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Prof. Guus Berkhout (TU Delft)

Marcel Crok

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World Climate Declaration

See clintel.org

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John Clauser, Nobel Prize winner in Physics in 2022

Nobel Prize winner Dr. John F. Clauser signs the Clintel World Climate Declaration

John F. Clauser, winner of the 2022 Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on quantum mechanics, has decided to sign the World Climate Declaration of Clintel with its central message “there is no climate emergency”. Clauser is the second Nobel Laureate to sign the declaration, Dr. Ivar Giaever was the first. The number of scientists and experts signing the World Climate Declaration is growing rapidly and now approaching 1600 people.

Clauser has publicly distanced himself from climate alarmism and this year he also joined the Board of Directors of the CO_2 Coalition. In the announcement by the CO_2 Coalition, Clauser was quoted in the following way:

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How biased is the latest IPCC report?

21 October 2024 / Budapest /

Batthyány Society of Professors

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IPCC founded in 1988

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Anthropogenic climate change not found yet

FAR: The First Report, 1990

- "global-mean surface air temperature has increased by 0.3°C to 0.6°C over the last 100 years … The size of this warming is broadly consistent with predictions of climate models, but it is also of the same magnitude as natural climate variability. … The unequivocal detection of the enhanced greenhouse effect from observations is not likely for a decade or more." (IPCC, 1992, p. 6)

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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
Rio de Janeiro 3 – 14 June 1992

Rio 1992

Sets a lofty but specific goal.

The ultimate objective of the Convention is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations "at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human induced) interference with the climate system." It states that "such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner."

How do we know what is "dangerous anthropogenic interference"? See IPCC's Reports

Big Affair around SAR

SAR: The Second Report, 1996

- **Original:** "no study to date has both detected a significant climate change and positively attributed all or part of that change to anthropogenic causes." (Final draft, approved by all 36 authors, SAR, July 1995)
- **Final:** "The balance of evidence suggests a discernible human influence on global climate." (IPCC, 1996, p. 4)

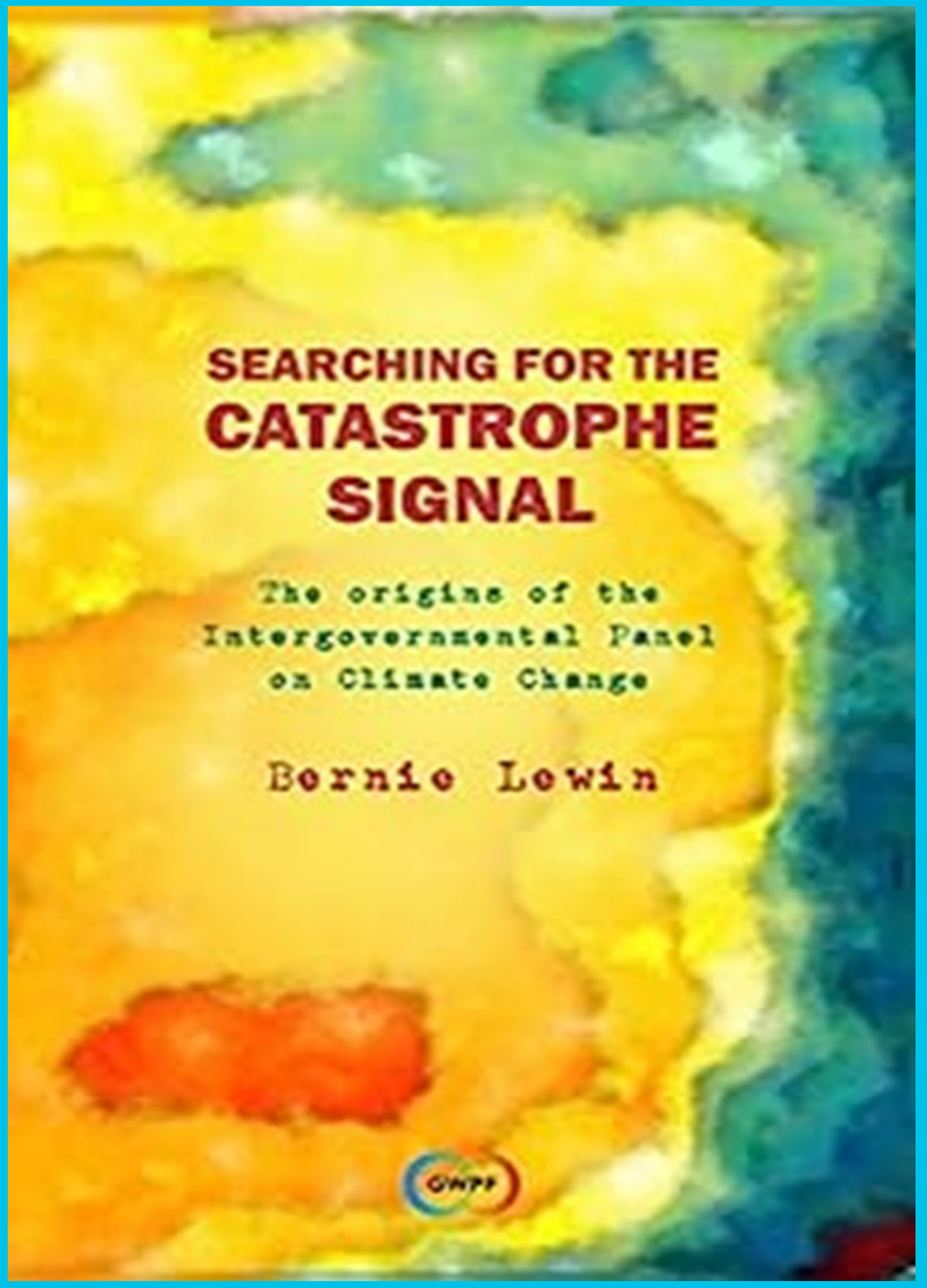
- **Frederick Seitz**, the 17th president of the United States National Academy of Sciences was horrified by this last-minute change and wrote about it in the *Wall Street Journal* (1996), under the headline "**A Major Deception On Global Warming**."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

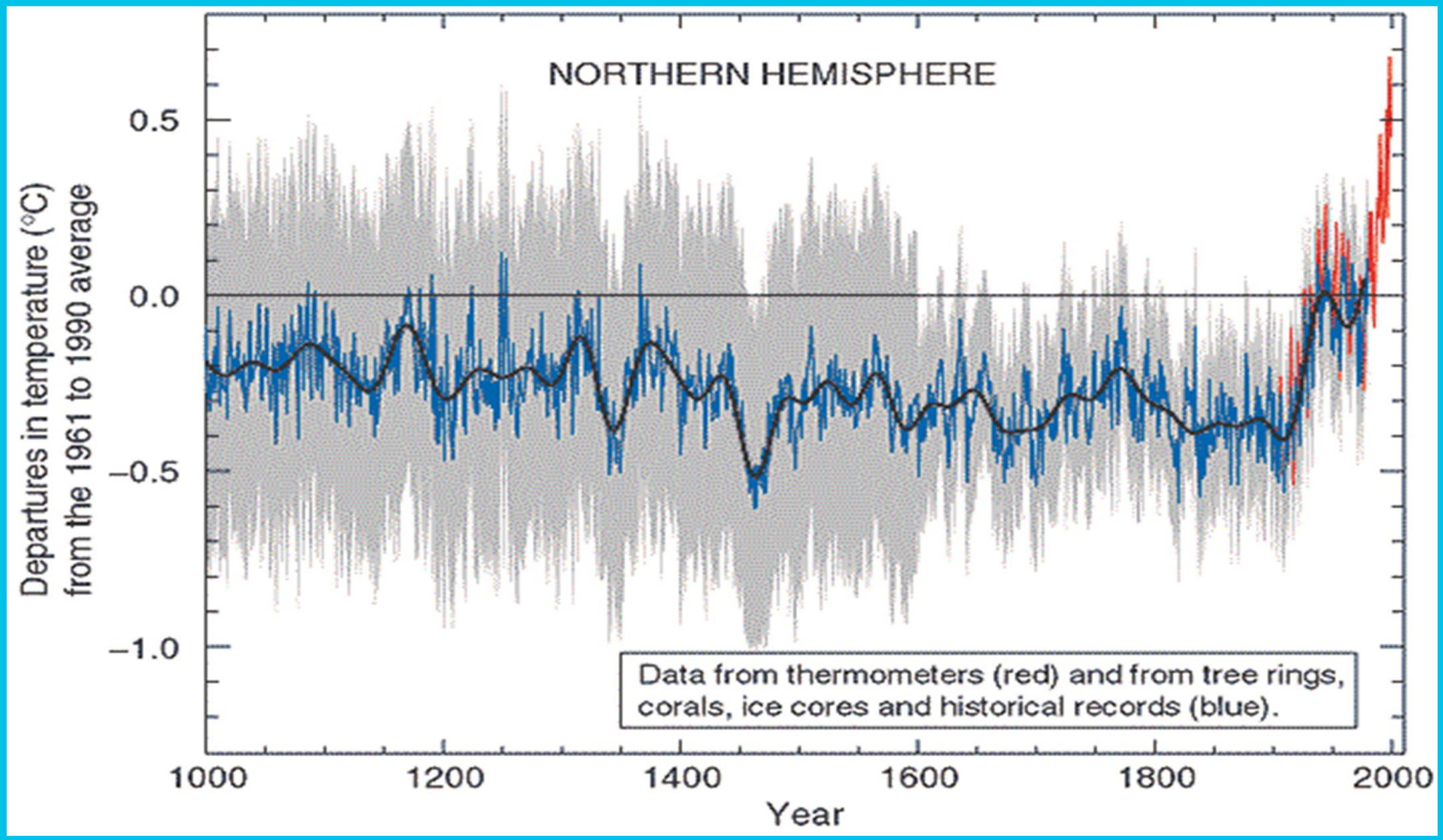
A Major Deception On Global Warming

By Frederick Seitz

Updated June 12, 1996 12:01 am ET


SEARCHING FOR THE
CATASTROPHE
SIGNAL
The origins of the
Intergovernmental Panel
on Climate Change
Bernie Lewin
OUP

2001: hockey stick graph



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Stephen McIntyre & Ross McKitrick

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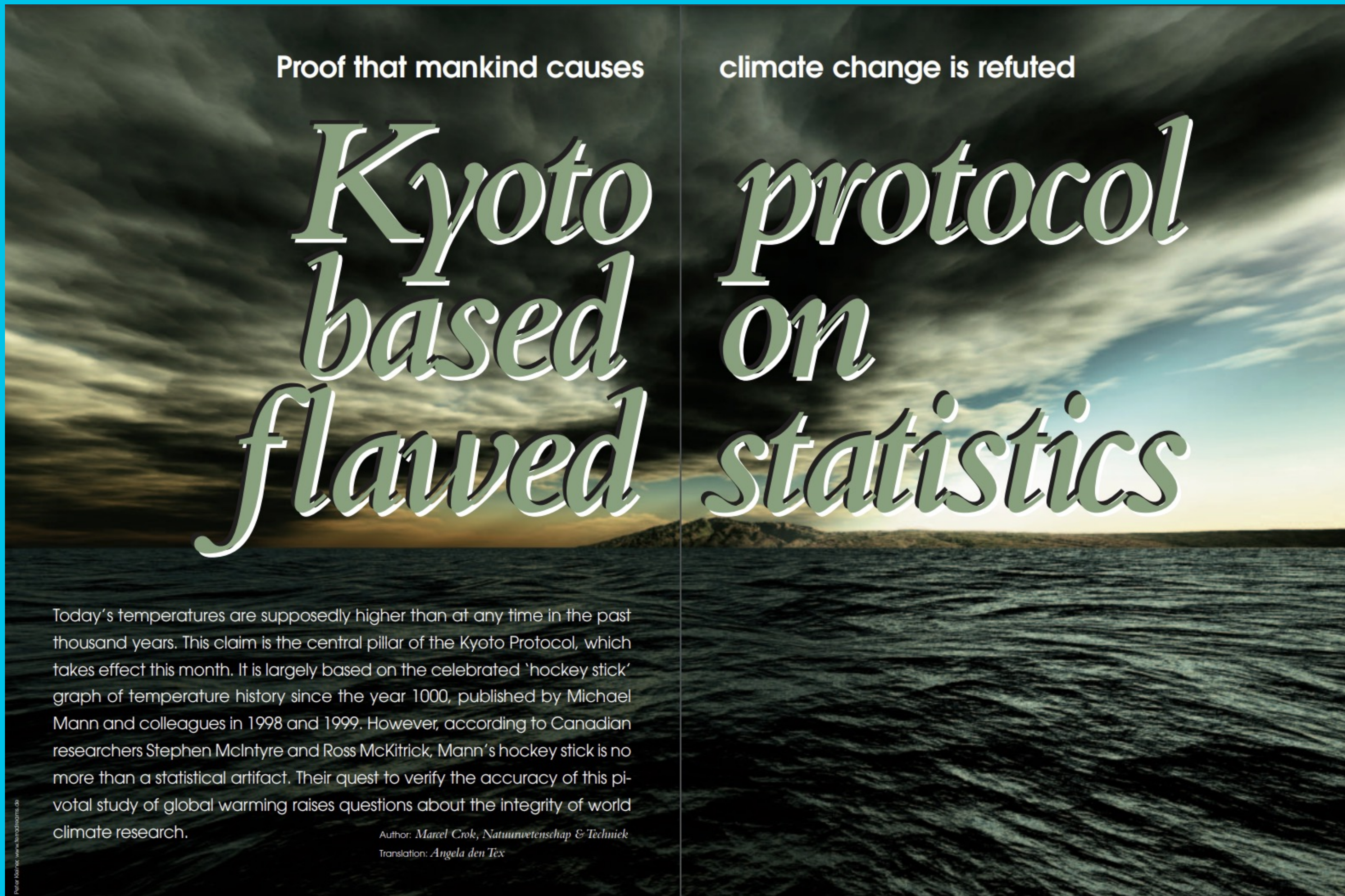

Proof that mankind causes climate change is refuted

Kyoto protocol based on flawed statistics

Today's temperatures are supposedly higher than at any time in the past thousand years. This claim is the central pillar of the Kyoto Protocol, which takes effect this month. It is largely based on the celebrated 'hockey stick' graph of temperature history since the year 1000, published by Michael Mann and colleagues in 1998 and 1999. However, according to Canadian researchers Stephen McIntyre and Ross McKitrick, Mann's hockey stick is no more than a statistical artifact. Their quest to verify the accuracy of this pivotal study of global warming raises questions about the integrity of world climate research.

Author: *Marcel Crok, Natuurwetenschap & Techniek*
Translation: *Angela den Tex*

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AR4: The Fourth Report, 2007

- "Most of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid-20th century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations." (IPCC, 2007b, p. 10)

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2009 Hacked emails

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Hide the decline

“I’ve just completed Mike’s Nature trick of adding in the real temps to each series for the last 20 years (ie from 1981 onwards) amd from 1961 for Keith’s to hide the decline.”

Phil Jones to Ray Bradley (1999)

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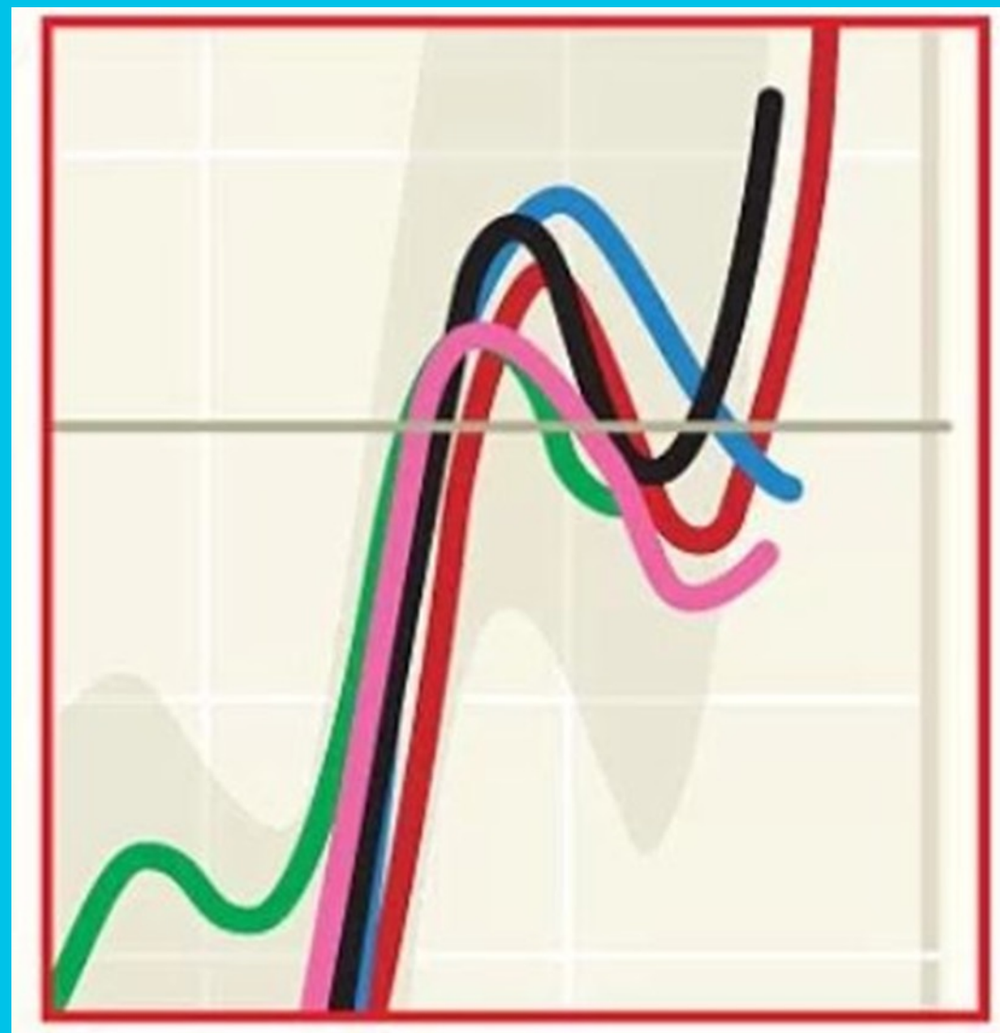
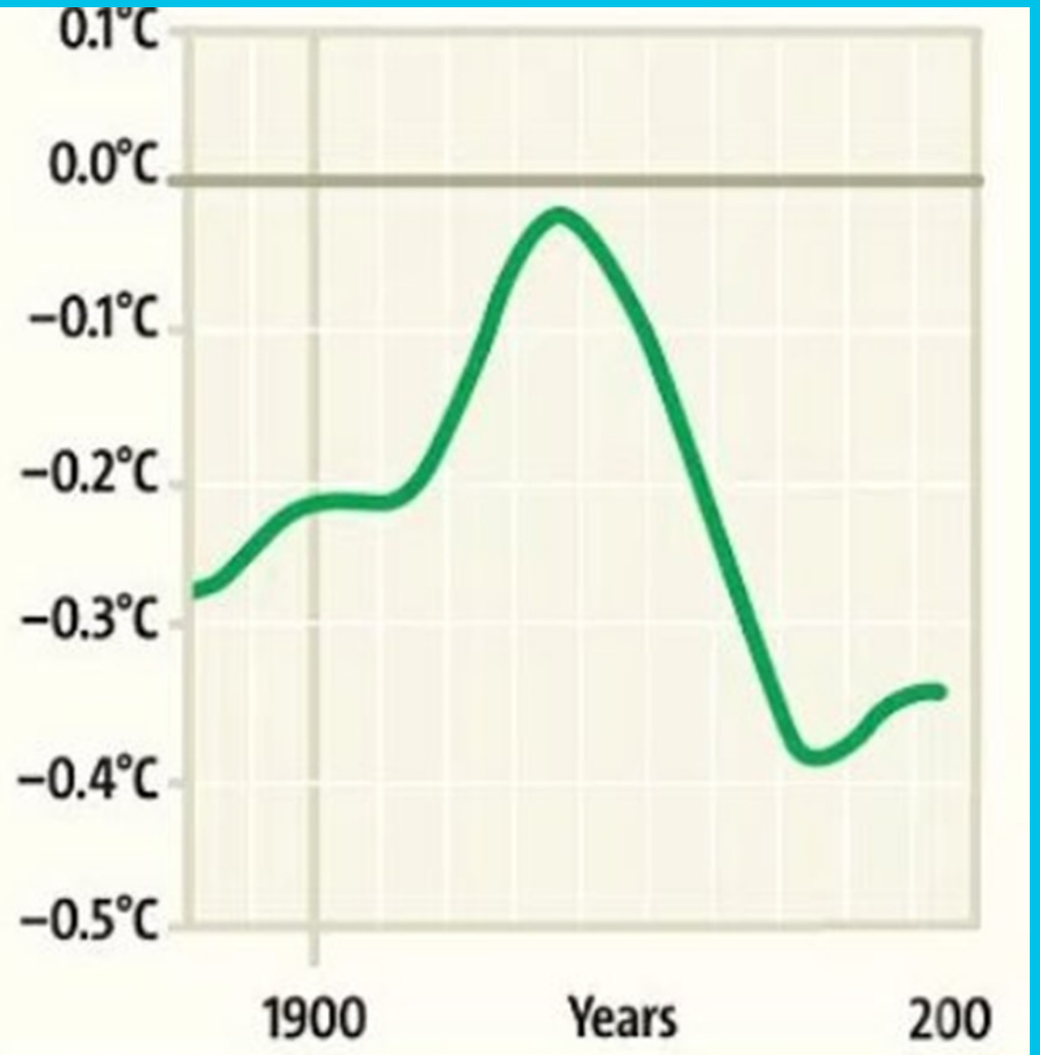


