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# A Study on Application of Accounting for Biodiversity By Way of Operationalizing Environmental Accounting

**R.Niranjana Devi (131904010)**
B.COM.,L.L.B (HONS) Saveetha School of Law Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences (SIMATS) Saveetha University ,Chennai-77

**Dr.G.Mythili**
M.com, M.Phil ,MBA,PhD Associate Professor Department of Research and Development Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences (SIMATS) Saveetha University, Chennai-77

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**Abstract**

Accounting for biodiversity assess the cost of global biodiversity and conversational knowledge.Accounting for biodiversity is having the greatest potential in facilitating the depth and scope of auditing the environmental issues as recognised in the 2010 publication of International organisation of supreme audit institutions.The significance of accounting for biodiversity is increasing because of the increasing environment issues, economic, social and technological improvements.Natural resources accounting used to enhance sustainable development is necessary for the exact estimation of financial information.Biodiversity accounting is the process of categorizing business activities as nature based,gathering, analyzing and monitoring these environment-related activities, then putting all the gathered materials into the balance sheet to help an organization in the decision making process.The term accounting for biodiversity has various meanings and functions. accounting for biodiversity can support national income accounting,internal business managerial accounting or financial accounting.The objective of the research is to find the major focus of environmental accounting,the respondent's awareness of the cost that's required to conserve global biodiversity,their agreeability towards the various reasons for accounting for biodiversity being essential in India,their response towards loss of biodiversity being a greater threat to humanity,their awareness about the five year plan which is a government project to measure the green GDP of Indian states and the respondent's agreeability towards the barriers of environmental accounting.The independent variables used are age,gender,educational qualifications and employment. The dependent variables are the major focus of environmental accounting,cost of conserving biodiversity,reasons for accounting for biodiversity being essential in India,the loss of biodiversity as a threat to humanity, awareness about government projects to measure the green GDP of all Indian states and the barriers of environmental accounting.The researcher has followed a convenient sampling method. The sample size covered by the researcher is 200.The paper suggests that the application of accounting in biodiversity needs more research to be

effectively applied and to extract the full use of it.The aim of this research is to understand the major focus of accounting for biodiversity and find the reasons for essentiality of biodiversity.The author concludes that the application of accounting in biodiversity is very essential in India.

**Keywords**

Conservation, Preservation, Green GDP,Sustainable development, auditing

## INTRODUCTION

The first environmental accounts were constructed in several European countries.Norway was one of the first. Told by the publication of Limits to Growth and a burgeoning environmental movement, Norwegian officers were concerned that their natural coffers, on which their frugality is fairly dependent compared with other European countries, would run out. They thus developed accounts to track use of their timbers, fisheries, energy, and land. In the 1980s, they developed accounts for air contaminant emigrations, which were nearly tied to the energy accounts. The energy accounts were integrated into models used for macroeconomic planning, taking into consideration the places of resource- grounded sectors in profitable growth.The Netherlands was also one of the firsts to develop and adopt environmental accounting.Dutch showed interest in this area originated with the work of Roefie Hueting, who is the developer who sought to implement a measure of sustainable national income which would account for the degradation and depletion of environmental assets resulting from economic activity.France was the third country to develop environmental accounting.In 1994, the European Commission started a program to develop accounting for biodiversity methods and help its member countries implement them.The National Biodiversity Action Plan,2008 states that the policy implementation in India has been grossly insufficient due to invisibility of environmental deterioration.The government is also starting a five-year project to calculate the green GDP of Indian states to reduce the severity of climatic changes and land acquisition in terms of compensation policies.The factors that affect the accounting for biodiversity are the economic environment,the political environment,the development of the stock market, and privatization of state owned corporations.The other important direct factors affecting biodiversity are change of habitat, climatic change,overexploitation,invasive species and pollution.Among the biodiversity measures, current rates of loss exceed the losses occurred in the historical past by several orders of magnitude and it shows no indication of slowing down.Biodiversity is lost rapidly due to the change of land use, climatic change, invasive species, pollution and overexploitation. These result from demographic, economic, sociopolitical, cultural, technological, and other indirect factors.While these factors vary in their importance among ecosystems and regions,current trends indicate a consequent loss of biodiversity.Austria, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland made stock exchange-listed companies to use International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) which is a class A accounting sys-tem in preparing their consolidated financial statements. Large numbers of German and Swiss multinational companies took advantage of this option and the other companies continued to use local GAAP.The first environmental accounts were constructed in several European countries.Norway being one of the first counties to adopt it.Dutch sought to implement a measure of sustainable national income that would consider degradation and depletion of environmental assets that results from economic activity.France was a third country to adopt environmental accounting.Preservation and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems is very much of a recent challenge in the field of accounting for biodiversity research.The main focus on the accounting for biodiversity researches performed are primarily based on the greater consideration of biodiversity through existing accounting systems, and then the central objective revolves around exploring breakthroughs in

accounting which are specifically developed for assessing and managing the issues of biodiversity conservation. To facilitate these matters,there has to be an exchange between management and general accounting methods.To perform environmental accounting, It's essential to identify ecosystem through three categories of accounting entity being corporate scope of accounting that happens within formally and legally recognized private organisations and entities,scope of accounting at national and territorial levels of government,scope of accounting based on the provided ecosystem or ecological issues such as preservation of forest,marshlands and species habitat where the performance of biodiversity is carried out and managed in decision making conditions.The concept of corporate ecological management accounting consolidates all the internal accounting innovations which are designed to support the company's managers in strategic planning and implementation of managing biodiversity.Corporate ecological balance sheet accounting deals with the entity's entire scope used to report the external stakeholders.The **aim** of the study is to know the major focus of accounting for biodiversity and the awareness of the cost of conserving biodiversity.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. To know about the major focus of environmental accounting.
2. To find the cost required for conserving global biodiversity
3. To examine the agreeability towards the reasons for accounting for biodiversity being essential in India
4. To find the agreeability towards the loss of biodiversity being a greater threat to humanity
5. To find the awareness about the government project to measure the green GDP of Indian states.
6. To know the agreeability towards the barriers of environmental accounting.

