become a leading producer and exporter of horticultural goods by 2030.
- ⦿ The nation is moving towards sustainability through decarbonization, greener practices, consolidation of farming via Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), and the adoption of mechanization and digital tools.
- ⦿ The agrochemical industry is committed to working with farmers to help India achieve its goal of becoming a developed nation by 2047.
- ⦿ He underscores India's unique scale and level of development, offering significant opportunities for agricultural advancement.
- ⦿ He observes a trend towards the consolidation of farming operations through FPOs, driven by demographic changes similar to those in Southeast Asian countries.
- ⦿ The complexity of reaching farmers across India makes a digitally enabled supply chain the only viable solution for sustainable agriculture.
- ⦿ India's scale allows for profitable operations and provides an opportunity to pilot and develop models exportable to other countries.
- ⦿ Unlike the United States, which operates in a different agricultural environment, India's diversity in crops and conditions necessitates a tailored digital model.
- ⦿ Driving digital transformation in agriculture is essential for India and could become an exportable approach for other nations.
- ⦿ India is the fourth-largest producer of crop production products and the second-largest exporter of crop protection products.
- ⦿ Easing regulations and developing advanced machinery boost domestic production, reducing imports and increasing exports.
- ⦿ India is emerging as a hub for contract research and manufacturing services in agrochemicals.
- ⦿ Entrepreneurial activities, especially in precision farming, are surging, with innovations in drone technology, data analytics, and productivity enhancement focusing on sustainability.
- ⦿ The domestic market for agrochemicals has significant growth potential, currently underutilized compared to the global average.
- ⦿ He asserts the need for digital transformation in Indian agriculture, leveraging the country's scale and technological expertise to create a sustainable and efficient supply chain that could serve as a model for other nations.
- ⦿ In his closing remarks, Mr. Wiebusch emphasizes that trust is fundamental to the industry's success, including trust in R&D investments and ensuring farmers have access to genuine products.
- ⦿ He highlights the need for the Indian chemical industry to innovate processes and set export-compliant standards, calling for a consistent national approach to enabling regulations and ensuring fair implementation.
- ⦿ He concludes by reaffirming the industry's readiness, in partnership with the government, to advance agriculture in India and globally.



Keynote Perspective by:

Mr. Vikram Shroff

Vice Chairman and Co-CEO
UPL Group



- ⦿ Agrochemicals is a star industry within the chemical sector, with India being the second-largest exporter globally.
- ⦿ Indian companies like UPL are recognized worldwide, with products used by farmers in 138 countries.
- ⦿ The industry operates with 90% generics, enabling Indian companies to participate more actively in global supply chains.
- ⦿ Globally, two key trends are emerging: generics and new active ingredients are performing well, but resistance develops quickly. As a result, innovative combination mixtures represent the future of agrochemicals.
- ⦿ Geopolitical shifts position India as an alternative supplier, presenting significant opportunities for growth.
- ⦿ There is a strong call for government support, such as a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, to help the agrochemical industry achieve global leadership.
- ⦿ The industry requires a combination of generic molecules with new modes of action to remain effective and competitive, rather than relying on one approach alone.
- ⦿ Trade strategies, addressing non-tariff barriers, and reviewing Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) are critical areas of focus to benefit Indian farmers.
- ⦿ The industry should prioritize the development of basic chemicals, which serve as building blocks for agrochemicals and a wide range of other sectors.
- ⦿ India needs to reduce the timeline for anti-dumping investigations to protect the industry, following examples set by countries like the United States.
- ⦿ Learning from other nations, India should focus on self-reliance and protecting supply chains, especially in the wake of COVID-19 and ongoing geopolitical tensions, through policies and laws.
- ⦿ The government is encouraged to support the industry with Production Linked Incentives (PLIs) to boost competitiveness.
- ⦿ The emphasis should shift towards internal improvements and leveraging existing government frameworks, rather than solely relying on international negotiations.
- ⦿ Mr. Shroff highlights the need for strategic internal development within the agrochemical industry, supported by robust government policies and incentives, to strengthen India's position in the global market.



Mr. Natu M. Patel

Managing Director
Meghmani Organics



- ◉ Mid-sized industries like Meghmani Organics need government support to fund meaningful R&D, particularly in application and process technology to reduce solvents and improve processes.
- ◉ The government should allow industries to use funds from their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities for R&D. This would help agriculture and make R&D spending more feasible for mid-sized industries.
- ◉ Meghmani Organics invests in nanotechnology to improve soil content, a technology endorsed by over 50 agricultural universities and now being exported globally.
- ◉ There is a need to increase farmers' income and reduce their costs. The government should take more action to support the industry and help farmers, who are currently in a difficult position.
- ◉ The agriculture industry should be treated on par with the pharmaceutical industry, as the chemistry involved is similar. Government policies should reflect this equality to support agrochemical manufacturing.
- ◉ Mr. Patel emphasizes the need for government support and policy changes to promote the growth of the agriculture and agrochemical sector.
- ◉ He suggests utilizing CSR funds for R&D and treating the agriculture industry on equal footing with the pharmaceutical industry to facilitate growth and support farmers.



Context Setting:



Ms. Aashish Kasad

National Leader Chemicals and Agriculture
Ernst and Young

- ⦿ The agrochemical industry is a star performer, working towards sustainable growth by adopting alternatives like biofertilizers and biopesticides and ensuring the use of sustainable processes and energy.
- ⦿ The agricultural sector remains the backbone of India's economy, employing over 50% of the population and contributing 15% of the GDP.
- ⦿ Technological advancements, innovative products, and supportive government policies and schemes drive the industry towards greater progress.
- ⦿ India ranks as the fourth-largest producer of crop production products and the second-largest exporter of crop protection products.
- ⦿ The easing of regulations and the development of advanced machinery boost domestic production, reducing imports and increasing exports.
- ⦿ India is emerging as a hub for contract research and manufacturing services in agrochemicals.
- ⦿ Entrepreneurial activities in precision farming are surging, particularly in drone technology, data analytics, and productivity enhancement, all with a focus on advancing sustainability.
- ⦿ Significant growth potential exists within the domestic market for agrochemicals, which remains underutilized compared to the global average.



Mr. Saturo Hino

General Manager
Agrochemicals Division
Mitsui Chemicals



- ⦿ India's large market, vast cultivation area, huge population, and young generation serve as significant advantages for agrochemical companies like Mitsui Chemicals.
- ⦿ The company sees immense potential for growth in India and believes its technology can significantly contribute to Indian agriculture, especially in rice production, which shares similarities with Japan.
- ⦿ Despite India's larger cultivation area, the agrochemical market size remains comparable to Japan, where farmers use high-priced, advanced technology chemicals to enhance profitability.
- ⦿ Mitsui Chemicals aims to introduce advanced chemicals to Indian farmers to help them produce high-quality crops, achieve higher yields, and maintain stable production, even under abnormal climate conditions.
- ⦿ The company faces challenges in recovering the high costs of developing new active ingredients due to the absence of data protection and the lengthy review periods for chemical approvals in India.
- ⦿ He advocates for a fixed data protection period, a shorter review timeline for chemical registration, and reduced taxes, such as import duties and GST, to support local production and align with the Make in India initiative.
- ⦿ Mr. Hino stresses that if manufacturers can secure reasonable profits, they will be more inclined to invest, benefiting farmers and fostering the development of Indian agriculture.
- ⦿ He underscores the importance of data protection, streamlined regulatory processes, and tax reductions to encourage investment and local production in India.
- ⦿ Additionally, he highlights the potential for technology transfer from Japan to India and the necessity of supportive policies to facilitate the growth of the agrochemical industry and enhance Indian agriculture.





Shri Muktanand Agrawal

Joint Secretary (PP / CEO-PMFBY), Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India

- ⦿ Shri Agrawal acknowledges the importance of agrochemicals in agriculture and highlights the industry's role in increasing productivity.
- ⦿ He emphasizes various government initiatives aimed at facilitating the availability of new and safe pesticides and promoting R&D in the agrochemical sector.
- ⦿ Shri Agrawal announces the introduction of online platforms for pesticide licensing, quality tracking, and monitoring the pesticide supply chain, including the Integrated Pesticide Management System (IPMS) and the Agri-input Quality Management Information System (AQMIS) for reporting misbranded or substandard supplies.
- ⦿ He stresses the need for real-time monitoring and data uploading to maximize the utility of these portals.
- ⦿ To address malpractices in quality audits, he underlines the importance of transparency in sample collection and subsequent government actions.
- ⦿ He highlights the government's efforts to educate and train farmers and pesticide dealers on the safe and judicious use of pesticides through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, CIPMCs, and state agriculture departments. These programs include farmer field schools, two-day and five-day HRD programs, 30-day season-long training programs, and SLTPs.
- ⦿ He expresses the ministry's openness to suggestions and emphasizes the importance of collaboration between the industry and the government to balance ease of doing business with other key considerations.



Mr. Raju Kapoor

Director, External Affairs
FMC Corporation



- Mr. Kapoor begins by highlighting the significant growth opportunities for the Indian agricultural chemical industry, particularly in light of India's aspirations to become a major food exporter and a key contributor to the global supply chain.
- There is a need to address technology fatigue by introducing newer technologies to enhance agricultural production.
- While the Ministry of Agriculture is proactive in regulatory approvals, there is a pressing need for the Ministry of Health and FSSAI to align with this progress to facilitate the introduction of new molecules and solutions.
- Global supply chains require diversification, and companies need to de-risk operations. In this context, one of the largest imported molecules has been brought to India for indigenous production.
- Mr. Kapoor suggests leveraging India as a supply source for the global market and requests the inclusion of entire molecules and their intermediate supply chains in India under the PLI scheme.
- There is a call for a mindset shift within the government—from a control mindset to a partnership mindset—and for wholehearted support and coordination among all ministries and the industry.
- Mr. Kapoor proposes bringing agriculture under a GST-style umbrella to foster a national consensus, addressing many challenges faced by the industry.
- He emphasizes the importance of partnering with the government at the grassroots level, urging collaboration between government extension systems, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), and the industry to drive significant growth.
- FMC has been working with smallholder farmers through Project Utkarsh, which has demonstrated notable growth in productivity and income and seeks to collaborate with the government to scale these efforts.
- Mr. Kapoor underscores the growth potential of the Indian agricultural chemical industry and the crucial role of government partnership and regulatory support in overcoming challenges and achieving scale.
- He highlights the success of industry-led initiatives with smallholder farmers and calls for collaborative efforts to boost agricultural productivity and innovation.





Dr. R G Agarwal

Chairman Emeritus
Dhanuka Agritech Ltd.

