



Research Article

A STUDY OF CARBON CREDIT ACCOUNTING

MISAL DILIP M.*

Department of Economics, CSPM Arts Senior College, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, 431004, Maharashtra

*Corresponding Author: Email- Dilipmisal2012@rediffmail.com

Received: July 25, 2016; Revised: August 01, 2016; Accepted: August 04, 2016; Published: August 07, 2016

Abstract- Determining the company's organizational boundary may require the analysis of complex organizational structures such as joint ventures, partnerships and trusts and complex or unusual contractual relationships. For example, a facility may be owned by one party, operated by another and process material solely for another party. A pollutant is a waste material pollutes air, water or soil. Removal of greenhouse gases and Pollutants the company would have otherwise emitted to the atmosphere are ordinarily accounted for on a gross basis, that is, both the source and the sink are disclosed in the greenhouse gas and Pollutants statement. Three factors determine the severity of a pollutant, its chemical nature, the concentration and the persistence. Some pollutants are biodegradable and therefore will not persist in the environment in the long term.

Keywords- Facilities, Pollutants Analysis, Biodegradable.

Citation: Misal Dilip M. (2016) A Study of Carbon Credit Accounting. World Research Journal of Economics, ISSN: 2277-6028, Volume 4, Issue 1, pp.-29-30.

Copyright: Copyright©2016 Misal Dilip M. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Academic Editor / Reviewer: Mamata Hatkar

Introduction

Climate change caused by human activities that emit greenhouse gases into the air has started showing its affect in the frequency of extreme weather events such as drought, extreme temperatures, flooding, high winds; and severe storms. The global surface temperature has also increased between the start and the end of the 20th century, caused by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases resulting from Fossil fuels burning and deforestation;

With the increasing attention given to the link between greenhouse gases and climate change, many companies are quantifying their greenhouse gases emissions for internal management purposes and an increasing number are also preparing a greenhouse gas statement:

- As part of a regulatory disclosure regime;
- As part of an emissions trading scheme or
- To inform investors and others on a voluntary basis included as part of the annual report.

Concept of carbon credit:

The greenhouse gases and Pollutants are emitted to the atmosphere or would have been emitted to the atmosphere had they not been captured and channelled to a sink. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) and any other gases, such as, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and chlorofluorocarbons. These other gases are often expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e). Determining which organizations or facilities to include in the company's greenhouse gas and Pollutants statement is known as determining the company's organizational boundary. In some cases, the applicable criteria may allow a choice between different methods for determining the company's organizational boundary. Determining the company's organizational boundary may require the analysis of complex organizational structures such as joint ventures, partnerships and trusts and complex or unusual contractual relationships. For example, a facility may be owned by one party, operated by another and process material solely for another party. A pollutant is a waste material pollutes air, water or soil. Removal of greenhouse gases and Pollutants the company would have otherwise

emitted to the atmosphere are ordinarily accounted for on a gross basis, that is, both the source and the sink are disclosed in the greenhouse gas and Pollutants statement. Three factors determine the severity of a pollutant, its chemical nature, the concentration and the persistence. Some pollutants are biodegradable and therefore will not persist in the environment in the long term.

Review of Literature:

The International Energy Agency (IEA) has pointed out that global temperature may rise at least 3 degrees Celsius because emissions will not be subdued before 2020, increasing the risk of mass flooding and disease. A study conducted by Martin Stuchtey, Partner with Mckinsey and Published in the Economic Times dated 19th March 2008 points out that 60% of global executives regard climate change as being strategically important. Sameer Gupta, Empirical Analysis of Carbon Credit Trading, Published in ICFAI Reader, September 2008, concludes that India and China are likely to emerge as the biggest sellers and Europe is going to be the biggest buyer of carbon credits. He further states that climate change has become a corporate social responsibility and accordingly has a dimension of carbon Emission Reduction (CER) which leads to Carbon Credit Trading (CCT). Chakravarthi Anand in his article published "ICFAI" Reader 'September, 2008 on Current Global Trends in Carbon Credit Trading has pointed out that the international carbon market is a key development in the global capital market and is the world's fastest growing market. He further states that carbon credit trading has received a tremendous interest across the globe. It is a great opportunity for Indian and other global companies

Objectives of the Study

Following are the objectives of the study:

- To study the concept of global warming and its impact on the economy and industry.
- To study the concept of Green House and carbon emissions.
- To evaluate the process of carbon credit accounting.
- To study the concept of carbon credit and the progress of carbon credit trading in India.

Carbon Credit:

Carbon Credit is a tradable permit scheme. It provides a way to reduce greenhouse gases emissions (discharges) by giving them a monetary value. A credit gives the owner the right to emit one tone of carbon dioxide. Carbon credits are generated as the result of an additional carbon project. A credit can be an emission allowance, which is allocated or auctioned, by the administrators of a cap-and-trade program, or an offset of greenhouse has equivalent carbon dioxide emissions. Kyoto Protocol sets quotas on the amount of greenhouse gases that countries can produce. Countries, in turn, set quotas on the emissions of business. Business organizations that are over their quotas must buy carbon credits for their excess emissions. On the other hand, those organizations that are below their quotas can sell their remaining credits. Thus, by allowing carbon credits to be bought or sold, business organizations for which reducing their emissions would be expensive or prohibitive, can pay another business to make the reduction for it. Carbon credits can be exchanged between businesses or can be bought and sold in international markets at the prevailing market price.

