



Vinyl is an integral part
of our day to day life



Wishing You a Happy
&
Prosperous 2025!

Let's continue leveraging PVC's potential to drive innovation, sustainability, and progress in the coming year.

Warm regards,
Indian Vinyl Council (IVC)

IVC

INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL



From the desk of Editor

2025 has arrived – with renewed optimism and fresh resolutions. Hope keeps us going, and the turning of a new Chapter in the annals of our calendar year is no different.

The demand for PVC, one of the most versatile plastics, is no different. The overall Indian demand for this material would be around 4.5 Mln Tons. It continues to scale at around 7 percent year on year. While we keep hearing of the words that plastics is bad.

The world of sustainability has become a top concern for everyone. Taking this cue, we in the IVC, through this much-loved Newsletter, are bringing you three very interesting articles (including an interview) on the matter of circular economy, recycling, and sustainable actions.

The world needs PVC. Without this material, advancements in the modern world would be halted. We, the makers and traders of this vinyl material, must work hard to make the PVC value chain sustainable and recyclable. It will be good for both you and us!

Robin Banerjee



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

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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

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From IVC President's desk

Dr. Shreekant Diwan

President, Indian Vinyl Council

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is one of the most widely used plastics globally. Renowned for its durability and versatility, PVC finds applications in diverse sectors, including agriculture, building & construction, healthcare, and sports & leisure. Its cost-effectiveness and adaptability make it an essential material in industrial and domestic settings. PVC is derived primarily from salt (57%) and ethylene (43%), making it less reliant on fossil fuels than other plastics. Its exceptional durability and long service life contribute significantly to resource efficiency, reducing the frequency of replacement and associated material waste.

Even though PVC's benefits are well-recognized, questions regarding its environmental impact keep popping up. Despite its unique properties and adaptability to environmental challenges, questions like "Are PVC products safe?" and "Can PVC products be recycled?" continue to spark debate.

Talking about the safety aspect, PVC has established itself as a trusted material in the medical and healthcare sectors due to its unparalleled combination of safety, versatility, and cost-effectiveness. It is extensively used in products like IV bags, blood storage containers, catheters, and oxygen masks, where reliability and patient safety are paramount. PVC's ability to be easily sterilized using methods like steam, radiation, or ethylene oxide ensures it meets stringent hygiene and safety standards for healthcare environments. Ongoing advancements in PVC formulations have addressed concerns related to plasticizers, particularly phthalates, by introducing safer alternatives. These innovations enhance patient safety while maintaining the material's desired flexibility and functionality. PVC's role in healthcare underscores its adaptability and the commitment of manufacturers to ensure its compliance with evolving regulatory and safety requirements. This makes PVC vital in delivering high-quality, safe, and efficient medical care worldwide.

Regarding end-of-life management, PVC is a highly recyclable material, and its successful recycling practices are a testament to the industry's commitment to sustainability. PVC can be recycled multiple times without significantly degrading its properties, making it an ideal candidate for circular economy initiatives. Recycling PVC conserves valuable resources and reduces energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions compared to producing virgin material. The versatility of recycled PVC allows it to find new life in a variety of applications, including flooring, pipes, and window profiles, thus minimizing waste, and promoting resource efficiency. A shining example of PVC's recycling success is the VinylPlus program, a voluntary initiative by the European PVC industry. VinylPlus has set ambitious targets for recycling and sustainability, achieving remarkable results over the years.

The world of sustainability has become a top concern for everyone. Taking this cue, we in the IVC, through this much-loved Newsletter, are bringing you three very interesting articles (including an interview) on the matter of circular economy, recycling, and sustainable actions.

The world needs PVC. From infrastructure to healthcare, it is a cornerstone of progress. As members of the PVC value chain, we bear the responsibility to ensure that this vital material becomes increasingly sustainable and recyclable. Through collaboration, innovation, and education, we can address environmental concerns while retaining PVC's indispensable role in modern society.

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.

