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The Integration Analysis of the Potential Risk of Building a Carbon Currency Financial System and the Theory of Climate Change in the Multi-four Seasons

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Abstract: This paper explores the concept of carbon currency and the theory of multi-seasonal climate change. It begins with the origin of carbon currency, which emerged from the Technocracy Inc. organization's proposal of energy certificates as a basis for economic systems. The paper then discusses the Kyoto Protocol's role in establishing a global carbon emissions trading system and the creation of carbon credits. It highlights the relationship between carbon emissions and greenhouse gases, emphasizing the role of carbon-absorbing assets in offsetting emissions. The paper also introduces the theory of multi-seasonal climate change, which suggests an overall global warming trend influenced by celestial movements. The summary provides several key points. Firstly, it states that global temperature is rising primarily due to the Earth's positional relationship in celestial movements, emphasizing the need to prepare for severe floods. Secondly, it acknowledges the limitations of existing technology in quantitatively analyzing the contribution of carbon emissions to global warming. The potential risks of establishing a carbon currency financial system are also identified, including reduced pricing efficiency, adverse effects on carbon reduction goals, and the possibility of financial crises. Lastly, the paper mentions the Multi-Seasonal Climate Change Theory, which suggests that humanity should focus on peaceful coexistence and space exploration to secure its future survival.

Keywords: Potential Risk; Carbon Currency; Financial System; Climate Change; Multi-four Seasons.

1. Introduction

In 1933, Hubbert and Howard Scott established an organization called Technocracy Inc. (also known as "Technocracy Inc. Limited"). In 1934, they collaborated on the earliest representative work of Technocracy Inc., titled "Technocracy Study Course." They believed that the implementation of an economic system should be based on energy allocation rather than a price system, and thus proposed energy certificates. This is the origin of the concept of carbon currency. [1] The Kyoto Protocol, which came into effect in 2005, made it possible to form a global, carbon-credit-based, intangible commodity trading system while giving rise to the concept of "carbon currency." The Kyoto Protocol facilitated the development of carbon emissions trading and established a highly unique intangible commodity trading system - the carbon emissions trading system. It also created an unprecedented valuable commodity - carbon credits or carbon currency. [2] Carbon emissions led to the production of greenhouse gases, which causes the greenhouse effect on Earth. However, assets capable of absorbing carbon dioxide can offset carbon emissions. For example, such assets include forests, grasslands, lakes, and reservoirs. Based on the ability of these assets to absorb carbon dioxide, owning these assets of certain value is equivalent to owning the corresponding carbon emissions rights. In 1991, Chinese natural scientist Miaoxian Dong proposed the "Multi-Four Seasons Theory" in the book "Unveiling the Secrets of the Deep Kingdom of Nature," stating that the overall trend of global temperature is rising, which is by no means influenced by greenhouse effects, but dominated by the positional relationship of the Earth in celestial movements. This article integrates and analyzes the core concepts and frameworks of the carbon currency financial system and the theory of multi-seasonal climate change, summarizing the decisive factors behind global warming and the potential risks in constructing a carbon currency financial system.

2. The Model

Carbon Currency Financial System and the theory of Climate Change in the Multi-Four Seasons

2.1. Overview of the Carbon Currency Financial System

Carbon currency refers to a sovereign currency based on the issuance of carbon emission rights. The value of carbon currency is determined by the supply and demand of carbon emission rights. On the supply side, the international institutional arrangement for the allocation of global carbon emissions determines the distribution of carbon emission rights. On the demand side, the total demand for carbon emission rights is determined by the carbon emissions required in various production and consumption processes of each country. In 2020, China announced the "30 and 60" targets at the United Nations General Assembly: achieving peak carbon emissions by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060. In the future, carbon emissions will become an important constraint on the economic development of countries, and carbon emission rights will become scarce assets.

