

## The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

( Set up by an Act of parliament )



# TUTICORIN BRANCH OF SIRC

## NEWS LETTER

DECEMBER 2009

### Thoughts of the Chairman...

Dear Friends,  
Greetings!

The elections for the council members of our Institute are over and we expect that the newly elected members take into consideration our suggestions for effective performance of the activities of the Institute. We are on the eve of the year 2009 and as we step into the New Year, many of us have the habit of taking New Year resolutions. The habit of taking resolutions is appreciable but the question that arises is, how many of us pursue them till the end??? It goes without saying that most New Year's resolutions are easier announced than done. We remain strong at the beginning but as days pass by it becomes harder to keep up.

#### How to make sure that our resolutions do not remain just resolutions? Here are a few tips:

**Be realistic :** The surest way to fall short of your goal is to make your goal unattainable. Strive for a goal that is attainable, such as avoiding it more often than you do now.

**Plan ahead :** Don't make your resolution on New Year's Eve. If you wait until the last minute, it will be based on your mindset that particular day. Instead, it should be planned well before December 31 arrives.

**Outline your plan :** Decide how you will deal with the temptation to skip that exercise. This could include calling on a friend for help, practicing positive thinking and self-talk, or reminding yourself how your bad habit affects your self.

**Make a "pro" and "con" list :** It may help to see a list of items on paper to keep your motivation strong. Develop this list over time, and ask others to contribute to it. Keep your list with you and refer to it when you need help keeping your resolve.

**Talk about it :** Don't keep your resolution a secret. Tell friends and family members who will be there to support your resolve to change yourself for the better or improve your health. The best case scenario is to find yourself a buddy who shares your New Year's resolution and motivate each other.

**Reward yourself :** This doesn't mean that you can eat an entire box of chocolates if your resolution is to diet. Instead, celebrate your success by treating yourself to something that you enjoy that does not contradict your resolution. If you've been sticking to your promise to eat better, for example, perhaps your reward could be going to a movie with a friend.

**Track your progress :** Keep track of each small success you make towards reaching your larger goal. Short-term goals are easier to keep, and small accomplishments will help keep you motivated.

**Don't beat yourself up :** Obsessing over the occasional slip won't help you achieve your goal. Do the best you can each day, and take each day one at a time.

**Stick to it :** Experts say it takes about 21 days for a new activity, such as exercising, to become a habit, and 6 months for it to become part of your personality. Your new healthful habits will become second-nature in no time.

**Keep trying :** If your resolution has totally run out of steam by mid-February, don't despair. Start over again! There's no reason you can't make a "New Year's resolution" any time of the year.

Any resolution made in a fit of passion will last as long as the passion itself. It is not enough to make a resolution in the evening about the next morning. The resolution has to be made in the morning also. The resolutions that we make are normally to be implemented in certain situations or circumstances. To make it effective, we must resolve with the full force. This has to be done over the course of a few days at various times. It should also be done while implementing the resolution and it is at this time that our mind opposes. Effectively tackle the mind and it has to be nurtured in small, but consistent doses until acceptance is achieved.

I wish everyone a Merry Christmas and an Enchanting New Year ahead. Keep your spirits high and be fervent in whatever you do.....

*With warm regards,*

**CA B.Francis Amal George.**

# COPENHAGEN CLIMATE CHANGE SUMMIT

December 7th to 18th



The UN Summit (7-18 December) will be the biggest environmental meeting in history. The

aim: sealing a worldwide deal to head off dangerous global warming that is any rise over 2C. The Success of the complex negotiations between 192 countries boils down to one thing: do the measures agreed clearly put the world on the path to a low carbon future in which global temperature rise stays below 2C?

But to achieve that warming limit a series of important issues must be resolved.

## Issue 1 - The carbon rich world

To have a chance of keeping warming below the dangerous 2C mark, scientists say cuts of 25-40% by 2020 (relative to 1990 levels) are needed rising to 80-95% by 2050. Developed countries, such as the UK and US have grown rich on burning fossil fuels and still emit vast amounts per person. So they have a responsibility to make the deepest cuts. Rich nations collectively must commit to at least a 25% reduction in greenhouse gases by 2020

## Issue 2 - Carbon in the developing world

Emissions from fast growing economies such as China and India are surging and any future global limit on emissions requires curbs on those nations' pollution. Yet per person those countries have small carbon footprints and millions of people in deep poverty. So they can argue they need to be allowed to continue to pollute for a while as they improve their citizens lives, before limiting their emissions. Developing nations making clear statements of how much less carbon they will emit compared to "business-as-usual" scenarios. Must be in the range of 15-30% by 2020.

## Issue 3 - Paying the bill for climate change:

A low carbon economy may well be cheaper than a fossil fuelled one in the long run but time is short and there

will be costs now. All agree that the poorest nations from Haiti to Sudan to Bangladesh need urgent help. Their citizens have done virtually nothing to pollute the atmosphere but are bearing the worst impacts of floods and droughts. Richer nations will need to pay billions from now. It will also cost a lot to build the global clean technology infrastructure essential to staunching carbon emissions, from power plants, buildings and transport. For the fast emerging economies such as India the ideal is to skip the high carbon growth phase, developed nations prospered on and go straight to a low carbon economy. Again rich nations will be expected to pick up the tab. The EU proposal of \$ 100bn a year from 2020 is on the table, but estimates range up to \$ 600bn a year. Anything above \$ 200bn would be a success.