Corporate Talk

Richard Krock

Partner

Principal, VyChlor Advisors LLC, USA

Interviewed by

Dr. Shreekant Diwan (President, Indian Vinyl Council)



Richard Krock is the Principal of VyChlor Advisors LLC, a consulting company he formed in 2022 to assist manufacturers, recyclers, suppliers, and trade associations advance their vinyl value chain positions. He retired as Senior Vice President for Regulatory and Technical Affairs at the Vinyl Institute and has worked in the PVC industry for 36 years, beginning with BF Goodrich in 1988. A registered professional engineer, Mr. Krock holds a Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering from The University of Cincinnati and an MBA from Marshall University in Huntington, WV.

Q1. Can you tell us about your journey and the important steps in your career in the vinyl sector?

After I received my college degree in chemical engineering and master's in business, I worked in the petroleum refining industry for 13 years, making fuels, petrochemicals, and specialty petroleum products. One of my last projects was to develop markets for carbon fibers made from petroleum pitch, which introduced me to the composites group at BF Goodrich. Shortly thereafter, I was offered and accepted a position at BF Goodrich in 1988 as a market development manager for glass-reinforced PVC injection molding and extrusion compounds. I spent 18 years at BF Goodrich and the follow-on companies GeonVinyls and PolyOne in various management roles in their compound business. In 2006, I joined a startup recycling company that focused on recovering PVC wire insulation and cable jackets. Then, in 2009, I joined the U.S. Vinyl Institute as its Technical Director and had responsibility for all regulatory and technical affairs until my retirement at the end of 2021. Now, I work as a consultant to the PVC industry with a company I founded, VyChlor Advisors LLC.

Q2. What made you interested in working on rules and standards in the vinyl industry?

Every vinyl compound I ever marketed met a standard of some sort, and some compounds were even manufactured in facilities that had to comply with standards such as FDA's current Good Manufacturing Practices for U.S. Pharmacopeia VI rules for food contact and medical device purity requirements. My work at the

Vinyl Institute extended this background into the regulations that producers of monomers and resins must comply with.

Q3. Could you brief us about any big projects you've worked on that focused on making vinyl production more sustainable?

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency drafted several regulations for controlling emissions from manufacturing PVC resins, monomers, and intermediates. For example, in 2024, USEPA updated the Hazardous Organics National Emission Standard (HON) that impacts the production of ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride. In 2015, USEPA issued the PVC MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) National Emission Standard. These rules took several years to provide data to USEPA, review and comment on their draft rules, and then meet with the Agency to understand compliance. USEPA's rules are written so that the industry must perform at the level of the best facilities from an emissions perspective. Compliance with USEPA's updated strict emissions standards has made U.S. producers' emission profiles some of the best in the chemical industry. Also, The Vinyl Institute performed an annual survey of its members to record the OSHA safety performance, and awards were given to those that met the tight requirements, such as zero recordable injuries and five years of continuous safety and environmental compliance. The U.S. vinyl industry's low emissions and high safety have contributed to its sustainability.

Q4. How can vinyl help us move towards a more circular economy?

Vinyl is a unique polymer with myriad applications,

especially in building products. Because of its durability and recyclability, reclaimed vinyl can be re-compounded into highly processable compounds that can be converted back into durable building products. For example, vinyl is widely used in single-ply membrane roofing for low-slope buildings. At the end of its 20-year life, this material can be recycled back into roofing or flooring products, each having another 20-year life. The key to the success of circularity is collection. Proper segregation of the material at its end-of-life source and aggregation will enable greater circularity.

Q5. What are some good ways to manage vinyl products at the end of their life cycle?

As mentioned, collection and proper segregation are keys to enabling recycling at the product's end of life. Market-based initiatives to collect PVC products at the end of their life are necessary. For example, PVC is widely used for tubing, IV bags, and oxygen masks in medical devices. Collecting as much of these as possible is critical to developing a robust circular economy for PVC in medical applications. However, the collection process is complex. Firstly, healthcare facility staff must be willing to segregate PVC bags, tubes, and masks into separate collection bins and to separate non-PVC components such as IV ports, mask straps, and IV tubing filters. This adds time and responsibility to an already overworked and stressed staff whose primary concern is patient care. Once these steps are correctly completed, regular and timely pickup of collected items is critical. Most healthcare facilities do not have space to store inventory of collected PVC medical devices.