**LITERATURE REVIEW:**

The author develops a normative model for accounting for soil health inspired by earlier work on biodiversity reporting, ecological account and extermination account. The model provides a frame for reporting on the natural environment, strategic applicability and policy counter accusations of soil declination at an organizational position.The paper calls for fresh exploration on the eventuality of counting systems which bridges the gap between proposition and practice. **(Maroun and Atkins 2021)**The author states that accounting for biodiversity widens the scope for companies to preserve, conserve and raise biodiversity within their sphere of operation.there's increasing awareness of the significance of sustainability and ecological responsibility in business exertion. It's applicable and should prove instructional to scholars, directors, accountants and those in business more generally. It's also important for all those interested in conserving biodiversity**.(M. Jones 2014).**The author evaluated the researches connected with biodiversity across a wide exhibit of disciplines including human studies, biodiversity, nature, money, reasoning, and obviously, bookkeeping, to fabricate a picture of the present status of biodiversity and the job which bookkeeping can and "ought to" play in store for biodiversity.The paper means to bring issues to light of the critical need to address biodiversity misfortune and elimination and the requirement for organizations to release responsibility as far as concerns them in the ongoing biodiversity emergency by representing their biodiversity-related techniques and strategies.**(M. J. Jones and Solomon 2013).**The author states that the argument expressed inside these papers tends to start by stressing the magnitude of planet-wide biodiversity loss, often invoking the warning from some biologists that humanity is inflicting a contemporary mass extinction event**.(Cuckston 2018).**The author studied that biodiversity accounting could give a legitimate basis for the govt. in allaying issues concerning environmental office and assist in negotiations with powerful neutral teams on vital problems like monetary help when natural disasters and claims to the worldwide

climatic change fund.This research extends the early studies on biodiversity accounting by understanding the applicability of Jones' natural inventory model with regard to Bangladesh**.(Siddiqui 2013).**The author entails additional normative analysis on diversity accounting and coverage. It develops a model for coverage on diversity enlightened by earlier work on diversity coverage, ecological coverage and extinction accounting also because the steering on integrated and property coverage developed by the International Integrated reporting Council (IIRC) and also the international reporting Initiative (GRI) severally**.**The author presents the first methodical literature review( SLR) on biodiversity and species extermination account publications. This beachfront of exploration is gaining increased attention due to arising scientific substantiation that finds a relationship between the mortal destruction of biodiversity and the recent Covid - 19 extremity, causing profound profitable and health impacts.**(Büchling and Maroun 2021).**The author seeks to operationalise the reporting of commercial natural assets( i.e. territories, flora and fauna). A natural force model is used, erecting on methodology. This study significantly extends the previous exploration by considering environmental accounts in the environment of a large point and by using a UK intimately listed company, Hyder plc. The exploration finds that the methodology is generally applicable. Datas were available to identify and value ten important territories. Also, data were present for critical species( especially catcalls and mammals), and for foliage and fauna on critical territories.**(Lee Roberts,2020)**The author observes that Life cycle assessment( LCA) is a useful system for assessing environmental impacts at large scales. Biodiversity and ecosystem diversity are point-specific, frequently complex, and delicate to generalize within an LCA frame. There's presently no encyclopedically respectable means of assessing biodiversity within the LCA frame.**(M. J. Jones 2003).**The author states that 2010 is the International Year of Biodiversity, emphasizing the critical need to cover and enhance global biodiversity, given the current biodiversity extremity. Companies have a direct impact on biodiversity through their operations as well as a circular impact through their donation to climate change. numerous companies discharge their responsibility to the terrain via sustainability reporting, still to date no study has concentrated specifically on commercial biodiversity reporting.**(Turner et al. 2019).**The author examines a case study of biodiversity conservation efforts to restore a demoralized blanket bog habitat. The analysis adopts a social nature perspective, which sees the social and the natural as inseparably intertwined in socio- ecological systems complexes of relations between(mortal and non-human) actors, being constantly produced by fluid relations**.(Cuckston 2017).**The author explores the ancient roots of accounting for biodiversity and extinction accounting through analyzing the 18th-century Naturalist's Journals of Gilbert White and decoding them as biodiversity bills produced through an fascinated party.This paper also contributes to the burgeoning literature on accounting for biodiversity and extinction accounting**.(Freedman, M. and Jaggi, B. 2017)**The author studied that biodiversity is a vital part of well functioning ecosystems, but the lack of biodiversity presently happens at costs exceptional withinside the contemporary-day era. One of the fundamental reasons for this phenomenon is habitat loss and change due to intensified agricultural practices**.(Laine, Tregidga, and Unerman 2021).**The author seeks to have a look at how the biodiversity comprising a tropical woodland environment is being included because of having its conservation introduced into economic accounting calculations via way of means of building a greenhouse fuel line emissions offset product to promote at the voluntary over-the-counter carbon markets.The studies examines a unmarried embedded case heave a look at of a biodiversity conservation venture in Kenya**.(Grant C. Sizemore,2015).**The author observed that increasing worldwide problems concerning environmental degradation resulting from pollution, weather extrade and business improvement has seen a plethora of books and articles on accounting and the environment, but tremendously few on the difficulty of accounting for biodiversity. This study is considered an essential contribution in the cognizance of biodiversity, and to demonstrate how accounting may be a part of protecting the biodiversity**.(Cuckston**

**2013).**The author examines that the environment has historically been considered as an unfastened desirable through organisations, whether or not they are governmental or private. However, during the last few a long time there was a developing appreciation through the overall public, governments and also, maximum recently, through corporations, that the surroundings performs an important position in underpinning financial fulfillment at each national, nearby and company level**.(Carol A. Tilt,2015).**The author studies that the ongoing biodiversity decline threatens surroundings balance and displays an overarching planetary boundary being breached. It undermines permitting situations for sustainable improvement and posits alarming dangers to the worldwide economy. All enterprise entities are established to organic range and the planetary spectrum of surroundings offerings both immediately or in a roundabout way and there may be a robust debate on why and the way the non-public zone can successfully make a contribution to ecologically sustainable societies**.(Antonis Skouloudis,2019).**The author investigates that accounting for biodiversity and ecosystems is a brand new and developing discipline of studies. This is the primary time 4 predominant regions of main studies on this discipline had been diagnosed and reviewed concurrently on the premise of their variations in scope (company, surroundings or national) and purposes (logics of control accounting or stability sheet)**(Clement Feger,2021).**The author examines that biodiversity underpins the delivery of environment offerings vital for health and financial development, but biodiversity loss maintains at a massive rate. Linking biodiversity signs with country wide financial bills affords a method of mainstreaming biodiversity into financial making plans and tracking processes**.(Steven King,2021).**The author studies the alteration of rivers for human use has led to sizeable biodiversity declines, mainly for species constrained to the biggest rivers. Conservation and recovery efforts on massive rivers frequently attract attention at the mainstem, however societal reliance on advantages derived from those changes usually prevents whole recovery of the river.**(Brenda M Pracheil,2013)**

## MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

The researcher obtained the primary source of data by conducting an empirical study with a convenient sampling method on seeking responses from the general public based on a questionnaire and also relied on secondary sources of data such as books, journals, e-sources, articles and newspapers. The present research is conclusive, descriptive and based on empirical design. Qualitative data was generated to test the research hypothesis. This research paper used the empirical type of research which is done by the survey method. The sampling size of the paper is 200. Statistics is on percentage analysis. The independent variables are Age, gender, educational qualifications and employment. The dependent variables are the major focus of environmental accounting,the cost required for conserving biodiversity,agreeability towards the reasons for accounting for biodiversity being essential in India,agreeability that the loss of biodiversity is a greater threat to humanity,awareness about the government project to measure the green GDP of Indian states,agreeability towards the barriers of environmental accounting.The primary sources are taken from the general public in the form of survey methods. The information was collected from secondary sources from journals, articles, books and reports of the presidency and non-governmental organizations.

