

**“Der er ingen  
klimakrise”**

*Marcel Crok*

Clintel Foundation

clintel.org

15 September 2023 / Klimarealisme.dk / Copenhagen



**GLOBAL  
FIGHT  
TO END  
FOSSIL  
FUELS**  
**FAST FAIR  
FOREVER**

**PRESS RELEASE: 400+ ACTIONS TO END FOSSIL FUELS  
PLANNED AROUND THE WORLD**

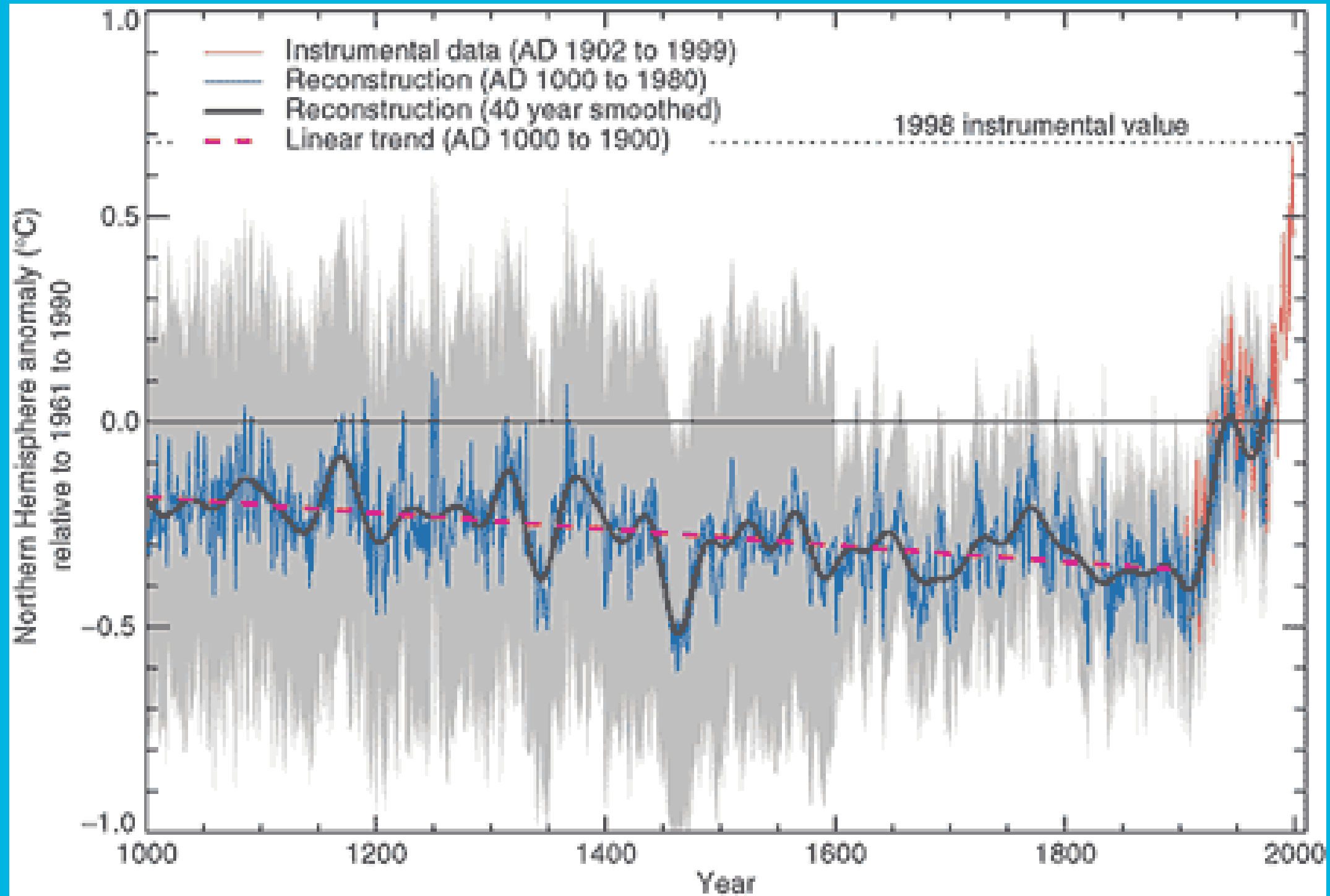
Millions are expected to take to the streets to demand a rapid, just, and equitable end to fossil fuels.







# Hockeystick graph





**STEVE MCINTYRE**  
**Climate Audit**



# CLIntel

 NIEUWS  
POORT



**Prof. Guus Berkhout (TU Delft)**

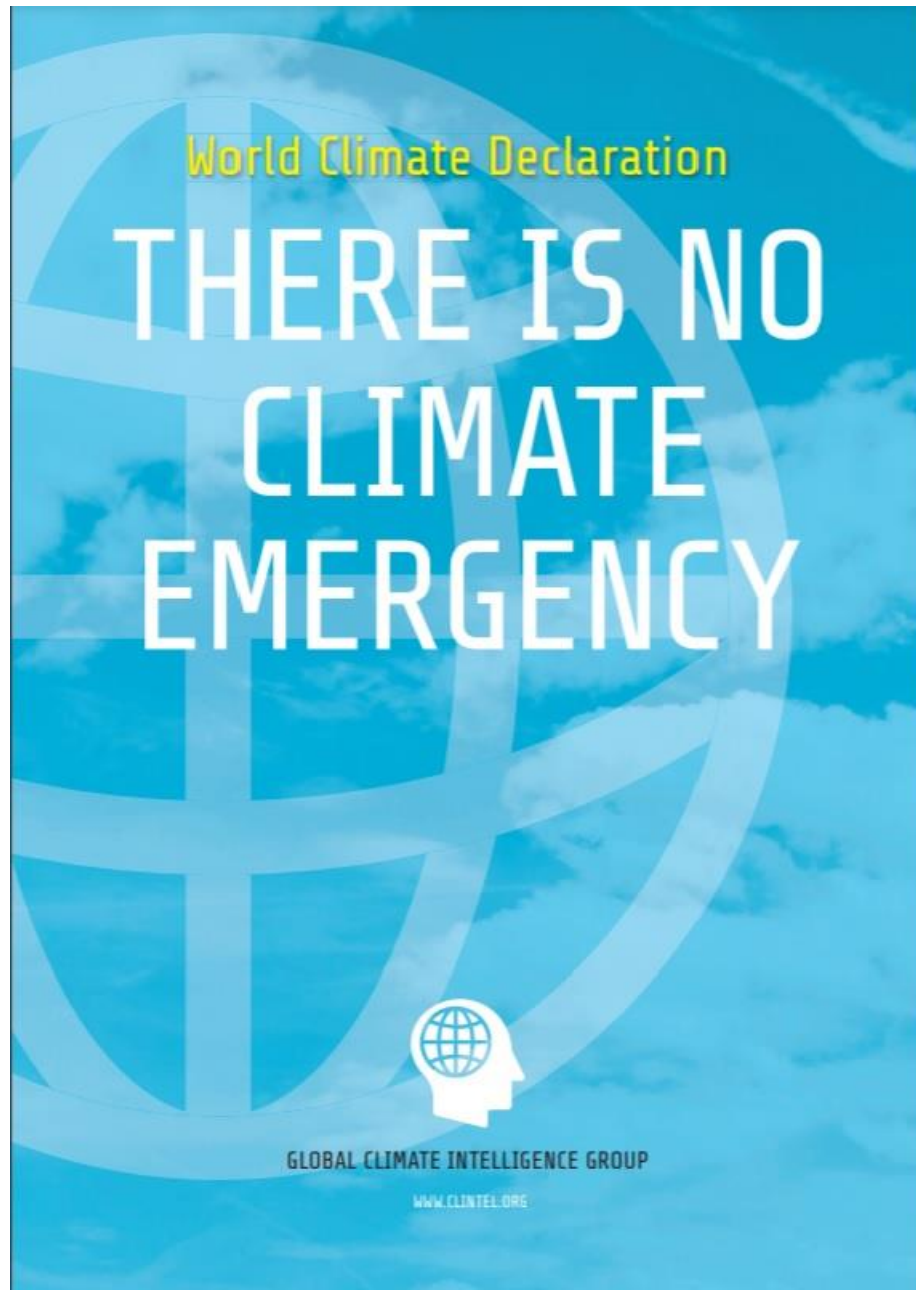
 NIEUWS  
POORT



**Marcel Crok**



# World Climate Declaration



zie [clintel.org](http://clintel.org)



# 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<sub>2</sub> Coalition. In the announcement by the CO<sub>2</sub> Coalition, Clauser was quoted in the following way:



*“The popular narrative about climate change reflects a dangerous corruption of science that threatens the world’s economy and the well-being of billions of people. Misguided climate science has metastasized into massive shock-journalistic pseudoscience. In turn, the pseudoscience has become a scapegoat for a wide variety of other unrelated ills. It has been promoted and extended by similarly misguided business marketing agents, politicians, journalists, government agencies, and environmentalists. In my opinion, there is no real climate crisis. There is, however, a very real problem with providing a decent standard of living to the world’s large population and an associated energy crisis. The latter is being unnecessarily exacerbated by what, in my opinion, is incorrect climate science.”*