Blowing up the graph shows it disappears in 1961, artfully hidden behind the other colours



The reason? Because this is what it shows after 1961: a dramatic decline in global temperatures . . .

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Himalayagate

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October 2010

Climate change assessments

Review of the processes and procedures of the IPCC

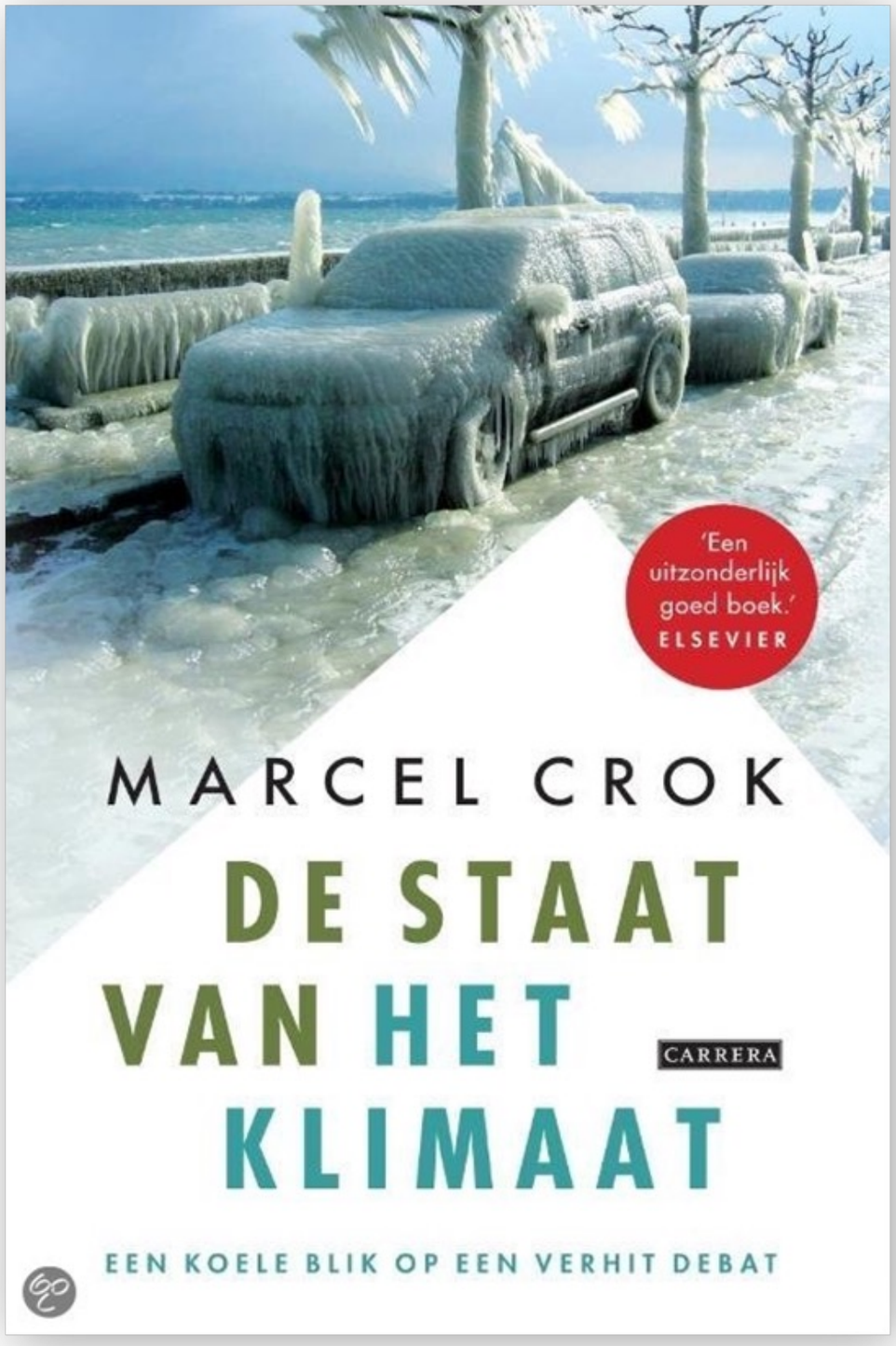
Committee to Review the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

InterAcademy Council

Recommendation IAC

Author selection

The selection of authors is one of the most important decisions in the assessment process because credibility of the assessment depends largely on the participation of respected scientists (e.g., NRC, 2007). Coordinating Lead Authors and Lead Authors are selected by the Working Group Co-chairs and Vice Chairs from a list of nominees provided by governments, observer organizations, and other experts (Appendix D). The author team for each chapter is intended to have a range of views, expertise, and geographical representation. Yet in interviews and responses to the Committee's questionnaire, some scientists expressed frustration that they have not been nominated, despite their scientific qualifications and demonstrated willingness to participate. Frustration was particularly


'Een uitzonderlijk goed boek.'
ELSEVIER
MARCEL CROK
DE STAAT VAN HET KLIMAAT
CARRERA
EEN KOELE BLIK OP EEN VERHIT DEBAT

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Climate sensitivity

Table 1: Evolution of equilibrium climate sensitivity estimates in the last 35 years and the range for transient climate response since 2001

	ECS Range (°C)	ECS Best estimate (°C)	TCR Range (°C)
Charney Report 1979	1.5–4.5	3.0	
NAS Report 1983	1.5–4.5	3.0	
Villach Conference 1985	1.5–4.5	3.0	
IPCC First Assessment 1990	1.5–4.5	2.5	
IPCC Second Assessment 1995	1.5–4.5	2.5	
IPCC Third Assessment 2001	1.5–4.5	None given	1.1–3.1[a]
IPCC Fourth Assessment 2007	2.0–4.5[b]	3.0	1.0–3.0[c]
IPCC Fifth Assessment 2013	1.5–4.5[d]	None given	1.0–2.5[d]

[a]Range for AOGCMs; [b]Likely (17–83%) range; prior to AR4, ranges were not clearly defined in probabilistic terms. [c]10–90% range. [d] Likely range.

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A SENSITIVE MATTER

HOW THE IPCC BURIED EVIDENCE SHOWING GOOD NEWS ABOUT GLOBAL WARMING

Nicholas Lewis and Marcel Crok

Foreword by Professor Judith Curry

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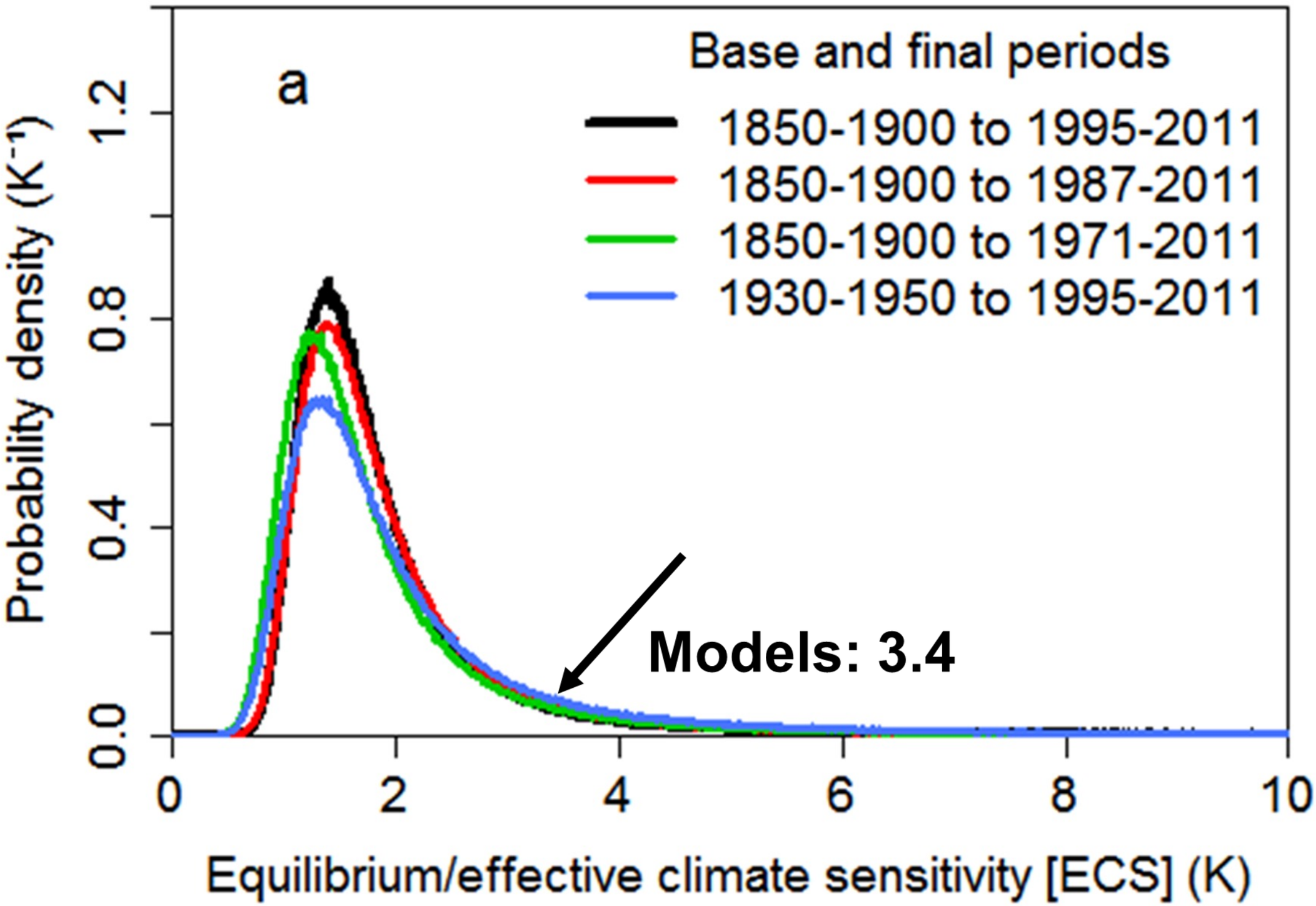
a
Base and final periods
1850-1900 to 1995-2011
1850-1900 to 1987-2011
1850-1900 to 1971-2011
1930-1950 to 1995-2011
Models: 3.4
Probability density (K⁻¹)
0.0
0.4
0.8
1.2
0
2
4
6
8
10
Equilibrium/effective climate sensitivity [ECS] (K)

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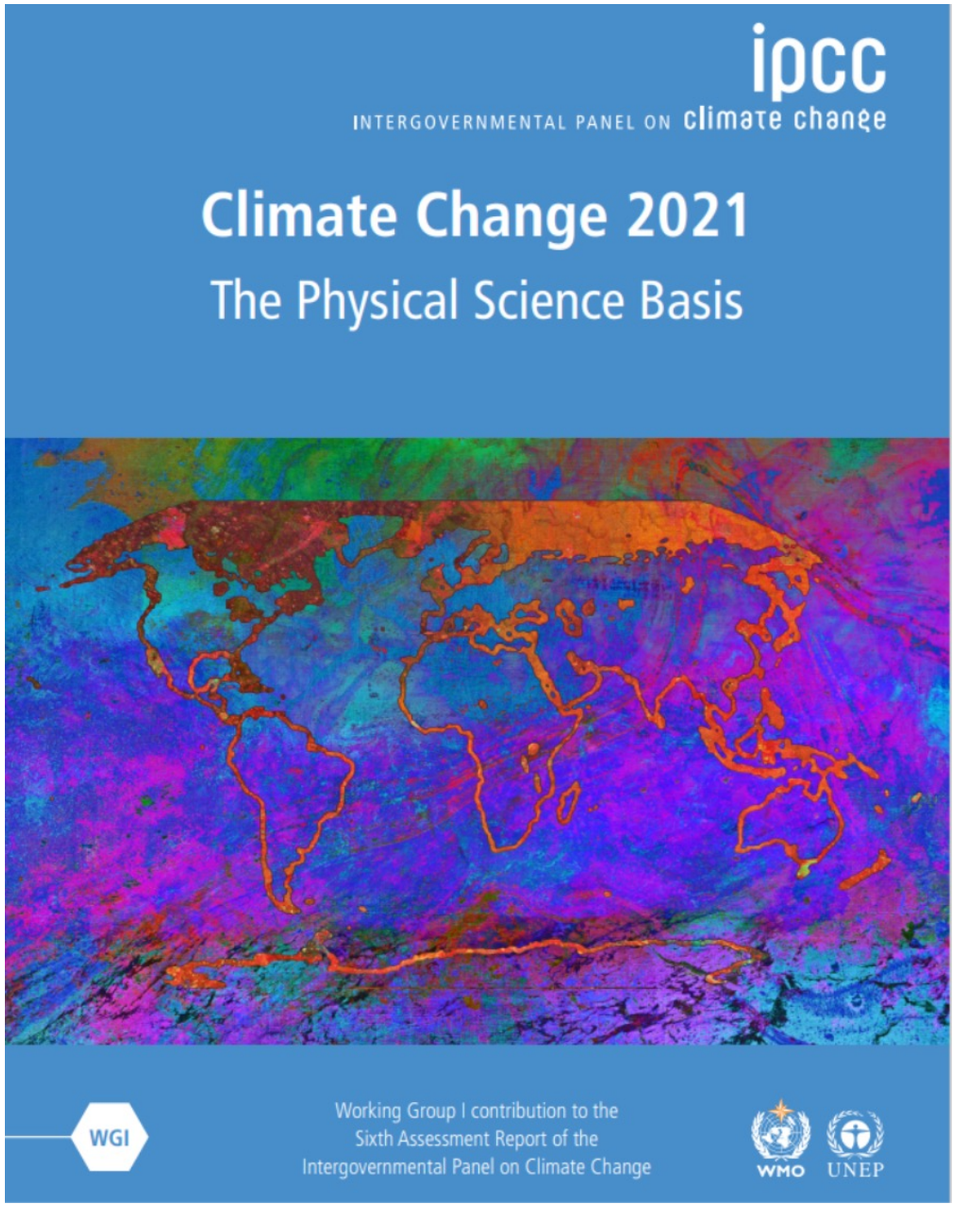
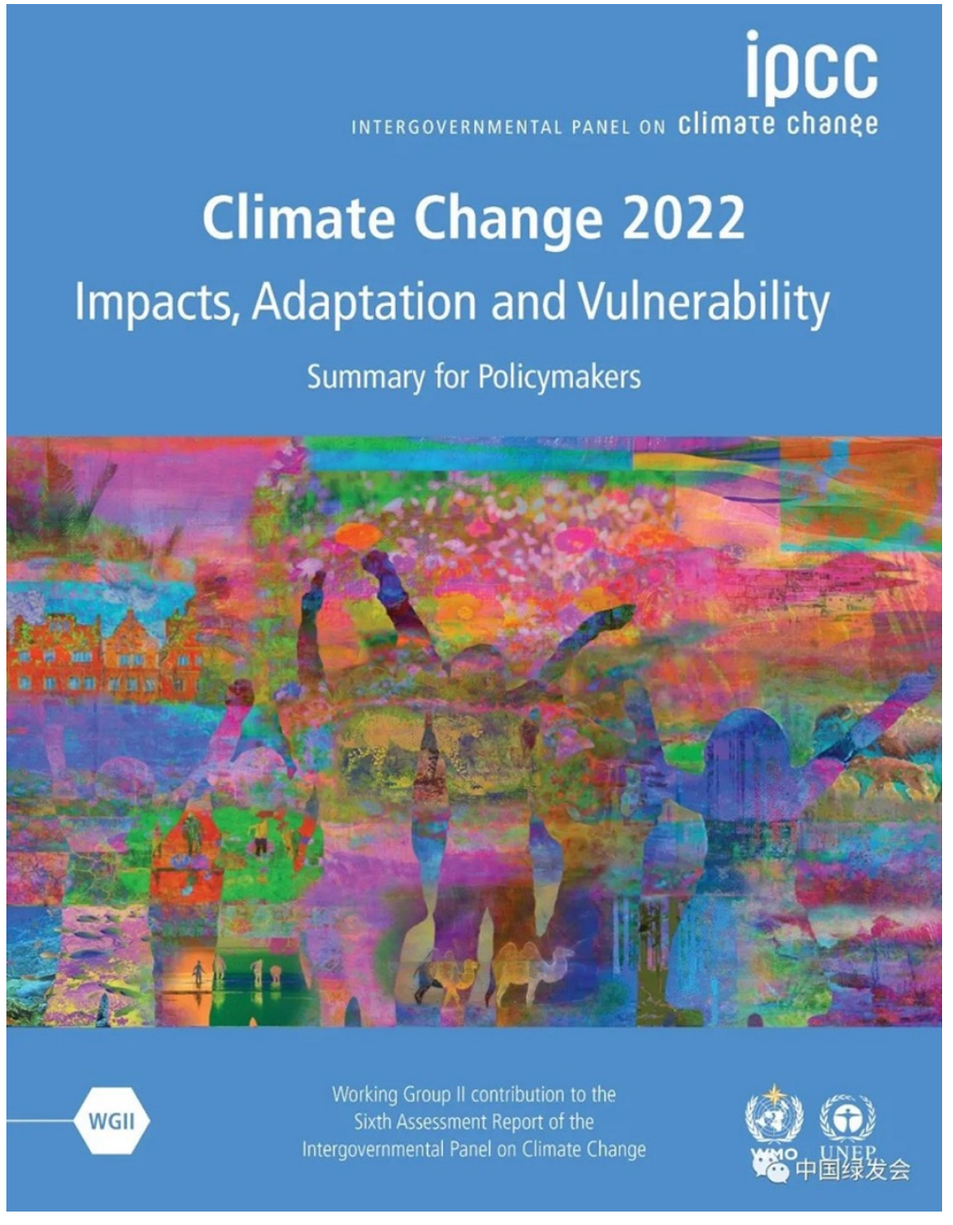
New IPCC report AR6