**ANALYSIS:**
**Table 1:**
CROSSTABS

**Case Processing Summary**

| | Cases | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Valid | | Missing | | Total | |
| | N | Percent | N | Percent | N | Percent |
| AGE * MAJORFOCUSOFENVIRONMENTALACCOUNTING | 200 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 200 | 100.0% |

**AGE * MAJORFOCUSOFENVIRONMENTALACCOUNTING Crosstabulation**

Count

| | | MAJORFOCUSOFENVIRONMENTALACCOUNTING | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sustainable production and development | Generating data | Employs methodologies for valuing natural resources | Preserving unique ecosystems | Balancing economic activities with environmental sustainability | Total |
| AGE | Below 20 | 44 | 17 | 2 | 12 | 32 | 107 |
| | 21-30 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 26 |
| | 31-40 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 30 |
| | 41-50 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 15 |
| | Above 50 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 22 |
| Total | | 61 | 19 | 20 | 30 | 70 | 200 |

**Chi-Square Tests**

| | Value | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 135.584[a] | 16 | .000 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 120.676 | 16 | .000 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 17.005 | 1 | .000 |
| N of Valid Cases | 200 | | |

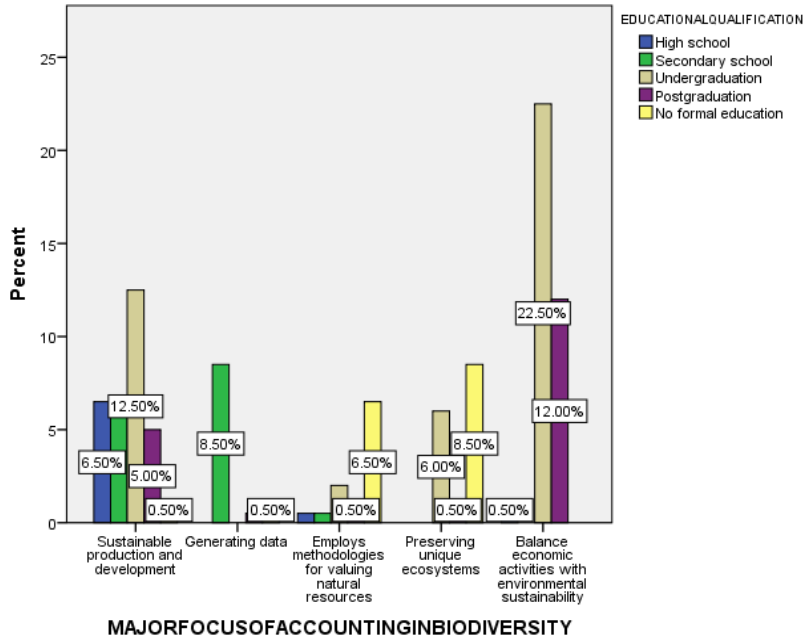
a. 13 cells (52.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.43.

**Interpretation:**Since the p value is less than 0.05,which shows that the null hypothesis is rejected.Therefore,there is a significant association between the major focus of accounting for biodiversity and the respondent's age.

**Null hypothesis:**
There is no significant association between the respondent’s response to the major focus of accounting for biodiversity and the respondent's age.

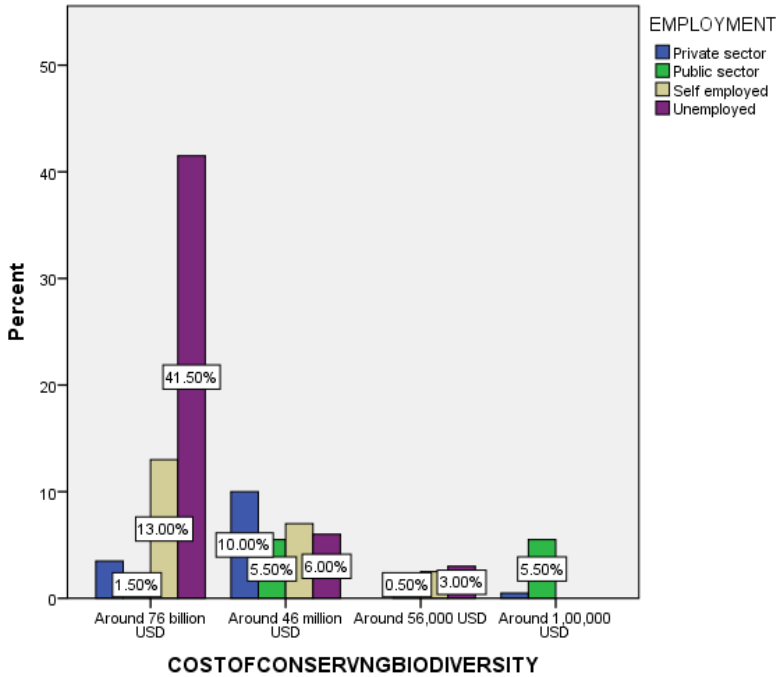
**Alternate hypothesis:**
There is a significant association between the respondent’s response to the major focus of accounting for biodiversity and the respondent's age

Fig.1:



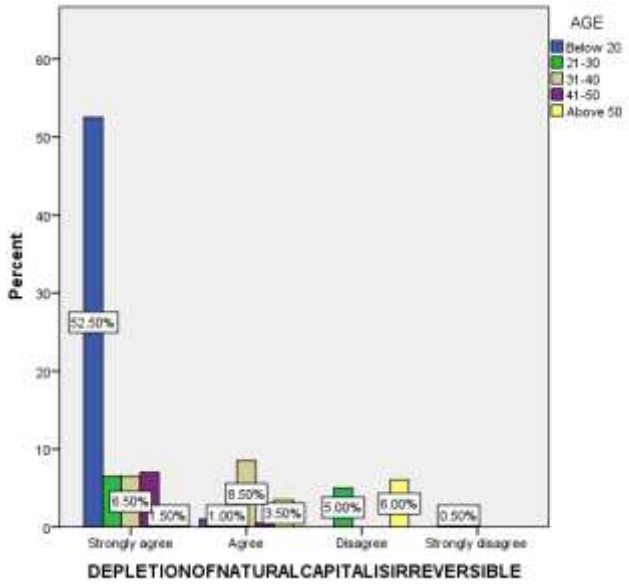

LEGEND: Fig 1 shows the responses towards the major focus of accounting for biodiversity wrt educational qualification.