- ⦿ The lack of access to new technology is a significant reason for low agricultural production.
- ⦿ The collapse of the extension system has created a gap that needs to be addressed.
- ⦿ Recent government initiatives, including ICAR (Indian Council for Agricultural Research) partnerships with private companies for technology transfer, represent a positive step forward.
- ⦿ Farmers are not receiving remunerative prices for their produce, which is critical for their prosperity and achieving the vision of a developed India by 2047.
- ⦿ The agrochemical industry faces challenges with counterfeit and illegal products.
- ⦿ There is a pressing need for stricter implementation of the Insecticide Act, 1968, and its rules.
- ⦿ Regular audits and quality checks are essential to ensure the availability of high-quality products for farmers.
- ⦿ Many agricultural laws are not implemented effectively, leading to persistent quality control issues.
- ⦿ Dr. Agarwal suggests that the government should undertake appropriate reforms to address these challenges and support farmers in achieving higher yields.
- ⦿ He emphasizes the importance of government reforms, robust quality control, and support for companies that collaborate with farmers to improve yields and product quality.
- ⦿ He highlights the successful increase in yield achieved through partnerships with the Madhya Pradesh government and stresses the need for similar initiatives across the country.



Mr. Gyanendra Shukla

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Rallis India Ltd.



- Agriculture is viewed as comprising three critical parts: chemical production, farmer-level activities, and waste management.
- Prioritizing sustainable farming practices, such as direct-seeded rice, offers more efficiency and helps reduce the carbon footprint.
- Interministerial coordination is necessary to enable industries to use 100% green energy, as current policy constraints limit the adoption of green power and biomass in production.
- The industry is encouraged to explore solutions for reducing solvent use in production processes, with government support for R&D in this area.
- Waste management poses a significant challenge, especially since agrochemical waste is often deemed untouchable, leading to disposal issues.
- Digitization can help manage the vast and fragmented agricultural sector by enabling hyperlocal recommendations and improving the monitoring of production processes.
- Larger-scale operations, supported by MSMEs, should aim to utilize flow chemistry to reduce waste and improve yields.
- Fundamental research in catalyst development is needed to enable reactions at normal temperatures, thereby reducing energy consumption and waste.
- The debate on organic agriculture should focus on improving soil organic carbon levels, which are essential for sustainable agricultural production.
- Mr. Shukla emphasizes the importance of sustainable practices across the entire agricultural value chain, from production to waste management.
- He highlights the need for policy changes to support the use of green energy, R&D for greener production methods, and digitization's role in enhancing efficiency and sustainability.
- He advocates for a balanced approach to organic waste management and underscores the critical role of soil health in sustainable agriculture.





Ms. Bhavya Manjeera

Scientist & Deputy Manager
National Research Development Corporation

- ⦿ The Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) explores innovation ecosystems in other countries, particularly in Europe, to understand how to implement similar systems in India.
- ⦿ Schemes like the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture focus on agro waste and biofuel energy, including detecting hydrocarbons in the soil.
- ⦿ Bio-fermentation processes, such as bioremediation, are developed using marine algae species, which can be applied to solvent recirculation and adopted as green technologies in industries.
- ⦿ The process of setting standards involves mapping industrial sectors' SWOT analysis to political, economic, social, technological, and legal (PESTL) factors. However, there is limited awareness and feedback from industries on these standards.
- ⦿ The ministry works on scaling up technologies, such as converting agro waste into leather, and evaluates them for technology readiness levels (TRLs).
- ⦿ Certification bodies are needed to validate the TRLs of innovations to ensure they are ready for commercialization.
- ⦿ Government funds are available for industries, innovations, and startups to apply for and scale up their technologies.
- ⦿ In the context of green technology, Ms. Bhavya shares that the NRDC has developed low-cost technologies for fishing communities, including a project called "Roshini," which generates energy from saltwater, along with other green technologies.
- ⦿ Ms. Bhavya encourages stakeholders to follow the MoST's projects and contribute problems for the ministry to address, aiming to create a better future.
- ⦿ She emphasizes the importance of adopting and scaling sustainable technologies, gathering industry feedback on standards, and utilizing government funding to support innovation.
- ⦿ She highlights successful examples of technology development and commercialization, advocating for increased awareness and collaboration to tackle sustainability challenges in agriculture.



Mr. Ravi Annavarapu

Director - India
FMC Corporation India



- ⦿ Mr. Ravi recognizes the fundamental role of agriculture in India and emphasizes the need for new technologies, modes of action, and chemistries to improve yields and production capabilities.
- ⦿ Developing new chemistries is a long and costly process, but it is essential to equip farmers with the tools needed to enhance productivity.
- ⦿ Supply chain trends are shifting toward India, particularly in specialty manufacturing and the development of supply chains for new molecules.
- ⦿ India is emerging as a competitive and reliable source of high-quality products, with the potential to be more than just a “China plus one” alternative.
- ⦿ The ecosystem in India must accelerate to support process innovation and technology development, with an increasing number of companies capable of driving this innovation.
- ⦿ He suggests that the government introduce Production Linked Incentives (PLIs) specifically targeted at new innovations in agrochemicals to encourage the development of sustainable technologies.
- ⦿ A stable and predictable intellectual property (IP) regime is critical for protecting new technologies and fostering investment in R&D.
- ⦿ Mr. Annavarapu envisions a bright future for the growth of India’s agriculture sector and believes that with the right support, India can become a significant player in the global agrochemical industry.
- ⦿ He emphasizes the importance of innovation in agrochemicals and India’s potential role as a key player in the global supply chain.
- ⦿ He highlights the need for government incentives and a supportive IP regime to encourage the development of environmentally friendly technologies that benefit farmers.



Mr. Kuldeep Singh

Chairman & Managing Director
HIL Limited



- Mr. Singh states that HIL Limited is transitioning from producing DDT due to UN sanctions and is actively exploring biodegradable alternatives, although field trials have not yet been successful.
- HIL has partnered with the Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai, and UNIDO to develop alternative products such as Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN).
- The company also plans to introduce bio-larvicides and Neem-based products.
- Mr. Singh highlights that the industry currently spends around 5-6% of its net profit annually on R&D, with an annual growth of 13% in this expenditure.
- He suggests that companies should allocate at least 10% of their net profit to R&D to remain competitive and drive innovation in product and technology development.



Closing Remarks by:

Shri Deepankar Aron

Joint Secretary (Chemicals), Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers Government of India



- ⦿ Shri Aron highlights the significance of the agrochemical industry and agriculture in India, emphasizing their impact not only on farmers but also on the entire population through food security.
- ⦿ He appreciates the initiatives introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture, such as the Integrated Pesticide Management System (IPMS) and the Agricultural Quality Management Information System (AQMIS).
- ⦿ He mentions the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals' (DCPC) role in implementing Quality Control Orders (QCOs) with the objective of maintaining fair and rational standards from a global perspective.
- ⦿ Shri Aron stresses the importance of R&D and announces the launch of a web-based platform to facilitate collaboration between industry and research institutes on R&D initiatives.
- ⦿ He encourages the industry to actively participate in the R&D platform and to plan beyond immediate needs, focusing on strategies for the next 30–50 years.
- ⦿ He emphasizes the critical need for R&D in areas such as original chemistry, soil health, and the management of agrochemical waste.
- ⦿ He notes that the department is actively considering how state interventions can support these R&D efforts.
- ⦿ Shri Aron acknowledges industry requests for Production Linked Incentives (PLIs) and confirms that these concerns are under active deliberation.
- ⦿ He advocates for a “whole-of-government and whole-of-planet” approach, highlighting the need for a sustainable and circular lifestyle to protect the environment.
- ⦿ He urges all stakeholders to work collectively for the long-term well-being of the planet and future generations.
- ⦿ He concludes by emphasizing the collective responsibility of the industry, research institutes, and government to collaborate for sustainable development.
- ⦿ He underscores the various initiatives and platforms designed to foster innovation and address the challenges faced by the agrochemical sector, with a vision for achieving long-term global impact.





INDIA-EU CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS FORUM





FICCI

INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE

Metals Forum



DEEPANKAR ARON

CHRISTIAN SCHUBERT

HAUKE SIMON

KEES KWANT



India-EU Chemicals & Petrochemicals Forum



About the Session

The India-EU Chemicals & Petrochemicals Summit at India Chem'24 brings together EU and Indian industry leaders to explore collaboration in the chemical and petrochemical sectors. The focus is on building partnerships, attracting investments to India ("Advantage Bharat"), and optimizing supply chains, capitalizing on India's growing \$ 220 billion industry.

At its core, the summit is designed to facilitate in-depth discussions and explorations of collaborative opportunities. By bringing together key stakeholders from both regions, including industry leaders, policymakers, and experts, the summit aims to forge partnerships that transcend geographical boundaries. These partnerships are envisioned to leverage synergies in technology, innovation, and market access, thereby accelerating growth and competitiveness in the global marketplace.

Key Discussion Points

Opening Remarks by:

Mr. Christian Schubert

Global Head, Corporate Government Relations
BASF SE



- Mr. Schubert provides insights into the new EU Commission cycle, highlighting the election of the Parliament and Commission President, along with the upcoming confirmation of the team of Commissioners.
- He notes a shift from the Green Deal to an understanding that sustainability goals require a competitive industrial landscape, emphasizing the importance of competitiveness.
- This deal addresses various topics, including affordable energy and raw materials, global competitiveness, fair transition, simplified regulation, demand for EU-made products, and financing.
- Key priorities include managing energy costs, establishing a single market for energy, interconnection for transformation infrastructure, simplifying regulations, and creating business models to implement the Green Deal.



- The chemical industry faces challenges with new regulations. Mr. Schubert highlights the need for a competitiveness check and consideration of the cumulative impact of regulations. He emphasizes that innovation is critical and that the industry must be recognized as a driver of new technologies.
- Mr. Schubert discusses the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), REACH regulations, and requirements for recycled content in products, noting that these may present challenges and opportunities for Indian companies.
- Europe's focus on hydrogen and its derivatives creates opportunities for countries like India to engage in trade with Europe.
- Mr. Schubert explains the concept of allocating green raw materials to specific products, enabling an increase in green production with existing plants rather than relying solely on new technology.
- He suggests that Europe and India can strengthen their partnership, particularly considering geopolitical situations. The potential EU-India Free Trade Agreement could be a significant step forward.
- Indian and European businesses can influence their governments to establish frameworks that balance competitiveness and the objectives of the Green Deal without over-regulation.
- Mr. Schubert concludes by emphasizing the potential for stronger collaboration between Europe and India, the opportunities arising from the EU's focus on industrial competitiveness, and the role of businesses in driving sustainable transformation.
- European companies like BASF view India as a key growth market and leverage natural synergies by investing in the region.
- The company focuses on the significant growth potential in India, expecting the region to contribute to 80% of the chemical industry's growth.
- BASF engages in R&D and CSR initiatives, including programs to train women in scientific fields.
- There is mutual interest in renewable feedstock and raw materials. Europe's need for green hydrogen offers business opportunities for cooperation between India and Europe.
- European technology and safety standards brought by multinational companies positively influence the wider industry in India.



