PVC Scenario 4 & 5

The high propane case incurs a surplus revenue of 849 INR Crore compared to the high ethane case incurring a net revenue loss of 315 INR Crore from existing coproducts w.r.t. base case.

For setting up a 160 KTPA LLDPE and 100 KTPA PP plant, the total capital investment would not be more than 1000 INR Crore and 500 INR Crore, respectively.

PVC Scenario 1

In this case, net revenue margin from co-products w.r.t base case will be higher in high ethane case by 846 INR Crore as compared to 657 INR Crore of high propane case.

PVC Scenario 2

The net revenue margin from co-products w.r.t base case will be the same as in Scenario 1 due to the same quantity of ethylene used to produce PVC.

PVC Scenario 3

As in this case, PVC is produced by VCM, so ethylene is dedicated to LLDPE and HDPE production. Comparing the high ethene case and propane case, the net revenue margin is more significant in the high ethane case due to more production of ethylene.

Phenol Scenario 4 & 5

The high propane case incurs a surplus revenue of 849 INR Crore compared to the high ethane case incurring a net revenue loss of 315 INR Crore from existing coproducts w.r.t. base case.

For setting up a 160 KTPA LLDPE and 100 KTPA PP plant, the total capital investment would not be more than 1000 INR Crore and 500 INR Crore, respectively.

Phenol Scenario 1

In this case, net revenue margin from co-products w.r.t base case will be higher in high propane case by 193 INR Crore as compared to -1161 INR Crore of high ethane case due to less yield of propylene in high ethane case than high propane case.

Phenol Scenario 2

The net revenue margin from co-products w.r.t base case will be positive in high propane case as compared to negative in high ethane case because of less production of propylene in high ethane case.

Phenol Scenario 3

The net revenue margin from co-products w.r.t base case will be the same as in Scenario 1 due to the same quantity of propylene used to produce phenol.