Fig.2:



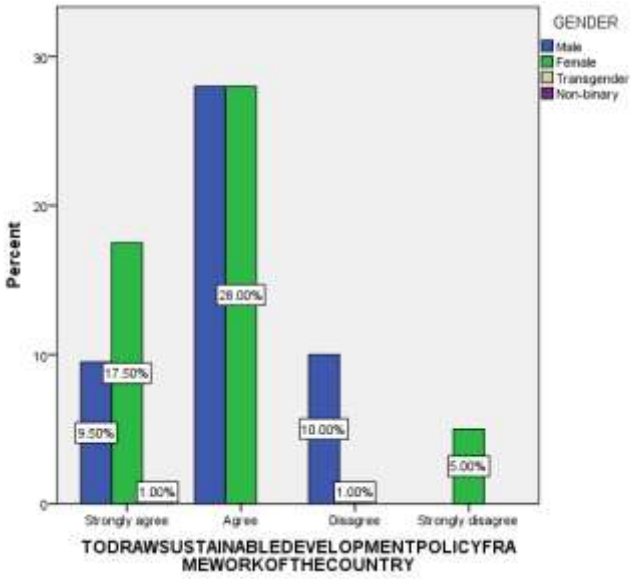

LEGEND: Fig 2 shows the responses towards the cost of conserving biodiversity wrt employment.

Fig.3:



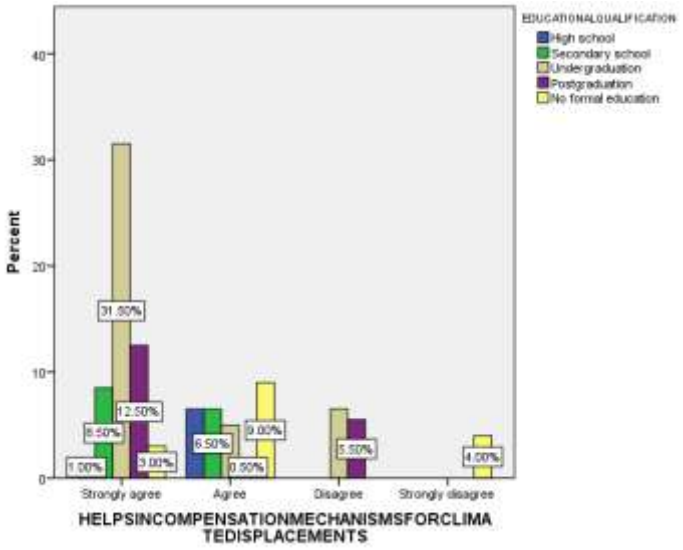

LEGEND: Fig 3 shows the responses towards depletion of natural capital is an irreversible process wrt age.

Fig.4:



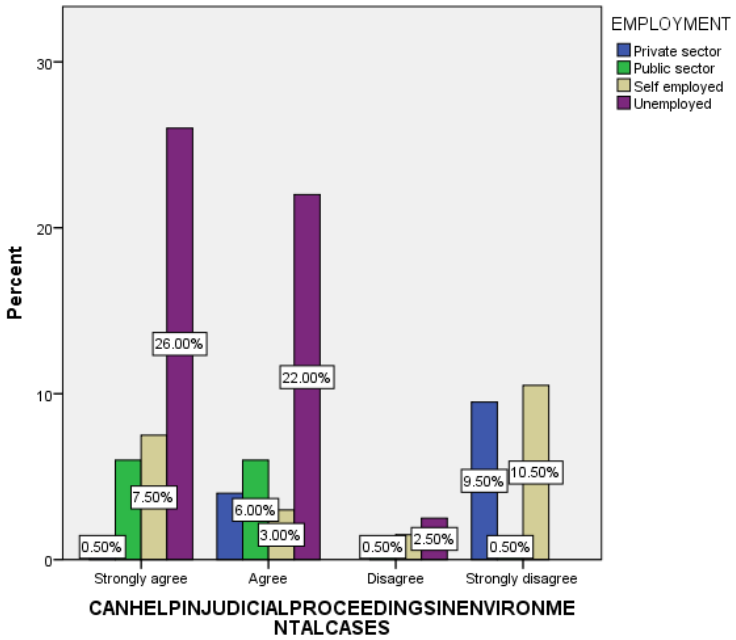

LEGEND: Fig 4 shows the responses towards the drawing sustainable development policy framework of the country as the reason for accounting for biodiversity being essential in India wrt gender.

Fig.5:



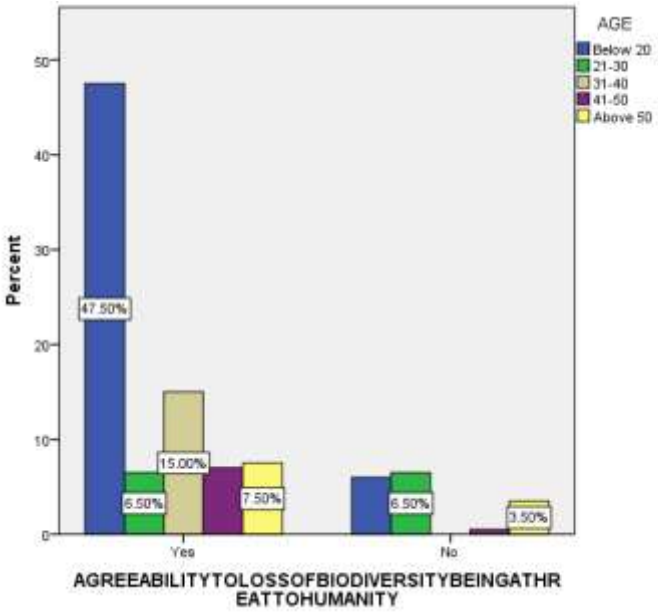

LEGEND: Fig 5 shows the responses towards the helping in compensation mechanisms for climate displacements being the reason for accounting for biodiversity being essential in India wrt educational qualification.

Fig.6:



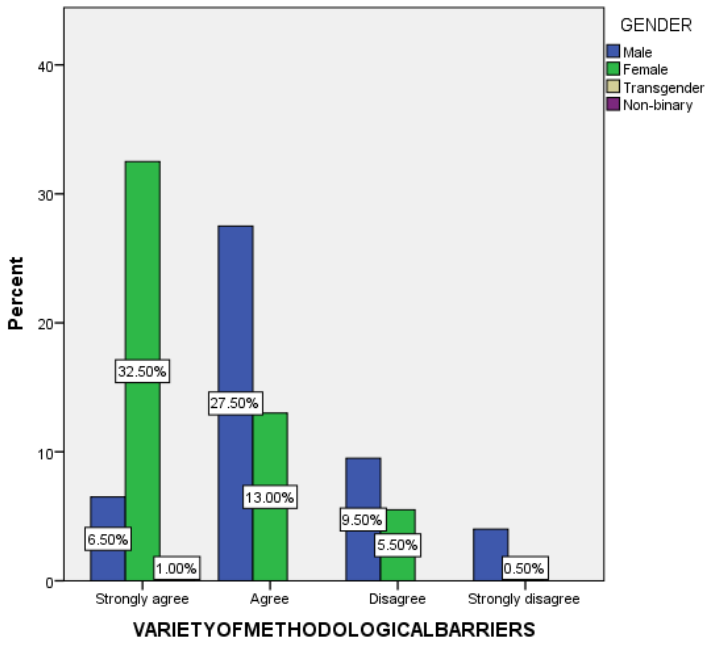

LEGEND: Fig 6 shows the responses towards the helping in judicial proceedings in environmental cases being the reason for accounting for biodiversity being essential in India wrt employment.

