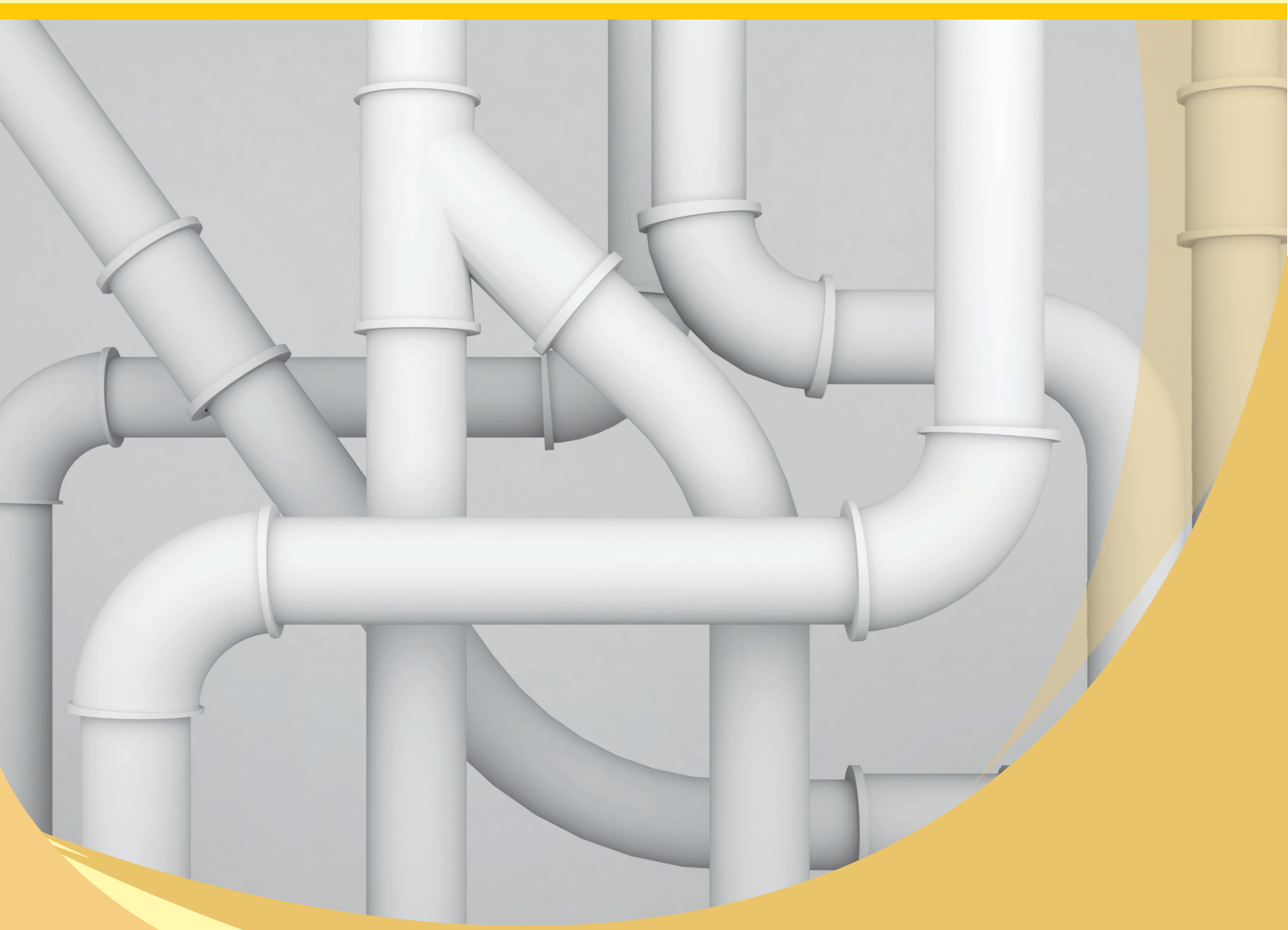
IVC
INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL

News Letter

A publication from IVC • VOL. 4 • ISSUE 4 • APRIL 2025
Visit our website : www.indianvinylcouncil.com



Vinyl is an integral part of our day to day life

Published by Dr. Shreekant Diwan
on behalf of INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL,
1st Floor, Saffron Tower, Near Panchvati,
Ambawadi, Ahmedabad,
Gujarat -380006

Editor: Mr. Robin Banerjee

Editorial Board:
Mr. Vivekanand Sane
Dr. Shreekant Diwan
Mr. Rajeev Mehendale
Mrs. Aruna Kumari

IVC News Letter: Quarterly Publication of IVC

Contact: INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL (IVC)
101/102 Terminal -9, Nehru Road,
Near Hotel Sahara Star,
Vile Parle (East),
Mumbai - 400099 (India)
T: 2267489888,
F : 2267489898
E: info@indianvinylcouncil.com

From the desk of Editor

Interest in the vinyl-related industry continues unabated. Almost everyone related to the sector met in April 2025 to attend a massive conference-cum-exhibition in Mumbai, the commercial capital of India. It is understood that over 1,000 participants attended. They discussed and debated the industry's future, fresh technological trends, new business opportunities, and, more importantly, made new acquaintances and friends.

The interest and the vibe from the conference indicate India's PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) industry is experiencing fairly robust growth, driven by increased infrastructure development, government initiatives, and a growing demand across various sectors.

Programs like the Jal Jeevan Mission, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana have substantially increased demand for PVC products, especially pipes. These initiatives aim to enhance water supply, irrigation coverage, and affordable housing.

Let us summarise a few recent trends for you.

New demand emanates from the needs of residential and urban infrastructure. The real estate sector contributes significantly to PVC pipe demand due to plumbing requirements, particularly mid to premium housing. Urban infrastructure projects under schemes like the Smart Cities Mission and AMRUT also drive the need for durable and cost-effective piping solutions.

Capital expenditure is on the rise. Leading manufacturers are investing approximately Rs 5,000 crore over the next two to three years to expand production capacities by almost one-fourth, anticipating India's growth story.

The good news is, of course, not without the industry's challenges.

Raw material price volatility continues to create concerns. Wide fluctuations in PVC resin prices can impact margins and profitability. Environmental concerns and enhanced scrutiny of plastic products continue to put a spoke in the wheel on certain occasions.

Competitive activities must be considered in order to grow and prosper in this industry. There is a lot of competition, and new players keep popping up from time to time. Hence, continuous innovation and improving efficiencies are cardinal principles for success in this sector.

The PVC industry in India is poised for continued growth and is supported by government initiatives, urbanization, and infrastructure development.

However, to grow and succeed, the industry must persist in navigating the challenges related to raw material price fluctuations, competition, and sustainability considerations.

India's growth story is intact; so is the vinyl story!