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Comprehensive

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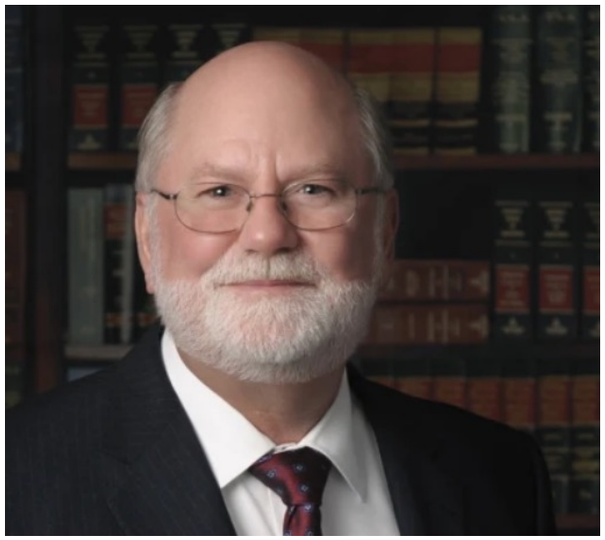
Assessment by Clintel

Ross McKitrick

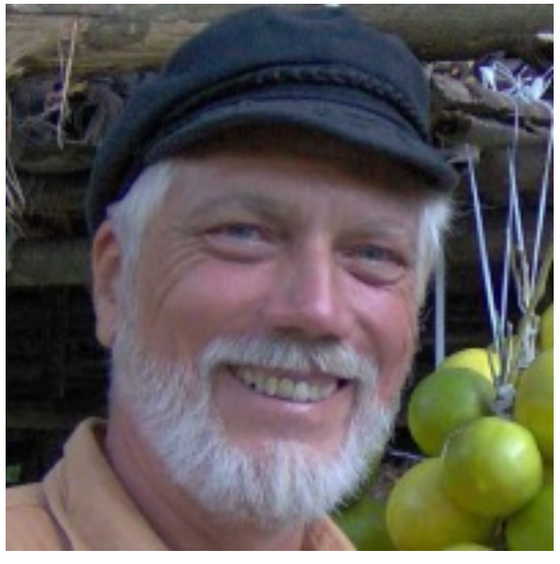
Nicola Scafetta



Andy May

Javier Vinós

Fritz Vahrenholt



Kip Hansen

Ole Humlum

Marcel Crok

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Hide the decline

"I've just completed Mike's Nature trick of adding in the real temps to each series for the last 20 years (ie from 1981 onwards) amd from 1961 for Keith's to hide the decline."

Phil Jones to Ray Bradley (1999)

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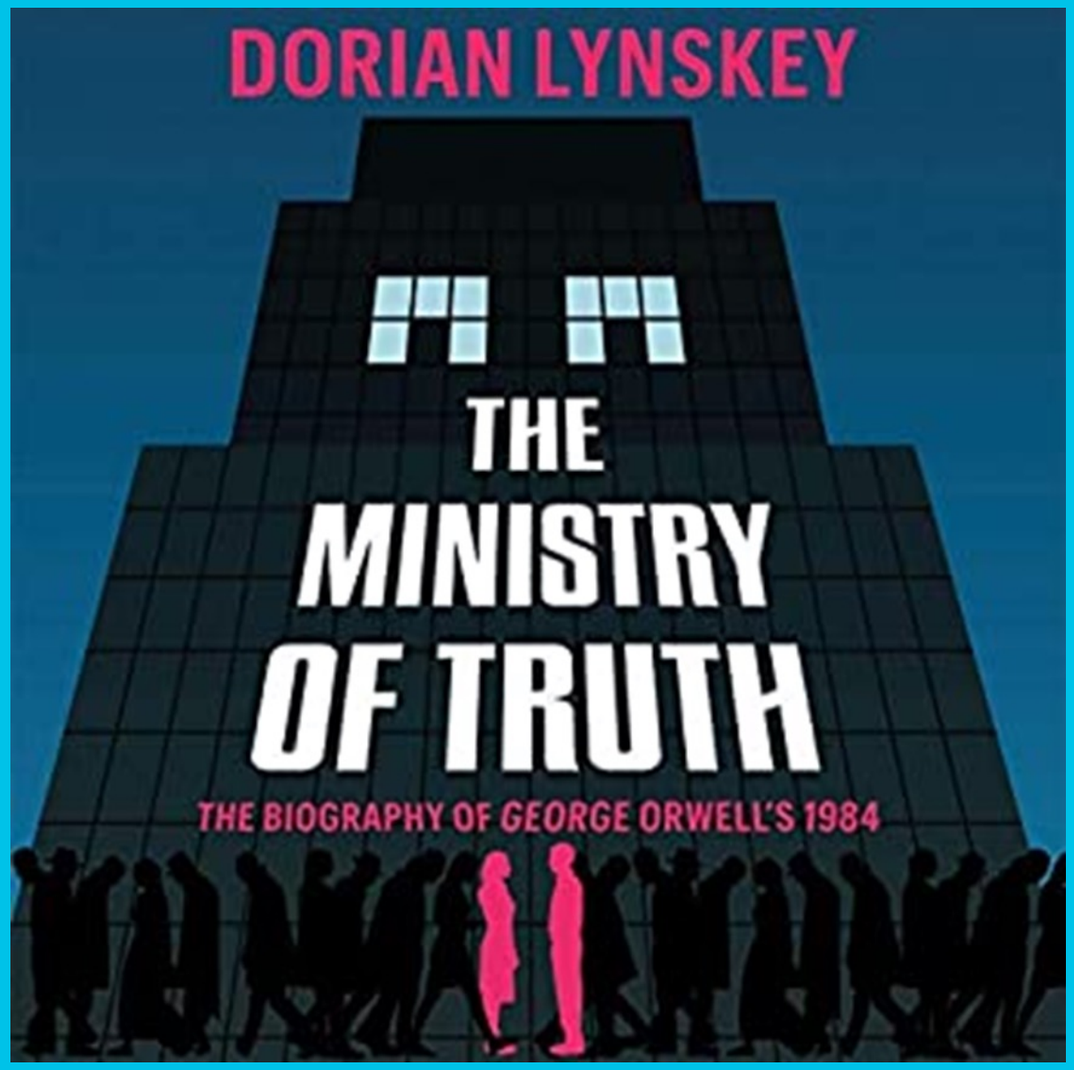
Trick #1: Rewrite history



George Orwell 1984

"Who controls the past controls the future: who controls the present controls the past."

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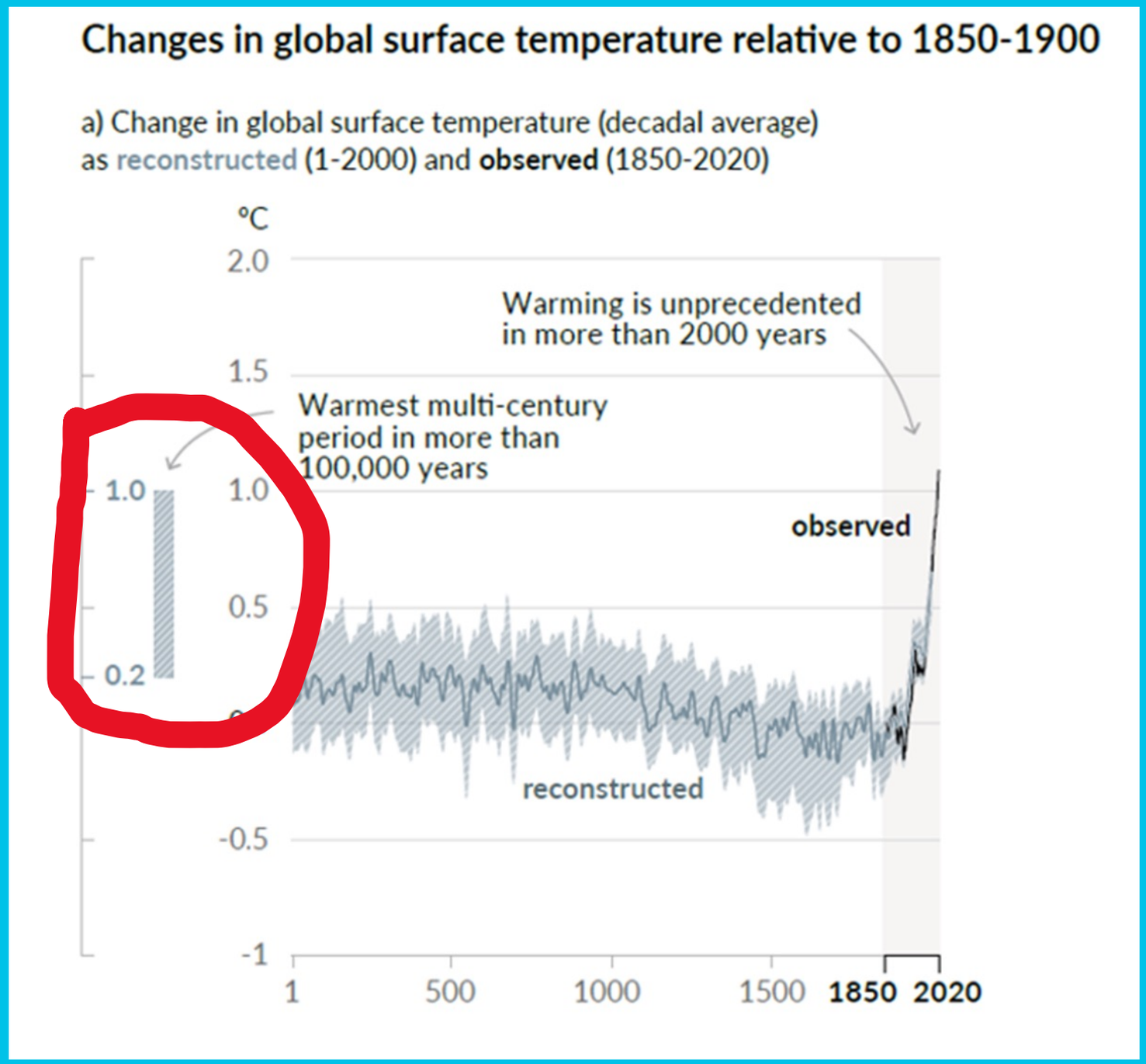
New hockey stick graph



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Warming is unprecedented

- "global surface temperatures are more likely than not unprecedented in the past 125,000 years“

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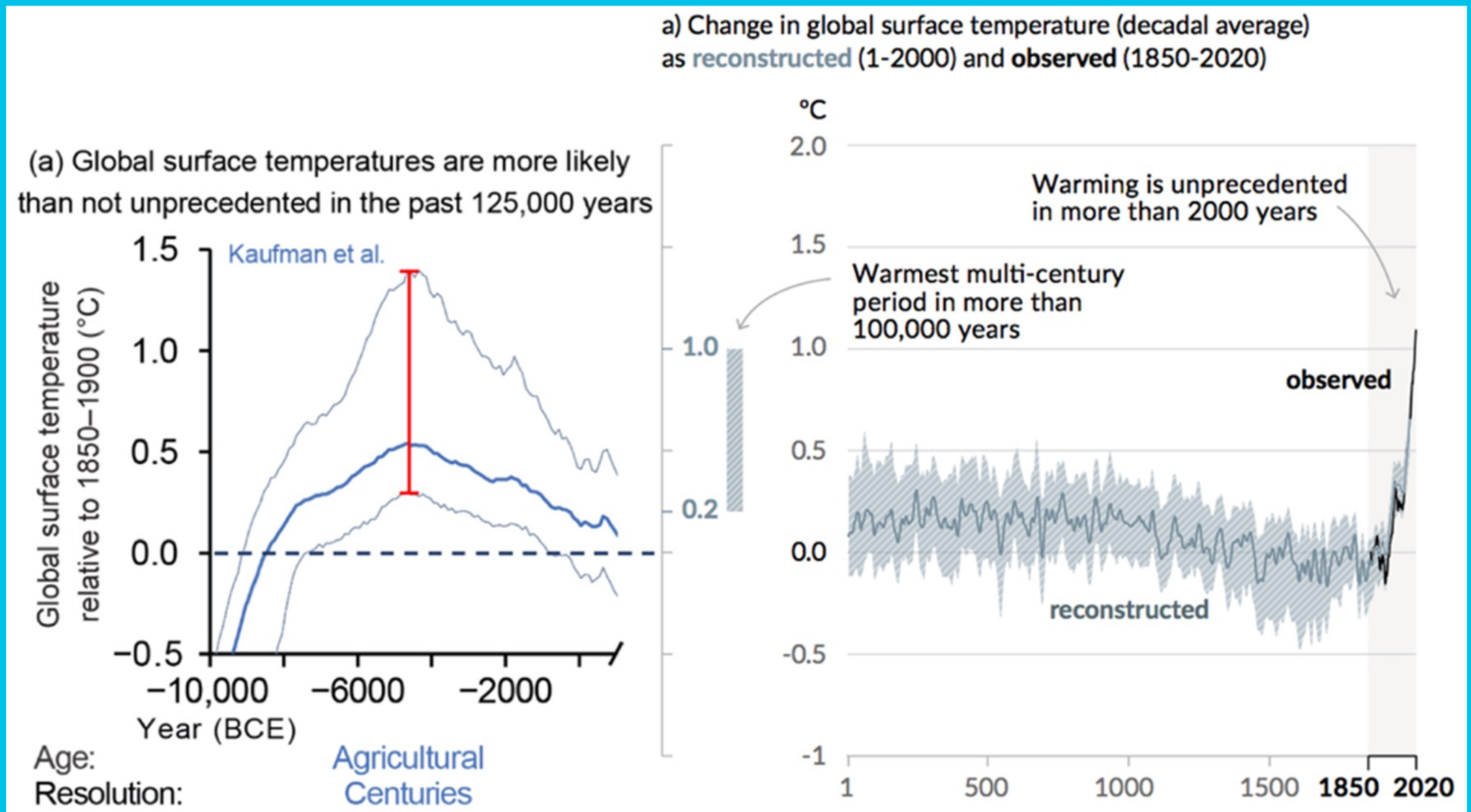
Unprecedented?