Fig.7:



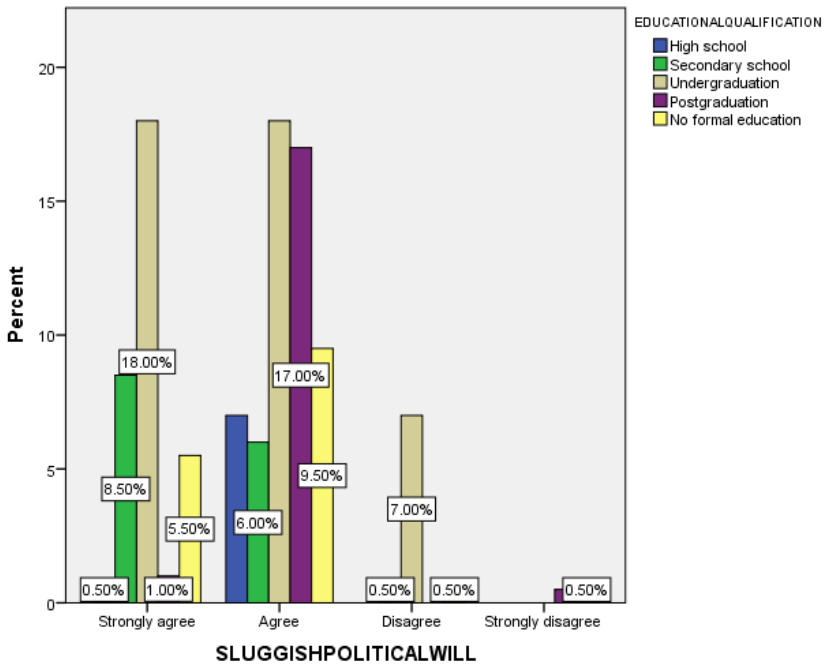

LEGEND: Fig 7 shows the responses towards the agreeability to loss of biodiversity being a great threat to humanity wrt age.

Fig.8:



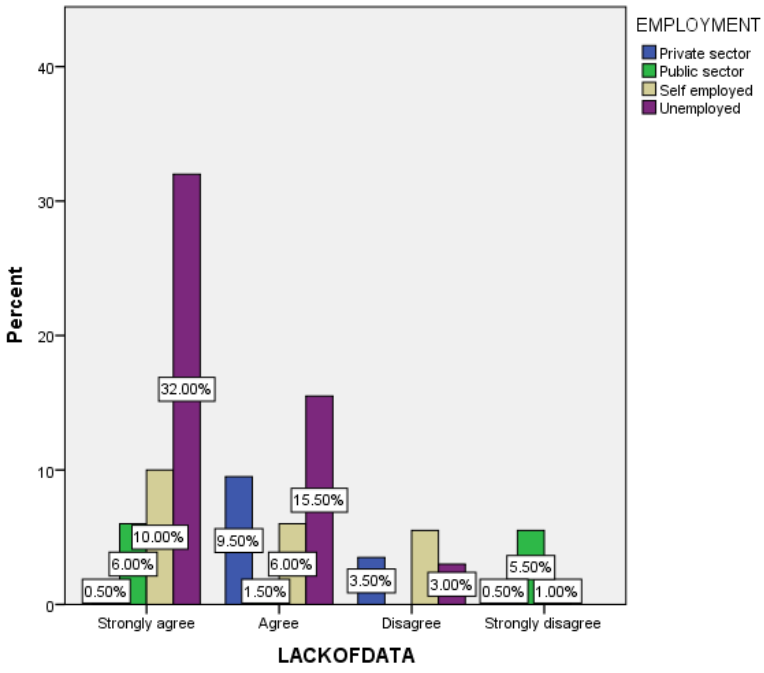

LEGEND: Fig 8 shows the responses towards a variety of methodological barriers being the barrier of accounting for biodiversity.

Fig.9:



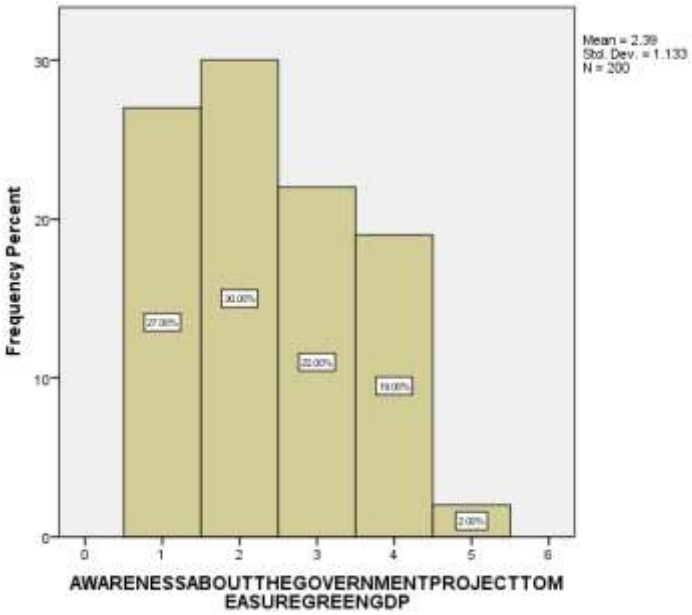

LEGEND: Fig 9 shows the responses towards sluggish political will being the barrier of accounting for biodiversity.

Fig.10:




LEGEND: Fig 10 shows the responses towards lack of data being the barrier of accounting for biodiversity.

Fig.11:




LEGEND: Fig 11 shows the rating towards the awareness of the government project in measuring green GDP.

## RESULTS

The figure shows that most respondents chose balancing economic activities with environmental sustainability as the major focus of accounting for biodiversity and least chose generating data**(Figure 1)**.The figure shows that most respondents positively responded the cost of conserving biodiversity as around 76 billion USD **(Figure2).**Most respondents agreed to depletion of natural capital is an irreversible process as the reason for accounting of biodiversity being essential in India**(Figure 3).**The figure shows that most respondents agreed to drawing sustainable development policy framework of the country as the reason for accounting of biodiversity being essential in India**(Figure 4).**The figure shows that most respondents agreed to helping in compensation mechanisms for climate displacements as the reason for accounting of biodiversity being essential in India**(Figure 5)**.The figure shows that most respondents agreed to helping in judicial proceedings in environmental cases as the reason for accounting of biodiversity being essential in India**(Figure 6)**.The figure shows that most respondents agreed to the loss of biodiversity being a great threat to humanity**(Figure 7).**The figure shows that most respondents agreed to variety of methodological barriers being the biggest barrier of accounting for biodiversity**(Figure 8).**The figure shows that most respondents agreed to sluggish political will being the biggest barrier of accounting for biodiversity**(Figure 9).**The figure shows that most respondents agreed to lack of data being the biggest barrier of accounting for biodiversity**(Figure 10).**The figure shows that most people are moderately aware of the government projects to measure green GDP**(Figure 11)**.