Robin Banerjee

You can write to us @ info@indianvinylcouncil.com

All about the Indian Vinyl Council

The Indian Vinyl Council is set up and exclusively dedicated to the cause of entire PVC value chain. The objective of the forum is to serve all the stakeholders of Vinyl Family, i.e the resin producers, additives and related chemical producers, converters, processing and ancillary equipment manufacturers, recyclers of Vinyl products and the end users. With the active and harmonious participation; the members, end users and the public at large will all stand to reap considerable benefits.

The Council will play a pivotal role as the hub of advocacy between the government (state and central), policy makers, regulatory bodies and industry stakeholders to pave the way for the industry by eliminating obstacles and opening the doors to expand the market for the Vinyl industry.

Adding greater momentum to the growth of the Vinyl industry through networking will also be one of the core responsibilities of the Council. It will work towards increasing access to the industry's leaders and enabling them to connect seamlessly with suppliers, academia, regulators, scientists and experts through seminars, conferences, technical meetings and other events.

One of our top priorities is to ensure the efficient diffusion of knowledge to all our members, on the state of art technology, market perspectives, statistics & information and details of global initiatives on sustainability… all relevant to the Vinyl and allied industries.

Our focused approach is to work towards the welfare of mankind and encourage responsible care in an environmentally sustainable manner as practiced and specified in circular economy principles and models.

We strongly believe in supporting & encouraging innovation, and training & skill development within the Vinyl value chain, to facilitate raising the competency and the level of industry to global standards.

We are also committed to developing technical standards for maintaining quality and consistency to enhance the acceptance of Poly Vinyl Chloride and related products and multiply its application in all spheres of life.

IVC Objectives

- To promote and advocate all round development of the entire Vinyl industry comprising of all elements of the Vinyl value chain
- To build a positive image of Vinyl products in eyes of the end-users as well as society at large.
- To assist and collaborate with the government and non-government bodies and statutory authorities for formulating industry related policies including codes and standards and seek representations from such bodies.
- To promote and support standardisation and quality assurance programmes to encourage regulatory compliances.
- To create awareness and educate the end users of the value proposition of PVC products including energy conservation, eco-friendliness and sustainability.
- To support and encourage innovation, training and skill development within the Vinyl value chain and thereby raise the level of industry to global standards.
- To institute and/or fund scientific and economic research in the industry connected with PVC and its products.
- To provide a forum for member associations to collaborate for broadening the market for PVC products.

Wood Plastic Composites - A Sustainable Building Product

Mr. Hardik Panchal
Managing Director,
Hardy Smith Designs Pvt. Ltd.

Today entire world is rigorously looking for substitute products of natural resources. Whole world has seen a big calamity caused by the nature and greenhouse gases in various parts of the world recently. Country like India is working on increasing use of renewable energy sources like Solar energy and allied areas like Electric Vehicles. Similar way globally many countries are cautious now for increasing the use of substitute products including Power, Fuel and materials. Green, recyclable and biodegradable products are the future of the world.

But most important point is – 'Substitute products should be sustainable'. All Governments of the world are trying to accept green, recyclable products but the focus would be on sustainability as well. Sustainable product means – A product has some inherent properties those lead for a longer life span for it. It should not require to be replaced in a shorter life span that leads more material usage and more waste generated. Sustainable product with longer life span saves materials, maintenance cost and operational cost.

Being into wood industry since nearly about 2 decades we have seen an exaggerated use of natural resources like wood. Standing trees and forests are being cut for timber those are actually natural products. There are no effective plantation practices to replace those loss by public or private sector. Further natural wood is absolutely a product from the mother nature. It decays, it gets corroded and termites also can eat them. So, these are the regular phenomenon happens with wood and allied products, despite of chemical & temperature treatments. Thus, wood is not a sustainable option for building industry.

Amongst all these a product named as Wood polymer composite, popularly known as WPC has created a space in the application markets. WPC can be termed as a real sustainable product in the crowd of furniture materials. In search of sustainable newer materials for wood replacement we have always tried to get something extraordinary that can change the face of the industry as a whole. WPC is one such product found outstanding in terms of sustainability with good potential in Indian building industry.

Popular polymer resins for WPC are PVC (Polyvinyl chloride), PE (Polyethylene) and PP (Polypropylene). Globally PE and PP based wood polymer composites are widely used. Indian industry has started with PVC based WPC board manufacturing in last few years. With main resins there are several additives and fillers get mixed to create a proper formulation according to the property requirement of the product. PVC is widely used for making WPC boards, WPC Indoor profiles as well outdoor profiles etc.

PVC resin is preferred in India due to ease of processing, possibilities to manufacture from flexible to rigid product range, proprietary formulations etc. Products made with PVC can be printed and painted directly. It has a tendency to work with different adhesive systems for faster joineries.

Features of WPC:

WPC is a real sustainable product against wooden products. It gives a natural advantage of being a Polymer derivative. WPC can be used without screws for building the overall layout of interiors. This material can be termed as plug and play material for joinery. Being totally termite and water proof, we do not need to worry about future issues of maintenance. If used indoor it has a too long life compare to wooden materials. Further we have used water based green certified paints those take very few hours to get dried. There are speciality paints for PVC based systems and it fits best with the recyclable WPC materials.

WPC is a truly eco-friendly material with its usage pattern. It is 100% recyclable and can be recycle at least 2-3 times in its life cycle.

In final words I say, sustainability of earth matters and we are concerned for that.

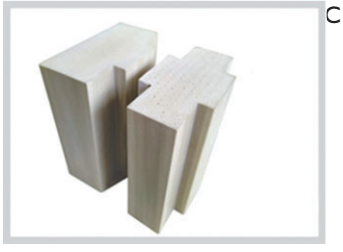
Door Frame from WPC:

It can be termed as the product invented in India. India has been using conventional solid wooden door frames for hundreds of years. A door frame that is popularly known as 'Chaukhat (चौखट)' is the base for hanging a door. Indian doors are used to be heavy in weight because of its making from solid wood.

In 2012 with an effort of developing replacement products from WPC, HARDY SMITH in association with manufacturer from Ahmedabad, Gujarat and Chinese Technology players worked for its design development. We could design and make WPC solid door frame.

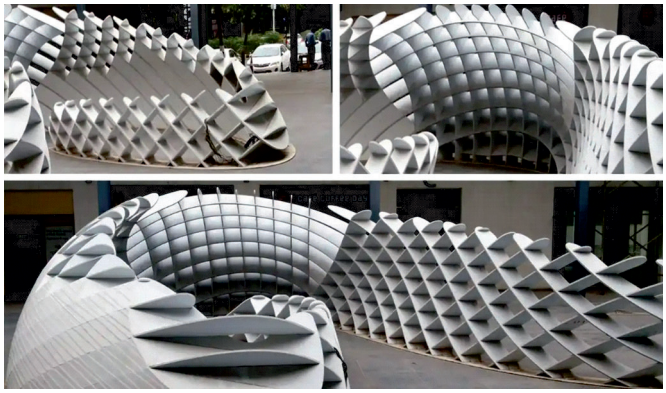
This was a new version of solid wooden door frame. It started penetrating the Indian market at grass route level. Indian construction companies (public & private sector both) started using this door frame made with polymer (PVC), wood and calcium carbonate as major contents.