The carbon emissions trading have been steadily increasing in recent years. According to the World Bank's Carbon Finance Unit, 374 million metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (mmtCO₂e) were exchanged through projects in 2005 i.e. a 240% increase relative to 2004 (110 mmtCO₂e). Carbon credits create a market for reducing greenhouse gases emissions by giving a monetary value to the cost of polluting the air. Emissions become an internal cost of doing business and are visible on the balance sheet alongside raw materials and other liabilities or assets.

India signed the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 regarding carbon emission and trading was started in 2007. There is a huge scope for India in Carbon Credit Trading as she is one of the leading generators of carbon emissions reductions through clean development mechanism. Carbon credit has also been traded as a commodity at the major commodity exchanges like Chicago Climates Exchange (CCX), European Climate Exchange (ECX) and Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX). MCX has entered into a strategic alliance with CCX in September 2005 to initiate carbon trading in India. The total trading volume of carbon credits reached 9600 tons on the first day of trading on MCX. Recently, five contracts of carbon credits have been working on MCX platform with expiry in December, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. India, China and European countries are the potential market for carbon credits.

Global Trends in Carbon Trading:

Trading in non-generation commodities like carbon credits has placed MCX on the global map of innovative exchange. Future trading on carbon credits was launched with MCX in January 2001. The carbon credits traded globally has recorded a rapid growth in recent years. The volume of carbon credit created by the CDM has recorded a tremendous growth during the year 2003-2007. The global market in carbon is expected to be worth 34 billion by the end of 2011. Carbon credit is a tradable commodity at the major commodity exchanges i.e.: Chicago Climate Exchange, European Climate Exchange and Multi Commodity Exchange, India. India has signed a Kyoto Protocol in 2002 regarding emissions. There are three mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol for the developed countries, which are under quota restrictions to acquire carbon credits. These are Joint Implementation, Clean Development Mechanism and International Emissions Trading. The CDM mechanism helps the developed countries to earn carbon credits. It also helps the developing countries to receive the capital, as well as the latest and clean technology. Under the IET Mechanism, the countries can trade in the international carbon credit market. Carbon credit is traded globally and it is a recently traded commodity at major commodity exchanges.

Principles of Measurement:

Emissions can be categorized as:

1. Direct emissions, which are emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company.
2. Indirect emissions, which are emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the company but which occur at sources that are owned or controlled by another entity. Indirect emissions can be further categorized

as:

- a. Scope 2 emissions, which are emissions associated with energy, including electricity, heating/ cooling, and steam that is transferred to and consumed by the other company entity.
 - b. Scope 3 emissions, which are all other indirect emissions.
3. The sources of emissions
 4. The types of gases and Pollutants involved.
 5. The uncertainties associated with quantification.

Almost all quantifications of greenhouse and Pollutants emission engage some amount of doubt because it is virtually not possible in any situation to precisely count each molecule of greenhouse gases and Pollutants emitted by a company. To the extent the doubt relates to existing gaps in obtainable technical knowledge, it is inescapable and permeates all quantifications of conservatory gases and Pollutants emissions. However, all quantifications are made within the context of the appropriate criterion, and the criterion is different in how they luxury opinion or dimension uncertainty, some criteria stipulate rigid model methods, emissions factors that must be applied in all situations when scheming emissions as of a demanding source. For example, the suitable criterion may require Scope 2 emissions from electricity to be calculated by multiplying kilowatt hour record on supplier invoices by a prearranged emission factor. Quantification in accordance with such criteria effectively eliminates estimation doubt for the purpose of reporting in agreement with those criteria.

Disclosures:

1. The categorization of emissions attributable to each material type of emission included in the greenhouse gas and Pollutants statement:
2. Which organizations or facilities are included in the company's organizational boundary, and the method used for determining that boundary if the applicable criteria allow a choice between different methods.
3. The method used to determine which scope 1 and scope 2 emissions have been included in the greenhouse gas and Pollutants statement:
4. The nature of Scope 3 emissions, including that it is not practicable for the company to include all Scope 3 emissions in its greenhouse gas and pollutants statements. The basis for selecting those Scope 3 emissions sources that have been included.

Conclusion:

India has signed a Kyoto Protocol in 2002 regarding emissions. There are three mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol for the developed countries which are under quota restrictions to acquire carbon credits. These are Joint Implementation, Clean Development Mechanism and International Emissions Trading. The CDM mechanism helps the developed countries to earn carbon credits. It also helps the developing countries to receive the capital, as well as the latest and clean technology. Under the IET Mechanism, the countries can trade in the international carbon credit market. Carbon credit is traded globally and it is a recently traded commodity at major commodity exchanges.

References

- [1] Pednekar Hemant, Pendse Sachin and Dongre Prakash (2007) Environment Education, Seth Publishers Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai-2007.
- [2] Chakarvati Anand (2008) Current Global Trends in Carbon Credit Trading, ICFAI Reader.
- [3] Dhonde Arvind (2008) Environmental Management, A Comparative Study of Canada and India, International Conference, SNDT University 3-5 October, 2008.
- [4] Gupta Sameer (2008) 'Empirical Analysis of Carbon Credit Trading, ICFAI Reader, September 2008.
- [5] The Economic Times 8th November, 2007