The carbon-based international currency system refers to the system in which national currencies are anchored to a carbon currency. If a country's currency is linked to carbon emissions, it will become an environmentally friendly currency. By establishing a carbon currency financial system, carbon emission rights can be traded through buying and selling activities in the financial market. If there is a further increase in the supply of carbon emission rights or an increase in the volatility of carbon emission rights prices in the future,

it will not only reduce the pricing efficiency of carbon emission rights and have a detrimental impact on achieving carbon emission reduction goals but also trigger a financial crisis. This financial crisis will be transmitted through the anchoring relationship between carbon emission rights and currencies. [3] Prior to the G20 summit, US Secretary of Energy Zhu Diwen stated that if other countries do not implement mandatory greenhouse gas emission reduction measures, the United States will impose a carbon tariff. The so-called carbon tariff refers to the imposition of special emission tariffs on imported products with high energy consumption. If Country A imposes a carbon tariff on Country B, B's manufacturing will lose its original low-cost advantage, and Country A will unabashedly incorporate B's wealth into its own treasury in the form of a carbon tariff.[4] Overall, the essence of carbon emissions trading rights is a future global taxation right. [5] Based on the act of one country imposing a carbon tariff on another country due to carbon emissions trading rights, it is also possible to trigger a global trade dispute in the future.

2.2. Overview of the Theory of Climate Change in the Multi-Four Seasons

The Multi-Seasonal Climate Change Theory refers to the formation of various types of seasonal changes with different periods and degrees due to the variation in the distance from different intensity heat sources and the change in the size of the radiation angle, as the Earth revolves around the center of a galaxy and a larger galaxy. The specific manifestations are as follows:

Earth's revolution around the Sun: The Earth revolves around the Sun in an elliptical orbit, forming the minor four seasons with a yearly period. Earth's revolution around the Solar System: The Earth revolves around the center of the Solar System and nearby galaxies, forming the medium four seasons. Earth's revolution around the Milky Way: The Earth revolves around the center of the Milky Way, forming the major four seasons. Earth's revolution around galaxies larger than the Milky Way: The Earth revolves around galaxies larger than the Milky Way, forming the super four seasons.

Each seasonal cycle consists of spring, summer, autumn, and winter. The time durations of a complete seasonal cycle are as follows: one year, 500 years, 2000 years, 8000 years, 5 million years, 26 million years, and 230 million years. The determinations of the durations for each seasonal cycle are as follows: One-year seasonal cycle: The Earth revolves around the Sun, forming the minor four seasons with a period of one year, including spring, summer, autumn, and winter. 2000-year and 8000-year seasonal cycles: The time schedule for the 2000-year and 8000-year seasonal cycles under the Multi-Seasonal Theory are as follows:

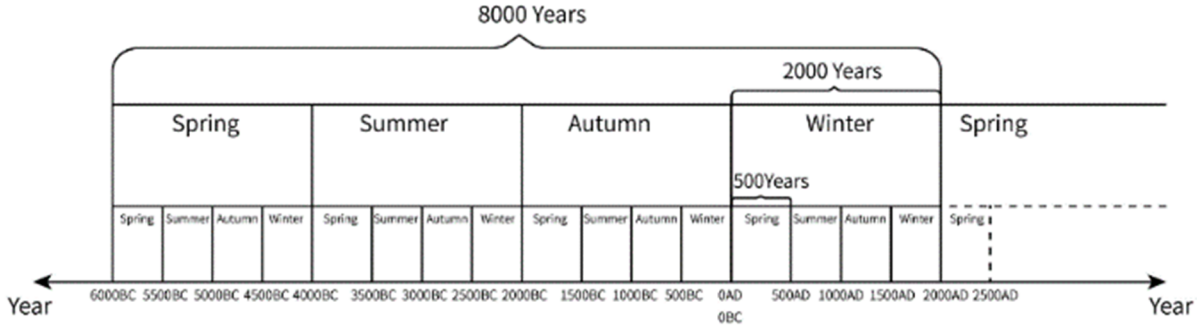

Figure 1. Seasonal cycle 6000BC-2500AD.
Source: summarized from [6], AD refers to Anno Domini, BC refers to Before Christ