And today it has become a generic product being produced in more than 100 manufacturing lines in the country. These door frames are accepted by other countries in terms of design and countries like Turkey have started making this Indian designed Chaukhat today.



WPC in Architectural Sculptures:

WPC sheets can be used for architectural sculptures and murals as architects can create unique formations from WPC boards because of its precision for CNC cutting. WPC boards carry outstanding properties for use if outdoor weather applications.



Here it is a 'Whale sculpture' created by CEPT students of Ahmedabad from Co-extruded white sheets. There is no paint or surface protections used and this structure is placed at the shown premise since almost 10 years now.

Some glimpses of products from WPC

PVC Pipes for Trenchless Applications

Dr. Abhijit Patil
Secretary General,
Indian Vinyl Council

In almost every city in India there are underground pipelines that are reaching the end-of-life stage. The risk of their collapse can lead to problems such as wastage of water or pollution due to exfiltration. Normally underground pipelines lie underneath high-density urban areas. Conventional open trench methods, while effective, are costly and disruptive in areas where significant infrastructure already exists, such as buildings and roads.

Trenchless technology systems can provide an innovative, cost-effective alternative. Trenchless technology systems are often used for the installation, replacement and renovation/rehabilitation of underground pipes where personnel entry is not possible.

What is Trenchless Technology?

Trenchless technology, often referred to as "no dig", is a rapidly growing engineering industry all over the world. The specific feature of the technology is that it eliminates the need for surface excavation. Trenchless technology is also used to minimize environmental damage and to reduce the costs associated with underground work. Along with installation and replacement it also involves inspection, rehabilitation, and cleaning services.

"No dig" means there is no digging up of roads to replace water, sewer, gas or cable duct pipes. When there is a need for pipe rehabilitation in the middle of a busy working area, trenchless technology allows the pipe to be repaired without digging up the entire road. The technology not only eliminates traffic problems, but it saves money as there is no need to dig and repair the road.

One of the most recent developments in trenchless technology is the use of robotics. One of the core benefits of using robotics is the measurable data it provides that allows agencies to better understand the state of the current systems. Robots can also enter hazardous environments that are too dangerous for people to access.

Benefits of Trenchless Technology

- Minimize the overall cost of pipeline rehabilitation
- Avoid costly excavation
- Reduce construction time
- Reduce disruption to pedestrian and vehicular traffic as well as to the environment
- Retain existing landscape
- Restore pipeline integrity

Why Use Trenchless Technology?

- Less disruption to the customer / environment - streets, gardens etc need not be disturbed
- Renewal of existing pipelines can be carried out with greater ease
- Pipelines can be installed under frozen ground in cold weather
- Pipeline installation workers have a safer working environment
- Going deeper to avoid existing services need not create an extra cost
- Road / River crossing can be carried out with minimal disruption
- Cost Savings incurred when compared to open cut - no spoil, no fill, less security fencing and less resurfacing

PVC Pipes – An integral part of water and wastewater transportation systems

PVC pipes have been used worldwide for more than 70 years due to various techno-commercial advantages over traditional material pipes. PVC pipes are most commonly used in various applications such as water and sewage transmission, agri water transport etc. PVC pipe is the preferred choice for buried applications.

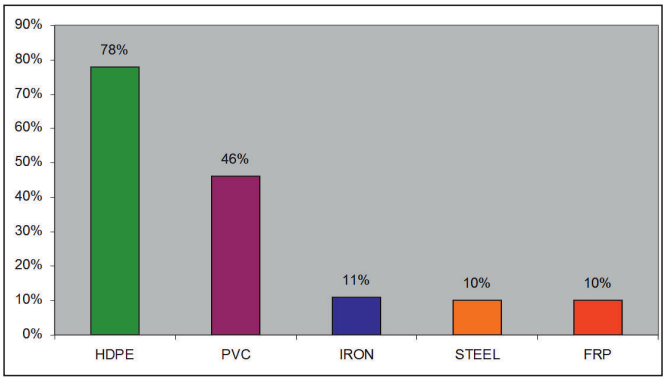
Advantages of PVC Pipes in Trenchless applications

- Enough flexibility to take contours
- Fused joints provide longer lengths
- Not vulnerable to deterioration from low resistivity drilling muds commonly used with horizontal directional drilling and other trenchless construction methods.
- Ability to bend or flex without breaking, making them ideally suited to handle ground movements caused by unstable, shifting soils and earthquakes.
- Require very low pull force due to smooth outer surface
- Foldable and expandable
- Stiff thereby permitting their direct connection to mechanical valves, non-plastic fittings, etc.
- Ease in installation reducing the cost
- Have relatively lesser carbon footprint when compared to iron and concrete.

Plastic Pipes – Materials of Choice in US

There was a time when there were few choices when it came to selection of pipe material. More than 100 years ago, brick was a popular choice. Over the years plethora of pipe choices have given options to utility managers. The method of installation also evolved and includes trenchless techniques such as pipe bursting, horizontal directional drilling, slip lining etc. Trenchless Technology - a leading publication in US informally polled system engineers and consulting engineers from around the United States to get some idea about what is already in the ground and what is going in the ground – as well as to understand the criteria affecting utility manager's decisions.

PVC is the most commonly used pipe material for water management projects due to easy maintenance/rehabilitation and longest life cycle. For trenchless projects utility managers / engineers polled for HDPE pipes as preferred choice with 78% while PVC pipes with 46%. It is claimed that plastic as pipe material does not limit use of trenchless techniques in their projects. In trenchless applications HDPE and PVC pipes score over other materials due to lower cost, compatibility with existing materials as well as ease of installation.



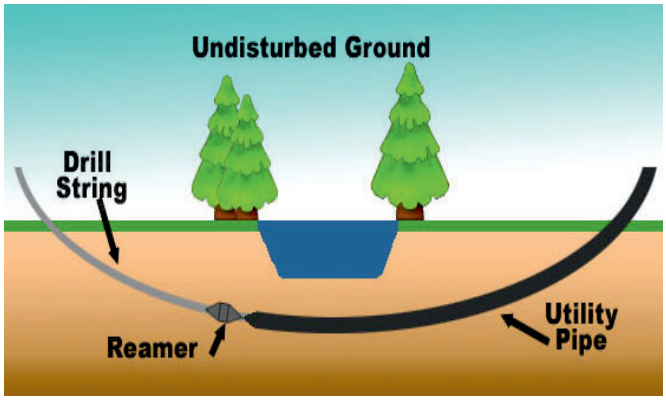
Source: Trenchless Technology, August 2008.