Q6. What, in your opinion, are some of the challenges in making the vinyl industry more sustainable?

Preserving the PVC molecule is critical. As more contractors understand the value of recycling PVC building materials, more healthcare workers understand their role in adequately capturing PVC medical devices, and more recyclers upgrade their capabilities; the global vinyl industry will become more circular and more sustainable. Regional programs like Vinyl Plus in Europe, the Vinyl Sustainability Council in the U.S., the Product Stewardship Program in Australia, and other key initiatives in Japan and other regions are critical to driving sustainability and communicating its successes.

Q7. How do you think the vinyl industry can address the concerns being raised about its environmental impact?

Continuous improvement by monomer and resin producers for emissions reductions, by product manufacturers for the use of non-hazardous additives and for incorporating recycled content, and by consumers for understanding their role in collecting and separating vinyl materials are key. Regional vinyl organizations such as IVC are crucial to communicating the actual environmental impacts, especially in perspective with other common hazards that consumers and workers are exposed to every day. The U.S. vinyl industry accounts for just 5% of reportable dioxin emissions in air and water, according to the USEPA Toxic Release Inventory annual reports. Most NGOs twist and distort that fact, but the Vinyl Institute has been steadfast in defending our emissions profile compared to other vital industries like metals and wood processors.

Q8. What are your suggestions for Indian companies and leaders who want to make vinyl production, processing, and usage more sustainable?

The recycling industry has strong economic potential, especially with proper government support. This industry can be profitable by selling high-quality recycled materials and reducing the need for virgin plastics. With increased mandates for recycling and sustainability, there is significant room for growth, which can attract new entrepreneurs.

Q9) You are one of the pioneers in an industry that is seeing the spotlight after so many years. What are your future plans?

Design products for end-of-life recycling. By incorporating design for recycling (DFR) principles in their products, producers can simplify the contamination from other materials that often impede the product's recyclability. As a product producer, commit to incorporating recycled content in your compounds and products. Also, use stabilizers, plasticizers, and additives that are considered sustainable for end-of-life recovery and reuse. Complete life cycle assessments using third-party certified practitioners so that architects, designers, and specifiers have a sound basis for selecting vinyl products.

Sustainable Additives for PVC: Advancing Environmental Performance of a Versatile Polymer



Mr. Chinmay Kulkarni
Sr. Product Manager
Goldstab Organics Pvt. Ltd.

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is one of the most widely used thermoplastics globally, valued for its affordability, durability, chemical resistance, and versatility. PVC serves various industries, including construction, medical devices, automotive components, and packaging. However, despite its numerous advantages, PVC has faced increasing scrutiny due to its environmental impact, particularly in production, end-of-life disposal, and "so called" potential toxicity. The

introduction of sustainable additives has the potential to significantly mitigate these environmental concerns, enabling PVC to play a crucial role in a circular economy.

PVC as a Sustainable Polymer

PVC has earned recognition as a relatively sustainable polymer, primarily due to its unique chemistry. One of its key advantages lies in its capacity to incorporate chlorine, a by-product of the chlor-alkali process, into its structure, thereby minimizing risk by converting a potentially harmful by-product into a valuable raw material. Additionally, PVC's widespread use is attributed to its beneficial properties, which include:

- **Construction:** Pipes, window profiles, flooring, and electrical cables
- **Medical:** Rigid and flexible components for medical devices
- **Automotive:** Various interior and exterior automotive components
- **Packaging:** Versatile packaging applications



While PVC offers distinct environmental benefits, its lifecycle, especially at the disposal stage, poses challenges because it can release toxic substances if improperly incinerated. However, the sustainability of PVC is highly contingent on the additives used during its processing. Therefore, optimizing additives is central to improving PVC's environmental footprint.

