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## Advantages and disadvantages of using alternating current

The main advantage of NGOs is that they reduce environmentally harmful emissions. natural gas vehicles can achieve up to a 93 percent reduction in carbon monoxide emissions, 33 percent reduction in emissions of various nitrogen oxides and a 50 percent reduction in reactive hydrocarbons compared to gasoline vehicles. NGVs also rate higher in particulate matter 10 (PM10) emissions. PM10 particles transport and deposit toxic materials through the air. NGVs that operate in diesel applications can reduce PM10 emissions by a factor of 10. Natural gas vehicles also offer these advantages: Build vs. Buy NGOs can be built from scratch to include the design improvements described above. A brand new natural gas vehicle costs \$4,000 to \$8,000 more than a comparable gasoline vehicle. It is also possible to modify conventional gasoline vehicles to run on natural gas. This can also be expensive, with the changes typically costing \$3,000 to \$5,000. Vehicles running exclusively on natural gas are known as dedicated NGOs. Vehicles that can operate on both natural gas and gasoline are known as bi-fuel vehicles. In dual-fuel vehicles, the driver can safely switch from one fuel to another while driving. NGOs are safer. The fuel tanks on an NGV are thicker and stronger than petrol or diesel tanks. There hasn't been an NGV fuel tank rupture in more than two years in the United States. Natural gas costs are lower than gasoline. On average natural gas costs a third less than gasoline at the pump. Natural gas is convenient and abundant. There is a well-established pipeline infrastructure in the United States to supply natural gas to almost every urban area and most suburbs. There are more than 1,300 NGV filling stations in the United States, and more are being added every day. Natural gas prices have shown considerable stability in relation to oil prices. Historically, natural gas prices have shown significant price stability in relation to the prices of oil-based fuels. This stability makes it easier to plan accurately for long-term costs. NGVs have lower maintenance costs. Because natural gas burns so cleanly, it results in less wear on the engine and extends the time between tune-ups and oil changes. Cons One of the biggest complaints about NGVs is that they are not as spacious as petrol cars. This is because NGVs have to give up precious cargo and trunk space to accommodate fuel storage cylinders. Not only that, these cylinders can be expensive to design and build - a contributing factor to the higher overall cost of a natural gas vehicle compared to a gasoline-powered car. Another drawback is the limited driving range of NGVs, which is typically about half of a gasoline-powered vehicle. For example, Honda's natural gas Civic, Civic GX, can go up to 220 miles without refueling. A typical Civic can walk about 350 miles without refueling. If a dedicated NGV ran out of fuel on the road, it would need to be towed to the owner's home or to a local natural gas gas station, which may be harder to find than a regular gas station. Finally, it should be noted that natural gas, like gasoline, is a fossil fuel and cannot be considered a renewable resource. While natural gas reserves in the United States are still significant, they are not inexhaustible. Some predict that there are still sufficient natural gas reserves remaining to last another 67.1 years, provided that production levels for 2003 continue. Despite some of the benefits that NGOs provide, they are still relatively uncommon. According to the Natural Gas Coalition, there are currently 130,000 NGVs on the road in the United States today and more than 2.5 million worldwide. To put this in perspective, consider that there were 142.5 million registered vehicles in 2001 - meaning gas-powered vehicles outnumber NGVs nearly 1,100 to one in the United States. And yet more than 40 different manufacturers, including Ford, General Motors, Toyota and Volvo, currently produce NGVs. Photo courtesy Honda The Phill Home Refueling Appliance Two car companies leading the way in NGV design and engineering are Honda and DaimlerChrysler. Honda is the first manufacturer to offer a retail NGV - the Honda Civic GX sedan, which also comes with a home gas station the company has dubbed Phill. Civic GX is a dedicated NGV, which means it can only run on natural gas. DaimlerChrysler manufactures an E-Class Mercedes that runs on both gasoline and natural gas. It is given a classification by NGT, which stands for Natural Gas Technology, and can travel 621 miles on a single refueling - 186 miles using natural gas and 435 miles using gasoline. While vehicles such as the Civic GX and E 200 NGT are only available in very limited markets (the former in some Western states, the latter in Europe), NGOs are expected to become more widely available to consumers over the next two decades, especially as the oil price continues to rise. When that happens, it will be a little easier to be green. For more information on natural gas vehicles and related topics, check out the links on the next page. NGV Fleets Fuel Intensive Fleets, which travel many miles every day, have been using natural gas for years. This will include fleets of taxis, transit and school buses, airport transport, construction vehicles, garbage trucks, vans and public construction vehicles. Why are fleets particularly suitable for natural gas? Firstly, the larger number of vehicles makes it more economical to convert vehicles or buy them directly. But more importantly, fleet vehicles are maintained centrally, making the refuelling process convenient and reliable. Many long-distance trucks and buses run on a natural gas called liquefied natural gas or LNG. LNG is made by cooling natural gas to -260°F, condensing it into a liquid. The liquid form is much more dense and thus has more potential energy for the amount of space it occupies. This means that more energy can be stored in the same amount of space on a car or truck. Ad The number of U.S. public companies is declining from one year to the next. Privately owned companies, sole proprietorships and partnerships, on the other hand, are becoming more and more popular; their number has tripled since the 80s. But public companies have clear advantages that should not be overlooked. This type of legal entities are more likely to attract investors and raise capital. As a business owner, it is important to understand the disadvantages and benefits of forming a business that