

Contents

Foreword	V
Contents	VII
Executive Summary	XVII
Part A: Chapters I to IV	XVII
Part B: Chapters V to IX	XX
A Brief Explanation of the Working Mechanisms of the GCCS (Objective/Key Functions)	XXV
List of Tables and Figures	XXIX
List of Abbreviations and Short Terminological Explanations	XXXI
I A Clear-Cut and Quantified Criterion for a Successful Global Climate Policy	1
I.A The "Ultimate Objective" of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as a "Criterion for Climate Sustainability"	1
I.B The European Union's Concrete Quantified Definition of the Term "Prevention of Dangerous Anthropogenic Interference with the Climate System"	1
I.C Minimum Definition of Climate Sustainability: The EU Definition of 550 ppm CO ₂ as the Stabilization Target That Can Be Just About Reached	3
I.D Criterion for Climate Sustainability: Global Emission Path for Implementing the EU's CO ₂ Stabilization Target of 550 ppm	7
II A Comprehensive Standard System for Evaluating the Prospect of Success of Different Climate Protection Systems	11
II.A Climate Policy Evaluation Scales in Literature	11
II.B The Paramount Criterion: 'Quantified' Climate Sustainability	12
II.B.1 The Climate Sustainability Criterion	12
II.B.2 IEA/OECD's and Other Sub-Criteria of the Climate Sustainability Criterion and Their Weighting	14
II.B.3 The Author's Climate Sustainability Criterion versus 'Environmental Criteria' from Other Authors (Notably ECOFYS)	17
II.C Economic Evaluation of Different Global Climate Protection Approaches	19
II.D Evaluation of "Technical Applicability"	21
II.E Evaluation of the Systems' Political Acceptance	22
II.F General Overview: The Comprehensive Standard System for Evaluating the Prospect of Success of Different Climate Protection Systems	24

III	Evaluation of the Existing Kyoto System and the Most Important Incremental Evolution Proposals to Reach EU's Minimum Target for Climate Sustainability	27
III.A	Incremental Regime Evolution versus Structural Regime Change	27
III.B	Deliberately Low 'Requirements Profile' for Sustainable International Climate Protection Concepts	28
III.C	The Existing Kyoto – UNFCCC System – A Description and Assessment of Its Foreseeable Results and Its Construction Principles	29
III.C.1	The Existing Kyoto/UNFCCC System: Foreseeable Negative GHG Emission and Climate Change Results	29
III.C.2	Structural Efficiency Deficits of the Kyoto Protocol	32
III.C.3	Overall Evaluation of the Kyoto/UNFCCC System	37
III.D	The ECOFYS Proposal for Continuing the Kyoto Protocol and Its Evaluation	39
III.D.1	The ECOFYS Study on the Integration of Newly Industrialized Economies and Developing Countries into the Commitment System of International Climate Protection	39
III.D.2	A Description of the ECOFYS 'Continuing Kyoto' Proposal	40
III.D.3	Evaluation of 'Continuing Kyoto' By ECOFYS and According to the Comprehensive Standard System for Evaluating Climate Protection Systems Evaluation	42
III.E	The FAIR 'Multistage Approach' and the 'New Multistage Approach'	46
III.E.1	A Description of the ECOFYS and of the Den Elzen Multistage Approach	46
III.E.2	A Description of the ECOFYS 'New Multistage Approach'	48
III.E.3	Evaluation of the Two Multistage Approaches By ECOFYS and According to the Comprehensive Evaluation Method	50
III.F	The Global and Extended Triptych and Multi-Sector Convergence Approaches	54
III.F.1	The ECOFYS Global Triptych Approach	54
III.F.2	The ECOFYS Extended Triptych Approach	56
III.F.3	Description of the Multi-Sector Convergence Approach	58
III.F.4	Evaluation of the Two Triptych Approaches and of the Multi-Sector Convergence Approach	59