According to the chart: Starting from the year 2000 AD, the past 8000 years constitute a complete cycle of the four seasons. From 8000 years ago to 6000 years ago, it was the spring season of this cycle of the four seasons. From 6000 years ago to 4000 years ago, it was the summer season. From 4000 years ago to 2000 years ago, it was the autumn season. The most recent 2000 years constitute the winter season of this cycle. From 0 AD to 500 AD, during this period of nearly 500 years, it was a minor spring season within the major winter season. From the early Eastern Han Dynasty to the late Northern-Southern Dynasties (184 AD-589 AD) in China, it mainly belonged to the minor spring season of this cycle of the four seasons. From 500 AD to 1000 AD, during this period of nearly 500 years, it was a minor summer season within the major winter season. From the early Sui Dynasty to the late Tang Dynasty (581 AD-907 AD) in China, it mainly belonged to the minor summer season of this cycle of the four seasons. From 1000 AD to 1500 AD, during this period of nearly 500 years, it was a minor autumn season within the major winter season. From the early Song Dynasty to the late Yuan Dynasty (960 AD-1368 AD) in China, it mainly belonged to the minor autumn season of this cycle of the four seasons. From 1500 AD to 2000 AD, during this period of nearly 500 years, it was a minor winter season within the major winter season. From the early Ming Dynasty to the late Qing Dynasty (1368 AD-1912 AD) in China, it mainly belonged to the minor winter season of this cycle of the four seasons. In the current year of 2023, it is a minor spring season within the major spring season. The climate on Earth is currently in a period of warming, so the global temperature will continue to rise with time. At the same time, with the melting of glaciers, the average sea level will gradually rise, and this climate change will lead to extreme weather events in some regions, such as increased rainfall, increased floods, and frequent occurrences of forest fires. 50 million-year cycle of the four seasons: Within the 50 million-year cycle, there was a period of volcanic activity (major summer season) and a period of major glaciation (major winter season). 26 million-year cycle of the four seasons: Within the past 100 million years, there have been four major extinctions. The first one occurred 91 million years ago, the second one occurred 65 million years ago, the third one occurred 38 million years ago, and the fourth one occurred 11 million years ago. The time intervals between each two extinctions were approximately 26 million years. A complete cycle from one major summer season to another major summer season is 26 million years. 230 million-year cycle of the four seasons: The period of the solar system orbiting around the center of the Milky Way galaxy is

approximately 230 million years. Dinosaurs and other organisms went extinct 65 million years ago when Earth was in a major summer season. The ratio between 65 million years and 230 million years is close to one-fourth.

The relationship between the major and minor seasons is that the major seasons contain several minor seasons. The temperature of the minor seasons is determined by which stage they are in within the major seasons, such as spring, summer, autumn, or winter. Sometimes the temperature of a minor winter season within a major summer season can be higher than that of a minor summer season within a major winter season. This is because the former's minor winter season is within a larger cycle - the major summer season. The fact of climate change in China and the world over the past 8000 years has always been characterized by fluctuations and alternation between cold and warm periods. Cold and warm are relative and can transform into each other. Climate changes in a cyclic pattern. Due to the fact that the entire solar system is passing relatively close to a star system, as confirmed by the astronomer Herschel, the Earth is becoming warmer and warmer. According to scientific statistics, the average temperature of the Earth has been rising at a rate of 1.1 degrees Celsius every 100 years in modern times. Observations carried out during the International Geophysical Year also tell us that glaciers are retreating almost everywhere. The sea level is rising every year, which is an inevitable consequence of glacier melting. And these changes are not influenced by the greenhouse effect. The overall trend of global temperatures is rising, and the decisive factor is the position of the Earth in relation to celestial movements. As the overall temperature of the Earth is rising, humanity needs to prepare for the season of great floods. In the future, when the major summer season comes to Earth, mankind will not be able to survive on this planet. Humanity may be destroyed by nature, or they may drive ships to the increasingly warm and beautiful Mars, because by then, the major spring season on Mars will have already begun. The theory of the four seasons cycles demonstrates to humanity, through geological evidence of periodic mass extinctions in biological cycles, the laws of Earth's motion in space, warning humanity not to exhaust its resources in endless wars, but to focus on creating a peaceful environment and vigorously developing space exploration. In the harsh seasons of major summer and major winter, humanity can survive and truly become the master of the universe, and ultimately, it is the space exploration that can save humanity.