Types of Trenchless installations and PVC products used:

Horizontal Directional Drilling

Horizontal directional drilling (HDD) is a trenchless surface-launched method for installing relatively small diameter pipes. This method can be used to install various types of pipes, including polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, steel and copper. Applications include water, gas and cable installations, usually in soft ground. Gravel-heavy soils and rock can present difficulties when using this technique.

PVC pipes offer ease in installation due to lower pull force required. Also fusible or weldable PVC pipes offers continuous length and ease of installation in HDD.



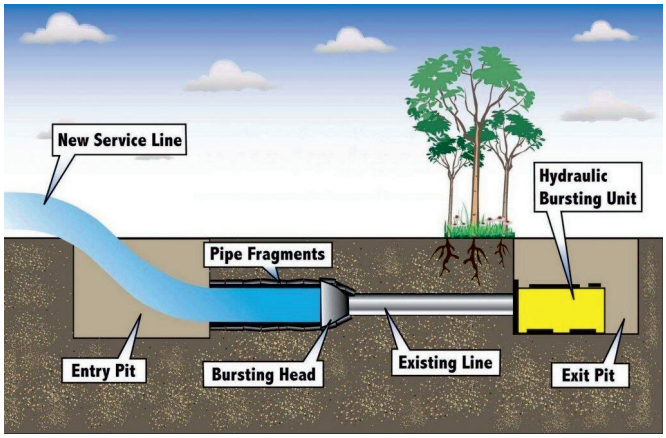
Pipe Bursting

Pipe bursting is a replacement method commonly used in urban centres where the area immediately below the paved surface is often congested with existing services, allowing little space for the replacement of a defective service with a new line. The existing pipe/hole in the ground thus becomes the guide for replacement.

Replacement occurs by splitting the defective pipe and displacing the fragments to enable a new pipeline of the same diameter to be drawn in. Where increased capacity is needed, an expanding device, either hydraulic or pneumatic, is introduced into the defective pipeline to shatter the pipe; then the new line is pulled through.

Pipe bursting is not appropriate in all subsurface conditions. The forces exerted by the bursting head may adversely affect other pipelines near the pipeline being rehabilitated.

Fusible PVC Pipe is the choice for this application offering flexibility, toughness and long continuously welded lengths to achieve cost-effective, long-life replacement options. These pipes provide a complete pipeline system including a range of mechanical and welded fittings to facilitate connections to properties or off-take pipelines.



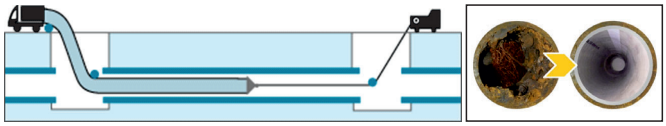
Sliplining

Slip lining is probably the simplest of the lining options. It is another rehabilitation method where a new pipeline of a smaller diameter is inserted into the defective pipe and the annulus (the space between the existing and inserted pipes) is grouted. This method has the benefit of simplicity and is relatively inexpensive; however, there can be a significant loss of hydraulic capacity.

A modified version of sliplining, often called close-fit lining, makes use of the properties of PVC to allow temporary reduction in diameter or change in shape prior to insertion into the defective pipe. The inserted pipe is subsequently expanded to form a tight fit against the wall of the original pipe, thus avoiding the need for annulus grouting as in conventional sliplining. Temporary reduction in diameter is achieved either by mechanical rolling or drawing through a reduction die. This is also called as 'Roll down and Swage Lining'.

Although any material can be used for new pipe, PVC slipliners are designed to provide both structural support as well as an improved flow path to the deficient host pipe. Continuous sliplining, with PVC pipe is more prevalent in the rehabilitation of potable water distribution and transmission pipelines.

Coiled or butt-welded PVC pipes are well suited to this technique as there is no additional loss of diameter due to socket and spigot joints. Coiled pipe is generally only available in smaller diameters (< Dn110).



Fusible PVC Pipes for HDD, Pipe Bursting and Slip Lining

Fusible PVC pipe is assembled using a thermal butt fusion process that results in monolithic, leak-free, fully restrained lengths of PVC pipe.

Fusible PVC pipe was first introduced in 2003 and since then, there have been more than 12,000 projects involving Fusible PVC (FPVC) pipe installation. A total of more than 16 million ft of pipe has been installed worldwide.

Since the introduction into the water and wastewater industry in 2003, Fusible PVC has quickly established the basis as a cost-effective material for trenchless applications through thousands of projects involving competitive municipal and industrial pipe, namely horizontal directional drilling (HDD).

The use of FPVC pipe over other thermoplastic pipe materials results in downsized boreholes and simplified connections that can be installed immediately due to no relaxation period required. The high-tensile strength of FPVC provides significant benefit for long HDDs. It

has been installed on more than 40 projects involving HDDs of more than 3,000 ft, including the longest single continuous pull-in measuring 7,000-plus ft utilizing 30-in. Fusible PVC pipe.

FPVC Pipe is fused in the field with two main methods.

1. Pre-fusing long strings of pipe prior to installation. This method requires the space to assemble the pipe ahead of time with the benefit being that fusion is not a part of the pull-in process. It is preferred for HDDs and pipe burst applications where the success of the install can be time dependent.
2. Fuse and Pull- Allows the pipe to be fused in a very small footprint and is applicable for slipline installations with limited layout. The process consists of fusing on a stick of pipe, advancing the string into the installation and then repeating as many times as necessary.

Fold and Form lining

In this process a PVC liner pipe is deliberately folded into a "U" or "C" shape, sometimes 'H' shape to produce a smaller net cross-section before it is inserted into the pipe. The folding process effectively reduces the size of the pipe so it can be readily drawn through the host pipe. In some cases the pipe is folded in the factory and then coiled while in other cases (normally larger pipe) the liner can be folded on site immediately before it is inserted.

Then hot water or steam is applied until the liner reaches a temperature elevated enough for rounding. After rounding, the installed liner is allowed to cool, producing a snug-fitting liner in the host pipe.

This process is limited up to 900 mm diameter pipe rehabilitation. There are limitations on wall thickness and pipe size with this process.

PVC liners are designed for this technique for both non-pressure and pressure applications.

Spiral wound lining

Spiral wound Liners consist of approximately 12-inch wide PVC liner strips that are typically ribbed on the exterior to provide support. The liners are spirally wound inside the existing pipeline and are locked into place by a grooved joint or with the use of joining strips. Once inserted, the liner is back-grouted to provide assistance in sealing and mechanically locking the liner in place. Minimal surface disruption is necessary for reinstating laterals.

This method is suitable for pipes with internal diameter from 150 to 1800 mm. A range of plastic profiles with varying stiffness is available to meet structural design specifications. This process differs from other types of close fit liners in that

- It is formed inside the deteriorated pipe
- It does not require heating at any stage of installation

This process is popular for rehabilitation of large diameter pipes (above 1000 mm).