III.G	Climate Action Network's 'Viable Global Framework for Preventing Dangerous Climate Change' and Its Standard System Evaluation	63
III.G.1	CAN's 'Viable Global Framework'	63
III.G.2	CAN's 'Kyoto Track' within Its 'Viable Framework'	63
III.G.3	CAN's 'Greening (Decarbonisation)' and 'Adaptation' Track	67
III.G.4	The Comprehensive Standard Evaluation of CAN's 'Viable Global Framework'	69
III.H	Overview: The Comprehensive Standard System Evaluation of the Most Important Variants for Further 'Incremental' Kyoto Regime Evolution	74
IV	Structural Regime Change in the Kyoto/UNFCCC System Through Price or 'Cap and Trade' Incentive Systems for Climate Sustainability	75
IV.A	Market-Orientated Incentives for a Sustainable Global Climate Policy	75
IV.A.1	Definition of Market-Orientated Incentive Instruments in Climate Policy	75
IV.A.2	Objectives of Market-Orientated Climate Protection Systems with a Strong Incentive Element	76

IV.A.3	On the Evaluation of the Three Market-Orientated Incentive Instruments Global Earmarked Climate Tax (GEC Tax), C&C and GCCS	77
IV.B	Global Earmarked Climate Tax – GECT	78
IV.B.1	Description of a Global Earmarked Climate Tax as a Basic Element of the "Ecological Marshall Plan for Climate Protection/Energy Saving"	78
IV.B.2	Principles of Action and Advantages of a Global Earmarked Climate Tax	80
IV.B.3	Overall Evaluation of Global Earmarked Climate Tax (GECT)	83
IV.C	The C&C (Contraction and Convergence) System and Its Further Development to the (C&C) Convergence System on the Basis of EU Targets	83
IV.C.1	The C&C Model in Its Original Form By Aubrey Meyer	83
IV.C.2	The Importance of the C&C Approach and Its Key Points of Criticism	85
IV.C.2.a	Scientific Further Development of the C&C Approach	85
IV.C.2.b	The Implementation of the C&C Model: Examples in Figures	87
IV.C.2.c	Pro and Contra C&C	88
IV.C.3	From the C&C to the C System: The (C&C) Convergence System for Implementing the EU Stabilization Target (Climate Sustainability)	94
IV.C.3.a	The (C&C) Convergence System and the Implications for the Emission Rights of Major Countries (Reality-Based Examples in Figures) ..	94
IV.C.3.b	Modification of the ECOFYS Evaluation of the (C&C) System	98
IV.C.4	Overall Evaluation of the (C&C) Convergence System in Order to Achieve Climate Sustainability (EU Stabilization Target)	100
IV.D	The Global Climate Certificate System (GCCS) on the Basis of Democratic Principle "One Man/One Woman – One Climate Emission Right"	103
IV.D.1	The Objective and the Key Functions of the GCCS (Briefest Possible Explanation)	103
IV.D.2	Preliminary Overall Evaluation of the Concise GCCS (Also Compared to the (C&C) Convergence System)	107
IV.E	Preliminary Conclusions and Recommendations Derived from the Comparison of All Comprehensively Evaluated Climate Protection Systems	109
V	The Basic Concept of an Application-Oriented Global Climate Certificate System, GCCS (Eight Elements) and Its More Detailed Assessment	115
VA	The Eight Basic Elements of the GCCS	115
VB	The Nine (IEA/OECD) Sub-Criteria for Climate-Sustainability of a Global Climate Protection System and Evaluation of the Climate Efficiency of the GCCS	119
VB.1	IEA/OECD's First Demand: Incentives for a CO ₂ -Growth Reduction of Developing Countries	120
VB.2	Incentives for Fast, Substantial Reductions in Industrialized Nations	121
VB.3	Fastest Possible Involvements of Developing Countries	121
VB.4	Financing Emission Reductions in Developing Countries	123
VB.5	Favoring 'Early Actions' World Wide	123
VB.6	Avoidance of Emission Shifting Effects ('Leakage' Effects)	124
VB.7	Permanent Interest in Climate-Friendly Behavior World-Wide	124
VB.8	Quantified Climate Protection Objective	124
VB.9	Avoidance of 'Hot Air'	125