Mr. Anand Srinivasan

Managing Director
Covestro



- Mr. Srinivasan considers various locations, including the Far East, India, and Germany itself. Ultimately, the decision is based on cost-effectiveness without compromising safety standards.
- The chemical industry's safety record is a critical consideration, and Covestro ensures that the new facilities in India are 100% safe.
- The availability of continuous infrastructure and energy, with an emphasis on green concepts like solar and renewable energy, is another significant factor.
- While the Indian market is robust for Covestro's products, the company also targets global markets, aligning with the "Make in India for the world" initiative.
- Access to skilled talent is essential to ensure that the investment is safe and sustainable.
- The decision to invest in India is driven by the goal of creating a facility that serves not just the local market but also contributes to Covestro's global supply chain.
- Covestro's investment in India is influenced by a combination of cost competitiveness, a strong emphasis on safety, reliable infrastructure, energy considerations, market potential, and the availability of talent. The company has a vision to serve both local and global markets.





Mr. Simon-Thorsten Wiebusch

Chairman, FICCI Crop Protection Chemicals Committee
President, Bayer - South Asia

- ⦿ India should focus on driving innovation and adopting new technologies in sustainable practices, especially in the chemical and energy sectors, to establish itself as a global leader in sustainability.
- ⦿ India needs to implement policy reforms that encourage long-term investment in green technologies, ensuring that regulatory frameworks are aligned with global standards and facilitate smoother trade and business collaborations.
- ⦿ The government should foster stronger partnerships with private industries, focusing on joint initiatives that support green energy, sustainable agriculture, and efficient chemical production methods.
- ⦿ Strengthening infrastructure, including green energy projects, waste management systems, and logistics networks, will be key to ensuring India remains competitive and meets international sustainability standards.
- ⦿ Investing in education and skill development, particularly in sustainability-related fields, will ensure a skilled workforce that can drive innovation and contribute to India's long-term sustainability goals.
- ⦿ India should continue to build relationships with international partners, leveraging opportunities for joint ventures and collaborations that promote sustainability, green technologies, and environmental responsibility.



Mr. Vinod Paremam

President & Managing Director
Evonik



- India has significant bioresources and renewable energy potential, which can lead to energy independence.
- Government policies, particularly those focused on green hydrogen and clean energy, are poised to enable the manufacturing of sustainable products in India.
- European companies, including Evonik, are ready to offer support and solutions for developing new value chains and ecosystems that align with these policies.
- Forums like the India-EU Trade and Technology Forum should be utilized more effectively to highlight India's initiatives and capabilities.
- It's crucial to improve global messaging about India's efforts and policies to support more sustainable manufacturing practices.
- He emphasizes India's potential for sustainable development and the supportive role that European companies can play.
- He suggests that better use of international forums and clearer global communication can help showcase India's progress and capabilities in energy independence and sustainability.



Mr. Mukesh Malhotra

Country Manager & Managing Director
Syensqo

- India has the necessary ingredients for efficient operations, such as strong teams, green energy, and bioresources.
- Over 60% of the energy used in Malhotra's plant is renewable, with certification for 100% renewable energy use for global customers.
- Safety and trust are critical for supply chain partnerships, especially for multinational companies.
- The Indian legal system's lengthy dispute resolution process is a concern that needs to be addressed to build trust.
- Indian local companies are efficient and are increasingly involved in contract manufacturing.
- India can be a reliable partner for global exports, not just for local consumption.



Dr. Markus Obkircher

Director of R&D and Global Head of Customer Solutions R&D for Life Science, Science & Lab Solutions and Chemistry Merck Life Science



- Merck aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, produce environmentally friendly products, and develop sustainable processes.
- The company is transitioning towards AI and digitalized business, leveraging India's IT strengths.
- Merck is localizing products in India and educating vendors on sustainable solutions.
- The company is developing greener alternative products in response to the EU Green Deal, collaborating with Indian institutions.
- Merck's initiatives demonstrate that collaboration between multinational companies and Indian counterparts is successful in developing sustainable solutions.



Mr. Namitesh Roy Choudhury

Vice Chairman and Managing Director
Lanxess India Private Limited

- India has seen significant infrastructure development, but there is a need for more industrial parks with a plug-and-play model for the chemical industry.
- The chemical industry requires an ecosystem that supports R&D, safety, and sustainability.
- Safety is a license to operate in the chemical industry, and implementing global hazard standards (GHS) in India is crucial.
- India is making strides in renewable energy, aiming for a substantial portion of energy to come from renewables by 2024.
- Chemical plants in India are increasingly using renewable energy, with some already achieving 80% neutrality in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions.



Mr. Daljit Singh Kohli

India Representative
Port of Antwerp - Bruges



- ⦿ The Port of Antwerp Bruges serves as an integrated chemical cluster, inviting investments that complement the existing cluster.
- ⦿ Indian ports primarily operate on a cargo-based model, and there is potential for an industrialized model to reduce logistics costs.
- ⦿ The Port Authority's role is to collaborate with the industry to develop infrastructure for current and future needs, including green molecules.
- ⦿ Connectivity through inland waterways is underutilized in India, and there is expertise available to improve this aspect.
- ⦿ Value addition within port areas can benefit customers, such as steel service centers that process imported steel for further use.



Mr. Suresh Ramachandran

Country Head & Director
Arkema

- ⦿ European companies invest significantly more in R&D compared to India, indicating a learning opportunity.
- ⦿ Indian companies excel in laboratory R&D and pilot plant operations but can improve in scaling up and product application.
- ⦿ Collaboration between Indian and European companies can merge strengths in initial R&D with Europe's expertise in scaling up and application.
- ⦿ AI and accelerated simulation in R&D can shorten development times, with Indian universities potentially playing a significant role.
- ⦿ Industry-university collaboration in Europe serves as a model for India to link R&D with industry needs.
- ⦿ Intellectual property (IP) rights are crucial, and India is strengthening its IP laws, making it a safer place for high-end technology and R&D investment.



Mr. Kees Kwant

Director
Mission Innovation Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)
Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs



- ⦿ Governments play a role in facilitating industry changes, especially in transitioning to a low-carbon economy.
- ⦿ Mission Innovation has formulated an integrated biorefineries mission with international collaboration, including India.
- ⦿ The Horizon Europe program finances research and invites Indian and European companies and institutes to participate.
- ⦿ Careful consideration of regulations is necessary to enable the transition, with efforts towards a joint statement on European sustainable carbon.
- ⦿ Collaboration mechanisms and the right regulations can support the chemical industry's move towards more recycling and sustainable practices.



Mr. Balaji G

Senior Vice President
ABB India Limited

- ⦿ Digitalization is crucial for unlocking value by converging IT and OT systems. It leads to operational efficiency, improved safety, reduced downtime, and cost savings.
- ⦿ Digitalization supports sustainability goals by enabling carbon management and strategic goal transformation.
- ⦿ Electrification and the movement to lower carbon molecules are steps towards decarbonization.
- ⦿ AI and digital twins in R&D can reduce costs and development time.
- ⦿ Digitization and automation provide transparency and trust with partners and customers.
- ⦿ Robust cybersecurity solutions are essential in a more connected world.





Mr. Parag Chepe

Chief Engineering Officer and Executive Director - Engineering
Thyssenkrupp Uhde India Private Limited

- ⦿ India can be a supplier of green chemicals globally due to its natural resources and skilled workforce.
- ⦿ Long-term agreements with European companies for chemical supply can be established.
- ⦿ Collaboration in technology development and EPC solutions can utilize India's skilled manpower.
- ⦿ India can contribute to debottlenecking supply chains and modularization to reduce on-site work time.
- ⦿ Thyssenkrupp is already collaborating with European companies in areas like power generation, green hydrogen, and sustainable technologies.

Smt. Nivedita Shukla Verma

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



- ⦿ Smt. Verma acknowledges the importance of forums for understanding each other's strengths, weaknesses, and expectations.
- ⦿ She highlights the Indian government's focus on infrastructure development, industrial corridors, and R&D.
- ⦿ She emphasizes the government's commitment to sustainability, recycling, and circular economy initiatives.
- ⦿ Notes India's progress in transitioning to green energy and the development of green hydrogen hubs.
- ⦿ Smt. Verma recognizes the similarities in concerns between Indian and European companies, presenting opportunities for synergy and collaboration.





Mr. Hauke Simon

Partner Chemicals
Ernst & Young, Berlin

- Mr. Simon highlights India's significant position as a key growth market and emphasizes the vast potential for collaboration in research and development, sustainable production, and trade.
- He underscores the importance of green initiatives, such as hydrogen, as a critical area for future partnerships.
- He gives his closing remarks by summarizing the discussion, noting India's key growth market status and the potential for collaboration in R&D, sustainable production, and trade, and adds that green products like hydrogen are a key area for future collaboration.

Key Takeaway Points:

- Growth and Development:** India is recognized as a key growth market, with expectations to contribute significantly to the global chemical industry's expansion, particularly in the APAC region. Infrastructure improvements, such as ports and chemical parks, are necessary to enhance operations in India.
- Safety and Sustainability:** Safety is paramount in the chemical industry, and there is a push for implementing global hazard standards in India. The country is making strides in renewable energy, aiming to increase its share of the grid capacity from renewables.
- Research and Development (R&D):** European companies typically invest more in R&D compared to India, presenting an opportunity for learning and collaboration. Indian companies excel in laboratory R&D and pilot plant operations but can improve in scaling up and product application. There is potential for collaboration in AI and accelerated simulation to reduce development times.
- Digitalization and Process Automation:** Digitalization plays a crucial role in enhancing competitiveness by improving operational efficiency, safety, and cost savings. It also supports sustainability goals and provides transparency and trust in the industry.
- Collaboration Opportunities:** There are multiple areas where Indian and European companies can collaborate, including supplying green chemicals globally, technology development, EPC solutions, and modularization to reduce on-site work time.
- Intellectual Property (IP) Rights:** IP rights are a concern for European companies, but India is strengthening its IP laws, making it a safer place for high-end technology and R&D investment.
- Government Initiatives:** Governments play a role in facilitating industry changes, supporting research through programs like Horizon Europe, and looking at regulations to enable the transition to a low-carbon economy.



SAGAR KAUSHIK

DEEPAK MISHRA

INDIA-EAST ASIA CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS FORUM



JAYANT DHOBLEY





India-East Asia Chemicals & Petrochemicals Forum



About the Session

The India-East Asia Chemical and Petrochemical Roundtable is a prestigious forum where innovation meets significant opportunities. This exclusive session serves as a nexus for industry leaders, policymakers, and stakeholders from India and East Asia to forge strategic partnerships and explore new avenues for growth in the chemical and petrochemical sectors.

The Roundtable focuses on harnessing innovation to address pressing challenges and seize emerging opportunities in the industry. Participants will delve into cutting-edge technologies, sustainable practices, and operational efficiencies that drive competitiveness and sustainability across the value chain. The Roundtable offers a unique opportunity to delve into market insights, regulatory landscapes, and investment trends shaping the future of chemicals and petrochemicals in India and East Asia. It fosters an environment where thought leaders collaborate to navigate complexities, unlock potential, and chart a course for mutual prosperity.

