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Taxation and Accounting Issues of Carbon Credit Emmission: A Study of Uttarakhand

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ABSTRACT

According to a September 12, 2016 report issued by the governments of 20 Uttarakhand, if the world does not address climate change, more than 100 million people will die, and by 2030, international economic growth will decrease by 3.3%, equal to GDP. GIFT humanitarian organization. The above statement explains the need to fight climate change. The easiest way to control greenhouse gas discharges is to stop using fossil fuels. However, it is not profiFig. or commercially viable. Decarburization seems very difficult because the government does not want to reduce its own growth rate. In this way, a realistic overall plan for systematically reducing greenhouse gas discharges is developed. It doesn't have to change your current lifestyle. This step is called CO2 trading. When starting a business, accounting and taxation are required. This study focuses on the accounting and taxation of (CERs) (acquired through Clean Development Discharges Credits). The main objective of this study was to understand how SWR is Premeditated and tariffed. Primary data were collected from 151 participants. In accounting, six assumptions were made based on the timing of the accounting of ZTB, the rate of inventory, the accounting of the difference in revenue from the sale of NBB, and the timing of the accounting of the difference in revenue from the sale of SER. Registration is different direct tariff line for sale of CER and different indirect tariff line for sale of CER. Chi-square test was used to test the hypothesis. According to the results, 5 out of 6 hypotheses were rejected. The results vary widely between accounting for CERs, the rate of CERs held in inventory, different ways of recognizing CER sales revenue in the accounting records, and different direct tariff factors in sales deductions. Please indicate the available. CERs and miscellaneous tariff items are not directly derived from the sale of Certified Discharge Reductions. Based on these responses, 74.35% of answerer believe that CER should be rated below cost or net potential rate. 42.56% thought that it is appropriate to include the revenue from the social responsibility application in the column "Enterprise activity revenue". Created Fig's and graphs for data analysis. This paper may contribute to future research.=.

Keywords: CO2 Credit, Discharge, Trading, Accounting and Taxation

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INTRODUCTION

Today, the phrases "global climate change," "environmental degradation," and "environment pollution" are most frequently employed. Environmental issues are a top priority for world governments. Recently, the issue of global climate change (GCC) has been seriously taken into account and the increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases must be reduced. The European Accounting Review's decision to publish a special discussion forum on CO2 trading implies that "CO2" means something important in terms of a company's accountability to its stakeholders for financial performance and non-financial. In particular, the area of interest of the special discussion forum is not the issue of CO2, but concerns about the level of global anthropogenic climate change (hereinafter referred to as GCC) 2 (own) increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases (hereinafter referred to as greenhouse gases) in the atmosphere). Governments and supranational organizations (such as the United Nations, European Union, etc.) are trying to respond to the threat of the GCC by developing scientific knowledge in the field, as well as developing mitigation policies to make against the threat of the GCC. and an adaptive response to the GCC. The response strategy to the GCC has been diverse, including: (i) raising awareness of desired behavioral changes among the population.