VB.10	Evaluation of the Climate Sustainability of the GCCS	126

V.C	The Economic Efficiency of GCCS Based on IEA/OECD's, Philibert/Pershing's and ECOFYS' Sub-Criteria and Potential Economic Critical Arguments	127
V.C.1	Economic Criticism By the IEA/OECD and Its (Ir-)Relevance for the GCCS	127
V.C.1.a	IEA/OECD's First Criticism: "Substantial Wealth Transfer from the North to the South"	128
V.C.1.b	IEA/OECD's Second Apprehension: Less Stringent Climate Targets?	129
V.C.1.c	IEA/OECD's Apprehension: No real emission reductions because of "Hot Air" in a Equal Per Capita 'Cap and Trade' System	130
V.C.1.d	IEA/OECD's Argument: More Money for the South – Equal to a Worse Situation of the Poor?	131
V.C.1.e	IEA/OECD's Apprehension: Equal Per Capita Allocation of Emission Rights Unfair and Unequitable?	132
V.C.1.f	IEA/OECD: Unfairness between Industrialized Countries with Unequal Distribution of Natural Resources?	134
V.C.2	Complete Fulfillment of the Five 'Economic Demands on Climate Protection Systems' Devised By the Specialized IEA Authors Philibert and Pershing	134
V.C.2.a	Minimization of Global and National Costs	134
V.C.2.b	Minimization of Overall Costs By Including Developing Countries	136
V.C.2.c	Positive Economic Ancillary Effects of Climate-Friendly Development ..	136
V.C.2.d	Promotion and/or Non-Impairment of Growth Perspectives in Developing Countries	136
V.C.2.e	Transfer of Capital and Stimulus for Climate-Friendly Growth (for Instance, Using Renewable Energies and Environmentally Friendly Production)	136
V.C.3	Complete Fulfillment of the Two Economic Demands/Criteria on Climate Protection Systems By ECOFYS	136
V.C.4	The Economic Efficiency of the GCCS Based on Sub-Criteria Derived from 'Demands' of IEA/OECD, Philibert/Pershing and ECOFYS	137
V.D	Technical Applicability of the GCCS	138
V.D.1	Compatibility with the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol	138
V.D.2	Moderate Political and Technical Requirements during the Negotiating Process ..	139
V.D.3	Easy Applicability of Elements	140
V.D.4	Capacity to Implement and Check Adherence to the GCCS Rules in Order to Achieve Climate Sustainability	141
V.D.5	Avoiding Fraud and Corruption	141
V.D.6	The Technical Applicability of the GCCS Based on Demands of ECOFYS	142
V.E	Political Acceptance of the GCCS According to ECOFYS's Demands	142
V.E.1	Fulfillment of the Fairness Principles	143
V.E.1.a	Promotion/Non-Prevention of Sustainable Development	143
V.E.1.b	Stronger Burden on Industrialized Nations Which Bear Main Responsibility and Which Are Capable of Bearing More Burdens	144
V.E.2	Political Acceptability	144
V.E.2.a	Acceptance By All Key Players (Groups of Players)	144
V.E.2.b	Acceptance By the Largest Possible Percentage of All Contracting States	145

VI	Implementation of GCCS: Administrative and Other Aspects of GCCS' Eight Basic Elements in More Detail	149
VI.0	Secondary Aim: GCCS – Much Simpler Than the 'Kyoto-System' and Its and EU's Five Flexible Mechanisms	149
VI.A	Basic Element 1: Capping the Total Quantity of Climate Certificates and the Related Emission Allowances in Order to Reach the Climate Stabilization Target	150
VI.A.1	The Definition of a Climate Certificate (CC) within the Scope of the GCC Emissions Trading System	151
VI.A.2	Total Quantity of Climate Certificates to Limit Climate Gas Emissions in Order to Achieve the EU's Climate Stabilization Target	153
VI.A.2.a	The 'Ultimate Climate Objective' of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change as a 'Qualitatively Described Objective' of the GCCS	153
VI.A.2.b	The EU's Quantified Minimum Climate Stabilization Target as Deliberately Moderate Objective for a Feasible and Implementable GCCS	154