Key Discussion Points

Moderation by:



Mr. Tetsuo Yamaguchi

Partner
Ernst & Young

- ⦿ The synergy between India and East Asia proves to be immensely beneficial in fostering economic growth, trade relations, and cultural exchanges. This partnership holds great promise for both regions in the years to come.
- ⦿ Over the last decade, India's GDP growth has been impressive, averaging between 8-9% annually. This consistent growth underscores the country's dynamic economy and its pivotal role in the global market.
- ⦿ In recent years, we witness increasing investments from East Asian companies in India, further strengthening the economic ties between the two regions. These investments contribute to India's industrial development and technological advancements.
- ⦿ A notable development is the recent collaboration between India and Japan in launching an online platform to support startup ecosystems. This initiative aims to bridge the gap between the two countries and promote innovation.



Opening Remarks by:

Mr. Jayant Dhobley

Co-Chair, FICCI National Chemicals Committee
Business Head & Chief Executive Officer, Global Chemicals
Fashion Yarn and Insulators, Aditya Birla Chemicals



- India's large domestic market and skilled workforce, particularly in chemical engineering and IT, make it an attractive hub for global chemical supply chains, especially as the industry diversifies.
- Countries like Japan and Korea have established chemical sectors known for specialty products and innovative chemistries, creating room for synergies with India.
- East Asia faces demographic and economic challenges, pushing for capital deployment, while India's vast market offers both investment opportunities and export potential.
- In the chemical industry, sustainability revolves around safety, environmental responsibility, and the development of greener, safer chemicals, benefiting both customers and the environment.
- There's ample opportunity for India and East Asia to collaborate on sustainable solutions, like lighter automotive materials and advanced fiber technologies, which can improve both safety and environmental impact in consumer products.



Mr. Abhishek Maiti

Director, Industrial Goods and Services
1Lattice

- Mr. Maiti discuss the industry's shift towards alternative energy sources, highlighting the role of biofuels, renewable energy, and advanced technologies like AI, ML, and IoT in improving efficiency. He also emphasizes the growing focus on clean water and recycling technologies in India.
- The industry focuses on reducing reliance on fossil fuels by transitioning to alternative energy sources, improving energy efficiency, and lowering emissions from production processes.
- There's growing interest in biofuels, ethanol, and renewable energy like solar and wind. However, green hydrogen, though promising, still requires policy support and financing for full-scale implementation.
- AI, ML, IoT, and smart meters are used to optimize manufacturing, reduce energy use, and enhance overall process efficiency.
- Clean water and recycling technologies, like zero liquid discharge and membrane technology, are on the rise in India, though widespread adoption is still underway.



Mr. Ajai Sirohi

Chief Development Officer – South Asia
Toray Industries India Private Limited



- ⦿ Mr. Sirohi emphasizes the country's appeal for manufacturing due to its skilled workforce, industrial infrastructure, and rising demand.
- ⦿ He notes the importance of regulatory clarity and collaboration to unlock further potential for Japanese businesses in India.
- ⦿ Since entering in 2011, Toray has significantly expanded its presence in India, establishing manufacturing plants and creating jobs.
- ⦿ The country's young, growing population and demand for automotive solutions make it a promising market.
- ⦿ India provides well-located industrial land, skilled workers, and access to utilities, making it appealing for manufacturing and sourcing.
- ⦿ India's rising GDP also boosts demand, particularly in chemicals and technical products.
- ⦿ While India offers growth opportunities, regulatory clarity and supportive policies are crucial for success.
- ⦿ Toray and other Japanese firms value supportive regulations, which is why Toray chose Gujarat for investment.
- ⦿ With only 1,500 Japanese companies currently in India versus 33,000 in China, there's untapped potential for Japanese businesses. Collaborating on R&D, sourcing, and manufacturing can drive innovation and growth for both countries.
- ⦿ India's growing economy and large market make it a critical location for investment.
- ⦿ Japanese companies have an opportunity to capitalize on this growth, but success requires patience, strategic planning, and adaptability to India's market demands.



Mr. Sagar Kaushik

President, Corporate Affairs
UPL Limited

- ⦿ Mr. Kaushik discusses the development of a research portal to bridge the gap between academic research and industry, particularly benefiting MSMEs and startups.



- ⦿ He highlights collaboration with top institutions and the Indian government's support through the NRF to foster an integrated R&D ecosystem similar to models in Japan and South Korea.
- ⦿ While India has a strong research foundation, much of it remains confined to academia. A research portal is being developed to make academic research accessible to industries, especially benefiting MSMEs and startups that lack in-house R&D capabilities.
- ⦿ In collaboration with top institutions like ICT Mumbai, the portal aims to consolidate research projects from across India, providing a platform for industries to access and collaborate on applied research.
- ⦿ The Indian government's NRF will fund research at various readiness levels, with independent oversight and project leadership that adjusts based on the stage of research, supporting both government and industry-led initiatives.
- ⦿ India is taking cues from successful R&D ecosystems in Japan and South Korea, emphasizing partnerships between government, industry, and startups, fostering an integrated approach to innovation and development.

Mr. Ajay Sardana

President & Head, Petrochemicals - Industry Affairs
Reliance Industries Limited



- ⦿ Mr. Sardana highlights India's potential for petrochemical growth alongside challenges posed by cheaper Chinese imports.
- ⦿ He emphasizes the need for future trade agreements to promote foreign investment in local manufacturing, ensuring fair competition and supporting the growth of India's domestic industry.
- ⦿ India's low per capita consumption means there's immense potential for growth in petrochemicals, with demand expected to increase significantly as the economy expands.
- ⦿ Cheaper petrochemical imports from China pose a threat to domestic companies, as Chinese oversupply and reduced local demand allow them to export at lower prices, making it tough for Indian companies to compete.
- ⦿ Existing FTAs, particularly with Southeast Asian nations, have given these countries duty-free access to the Indian market without requiring them to invest locally. This differs from sectors like automotive, where FTAs encouraged manufacturers to set up plants in India.
- ⦿ Future trade agreements should focus on fairness, encouraging foreign companies to invest in Indian manufacturing rather than simply exporting to India. This approach would support local industry growth and position India as more than just a consumer market.



Mr. Mitesh Gangar

Vice President & Head, Business & Supply Chain
Aarti Industries

- Mr. Gangar highlights the company's role in converting petrochemical raw materials into specialized products for advanced industries.
- He emphasizes the need to address HSN code discrepancies in trade agreements, improve logistics with Japan, and invest in specialty polymers to enhance India's self-sufficiency in high-tech sectors like electronics and defense.
- Aarti Industries operates between petrochemical suppliers and active ingredient manufacturers, converting raw materials like benzene into specialized products used in advanced sectors such as polymers and agrochemicals.
- Discrepancies in HSN codes within trade agreements, especially with Japan, lead to customs issues and unnecessary duties.
- Periodic reviews of agreements like CEPA can help align classifications and support India's growing domestic capabilities.
- Shallow port depths in Japan complicate logistics, requiring intermediate shipment arrangements that increase costs and complexity. Addressing these logistics challenges can streamline India-Japan trade as it grows.
- India has significant potential in industries like electronics, defense, and medical devices, but is currently reliant on imports for critical inputs. By investing in specialty polymers and new materials, like China's recent strategy, India can boost self-sufficiency and competitiveness in high-tech sectors.

Mr. Deepak Mishra

Joint Secretary (Petrochemicals)
Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
Government of India



- Shri Deepak Mishra emphasizes the importance of harmonizing HS codes to prevent trade disruptions and encourages industries to propose solutions during budget announcements.
- He highlights the opportunity to refine India's FTAs with East Asian countries and address obstacles that prevent full utilization of these agreements, unlocking more export potential for Indian industries.



- ⦿ He acknowledges the need to harmonize HS codes to prevent trade disruptions. Budget announcements are a key time for industries to propose solutions, aligning with the Ministry of Finance's planning.
 - ⦿ With India's FTAs with East Asian countries now under review, there's a chance to refine these agreements for mutual benefit, encouraging a balanced approach that allows both regions to leverage their strengths.
 - ⦿ He notes that India hasn't fully capitalized on some FTAs, despite being competitive in products like Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers.
 - ⦿ A closer look at the obstacles preventing full utilization can unlock more export opportunities for Indian industries.
-

Mr. Bhaskaran Nateshan

Executive Director, Operations
Sanmar Group



- ⦿ Mr. Nateshan highlights key cultural differences in the workplace between Southeast Asia and India, such as task management, communication styles, and work-life balance.
- ⦿ He raises concerns about the rise of fake job offers targeting Indians seeking work abroad, advocating for a government system to verify job opportunities and protect job seekers.
- ⦿ Southeast Asian employees generally prefer receiving one instruction at a time, while Indian workers are accustomed to juggling multiple tasks. This difference can lead to misunderstandings and affect workflow.
- ⦿ Indians often speak quickly and with strong accents, which can create communication challenges in a multicultural work environment, particularly in Southeast Asia.
- ⦿ In Southeast Asia, there's a strong emphasis on maintaining a work-life balance, contrasting with the longer working hours typically accepted in India. This cultural difference can affect job satisfaction and performance.
- ⦿ Indians seeking jobs abroad often encounter fake job offers with enticing packages that turn out to be scams. There's a call for a government system to help verify the legitimacy of these job opportunities to protect job seekers.



Mr. Ram Reddy O

Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
Kakinada SEZ

- ⦿ Mr. Reddy highlights the challenges of standardizing regulatory frameworks between developed and developing countries.
- ⦿ He emphasizes India's advancements in regulatory adaptation, the need for a tailored approach, and the importance of public-private partnerships and a chemical cluster in Kakinada to enhance infrastructure and support industrial growth.
- ⦿ There are notable differences in regulatory frameworks between developed and developing countries, making it difficult to standardize regulations.
- ⦿ India has made strides in adapting to high regulatory standards, especially in the pharmaceutical sector, while also considering economic value and safety.
- ⦿ A tailored approach to regulatory implementation is recommended, starting with simpler standards and progressing to more complex, product-specific regulations.
- ⦿ Additionally, a centralized portal for regulatory information can help new businesses navigate international requirements more easily.
- ⦿ Collaborations between government and private enterprises through public-private partnerships (PPPs) are essential for sharing risks and investments. Such partnerships can enhance infrastructure development, which is vital for the chemical industry's growth.
- ⦿ The establishment of a chemical cluster in Kakinada is focused on developing comprehensive infrastructure, including a gateway port and industrial park. Both hard infrastructure (like physical facilities) and soft infrastructure (such as logistics software) are crucial for fostering successful industrial development in the region.

Mr. Dakinedi Madhukar Rao

Vice President
ChemAnalyst



- ⦿ Mr. Rao discusses the complexities of exporting due to varying regulations across countries, advocating for standardization to streamline compliance.