The Role of Additives in PVC Sustainability:

PVC's environmental performance is intricately linked to the additives incorporated into the polymer during manufacturing. Additives significantly enhance the material's properties, including flexibility, fire resistance, and thermal stability. However, traditional additives—such as phthalates in plasticizers, heavy metals in stabilizers, and halogenated flame retardants—raise significant environmental and health concerns.



The nature of these additives directly influences the sustainability of PVC

The key factors that impact the sustainability of both PVC and its additives include:

- **Biodegradability:** The ease with which the material or additive degrades in the environment
- **Renewable Resource Origin:** The extent to which raw materials are derived from renewable, rather than fossil-based, resources
- **Toxicity:** The potential adverse effects of additives on human health and the environment
- **Energy Efficiency:** The energy consumed during the production process of both PVC and its additives
- **Life Cycle Analysis and Waste Management:** The overall environmental impact throughout the material's entire life cycle, including its disposal or recycling

Sustainable additives are essential in transforming PVC from a polymer with environmental drawbacks to one more compatible with circular economy principles.

Sustainable Alternatives to Traditional Additives

I. Plasticizers: Bio-based Alternatives

Plasticizers are crucial for imparting flexibility to rigid PVC. Traditional plasticizers, particularly phthalates, have been linked to various health issues, prompting the development of bio-based alternatives. These alternatives, derived from renewable feedstocks, offer a more sustainable and safer solution. Examples include carboxylates, adipates, maleates, polymeric esters, and epoxidized soybean oil. While these bio-based plasticizers demonstrate promise, challenges such as higher production costs, supply chain limitations, and inconsistent performance in specific applications remain.



2. Flame Retardants: Inorganic and Bio-based Solutions

Flame retardants are critical in improving the fire resistance of PVC, but many conventional flame retardants, especially halogenated compounds, are highly toxic and environmentally persistent. More sustainable alternatives have emerged, including inorganic and bio-based flame retardants.

- **Inorganic Flame Retardants:** Mineral-based compounds like aluminum hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, zinc borate, and magnesium oxide are non-toxic and offer adequate flame retardancy without halogenated compounds.
- **Bio-based Flame Retardants:** Derived from renewable plant-based sources, such as phosphorylated plant oils, these flame retardants offer a safer, more sustainable alternative. Calcium-Zinc-Based Stabilizers

These alternatives significantly reduce the ecological impact of PVC while maintaining its performance characteristics.



**FLAME
RETARDANT**

3. Heat Stabilizers: Heavy Metal-Free Alternatives

Stabilizers are essential for preventing PVC degradation during processing and in end-use applications. Traditional stabilizers often contain heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, or tin, which pose significant environmental and health risks. Sustainable alternatives are emerging that are free from these toxic elements.

Categories include:

- Calcium-Zinc-Based Stabilizers
- Calcium-Organic-Based Stabilizers

These alternatives improve the environmental sustainability of PVC and enhance its long-term durability and performance.



Sustainability: Voluntary or Regulatory?

The shift towards more sustainable PVC is driven by both voluntary industry initiatives and increasing regulatory requirements. While

some manufacturers proactively adopt greener practices to maintain competitiveness and align with consumer demands, regulatory pressure plays an increasingly significant role. Companies that adopt sustainable practices benefit from enhanced brand recognition, customer loyalty, and a competitive edge in the market. However, if the PVC industry fails to adapt to growing environmental concerns and regulatory requirements, consumers may gravitate towards alternative, more eco-friendly polymers, reducing PVC's market share.



The Role of IVC in Advancing Sustainability

The Indian Vinyl Council (IVC) drives sustainability within the PVC industry. By collaborating with key stakeholders—including regulators, manufacturers, and consumers—IVC is working to establish standards and regulations that support the use of sustainable additives. IVC's initiatives aim to create a level playing field for all manufacturers and processors, foster market development, and raise awareness of the importance of sustainable practices within the industry.

The PVC industry can significantly reduce its ecological footprint by replacing harmful traditional additives with bio-based and inorganic alternatives. The transition to more sustainable PVC is a regulatory necessity and an opportunity for manufacturers to enhance their market position, appeal to environmentally conscious consumers, and contribute to a circular economy. Through continued innovation in additive technology and the commitment of organizations like IVC, PVC can evolve into a more sustainable material, driving industry growth while minimizing environmental harm.