VI.A.2.c	Ensuring a Global Emission Trend for Implementing the EU's CO ₂ Stabilization Target of 550 ppm	156
VI.B	Basic Element 2: 'One Man/One Woman – One Climate Emission Right' and CC Allocation on a Country Basis	159
VI.B.1	The Absolute Need for a Pre-Defined, Clear Allocation Principle	159
VI.B.2	Allocation of Rights to Countries on the Basis of Their Populations in 2000	160
VI.B.2.a	Distributing Rights to Countries Rather Than Individuals	160
VI.B.2.b	Allocating Rights to Countries on the Basis of Their Population, e.g. in the Year 2000	161
VI.B.3	Evaluating the Fairness of the Allocation Principle of 'One Man/One Woman – One Climate Emission Right'	162
VI.C	Basic Element 3: No Global Scarcity at the Beginning – Economically Compatible Regional and Sectoral Balancing Through Climate Certificate Trading on Two Levels	162
VI.C.1	No Global Scarcity at the Beginning Thanks to 30 Billion Climate Certificates – Economically Compatible Regional and Sectoral Balancing Through Climate Certificate Trading on Two Levels	163
VI.C.2	Economically Compatible Regional and Sectoral Balancing of Surplus/Lacking Quantities of CCs By Trading on Two Levels	163
VI.D	Basic Element 4: Quantity Limits for Individual Nations: Starting in 2015, WCCB Annually Allocates Equal Climate Certificate Quotas Free of Charge for National States and Later 'Devaluation' of CCs	165
VI.D.1	Installing a World Climate Certificate Bank (WCCB) and Its Functions	166
VI.D.2	Annual Free Allocation and Registration of the Climate Certificates Valid for One Year, with the Quantity Remaining the Same over Decades	166
VI.D.3	The 'Devaluation' of Climate Certificates during the Last Third of the 21 st Century	167
VI.E	Basic Element 5: CC Transfer 'Market' between National States via the WCCB at Fixed Price and Price Leaps Every 10 Years	168
VI.E.0	The Following Numeric Examples: Conceivable International Compromises	168
VI.E.1	The Division of the Market for Climate Certificates: Transfer 'Market' and Free CC Market	168

VI.E.2	The Administrated Transfer Market as a Political 'sine qua non' Condition of the GCCS and Its Benefits for the Participating Groups of Countries	169
VI.E.3	The WCCB as a Mandatory, Essential and Neutral Clearing House between 'Countries with Surplus and Lacking Quantities' with Fewer Emission Possibilities over the Course of Time	170
VI.E.4	Start of the CC Transfer System with US\$2 Per CC – Increase in Fixed Price over the Course of Time	171
VI.E.5	Financial Assistance to Developing Countries for Sustainable Development and Combating Poverty, but Obligation to the Fixed-Price Re-'Transfer' of Surplus CCs	172
VI.E.5.a	Strong Financial Support Plus Obligations to Report and Monitor Fossil Fuels and to Deliver Surplus CCs	172
VI.E.5.b	Special Assistance under the GCCS for Poor Developing Countries Particularly Vulnerable By the Adverse Effects of Climate Change	175
VI.E.6	The Adequate Distribution of Surplus CCs to Industrialized (Annex-I) Nations via the WCCB	176
VI.F	Basic Element 6: Allocation of CCs to the Fuel and Resources Providers (FRPs), Emission Trading at the Free CC Market and Possible WCCB Interventions for Securing a 'CC Price Cap'	177
VI.F.1	Fossil Fuel and Resources Providers (FRPs) as the Addressees of CC Emission Trading ('Upstream' Trading System)	178
VI.F.2	The System of Allocating (National) CCs to FRPs in Industrialized Countries	179
VI.F.3	The System of Allocating (National) CCs to FRPs in Developing Countries	182
VI.F.4	A Price Cap for Climate Certificates Through Intervention By The WCCB on the Free CC Market: The GCCS as a 'Hybrid' Quantity/Price-Control System ..	184