(Changes in modes of transport, washing at low temperature, switching off appliances in standby mode, etc.), (ii) promotion of energy efficiency measures (in homes and businesses in general), (iii) information on the relative impact of consumer preferences for various goods, such as appliances, potatoes and French fries) and (iv) the economic/fiscal response to the GCC program (including fuel tariff and renewable energy production). While creating a tradable CO2 bazaar is a policy response to the GCC, it also has direct and indirect implications for businesses (if they are part of that bazaar). In particular, the process of transforming environmental problems into economic phenomena will be influenced by accounting practice. The first section of this essay, which serves as an introduction to a unique debate platform, provides a general overview of CO2 science and politics. The impact of CO2 trading on accounting and reporting procedures is then covered in the paper. In its most basic form, CO2 accounting necessitates the valuation of both obligations and assets, such as pollution rights (if the organization needs to purchase additional discharge certificates). But altogether, this essay looks at many ways accounting can participate in a more extensive transition process. In the study, business outcome is a dependent variable. The generally accepted quantitative indicators of financial indicators are accounting and market indicators (Gentri.S.2010). These tools are not ideal substitutes, but complement each other (Delmas-Nairn-B.h.L.2015). Accounting instruments measure the short-term effect of initiatives, while market-based instruments reflect investors' long-term expectations. Several studies have utilized both to test their hypotheses (Delmas-Nairn-B.h.L.2015). However, using both allows you to compare the differences betwixt short-term effect and long-term expectations, which is utilize when discussing outcome. The accounting tools in this document are return on assets and return on equity. Return on Assets and return on equity are often utilized as effect assessments by authors of other similar studies (OaCohen,Fen andN.n,..1995); Clarks. Lee.R.&V. vari,.,.2011); (Delmas-Nairn-B.h.L.2015). Lee,.,Min and Ayuk,.2015; Damert.P and Br.2017). Return on assets measures the profitability of a company in relation to its activities, and measures the return on equity. A suiData no marketing tool is Tobin k.Tobin k is also commonly utilized in similar studies (O.King&Lenk.2002; (Delmas-

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Nairn-B.h.L.2015). Tubino k reflects the awaited future benefits of the company in terms of policies, initiatives and (future) strategies.

Measuring CO2 footprint is inconvenient for local and industrial companies (Clarkson.LeePinnuck&R.son.,. 2015). This suggests that sector and firm-level characteristics are important regulatory factors in the relationship betwixt CO2 discharge and business performance. It also makes sense for stakeholders to demand discharge reductions for companies operating in sectors known to be harmful to the environment. The study includes several financial variables to control the cauterizes of heterogeneity at the firm level, consistent with previous research on financial and environmental indicators (King&L.nox,. 2002; ZenXuYin,Tam.2012; (Delmas.2012); Nair-Breza. and Lim. 2015; ZhangLin.Yu.,. 2020). Natural resource data is utilized to track changes in a company's size. Large companies have a more prominent presence among stakeholders and the media. This affects their legitimacy and reputation Delmas.2012); Nair-Breza. and Lim. 2015). The age of a company is presented as a control, as the performance of a company often depends on the length of the company. A lender's interest rate (lev) is expressed as the ratio of liabilities to assets. A Capital Strength Policy (CAPI) has been added to include total assets in total revenue.

Clean Development Mechanism and Certified Emission Reductions

The CDM is a flexible system that supports Uttarakhand that emit greenhouse gases.

Promise of reduction, d. H. Annex I Uttarakhand keep their promises by paying greenhouse gas discharges.

Decrease in developing Uttarakhand (Uttarakhand that are not integrated). This mechanism facilitates non-merger in Country I.

Uttarakhand, namely developing and least developed Uttarakhand where the Kyoto Protocol to reduce greenhouse gas discharges is not currently in force. Uttarakhand, an Annexed I-free country, has launched a CM project for Uttarakhandn companies to reduce greenhouse gas discharges, sold Annex I products and used CERs to meet mandatory discharges. I did. It can be created and will be displayed as the recipient. The proposed project must have additional quality to enjoy the benefits of CDM. The H. CDM project must provide discharge reductions in addition to the discharge reductions that would have occurred without the project. For example, a company may install an energy-efficient waste heat boiler to obtain a CER from a CDM. This is due to low fuel consumption.

Its use decreases the amount of CO2 dioxide released. However, if the company is required by law to carry out project activities, for instance, if the sector is required by law to own a waste heat boiler:

Projects are usually unfunded. Currently, the Kyoto Protocol does not require this to reduce greenhouse gas discharges. Uttarakhand, an Annexed I-free country, has launched a CM project for Uttarakhandn companies to reduce greenhouse gas discharges, sold Annex I products and used CERs to meet mandatory discharges. I did. It can be created and will be displayed as the recipient. The proposed project must have additional quality to enjoy the benefits of CDM. The H. CDM

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project must provide discharge reductions in addition to the discharge reductions that would have occurred without the project. For example, a company may install an energy-efficient waste heat boiler to obtain a CER from a CDM. This is due to low fuel consumption.
It can be used to reduce the amount of CO2 discharge. However, if the company needs to carry out project activities for legal reasons, for illustration, if the sector is required by law to install a waste heat boiler: Projects are usually unfunded.