The three theories proposed by the Multi-Seasonal Climate Change Theory Cycles are: Theory of biological cyclic evolution: The dramatic climate changes caused by the movements of the solar system, star clusters, galaxies, and superclusters in the universe result in periodic mass extinctions of living organisms. Through many cycles of evolutionary processes from low-level to high-level organisms, the theory of biological cyclic evolution is proposed. Theory of biosphere cyclic migration: The biosphere cyclically transfers from one planet to another, cyclically returning to the original planet, just like migratory birds returning. This is the theory of biosphere cyclic migration, also known as the cosmic migratory bird return effect. Theory of human cyclic evolution: Humans go through the process of extinction and expulsion during each harsh major summer or major winter, and then cyclically recover and continue to evolve when the Earth recovers. This is the theory of human cyclic evolution in the Multi-Seasonal Climate Change Theory. [6]

3. Discussion

Factors affecting rising global temperatures are as follows:

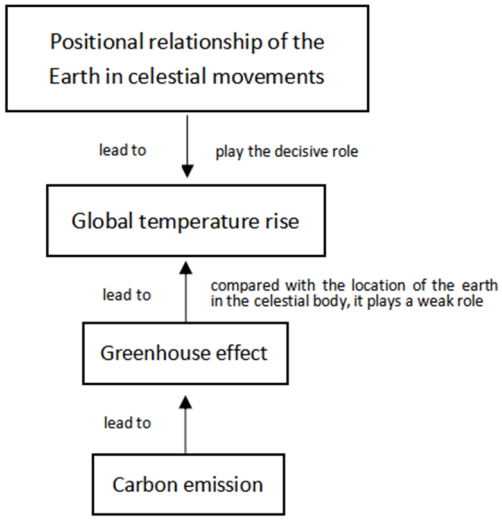

Figure 2. Factors affecting rising global temperatures

The decisive factor causing global temperature rise is the positional relationship of the Earth in celestial movements. The presence or absence and the magnitude of the greenhouse effect will not change the inevitable outcome of global temperature rise. Therefore, setting the amount of carbon emission allowances cannot change the inevitable outcome of global temperature rise. Rather, establishing a carbon currency financial system allows for the trading of carbon emission allowances in the financial market. If there is further increase in the supply or volatility of carbon emission allowances in the future, it will not only reduce the pricing efficiency of carbon emission allowances and have adverse effects on achieving carbon reduction goals but also provide possibilities for future financial crises. This financial crisis will be transmitted through the anchoring relationship between carbon emission allowances and national currencies. Additionally, since carbon emission allowances essentially represent future global tax rights, the act of one country imposing carbon tariffs on another country based on carbon emission allowances may also trigger an international trade dispute in the future.

4. Conclusion

(1) The global temperature shows an overall warming trend, which is mainly determined by the positional relationship of the Earth in celestial movements. The global temperature is rising, and humans need to be prepared for the season of severe floods.

(2) Quantitatively analyzing the contribution and percentage of carbon emissions to global warming is currently beyond the capabilities of existing technology.

(3) Potential risks of establishing a carbon currency financial system: After establishing a carbon currency financial system, carbon emission allowances can be traded through market transactions. If there is further increase in the supply or volatility of carbon emission allowances in the future, it will not only reduce the pricing efficiency of carbon emission allowances and have adverse effects on achieving

carbon reduction goals but also provide possibilities for future financial crises. This financial crisis will be transmitted through the anchoring relationship between carbon emission allowances and national currencies. Additionally, since carbon emission allowances essentially represent future global tax rights, the act of one country imposing carbon tariffs on another country based on carbon emission allowances may also trigger an international trade dispute in the future.

(4) The Multi-Seasonal Climate Change Theory holds that in the future, when the Earth reaches the great summer season, humans will be unable to survive on Earth. Humanity will either be destroyed by nature or migrate to Mars by spacecraft, as Mars will be in the great spring season, which is more suitable for human habitation. This law indirectly reminds humanity that human fate is a community and that humanity should not consume its strength in endless wars. Humanity should strive to create a peaceful environment and engage in scientific and technological innovation centered around the development of space exploration since eventually, space exploration will be what saves humanity.

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