## Issue 4 - How is the system run?

Bureaucratic but critical-without rules there's no deal developing nations want to continue the Kyoto protocol, a top-down approach which also places clear responsibilities on rich countries. Industrialised countries are keen on a new bottom-up system where each nation takes responsibility for its own emissions. Developed countries prefer the World Bank and other

institutions where they wield more power. Any agreement, one way or the other would represent success on both these issues.

## Other Issues

### Trees and Technology

Deforestation: About 17% of all the carbon currently emitted by human activity comes from razing forests stopping deforestation is in principle, cheap and simple: don't cut them down. But paying people not to fell trees soon becomes complex. Who really owns the trees? Were they really going to be chopped down? And how do you verify what actually happen?

### Technology Transfer:

An Agreement on slashing global emissions will mean little with the means to do so-clean technology. Paying for it is just the start as the products and services needed must be developed and deployed quickly and efficiently all over the globe. But nations differ on whether a strong international body is needed or an advisory one.



Branch Address :

ICAI BHAWAN, 4/26G/2, Aathiparasakthi Nagar, Ettayapuram Road, Tuticorin - 628 002.  
Tel. : 0461-2347720, 2345220 E-mail : tuticorin@icai.org Website : www.icaituticorin.org

### India's stand at Copenhagen:

At Copenhagen, attempts to arrive at a fair deal on climate change were deadlocked with countries refusing to budge from their positions on sticky issues like emission cuts. Excerpts of what our Environment minister Shri Jairam Ramesh, spoke at the Copenhagen summit are as follows...

The BASIC group – comprising India, China, South Africa and Brazil 'is united and we would like to reiterate that we want an equitable and fair agreement to emerge out of the summit'. India is already and will be even more profoundly impacted by climate change. In many ways, we have the highest vulnerability on multiple dimensions. We have a tremendous obligation to our own people by way of both adaptation and mitigation policies and programmes. That is why we have already announced a number of ambitious measures proactively.

We have a detailed national action plan on climate change with eight focused national missions and twenty four critical initiatives. Under this plan, we have already launched a solar energy mission aimed at 20,000 Mw by 2022 and a domestic market-based mechanism for further stimulating energy efficiency in industry.

Other national missions for accelerating afforestation, for promoting sustainable habitats, for expanding sustainable agriculture and for protecting the crucial Himalayan ecosystem are on the anvil. New GHG emission-reducing technologies in coal-based power generation are being deployed on a large-scale. Mandatory fuel efficiency standards in the transport sector will soon become a reality.

We have established our own version of an IPCC comprising more than 120 of our leading scientific and technological institutions to continuously measure, monitor and model the impacts of climate change on different sectors and in different regions of our country. In addition to establishing a nation-wide climate observatory network, we are going to launch our own satellite in 2011 to monitor GHG and aerosol emissions globally.

Derived from our detailed National Action Plan on Climate Change, we are now considering nationally accountable mitigation outcomes in different sectors like industry, energy, transport, building and forests. Over the last decade we have added over 3 million hectares to our forest cover and today our forest cover is sequestering close to 10 per cent of our annual greenhouse gas emissions. We will endeavour to maintain that level.

India has been a major participant in the CDM. If all our projects are approved and implemented as scheduled by 2012, carbon credits amounting to a further 10 per cent of our annual GHG emissions will be available to developed countries to enable them to meet their KP commitments. We

are convinced that a low-carbon strategy is an essential aspect of sustainable development. While we already have one of the lowest emissions intensity of the economy, we will do more.

We are targeting a further emissions intensity decline of 20-25 per cent by 2020 on 2005 levels. This is significant given our huge developmental imperatives. Deeply conscious of our international responsibilities as well, we have already declared that our per capita emissions will never exceed the per capita emissions of the developed countries. We have recently unveiled projected GHG emissions profiles till the year 2030. Aware of the need for enhanced transparency, we have suggested using the National Communication process, in a format and frequency to be agreed to, as a mechanism to reflect internationally the nature and impact of actions taken domestically.

India has probably the most rigorous MRV system that any government can go through – with its democratic Parliament, activist judiciary, vigilant NGOs and watchful media. We are transforming environmental governance systems. A judicial National Green Tribunal and an executive National Environmental Protection Agency is on the anvil. We have just announced a new generation of national ambient air quality standards that is on par with the strictest in the world.

Our entire approach to this Conference is anchored in the sanctity of the troika – the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Bali Action Plan. We believe that the well-known and widely accepted principles of (i) common but differentiated responsibility; and (ii) historical responsibilities are sacrosanct. As a global goal, India subscribes to the view that the temperature increase ought not to exceed 2 degrees Celsius by 2050 from mid-19th century levels. But this objective must be firmly embedded in a demonstrably equitable access to atmospheric space, with adequate finance and technology available to all developing countries.

One of the two heads of state to address the first UN Conference on the Environment held in Stockholm thirty seven years back was Indira Gandhi the other being the host prime minister. What she said on the historic occasion brought the development agenda into the mainstream of the discourse on environmental concerns. We recall that message and reiterate our resolve to be integral part of the solution to global warming – now and always.

Sources: [www.guardian.co.uk](http://www.guardian.co.uk)