CDM project In Uttarakhand
As part of the Clean Development Mechanism, Uttarakhandn companies have launched a project to reduce greenhouse gas discharges for energy production. Generate CO2 credits and revenue. Companies that want to carry out DM project activities for CO2 production The loan goes through several stages. Companies wishing to start a clean development mechanism project and generate CO2. The project then needs to be registered with the UNFCCCCM committee in order to raise money. The board of directors developed the procedures and policies. The corporation first suggested additional release cuts, as well as a idea design (PCN) that described each aspects of the construction MD program, including its viability. Make a project document, please (PDD). As a result, the project needs to receive approval from the national agencies in charge of the clean development system. The project proposal must be certified by a Registered Organization after getting major approval (DOE). An independent assessor recognized by the DM Council will review the PDD to ensure that the proposed project meets Clean Development Mechanism standards. After project validation, the DOE sends a validation report with all required documents to the Clean Development Mechanisms Department for project registration. The Uttarakhandn government and industry are very active in the transition to the CO2 bazaar. I

Help them gain an edge quickly with the Clean Development Mechanism. In the global clean development mechanism bazaar, Uttarakhand is among the top eight Uttarakhand (in order of certified emission reduction), accounting for a total of 7373% of the Certified Emission Reductions that were issued at the fair. Around 71 percent of all clean development mechanism projects worldwide are located in Asian countries. Lover. 1634 of the 1714 clean development mechanism projects that Uttarakhand's National Development Authority (DNA) approved in June 2016 were verified with the UNFCCC. Energy efficiency (28 percent), renewable biomass (43 percent), and sustainable sources (16 percent). Renewable energy (40 percent), alternative resources (23 percent), and industrial activities were the three programmed mentioned above (15 percent). The entire amount (1711) that has been approved is anticipated to reach 1.5 million by 2020, and the Certified Emission Reductions potential of the 1588 registered projects is 17.62 million.

Review of Literature-:
V Raju P. (2012) specified that different accounting practices currently prevail due to the lack of mandatory accounting guidelines for CO2 discharges and credit. Under CDM hardware, there are differences in accounting processes such as project development, CER generation, recognition time, sales and stock valuation. CO2 transactions are currently recognized by reference to *international accounting standards* 2 (inventories), INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS 20 (government grants), *international accounting standards* 37 (rebates), *international accounting standards* 38 (real estate) and INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS 39 (financial

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instruments). I can do it. N Bothra (2012) shows that in the case of CO2 there is no acquisition or improvement cost. As per Chapter 45 read with Chapter 48 of the IT Act 1961, the loan does not qualify as a fixed asset. CO2 credit for dairy calves. For dairy farms, cows are an investment product, milk is a by-invention, and fertilizer is a by-artefact. But break up are none of the above. In the case of Sri Krishna Milk and Agricultural Farm v. Commissioner of Revenue Tariff, 1987 (4) TMI 39 (HC), the AP High Court held that auction of lower leg cannot be tariffed as assets gain. Acquisition costs. SK Agrawal (2006) conditions that the development of the possibility of generating returns through the introduction of organized projects for the Clean Development System (CDM) has acquired a new measurement in book-keeping and assessment. The idea of CO2 exchange is quite novel and there are still some questions to be answered even at the international level before reaching a consensus. R. Shivansh (2008) determined that good book-keeping practices can carry us to the finish of the CO2 discussion. It's a credit, not a CO2 footprint. The largest publisher of 1e. Except for the United States, Canada and China Discharges reduction regulations have no real effect on CO2 discharges while reducing discharges. We look forward to the time when the United States and China agree to reduce greenhouse gas discharges and make the world a better place.