VI.G	Basic Element 7: GCCS Transfer Revenue of Developing and Threshold Countries Only for Sustainable Development and Elimination of Poverty (SDEP)	185
VI.G.1	Making CC Transfer Revenue Earmarked for Sustainable Development and the Elimination of Poverty as a 'conditio sine qua non' for the GCCS	186
VI.G.2	Strict Controlling of the Earmarked Use of CC Transfer Revenues	187
VI.G.2.a	Ensuring the Appropriate Use of Funds Through Global and National "Sustainable Development and Elimination of Poverty" Plans (SDEP Plans)	187
VI.G.2.b	Ruling out Corruption and Mismanagement in Different Vulnerable States ('Transparency Groups 1 and 2') Employing Different, Appropriate Finance Measures	188
VI.H	Basic Element 8: An Efficient CC Issuing, Distribution, Supervision and Implementation System in the GCCS	189
VI.H.1	The Efficient CC Issuing, Distribution and Responsibility System in the GCCS ..	190
VI.H.2	The Recording of CO ₂ Emissions Using a Simplified IPCC Reference Approach By Calculating the Relevant CO ₂ Potential	190
VI.H.2.a	The Variables to Be Recorded on the Basis of the IPCC Reference Approach	190
VI.H.2.b	The UBA's "Simplified IPCC Reference Approach": Discarding Correction Methods	191

VI.H.2.c	The Practical Collection of CO ₂ Emissions/Emission Potential Using the UBA "Simplified IPCC Reference Approach (SIRA)"	192
VI.H.3	Limiting Emissions on a National Level By Furnishing Proof of Compliance of CO ₂ Emission Potential with the CCs Allocated and Acquired By the States	195
VI.H.4	Installation, Supervision and Control of the Free CC Market	196
VI.H.5	The Registration of All CC Transactions By the WCCB and the NCCBs	196
VI.H.6	Controlling and Passing on the Earmarked Transfer Revenue to SDEP Measures and Programs	197
VI.H.7	GCCS Violations and Possible Sanctions	198
VI.H.7.a	WCCB-Controlled Monitoring of International Fuel and Resources Flows According to the Simplified IPCC Reference Approach (SIRA)	198
VI.H.7.b	Sanctions in the Case of CC Deficits and Fraudulent Manipulation By FRPs or NCCBs	198
VI.H.7.c	Sanctions in the Case of Clear Misappropriation or Embezzlement of CC Transfer Revenue	201
VI.I	(Ninth) Additional Future GCCS Element: The Inclusion of Changes in Climate Sinks, and Other Climate Gases into the GCCS	201
VII	GCCS – An Overview of the Global Climate Certificate System	205
VII.A	Objectives and Basic Approach of the GCCS – 'A Rough Outline'	205
VII.B	Operation of the GCCS as a Climate-Stabilizing and at the Same Time Economically Compatible 'Cap and Trade' Emissions Trading System	210
VII.C	The Economic Principles of Operation of the GCCS	220
VII.D	Compliance with and Enforcement of the GCCS Rules (Controlling)	221
VIII	GCCS-Acceptability: Economic Analysis, Fairness Discussion (Per Capita Approach), Legal Feasibility, Gains and Burdens for Different Countries and Regions	223
VIII.A	Some Important Economic Aspects of GCCS	223
VIII.A.1	GCCS as a 'Hybrid' Quantity and Price Cap Approach: The Theoretical and Practical Problems with a Strict CO ₂ -'Cap'	223
VIII.A.2	GCCS as a 'Hybrid' Quantity/Price-Control System for Acceptability: EU's Stabilization Target Plus Economic Security Through a CC Price Cap	225
VIII.A.3	The 'Price Cap/Safety Valve' Guarantee over Time on the Free CC Market By the WCCB Through Price and Quantity Stabilizing Intervention	226
VIII.A.4	CC Price Stabilization Also Through CCs That Are Valid for One Year Only	228
VIII.A.5	The Economic and Administrative Evaluation of the GCCS's FRP Upstream Emission Trading System	229
VIII.A.6	The Incentive Effect of the GCCS as a 'Hybrid' Quantity/Price Control System to Reduce CO ₂ and to Stabilize CO ₂ Globally and the CC Scarcity over the Course of Time – A 'Qualitative' Description	231