The Road to Busan and From Busan



Dr. Sameer Joshi
Vice Chairman,
Indian Plastic Institute.

Over 3900 delegates and government delegations had assembled in Busan, South Korea, for INC 5, the 5th Session of the Inter-Governmental Negotiating Committee for the Global Plastic Treaty, which began on 25 Nov 2024, and the plenary session ended at about 3.15 am on Dec2 2024.



Nothing is agreed until everything is agreed upon, and INC 5.2 will discuss where it was left.

The Chair's fourth version of the non-paper, released on November 29, 2024, followed informal consultations with member states. While this draft offered a semblance of progress, the next two days of closed-door talks appeared to mark a turning point.

The Chair's text, released on December 1, reflected significant dilution, with its ambition noticeably reduced compared to earlier

versions. What was once a bold attempt to combat plastic pollution had been tempered into a document that secured broad agreement.

Countries like Rwanda, Mexico, and Panama advocated for a stronger treaty, particularly around contentious issues such as plastic production and regulating hazardous chemicals. Their interventions highlighted the need for a treaty that addresses the root causes of plastic pollution rather than merely treating its symptoms. These nations argued for meaningful action to curb production and hold industries.

Despite these challenges, the Chair's December 1 text will serve as the basis for further negotiations. This text contains some positive elements, including a strengthened focus on human health and the lifecycle of plastics. It provides clear definitions for key terms such as plastic, plastic pollution, and plastic waste, offering a foundation for consistent interpretation and implementation. Additionally, including annexes listing banned products and chemicals is a significant step toward coordinated global action. Provisions addressing single-use and short-lived plastics, with prescribed phase-out timelines, demonstrate a commitment to reducing the most harmful types of plastic pollution.

The text also emphasizes transparency, mandating the reporting of statistical data and making publicly available a list of exemptions granted to Parties and Regional Economic Authorities. Furthermore, the document prohibits open dumping and burning of plastic waste, practices that contribute significantly to environmental degradation and public health hazards.

Another strength of the text is its sectoral focus. It addresses emissions from fishing gear, plastic pellets, and microplastics from all sources, recognizing their role as major contributors to marine pollution.

India Government Representatives did good work, and that was echoed by the support from many countries.

All the MEA, MOEFCC, and DCPC teams from India were very receptive and heard us excellently. Also, their untiring discussion with likeminded country teams helped gain support in the INC-5

India has shown their strength and Likeminded country support.

At INC5.2, there is hope that all countries can find solutions to plastic pollution for a better planet.



Industry Updates

IPI - IVC JOINT SEMINAR at Kenilworth Hotel, Kolkata Dt 15-11-24, 3.30 pm onwards

Indian Plastics Institute - Kolkata Chapter and IPI HO jointly organized the third technical seminar with the Indian Vinyl Council. This seminar was held on November 15th, 2024, in Kolkata.

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

The seminar, titled "PVC/CPVC/OPVC—Growth and Future Applications," was attended by approximately 120 participants.

Shri Harsh Agarwal, Chairman of the IPI Kolkata Chapter, inaugurated the seminar with a welcome address. Mr. Abhay Upadhye, Chairman of the Governing Council of IPI, appraised the audience about IPI activities.

Mr. Rajesh Shinde, Management Committee Member, Indian Vinyl Council, appraised IVC and its activities. Mr. Alok Tibrewala, Chairman, NEC, Plastindia Foundation, delivered the keynote address on Plastindia Foundation activities and role in developing the Indian plastic industry.

The first Technical session featured presentations from Benchmark Polytechnik, 20 Microns, and Theysohn Extrusions. In the second technical session, Neoplast Machines, Werner Finley, and Addcool Trade & Services representatives delivered presentations on diverse topics covering the latest innovations in additives, PVC Processing, Mixing, and Chillers technologies, etc.

Mr. Harsh Agarwal, Chairman IPI Bangalore Chapter, delivered the vote of thanks.