HOME // BAD SCIENCE

# Dr. John Clauser CANCELLED from IMF talk after declaring climate change narrative to be “pseudoscience”

By Ethan Huff // Aug 01, 2023



# THE IPCC





★★★★ Mail on Sunday

★★★★ Financial Times

# CLIMATEGATE

## Science of a Scandal



★★★★ The Guardian

The programme of the week *The Times*



# Himalayagate



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**

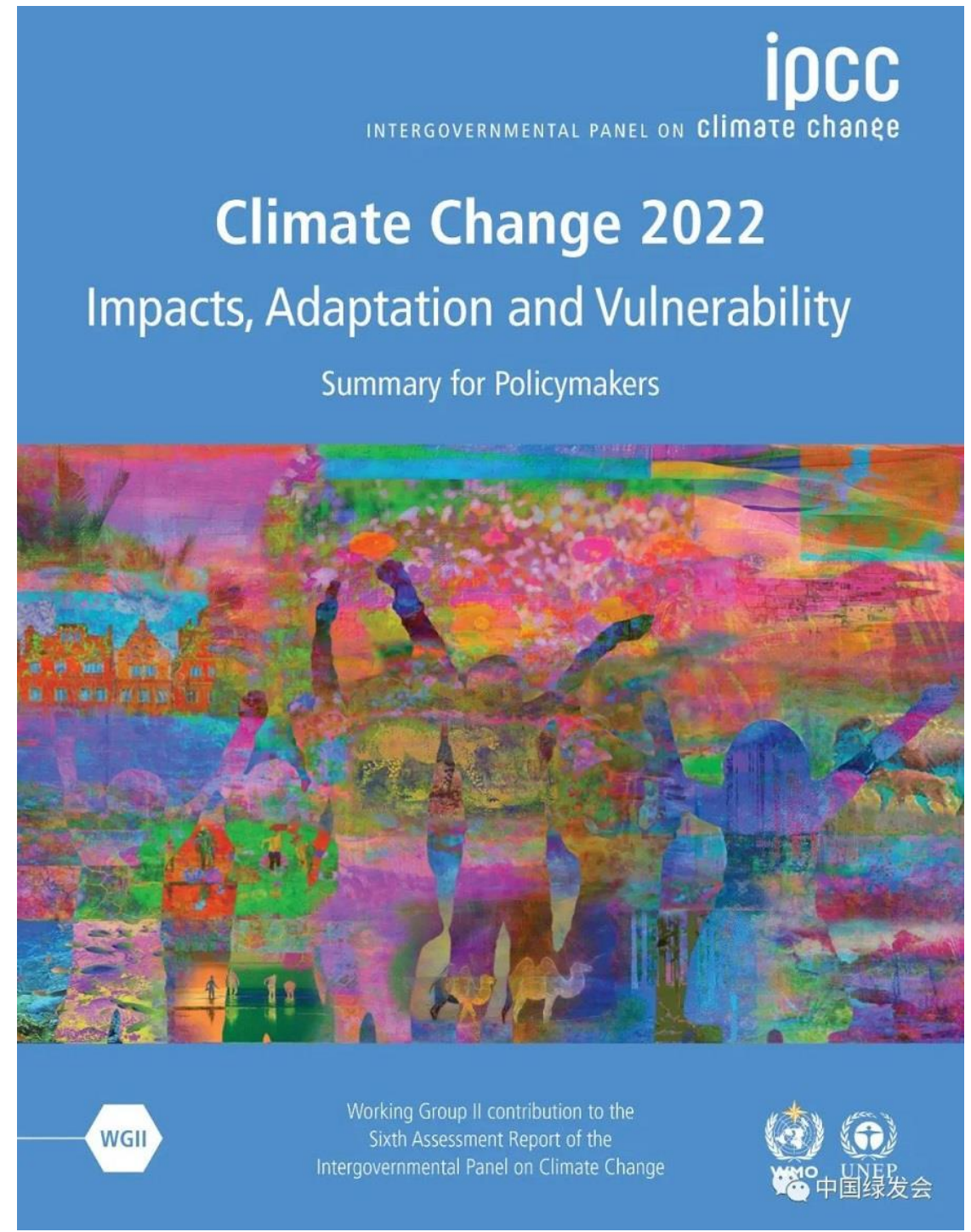
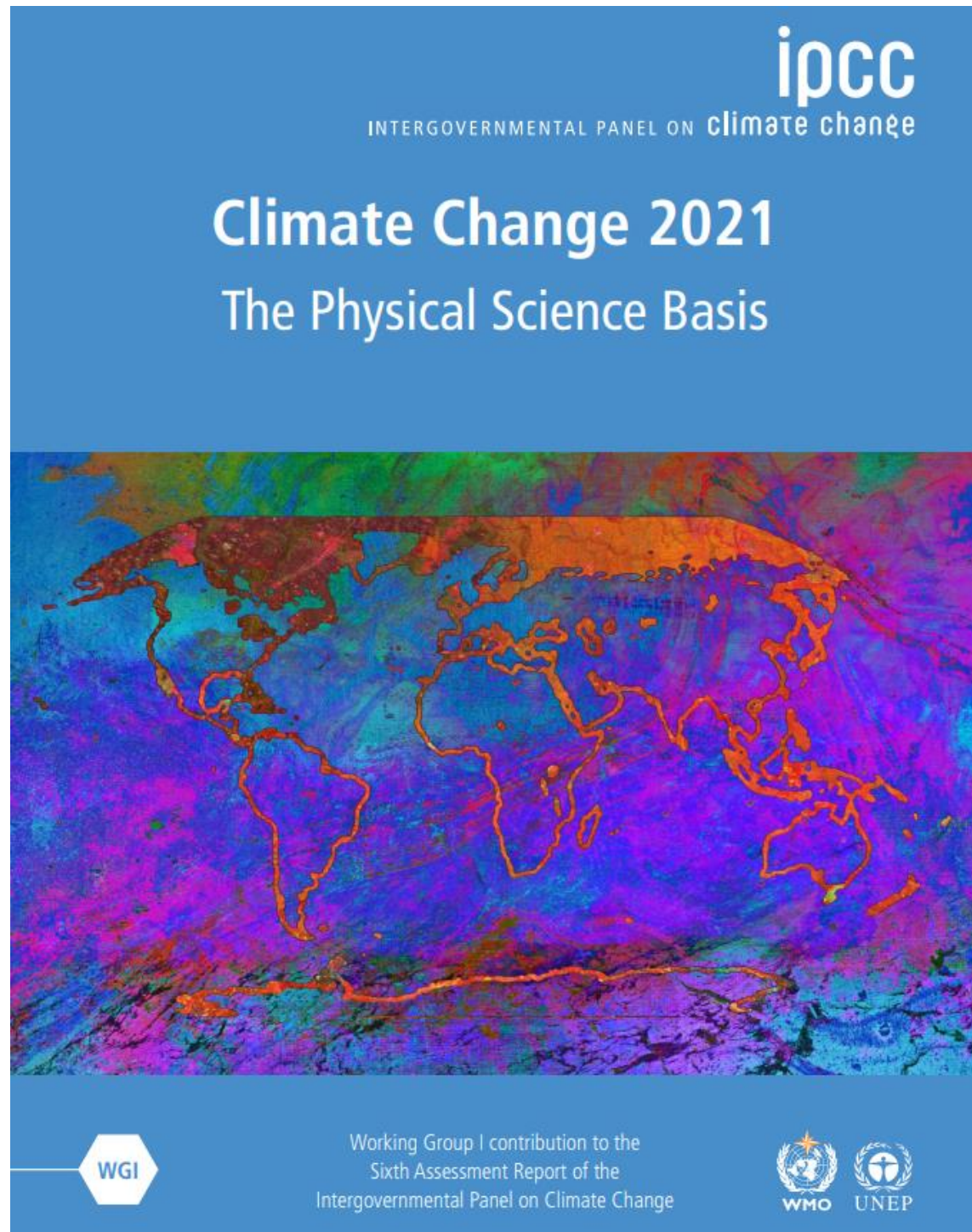


## Author selection

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



# New IPCC-report AR6





# IPCC reports

ABOUT

## Preparing Reports

---

The IPCC's reports are **comprehensive and balanced** assessments of the state of **knowledge** on topics related to climate change. There are different types of reports but all go through a rigorous process of scoping, drafting and review to ensure the highest quality.



# Assessment by Clintel of AR6



**Ross McKittrick**



**Nicola Scafetta**



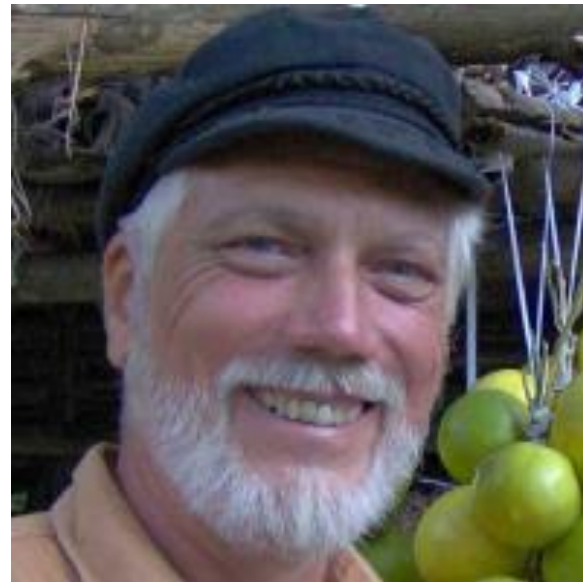
**Andy May**



**Javier Vinós**



**Fritz Vahrenholt**



**Kip Hansen**



**Ole Humlum**



**Marcel Crok**







# THE FROZEN CLIMATE VIEWS OF THE IPCC

*An analysis of AR6*

Edited by Marcel Crok, Andy May



clintel.org



# CLIntel



*Press release by the Climate Intelligence Foundation (Clintel)*

***Clintel publication: "The Frozen Climate Views of the IPCC"***

## **Thorough analysis by Clintel shows serious errors in latest IPCC report**

Amsterdam, 9 May 2023

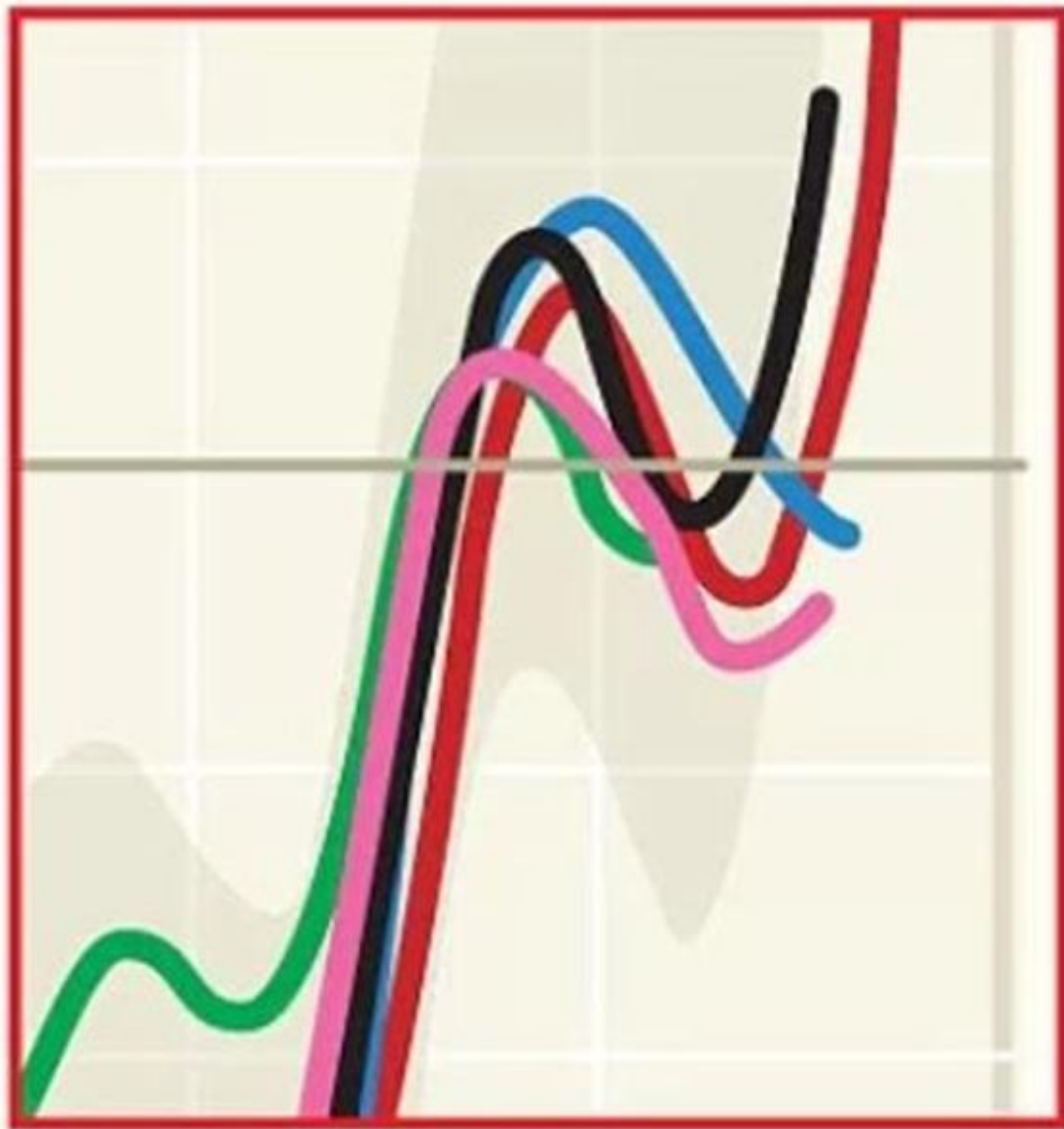
- \* IPCC hides good news about disaster losses and climate-related deaths*
- \* IPCC wrongly claimed the estimate of climate sensitivity is above 2.5°C*
- \* IPCC misleads policy makers by focusing on an implausible worst-case emissions scenario*