VIII.A.7	GCCS: Global Emission Limit without Inhibiting Growth in Developing Countries but Stimulating Sustainable (Climate-Friendly) Growth in DCs	232

VIII.A.8	GCCS: Global Emission Limit with the Smallest Possible Economic Hindrances for Industrialized Countries (and Clear Maximum Burdens with Price Caps)	234
VIII.B	Evaluation of the Fairness of GCCS' Basis Distribution Concept 'One Man/One Woman – One Climate Emission Right'	235
VIII.B.1	The 'Instrumental Function' of the Equal Per-Capita Distribution as the 'Key' to an Efficient 'Cap and Trade' Certificate System	235
VIII.B.2	Full Compatibility of the 'One Person – One Emission Right' Distribution of the GCCS with the Five Principles of Fairness as Laid down in Article 3 of the Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	236
VIII.B.3	The 'One Person – One Emission Right' Allocation of the GCCS and the Fairness Dimensions (Responsibility, Equal Entitlements, Capacity, Basic Needs, Comparable Efforts) According to Ashton/Wang and of Ringius et al.	238
VIII.B.3.a	The GCCS and Current and Historical Responsibility (Guilt)	239
VIII.B.3.b	The GCCS and the Fairness Principle of 'Equal Entitlements'	241
VIII.B.3.c	The GCCS and the "Capacity and/or Ability to Pay" Fairness Principle ..	241
VIII.B.3.d	The GCCS and the 'Satisfaction of Basic Needs' Fairness Principle ..	242
VIII.B.3.e	The GCCS and the Fairness Principle of the 'Comparability of Effort' (to Achieve Globally Tolerable Climate Gas Emissions)	243
VIII.B.4	Unfairness of the 'One Person – One Emission Right' Allocation and Equality Among the Geographic Emission Determinants – A Possible Pledge for Generally Accepted Correction Factors	244
VIII.B.5	"Sovereignty Principle of 'Fairness'": No Chance to Consider All Differences in Living Standards, Consumption, Fuel Structures and the Cost of Reducing Climate Gas Emissions within an 'Equal Be Capita Distribution'-Approach	246
VIII.B.6	Balancing Certain Fairness Shortcomings of the GCCS's "One Person – One Emission Right" Allocation Principle Which Largely Rules out Overburdening and Non-Tolerable Interference with the Global Economic System	248
VIII.C	Legal Feasibility of the GCCS from the Point of View of International Law, EU Law and National Criteria	250
VIII.C.1	Compatibility of the GCCS with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	251
VIII.C.1.a	Chapeau Considerations	251
VIII.C.1.b	Avoiding Dangerous Interference with the Climate System	252
VIII.C.1.c	Article 3, Paragraph 1: Fairness, Responsibility and Lead	252
VIII.C.1.d	Article 3, Paragraph 2: Considering the Needs of Developing Countries ..	253
VIII.C.1.e	Consideration of Article 3, Paragraphs 3 and 4 (Cost-Effectiveness and Sustainability)	254
VIII.C.1.f	Article 3, Paragraph 5: No Restriction of Trade	254
VIII.C.1.g	Article 4, Paragraph 1 UNFCCC: Different Responsibilities and Regionalisation	255
VIII.C.1.h	Article 4, Paragraph 2: Obligations on the Part of Industrialized Nations ..	256
VIII.C.1.i	Article 4, Paragraphs 3 to 10: Transfer Obligations	257
VIII.C.1.j	Articles 5, 6 and Following: Research, Education and Monitoring	257
VIII.C.1.k	Conclusions Concerning the Compatibility with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	257

VIII.C.2 Compatibility with the Kyoto Protocol	257
VIII.C.2.a The Preferred New Multi-Stage Approach or Structural Reform in Line with the GCCS?	258
VIII.C.2.b Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol: Emissions Trading	259
VIII.C.2.c The Marrakech Accord	260
VIII.C.2.d Basic Legal Issues of the Trading System	261
VIII.C.2.e Conclusions Concerning Compatibility with the Kyoto Protocol	262