Objectives: -

To comprehend the CERs' accounting and tariff difficulties

In order to examine answerer' perceptions on CER accounting and taxation issues

Hypotheses

HI: There is no discernible difference between the two methods of CER identification in books of accounts.

H2: The valuations of CERs stored for inventories are not materially different.

H3: Different techniques for recognizing returns from the trading of CERs in book-keeping do not significantly differ from one another.

H4: The various points in time when return from the trading of CERs is recorded in the book-keeping do not significantly differ from one another.

HS: When direct tariff is levied on the sale of CERs, there are no discernible differences between the various heads of tariff.

H6: When indirect tariff is levied on the sale of CER, there are no discernible differences between the various heads of tariff.

Research Methodology

Data Collection: - When indirect tariff is levied on the sale of CER, there are no discernible differences between the various heads of tariff.

Sample Size: - 200 questionnaires were given out in total, and 151 of them were completed. So, 151 answerers are selected as a sample size,

Statistical Method: The Chi Square test is used to examine the null hypothesis.

Accounting Issues of CERs-:

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CO_2 lending is a new field nationally and internationally and currently there are no specific accounting standards or guidelines from the International Accounting Standards Board (INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDSB) and the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). The INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDSB issued IFRIC 3 on authorized disclosures in 2004 to disclose this information, but it was withdrawn in June 2005 due to concerns about reporting. In the United States, EITF 03-14 is the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF). he gave instructions on this subject, but it was removed from the schedule. In 2007, they also launched a joint project of the two municipalities to create a comprehensive discharges management system that takes into account various aspects and conditions, but no final decision has yet been taken. For our country, the note* published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Uttarakhand (ICAI) published in 2012 is a comprehensive guide to financial management methods related to the success of CERs created by the DM program. However, there are still uncertainties and questions. (1) The first problem explained in the guide is that a homemade CER can be considered as owned by a homemade company. The following steps are explained in the Foundation for Revenue Statement Planning and Implementation published by ICAI: However, the CER is not taken into account during the discharge's reduction through the CDM program, because the issuance of a CER must be controlled by the designated DOE UNFCCC. Therefore, in terms of discharges reduction, CER is considered a tangible asset in accordance with Accounting Standards (AS) 29, and CER does not receive UNFCCC CER discharges reports from manufacturing companies. When CER comes out, it will be a resource managed by energy companies, the sale of which is expected to bring economic benefits in the future. But you can know when the cut will be here. Of these gases, it can be considered strong, as only the release of CER1 produced a significant reduction. In addition, affording to the Foundation for Revenue Statement Planning and Implementation, if a property sees the explanation of the word "property," it must chance the standards to qualify for real estate in the financial statements. The CER is performed when approved by the UNFCCC, which is known not to be completed before this process. (11)

A CER is a non-financial asset that has no physical form but does not fully meet the AS26 definition of 'intangible good' because it is not intended to produce goods or services. Rather than being used for management or leased to someone else, company-produced CERs are held for sale. The guidelines state that property not currently for sale in a mainstream business is not subject to AS 26 and must be treated in accordance with AS 2, book rate, and that CER is non-commercial property. But in the end, you have to think about the AS2 requirement.

Taxation Issues of CERs

The IRS is working to negotiate with national CO_2 credits to prevent tariff evasion in this area. It is estimated to contain 1,000 different types of chlorine. About 200 large and small Uttarakhandn companies are estimated to sell CO_2 dioxide discharges, according to the company's annual report (source: The Hindu, 22 Aug 2011). The mortgage debate is a difficult one. Negligence can serve the benefit of business management, which is excise duty under section 28 subsection 1V of the Act.
This can be considered in relation to the credit rating. this can happen
The note is a principal or revenue justification. and in the first case it is tariff able revenue.