# Climategate: the “trick”

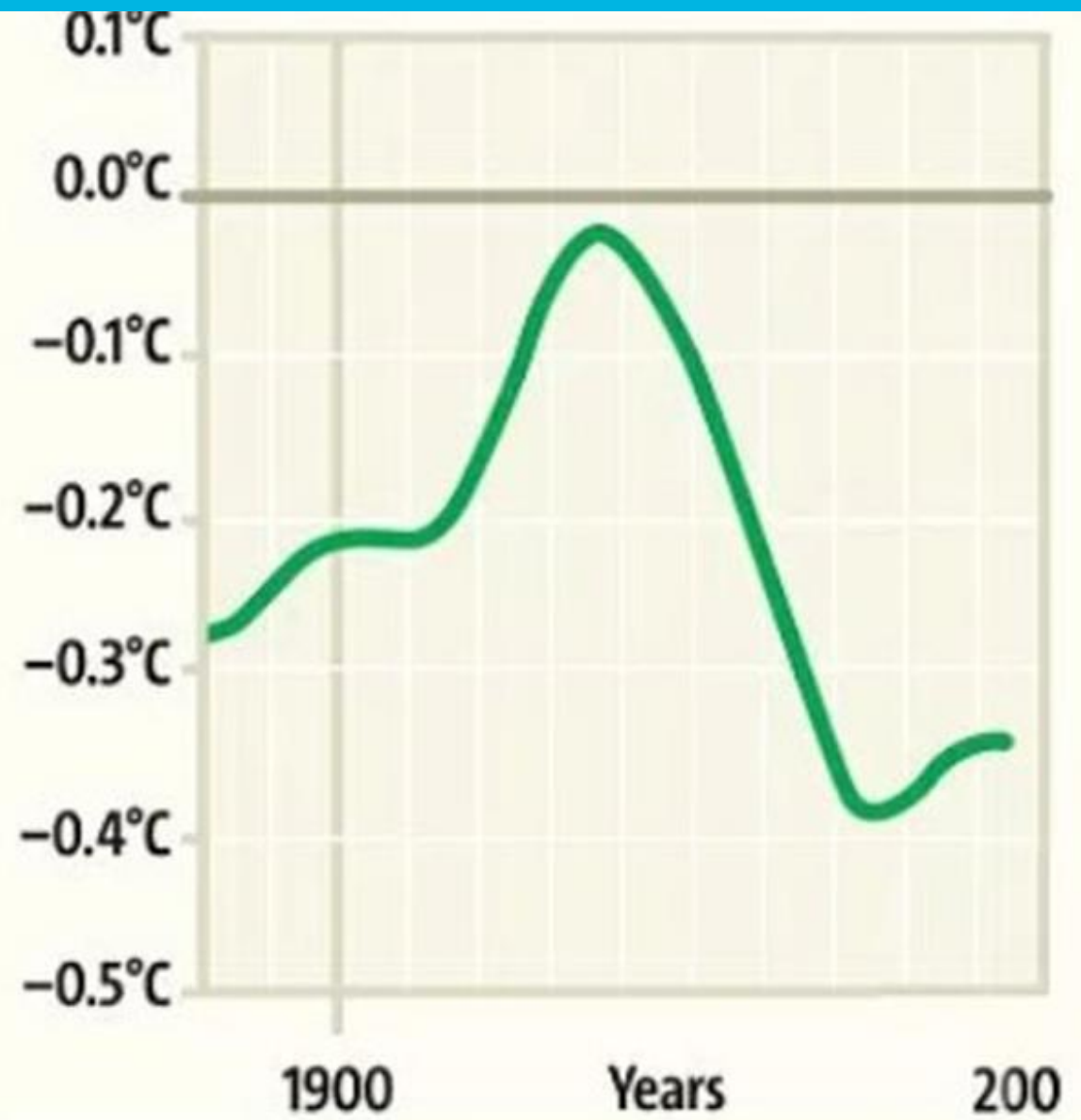
“I’ve just completed Mike’s Nature **trick** of adding in the real temps to each series for the last 20 years (ie from 1981 onwards) and from 1961 for Keith’s to hide the decline.”

Phil Jones to Ray Bradley (1999)





**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 ...**

# Trick #1:

# Hiding the good news!



# Trick #1:



“  
**We're on a highway  
to climate hell”**

António Guterres, UN Secretary-General

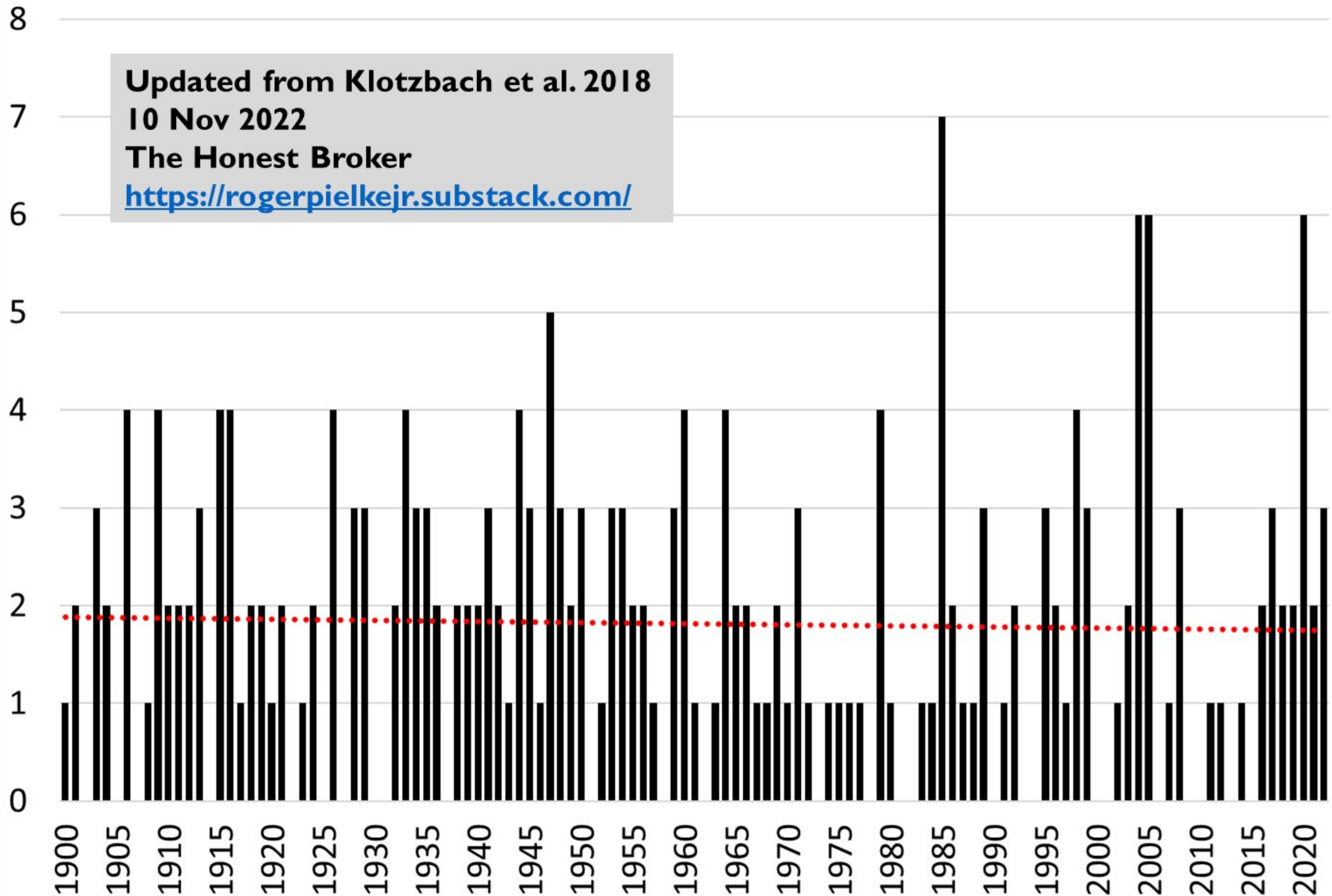
# More extremes?

	Detection	Attribution
heat waves	yes	yes
heavy precipitation	yes	yes
flooding	no	no
meteorological drought	no	no
hydrological drought	no	no
ecological drought 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



# More extremes?

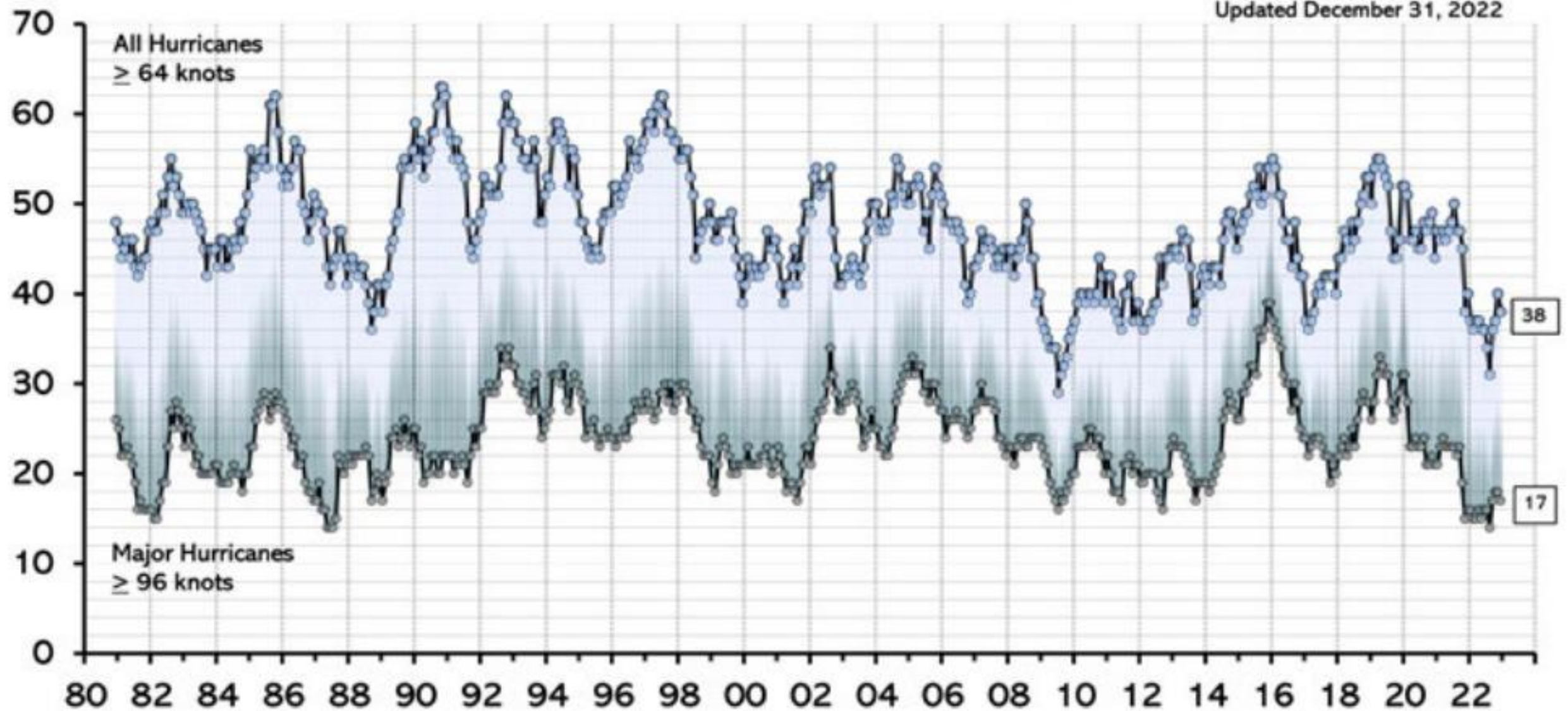
Continental US Landfalling Hurricanes: 1900-2022



