

GLOBAL WARMING IS AN EXPENSIVE

HOAX

1) Introduction

Thesis Statement: Global Warming is a widely debated phenomenon with skeptics viewing it as an expensive myth, however, scientific consensus demonstrates otherwise. The global catastrophic impacts of global warming across ecological, social and economic levels render it a monetarily and ecologically expensive reality.

2) Global warming duality: an ecologically and economically expensive reality

3) How grave socio-economic impacts of global warming on world ecosystems makes it an expensive reality

a) Perennial drought cycles and food security

b) Erratic weather patterns and infrastructural damage

c) Rising sea levels and population displacement

d) Sweltering heat waves and health crises

e) Global warming and sustainable development goals

f) Global warming and Tourism Sector Bust

g) Dwindling forest biomes and carbon sequestration expenses

h) Global warming as an expensive threat multiplier

i) melting ice sheets and geo-political and economic wars

4)

4) On what grounds do skeptics argue that Global warming is an expensive hoax

a) Global warming is a highly securitized phenomenon forcing fossil fuel economies to phase out

Refute: Global warming implications costlier than phasing out fossil fuels

b) Moving towards clean alternative

energy sources is expensive

Refute: Global slashing ^{losses} of clean energy

infrastructure

5) Curtailing the menace of global warming: Adaptation and mitigation techniques to reduce economic and ecological cost

a) Pooling in carbon finance for vulnerable communities

b) Simplifying global carbon trading mechanism and avenues

c) Preventing housing in disaster prone areas

c) Placing carbon tax and sanctions on defaulters

6) Conclusion

Environmentalist Sherri Goldman once remarked that climate change is a threat multiplier, having grave impacts at multidimensional levels. In the same light, climate activist Naomi Klein views global warming as an intersectional threat that not only hampers ecological security, but also ~~drains~~^{burns} a hole in the pocket due to its catastrophic impacts on infrastructure, economy, health sector and peace. In contrast, climate change and global warming cynics like the US President Trump view it as a myth that costs millions as it hinders industrialization. This is why global warming is viewed by skeptics as an expensive myth. But scientific evidences demonstrate a different picture. There is ample statistical evidence ~~backing~~^{underpinning} that global warming indeed is real. Moreover, the global catastrophic impacts of global warming across ecological, social and economic levels render it a monetarily and ecologically expensive reality. Global warming is evinced in the erratic weather patterns, rising sea waves due to melting

ice caps and thermal expansion of the seas, and in dwindling forest reserves due to global ecological disruption. The implications of global warming are menacing. If not controlled, it has the capability to wipe out food reserves, coastal populations, marine life and fisheries. This would significantly hinder the gains made in achieving Sustainable Development Goals targets. Hence, it becomes pertinent to view global warming as an expensive reality and acknowledge it as a threat that demands attention and global action.

Before exploring the manifestations of global warming on global ecosystems and the subsequent consequences, ~~it~~ is the nexus of global warming and its socio-economic and ecological repercussions will be viewed.

Essentially, global warming is the rise of global temperatures as a result of increasing greenhouse gas emissions emanating from anthropogenic activities. Scientific consensus has established that global warming is a reality that has the potential to destroy ecological

and human ecosystems by 2100. A recent NASA report established that sea level fingerprints were detected showing variability of sea levels than previous records. This variability shows how rising sea levels can flood coastal areas making them uninhabitable. It is also reported that island nations like Tuvalu and other vulnerable communities would bear a huge economic brunt. This way global warming is truly an expensive reality.

The gravest global warming impact will be felt on the food sector making food security expensive. ~~With~~ Rising temperatures can potentially disbalance the agriculture harvest cycles. Moreover, perennial droughts in agrarian zones can burdenize the food sector by jeopardizing food security. Lack of harvests would not only hamper local subsistence farmers, but also would hamper global food chains disrupting agrarian supply chains. This will result in huge financial fallout for import nations as

dilapidating food security would cause
inflation of essential goods. The UN
Climate Report 2024 states that 75%
of world population will be facing droughts
by 2050, severely impacting food security.
In this way, global warming is not only
a reality but an expensive eye opener.