CERs as Corporate Revenue

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Section 2 (24): CIT V.G.R. Karthikeyan (1993) 2001ITR 866 (SC), uniform if a receipt is non classified inside the scope in the least of the articles of Section 2 (24), it can still be treated as revenue unknown the subject is partly like revenue, It is of character. Consequently, the sale of CER falls under the definition of revenue in Section 28 (vii). If an assesses has been awarded for not engaging in certain business activities, the salary is tariff able further down Section 28. If careful as profits from business, unknown the subject tariff able on standard amount in addition compensation against losses incurred by business can be done.

CERs as revenue from investment expansions: -

Certified discharge reduction products are to be kept around as investments. When holding CER credits that are not subject to automatic selling charges, Section 55(2) of the revenue Tariff Performance will take effect, and any selling price would be used to Lax earned revenue (coming decades term). If it is deemed to be a capital gain and is kept or longer than 2 years, a reduced rate of tariff is applied.

CERs as Revenue from further basis: -

Sources of revenue non included in the other four types of revenue are accounted for and accounted for in section 56 of "Revenue from other sources".

Many researchers argue that if revenue from CER sales is treated as revenue from sources other than that tariff able at normal tariff rates, it should be accounted for on the basis of business title, employment and intangible assets. It is stated that the sale of capital is tariff able. Most Uttarakhandn companies classify revenue from trade allowances as revenue from other sources of revenue. CERs are traded on the spot or futures bazaar. CER transactions on the exchange platform are subject to service tariff and VAT on contracts leading to delivery. Uttarakhandn CO2 credits are usually sold to foreign buyers. Therefore, VAT is not charged on these products. Accounting guidelines are unclear and what the company deems appropriate for CERs, so prepare an investigation and listen to the general public and opinions on accounting and taxation of CERs. There were 151 people who provided responses. The following statement gives a description of the study findings.

Financial Accounting of CO2 Discharge Allowance Units

First, CO2 trading has short-term economic consequences for companies (potentially long-term consequences as the system evolves). Short-term effects arise from the cost of benefits offered or received. For example, an EU-ETS company can receive free discharges equivalent to 1 ton of CO2 dioxide per year for a certain period (this is the EU discharge allowance, hereinafter referred to as the EUA) 18. These discharge rights are allocated on the basis of: calendar year. In addition to EUAs issued through discharges trading schemes (e.g., EU ETS), CERs can also be issued through CDM and JI mechanisms as defined in the Kyoto Protocol. At the end of each year, organizations must reconcile their actual discharges with sufficient EUA and CER prior to submission to the national register (this reconciliation takes place on April 30 of the year following the end of the calendar year). must be completed during the day). Organizations can exchange surplus certificates (including energy-intensive activities such as power generation, steel mills, cement and other mineral processing industries, and pulp and paper industries) for tools that can be changed. I have if

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they want or need it. The World Bank (2008) reports that, according to some organizations, the secondary bazaar for EU ETS and CDM and JI flexible mechanisms reached $50 billion and $13.6 billion respectively in 2007. So, what you do affects your accounting practices. This article answers these questions.

Implications for Accounting and Reporting of CO2

Some conclusions can be drawn from the previous paragraph. First, there is a consensus among scholars that the Gulf Cooperation Council requires urgent attention.

How governments respond to the GCC affects all sectors of society, including those organizations where accountants traditionally prepare financial statements. In fact, accounting is already involved in the GCC in several ways and is relevant to scholars, given the power of social change proposed by the GCC (Burchell et al., 1980). Second, the realm of public policy is rapidly evolving as the legal and financial systems demand policies that affect everyone who buys and provides goods and services part of the political environment

The structure of the discharges trading bazaar. This creates a particular problem for accountants. Various approaches to integrating accounting and reporting into GCC are examined through a three-tiered analysis.

Accounting for CO2 discharges, calculation and reporting of risks associated with GCC, calculation and reporting of uncertainties associated with GCC.