# Global Major Hurricane Frequency -- 12 month running sums

@RyanMaue

Updated December 31, 2022



**Figure 4:** global hurricane frequency. On top all hurricanes, at the bottom major hurricanes. Source: Ryan Maue



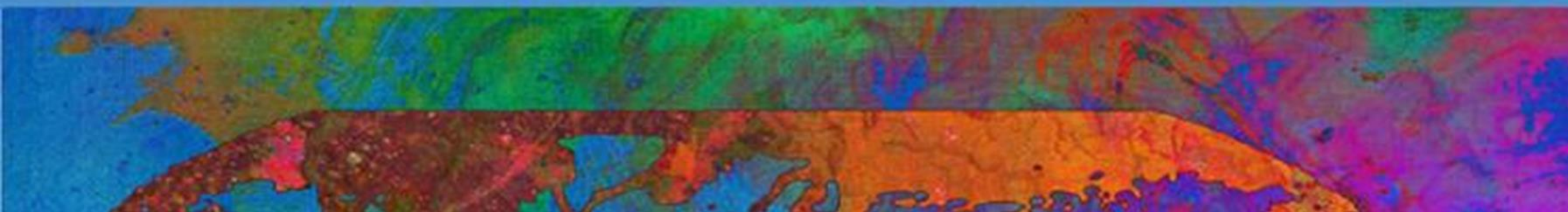
ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

# Climate Change 2021

## The Physical Science Basis

Summary for Policymakers



Trick #2:

cherry picking





# Hurricane Miami 1926



# Cherry picking

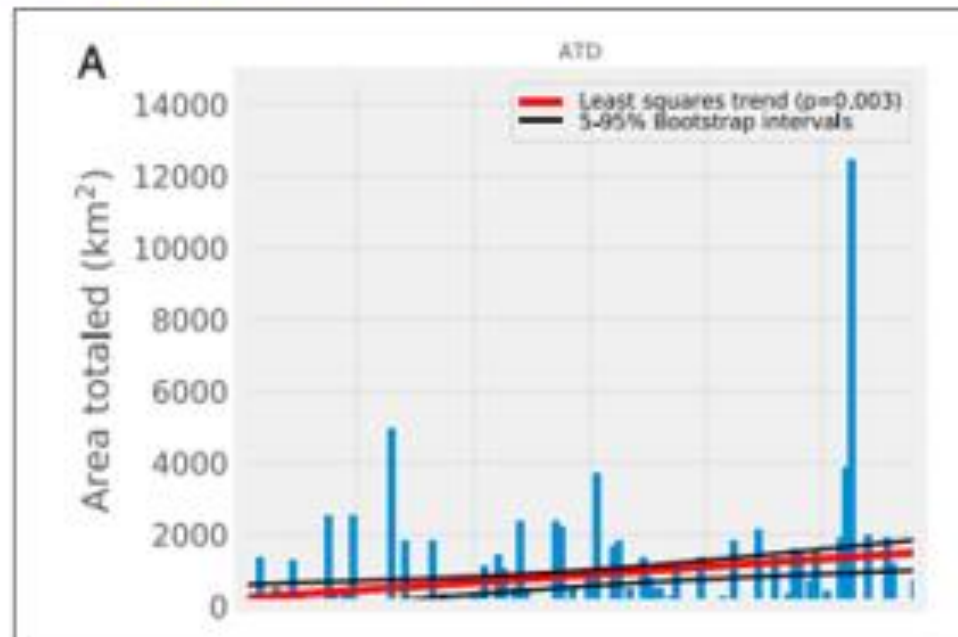
## IPCC on Normalized US Hurricane Damage

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



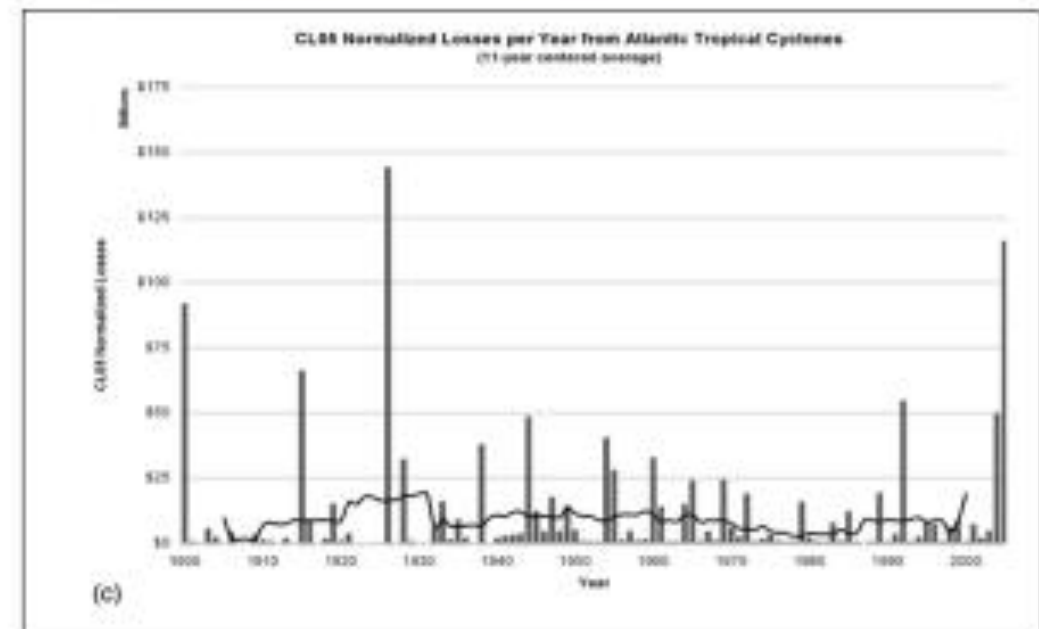
### Study highlighted by IPCC (25 citations)

Normalized US hurricane damage estimates using area of total destruction, 1900–2018  
[Grinsted, P. D. et al. - 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 ...  
☆ 00 Cited by 25 Related articles All 12 versions



### Study ignored by IPCC (1,216 citations)

Normalized hurricane damage in the United States: 1900–2005  
[R.A. Pielke, Jr., J. Gratz, C.W. 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 150 billion in damage in 2004 and 2005. This paper normalizes mainland US hurricane ...  
☆ 00 Cited by 1216 Related articles All 59 versions





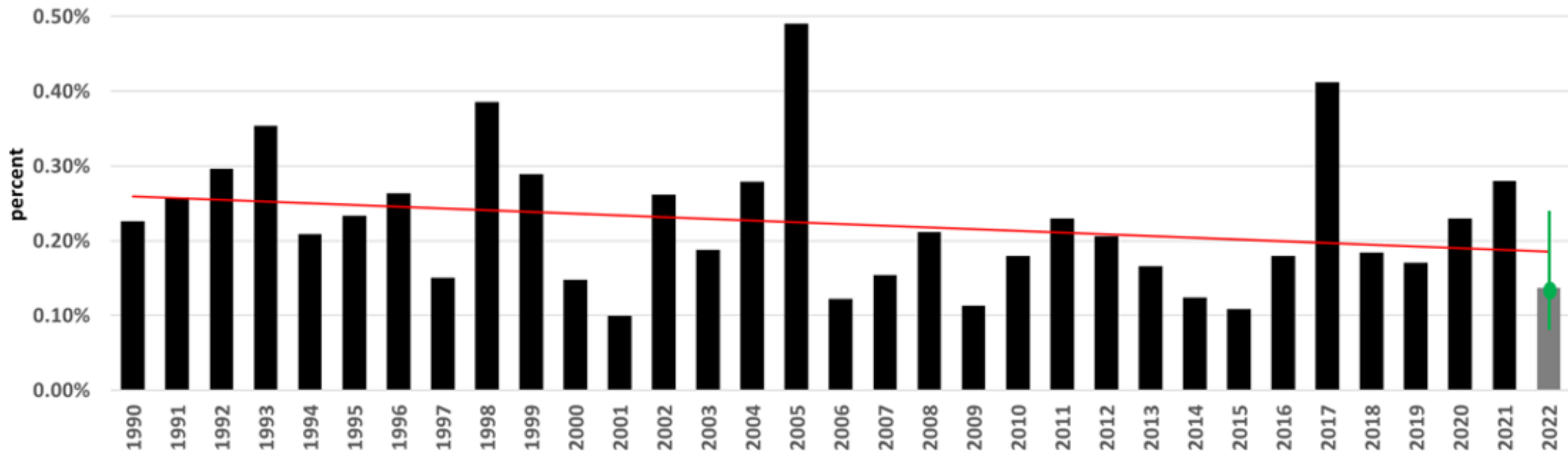
**Table 1.** Studies focused on specific phenomena and studies focused on particular regions.