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Melting glaciers

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Same area 2000 years ago

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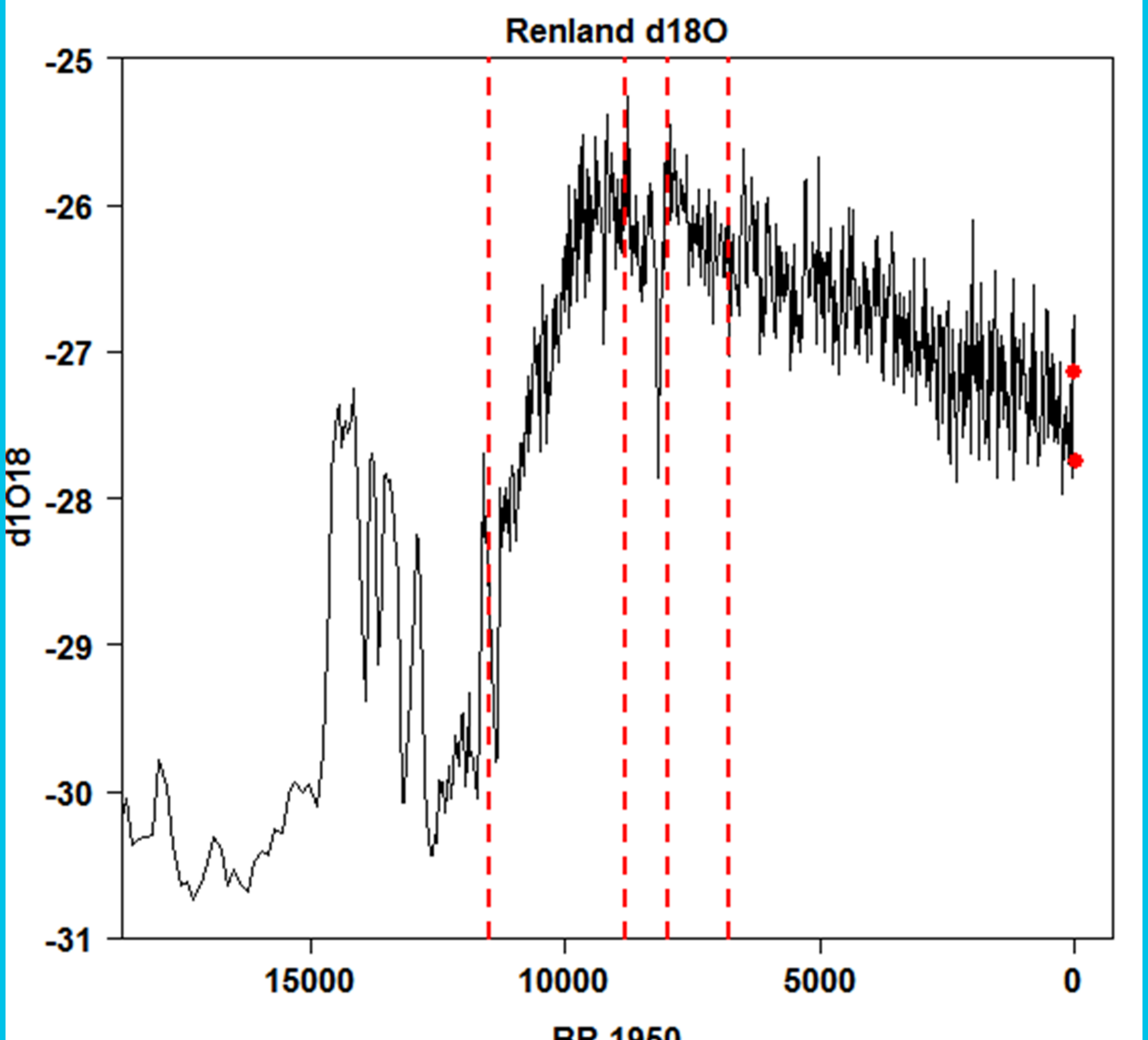
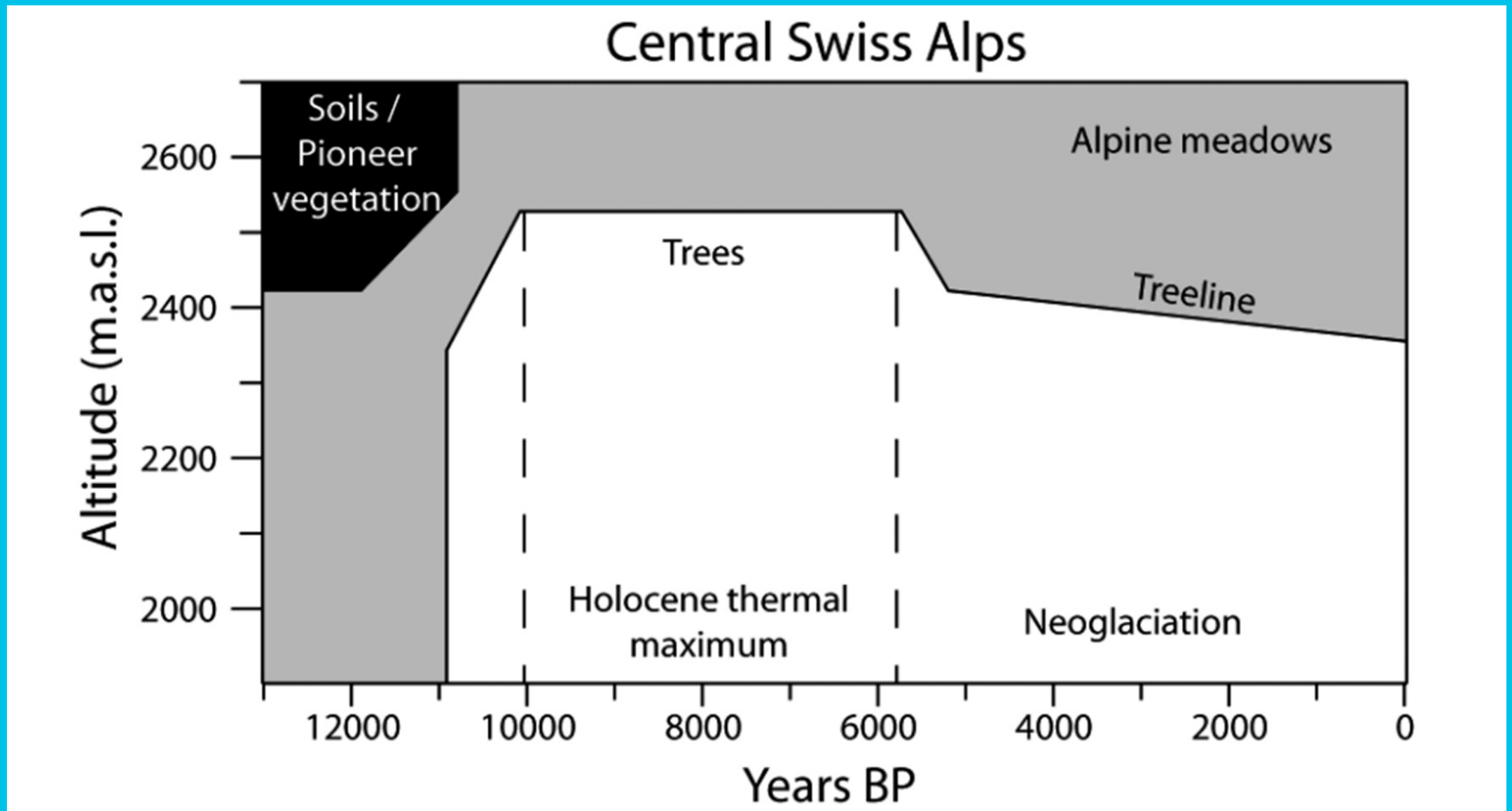

Renland d18O
-25
-26
-27
-28
-29
-30
-31
d1O18
15000
10000
5000
0
BP 1950

Treeline in the Swiss Alps



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Javier Vinós

"...that it is more likely than not that the past decade is warmer than any century during the past 12,000 years is an untenable claim."

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War is Peace

Freedom is Slavery

Ignorance is Strength

– George Orwell, 1984

1984 IPCC style

Warm is Cold

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Trick #2

Use shorter and shorter periods to claim an acceleration of trends.

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Acceleration sea level rise?

A.1.7 Global mean sea level increased by 0.20 [0.15 to 0.25] m between 1901 and 2018. The average rate of sea level rise was 1.3 [0.6 to 2.1] mm yr–1 between 1901 and 1971, increasing to 1.9 [0.8 to 2.9] mm yr–1 between 1971 and 2006, and further increasing to 3.7 [3.2 to 4.2] mm yr–1 between 2006 and 2018 (high confidence).

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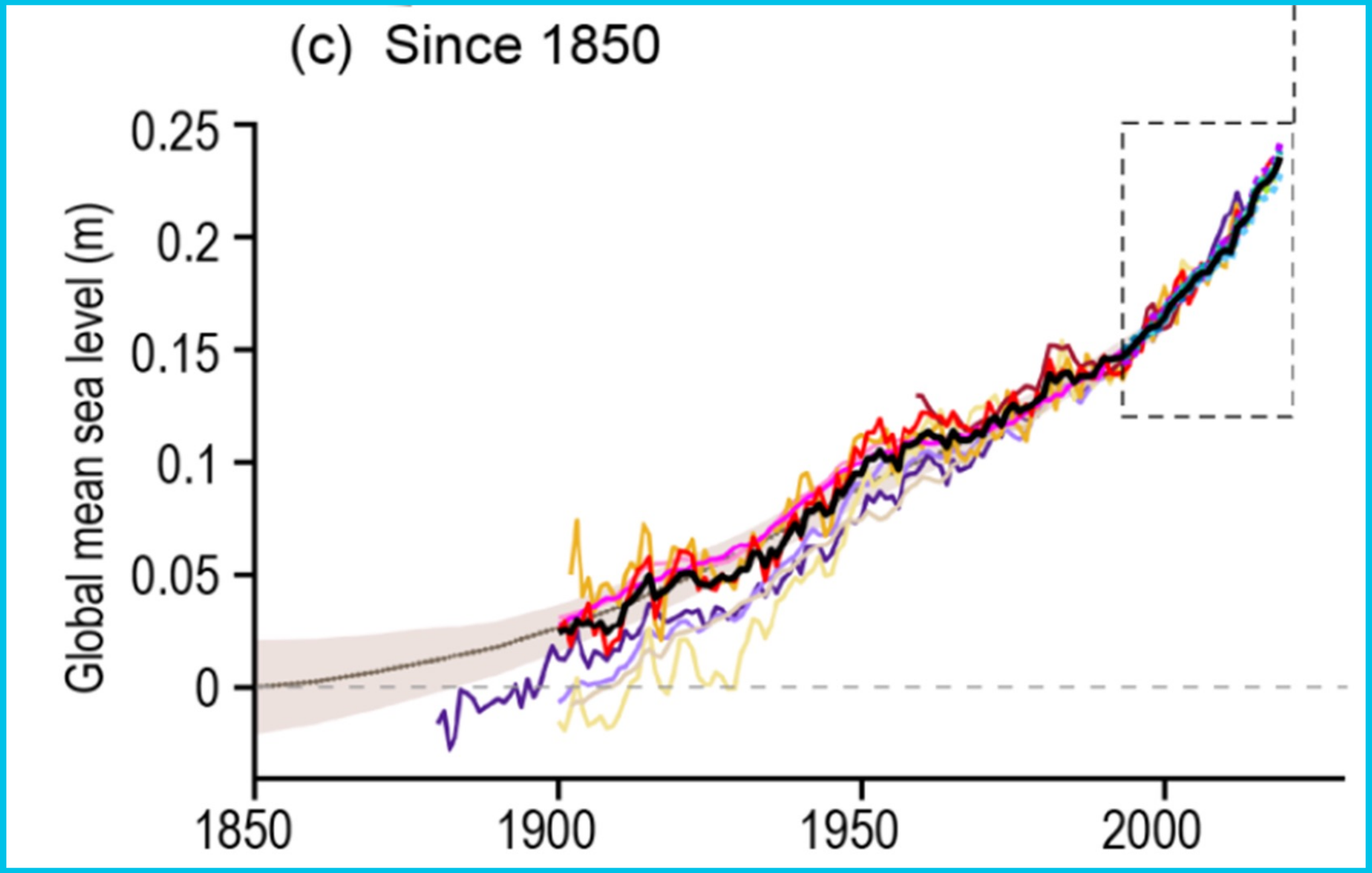
Sea level rise accelerating?



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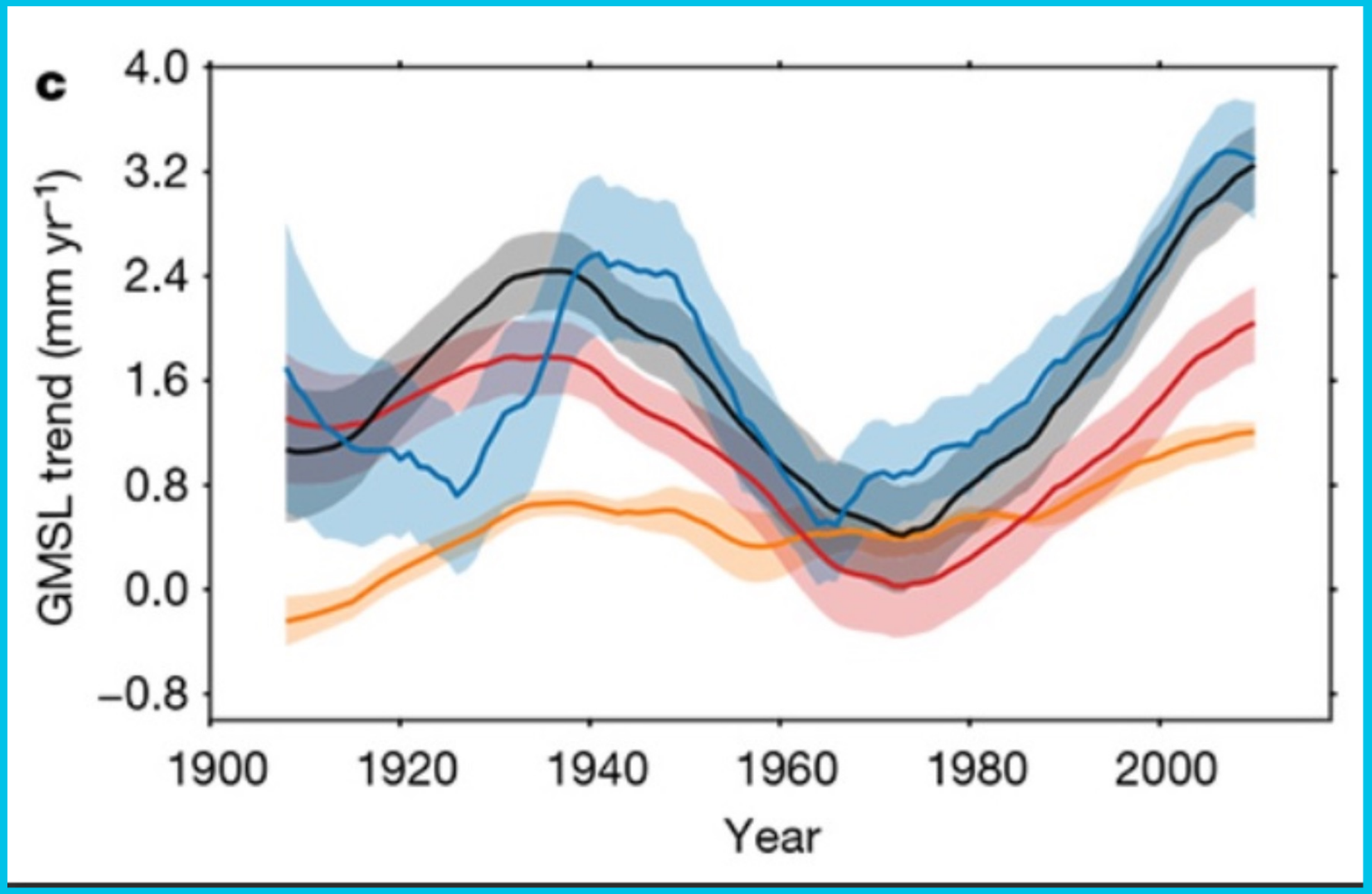
Sea level rise is not constant



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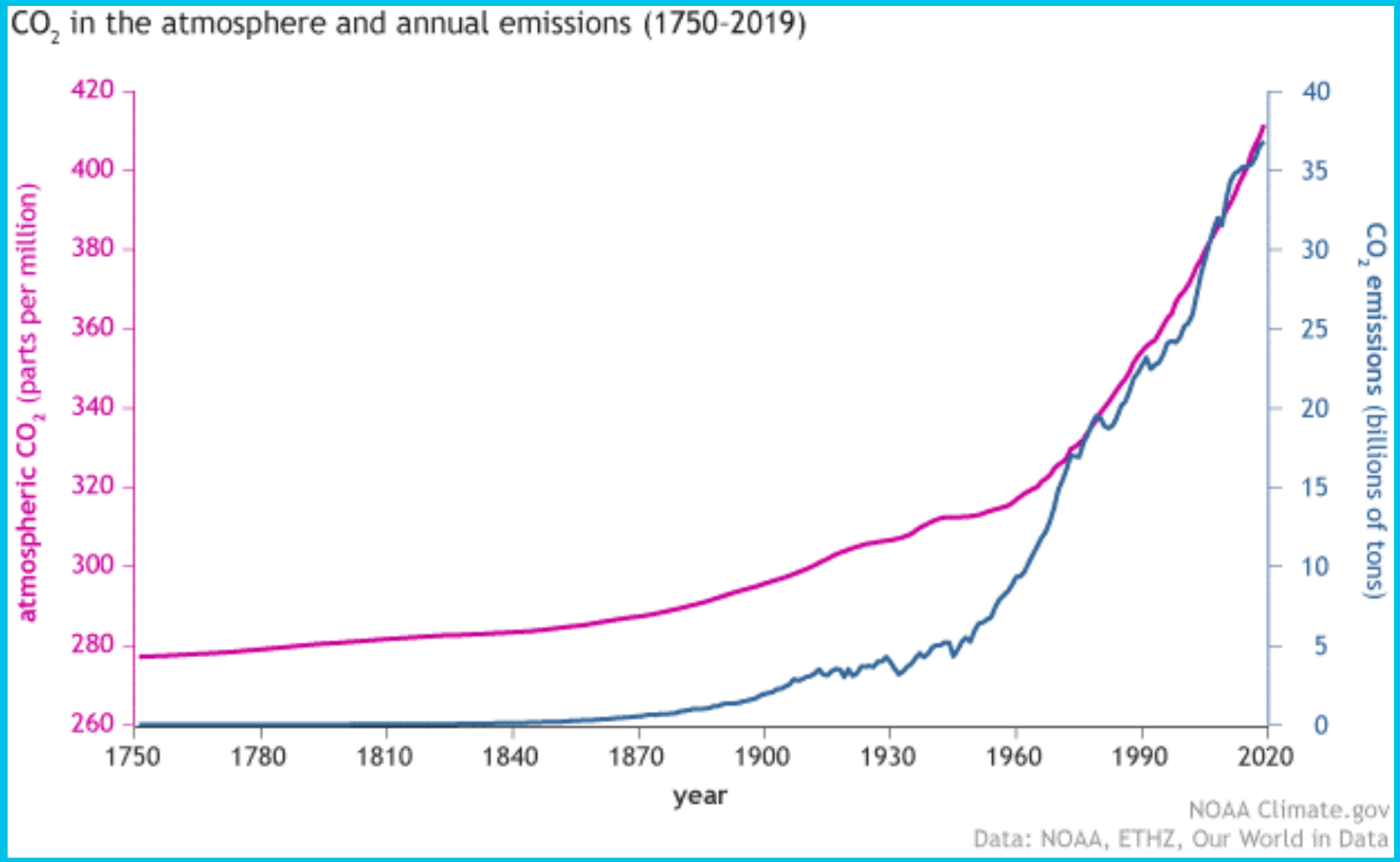
CO_2 is increasing