Financial Accounting of CO2 Discharge Allowance Units

First, CO2 trading has short-term economic effects on companies (and potentially long-term effects as their systems evolve). Short-term impact is based on the rate of benefits given or purchased. For example, an EU discharges trading company receives a free permit to emit one ton of CO2 dioxide equivalent per year for a certain period of time (this is an EU permit, hereinafter referred to as EUA). This allowance is given every calendar year. In addition to EUAs issued by cap-and-trade systems (such as the EU ETS), CER discharges are also available from the CDM and JI mechanisms defined in the Kyoto Protocol. At the end of each year, the organization must correct the actual discharges with the corresponding EUAs and CERs before registering them in the national register (revisions are made on April 30 of the following year after the end of the calendar year). It must be done in one day. Organizations can and should trade at an additional premium

Findings from an opinion poll:

The basis of CO2 exchange is the idea of wholesaling allowances., which raises several questions regarding the accounting and tariff aspects of allowances. The aim of the survey is to gauge the opinion of the participants on this topic. It is divided into three sections that deal with general accounting and financial issues. Collected responses from 151 participants

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Listing 1: Commonly Enquired

Enquiries	Yes	No	Neutral	Answerer
Q1. Are you familiar with the idea of Certified Discharge Reduction?	151	0	0	151
Q2. The potential for producing certified discharge reductions (CERs) in Uttarakhand is enormous, right?	138	8	5	151
Q3. Are you familiar with the clean development mechanism projects that produce CERs?	132	19	0	151
Q4. Do you believe a company's financial statements should show the overall amount of CERs it generates annually?	141	7	3	151

The Fig. above provides answers to frequently asked questions about the CO2 bazaar scenario. It can be seen that all answerer (100%) is familiar with the idea of CER. This demonstrates how widely accepted climate change is and how crucial its components are. Awareness of climate change and its effects is growing. At climate conferences, you may get the most recent information and discover more about CO2 bazaars and their ideas. The chart also reveals that more than 90% of respondents think Uttarakhand has a great deal of opportunity for certified discharge reductions. The same has been stated in the paper "The Impact, Administration, and Development of CDM" by the Federation of Uttarakhandn Economic affairs (FICCI) (2012). Uttarakhand is ranked as one of the top eight Uttarakhand in this survey (in order of Certified discharge reduction issuance). It ended up being one. 72% of all CERs produced by the bazaar. This displays that Uttarakhand is experiencing strong development in the upcoming CO2 bazaar. Obsession

The bazaar will expand. As you know, after October 5th COP21 In 1986 the Paris Agreement was ratified.

Parties (source: UNFCCC). The Paris Agreement becomes effective on Nov. 4, 2016. The CO2 bazaar is about to explode. Therefore, as a developing country, Uttarakhand has great potential in the CO2 bazaar. More than 87% of answerer are conscious of the clean development mechanisms that generate certified discharge reduction in Uttarakhand. They know they use clean, sustainable and reproducible technology.

Governments, organizations, and other groups are battling climate change. More than 93 percent of respondents agreed that the company's financial statements should include information on the overall quantity of CERs produced and confirmed by the UNFCCC. This demonstrates that the

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Certified Emission Reductions statement is being questioned by investors and clients. They desire transparency in this information so that they are aware of the business's dedication to environmental preservation. In regard to the audit report, the following significant bazaar queries have been raised: What adjustments should make to the accounts for Certified Emission Reductions (amounts received in the fiscal year)?

Figure No. 2

As an equity section (Current assets)	As an Asset intangible	As a liability contingent Liability	Sum	Premeditated Chi Square Rate	Significant or Not
61	81	9	151	63.01501	Yes
41.50%	51.40%	7.10%	100%	5.991 is the coefficient rate at the 5% significant level for the initial level of flexibility.	