IPI- IVC JOINT SEMINAR at The Lalit Ashok, Bangalore - Dt 30-11-24, 3.30 pm onwards

Indian Plastics Institute - Bangalore Chapter & IPI HO jointly organized a 4th technical seminar with the Indian Vinyl Council. This seminar was held on 30th November 2024, in Bangalore.

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, titled "PVC/CPVC/OPVC—Growth and Future Applications," was attended by approximately 130 participants.

Shri Hariram Thakkar, Past Chairman of the Governing Council IPI, inaugurated the seminar with a welcome address. Mr. Abhay Upadhye, Chairman of the Governing Council IPI, appraised the audience about the IPI activities.

Mr. Vivekanand Sane, Management Committee Member, Indian Vinyl Council, appraised IVC and its activities. Mr. S. Shivprasad Naik, COO, Advisor, Sales & Marketing, Adani Petrochemicals, delivered a keynote address on the PVC industry—global and Indian, PVC consumption sectors, potential in India, and new developments.

1st Technical session covered presentations from Benchmark Polytechnik, Milacron India, and Prasad Group. In 2nd technical session, Reagens India, APAR Ind., Boorugu & Co. and Vihaan Engineering representatives delivered presentations on diverse topics covering latest innovations in additives and pipe belling etc.

Mr. Vijay Kumar, Chairman IPI Bangalore Chapter delivered vote of thanks.



Industry Updates

IPI- IVC JOINT SEMINAR at Hotel Le Meridian, Coimbatore - Dt 20-12-24, 3.30 pm onwards

Indian Plastics Institute—Coimbatore Chapter & Governing Council, IPI HO—jointly organized a technical seminar with the Indian Vinyl Council. This was the third IPI-IVC Joint seminar, and the audience had an opportunity to interact with technical experts from industry and IVC.

This seminar was held on 20th December, 2024, at Coimbatore at Hotel Le Meridian.

The seminar, titled "PVC/CPVC—Growth and Future Applications," was attended by more than 200 participants from industry stakeholders in the PVC and CPVC value chain. The audience included decision makers, CEOs, Heads of Departments, business owners, and founders.

Shri V. Chandrashekhar, Chairman of the IPI Coimbatore Chapter, inaugurated the seminar with a welcome address. Mr. Abhay Upadhye, Chairman of the Governing Council of IPI, addressed the audience about IPI activities.

Mr. Manish Jain, a Member of the Indian Vinyl Council, appraised IVC and its activities. Mr. Rajeev Mehendale, Honorary Secretary of IVC, delivered the keynote address on sustainable additives for PVC.

Chief Guest: Mr. KC Rao, Vice President & Regional

Head—Chennai, Reliance Industries Ltd., delivered a presentation covering the PVC Industry Scenario—Indian and Global—as well as the potential available in the country for PVC products.

The first Technical session covered presentations from Benchmark Polytechnik, Prasad Group of Companies, Prakash Plastimech, and Galata Chemicals on diverse topics such as advanced additives, productivity solutions for PVC and CPVC Processing, OPVC lines with AOIS, and Technical solutions for PVC profiles.

Mr. Gopi Ethirajulu delivered vote of thanks.

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



Vinyl is an integral part
of our day to day life

Become a Member,
to enjoy the
IVC Benefits

Tribute to Sh. Puneet Madan



Puneet Madan

(19th Nov. 1965 – 6th Jan 2025)

Mr. Puneet Madan, Head of Polymer Chain at Reliance Industries Limited, left for his heavenly abode on January 6, 2025.

Puneet's remarkable journey began with a degree in Chemical Engineering in 1988, followed by a post-graduate diploma in Business Management from XLRI, Jamshedpur, in 1990. He embarked on his illustrious career with Reliance in 1990 as a Management Trainee in the Petrochemicals Marketing & Sales Department. After a three-year tenure at BASF India, Puneet's unwavering dedication brought him back to Reliance in 2003.

Throughout his tenure at Reliance, Puneet held several key positions, including leading the Polyethylene and Polypropylene businesses and managing the Polymers Supply Chain. From 2015 to 2020, he served as the Chief Operating Officer – Polymers, before assuming his role as Head of Polymer Chain.