Next, the infrastructural costs of
global warming also make it an expensive
reality. With increasing erratic weather
patterns due to global warming, different
parts of the globe are facing unprecedented
ecological challenges. This includes the
erratic weather cycle of the Eaton region
of Los Angeles. The region first faced an
outpour of rainshowers that though
temporarily improved vegetation, but soon
after, the region was grappling with droughts
wrecking the vegetation. To literally add fuel
to the fire, erratic weather patterns the Eaton
forest in early January was engulfed by
wild fires. These catastrophic wild fires had
grave ecological, infrastructural as well as

health oriented manifestations. According to the stock exchange firm JP Morgan Chase, Eaton fires in Los Angeles are American history's costliest fires leading to a whopping 500 Billion USD damage. This catastrophic picture ~~connects~~ ^{manages} global warming as a costly phenomenon.

Furthermore, global warming has also led to rising sea levels threatening coastal populations and their livelihoods. The expensive reality of global warming is unfolding globally as ~~rising~~ sea levels may rise up to 10 inches as per the NASA satellite observations. This rise emanates from global rising temperatures leading to ~~expar~~ thermal sea expansion and melting of ice caps. However, the rising levels impact coastal populations immensely. According to the Climate Security Index 2024, Bangladesh is most vulnerable to global warming in South Asia, with the phenomenon ~~not~~ ~~only~~ displacing coastal towns of Bangla Chitagong. This displacement would impact

the marine industry and the blue economy of Bangladesh. Not only the local fisherman ^{marine} be impacted but global food chains would bear the loss too — making global warming a nightmare.

The sweltering temperatures

~~a~~ ~~was~~ exacerbating due to global warming have a huge fallout on the health sector.

~~With~~ Rising heatwaves and baking temperatures will not only parch vegetation impacting food security, but also ~~is~~ jeopardize human health.

Tropical sub-Saharan regions and areas ~~are~~ of South Asia such as India and Pakistan bear significant implications of heat waves.

It was reported by World Health Organisation that 2024 was the hottest year on record

and one that impacted the health sector with more vector-borne diseases spurring malaria, dengue and chikungunya outbreaks.

Moreover, high temperatures catalyses ~~vectors~~

& the growth of vectors & — mosquitoes and ticks — as well as other protozoan diseases.

With limited finances to cope up with the

growing humanitarian catastrophe in these regions, global warming is indeed an expensive reality of today.

Global warming makes ~~climate~~ ^{all} climate action expensive. ~~to~~ Achieving ^{all} sustainable development goals is ~~also~~ ^{gets} hampered when global warming is not mitigated. As ~~the~~ SDGs are interconnected and global warming is a threat multiplier, attaining SDG-2: ending global hunger, SDG-5: gender equality as well as SDG-13: climate action gets hampered. As SDGs require huge financing, the intersectional threat of global warming would ~~retard~~ ^{slowdown} SDGs target achievement. Moreover, unmitigated global warming can also reverse carbon gains as well as SDG gains ~~by~~ hindering the pathway to a zero carbon and a globally secure world.

Global warming also directly hampers the Tourism Industry. Many coastal economies of the world such as Maldives, Tuvalu, and Malaysia thrive on their Tourism sector. However

rising temperatures, population displacements and submerging of coastal towns will thwart the Tourism sector. This hindrance would multiply the financial losses as the local ~~then~~ informal economy boosted by tourism will be impacted too. This would ultimately displace population as refugees, burdening the economy of other countries. Thus, Global warming is devastating the tourism industry of the coastal economies. leading to revenue losses.