The Fig. above answers frequently asked questions about the CO2 bazaar scenario. It can be seen that all answerer (100%) knows the idea of certified discharge reduction. This displays that the acceptance and underlying drivers of climate change are becoming increasingly important. People are becoming more aware of climate change and its effects. At the climate conference, you will have an up-to-date knowledge of the CO2 dioxide bazaar and its ideas. Additionally, the chart shows that further nearly 91% of respondents think Uttarakhand has a lot of opportunity for certified discharge reductions. The same is stated in the CPM Impact, Governance and Future (2012) study by the Uttarakhandn Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Uttarakhand is included among the top eight Uttarakhand in this (in order of PTMV release). It ended up being one. 72% of both the total PTMV bazaar granted. This demonstrates that Uttarakhand is expanding quickly in the coming CO2 marketplace.

The bazaar will develop. As is known, afterwards COP21 on Oct 5
The Paris Agreement was sanctioned in 1986.

Uttarakhand (source: UNFCCC). In 2016, the Paris Agreement will come into effect. The CO2 market is thriving as of Nov. 4. Uttarakhand, a growing nation, therefore has enormous potential in the CO2 market. In order to secure PTMV production in Uttarakhand, upwards of 87 percent of respondents are aware of clean development procedures. They are mindful that they employ eco-friendly, renewable, and sustainable technology.

Climate change organizations, governments and other organizations. Upwards of 93 percent of respondents agreed that the company's financial statements should include information on the overall quantity of PTMVs produced and validated by the UNFCCC. This demonstrates that clients and investors are seeking clarification on the CER disclosure-related issue. So that people are aware of the business's dedication to environmental preservation, they require openness in this information. Regarding your accounting remarks, we got the following crucial bazaar inquiries: How should PTMV (amount received throughout the financial year) be recorded in the books?

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Fig. No. 3

Cost price of CER	Net Realizable rate of CER	Cost or Net realizable rate whichever is Less	Total	Premeditated Chi Square Rate	Significant or Not
11	5	47	151	45.8	Yes
19.5%	5.40%	75.1%	100%	Fig. 5.991 is the rate at the 5% significant level for the second level of freedom.	

In Fig. 3, the Premeditated chi-square rate of 44.8 exceeds the chi-square rate in the Fig. (5,991) at the 5% level of significance with two degrees of freedom. The null hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that there is considerable variation in the assessment of CER when considered as inventory. It is important to think of CER as a stock. Based on the responses, 75.35% of the answerer believe that CER should be measured by cost or realizable net rate, whichever is lower. The CER is not recognized as an instrument up to this stage, as it is developed under the ICAI guidelines when charged under the UNFCCC. With respect to the valuation of OCTs, the guidelines state that the CER is part of a company that generates electricity and must follow the principles of valuation of OCTs in AS2. In accordance with AS 2, assets are respected at cost or net realizable rate if this is lower. Therefore, the answerer agrees with it. For revenue statements, refer to the following questions. If the CER is peddled, the revenue / auction should be recorded as follows:

Fig. No. 4

Operating Revenue	Sale and included with sale of product or services	Other Revenue	Total	Premeditated Chi Square Rate	Significant or Not
9	57	85	151	57.1512	Yes
6.5%	35.40%	58.1%	100%	Fig. 5.991 is the rate at the 5% significant level for the second level of freedom.	

In Fig. 4, the Premeditated chi-square rate 56.16497 is 5% of the two-freedom sense level, which is greater than the tabular chi-square rate (5.991). The null hypothesis is rejected. This shows that there is a big difference in the way revenue is deducted from CER sales. The Fig. above shows that more than 56% of answerer believe that revenue should be included as other CER revenue. With regard to revenue recognition, the ICAI guidelines state that the CER is recognized as a warehouse and that companies must use AS 9 (Revenue Recognition) to detect revenue from CER sales. When should the revenue from CER sales be accounted for? For tariff comments, we asked answerer whether they should tariff revenue from the sale of the company's CER. Of the 151 answerers, 145 answered

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"yes". They believe that CER revenue is tariff able. This brings up an interesting point. Companies that in recent years have avoided tariffing such revenue by not disclosing CER sales and operational data need higher tariff rates and clarity. The tariff collected by these companies can be used to store CO2 and promote green technology in Uttarakhand. When collecting tariff, the question arises of what kind of tariff should be collected. Respondent (145) asked the following questions and the results are as follows. What type of VAT number should CER process?

