

‘Global 4C’ CONCEPT in 10 bullet points

The Global 4C (G4C) project was created in 2013 by Dr. Delton Chen. ‘4C’ stands for **Complementary Currencies for Climate Change**. It is a **blockchain currency** to be issued as a digital coin based on a proprietary algorithm for calculating the value of carbon mitigation.

- Global 4C is an **innovative** view on the risk of climate change, its impact on economic thinking. It is an **ambitious** project. It provides a mitigation scenario allocating the **power of money** and the principle of **profit seeking to enable and finance** the large-scale shift into **climate sustainability**.
- Key element of Global 4C is the *solar dollar* (SOL), a complementary currency comparable to **bitcoin**. There is no need for physical coins or banknotes because it would be more efficient to use encrypted money, a computer code. One can earn, save and spend SOLs, exactly like regular currencies (euro, dollar). SOLs have purchasing power comparable to euro, dollar and yen.
- The climate element comes in, as SOLs will be paid to people who ‘**do the good**’. The good in this case is **saving the planet** from the climate change, limiting the chances of unacceptable (dangerous-to-catastrophic) climate change: planting trees, CO2 storage, produce sustainable energies. The reward will be at the beginning of the supply chain, at the **source**.
- The first people who adopt the system will experience sharp value increase of their portfolio. The value of SOL will increase parallel to the climate risk.
- G4C works like a balance, filling both scales at the same time. G4C is about **money creation**, called green **quantitative easing, and private currency trading**. Equally it allows making the **investments** needed to protect the global society against risks involved with climate change. It has a max fit with the concept of **circular economy**.
- At the same time it can be seen as the reintroduction of the **gold standard**. The Gold standard determined the value of the global money that was circulating. In the 1970’s the gold standard has been replaced by the **floating exchange rates**. The gold standard meant that for each dollar there was an equivalent of gold centrally stored. Every owner of dollars could exchange the dollars for gold. The total **value of money** would only go up when additional gold would be added to the centrally stored volume. Money creation in the post gold standard era occurs when you buy something with your credit card or have a mortgage, you get the asset *today* but you pay for it *tomorrow*. Money creation is spending before you earn.
- **G4C compares to gold standard**. It replaces gold with the aim of saving the planet, because the supply of 4C depends on the amount of carbon emissions that are mitigated—like as if the centrally stored amount of gold increases. The price of 4C rises when our existence is more endangered. The price of 4C reflects the value of mitigating the risk that threatens our existence, and this has a very high value and increases with the climate systemic risk.
- G4C is a system with a **high stability: no financial crisis**. The system will not easily collapse, as the climate risk will never completely disappear. Once the climate risk is in control, the value of SOL will be stable. The value might not completely drop or go down to zero.
- Important to note is that G4C is a reward, and is complementary to existing environmental taxes. The system is **innovative**, encompasses the whole system, and is interdisciplinary.
- Challenge: G4C is only effective when implemented on a large, **global** level. The system emerges once an emitting agent (bank) and an accepting agent (private enterprise or public government) has been identified. Once the circular movement starts, it will increase and will be **attractive to people**. The value of the system is that it provides public insurance against dangerous-to-catastrophic climate change, and it allocates the energy of profit seeking to save the global climate system. G4C might be one of the rare **solutions to meet the global climate challenges on time**.