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| Astik logo | **Astik Dyestuff Pvt. Ltd.** | |
| Green House Gases Policy | | |
| Astik Dyestuff Pvt. Ltd. is in Dyes industries which use the electricity, boiler, Air conditioner, refrigerator CNG gas and produce the CO2 and other emission which affect the GHG.  The roadmap for the India chemical industry shows that it is technologically feasible for chemical production in India to become extensively greenhouse gas neutral by 2040. New methods of Recycling water, Try to increase scope for recycling of waste water, monitoring of emission generating stack make this possible. The extent to which the chemical industry can actually tap this technical potential depends on multiple factors.  Companies can thus only pursue a transition to zero emissions if they can remain competitive during each phase and have an optimum framework. But even then, the chemical industry faces considerable obstacles in its pursuit of greenhouse gas neutrality: a key prerequisite for almost all new technologies is the availability of renewable electricity in enormous volumes from today’s viewpoint.  **Action Plan to speed up the availability of new processes;**  Availability of affordable renewable electricity   * New, low-emission processes in the basic chemicals segment are only possible if the necessary electricity is available. To achieve greenhouse gas neutrality, the annual electricity requirements of the chemical industry would increase to more than eleven times the current amount. Electricity costs must remain permanently low. * Increasing solid content in process, to reduce drying costs * Considering use of solar lamps * Shortening process cycle times * Reduce the use of air conditioner and shut down when not in use. * Try to increase scope for recycling. * Reducing water consumption in washings by installing bigger vessels and increasing batch sizes * Recycling water   **Policy framework**   * Cheap raw material costs have a positive impact on the economic viability of new processes. Policies can create competitive prices for the provision of low-emission hydrogen. * The sooner CO2 emissions from India electricity production are cut, the faster new processes can lead to a reduction of CO2, including in the chemical industry.   **Support for new technologies**   * The roadmap assumes an electricity price per kWh for industry – a very low price from today’s viewpoint. If the price of electricity is increase, the chemical industry cannot become greenhouse gas neutral by 2040 because the relevant plants would not be economically viable. * New technologies must be recognized as progress in regulations and must not be hampered by additional obstacles. | | |
| < | | 1stOctober 2021 |
| Director | |