Fig. No. 6

	Direct Tariff	Indirect Tariff	Total
No of Answerer	95	50	145
Percentage	66.28	33.72	100%

Based on the Fig. in 6 above, of the 145 answerer who agreed to pay VAT in CER, approximately 66.28% of the answerer thought that this revenue should be tariff directly, 33.72% thought that this revenue should be earned Indirectly effect of revenue. Revenue can again be divided into several categories. The tariff rates vary depending on the head of the tariff office. So where to enter CER sales revenue is again important. In which jurisdiction should direct tariff be tariffed?

Fig. No. 7

	Revenue from capital gain	Revenue from business/ profession	Revenue from other sources	Sum	Premeditated Chi Square Rate	Significant or Not
No of Answerer	15	39	41	95	23.02501	Yes
Percentage	10.40%	42.10%	47.5%	100%	Fig. 5.991 is the rate at the 5% significant level for the second level of freedom.	

In Fig. 4, the Premeditated chi-square rate is 56.14697, which is larger than the chi-square rate (5.991) at the 5% significance level of two degrees of freedom. The null hypothesis was rejected. This shows that the way CER sales are perceived is very different. From the Fig. above, we can see that more than 56% of answerer feel that their revenue needs to be counted as other revenue from CER when calculating their revenue. According to ICAI guidelines, CER is treated as capital. In addition, companies must apply AS 9 (Revenue Recognition) when accounting for CER revenue. When should CER revenue be recognized in accounting? Tariff Comments We asked answerer if they should tariff revenue from the sale of the company's CER. Of the 151 answerers, 145 answered "yes". CER revenue is considered tariff able. This raises an interesting question. In recent years, companies that have avoided such revenue tariff without disclosing sales or sales information to the CER need to be subject to strict tariff rates and transparency. Tariff collected from such companies can be used to reduce CO2 discharges in Uttarakhand and promote green technology. When collecting tariff, the question arises as to which tariff should be collected. Respondent (145) asked the following question and the results were as follows: What kind of tariff is required to sell a CER?

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	Service Tariff	VAT	Import Duty	Excise Duty	Sum	Premeditated Chi Square Rate	Significant or Not
No of Answerer	37	0	3	10	50	72.5251	Yes
Percentage	73%	0%	7%	20%	100%	Fig. 5.991 is the value at the 5% significant level for the second level of freedom.	

Fig. No. 8, the estimated chi-square rate is 71.49611 (7,815) greater than the chi-square rate shown in the Fig., at a significance level of 5%, with three degrees of freedom. The null hypothesis is rejected. This displays that there is a big modification among direct tariff administrators because direct tariff is used to tariff CERS revenue. This shows that there is concern about what kind of direct tariff should be imposed on CERS revenues. According to the above Fig., more than 72% of answerer believe that direct tariff should be deducted from CERS sales. 24 percent of answerer believed that excise duty should be collected. On the question of whether CER should be treated as a product with VAT. About 70% of answerer answered

Findings

Currently, Uttarakhand does not have generally accepted accounting principles or credible accounting practices based on US or international accounting standards. Here, CO2 sought to classify another book-keeping handling for recognition transactions. It is unnecessary to create distinct accounting rules for CO2 transactions, nevertheless. a little bookkeeping adjustment to a common figure. 2, 9, and 26 assist in creating the appropriate item.

Taking into account CO2 credit. money received from the selling of CERS It is recorded under the Business & Professional heading and is therefore taxed on capital gains from the sale of intangible assets, but in most cases Uttarakhand companies come from CO2 credit transactions. We recognize the profits of the company as revenue. Subscribe from someone else. CER is traded on the bazaar or in futures contracts. Payment for the service will be processed on the exchange platform and will be processed once the contract is valid., Is subject to VAT. in general, CO2 credits are sold to foreign buyers in Uttarakhand. Therefore, these products do not include VAT.

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