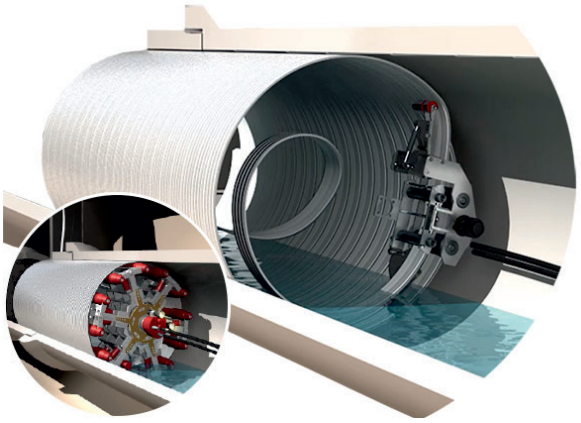


Photo Source: https://sekisui-spr.com/trenchless-pipe-lining/sprtf/

Conclusion:

PVC pipes offer several advantages over traditional material pipes in general. Trenchless technologies, the best technologies with respect to economic and environmental aspects are gaining importance in buried pipeline installations. PVC pipes are the popular choice for trenchless technology due to several advantages such as flexibility, continuous and longer lengths, ease of installation, ability to fold and expand etc.

Industry needs to work on developing the products suitable for trenchless installations in association with the installers and water board authorities. This can open a new area of business opportunities.

Carbon Markets and the Cost of Delay: India's Strategic Sustainability Imperative

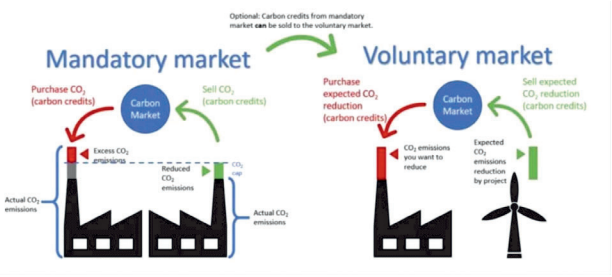
Winie Pranjul
DGM, PVC Business,
Reliance Industries Ltd.

As the world races toward a low-carbon future, carbon markets have emerged as both a policy instrument and a financial mechanism shaping the global economy. For countries like India, which announced a net-zero target by 2070, the carbon market is no longer a theoretical construct—it's a looming reality that will impact everything from trade margins to industrial competitiveness.

Understanding Carbon Markets and Why They Matter

A carbon market is a system where carbon credits—representing the right to emit one ton of carbon dioxide (CO_2) oe eq. Greenhouse Gas—are bought, sold, or traded. These credits are issued under two types of systems: Compliance Markets, regulated by governments (such as the EU Emissions Trading System), and Voluntary Markets, where companies offset emissions to meet internal sustainability goals or trade carbon credits. The very presence of a voluntary carbon market indicates substantial financial opportunities within the carbon trading ecosystem.

The compliance carbon market incentivizes emission reductions through mechanisms like cap-and-trade, where companies emitting less than their allotted quota can sell excess credits. High-emission companies must either invest in green technology or buy additional credits—raising their cost of operations. This structure has profound implications for cost competitiveness and global trade dynamics.

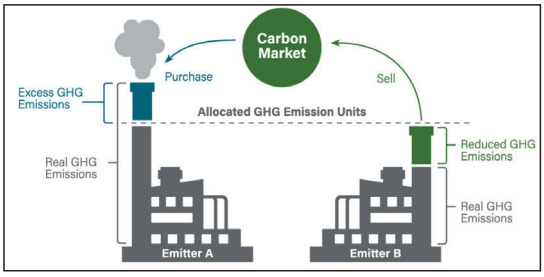


For instance, in 2024, the EU's Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) priced carbon between €80–€100 per ton of CO_2. Meanwhile, China's National ETS traded credits for as low as $6–$10. The disparity creates financial asymmetry, benefiting economies that are further along in decarbonization.

Carbon Markets and the Global Supply Chain

Decarbonization is reshaping the global supply chain. Logistics firms are facing surging costs due to carbon taxes and emission reporting requirements. The EU ETS now includes maritime shipping, making long-distance freight more expensive. Airlines must comply with CORSIA (Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation), adding carbon costs to air cargo.

As companies face growing pressure to map Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions—direct, indirect, and value chain-related emissions respectively—supply chain compliance becomes a bottleneck. Firms unable to certify low-emission manufacturing or logistics, risk losing access to carbon-sensitive markets, particularly in Europe and USA. Suppliers from countries with lenient climate policies will either face border taxes, like the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), or invest in costly certifications and offsets. In the near future, carbon efficiency will rival labor costs as a driver of supply chain decisions.



India's Carbon Challenge: Financial Risk and Opportunity

India is the third-largest emitter globally, but unlike the US or EU, it lacks a mature carbon market. The current framework—led by the Perform, Achieve, and Trade (PAT) scheme which generates Energy Savings Certificate (ESCerts) and the proposed Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) are still evolving. The government aims to transition from ESCerts to a full-scale ETS with sectoral emission caps. Pilot projects are being tested in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. Without high-integrity carbon credit systems, Indian companies risk having their offsets deemed low quality in global markets, reducing their trading power and increasing costs. Hence, if we do not act right now, the price of Indian carbon credits will be priced lower than global standards, further to meet the net-zero targets we will be reliant on high priced EU or US credits.

Moreover, India's "highly insufficient" SDG 13 climate performance ranking highlights regulatory gaps and robust framework, especially in international shipping, aviation, and Scope 3 emissions. If not addressed, these could make India a net importer of carbon credits by 2050, increasing the cost of doing business and undermining export competitiveness.

As G7 countries reach net-zero by 2050, their industries will operate with reduced carbon-related cash costs, putting Indian exporters at a disadvantage. A 2021 UNEP report estimated that carbon markets could reduce decarbonization costs by 40–60%—this will push Indian industry towards carbon trading however it will not help in reaching true-zero, thereby creating a domino of purchasing carbon credits.