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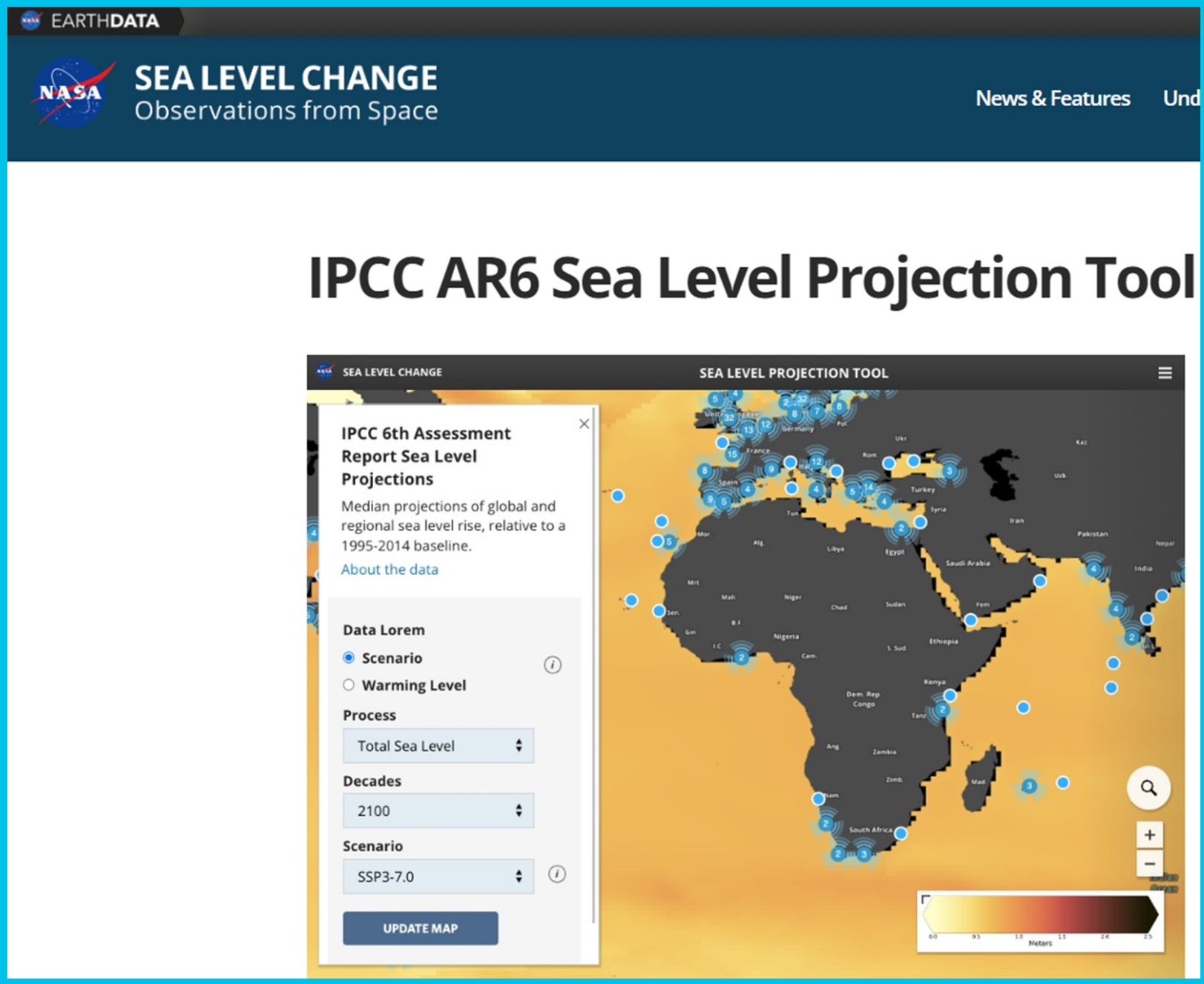
Nasa sea level tool



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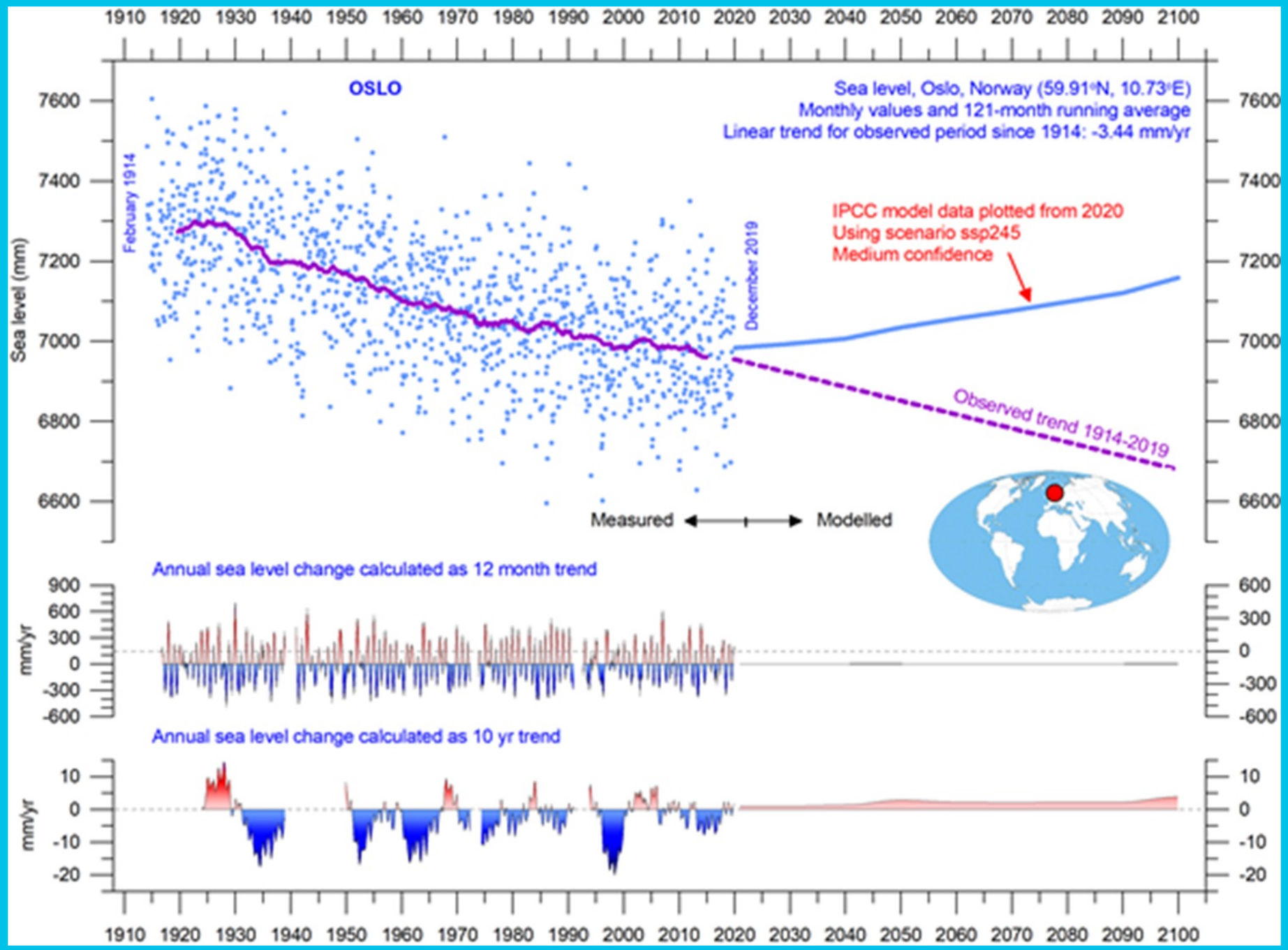
Ole Humlum: Sea level jump?



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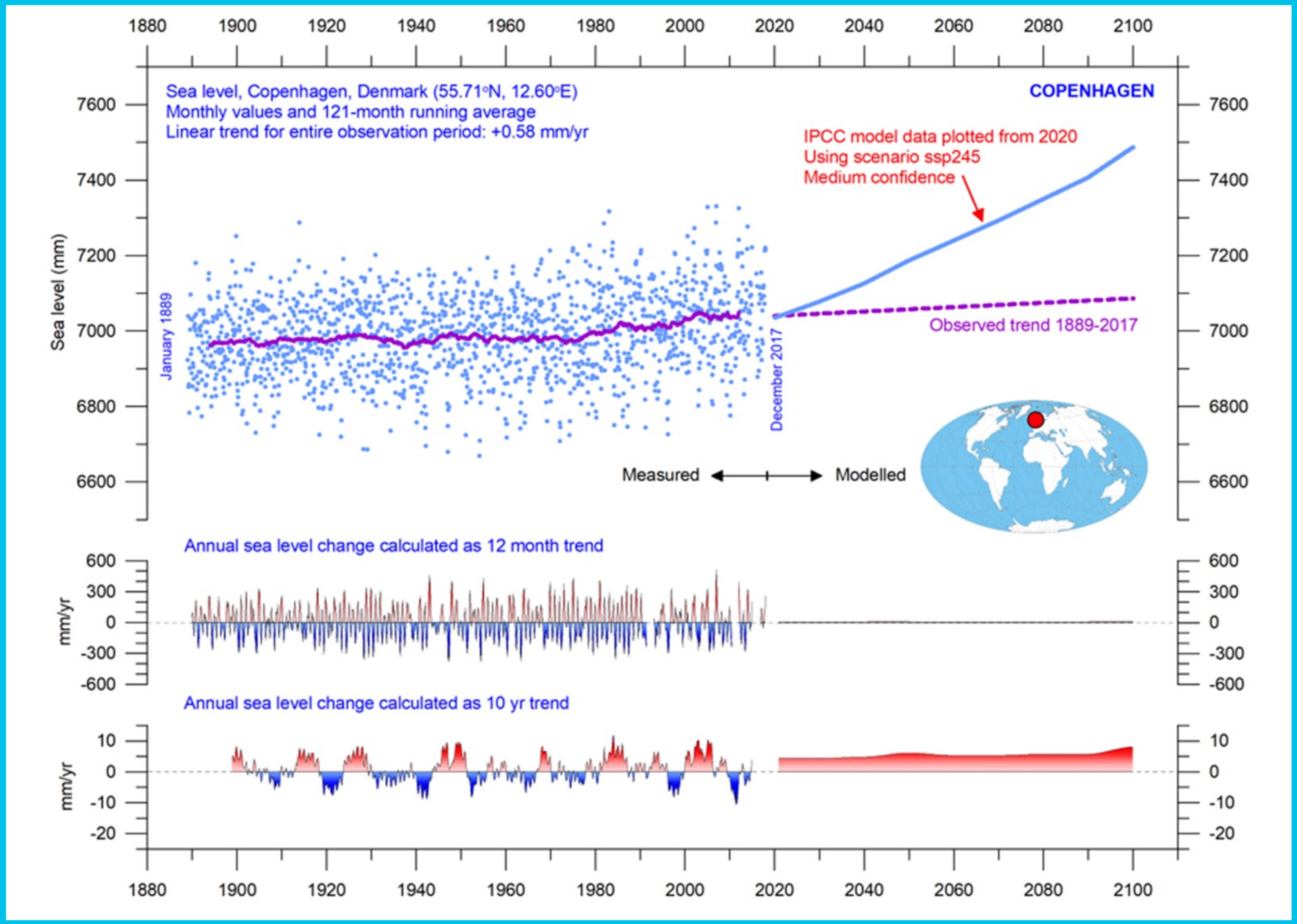
Ole Humlum: Sea level jump?



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Trick #3

Hiding good news


COP27
ET
“We're on a highway to climate hell”
António Guterres, UN Secretary-General

More extremes?

	Detection	Attribution
heat waves	yes	yes
heavy precipitation	yes	yes
flooding	no	no
meteorological drought	no	no
hydrological drought	no	no
ecological drought	yes	yes
agricultural drought	yes	yes
tropical cyclones	no	no
winter storms	no	no
thunderstorms	no	no
tornadoes	no	no
hail	no	no
lightning	no	no
extreme winds	no	no
fire weather	yes	yes

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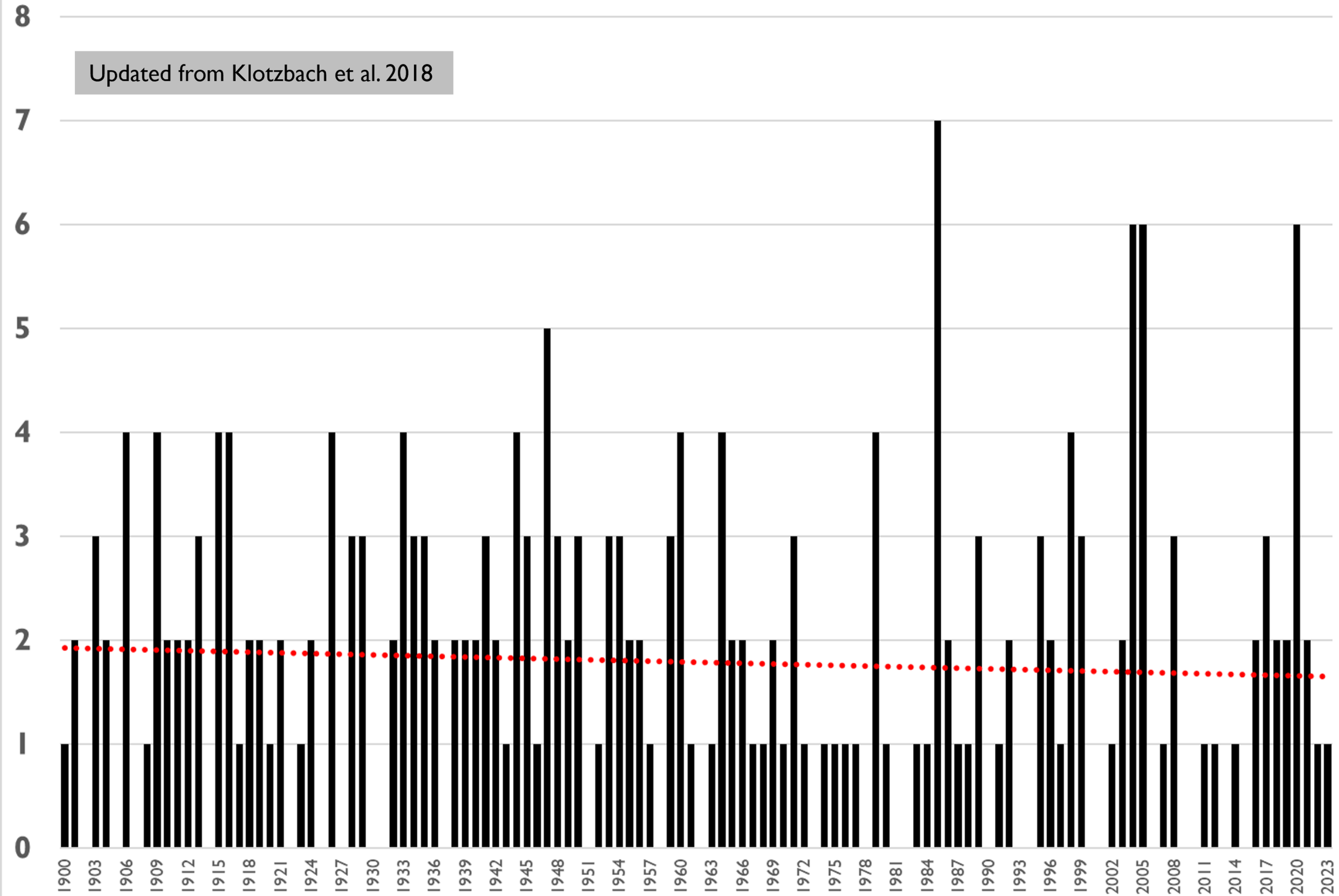
Continental US Landfalling Hurricanes: 1900-2023

THB

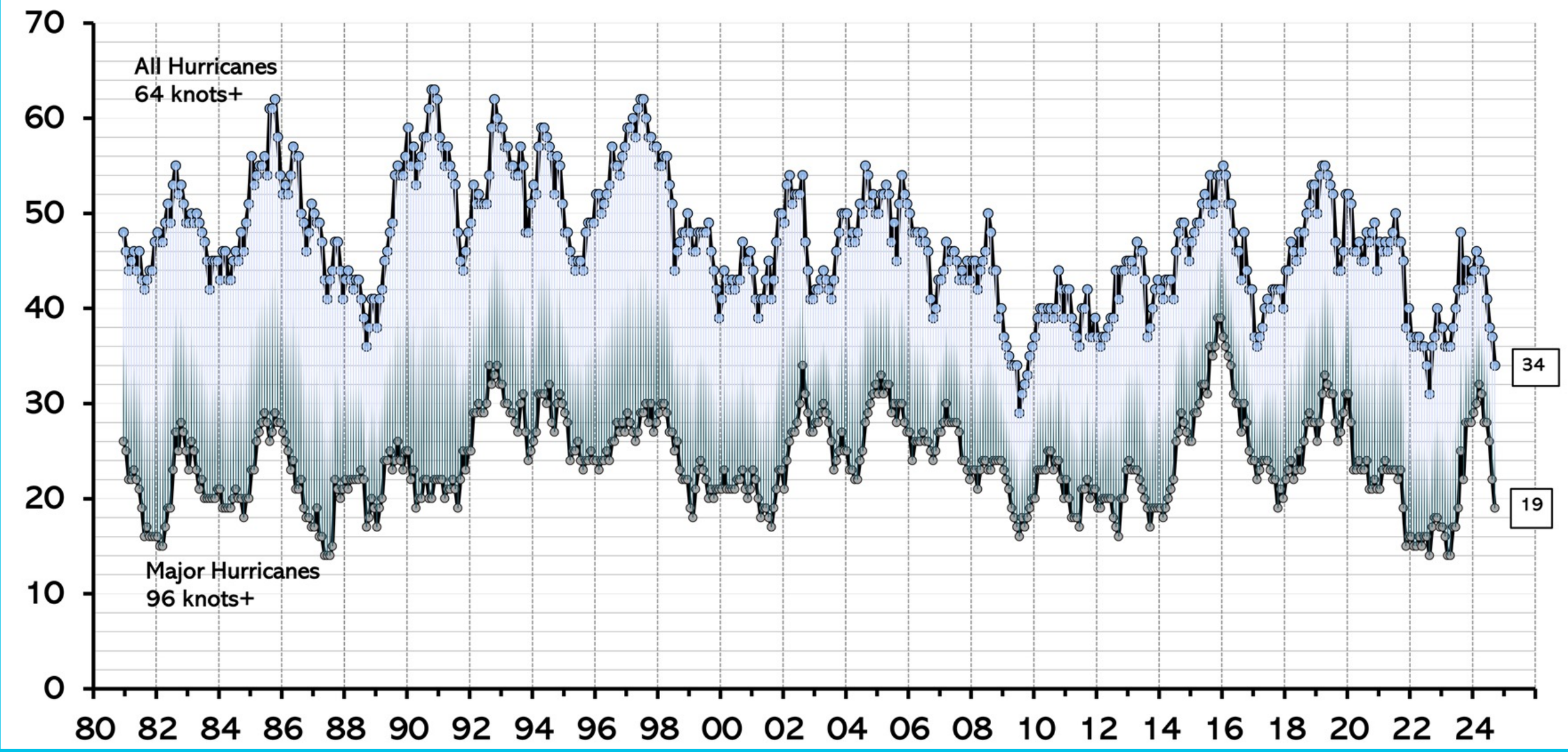
Updated from Klotzbach et al. 2018



Global Major Hurricane Frequency -- 12 month running sums -- @RyanMaue

Updated September 20, 2024

Last 30-years: 45.7 H | 24.4 M



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IPCC about flooding

In summary there is low confidence in the human influence on the changes in high river flows on the global scale. In general, there is low confidence in attributing changes in the probability or magnitude of flood events to human influence because of a limited number of studies, differences in the results of these studies and large modelling uncertainties.