Study (ordered by date of publication)	Phenomenon (region)	Detection claimed to be achieved?	Trend direction	Attribution claimed to be achieved?	Period ( <i>italics</i> =<30 years)
<b>Studies focused on specific phenomena</b>					
Martinez (2020)	Tropical cyclones 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
<b>Floods</b>					
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
<b>Extratropical storms</b>					
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
<b>Tornadoes</b>					
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
<b>Convective storms</b>					
Sander et al. (2013)	United States	Yes	Increase	No	1970–2009
<b>Wildfire</b>					
Crompton et al. (2010)	Australia	No	n/a	No	1925–2009
<b>Studies focused on particular regions</b>					
Study	Region (location & phenomena)	Detection claimed to be achieved?	Trend direction	Attribution claimed to be achieved	Period
Choi et al. (2019)	Region 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
<b>World</b>					
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

## Global Weather Losses as Percent of Global GDP: 1990-2022

Note: 2022 is estimated based on 1st half results



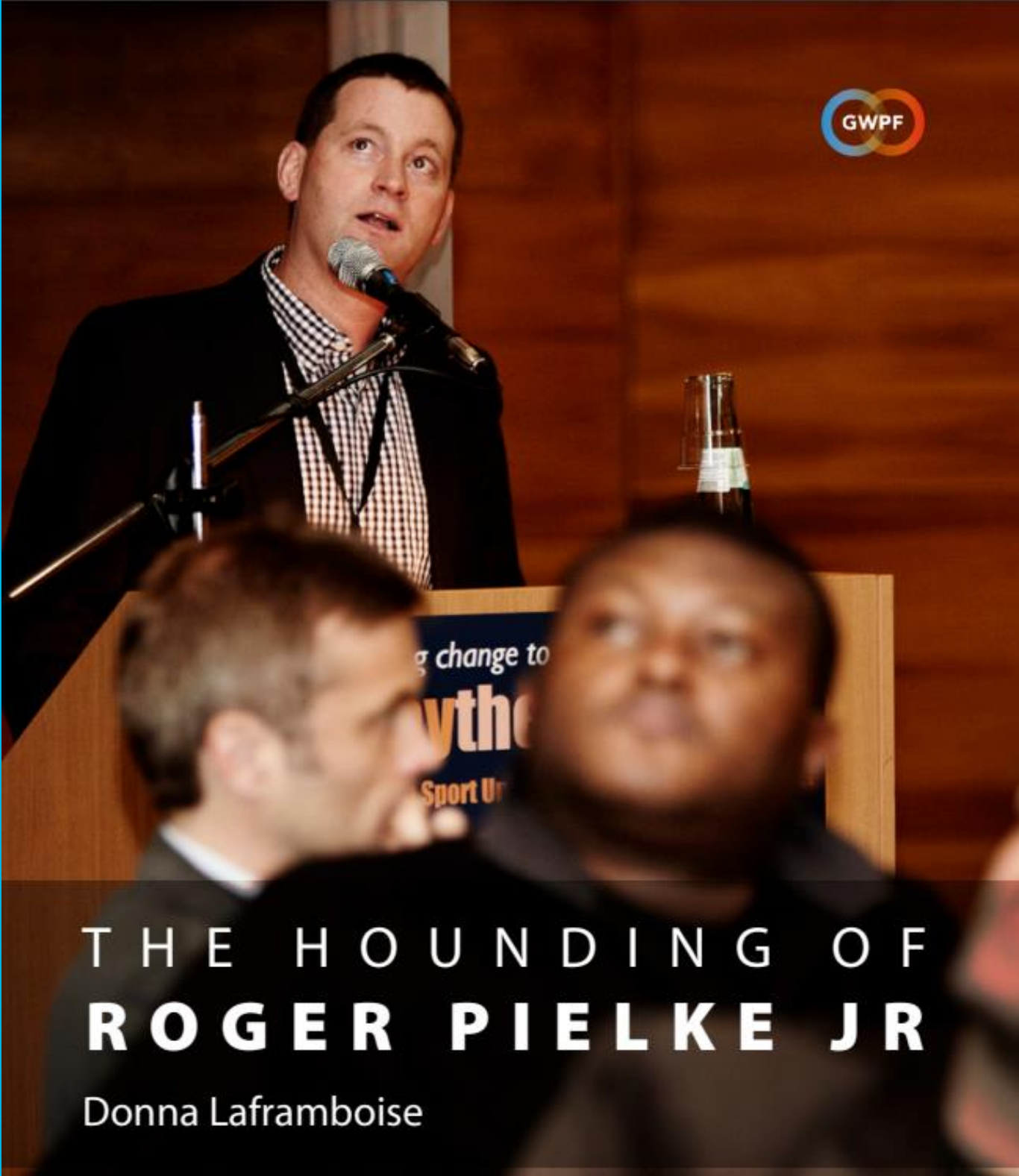
### Sources:

Munich Re, World Bank, Aon

**Updated from:** Pielke 2019. Tracking progress on the economic costs of disasters under the indicators of the sustainable development goals. *Environmental Hazards* 18:1-6.

**Note:** 2022 is estimated based on IH 2022 results reported by Aon, adjusted based on (a) historical relationship of loss estimates of Aon to Munich Re & (b) relationship of IH to full year results. Green represents ~90% range of relationship of IH to full year losses.





# THE HOUNDING OF **ROGER PIELKE JR**

Donna Laframboise

# Voldemort



# Pielke en het IPCC

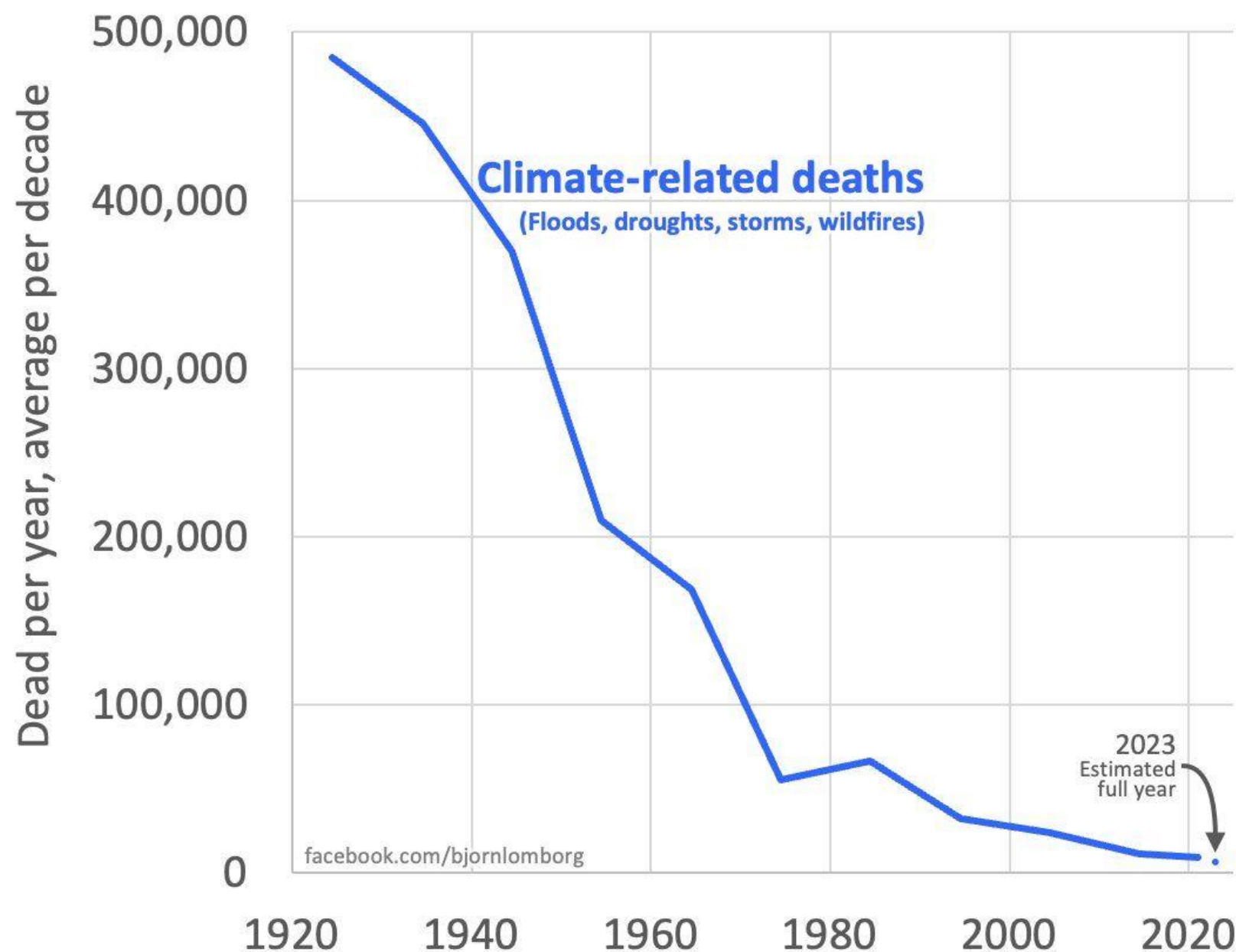
“I was nominated to participate in the SREX report as one of the most published and cited authors on disasters and climate change. I was not selected and a US government colleague told me that an IPCC official had told him that **“Roger Pielke will never participate in the IPCC.”** Not only did he say that, but it has been true.”