- ⦿ He proposes a centralized portal to simplify these requirements and emphasizes India's potential to leverage digital technology for collaboration with Southeast Asian countries, enhancing export efficiency through innovations like predictive analytics and blockchain.
- ⦿ Exporting can be complicated due to the variability of regulations across different countries, such as Japan's CR regulation and South Korea's K-REACH. This highlights the need for standardization to streamline compliance with environmental, safety, health, and labeling standards.
- ⦿ Establishing a centralized portal for standardized regulations would greatly benefit exporters by simplifying compliance with diverse requirements, making the export process more efficient and transparent.
- ⦿ India could use its advancements in digital technology to collaborate with Southeast Asian countries. This can facilitate knowledge exchange and the development of innovation hubs that enhance export efficiency.
- ⦿ The integration of technologies like digital twin simulations for predictive analysis, data analytics for better decision-making, real-time export monitoring, blockchain for supply chain management, and robotics in warehouses can optimize operations and reduce manual labor, significantly improving the export process.





INDIA-US CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS FORUM





RAMA RAO MARRI

SANJAY SHARMA

RUCHI BHATT

ABHINAV K. KUNWAR



India-US Chemicals & Petrochemicals Forum



About the Session

The India-US Chemical & Petrochemicals Roundtable is where innovation converges with opportunity. This forum provides a deep dive into how sustainability and operational efficiency are driving growth in the chemical and petrochemical industries. Attendees will explore cutting-edge advancements and strategic insights that are shaping the future of these sectors, benefiting both India and the United States.

The event offers the chance to engage with leading experts and industry pioneers who will share their views on harnessing technological innovations and sustainable practices to boost productivity and promote environmental stewardship. It is a unique platform for networking, collaboration, and gaining valuable insights that can help propel both businesses and the industry forward.

Key Discussion Points

Opening Remarks by:

Mr. Sanjay Sharma

Head of Global Chemical Consulting
S&P Global Commodity Insights, UAE



- Mr. Sharma commences the India-US Roundtable on Chemicals and Petrochemicals by emphasizing the promising opportunities for collaboration between the two nations.
- He highlights India's projected annual growth of 7%, he notes that India is poised to become the third-largest economy by 2030.
- The chemicals sector, operating at a GDP multiplier of 1.3, offers sustained market growth opportunities for the next two decades.
- He stresses that the current bilateral trade in chemicals, valued at \$11-12 billion, has significant potential for expansion, given the synergies between India and the US.



- Mr. Sharma lauds India's progressive policies like the PLI scheme and "Make in India," which position the country as a strategic manufacturing hub for US companies targeting Eastern markets.
- Sustainability features prominently in his remarks, with India's ambition to become a global hydrogen hub and a leader in green, sustainable products.
- He underscores how collaboration in these areas could help reduce the global carbon footprint.
- Additionally, he points to India's structural advantages, such as its growing market, skilled workforce, and agricultural economy, which align well with US expertise in biotechnology and bio-products.
- Innovation, supported by a robust regulatory framework and intellectual property protections, plays a key role in shaping the future of the sector.
- Mr. Sharma's remarks effectively outline the opportunities for deeper India-US partnerships, setting the stage for productive discussions to strengthen bilateral collaboration in the chemicals and petrochemicals sector.

Moderation by :

Ms. Betsy Orlando

U.S. Consulate General
(Consul for Economic Affairs), Mumbai



- Ms. Orlando emphasizes the peak of the India-US relationship, highlighting the shared democratic values and increasing cooperation between the two nations. She discusses the significance of the Indian American diaspora in strengthening business leadership and political representation, while also addressing the opportunities for collaboration in sectors such as petrochemicals, defense, and clean technology.
- The India-US relationship is currently at its peak, characterized by shared democratic values and increasing cooperation. The Indian American diaspora significantly contributes to business leadership and political representation, reinforcing this bond.
- The US looks to India as a vital partner for diversifying supply chains, shifting from a "China plus one" strategy to an "India plus one" approach. This shift highlights India's unmatched growth potential due to its large population, technological advancements, and modernization efforts.
- The petrochemical industry is crucial for various sectors, including agriculture and healthcare. However, it is essential to develop these industries sustainably, focusing on carbon neutrality and employing technologies like carbon capture and sequestration to combat climate change.
- The US is committed to partnering with India across multiple sectors, including defense, manufacturing, and clean technology. The U.S. Consulate in Mumbai offers initiatives like Select USA to facilitate investment opportunities and encourages businesses to connect for assistance in growing their enterprises.



Mr. Rama Rao Marri

Vice President and Managing Director
Lummus Technology

- Mr. Marri underscores the vital role of collaboration between US based companies with Indian roots and local industries to tap into India's potential as a major global power.
- He addresses the dual challenge of expanding the petrochemical industry while ensuring sustainability and energy affordability, emphasizing the need for breakthrough technologies like thermal crude to chemicals (TC2C) to achieve this balance.
- He emphasizes that this partnership is crucial for navigating the challenges of the oil and petrochemical sectors.
- The challenge of growing the petrochemical industry while ensuring sustainability and energy affordability is highlighted. Breakthrough technologies, such as thermal crude to chemicals (TC2C), are essential for achieving this balance, offering more efficient conversion processes that lower energy requirements and capital costs.
- The volatility of crude oil prices complicates strategic decision-making for investors in capital-intensive projects in India. As the middle class grows, India must invest in refining and integrating petrochemical production to meet rising consumer demands.
- He points out that integrating waste plastic recycling into existing refining processes, such as fluid catalytic cracking (FCC) units, can provide low-cost feedstock for chemical production. This approach not only enhances sustainability in the petrochemical sector but also contributes to a circular economy by maximizing output from existing facilities.

Mr. Raju Kapoor

Director, External Affairs
FMC Corporation



- Mr. Kapoor highlights the company's deepened commitment to India over the past three decades through significant investments in manufacturing and innovation facilities.
- He discusses FMC's plans to enhance sourcing from India as part of the "Make in India" initiative, alongside its dedication to sustainability, aiming for net-zero emissions by 2037 and significantly reducing water consumption in agriculture.
- FMC Corporation has deepened its commitment to India over the past three decades, establishing significant manufacturing and innovation facilities.



- ⦿ The company plans to increase sourcing from India as part of the “Make in India” initiative, reinforcing its role in the global market.
- ⦿ FMC is dedicated to sustainability, aiming for net-zero emissions by 2037 and reducing water consumption in agriculture by 30-50%. Their Project Utkarsh focuses on training 2 to 2.5 million farmers, particularly smallholders, on best agricultural practices, reflecting their commitment to community empowerment and sustainable agriculture.
- ⦿ He highlights the need for a supportive regulatory framework for new agricultural technologies, including biological products. He also raises concerns about intellectual property rights (IPR) violations, advocating for stronger protections to secure the investments made in research and development.
- ⦿ Effective collaboration between FMC and government entities is crucial for enhancing agricultural practices and regulatory frameworks.
- ⦿ Mr. Kapoor also emphasizes the importance of women’s empowerment in the agrochemical sector, seeking government support to promote their inclusion in this industry.



Mr. Rahul Tikoo

Chief Executive Officer
Optime

- ⦿ Mr. Tikoo emphasizes the necessity of innovation and differentiation for the long-term sustainability of companies in the specialty chemical sector, stating that these strategies have become integral to business success rather than optional.
- ⦿ He highlights the significant opportunities for US companies to expand in India, which is cultivating a robust ecosystem aimed at global competition and showcasing its potential as a growing market.
- ⦿ He emphasizes that innovation and differentiation are now essential for the long-term sustainability of companies in the specialty chemical sector, moving beyond optional strategies to become integral to business success.
- ⦿ There is a significant opportunity for US companies to expand in India, which is developing a robust ecosystem that aims to compete on a global scale, highlighting India’s potential as a growing market.
- ⦿ While Indian chemical companies have traditionally been known for cost competitiveness, he warns that relying solely on being the cheapest option is not sustainable. Companies need to focus on creating new categories of competitive advantage through innovation to stay relevant amid global competition.
- ⦿ The specialty chemicals sector has a vital role to play in promoting sustainability and energy efficiency.
- ⦿ Mr. Tikoo points out the potential for high-performance materials, particularly in the electric vehicle (EV) sector, emphasizing innovations in battery efficiency as a key area for development and growth.

Mr. Siddharth Ghosal

Site Director
Dow Chemical



- Mr. Ghosal highlights India's remarkable progress in its innovation index, advancing from 81st to 39th place, which underscores the country's growing capabilities and investments in research and development.
- He emphasizes the urgency for companies to adopt actionable strategies to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 and 2050, particularly through effective management of Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions, including supply chain activities.
- India has made impressive strides in its innovation index, jumping from 81st to 39th place. This reflects the country's growing capabilities and investments in research and development, which are critical for aligning with global market trends.
- The push towards carbon neutrality is becoming a priority for many companies, with targets set for 2030 and 2050. Mr. Ghosal emphasizes the need for actionable strategies to address carbon emissions, particularly through effective management of Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions, which include supply chain activities.
- Mr. Ghosal highlights the lack of natural feedstock advantages in India's petrochemical industry. He suggests that Indian companies should explore partnerships with countries that have strong feedstock resources to enhance innovation and competitiveness in downstream processes.
- Understanding the technological requirements for managing emissions is crucial. Mr. Ghosal stresses the need for companies to not only address their direct emissions (Scope 1 and 2) but also consider the significant impact of Scope 3 emissions from their supply chains, highlighting the importance of a comprehensive approach to sustainability.



Ms. Ruchi Bhatia

Sales Director
Emerson India

- Ms. Bhatia highlights the importance of reducing carbon footprints across the manufacturing value chain and emphasizes sustainability as a key focus for organizations.



- She notes the need for agility in product development and the adoption of digital technologies to enhance operational excellence.
- There is a strong emphasis on reducing the carbon footprint across the manufacturing value chain. This commitment to sustainability is becoming a primary focus area for organizations aiming to improve their environmental impact.
- Enhancing the speed of product development and market introduction is crucial. Companies need to be agile in their research and development processes to respond quickly to market demands and opportunities.
- The adoption of digital technologies is essential for achieving operational excellence. This includes using real-time data and advanced analytics to optimize processes, improve decision-making, and enhance overall performance.
- Emphasizing the importance of skill development, Ms. Bhatia notes that digital technologies can enhance the capabilities of the workforce. This adaptability is vital for achieving high business performance in a dynamic and evolving industry landscape.

Mr. Abhishikth Kishore

Vice-Chairman and Managing Director - Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, Managing Director - Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation & Chief Executive Officer Andhra Pradesh Traveling Allowance Government of Andhra Pradesh



- Mr. Kishore highlights Andhra Pradesh's rebranding as "Swarn Andhra Pradesh," focusing on enhancing industrial infrastructure and leveraging its strategic advantages such as its extensive coastline and operational ports.
- He outlines that the state has introduced five new industrial policies designed through extensive consultation, featuring initiatives like a decarbonization subsidy, competitive fiscal incentives, and an employment subsidy aimed at creating 2 million jobs over the next five years.
- There are plans for dedicated industrial parks tailored to specific sectors, fostering a supportive ecosystem for both upstream and downstream industries. This includes the establishment of innovation hubs to mentor and support local MSMEs, enhancing the overall industrial capacity of the region.
- The Integrated Clean Energy (ICE) policy highlights the state's focus on sustainable energy initiatives, particularly green hydrogen projects, aligning with global trends toward decarbonization and clean technology adoption.