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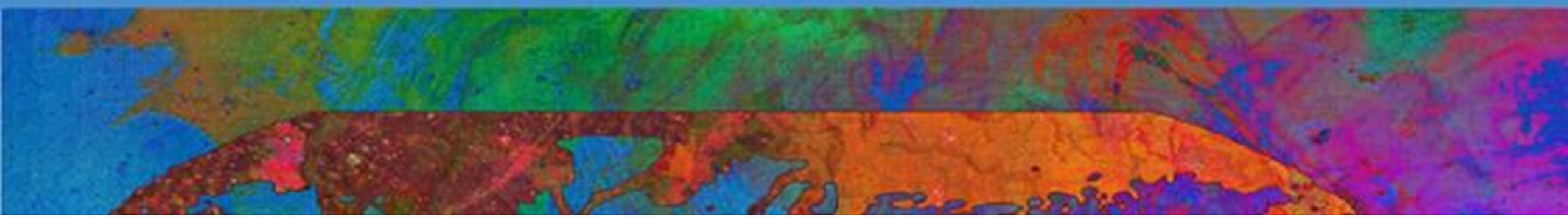
ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

Climate Change 2021

The Physical Science Basis

Summary for Policymakers



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Trick #4 cherry picking

Hurricane Miami 1926

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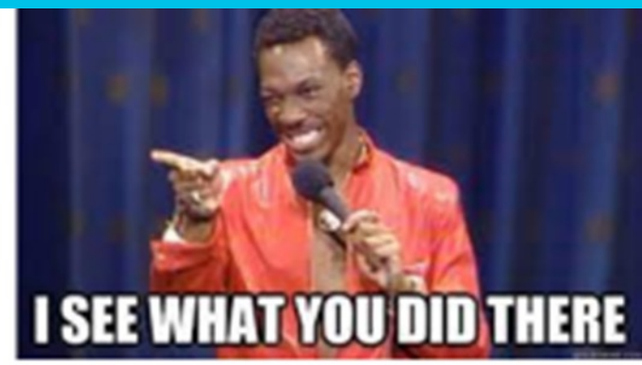
IPCC on Normalized US Hurricane Damage

Lesson: Subject matter experts can readily see when IPCC chooses to deviate from its mission to accurately assess the relevant literature



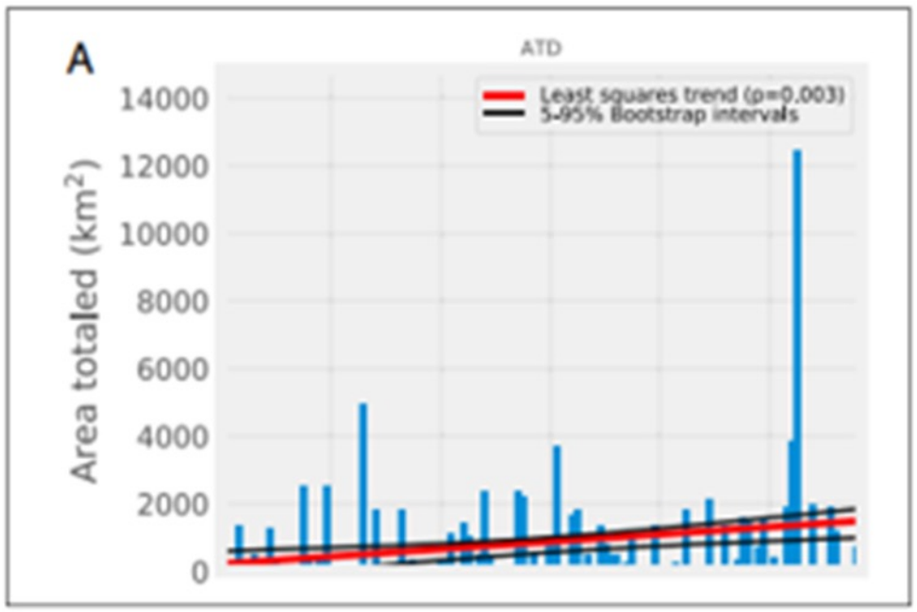
Study highlighted by IPCC (25 citations)

Normalized US **hurricane** damage estimates using area of total destruction, 1900– 2018

A Grinsted, P Ditlevsen... - Proceedings of the ..., 2019 - National Acad Sciences

Hurricanes are the most destructive natural disasters in the United States. The record of economic damage from hurricanes shows a steep positive trend dominated by increases in ...

☆ 99 Cited by 25 Related articles All 12 versions



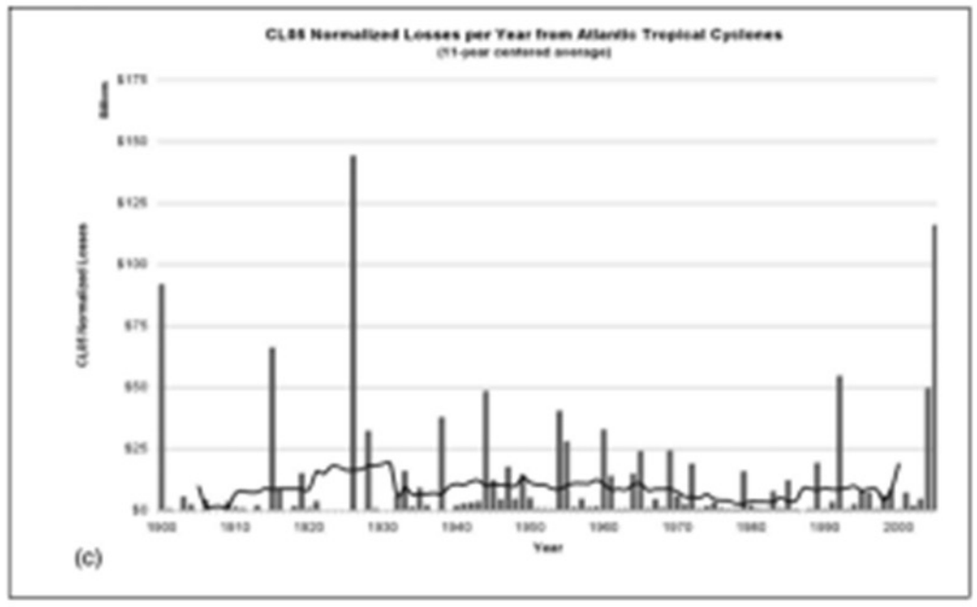
Study ignored by IPCC (1,216 citations)

Normalized hurricane damage in the United States: 1900–2005

RA Pielke Jr, J Gratz, CW Landsea, D Collins... - Natural Hazards ..., 2008 - ascelibrary.org

After more than two decades of relatively little Atlantic hurricane activity, the past decade saw heightened hurricane activity and more than 150billionindamagein2004and2005.Thispapernormalizesmainland UShurricane ...

☆ 99 Cited by 1216 Related articles All 59 versions



University of Colorado **Boulder**

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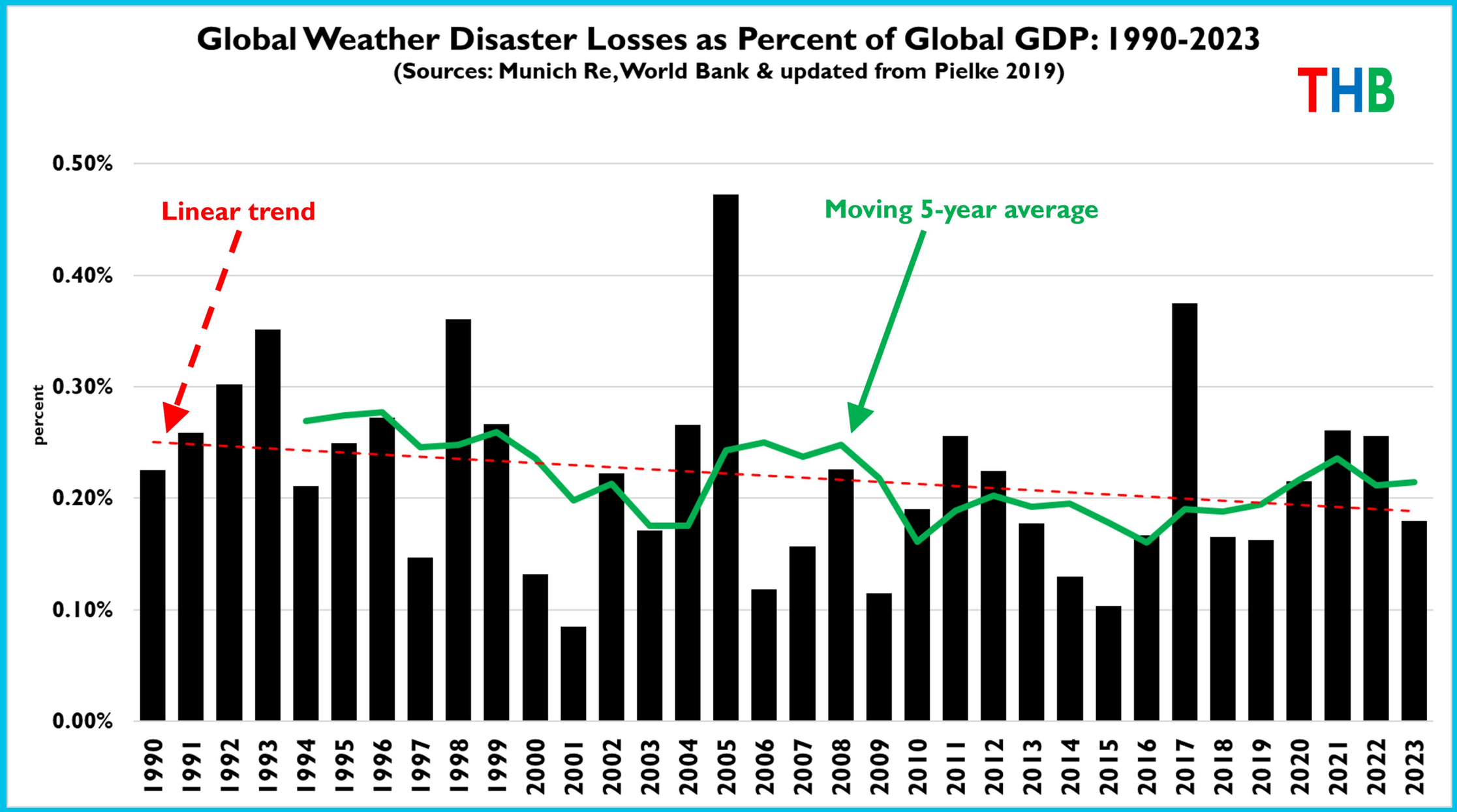
Table 1. Studies focused on specific phenomena and studies focused on particular regions.

Study (ordered by date of publication)	Phenomenon (region)	Detection claimed to be achieved?	Trend direction	Attribution claimed to be achieved?	Period (*italics* =<30 years)
Studies focused on specific phenomena					
	Tropical cyclones				
Martinez (2020)	United States	No	n/a	No	1900–2018
Grinsted et al. (2019)	United States	Yes	Increase	Yes	1900–2018
Chen et al. (2018)	China	No	n/a	No	1983–2015
Ye and Fang (2018)	China	Yes	Decrease	No	*1985–2010*
Weinkle et al. (2018)	United States	No	n/a	No	1900–2017
Klotzbach et al. (2018)	United States	No	n/a	No	1900–2016
Fischer et al. (2015)	China	No	n/a	No	*1984–2013*
Estrada et al. (2015)	United States	Yes	Increase	No	1900–2005
Bouwer and Wouter Botzen (2011)	United States	No	n/a	No	1900–2005
Nordhaus (2010)	United States	Yes	Increase	No	1900–2005
Zhang et al. (2009)	China	No	n/a	No	*1983–2006*
Schmidt et al. (2009)	United States	No	n/a	No	1950–2005
Pielke et al. (2008)	United States	No	n/a	No	1900–2005
Pielke et al. (2003)	Latin America and Caribbean	No	n/a	No	1944–1999
Raghavan and Rajesh (2003)	India	No	n/a	No	*1977–1998*
Collins and Lowe (2001)	United States	No	n/a	No	1900–1999
Pielke and Landsea (1998)	United States	No	n/a	No	1926–1995
	Floods				
Du et al. (2019)	China	Yes	Decrease	No	1990–2017
Paprotny et al. (2018)	Europe	No	n/a	No	1870–2016
Wei et al. (2018)	China	Yes	Decrease	No	*2000–2015*
Fang et al. (2018)	China (Yangtze River)	Yes	Decrease	No	*1998–2014*
Perez-Morales et al. (2018)	Spain	No	n/a	No	1975–2013
Stevens et al. (2016)	United Kingdom	No	n/a	No	1884–2013
Barredo et al. (2012)	Spain	No	n/a	No	1971–2008
Hilker et al. (2009)	Switzerland	No	n/a	No	1972–2007
Chang et al. (2009)	Korea	No	Increase	No	1971–2005
Barredo (2009)	Europe	No	n/a	No	1970–2006
Downton et al. (2005)	United States	Yes	Decrease	No	1926–2000
Fengqing et al. (2005)	China	No	n/a	No	1950–2001
Pielke and Downton (2000)	United States	No	n/a	No	1932–1997
	Extratropical storms				
Andres and Badoux (2019)	Switzerland	No	n/a	No	1972–2016
Stucki et al. (2014)	Switzerland	No	n/a	No	1859–2011
Barredo (2010)	Europe	No	n/a	No	1970–2008
	Tornadoes				
Simmons et al. (2013)	United States	No	n/a	No	1950–2011
Brooks and Doswell (2001)	United States	No	n/a	No	1890–1999
Boruff et al. (2003)	United States	No	n/a	No	1900–2000
	Convective storms				
Sander et al. (2013)	United States	Yes	Increase	No	1970–2009
	Wildfire				
Crompton et al. (2010)	Australia	No	n/a	No	1925–2009

Studies focused on particular regions Study	Region (location & phenomena)	Detection claimed to be achieved?	Trend direction	Attribution claimed to be achieved	Period
	Region				
Choi et al. (2019)	Korea (weather)	Yes	Decrease	No	1965–2015
Reyes and Elias (2019)	United States (crop loss)	Yes	Mixed	No	*2001–2016*
McAneney et al. (2019)	Australia (weather)	No	n/a	No	1966–2017
Paul and Sharif (2018)	Texas (hydro-meteorological)	No	n/a	No	1960–2016
Bahinipati and Venktachalam (2016)	India (weather)	No	n/a	No	1972–2009
Zhou et al. (2013)	China (natural disasters)	No	n/a	No	*1990–2011*
Crompton and McAneney (2008)	Australia (weather)	No	n/a	No	1967–2006
Choi and Fisher (2003)	United States (weather)	No	n/a	No	1951–1997
	World				
Pielke (2019)	All disasters & weather only	Yes	Decrease	No	*1990–2017*
Watts et al. (2019)	All disasters	No	n/a	No	*1990–2016*
Daniell et al. (2018)	Multi-hazard	Yes	Decrease	No	1950–2015
Mohleji and Pielke (2014)	All-weather related	No	n/a	No	*1980–2008*
Neumayer and Barthel (2011)	All-weather related	No	n/a	No	*1980–2008*
Visser et al. (2014)	All-weather related	No	n/a	No	1980–2010
Miller et al. (2008)	All-weather related	No	n/a	No	1950–2005

Global disaster losses



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The IPCC on Pielke Jr

"I was nominated to participate in the SREX report as one of the most published and cited authors on disasters and climate change. I was not selected and a US government colleague told me that an IPCC official had told him that "Roger Pielke will never participate in the IPCC."

Not only did he say that, but it has been true."

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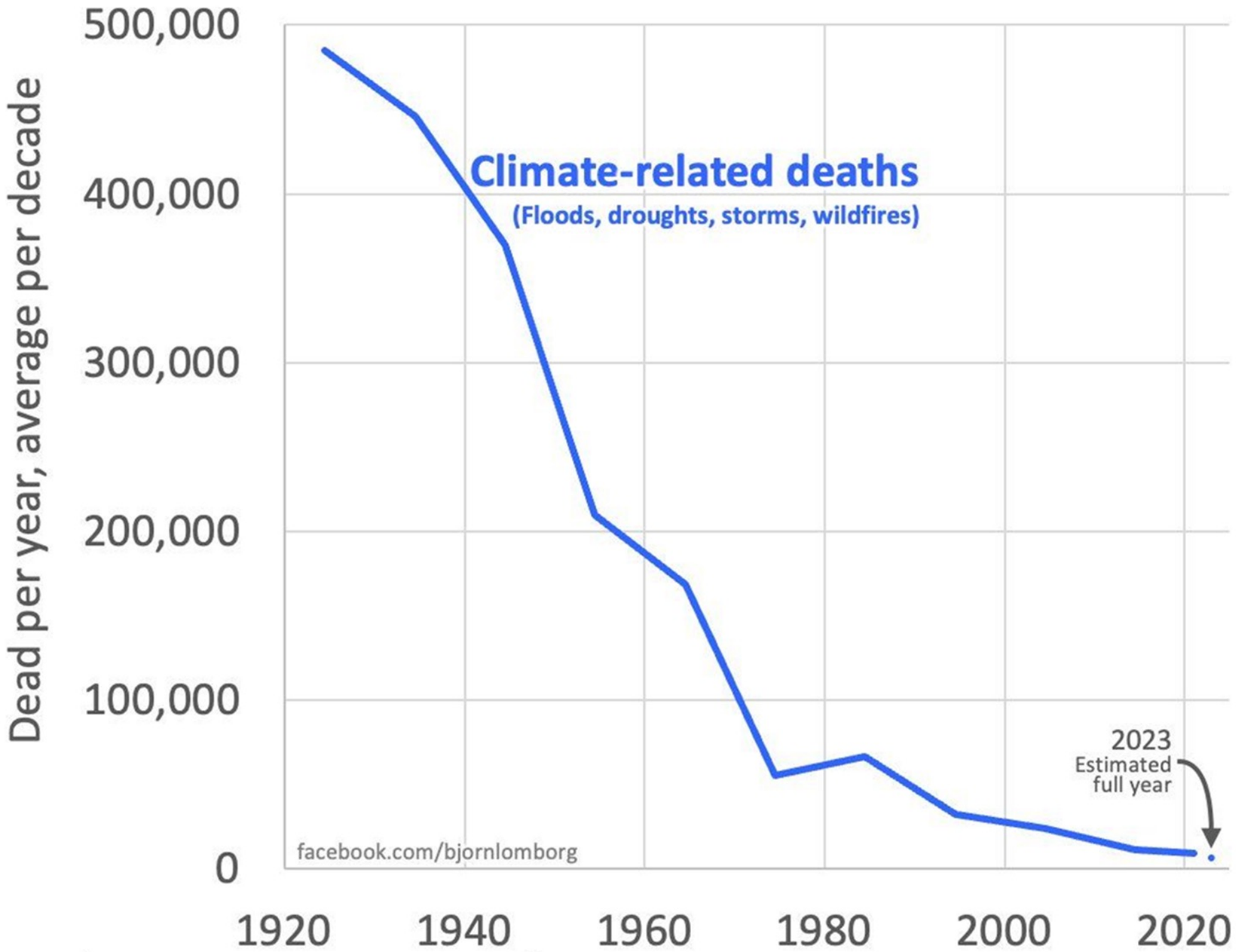
Climate-related Deaths: 1920-2023