Why India Must Act Now: The Cost of Inaction

India's commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2070 is an important milestone—but in a rapidly decarbonizing world, late adoption comes at a steep price. If India does not act now, it faces a combination of financial, trade, and geopolitical risks that could severely hamper its growth trajectory. The financial stakes involving carbon neutrality are rising. Delayed carbon reforms could invite:

- Trade Sanctions & Green Tariffs on Indian Exports: Global carbon regulations are evolving faster than India's domestic frameworks. Mechanisms like CBAM will effectively penalize Indian exports—especially in carbon-intensive sectors like steel, cement, and chemicals—by imposing taxes that account for emissions generated during production. These are not just theoretical risks. Starting in 2026, the EU will begin collecting fees on imports based on embedded carbon emissions.
- Such measures mean that even if Indian goods remain competitive in terms of labor and manufacturing costs, they will become less attractive due to added carbon costs. Over time, non-compliance with global sustainability standards will not just limit access to developed markets—it will make Indian exporters less profitable.
- Higher Capital and Financing Cost: Global financial institutions are tightening climate-related lending criteria. Projects or companies with high climate risk profiles are already seeing higher interest rates, lower credit ratings, and limited access to capital. There is growing pressure from ESG-conscious investors to divest from high-emission industries. India, being a capital-intensive economy, relies heavily on foreign institutional investment. Without a credible carbon pricing mechanism and transparent emission disclosures, Indian industries could face a funding squeeze, particularly in sectors like infrastructure, power, and manufacturing.
- Weak Carbon Credits, Missed Revenue: India is poised to become a major player in carbon offset projects - especially through reforestation, clean energy and sustainable agriculture. However, without strong verification and pricing mechanisms, credits from India may be considered low quality in the international market. This not only limits revenue potential from voluntary carbon markets but also forces Indian firms to purchase more expensive, foreign carbon credits to meet compliance or ESG goals—creating a double financial burden.
- Strategic Vulnerability and Global Perception: Failing to meet climate targets weakens India's global negotiating power. As international forums increasingly link environmental performance with economic cooperation, aid, and technology transfer, India risks being perceived as a laggard. Geopolitically, this could result in: Reduced participation in green supply chain alliances; Lower priority in bilateral climate funding; Dependence on Western green technologies under costly licensing terms etc.

The Road Ahead: Turning Risk into Opportunity

To compete in a carbon-regulated world, India must:

- Establish a high-integrity national carbon market, aligned with global verification standards: India must accelerate the implementation of its Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) and move from pilot programs to nationwide rollouts. This includes setting enforceable emission caps for high-emission sectors, ensuring third-party verification of credits and integrating with global carbon exchanges. High-integrity credits will not only attract international buyers but also improve the pricing power of Indian projects in voluntary markets.
- Emission Disclosures: While Scope 1 and 2 emissions are increasingly reported by large corporations, Scope 3 emissions—which account for a company's major carbon footprint remain underreported. India should mandate carbon footprint disclosure across value chain- Supply chain partners, Logistics & warehousing providers, End-of-life product usage & disposal etc. before a foreign regulatory party does so.
- Green Technology Research & Development: India should continue aggressive investment in renewables (eg. targeting 500 GW by 2030), while also supporting: Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technology; Direct Air Capture (DAC); Hydrogen-based fuels and EV infrastructure; Smart grid and energy efficiency projects etc. These initiatives reduce long-term carbon liabilities while creating jobs, attracting FDI, and promoting technology exports. Indian industry should fund research projects and tie up with institutions.
- Forge Global Climate Alliances: Joining platforms focused on carbon credit harmonization, green finance, and sustainable development can elevate India's global stature. Additionally, India could leverage multilateral green funds and climate-linked development finance from institutions like the World Bank, IMF, and GCF (Green Climate Fund). These can ease the transition costs for MSMEs and vulnerable sectors. However, on a longer go, India should come up with its own green funding mechanism to avoid higher financing cost.

To summarize, sustainability is no longer optional—it's a business imperative. The carbon market is not just about emissions; it's about economic survival. For India, the time to act is now.

Industry Updates

IVC Seminar
Venue- Hotel President Cottage, Jalgaon
Dt 10-01-2025, 3.30 pm onwards

Indian Vinyl Council organized a first seminar at PVC Pipe Hub of the country – Jalgaon, where in the audience had an opportunity to interact with technical expert from industry, Govt. bodies like CIPET and Bureau of Indian Standards.

This seminar was held on 10th January, 2025, at Jalgaon, Maharashtra at Hotel President Cottage.

The purpose of the seminar was to provide a platform to Industry leaders, machine/additive manufacturers, end users, PVC converters to enrich the knowledge through interactions with industry stakeholders.

The seminar with a title 'PVC- Strength meets Sustainability', was attended by more than 240 participants from industry stakeholders of PVC & CPVC value chain. The audience included decision makers, CEO, Head of Departments, owners & founders of the businesses, representatives from PVC product manufacturing etc.

The seminar was inaugurated with lighting of lamp and Ganesh Vandana. The welcome address by Dr. Shreekant Diwan, President, IVC highlighted the contribution of Jalgaon district in PVC Pipe industry as two giants (Supreme Ind. and Jain Irrigation) in PVC pipe manufacturing are located in Jalgaon.

Mr. Vivek Sane – Past President, Indian Vinyl Council, had appraised about IVC & its activities. Chief Guest – Sh. Hemant Ade, Head – BIS Nagpur Division, highlighted importance of adopting Indian Standards by the industry for quality management. He also appealed industry participants to work with BIS on developing standards for newly developed PVC products.

Keynote address on contribution of PVC Industry in Agriculture, Infrastructure and Building & Construction sectors in India was delivered by Sh. G K Saxena, Vice president Supreme Industries, Jalgaon.

Mr. Atim Tyagi from Jain Irrigations Systems Ltd. delivered presentation covering benefits of PVC pipes in water management and contribution of PVC pipes in Sustainability. He also highlighted importance of PVC pipes in success of adoption of drip irrigation systems in India.

1st Technical session covered presentations from Epigral Ltd (by Dr. Sachin Bidkar), Baerlocher India Additives Pvt. Ltd. (by Sh. Vivek Kale) and Stabplast Chemo Ind. Pvt. Ltd. (by Sh. Ankit Rathi) covering availability of CPVC resin and Compounds, importance of Ca/Zn additives in PVC applications, sustainability aspects of additives, next generation sustainable additives etc.

2nd Technical Session included presentation on belling machines for OPVC pipe by SICA Italy (by Claudio Costa), Skill development for plastics processing and testing technology to support Vinyl industry by CIPET, Aurangabad (by Dr. A K Rao) and Standardization of product marking and quality certification for sustainable plastic processing industries by BIS Nagpur (by Sh. Tapan Haldar).

Panel discussion on 'PVC Pipe Recycling- Challenges and Future Prospects' was participated by Sh. Pulin Rajyagor (Reliance Ind.), Mousumi Chaudhary (CIPET, Aurangabad), Dr. Narkhede (UICT, Jalgaon), Naresh Joshipara (Vhan Engg.), Sh. Tapan Haldar (BIS, Nagpur), Sh. Avinash Jain (PVC Pipe Association, Jalgaon). Importance of PVC Pipe recycling for sustainable growth, development of new Indian standard for PVC pipes with recycled contents, improving performance and economics of recycled PVC pipes, challenges in processing mixed PCR were discussed at length by the panellists.

Mr. Sanjay Nawander delivered vote of thanks.