Mr. Yogesh Mishra

Sales Director, Asia (Ex-China)
Specialty Catalysts, Grace

- Mr. Mishra highlights the company's 25–30 years of dedication to supporting the Indian petrochemical industry by providing catalyst solutions that enhance refinery and petrochemical operations.
- He discusses the potential growth of the polyolefin sector driven by their UNIPOL PP technology and emphasizes the development of new technology to convert plastic waste into olefins, reflecting Grace's strong commitment to sustainability and addressing environmental challenges.
- The UNIPOL PP technology is projected to drive growth in the polyolefin sector, with the Indian market expected to grow by 8-9%, significantly contributing to the country's GDP.
- Recognizing the challenges in plastic recycling, the company is developing groundbreaking technology that directly converts plastic waste into olefins, offering a more efficient solution for plastic waste management while aiming to reduce carbon emissions.
- The company's initiatives reflect a strong commitment to sustainability, particularly in addressing plastic waste and carbon footprints, showcasing their proactive approach to environmental challenges within the petrochemical sector.

Mr. Raghav Chandola

Regional Sales Manager
LyondellBasell



- Mr. Chandola highlights that LyondellBasell (LYB) has been acknowledged by Bloomberg as a leader in sustainability, underscoring the company's dedication to environmentally responsible practices and its ambitious global recycling targets.
- He emphasizes LyondellBasell's commitment to reducing its carbon footprint through specific emissions targets that exceed regulatory requirements, along with tailored sustainability programs in India to address local market challenges.



- ⦿ The company has set ambitious global recycling targets, reflecting its proactive stance toward sustainability and waste management in its operations.
- ⦿ LYB has established specific targets for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions that exceed regulatory requirements, demonstrating its commitment to significantly reducing its overall carbon footprint.
- ⦿ The presence of tailored sustainability programs in India highlights LYB's approach to adapt its global sustainability goals to meet the unique needs and challenges of the local market.

Mr. Kapil Malhotra

Global Business Unit Head, Fluoropolymers
Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited



- ⦿ Mr. Malhotra highlights the company's leadership in fluoropolymers and fluorochemicals, with a significant export focus, particularly to the US.
- ⦿ He discusses the potential for India-US collaboration in the semiconductor sector, the development of EV batteries, and the opportunity for India to address the skilled labor shortages in the US chemical and polymer industries.
- ⦿ The company specializes in fluoropolymers and fluorochemicals, leveraging the strength of the carbon-fluorine bond to establish itself as a leading global manufacturer, with a significant portion of its production exported, particularly to the US.
- ⦿ There is a strong potential for collaboration between the US and Indian companies in the semiconductor sector, highlighting the need for an ecosystem of high-purity products to support the semiconductor plants being established by Indian firms like Tata.
- ⦿ Mr. Malhotra identifies challenges in developing lithium-ion and sodium-ion batteries for electric vehicles in India, suggesting that leveraging US expertise could aid in overcoming these hurdles and enhancing the EV battery ecosystem.
- ⦿ The significant shortage of skilled labor in the US chemical and polymer sectors presents an opportunity for India to collaborate and outsource talent, particularly in areas like digitalization and automation, where India has made notable advancements.





ROUNDTABLE ON DYES AND PIGMENTS

IRISHY KIRI

JITENDRA PATEL

JANAK MEHTA

DEEPAK MISHRA

THANK YOU PARTNERS

13th BIENNIAL EXPO & CONGRESS
INDIA CHEMICAL 2023

Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

13th BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXPO & CONFERENCE

INDIA CHEM 2024

Tagline: "India: Chemicals and Petrochemicals Paving the Future"

17th - 19th September 2024 - Mumbai, India

Stable Dyes and Pigments

FICCI

THANK YOU PARTNERS



ANJANI KUMAR PRASAD

NATUBHAI M PATEL

DCPC

INDIA CHEM 2024



Roundtable on Dyes and Pigments



About the Session

India's \$7 billion dyes and pigments industry is embracing sustainability through eco-friendly production and natural dyes, attracting significant foreign investment, and creating jobs. This session will explore sustainable practices, economic impacts, global competitiveness, and policy support while simultaneously addressing challenges faced by investors. This session aims to foster collaboration between the government and industry leaders to enhance investment opportunities and ease of doing business in this vibrant sector.

Key Discussion Points

Moderation by :

Mr. Janak Mehta

President
The Dyes and Pigments Manufacturers Association



- ⦿ The Indian dye industry is the second largest globally, holding 17% of the market share, with a vision to reach 30% by 2047.
- ⦿ The industry has experienced double-digit growth for over two decades, starting post-1985, but is now encountering challenges that require introspection and government support.
- ⦿ Two critical points for discussion are sustainability and ease of doing business. The industry has been focusing on sustainable operations and has been educated on this since 2005 through various programs and seminars.
- ⦿ Improving rapport with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), addressing pending issues like deep sea discharge norms, and speeding up environmental clearances.
- ⦿ Re-evaluating the necessity of anti-dumping duties and Quality Control Orders (QCO) for the B2B dye industry, which should be applied primarily when there are explicit concerns related to the environment, safety, or health.
- ⦿ Focusing more on R&D and consolidating operations, benefiting from industry-academia partnerships like the one with the Institute of Chemical Technology (ICT).
- ⦿ Seeking government support for transitioning from catering to OEM traders to establishing direct brands and presence in international markets.



- ⦿ He elaborates on the need to focus on the entire textile value chain and the importance of blocking finished textile chemicals from China rather than just raw materials and intermediates.
- ⦿ India is the second-largest textile maker after China but significantly smaller in scale, presenting an opportunity to increase market share in textiles due to the current geopolitical climate.
- ⦿ There is potential for growth in the pigment sector, as demonstrated by Sudarshan's recent acquisition of the second-largest pigment maker, which significantly increases their company size.

Mr. Anjani Prasad

Managing Director & Regional Vice President - South Asia
Archroma India Private Limited



- ⦿ Mr. Prasad gives a perspective on innovation and competitiveness in the dyestuff industry, highlighting the key strategies and challenges.
- ⦿ A significant challenge for innovators is creating hydrocarbon-free dyestuffs, moving away from reliance on petroleum-based products.
- ⦿ Safety is a major concern in the industry, and there is a need for improved education around safety practices. More educational institutions are needed for dye manufacturing. Further, training on Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) is necessary, with a focus on reducing emissions, solid waste, and liquid waste.
- ⦿ Governance education is lacking, and the industry needs to be aware of compliance with various laws to be effective.
- ⦿ There is a warning about competition from countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Indonesia, where Chinese investments in dye production could pose a threat to India's dye industry. India has only a few companies among the top 500 globally, indicating a significant opportunity for growth in the industry.
- ⦿ The industry should focus on expanding in disperse dyes, as synthetic fibers are expected to grow more than cotton.
- ⦿ India needs to protect itself from the dumping of finished textile products by improving internal collaboration, consumption, and exports.
- ⦿ Emerging areas identified:
 - Additive manufacturing (3D printing)
 - Digital printing
 - Artificial Intelligence (AI)





Mr. Natu M Patel

Executive Director
Meghmani Organics

- ⦿ Colour is emphasized as an essential aspect of life, used in various industries beyond textiles, such as paper, paints, plastics, printing inks, and rubber.
- ⦿ Most of the manufacturing sector in India consists of MSMEs and mid-sized companies, which are crucial for employment and foreign exchange earnings.
- ⦿ Environmental issues are a significant concern for MSMEs, who are trying to resolve them through initiatives like Central Effluent Treatment Plants with encouraging results.
- ⦿ Challenges in meeting environmental norms, particularly for colour and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), are highlighted, with the latter being a problem for landlocked industrial estates without access to marine discharge.
- ⦿ The MoEFCC has proposed a draft notification to reduce liquid discharge by 50%, which is nearly impossible without affecting the purity required for exports.
- ⦿ India has previously led in exports of reactive dyes, direct dyes, acid dyes, and pigments, but now faces anti-dumping duties on pigments.
- ⦿ Government support in R&D is needed, especially for MSMEs and mid-sized segments, and it is proposed to use CSR funds for R&D purposes.
- ⦿ The proposed limit of 5,000 litres per day for liquid discharge is impractical for industries that require much more water to produce export-quality products.
- ⦿ Reconsideration of the proposed limits is necessary, along with understanding the industry's fragmented nature, where many MSMEs operate as one-man shows.
- ⦿ Asian countries such as Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines are identified as future markets for Indian dyes and pigments, with expected double-digit growth. These countries currently receive dyes and pigments from China with favourable duty rates.
- ⦿ A request is made for the dyes and pigments chapter to be made duty-free for the ASEAN block to enhance competitiveness.
- ⦿ There is also a focus on South Korea, where local pigment manufacturing is declining, presenting an opportunity for Indian exports, particularly for plastics.



Mr. Manish Kiri

Chairman and Managing Director
Kiri Dyes and Chemicals Private Limited



- ⦿ The recent challenges faced by the industry are seen as a deferral of demand rather than a termination, with expectations of a return to double-digit growth over a long-term perspective.
- ⦿ Public-private partnerships and a cluster approach are suggested to facilitate government assistance and collective benefits, particularly for MSMEs in the dyes and pigments industry.
- ⦿ Caution is advised during the negotiation of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to prevent loopholes that allow Chinese products to enter India through other countries like Vietnam, Indonesia, and Thailand.
- ⦿ There is a need for technology upgradation to meet global standards and to position India as a viable alternative to China in the industry.
- ⦿ Strategic investments are called for to grow the industry significantly and to surpass international standards, leveraging India's potential to replace China as a global leader in the dyes and pigments sector.





Dr. Shavak Bhumgara

Managing Director
Eskay Dyestuffs & Organic Chemicals

- ⦿ Anti-dumping duties are seen as inflationary and can make Indian exporters uncompetitive, especially when they cannot obtain advanced licenses for small quantities of raw materials like Aniline.
- ⦿ There is concern over how many large companies have historically approached the Commerce Ministry to successfully impose anti-dumping duties on products that constitute a significant portion of their sales, potentially creating monopolies.
- ⦿ The imposition of anti-dumping duties can burden the MSME sector, which contributes most exports, by increasing their raw material costs to benefit a few large companies.
- ⦿ It is suggested to review past decisions on anti-dumping duties statistically to understand if they were made in the country's best interest.
- ⦿ Indian missions abroad are perceived as not being active enough in promoting exports, and there is a call for them to provide detailed market data to the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals (DCPC) and industry organizations.
- ⦿ Access to international market data could help Indian MSMEs identify global opportunities and understand the demand for chemicals, dyes, auxiliaries, and fine chemicals.
- ⦿ The Indian missions, staffed with capable IAS officers, have the resources and opportunity to assist the industry in expanding its global reach.