## DISCUSSION

The figure shows that most undergraduates and postgraduates chose balancing economic activities with environmental sustainability of 22.50% and 12.00% respectively as the major focus of accounting for biodiversity and least chosen is generating data by secondary school students(8.50%)which are valid focuses of accounting in biodiversity**.(Figure 1).**The figure

shows that most unemployed respondents positively responded the cost of conserving biodiversity as around 76 billion USD with 41.50% and the least chosen option is around 56,000 USD by 3.00% of unemployed respondents**(Figure 2)**.Most below 20 aged respondents strongly agreed to depletion of natural capital is an irreversible process with 52.50% as the reason for accounting of biodiversity being essential in India because it's a fact that natural resources can not be got back after being exploited**(Figure 3).**The figure shows that most male and female respondents agreed to drawing sustainable development policy framework of the country as the reason for accounting of biodiversity with 28.00% each being essential in India as drawing sustainable development policy framework is important for economic growth in a country and only 5.00% female respondents strongly disagreed to this**(Figure 4).**The figure shows that most undergraduate respondents strongly agreed to helping in compensation mechanisms for climate displacements with 31.50% as the compensation for the damages occured to the climate can be only know through accounting and only 4.00% of the ones with no formal education strongly disagreed to it as the reason for accounting of biodiversity being essential in India**(Figure 5).**The figure shows that most unemployed respondents strongly agreed(26.00%) to helping in judicial proceedings in environmental cases as the reason for accounting of biodiversity being essential in India and the least unemployed and self employed respondents disagreed with 2.50% and 0.50% respectively to the same**(Figure 6).**The figure shows that most below 20 aged respondents said yes to the loss of biodiversity and a few above 50 aged respondents said no to the same with. 47.50% and 3.50% being a great threat to humanity as biodiversity is essential for retaining human and other species and it's loss can be a threat to humanity**(Figure 7).**The figure shows that most female respondents strongly agreed to a variety of methodological barriers with 32.50% and very few male respondents disagreed to the same being the biggest barrier of accounting for biodiversity**(Figure 8).**The figure shows that most undergraduates, postgraduates agreed to sluggish political with 17.00% and a few postgraduates choosing strongly disagreeing(0.50%) to it the biggest barrier of accounting for biodiversity**(Figure 9).**The figure shows that most unemployed respondents(32.00%)strongly agreed and some public sector employee strongly disagreed(5.50%) to lack of data being the biggest barrier of accounting for biodiversity**(Figure 10).**The figure shows that most people are moderately aware choosing 2(30%) in the scale of 0-5 for the government projects to measure green GDP**(Figure 11).**

**LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:**

The Major limitation of the study is the sample frame. The sample frame Collected through bus stands,malls,etc. where the respondents aren't devoted enough to answer the questions. The restrictive area of sample size is yet another drawback of the research.Some respondents didn't know about the usage of accounting in biodiversity थे researcher could only come to a approximate conclusion of what the respondent is feeling to convey.The foremost downside whilst presenting the research topic is that people are only aware of its concept and not of its application.

## CONCLUSION

The major suggestion is bringing up advancements in accounting to apply it efficiently concerning biodiversity.The major objective of the research is to find the major focus of environmental accounting,the reasons for essentiality of biodiversity and the awareness about the cost of conserving biodiversity.The findings of this research is that the respondents aren't aware of the relation between accounting and biodiversity but are aware of them as individual concepts.The future scope is that the application of accounting in biodiversity has a wide usage and is of importance but needs more research and understanding to apply it efficiently as the depletion of natural resources is an irreversible

process.By understanding the boons and banes of application of accounting in biodiversity, the author concludes that it has a wide scope and needs research for its effective implementation.

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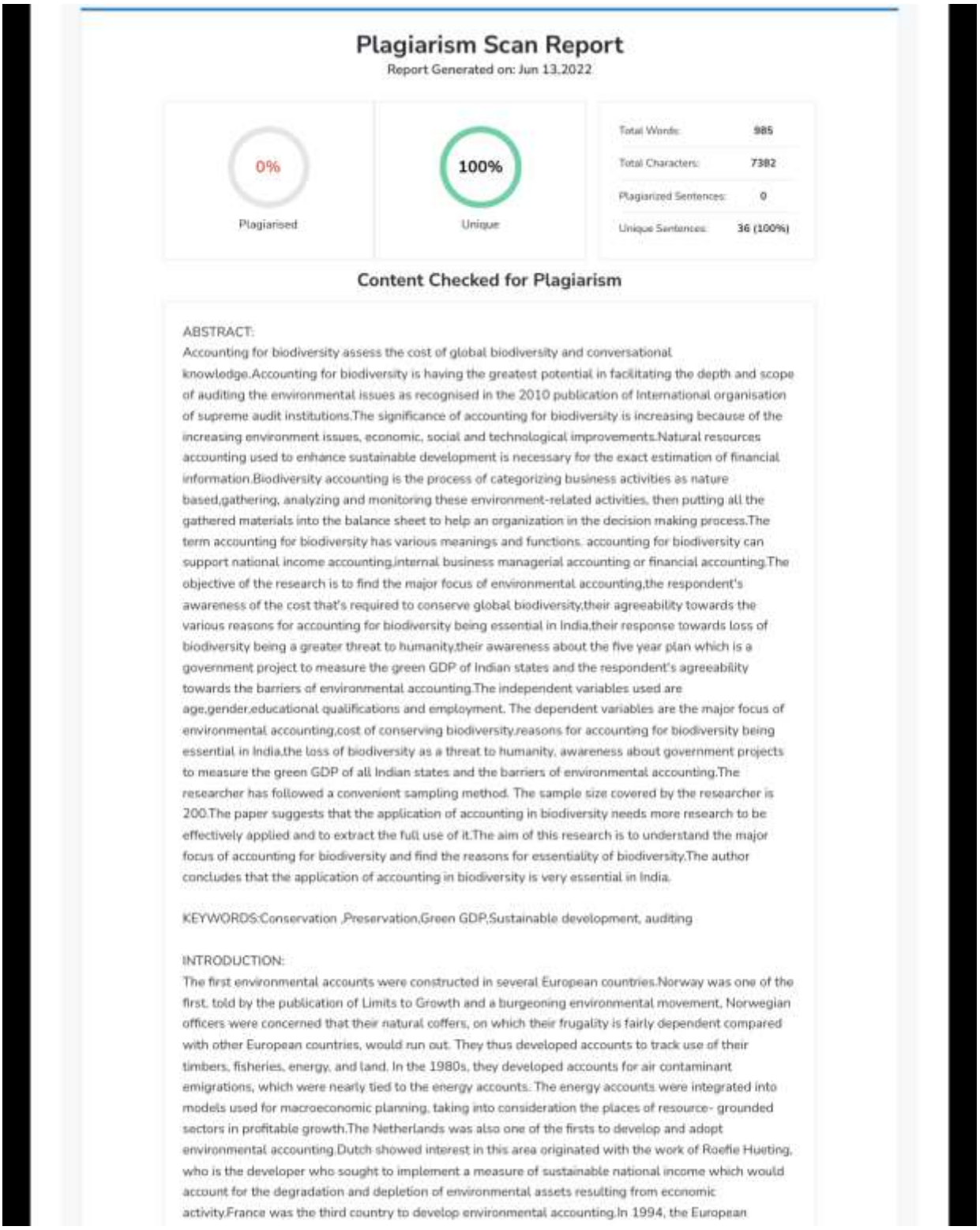