# Even better news!

## 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>.



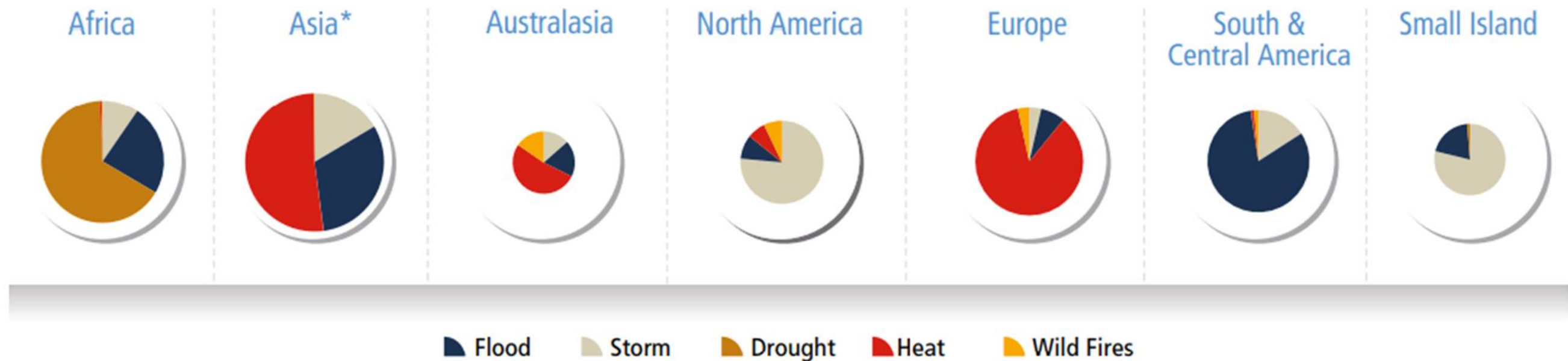


Derna



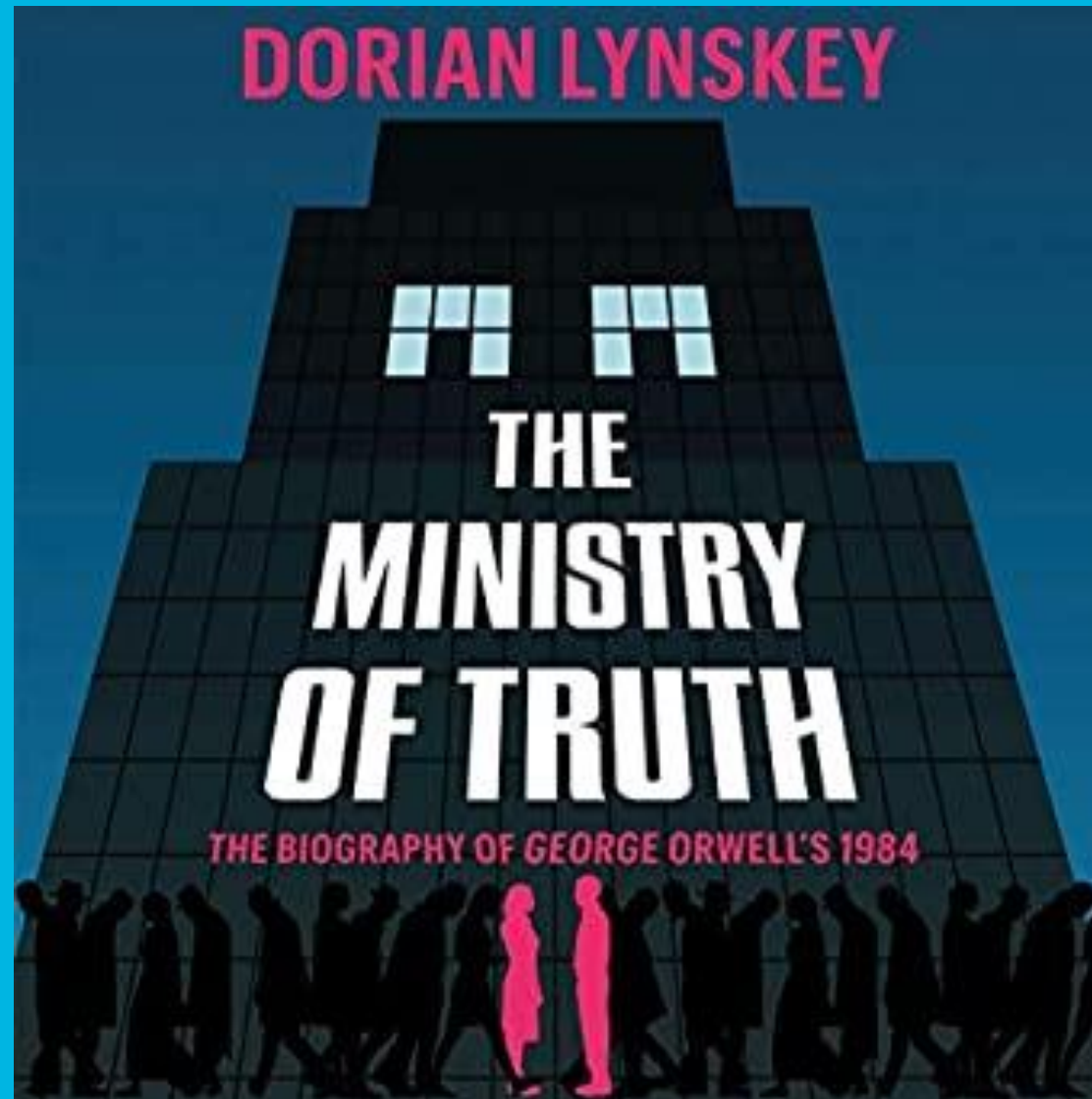
# Did the IPCC show this? Yes and no!

(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

# Trick #3: Rewrite history

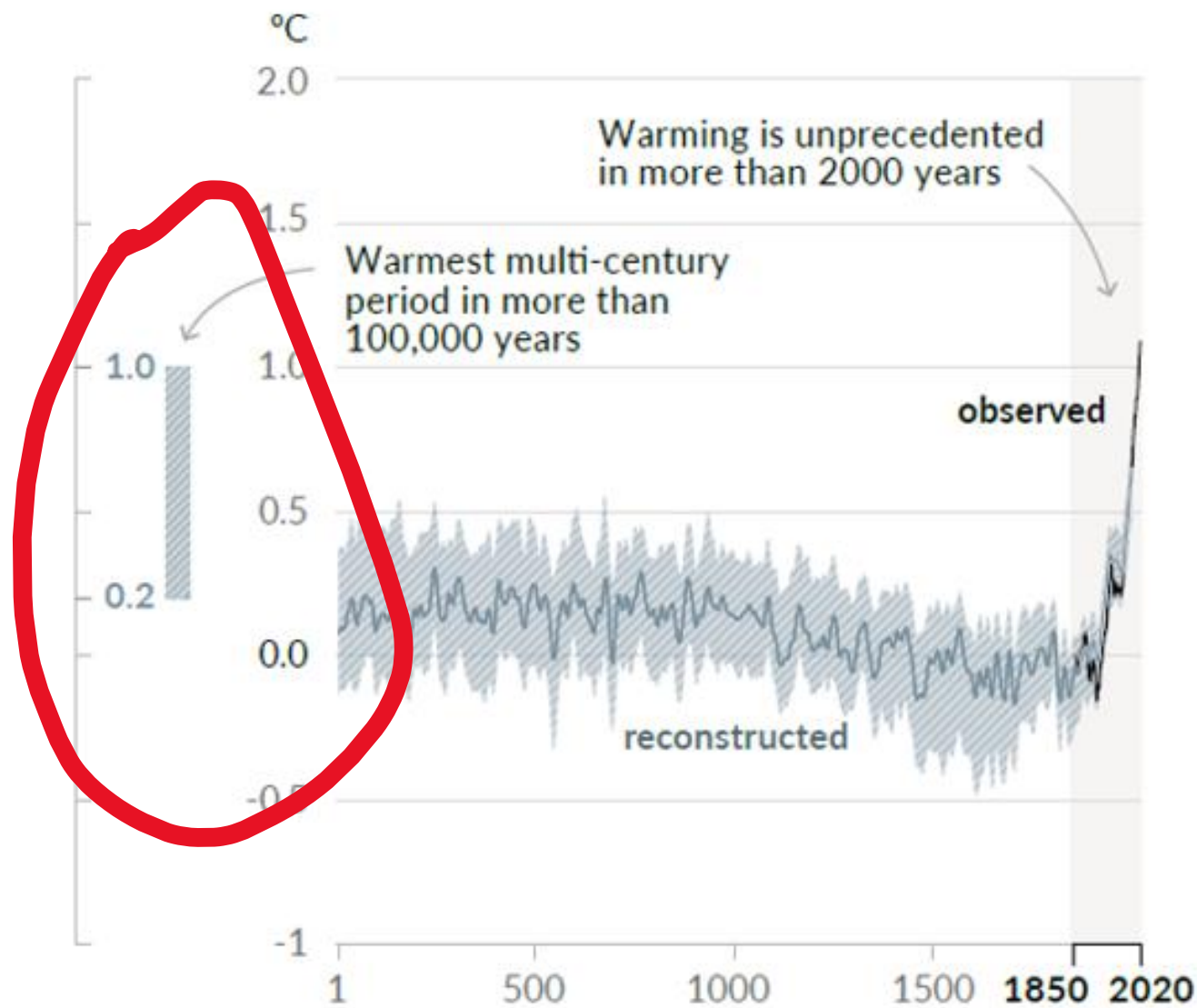




# New hockeystick

## Changes in global surface temperature relative to 1850-1900

a) Change in global surface temperature (decadal average) as reconstructed (1-2000) and **observed** (1850-2020)



# IPCC: warming is unprecedented

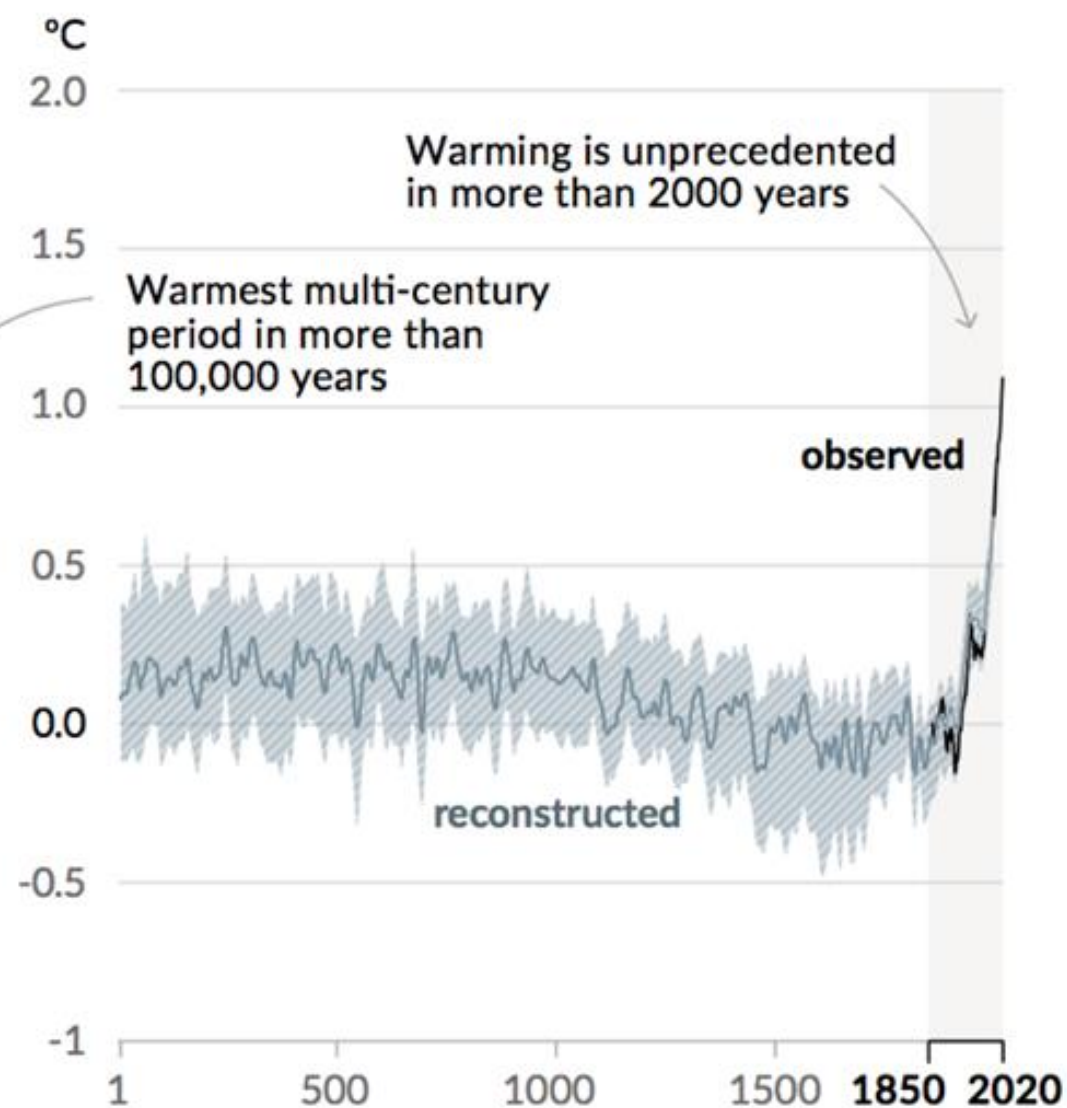
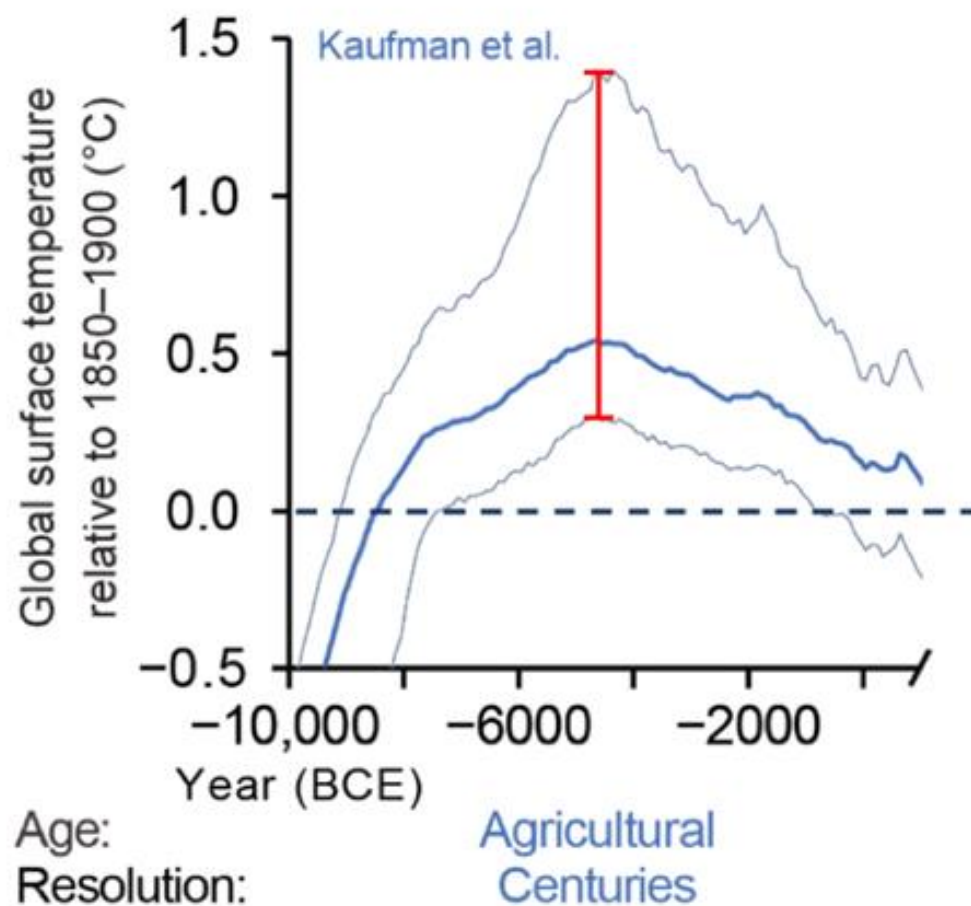
*"global surface temperatures  
are more likely than not  
unprecedented in the past  
125,000 years"*