A widely ignored aspect of global warming is its impact on the forest reserves. With increased GHGs and CO_2 in atmosphere, ecological health is hampered. ~~The~~ Air pollution, water pollution and acid rains have become commonplace. This destroys forest reserves as acid rains block the aerobic respiration pathways of plants. ~~When~~ ^{Subsequently,} they enter anaerobic respiration pathways and eventually wither away. The reduction of bioreserves ~~is~~ and forest fires are common occurrences exacerbated by

global warming; however, the financial impacts of this global forest depletion are worse in multiple ways. First it hampers food security and next it hampers carbon sequestration. As forest reserves are natural carbon sinks, forest depletion would ~~have~~ thwart natural carbon sequestering. [Philip Young, NASE x Lancaster University, "Global Warming and Carbon Sequestration", 2009] This would result in pooling of ~~artificial~~ wealth in creating artificial carbon sinks making global warming an expensive reality.

Global warming ~~is~~ can also spiral into geo-political and economic wars globally. Geostrategic analyst Richard Hass viewed the nexus of climate change and geo-economic wars by in the Economist. He argues that ~~not~~ global warming has resulted in melting of ice caps such as the Arctic, Greenland and Canada. This melting has exposed a wealth of rare-earth

minerals that are being used for by China, Russia as well as the US. The recent claim of Trump to occupy the areas before China or Russia does shows the geo-strategic fallout of global warming. Moreover, this can fuel the trade war between China and the US further ~~increasing~~ leading to inflation having global financial and economic costs.

While it has been clearly established above that Global warming is a costly reality, climate skeptics argue that global warming is an expensive hoax. They do so on the grounds that global warming is a myth highly sanitised by liberals and woke activists for vested gains. They claim that global warming climate action is impairing fossil fuel economies to phase out fuels and move towards the expensive energy resources. However, the critics views are half

bailed as today, climate action has led to the massive reduction of clean energy fuels. According to Bloomberg, solar panels cost has been slashed by 80% making it an affordable and ecofriendly choice.

Moreover, critics also argue that moving towards alternative energy sources is going to be costlier in the sense that the gains made by fossilization and an industrial economy cannot be enhanced by eco-friendly alternatives. However, the critics fail to realize that the social, economic, ecological, humanitarian implications of global warming are way more costlier than phasing out fossil fuels and looking for cleaner fuels and alternatives. Thus, the critics opinion is stated false as the threat multiplicity of global warming makes it an expensive reality.

This is why curtailing the menace of global warming has become an important imperative. Climate activists and policy makers have suggested multiple ways in which the phenomenon of global warming can (1) be curtailed (2) be adapted with. The most important measure of adaptation in pooling in carbon finance for the vulnerable communities is being effectively managed in letter, however, recent Bonn COP 29 summit shows a dismal picture of this avenue. Hence, in future, more work needs to be done in this regard.

Next, the vulnerable communities can mitigate the global warming implication woes by actively participating in the carbon trading regimes. A success story comes from Sindh Forest Authority that was able to gain

26 billion USD by exchanging its carbon credits in global carbon markets.

However, more mechanisms should be put in place to facilitate this.

Finally, an interesting way to deal with the carbon woes is suggested by Guardian correspondent on environment and climate change.

Thomas Pichety argues that the rich communities with carbon footprint must be "carbon taxed" so that they stop using luxury cars and planes or jets. This would set a future precedent for the future generations too.

To conclude, the global warming is a threat multiplier that is scientifically proven to exist. It is a threat an intersectional threat that impacts nations, regions and the globe at social, economic, political, and ecological levels. It is a threat that exacerbates other challenges

of the globe including but not limited to hunger, ~~the~~ safe livelihood, sustainable ecosystems as well as environment security.

The critics may never acknowledge the harrowing truth of ~~the~~ global warming as they are naysayers, ignorant and driven by ~~vested~~ interests. However, ~~the~~ ample scientific evidence backs the existence of global warming and its multidimensional implications.

The prospects may look gloomy but global advocacy on climate change and young climate activists flocking from around the globe to participate in the global march against global warming, show a hopeful picture. Indeed global warming is going to define the contours of the 21st century. But the 21st century is also a door to climate action, climate conferences, climate mitigation, adaptation and global climate partnerships. Together, the world can prevent global warming from becoming an expensive reality.