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Comments: Stop Carbon trading, rigged system against American small business, tax payer money going overseas. Poor and Middle class in USA are the losers in this scam, while India is one of the largest beneficiaries of the total world carbon trade through the Clean Development Mechanism claiming about 31 per cent (CDM). India's carbon market is one of the fastest growing markets in the world and has already generated approximately 30 million carbon credits, the second highest transacted volumes in the world. In Asia; the country of Indian; industries were able to cash in on the sudden boom in the carbon market making it a preferred location for carbon credit buyers. It is expected that India will gain at least $5 billion to $10 billion from carbon trading (Rs 22,500 crore to Rs 45,000 crore) over a period of time. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), defined in Article 12 of the Protocol, allowed a country with an emission-reduction or emission-limitation commitment under the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Party) to implement an emission-reduction project in developing countries . The carbon trading market in India is growing faster than even information technology, bio technology and BPO sectors. Carbon is also now being traded on India's Multi Commodity Exchange. It is the first exchange in Asia to trade carbon credits. The Multi Commodity exchange started future trading on January 2008 after Government of India recognized carbon credit as commodities on 4th January. The National Commodity and Derivative Exchange by a notification and with due approval from Forward Market Commision (FMC) launched Carbon Credit future contact whose aim was to provide transparency to markets and help the producers to earn remuneration out of the environment projects. Carbon credit in India is traded on NCDEX only as a future contract. India is the largest beneficiary of carbon trading and carbon credits are traded on the MCX, National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Limited (NCDEX) to put in place a proper policy framework for allowing trading of certified emission reductions (CERs), carbon credit, in the market. The companies in the developed world are required to meet certain carbon emission target set by their respective government. However if these companies are not able to meet their emission targets, they have an alternative of purchasing these carbon credits from the market i.e. from someone who is successful in meeting these targets and who has a surplus of these credits. This process is known as carbon trading. it was realized that the only way to get the attention of the world towards these problems was by attaching some financial incentive to it. As a result the concept of Carbon trading was introduced. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), defined in Article 12 of the Protocol, allows a country with an emission-reduction or emission-limitation commitment under the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Party) to implement an emission-reduction project in developing countries.Over-regulation and its close ally uncertainty cut down on breakthroughs, slowing growth. A vanguard study on the uncertainty created by regulations and fiscal, trade, and debt policy estimated $261 BILLION in such costs just since 2011. To the extent ill-founded, overlapping, and unclear regulations (and tax policy) dominate, businesses cannot plan, hiring becomes an insupportable risk (businesses will not hire if they know they cannot fire thanks to labor law) and citizens suffer. In the competitive marketplace, it takes a lot of bad ideas to generate a winner; policy makers and regulators fail to recognize that, while businesses want to "create jobs" as a matter of good citizenship, that goodwill does not change the reality that jobs are a cost, a liability. The modern environment makes business more risk averse. Employment regulations observed by business : When I am 100 percent utterly and completely certain that it is an absolute certainty that it is an absolute necessity that I need to recruit a new employee, I go to bed, sleep well and hope that the feeling has gone away by the morning". If businesses are "PUNISHED" for hiring or cannot predict regulations coming their way, it is little wonder that they do not expand. Like poverty, unemployment does not have causes; both are the default state of mankind; only wealth has causes. The threat of regulation can induce companies to behave in reactive ways, distorting markets and creating economic inefficiency, compounding stagnation. Perhaps most ominous is that over half of existing firms would not do it again given today's anti-business climate of uncertainty. Washington is the greatest wet blanket to business, and progress and job creation.