# Unprecedented?

a) Change in global surface temperature (decadal average) as reconstructed (1-2000) and observed (1850-2020)

(a) Global surface temperatures are more likely than not unprecedented in the past 125,000 years





# Melting glaciers

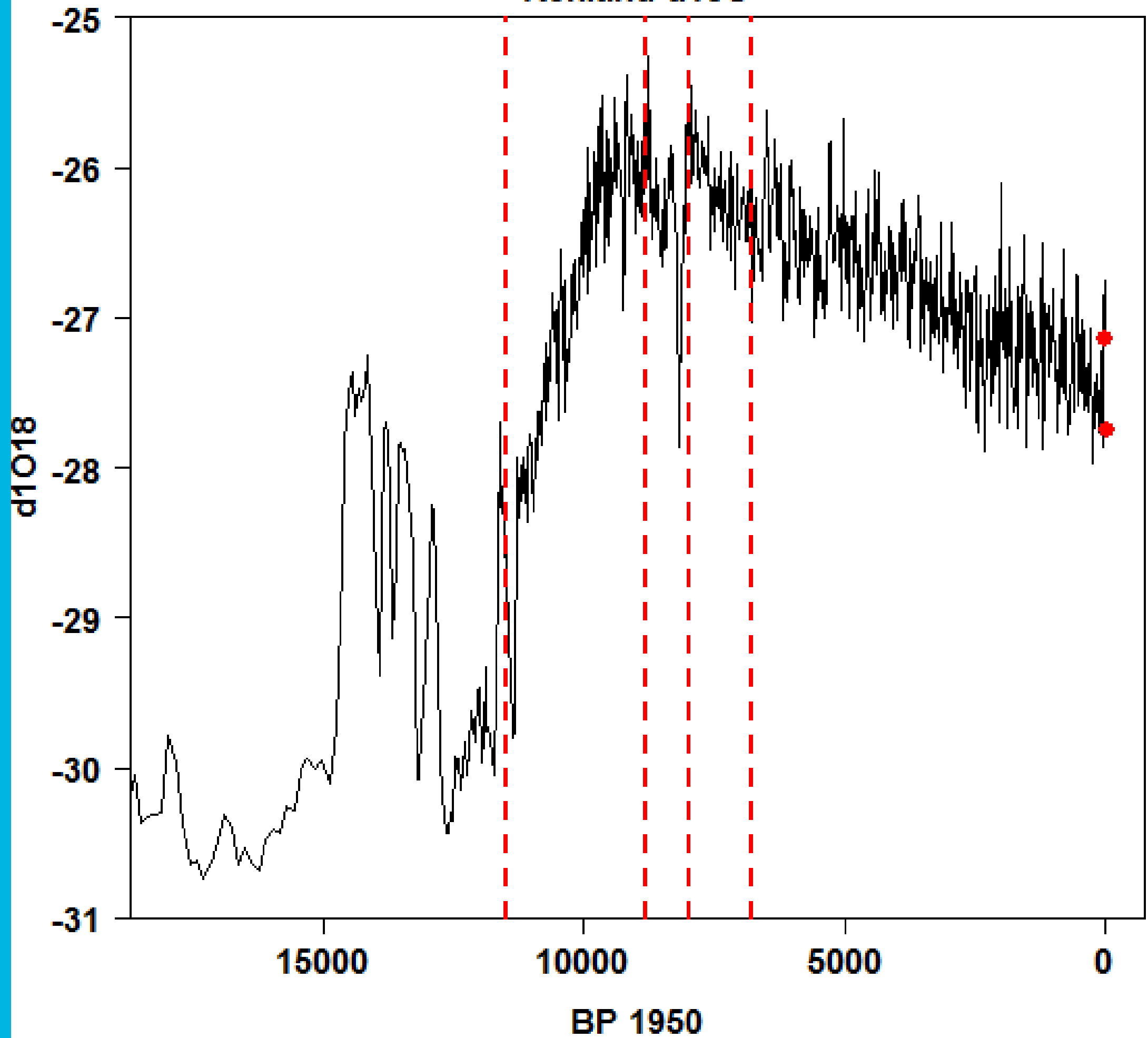




# Same area 2000 years ago

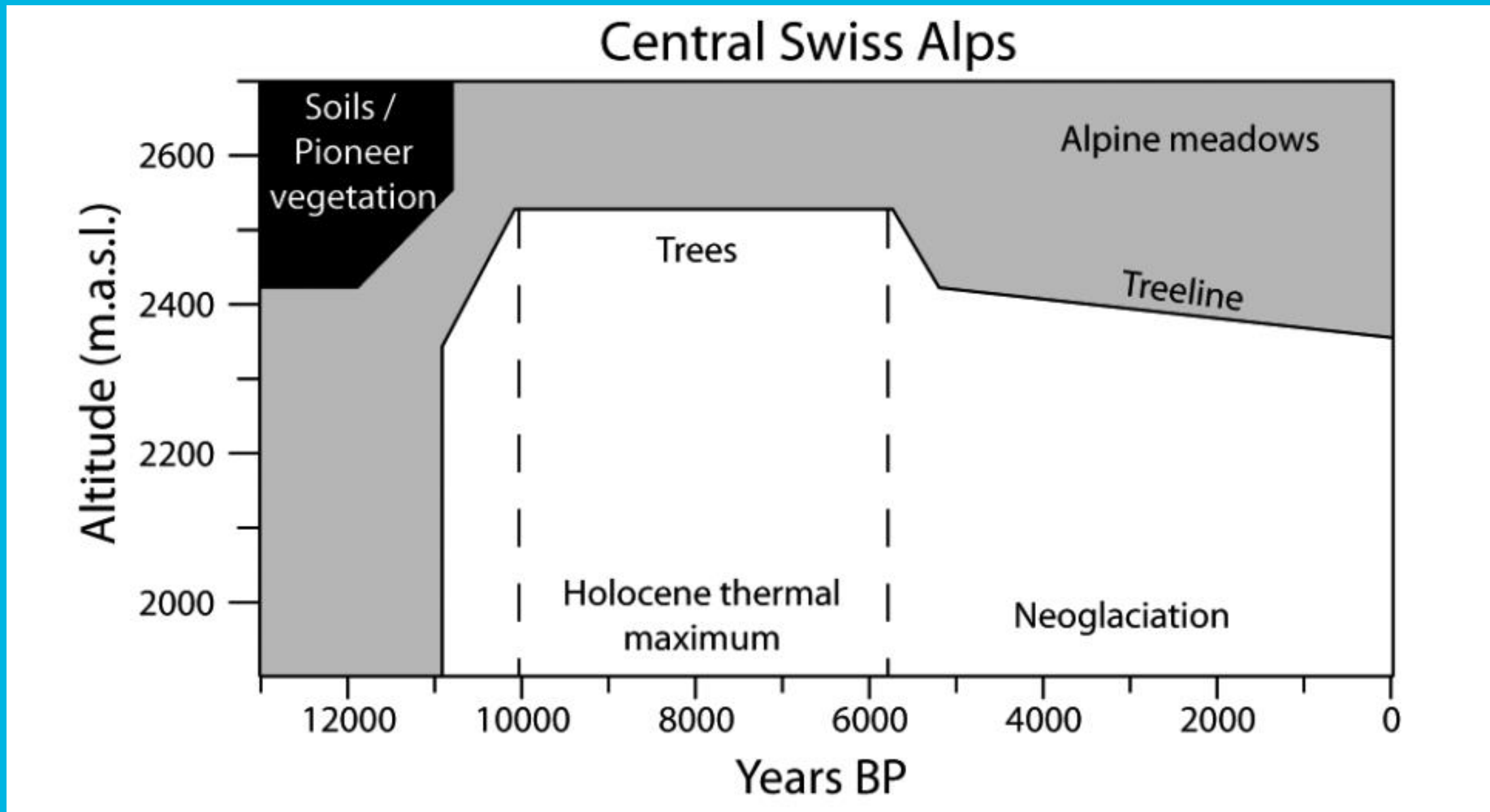


# Renland d18O





# Treeline



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.”