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ABSTRACT:

Accounting for biodiversity assess the cost of global biodiversity and conversational knowledge.Accounting for biodiversity is having the greatest potential in facilitating the depth and scope of auditing the environmental issues as recognised in the 2010 publication of International organisation of supreme audit institutions.The significance of accounting for biodiversity is increasing because of the increasing environment issues, economic, social and technological improvements.Natural resources accounting used to enhance sustainable development is necessary for the exact estimation of financial information.Biodiversity accounting is the process of categorizing business activities as nature based,gathering, analyzing and monitoring these environment-related activities, then putting all the gathered materials into the balance sheet to help an organization in the decision making process.The term accounting for biodiversity has various meanings and functions. accounting for biodiversity can support national income accounting,internal business managerial accounting or financial accounting.The objective of the research is to find the major focus of environmental accounting,the respondent's awareness of the cost that's required to conserve global biodiversity,their agreeability towards the various reasons for accounting for biodiversity being essential in India,their response towards loss of biodiversity being a greater threat to humanity,their awareness about the five year plan which is a government project to measure the green GDP of Indian states and the respondent's agreeability towards the barriers of environmental accounting.The independent variables used are age,gender,educational qualifications and employment. The dependent variables are the major focus of environmental accounting,cost of conserving biodiversity,reasons for accounting for biodiversity being essential in India,the loss of biodiversity as a threat to humanity, awareness about government projects to measure the green GDP of all Indian states and the barriers of environmental accounting.The researcher has followed a convenient sampling method. The sample size covered by the researcher is 200.The paper suggests that the application of accounting in biodiversity needs more research to be effectively applied and to extract the full use of it.The aim of this research is to understand the major focus of accounting for biodiversity and find the reasons for essentiality of biodiversity.The author concludes that the application of accounting in biodiversity is very essential in India.

KEYWORDS:Conservation ,Preservation,Green GDP,Sustainable development, auditing

INTRODUCTION:

The first environmental accounts were constructed in several European countries.Norway was one of the first, told by the publication of Limits to Growth and a burgeoning environmental movement, Norwegian officers were concerned that their natural coffers, on which their frugality is fairly dependent compared with other European countries, would run out. They thus developed accounts to track use of their timbers, fisheries, energy, and land. In the 1980s, they developed accounts for air contaminant emigrations, which were nearly tied to the energy accounts. The energy accounts were integrated into models used for macroeconomic planning, taking into consideration the places of resource- grounded sectors in profitable growth.The Netherlands was also one of the firsts to develop and adopt environmental accounting.Dutch showed interest in this area originated with the work of Roefie Hueting, who is the developer who sought to implement a measure of sustainable national income which would account for the degradation and depletion of environmental assets resulting from economic activity.France was the third country to develop environmental accounting.In 1994, the European

Commission started a program to develop accounting for biodiversity methods and help its member countries implement them.The National Biodiversity Action Plan,2008 states that the policy implementation in India has been grossly insufficient due to invisibility of environmental deterioration.The government is also starting a five-year project to calculate the green GDP of Indian states to reduce the severity of climatic changes and land acquisition in terms of compensation policies.The factors that affect the accounting for biodiversity are the economic environment,the political environment,the development of the stock market, and privatization of state owned corporations.The other important direct factors affecting biodiversity are change of habitat, climatic change,overexploitation,invasive species and pollution.Among the biodiversity measures, current rates of loss exceed the losses occurred in the historical past by several orders of magnitude and it shows no indication of slowing down.Biodiversity is lost rapidly due to the change of land use, climatic change, invasive species, pollution and overexploitation. These result from demographic, economic, sociopolitical, cultural, technological, and other indirect factors.While these factors vary in their importance among ecosystems and regions,current trends indicate a consequent loss of biodiversity.Austria, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland made stock exchange-listed companies to use International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) which is a class A accounting system in preparing their consolidated financial statements. Large numbers of German and Swiss multinational companies took advantage of this option and the other companies continued to use local GAAP.The first environmental accounts were constructed in several European countries.Norway being one of the first counties to adopt it.Dutch sought to implement a measure of sustainable national income that would consider degradation and depletion of environmental assets that results from economic activity.France was a third country to adopt environmental accounting.Preservation and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems is very much of a recent challenge in the field of accounting for biodiversity research.The main focus on the accounting for biodiversity researches performed are primarily based on the greater consideration of biodiversity through existing accounting systems, and then the central objective revolves around exploring breakthroughs in accounting which are specifically developed for assessing and managing the issues of biodiversity conservation. To facilitate these matters,there has to be an exchange between management and general accounting methods.To perform environmental accounting, It's essential to identify ecosystem through three categories of accounting entity being corporate scope of accounting that happens within formally and legally recognized private organisations and entities,scope of accounting at national and territorial levels of government,scope of accounting based on the provided ecosystem or ecological issues such as preservation of forest,marshlands and species habitat where the performance of biodiversity is carried out and managed in decision making conditions.The concept of corporate ecological management accounting consolidates all the internal accounting innovations which are designed to support the company's managers in strategic planning and implementation of managing biodiversity.

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Corporate ecological balance sheet accounting deals with the entity's entire scope used to report the external stakeholders.The aim of the study is to know the major focus of accounting for biodiversity and the awareness of the cost of conserving biodiversity.

OBJECTIVES:

To know about the major focus of environmental accounting.

To find the cost required for conserving global biodiversity

To examine the agreeability towards the reasons for accounting for biodiversity being essential in India

To find the agreeability towards the loss of biodiversity being a greater threat to humanity

To find the awareness about the government project to measure the green GDP of Indian states.