Industry Updates

IPI- IVC JOINT SEMINAR

Venue- Kenilworth Hotel, Mumbai
Dt 23-01-25, 9.30 am to 10.00 pm

Indian plastics institute- Mumbai Chapter & IPI HO had jointly organized a 6th technical seminar with Indian Vinyl Council (IVC). This seminar was held on 23rd January, 2025 at Mumbai.

The seminar with a title – PVC/CPVC/OPVC – Growth and Future Applications, was attended by approx. 200 no of participants.

The seminar was inaugurated with welcome address by Shri Rajesh Doshi, Chairman, IPI Mumbai Chapter. Mr. Abhay Upadhye, Chairman, Governing Council IPI had appraised the audience about the IPI activities.

Mr. Pranay Bhargava, Management Committee Member, Indian Vinyl Council, had appraised about IVC & its activities. Keynote address on performance of PVC and outstanding achievements in the past was delivered by Dr. Shreekant Diwan, President, IVC. The scenario of PVC and CPVC industry and upcoming expansion was covered by chief guest Sh. Pulin Rajyagor from Reliance Ind. Ltd.

1st Technical session covered presentations from Benchmark Polytechnik and Platinum Ind. In 2nd technical session, Epigral Ltd. and Yizumi Precision Machinery representatives delivered presentations on diverse topics covering CPVC resins and compounds, PVC Processing, etc. Sh. Yashodhan Kanade from Baerlocher India Additives delivered informative presentation on myths and realities in PVC processing.

Technical session 3 covered various topics on PVC and CPVC processing machineries presented by representatives from Prasad Group, Neoplast Engg., Windsor Machines and Kabra Extrusionteknik.

4th Technical Session was focussed on additives for PVC and CPVC processing and new developments presented by Reagens India Polymer Additives, MAS Additives, Galata Chemicals.

Mr. Pankaj Shah, Past Chairman IPI delivered vote of thanks.

Presence of Indian Vinyl Council at Vinyl India 2025

Vinyl India conference covering different aspects of chlor-alkali and Vinyl value chain was organized by Elite Pluss++ on 10th and 11th April 2025. The conference provided a platform for networking, exchanging information, understanding trends in global PVC and allied industry, innovations and technological advancements in machineries/additives, sustainability initiatives, impact of global policies on PVC markets etc.

Indian Vinyl Council actively participated in Vinyl India through engagements in various sessions.

1. Dr. Shreekant Diwan (President, IVC) conducted a panel discussion on 'OPVC Pipes -Current Status and Outlook' covering acceptance of OPVC pipe in India, potential and the investments for catering demand, availability of technologies and machineries, new developments like large diameter OPVC pipes and fittings for smaller diameters etc. The panel was comprised of representatives from Rollepaal India (Rajesh Aggarwal, MD), Chemfab Alkalis (V M Srinivasan, CEO), Oriplast Ltd. (Ashish Agarwal, Exe. Director), Molecor Technologies, Spain (Dolores Herran) and Kabra Extrusiontecknik Ltd. (MA Khan, Global Head, Sales & Mkg).

2. Sh. Rajeev Mehedale (Honorary Secretary, IVC) delivered presentation on 'Next-Gen PVC Stabilizers: Empowering Growth and Sustainable Development' highlighting importance of adoption of Ca-Zn and Organic Based Stabilisers in the light on economics and processing advantages. He appraised the audience about readiness of Indian additive industry to address the upcoming demand and smooth transition from heavy metal to sustainable additives.

3. Sh. Pulin Rajyagor (IVC Management Committee Member) conducted a technical session on 'Innovations in Applications - Solutions for the future' covering Changing Landscape of PVC Pipe Industry and New Horizons (by Saumya Chakrabarti, Finolex Ind.), PVC: Boon or Bane in Pharmaceutical Industries (by Dr. Sheikh Ali, ACG Pharma, Vinyl based WPC - Trending in Green Building Practices (by Hardik Panchal, Hardy Smith), Calendering Process for PVC Film / Sheeting (by Shekhar Thakkar, PVC Converters).

Industry Updates

4. Ms. Aruna Kumari (IVC Management Committee Member) conducted a panel discussion on 'PVC IND 4.0 - Outlook of Next Gen' covering interest and vision of next generation from various businesses of PVC products. The session highlighted views of young business leaders for adopting new techniques, business perspectives, diversification, challenges and solutions etc. It was interesting and encouraging to understand the approach of next generation to ensure that PVC industry will be reaching different heights in a sustainable way.

The panel included young representatives from Kothari Agritech Pvt. Ltd. (Sh. Ashish Kothari, Director-Operations), Kodixodel Pvt. Ltd. (Ms. Sejal Kothari, Director), Cap Plastics and Tube Pvt. Ltd. (Dr. Snighdha Lath Agarwal, MD) and Goldstab Organics Pvt. Ltd. (Ms. Isha Mehendale, Manager- Finance)

Presentations by IVC Members in Vinyl India 2025 Conference

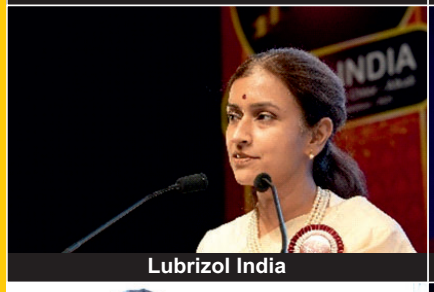

Benchmark Polytechnik

Epigral Ltd.

Finolex Industries


Galata Chemicals

Hardy Smith Designs

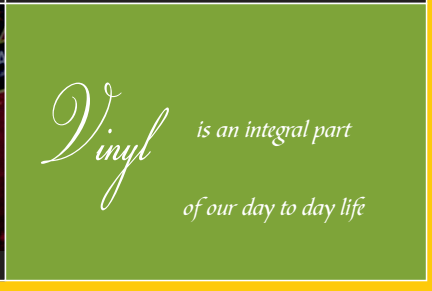

Lubrizol India


Neoplast Engg.