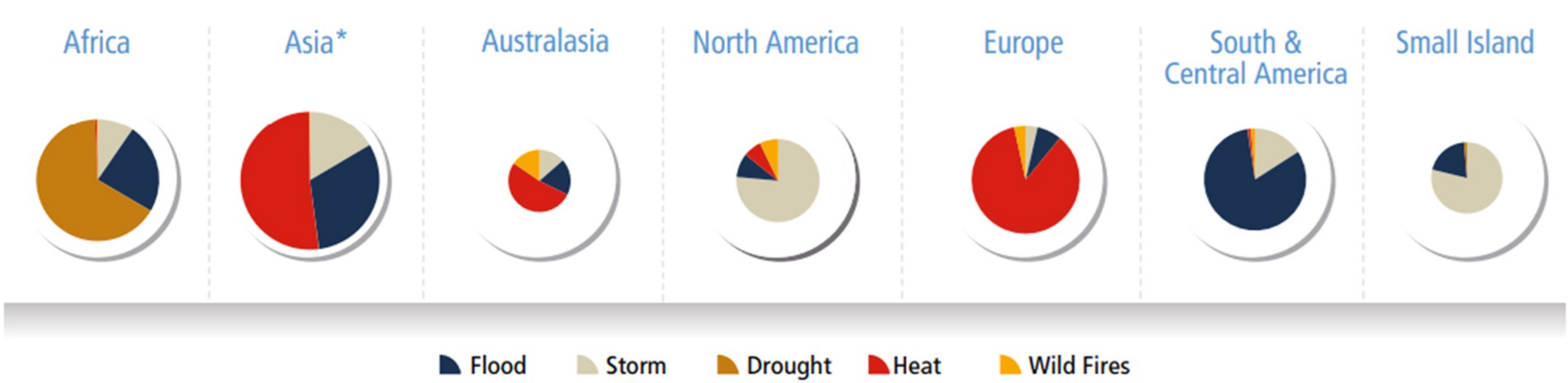
Deaths have declined 98% because richer and more resilient societies reduce disaster deaths. This swamps any potential climate signal



OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, https://public.emdat.be, deaths averaged over decades 1920-29, 1930-1939, … 2010-2019 placed at decadal midpoints (1924.5, 1934.5 etc), with average data for 2020-22 placed at 2021.5. 2023 is not finished, so adjusted for the historical fraction of deaths from Jan-Aug compared to full year for 2000-22. *Update of Fig. 17 from https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0040162520304157.*

Did IPCC show this? No!

(c) Average mortality per hazard event per region between 2010 and 2020:



Average mortality per hazard event is indicated by size of pie charts. The slice of pie chart shows absolute number of deaths from a particular hazard

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Trick #5 Crazy scenarios

"Who controls the past controls the future: who controls the present controls the past."

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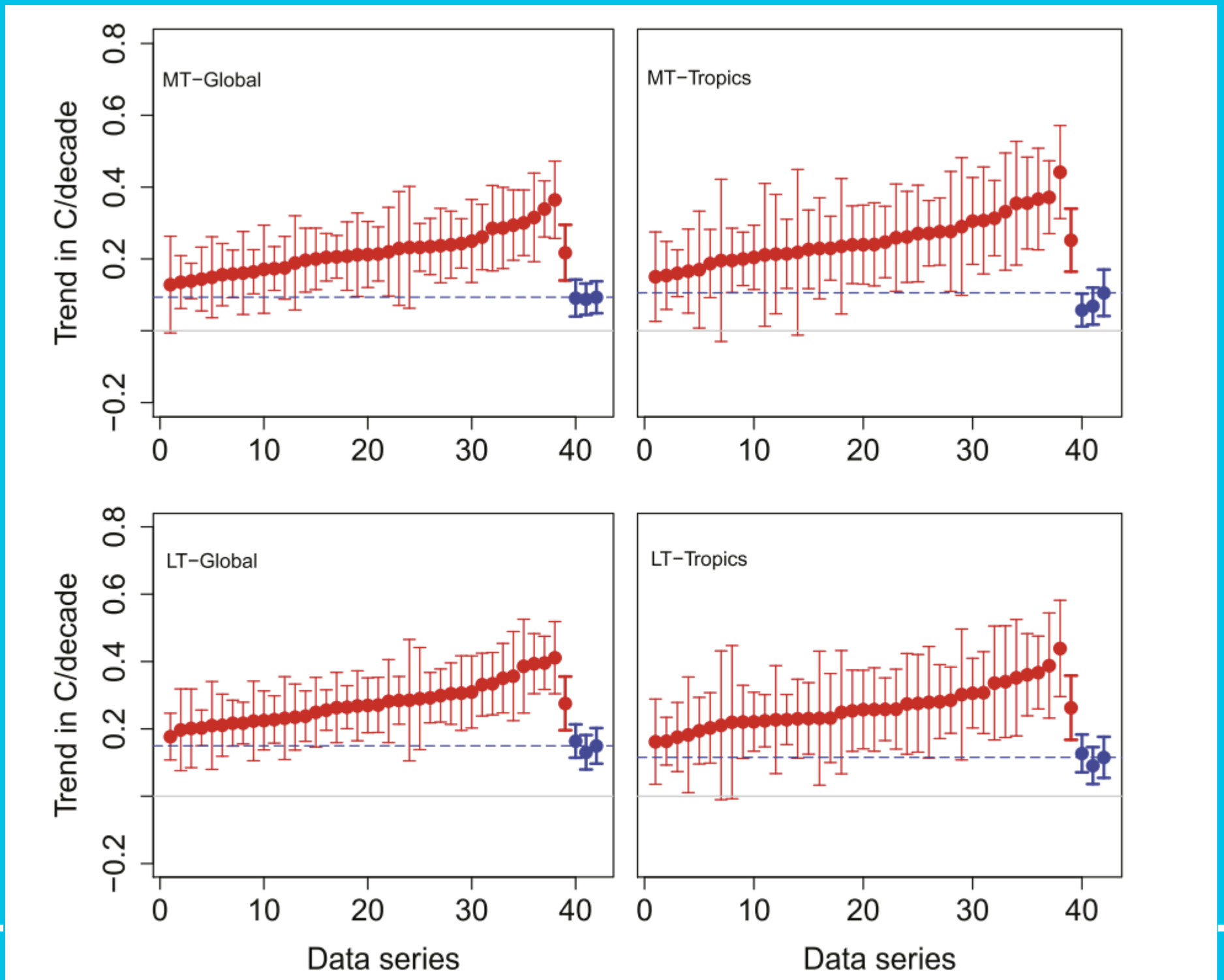
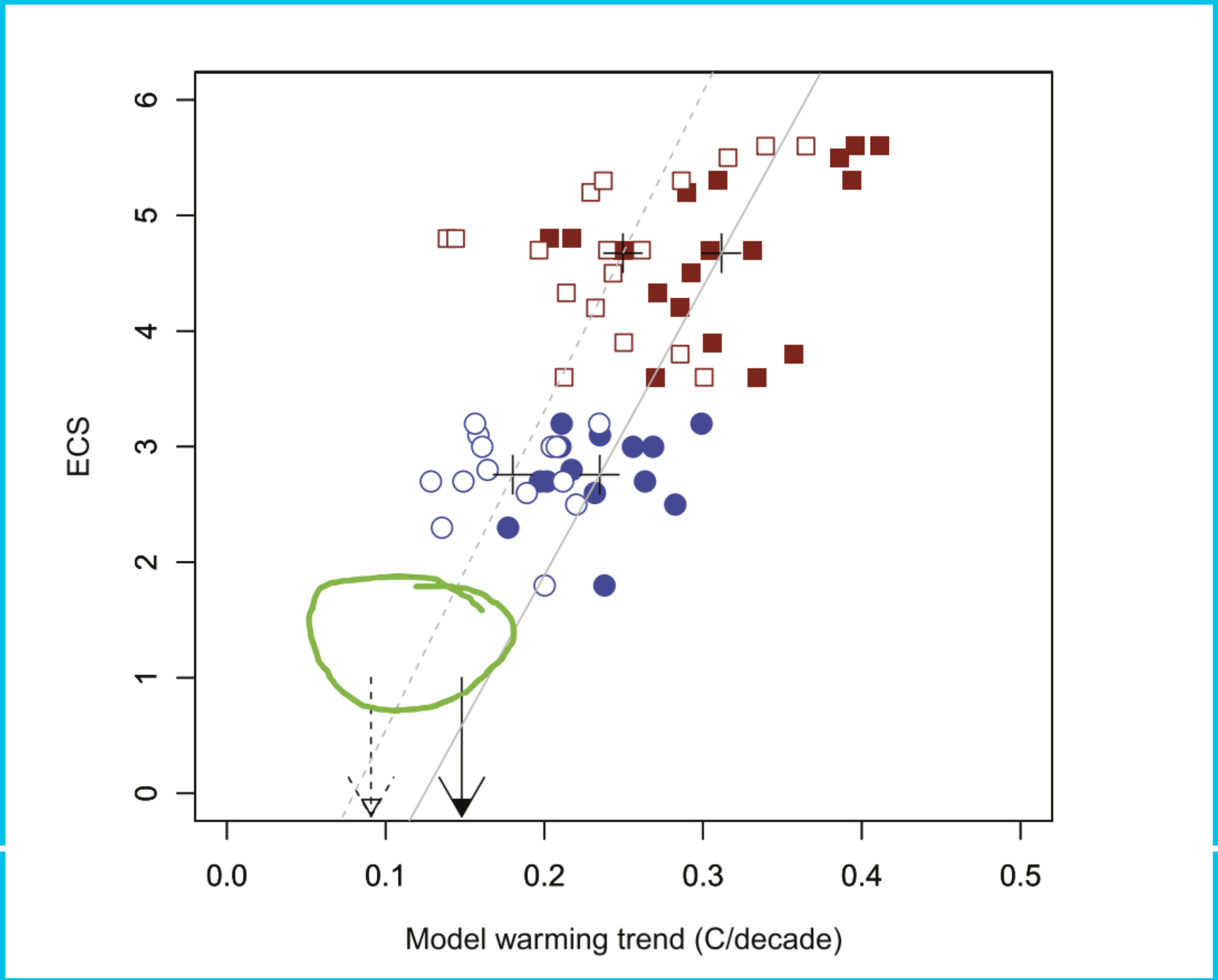
Models are still over sensitive

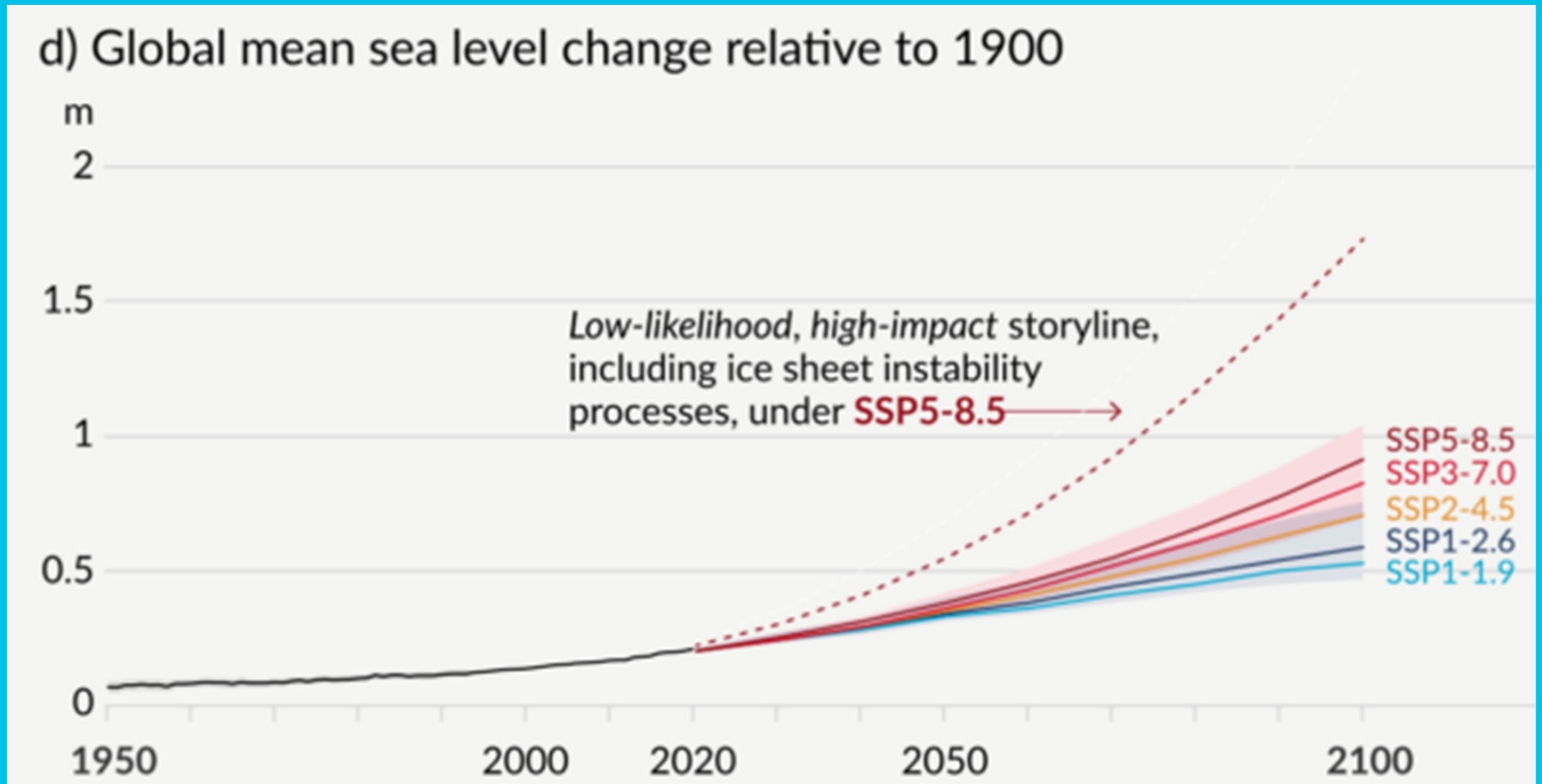


Trends and 95% CI's for individual models (red dots and thin bars), CMIP6 mean (red dot and thick bar), and observational series (blue). Horizontal dashed line shows mean satellite trend.

Models are still over sensitive



5 IPCC scenarios



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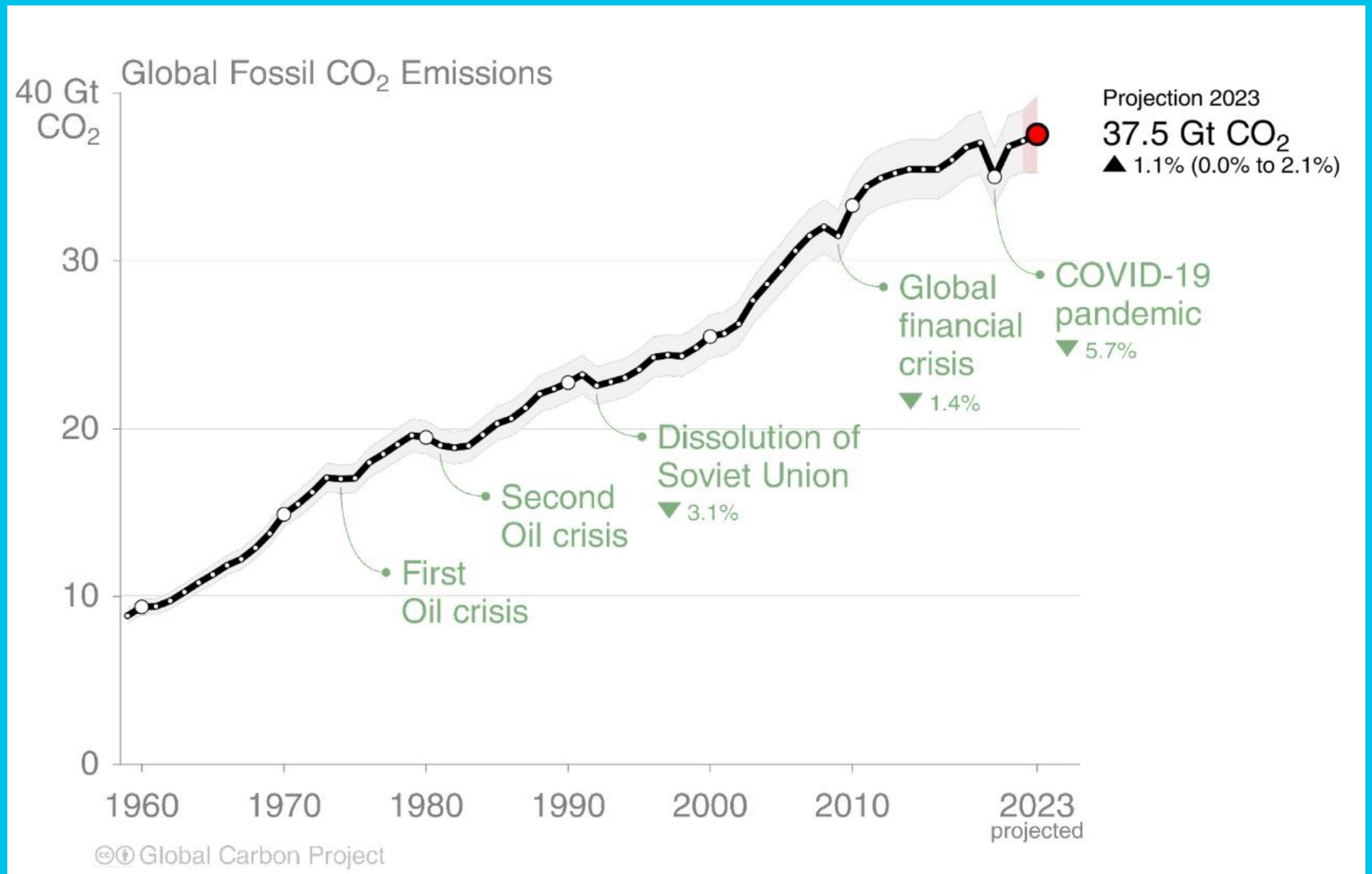
Global CO_2 emissions