Mr. Uilhas Nimkar

Chairman
NimkarTek



- ⦿ The dyes and pigments industry is 168 years old, with the first 125 years of growth and innovation originating in the West. The industry has shifted to the East in the last 40 years, with a significant focus on dyes and chemicals in India.
- ⦿ There has been a change in customer demand from purity to impurity in the last 20 years, altering the focus of coloration.



- ⦿ In the last five years, companies worldwide, including those from India, have been looking at innovation. The current technology of coloration may not be sustainable for the next 25 years, necessitating new ideas, innovations, and molecules.
- ⦿ End-of-life considerations for dyes, such as recyclability and compostability, are becoming increasingly important. India and its young population are seen as future leaders in providing coloration to the world.
- ⦿ Standardization, historically dominated by the West, is now an area where India must take a leadership role. The Bureau of Indian Standards is actively revising many standards, indicating progress in innovation and standardization.
- ⦿ This is an opportune time for India to lead in the dyes and pigments industry.



Mr. Rajen Shah

Founder, Chief Executive Officer
Chief Technical Officer and Managing Director
Techno Color Corporation and Advent Dye Stuff Industries



- ⦿ There is a lack of focus on continuous processes in India's dyes and pigments industry, unlike in Europe, particularly in Yorkshire.
- ⦿ Inputs from the National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune, regarding continuous processes for dyes and pigments have not been implemented due to issues like patent rights infringement. Such technologies should be made available to the industry to enable safe and economical production.
- ⦿ Emphasis is placed on the need for the adoption of continuous processes in the industry.



Mr. Kanak Pansari

Founder & Managing Director
Bbell

- ⦿ There is significant support from both the private sector and the government for innovation in the dyes and pigments industry. A major gap identified is the lack of cash flow-based lending for MSMEs, which hinders their ability to innovate and grow.
- ⦿ Traditional lending models require assets as collateral, which is a challenge for startups and MSMEs seeking funds for new projects. MSMEs in the industry are typically run by conservative families or technocrats and are not highly leveraged, making it difficult to secure loans.
- ⦿ Access to cash flow-based finance would support sustainability efforts, continuous manufacturing, and other advancements. The cost of consulting services, such as those from NCL or experts, is high, and access to funding is necessary to utilize these services effectively.
- ⦿ The Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals (DCPC) should facilitate access to cash flow-based lending to enable transformative changes in the industry.



Mr. Deepak Mishra

Joint Secretary (Petrochemicals)
Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India



- ⦿ The Indian dyes and pigments industry is globally the second-largest, matching world standards.
- ⦿ Chemicals of concern are increasingly identified by international authorities for their potential harm to humans or the environment.
- ⦿ There is a shift from a risk-based to a hazard-based approach in chemical analysis, which could lead to more bans.
- ⦿ The European Eco-design concept introduces compliance requirements for products, including textiles, plastics, and polymers, which will affect the dyes and color industry.
- ⦿ Products will need a digital passport containing detailed information about their composition and sourcing. Standardization within India is crucial to establish or exceed international standards.
- ⦿ India is reviewing Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Korea and ASEAN, and the industry should provide input on product rationalization for these agreements. The Department of Commerce is actively soliciting recommendations from the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals regarding FTAs.
- ⦿ The importance of cash flow-based lending for the industry is recognized but is not a government initiative; it is suggested to be pursued with the banking sector or NBFCs.
- ⦿ The government is open to understanding and potentially working on the concept of cash flow-based lending.
- ⦿ The government will support the industry's goal to become number one with sustainable products that the world will want to buy.





India - Russia Chemicals and Petrochemicals Forum



Key Takeaway Points

Preliminary Negotiations on Fertilizers for 2025:

- ⦿ India and Russia explore the opportunity to initiate preliminary discussions on fertilizer supplies for 2025.

Potential Polypropylene Supplies for 2026–2027:

- ⦿ Negotiations are held regarding the supply of polypropylene during 2026–2027.
- ⦿ India expresses interest in collaboration and potential procurement in this sector.

Certification of Russian Polypropylene Suppliers in India:

- ⦿ Discussions include the possibility of starting the BIS certification process for Russian polypropylene suppliers.
- ⦿ The Indian side assures support for the certification process.

Market Entry and Trade Opportunities:

- ⦿ Russian chemical companies present their capabilities for supplying goods to the Indian market.
- ⦿ Indian representatives highlight opportunities for Russian companies to invest and engage in bilateral trade with Indian states.

Investment and Cooperation:

- ⦿ India shares details about investment opportunities in specific states to enhance bilateral trade and cooperation.

Logistics Chain Development:

- ⦿ India and Russia discuss optimizing logistics chains to streamline trade between buyers and sellers in Russia and India.

Strengthening Institutional Ties:

- ⦿ The Russian side proposes enhancing collaboration between the Russian Trade Commission and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India.

Market Needs Analysis:

- ⦿ The Russian side gathers detailed information about India's chemical and petrochemical market needs beyond fertilizers.







Media Coverage



The Statesman

New Delhi, Saturday, 19 October 2024 (Page-10)
Indian petrochemicals sector to reach \$300 billion by 2025: Hardeep Puri



Union Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers, Hardeep Puri, said on Saturday that the Indian petrochemicals sector is projected to reach a value of \$300 billion by 2025. He made the statement during a meeting with industry leaders in New Delhi. Puri highlighted the government's commitment to supporting the growth of the sector through various initiatives and policies. He mentioned that the sector has shown significant growth in recent years, driven by increasing demand and government support. He also mentioned that the government is working on various policies to further boost the sector's growth and make it more competitive globally.

Hardeep Puri, Union Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers, said on Saturday that the Indian petrochemicals sector is projected to reach a value of \$300 billion by 2025. He made the statement during a meeting with industry leaders in New Delhi. Puri highlighted the government's commitment to supporting the growth of the sector through various initiatives and policies. He mentioned that the sector has shown significant growth in recent years, driven by increasing demand and government support. He also mentioned that the government is working on various policies to further boost the sector's growth and make it more competitive globally.

the pioneer

Hyderabad, Saturday, 19 October 2024 (Page-08)
'India needs to cut reliance on imported feedstocks'



Union Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers, P. V. Narsimha Murthy, said on Saturday that India needs to reduce its reliance on imported feedstocks for petrochemicals. He emphasized the need for the government to support the domestic industry in developing alternative feedstocks and technologies. Murthy mentioned that the current dependence on imported feedstocks is a major challenge for the sector, and it is crucial for India to become more self-sufficient in this area. He also mentioned that the government is working on various policies to encourage research and development in this field.

Union Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers, P. V. Narsimha Murthy, said on Saturday that India needs to reduce its reliance on imported feedstocks for petrochemicals. He emphasized the need for the government to support the domestic industry in developing alternative feedstocks and technologies. Murthy mentioned that the current dependence on imported feedstocks is a major challenge for the sector, and it is crucial for India to become more self-sufficient in this area. He also mentioned that the government is working on various policies to encourage research and development in this field.

the political business daily

Odisha well-positioned to play key role in meeting global demand for chemicals: CM Says PCPIR, Paradip is driving Odisha's ambition in this sector



Chief Minister Nara Chandrababu Naidu said on Saturday that Odisha is well-positioned to play a key role in meeting the global demand for chemicals. He mentioned that the state's strategic location and infrastructure, particularly in Paradip, are major advantages for the sector. Naidu emphasized that the government is committed to supporting the growth of the chemical industry in Odisha through various policies and initiatives. He also mentioned that the state is working on developing a comprehensive pharma policy to attract investment and boost the sector's growth.

The Hitavada

Bhopal, Saturday, 19 October 2024 (Page-01)
'State Govt to devise comprehensive pharma policy'



Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Mohan Prasad Singh said on Saturday that the state government is planning to devise a comprehensive pharma policy. He mentioned that this policy will aim to attract investment, boost production, and create jobs in the pharmaceutical sector. Singh emphasized that the government is committed to supporting the growth of the pharma industry in Madhya Pradesh through various policies and initiatives. He also mentioned that the state is working on developing a comprehensive pharma policy to attract investment and boost the sector's growth.

Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Mohan Prasad Singh said on Saturday that the state government is planning to devise a comprehensive pharma policy. He mentioned that this policy will aim to attract investment, boost production, and create jobs in the pharmaceutical sector. Singh emphasized that the government is committed to supporting the growth of the pharma industry in Madhya Pradesh through various policies and initiatives. He also mentioned that the state is working on developing a comprehensive pharma policy to attract investment and boost the sector's growth.

the pioneer

Bhopal, Saturday, 19 October 2024 (Page-03)
State govt to devise a comprehensive pharma policy: CM

Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Mohan Prasad Singh said on Saturday that the state government is planning to devise a comprehensive pharma policy. He mentioned that this policy will aim to attract investment, boost production, and create jobs in the pharmaceutical sector. Singh emphasized that the government is committed to supporting the growth of the pharma industry in Madhya Pradesh through various policies and initiatives. He also mentioned that the state is working on developing a comprehensive pharma policy to attract investment and boost the sector's growth.

millenniumpost

New Delhi, Saturday, 19 October 2024 (Page-09)
MPCVM Yash's session for industrial growth: Attends two events in a single day in Mumbai and Bhopal



Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Yashwantrao Chavan, said on Saturday that he attended two events in a single day in Mumbai and Bhopal. He mentioned that these events were focused on promoting industrial growth and attracting investment in the chemical sector. Chavan emphasized that the government is committed to supporting the growth of the chemical industry through various policies and initiatives. He also mentioned that the state is working on developing a comprehensive pharma policy to attract investment and boost the sector's growth.

the pioneer

Bhubaneswar, Saturday, 19 October 2024 (Page-01)
India Chem 2024 in Mumbai CM showcases Odisha's potential for investment



Chief Minister Nara Chandrababu Naidu said on Saturday that he showcased Odisha's potential for investment at the India Chem 2024 event in Mumbai. He mentioned that the state's strategic location and infrastructure are major advantages for the chemical sector. Naidu emphasized that the government is committed to supporting the growth of the chemical industry in Odisha through various policies and initiatives. He also mentioned that the state is working on developing a comprehensive pharma policy to attract investment and boost the sector's growth.

Orissa TODAY

Bhubaneswar, Saturday, 19 October 2024 (Page-01)
Odisha emerging as key player in Chemical and Petrochemicals- Majhi



Chief Minister Nara Chandrababu Naidu said on Saturday that Odisha is emerging as a key player in the chemical and petrochemical sectors. He mentioned that the state's strategic location and infrastructure are major advantages for the sector. Naidu emphasized that the government is committed to supporting the growth of the chemical industry in Odisha through various policies and initiatives. He also mentioned that the state is working on developing a comprehensive pharma policy to attract investment and boost the sector's growth.

Chief Minister Nara Chandrababu Naidu said on Saturday that Odisha is emerging as a key player in the chemical and petrochemical sectors. He mentioned that the state's strategic location and infrastructure are major advantages for the sector. Naidu emphasized that the government is committed to supporting the growth of the chemical industry in Odisha through various policies and initiatives. He also mentioned that the state is working on developing a comprehensive pharma policy to attract investment and boost the sector's growth.