VIII.C.3 Equal Entitlement of Every Man and Woman to the Atmosphere	262
VIII.C.3.a The Philosophic Approach	262
VIII.C.3.b Answers in International Law	263
VIII.C.4 Compatibility with EU Law	265
VIII.C.4.a GCCS and EU Emissions Trading System: Similarities and Differences	265
VIII.C.4.b Intervention in Fundamental European Rights as Well as Articles 87, 88 of the Treaty on European Union	266
VIII.C.4.c Relationship to Administrative Law	268
VIII.C.5 The Legal Frame of Reference in Germany	269
VIII.C.5.a Intervention By Allocating Certificates	269
VIII.C.5.b Freedom of Ownership Pursuant to Article 14, Paragraph 1 of the German Constitution	269
VIII.C.5.c The Proportionality Principle	271
VIII.C.5.d Intervention in the Freedom to Choose and Carry out a Career Pursuant to Article 12, Paragraph 1 of the German Constitution	272
VIII.C.5.e Equality Principle Pursuant to Article 3, Paragraph 1 of the German Constitution, and Competition Impartiality	273
VIII.C.5.f Compatibility with Administrative Law	273
VIII.C.5.g Legal Qualification of the Certificates	274
VIII.D GCCS Gains and Burdens Through Price Effects and Consumer Financed Transfers for Different Countries and Regions	275
VIII.D.1 'Static' Quantitative Effects of the GCCS with a View to CC Transfer Payments and Transfer Revenues – An Overview	275
VIII.D.2 The Price Effects of Transfer Market CCs and 'Price-Cap' CC Prices on the Free CC Market on the Basis of Fossil Fuels and Resources	277
VIII.D.3 Gains and Burdens: The Importance of the GCCS Price Effects and of the Consumption-Financed CC Transfer on Different Countries and Country Groups as Examples	283
VIII.D.3.a Overview of the Positive and Negative Effects of the GCCS on Selected Countries	283
VIII.D.3.b Interest-Related Acceptance of the GCCS (Based on Its Economic Effects) By Selected Industrialized Nations, Newly Industrialized Countries and Oil Producing Countries (in the Middle East)	286
VIII.D.3.c Interest-Related Acceptance of the GCCS Based on Its Economic Effects By Selected Developing and Newly Industrialized Countries	289
VIII.D.4 The Effect of the GCCS on Regions in Industrialized Countries – the Example of the German Federal State of Baden-Württemberg	291
VIII.D.4.a Cases of Climate-Related Damage Avoided in Baden-Württemberg	291

VIII.D.4.b	GCCS-Related Burdens upon Baden-Württemberg	292
VIII.D.4.c	The Market-Orientated GCCS – Innovative Environmental Policy Typical for Baden-Württemberg	294
VIII.D.4.d	The GCCS-Related Opportunities for Innovative and Flexible Businesses in Baden-Württemberg	296
VIII.D.5	More Precise Forecasts Contingent upon Global Econometric Model Analyses ..	298
IX	Elements of a Strategy to Implement and Enforce GCCS as an Effective Beyond-Kyoto-I Climate Protection System	301
IX.A	Preconditions for the GCCS Being Permanently Climate Effective	301
IX.B	One Can Expect That Most Developing and Newly Industrialized Countries Will Agree to the GCCS	301
IX.C	The Economic Interests of Industrialized Nations, Economies in Transition and Coal and Oil Producing Countries	303
IX.D	Major Obstacles to Be Overcome – Convincing the 'Kyoto Community' of the Urgent Need for the GCCS in the Interest of Sustainable Climate Policy	304
IX.E	Developing and Newly Industrializing Countries (in South Asia): Potential Driving Forces and Partners for the GCCS in the Interest of a Sustainable Climate Policy	305
IX.F	Development and Environmental NGOs as Partners for the GCCS and to Prevent Dangerous Climate Change	306
IX.G	Despite the Resistance to Be Expected: There Are Clear Chances for the Implementation of the GCCS in the 'Beyond-Kyoto-I Process'	308
IX.H	Conclusions	311
	References	313