Platinum Industries

PVC Converters

Silvin Additives



Invitation

IVC

INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL

Cordially invites you for a Seminar on

PVC - Plastic That Stands the Test of Time

Date:

Friday - May 16, 2025

Time:

3.00 pm to 8.00 pm

Followed by Cocktail & Dinner

Venue:

The Deltin , Daman

INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL

INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL
Admin. Office : 101/102, Terminal - 9 Building,
Nehru Road, Near Hotel Sahara Star,Vile Parle (East),
Mumbai - 400 099, Maharashtra. INDIA
Tel.: +91 22 67489899
Email ID : membership@indianvinylcouncil.com
Website: indianvinylcouncil.com

Reg. No. : GUJ/21190/Ahmedabad (Registrar of Societies)

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Date of application:

Name of the organization : _____

Business Address : _____

_____

City : _____ Pin : _____ State : _____

Tel. : _____ Email: _____ Website: _____

Factory Address (if applicable) : _____

_____

City : _____ Pin : _____ State : _____

Tel. : _____ Email: _____ Website: _____

Date of Establishment _____ GST No. _____

Category of Business (Please tick mark wherever applicable) (see page 3 and 4 for criteria of type of membership)

☐ Manufacturer of PVC resin ☐ Additives manufacturer ☐ Processor of PVC ☐ Equipment manufacturer

☐ Trader/Distributor ☐ Institution/Association ☐ Consulting firm ☐ Others

Annual Turnover of last financial year Rs. _____

Nature of business: _____

Name of Authorized Representatives	Designation	Specimen Signature	Mobile No	Email ID
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(Principle Member)				
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(Alternate Member)				

Category of Membership Applied for (Please tick mark wherever applicable):

☐ Privilege ☐ Associate ☐ Donor

Name of the authorized Person:

SIGNATURE

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Received on: _____

Accepted at the Managing Committee Meeting held on _____

Sign of Hon. Secretary / Auth. Signatory

Send the filled form along with the cheque to :
Indian Vinyl Council, 101/102 terminal -9, Nehru Road, neat Hotel Sahara Star, Vile Parle (E) , Mumbai 400099 .India

INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL
Admin. Office : 101/102, Terminal - 9 Building,
Nehru Road, Near Hotel Sahara Star,Vile Parle (East),
Mumbai - 400 099, Maharashtra. INDIA
Tel.: +91 22 67489899
Email ID : membership@indianvinylcouncil.com
Website: indianvinylcouncil.com
Reg. No. : GUJ/21190/Ahmedabad (Registrar of Societies)

FEE STRUCTURE

A) Privilege Members : Individuals in the Business of PVC, Corporate in PVC business, PVC compounders, PVC converters, PVC end product fabricators and any other company engaged in the field of PVC value chain or furthering the object of the Society, may be admitted as Privilege Member

Figures in Rupees

Please tick as applicable category					
CATEGORY (COMPANY TURN OVER)	0-100 Cr	100-250cr	250-500Cr	500-1000Cr	1000+Cr
ADMISSION CHARGE	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEE	10000	25000	50000	75000	100000
TOTAL	15000	30000	55000	80000	105000
ADD GST (18%)	2700	5400	9900	14400	18900
TOTAL	17700	35400	64900	94400	123900
LESS TDS(10%)	1500	3000	5500	8000	10500
TOTAL PAYABLE	16200	32400	59400	86400	113400

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL CHARGE

Figures in Rupees

Please tick as applicable category					
CATEGORY (COMPANY TURN OVER)	0-100 Cr	100-250cr	250-500Cr	500-1000Cr	1000+Cr
ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEE	10000	25000	50000	75000	100000
TOTAL	10000	25000	50000	75000	100000
ADD GST (18%)	1800	4500	9000	13500	18000
TOTAL	11800	29500	59000	88500	118000
LESS TDS(10%)	1000	2500	5000	7500	10000
TOTAL PAYABLE	10800	27000	54000	81000	108000

B) Associate Member: Any society, association, chamber of commerce or other not-for-profit organization, trust, foundation etc. registered as per the applicable law and representing manufacturing industries, service providers, suppliers, end users, dealer etc. belonging to the Vinyl chain from the India, may be admitted as Associate Member of the Society

Figures in Rupees

Membership Fee	10,000
One Time Enrolment Fee	5,000
Total	15,000
Add GST 18%	2700
Total	17700
Less TDS @ 10% (for F/Y 21-22)	1500
Total Payable	16200

Above mentioned are Annual fees and become due in April every year.

C) Donor Member: Individuals, firms, trusts, foundations, institutions, bodies corporate or associations supporting or desirous of supporting, or furthering the objects of the Society, may, on payment of the lump sum donations, as is fixed by the Society from time to time.

Donation will be accepted in multiples of Rs 1.0 Lakh and minimum of Rs 5.0 lakhs

Privilege Members of IVC

1	Reliance Industries Limited	27	Manish Jain
2	Baerlocher India Additives Pvt. Ltd.	28	Mobil Chem Speciality Pvt. Ltd
3	Goldstab Organics Pvt. Ltd.	29	Shand Pipe Industry Pvt.Ltd
4	Reagens India Polymer Additives Pvt Ltd	30	Benchmark Polytechnik Pvt. Ltd.
5	Bihani Manufacturing Company Pvt. Ltd.	31	Kemron Wood Plast Pvt. Ltd.
6	Ori-Plast Limited	32	Nishan Multi Trade Pvt. Ltd.
7	The Supreme Industries Ltd	33	Payal Poly Plast Pvt. Ltd.
8	Theysohn Extrusion	34	Indowud NFC Pvt. Ltd.
9	Platinum Industries Private Limited	35	J B Plastochem Pvt. Ltd.
10	NCL Veka Limited	36	Jain Solar Company
11	Manish Packaging Pvt Ltd.	37	Gauri Plastochem Pvt. Ltd.
12	Finolex indistries Ltd	38	Galata Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
13	Deceuninck Profiles India Pvt Ltd	39	R P Plastics Industries Pvt. Ltd.
14	Silvin Additives Pvt. Ltd.	40	Maxran Corporation
15	Amisha Vinyls Pvt Ltd	41	Ganges Jute Pvt. Ltd.
16	Asia Pacific Vinyl Network	42	Hardy Smith Designs Pvt. Ltd.
17	PVC converters (India) Private Limited	43	Epigral Ltd.
18	Pioneer Flex	44	Fine Organic Industries Ltd.
19	Sun Ace Chemical India (Pvt.) Ltd.	45	TRA Plast Industries Pvt. Ltd.
20	Encraft India Pvt. Ltd.	46	Vplus Chemical
21	Robin Banerjee	47	Billion Plastics Pvt. Ltd.
22	Lubrizol Advanced Materials India Pvt. Ltd.	48	Prasad Pneucon Automation LLP
23	Bharat Milling Industries	49	Prakash Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
24	Prabhu Poly Pipes Ltd	50	Neoplast Engg. Pvt. Ltd.
25	Cooldeck Industries Pvt .Ltd	51	Stabplast Chemo Industries Pvt. Ltd.
26	Duroplast India Pvt Ltd	52	Chemvera Specialty Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.

INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL

Regd. Office :

1st Floor, Saffron Tower, Near Panchvati, Ambawadi,

Ahmedabad, Gujarat -380006

PAN :AABTI7693E

GSTIN : 24AABTI 7693 E1ZJ

Admin Office:

Terminal -9, Nehru Road, Near Hotel Sahara Star,

Vile Parle (E), Mumbai - 400099 (India)

T: 2267489888, F : 2267489898

E: info@indianvinylcouncil.com

Visit our Website : www.indianvinylcouncil.com

indianvinyl indianvinyl indianvinyl

Designed by: Skier Communique M: +91-9930820147 E: skiercommunique@gmail.com