Odisha well-positioned to play important role in meeting global demand for chemicals: CM Majhi

Bhubaneswar, Saturday, 19 October 2024 (Page-01)
Chief Minister Mohan Charan Majhi said Odisha is emerging as a key player in the chemicals and petrochemicals sector, supported by increasing demand from core industries like steel and aluminium.

He said the PCPIR (Petrochemicals & Petrochemicals Investment Region) is driving Odisha's ambitions in this sector. The CM said the chemicals and petrochemicals sector in Odisha is ready for exponential growth.

रसायन क्षेत्र में आयातित कच्चे माल पर निर्भरता घटाने की जरूरत: नड्डा

New Delhi, Saturday, 19 October 2024 (Page-15)
Union Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers, Anant Singh, said the government is focusing on reducing the dependence on imported raw materials in the chemical sector.

State key player in chemicals: CM



Bhubaneswar, Oct 18: Chief Minister Mohan Charan Majhi Friday said the state is emerging as a key player in chemicals and petrochemicals sector, supported by increasing demand from core industries like steel and aluminium.

अगले वर्ष 300 अरब डॉलर का हो जाएगा पेट्रोकेमिकल क्षेत्र: पुरी
राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री मोहन चरण माझी ने बुधवार को यहां एक कार्यक्रम में कहा कि ओडिशा के पेट्रोकेमिकल क्षेत्र का अगले वर्ष 300 अरब डॉलर के बराबर हो जाएगा।

आयातित रसायन के कच्चे माल पर निर्भरता घटाने की जरूरत: नड्डा
राज्य के रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग के सचिव एन.एस. सिन्हा ने कहा कि सरकार को रसायन और उर्वरक क्षेत्र में आयातित कच्चे माल पर निर्भरता घटाने की जरूरत है।

नवभारत

ओडिशा बन रहा पेट्रोकेमिकल-रसायन का हब



ओडिशा के मुख्यमंत्री मोहन चरण माझी ने शुक्रवार को कहा कि इसका और पेट्रोकेमिकल क्षेत्र में एक प्रमुख भूमिका के रूप में उभर रहा है। माझी ने मुंबई में आयोजित 'इंडिया केम 2024' सम्मेलन में कहा कि ओडिशा के पेट्रोकेमिकल-रसायन क्षेत्र में ओडिशा को मध्यकालीन काल का हब बनाने का लक्ष्य है।

विराट वैभव

रसायन क्षेत्र में आयातित कच्चे माल पर निर्भरता घटाने की जरूरत: नड्डा



राज्य के रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग के सचिव एन.एस. सिन्हा ने कहा कि सरकार को रसायन और उर्वरक क्षेत्र में आयातित कच्चे माल पर निर्भरता घटाने की जरूरत है।

नवभारत

MP के सीएम हुए शामिल



राज्य के रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग के सचिव एन.एस. सिन्हा ने कहा कि सरकार को रसायन और उर्वरक क्षेत्र में आयातित कच्चे माल पर निर्भरता घटाने की जरूरत है।

नवभारत

MP में विकास को मिलेगी नई रफ्तार

'मुंबई में इंडिया केम' में बोले CM मोहन यादव



मुंबई, 19 अक्टूबर: मुख्यमंत्री मोहन यादव ने मुंबई में आयोजित 'इंडिया केम 2024' सम्मेलन में कहा कि ओडिशा के पेट्रोकेमिकल-रसायन क्षेत्र में ओडिशा को मध्यकालीन काल का हब बनाने का लक्ष्य है।

उद्योगों का विस्तार

राज्य के रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग के सचिव एन.एस. सिन्हा ने कहा कि सरकार को रसायन और उर्वरक क्षेत्र में आयातित कच्चे माल पर निर्भरता घटाने की जरूरत है।

नवभारत

Mumbai, Saturday, 19 October 2024 (Page-09)

रसायन क्षेत्र में आयातित कच्चा माल निर्भरता घटाने की जरूरत

मुंबई, न्यूज एजेंसियां, केंद्रीय मंत्रालय ने पी नरु ने रसायन और पेट्रोकेमिकल उद्योग को देश की आर्थिकस्थिति का महत्वपूर्ण संकेत बताने का आग्रह किया है। इस क्षेत्र को आर्थिक रूप से निर्यात को उत्साहित है। रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय ने 13वें द्विदिवसीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनी और सम्मेलन 'इंडिया केम 2024' को संबोधित करते हुए कहा कि देश नवाचार, पर्यावरण अनुकूलता और अपने पैर पर उभरने के लिए रसायन उद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करेगा।

सकार्य करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगी। उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है। उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है।



दैनिक भास्कर

Bhopal, Saturday, 19 October 2024 (Page-06)

फिक्की की कॉन्फ्रेंस में सीएम ने मप्र को पचूचर रेडी स्टेट बताया दवा इंडस्ट्री को आकर्षित करने के लिए नई फार्मा पॉलिसी लाएगी मप्र सरकार

2023-24 में मप्र से हुआ 11,889 करोड़ के फार्मा उत्पादों का निर्यात

राज्य और उद्योग के क्षेत्र में मप्र और अगले वर्ष का उद्देश्य है। मप्र में मप्र में 275 करोड़ मुद्रा है। इस निष्कर्ष में मप्र में मप्र में 275 करोड़ मुद्रा है। 2023-24 में मप्र से 11,889 करोड़ के फार्मा उत्पादों का निर्यात हुआ।

शब्दांना सत्याची धार प्रहार

Mumbai, Saturday, 19 October 2024 (Page-03)

भारताचा रसायनिक, पेट्रोकेमिकल उद्योग 2024 पर्यंत 300 डॉलर्सचा पल्ला गातेल : केंद्रीय मंत्री नरु

मुंबई (संवादकर्ता) : मंत्रालय ने रसायन उद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है। उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है। उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है।

नवभारत

Mumbai, Saturday, 19 October 2024 (Page-02)

रसायन-पेट्रोकेमिकल क्षेत्र में विकास के लिए प्रदर्शनी 'इंडिया केम 2024' के 13वें संस्करण का आयोजन

मुंबई (सं.) : भारत सरकार के रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने रसायन उद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है। उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है।



उद्योग जगत के लिए महत्वपूर्ण मंच 'इंडिया केम 2024' का आयोजन रसायन उद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है। उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है। उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है।

राज एक्सप्रेस

19 October 2024 (Page-01)

संवादकर्ता : मुंबई, 19 अक्टूबर 2024

राज एक्सप्रेस में नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है। उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है।

दैनिक यशोभूमि

Mumbai, Saturday, 19 October 2024 (Page-03)

आयातित कच्चे माल पर निर्भरता घटाने की जरूरत

मुंबई (सं.) : भारत सरकार के रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने रसायन उद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है। उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है।



उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है। उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है।

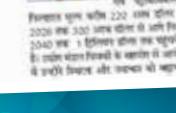
दैनिक भास्कर

Mumbai, Saturday, 19 October 2024 (Page-09)

रसायन उद्योग के 2040 में एक ट्रिलियन डॉलर तक पहुंचने की संभावना : नरु

मुंबई (सं.) : भारत सरकार के रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने रसायन उद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है। उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है। उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है।



उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है। उद्योग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से अर्थोद्योग विभाग ने नए नए कदम उठाने के लिए नए उपायों को प्रोत्साहित करने का आग्रह किया है।





The FICCI Chemicals and Petrochemicals Awards 2024 were successfully held on October 17 at Hotel Leela in Mumbai celebrated leadership and excellence in the Indian chemical and petrochemical sector. This annual event, organized by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), celebrated industry leaders and companies making significant contributions in areas such as innovation, sustainability, and digital transformation. Smt. Anupriya Patel, Union Minister of State for the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers & Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, presided over the awards

This well-attended event brought together a distinguished gathering of stakeholders, including industry leaders, government officials, and key representatives, reflecting the robust participation and engagement within the sector. The awards served not only as a recognition of outstanding accomplishments but also as a vital platform for industry players to engage in dialogue on current trends and future directions, particularly in areas of green technology and digital innovation.

Winners- FICCI Chemicals and Petrochemicals Awards 2024

S.No.	Award category	Winner - 2024
1	Product Innovator of the Year	Chemicals: Crystal Crop Production Limited Petrochemicals: Indian Oil Corporation Ltd
2	Best Green Product	Chemicals: Non-MSME: Asian Paints Limited MSME: K.C. India Ltd. (Unit Neelkanth Polymers) Petrochemicals RIL Hoshiarpur
3	Best Green Process	Technology provider: MSME: Bhumistha Infra Services Petrochemicals: Non-MSME: Indian Oil Corporation Limited Chemicals: Non-MSME: Rallis India Limited, Dsez li, Dahej, Bharuch
4	Leader in Energy Management	Chemicals: Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited Petrochemicals: Reliance Industries limited (Petcoke Gasification Complex)
5	Leader in Water Management	Chemicals: Non-MSME: Gharda Chemicals Ltd
6	Sustainability Leader of the Year	Chemicals: Non-MSME: Asian Paints Limited Petrochemicals: Non-MSME: MITSU CHEM PLAST LTD
7	Excellence in safety	Chemicals: Corteva Agriscience India Pvt Ltd Petrochemicals: Reliance Industries Limited, Patalganga Manufacturing Division - Polyester
8	Excellence in Sub - Sector	Agro-Chemicals: Non-MSME: Excel Industries Limited Mumbai

S.No.	Award category	Winner - 2024
9	Company of the year	<p>Medium and Large (Listed): Chemicals: Jubilant Ingrevia Chemicals: Himadri Specialty PSU: Chemicals: Gujarat State and Fertilizers Limited Petrochemicals: Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited Private: Chemicals: Deccan Fine Chemicals (India) Pvt Ltd Chemicals: Epsilon Carbon Private Limited Petrochemicals: HMEL</p>
10	DigiTech Front Runner of the Year	<p>Chemicals: Non-MSME: Lanxess India Private Limited Petrochemicals: Non-MSME: Indian Oil Corporation LTD</p>
11	Excellence in Exports	<p>Chemicals: Non-MSME: Lakshmi Organic Chemicals: MSME: Jeevan Chemicals</p>
12	Outstanding Contribution to Society (NEW)	<p>Chemicals: Non-MSME: Gharda Chemicals Limited</p>
13	Woman leader of the year (NEW)	<p>Indian Oil Corporation Ltd - Joint Award Dakshita Soni and Abhilasha Mishra</p>
14	Make in India Champion of the year (NEW)	<p>Chemicals: Non-MSME: Asian Paints Limited Petrochemicals: Non-MSME: Indian Oil Corporation Ltd</p>
15	Lifetime Contribution (Individual)	<p>Shri. Nadir B. Godrej, CMD, Godrej Industries Ltd. Shri Ashwin C. Shroff, Chairman, Excel Industries Ltd</p>





SEE YOU AGAIN AT

INDIA **CHEM** 2026



22nd - 24th October 2026

Bombay Exhibition Centre, Mumbai