Beyond his professional achievements, Puneet was a passionate wildlife photographer. His love for nature took him to the far corners of the world, including both polar regions, where he captured the beauty of wildlife through his lens.

Puneet's legacy is one of dedication, passion, and excellence. His support and encouragement during the formation of the Indian Vinyl Council (IVC) will always be remembered. We at IVC are deeply saddened by the loss of a guide and mentor.



INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL



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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



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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

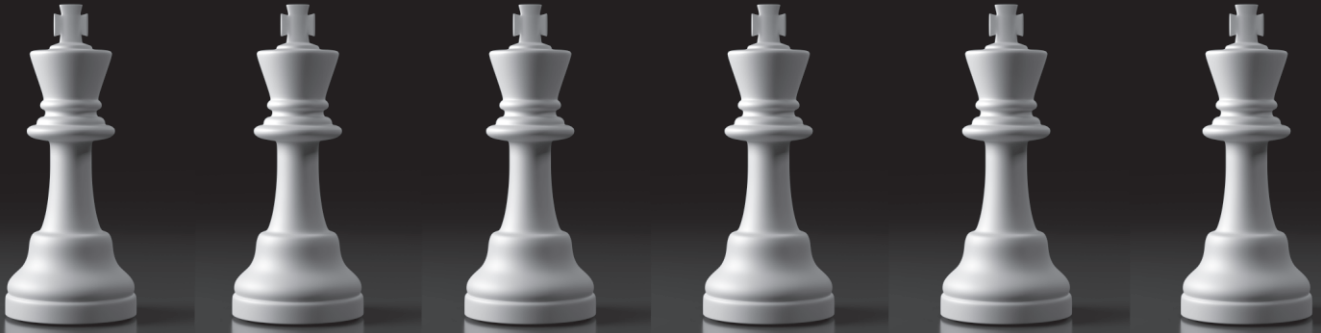
Membership Fee	10,000
One Time Enrolment Fee	5,000
Total	15,000
Add GST 18%	2700
Total	17700
Less TDS @ 10% (for F/Y 21-22)	1500
Total Payable	16200

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
- 2 Baerlocher India Additives Pvt. Ltd.
- 3 Goldstab Organics Pvt. Ltd.
- 4 Reagens India Polymer Additives Pvt Ltd
- 5 Bihani Manufacturing Company Pvt. Ltd.
- 6 Ori-Plast Limited
- 7 The Supreme Industries Ltd
- 8 Theysohn Extrusion
- 9 Platinum Industries Private Limited
- 10 NCL Veka Limited
- 11 Manish Packaging Pvt Ltd.
- 12 Finolex industries Ltd
- 13 Deceuninck Profiles India Pvt Ltd
- 14 Basil Prompt Vinyl Pvt. Ltd.
- 15 Amisha Vinyls Pvt Ltd
- 16 Asia Pacific Vinyl Network
- 17 PVC converters (India) Private Limited
- 18 Pioneer Flex
- 19 Sun Ace Chemical India (Pvt.) Ltd.
- 20 Encraft India Pvt. Ltd.
- 21 Vihan Engineering Pvt. Ltd.
- 22 Lubrizol Advanced Materials India Pvt. Ltd.
- 23 Bharat Milling Industries
- 24 Prabhu Poly Pipes Ltd
- 25 Cooldeck Industries Pvt .Ltd
- 26 Duroplast India Pvt Ltd
- 27 Karan Polymers Pvt. Ltd
- 28 Mobil Chem Speciality Pvt. Ltd
- 29 Shand Pipe Industry Pvt.Ltd
- 30 Benchmark Polytechnik Pvt. Ltd.
- 31 Kemron Wood Plast Pvt. Ltd.
- 32 Nishan Multi Trade Pvt. Ltd.
- 33 Payal Poly Plast Pvt. Ltd.



INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL

Regd. Office :

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

Ahmedabad, Gujarat -380006

PAN :AABTI7693E

GSTIN : 24AABTI 7693 EIZJ

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



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