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RCP scenarios

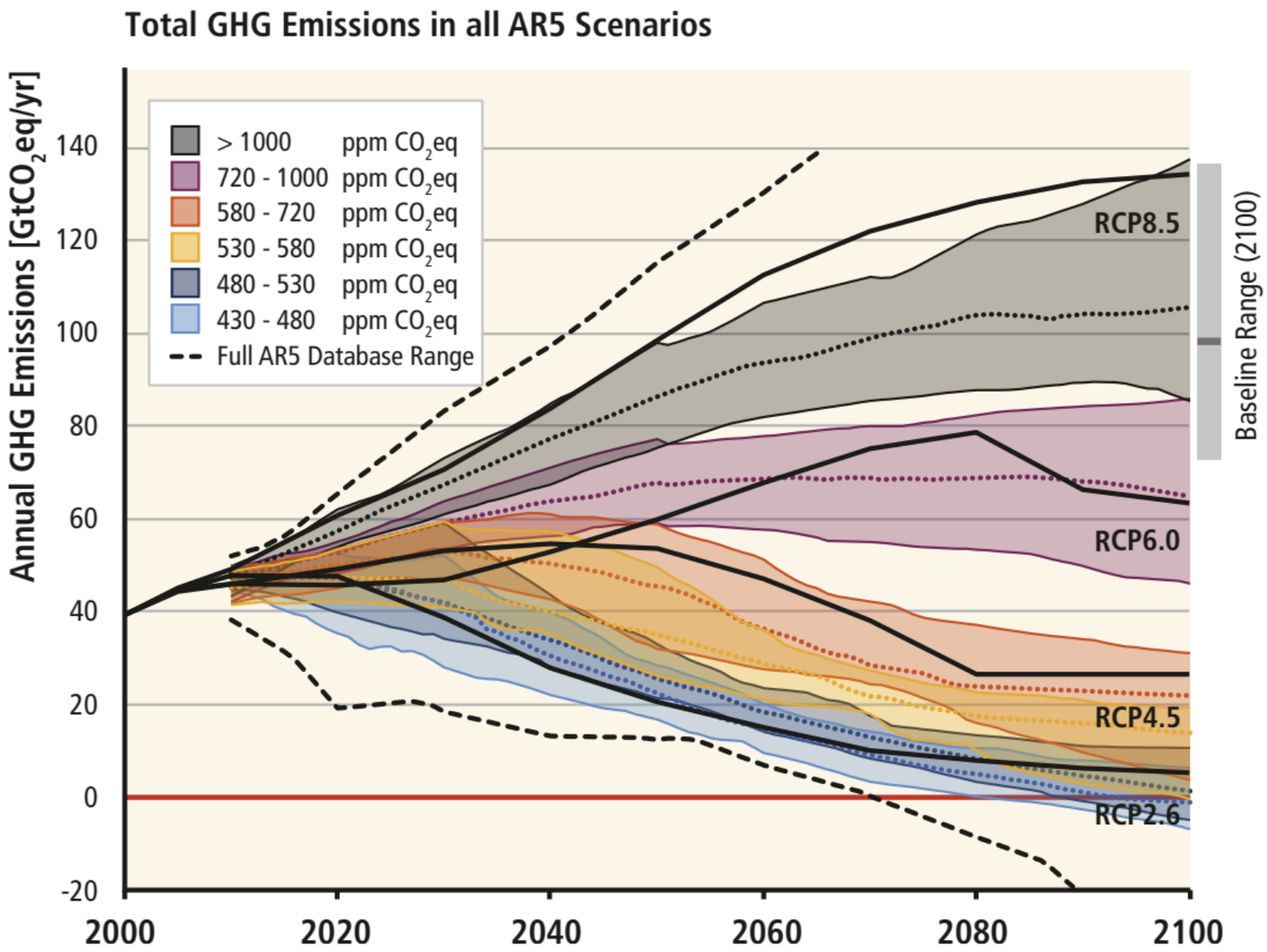

Figure 2: Annual greenhouse gas emissions in the recent past and projected for the future based on the four RCP scenarios. Note how in the top right RCP8.5 was called the baseline range. Source: WG3, AR5, p. 52.

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How likely?

IPCC AR6 gives mixed messages on scenarios

48 *1.6.1.4 The likelihood of reference scenarios, scenario uncertainty and storylines*
49
50 In general, no likelihood is attached to the scenarios assessed in this Report. The use of different scenarios

But at the same time

14 uncertainties in underlying long-term projections of economic drivers (Christensen et al., 2018). However,
15 the likelihood of high emission scenarios such as RCP8.5 or SSP5-8.5 is considered low in light of recent
16 developments in the energy sector (Hausfather and Peters, 2020a, 2020b). Studies that consider possible
17 future emission trends in the absence of additional climate policies, such as the recent IEA 2020 World
18 Energy Outlook 'stated policy' scenario (International Energy Agency, 2020), project approximately
19 constant fossil and industrial CO_2 emissions out to 2070, approximately in line with the medium RCP4.5,
20 RCP6.0 and SSP2-4.5 scenarios (Hausfather and Peters, 2020b) and the 2030 global emission levels that are
21 pledged as part of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement (Section
22 1.2.2; (Fawcett et al., 2015; Rogelj et al., 2016; UNFCCC, 2016; IPCC, 2018). On the other hand, the default

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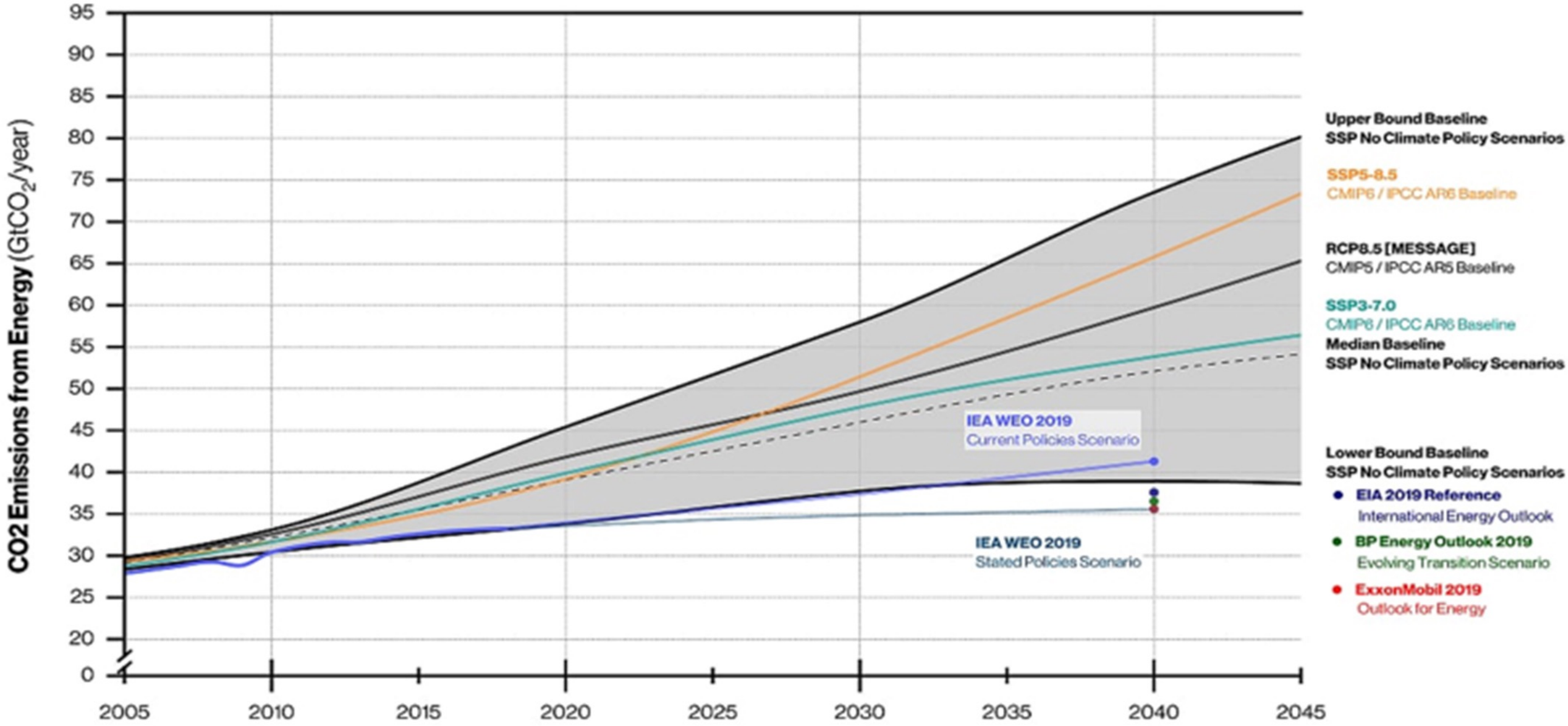
Use of scenarios in AR6

SCENARIO	MENTIONS	PCT of MENTIONS
SSP5-8.5 & RCP8.5	1359	41.5%
SSP1-2.6 & RCP2.6	733	22.4%
SSP2-4.5 & RCP4.5	571	17.4%
SSP3-7.0	378	11.5%
SSP1-1.9	200	6.1%
RCP6.0	32	1.0%

Figure 4: mentions of different scenarios in the AR6 report. Source: Roger Pielke Jr.

Burgess et al. 2020



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RCP8.5 coal use in 2100

- 2020 = 151 EJ (exajoules) by ~6600 coal power plants
- 2100 SSP5-8.5 = 888 EJ (which means ~32.000 new coal power plants, >1 per day every day until 2100)

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Most realistic scenario: SSP3.4

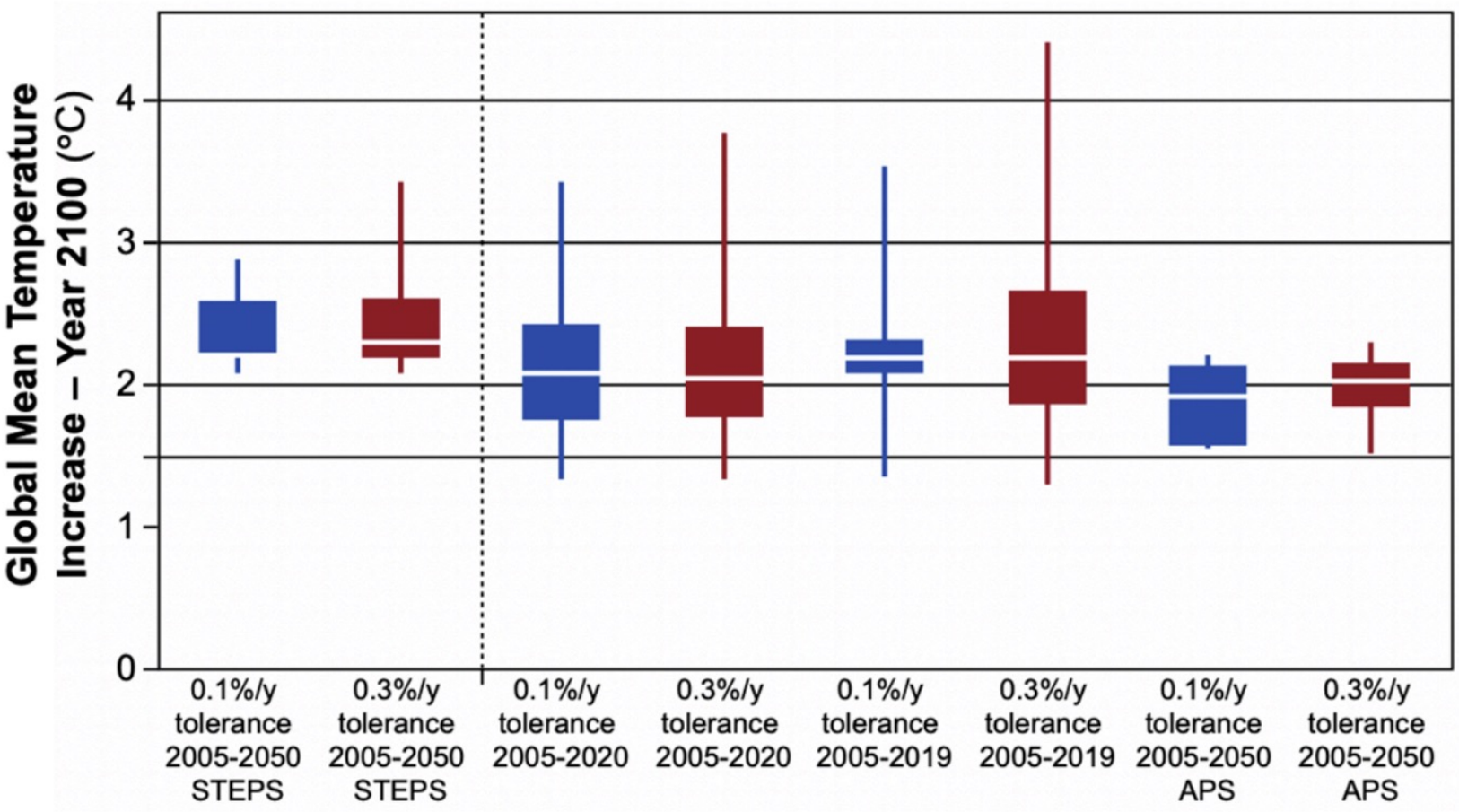

Figure 3. Projected temperature increases (2100, compared to the pre-Industrial baseline) in sets of AR5 (IPCC WGIII 2014b) and SSP scenarios (Riahi *et al* 2017, IIASA 2018) selected by the various filters used in our analysis, in terms of divergences in FFI CO_2 emission growth rates observed and projected by IEA (2021) STEPS or APS scenarios. Boxes denote the 25th to 75th percentile ranges; white line denotes the medians; and whiskers denote the minima and maxima.

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Comprehensive and balanced?

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The IPCC:

- Is rewriting history because they want the current warming to be “unprecedented”
- Is obsessed with the role of CO2 and ignores other factors like the sun
- Uses models that are over sensitive

The IPCC:

- Uses high end scenarios that are completely unrealistic
- Ignores good news like the lack of trends in extremes and the spectacular decline in weather related deaths
- IPCC made a big error by ignoring close to all the literature on disaster losses.

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Open letter Clintel to IPCC

- That the IPCC commissions a team with representation from Clintel and other independent persons not involved in IPCC Leadership to review whether the IPCC has fully implemented and followed the reforms recommended by the 2010 IAC Review, and whether more reforms are needed;

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Final conclusion

The IPCC should reform or should be dismantled

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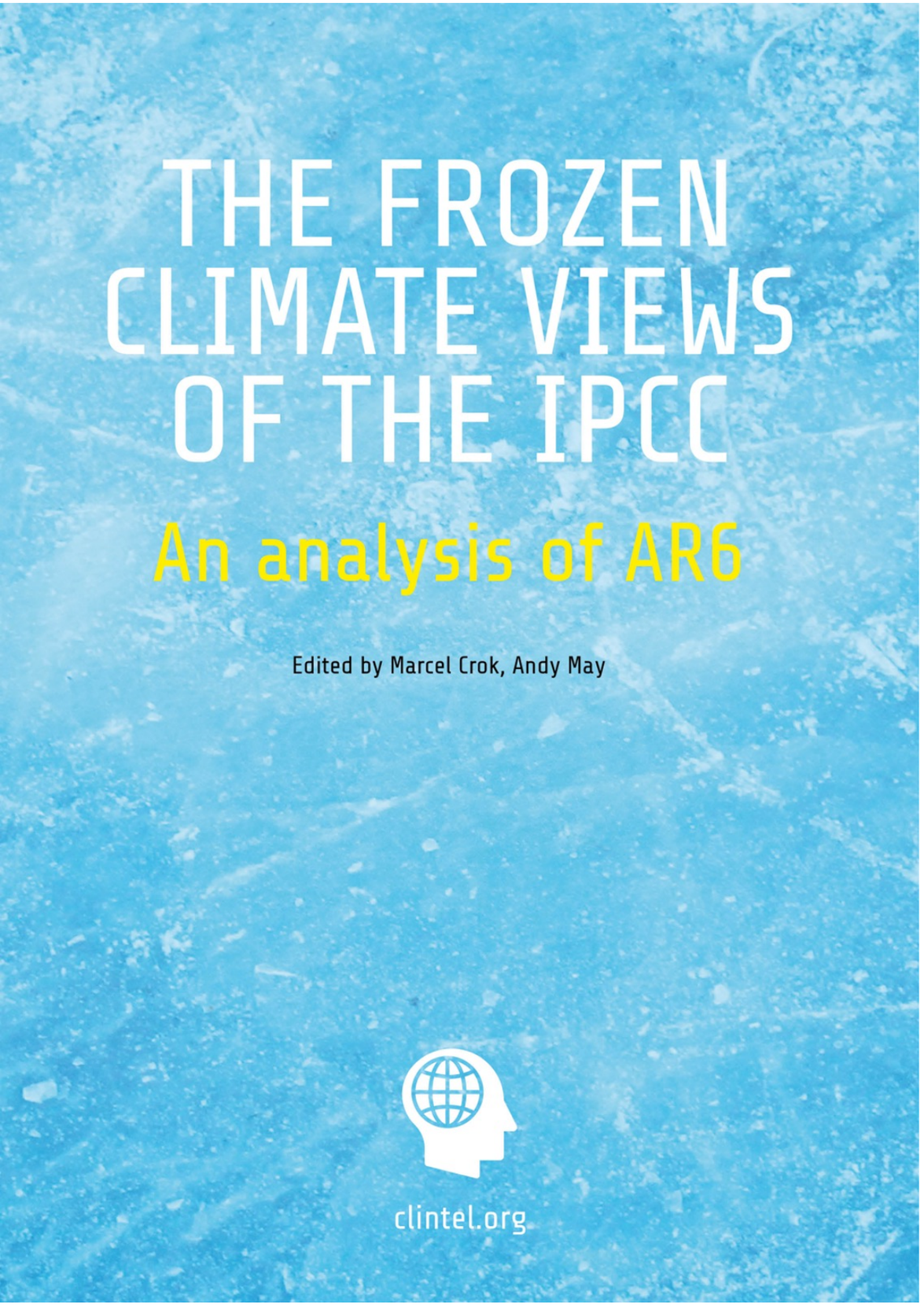

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