falls into this category. When it comes to starting your own business, you have more options. Depending on your goals, you can register a sole proprietorship, team up with a friend or colleague and form a partnership, or create an LLC or limited liability company. Another option is to form a company. This type of corporate structure is separate from the owners, who are called shareholders or shareholders. It has most of the legal rights of a person, including the right to buy and sell assets, sue other companies and individuals, enter into contracts and more. Companies are also responsible for paying taxes and complying with the law. One of the main advantages of a company is that its shareholders are only responsible for the extent of their investment in the company. If the company is sued or has debts, it will be treated as an individual entity. This means that its owners will not be held liable for its losses or business debts. In order to register a company, it is necessary to submit articles of incorporation with your condition. If you ever decide to do business in another state, you must file for qualification in that state as well. You must also specify how many shares you own and how many will be issued. Those who purchase shares or shares shall receive a certificate of ownership in a company issued by the municipal authorities of that State. In general, shareholders may buy, sell or transfer their shares. For example, you can sell shares to raise capital and invest in new equipment or expand your business. There are different types of companies, and each has specific features. These include C and S companies and can be further divided into several other categories, including: For-profit company. Non-profit company. Public or private companies. Professional company. Public benefit company. Quasi-closed or statutory closed company. Each business structure comes with pros and cons. C companies, for example, pay tax at the company level. owners also pay tax on dividends when filing their personal tax returns. This is called double taxation and poses a major disadvantage for many entrepreneurs. S companies are not subject to double taxation, but they have limited rights. Unlike C companies, which may have an unlimited number of domestic and foreign shareholders, S-companies cannot have more than 100 domestic shareholders. No matter what type of company you choose to form, you will enjoy different benefits. First, this legal entity offers liability protection to its owners. Secondly, corporation tax is lower than personal income tax. In addition, it is easier to secure financing as a company than as a sole proprietorship or LLC. You can reach investors, sell shares, apply for business loans and deduct the cost of services to your employees. One of the most appealing advantages of a company is that it can live beyond the longevity of its owners. If one or more of its owners die or sell their shares, the company will continue to exist. In addition, ownership can be transferred. If you decide to cease operations, you can appoint a liquidator to sell the company's assets and then take the necessary steps to close your business. Another way to end a company's legal life is to file for bankruptcy. One potential advantage of forming a business is that you are more likely to attract top talent and establish credibility with suppliers, partners, customers and employees. This type of business also finds it easier to raise brand awareness and build customer loyalty. Think of popular brands like Coca-Cola, General Motors, Macy's, AOL, Google and Amazon. They're all companies. Sure, your brand won't be popular overnight, but you will have more opportunities to promote it and raise funds needed to expand your business and reach your target audience. At first glance, forming a company seems like the best option for aspiring entrepreneurs. But this business structure has its drawbacks. Companies are expensive to set up and require extensive paperwork. Business owners who plan to form a company in Florida, for example, can expect to pay \$87.50 for incorporation, \$150-to-\$550 on for-profit annual reports, \$61.25 on nonprofit annual reports and fees ranging from \$35,00 to -\$600 for other services. Delaware charges services fees of about \$500 a year. Incorporation into this state can cost as much as \$1,000. Once established, this type of business must pay local, federal and state taxes. In addition, its profits can be taxed twice, as happens with C companies. Hiring accountants and lawyers is a must. They will be responsible for keeping track of the latest business rules and submitting annual reports and tax returns. companies pay less tax, they can only issue shares to individuals, individuals, and estates in the States. C companies, for comparison, can issue shares to foreign investors, partnerships and other companies. With an S company, you can only deliver one class of shares. In addition to the disadvantages, a disadvantage in the business form of the business unit is its strict management structure. Companies are legally required to have a board of directors that will manage the company's operations, allocate resources and make decisions. Shareholders have limited rights despite being the company's owners. This corporate structure is more likely to incur fines because of the strict legal requirements. For example, if a company does not pay tax on time, it can be charged up to a maximum of 25 percent of the unpaid tax. If it does not report correct information, a penalty charge of \$260-to-\$560 may be imposed. Forming and operating an LLC, sole proprietorship or partnership is easier and requires less paperwork than setting up and managing a company. In addition, there are fewer legal requirements in place and fines tend to be lower. An LLC, for example, does not need to appoint a board of directors and has regular management meetings. Before starting your own business, research company pros and cons. This legal structure has its perks, but it's not for everyone. Once your business is registered, you will have liability protection and gain more credibility. Plus, you can pass on your business to the next generation to ensure its continuity. The ability to sell shares will allow you to raise capital more easily. But the paperwork and cost is not always worth it. If you're just getting started or have a limited budget, you may not be able to keep up with your expenses. Contact a tax advisor or contact a lawyer to discuss your options. Options.

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