To know the agreeability towards the barriers of environmental accounting.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

The author develops a normative model for accounting for soil health inspired by earlier work on biodiversity reporting, ecological account and extermination account. The model provides a frame for reporting on the natural environment, strategic applicability and policy counter accusations of soil declination at an organizational position.The paper calls for fresh exploration on the eventuality of counting systems which bridges the gap between proposition and practice. (Maroun and Atkins 2021)The author states that accounting for biodiversity widens the scope for companies to preserve, conserve and raise biodiversity within their sphere of operation.there's increasing awareness of the significance of sustainability and ecological responsibility in business exertion. It's applicable and should prove instructional to scholars, directors, accountants and those in business more generally. It's also important for all those interested in conserving biodiversity.(M. Jones 2014).The author evaluated the researches connected with biodiversity across a wide exhibit of disciplines including human studies, biodiversity, nature, money, reasoning, and obviously, bookkeeping, to fabricate a picture of the present status of biodiversity and the job which bookkeeping can and "ought to" play in store for biodiversity.The paper means to bring issues to light of the critical need to address biodiversity misfortune and elimination and the requirement for organizations to release responsibility as far as concerns them in the ongoing biodiversity emergency by representing their biodiversity-related techniques and strategies.(M. J. Jones and Solomon 2013).The author states that the argument expressed inside these papers tends to start by stressing the magnitude of planet-wide biodiversity loss, often invoking the warning from some biologists that humanity is inflicting a contemporary mass extinction event.(Cuckston 2018).The author studied that biodiversity accounting could give a legitimate basis for the govt. in allaying issues concerning environmental office and assist in negotiations with powerful neutral teams on vital problems like monetary help when natural disasters and claims to the worldwide climatic change fund.This research extends the early studies on biodiversity accounting by understanding the applicability of Jones' natural inventory model with regard to Bangladesh.(Siddiqui 2013).The author entails additional normative analysis on diversity accounting and coverage. It develops a model for coverage on diversity enlightened by earlier work on diversity coverage, ecological coverage and extinction accounting also because the steering on integrated and property coverage developed by the International Integrated reporting Council (IIRC) and also the international reporting Initiative (GRI) severally..The author presents the first methodical literature review( SLR) on biodiversity and species extermination account publications. This beachfront of exploration is gaining increased attention due to arising scientific substantiation that finds a relationship between the mortal destruction of biodiversity and the recent Covid - 19 extremity, causing profound profitable and health impacts.(Büchling and

Maroun 2021).The author seeks to operationalise the reporting of commercial natural assets( i.e. territories, flora and fauna). A natural force model is used, erecting on methodology. This study significantly extends the previous exploration by considering environmental accounts in the environment of a large point and by using a UK intimately listed company, Hyder plc. The exploration finds that the methodology is generally applicable. Datas were available to identify and value ten important territories. Also, data were present for critical species( especially catcalls and mammals), and for foliage and fauna on critical territories.(Lee Roberts,2020)The author observes that Life cycle assessment( LCA) is a useful system for assessing environmental impacts at large scales. Biodiversity and ecosystem diversity are point-specific, frequently complex, and delicate to generalize within an LCA frame. There's presently no encyclopedically respectable means of assessing biodiversity within the LCA frame.(M. J. Jones 2003).The author states that 2010 is the International Year of Biodiversity, emphasizing the critical need to cover and enhance global biodiversity, given the current biodiversity extremity. Companies have a direct impact on biodiversity through their operations as well as a circular impact through their donation to climate change. numerous companies discharge their responsibility to the terrain via sustainability reporting, still to date no study has concentrated specifically on commercial biodiversity reporting. (Turner et al. 2019).The author examines a case study of biodiversity conservation efforts to restore a demoralized blanket bog habitat. The analysis adopts a social nature perspective, which sees the social and the natural as inseparably intertwined in socio- ecological systems complexes of relations between(mortal and non-human) actors, being constantly produced by fluid relations.(Cuckston 2017).The author explores the ancient roots of accounting for biodiversity and extinction accounting through analyzing the 18th-century Naturalist's Journals of Gilbert White and decoding them as biodiversity bills produced through an fascinated party.This paper also contributes to the burgeoning literature on accounting for biodiversity and extinction accounting.(Freedman, M. and Jaggi, B. 2017) The author studied that biodiversity is a vital part of well functioning ecosystems, but the lack of biodiversity presently happens at costs exceptional withinside the contemporary-day era. One of the fundamental reasons for this phenomenon is habitat loss and change due to intensified agricultural practices.(Laine, Tregidga, and Unerman 2021).The author seeks to have a look at how the biodiversity comprising a tropical woodland environment is being included because of having its conservation introduced into economic accounting calculations via way of means of building a greenhouse fuel line emissions offset product to promote at the voluntary over-the-counter carbon markets.The studies examines a unmarried embedded case heave a look at of a biodiversity conservation venture in Kenya.(Grant C. Sizemore,2015).

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The author examines that the environment has historically been considered as an unfastened desirable through organisations, whether or not they are governmental or private. However, during the last few a long time there was a developing appreciation through the overall public, governments and also, maximum recently, through corporations, that the surroundings performs an important position in underpinning financial fulfillment at each national, nearby and company level.(Carol A. Tilt,2015).The author studies that the ongoing biodiversity decline threatens surroundings balance and displays an overarching planetary boundary being breached. It undermines permitting situations for sustainable improvement and posits alarming dangers to the worldwide economy. All enterprise entities are established to organic range and the planetary spectrum of surroundings offerings both immediately or in a roundabout way and there may be a robust debate on why and the way the non-public zone can successfully make a contribution to ecologically sustainable societies.(Antonis Skouloudis,2019).The author investigates that accounting for biodiversity and ecosystems is a brand new and developing discipline of studies. This is the primary time 4 predominant regions of main studies on this discipline had been diagnosed and reviewed concurrently on the premise of their variations in scope (company, surroundings or national) and purposes (logics of control accounting or stability sheet)(Clement Feger,2021).The author examines that biodiversity underpins the delivery of environment offerings vital for health and financial development, but biodiversity loss maintains at a massive rate. Linking biodiversity signs with country wide financial bills affords a method of mainstreaming biodiversity into financial making plans and tracking processes.(Steven King,2021).The author studies the alteration of rivers for human use has led to sizeable biodiversity declines, mainly for species constrained to the biggest rivers. Conservation and recovery efforts on massive rivers frequently attract attention at the mainstem, however societal reliance on advantages derived from those changes usually prevents whole recovery of the river. (Brenda M Pracheil,

CONCLUSION:

The major suggestion is bringing up advancements in accounting to apply it efficiently concerning biodiversity.The major objective of the research is to find the major focus of environmental accounting,the reasons for essentiality of biodiversity and the awareness about the cost of conserving biodiversity.The findings of this research is that the respondents aren't aware of the relation between accounting and biodiversity but are aware of them as individual concepts.The future scope is that the application of accounting in biodiversity has a wide usage and is of importance but needs more research and understanding to apply it efficiently as the depletion of natural resources is an irreversible process.By understanding the boons and banes of application of accounting in biodiversity, the author concludes that it has a wide scope and needs research for its effective implementation.

**No Plagiarism Found**