# 1984

**War is Peace**

**Freedom is Slavery**

**Ignorance is Strength**

**– George Orwell, 1984**

# 1984 IPCC Stijl

**\* Warm is Cold**



# Trick #4:

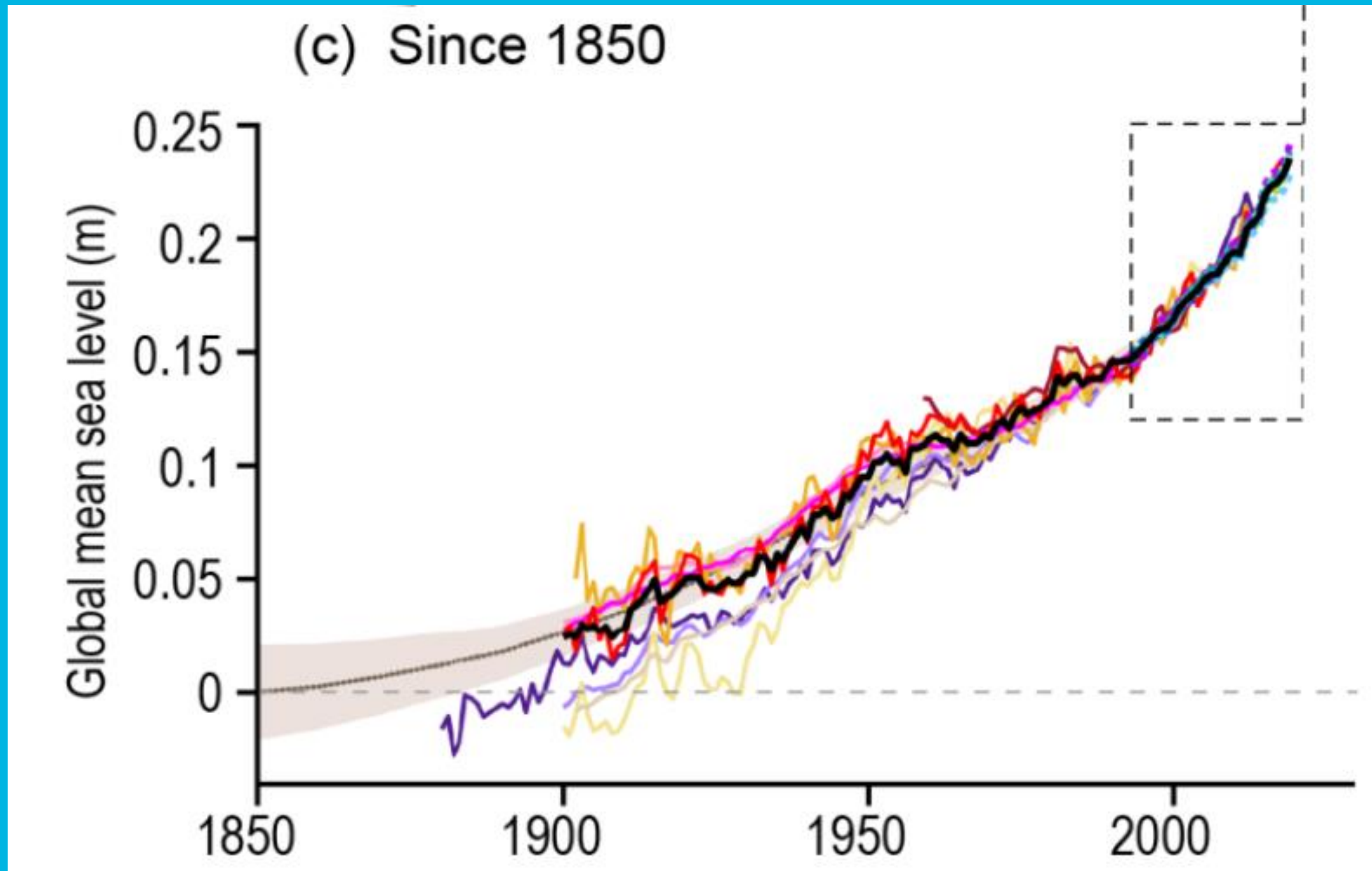
Use shorter and shorter  
periods to claim an  
acceleration of trends.

# Acceleration of sea level rise?

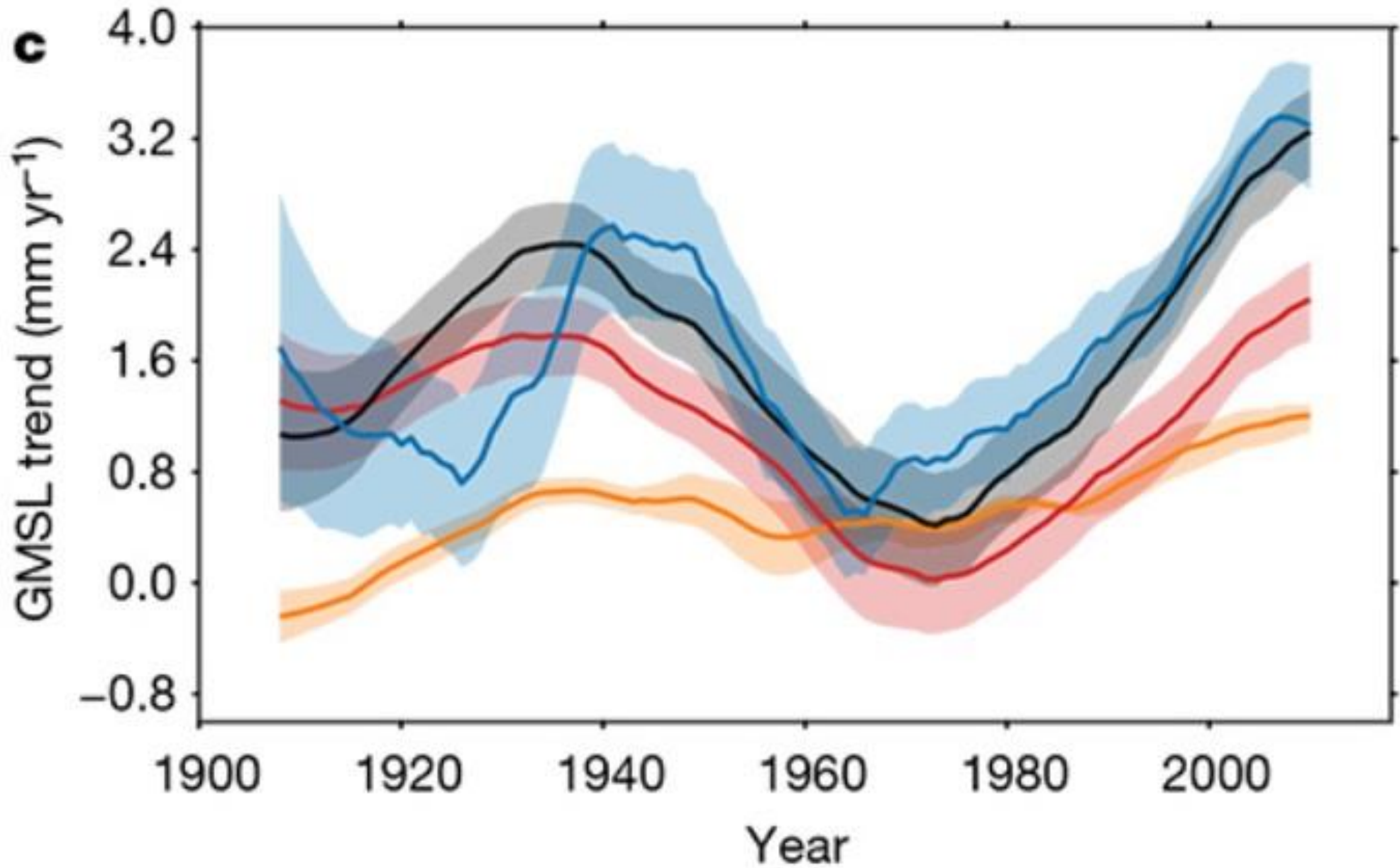
*A.1.7 Global mean sea level increased by **0.20** [0.15 to 0.25] m between 1901 and 2018. The average rate of sea level rise was **1.3** [0.6 to 2.1] mm yr<sup>-1</sup> between 1901 and 1971, increasing to **1.9** [0.8 to 2.9] mm yr<sup>-1</sup> between 1971 and 2006, and further increasing to **3.7**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



# Sea level rise accelerating?



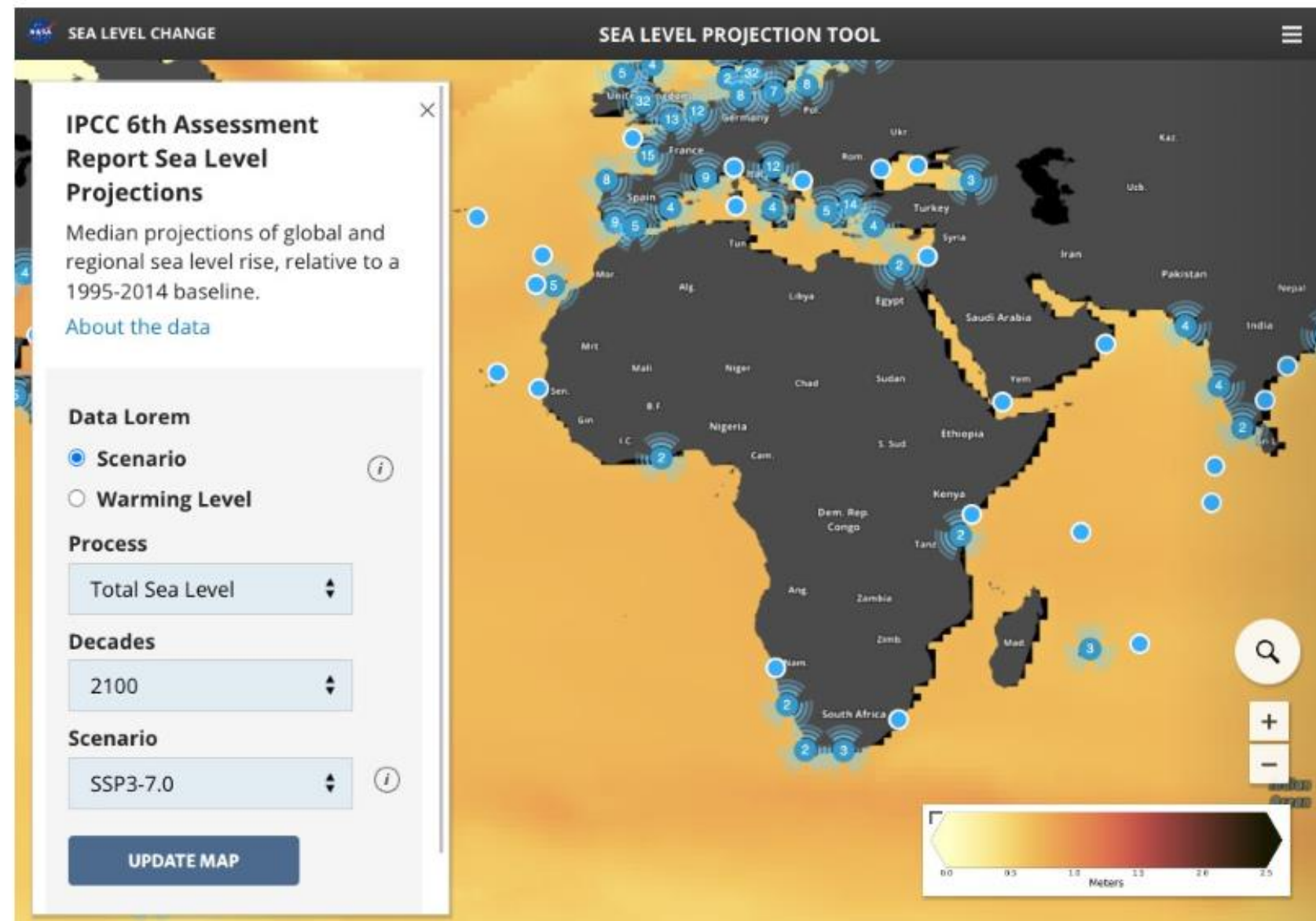
# Rate of change



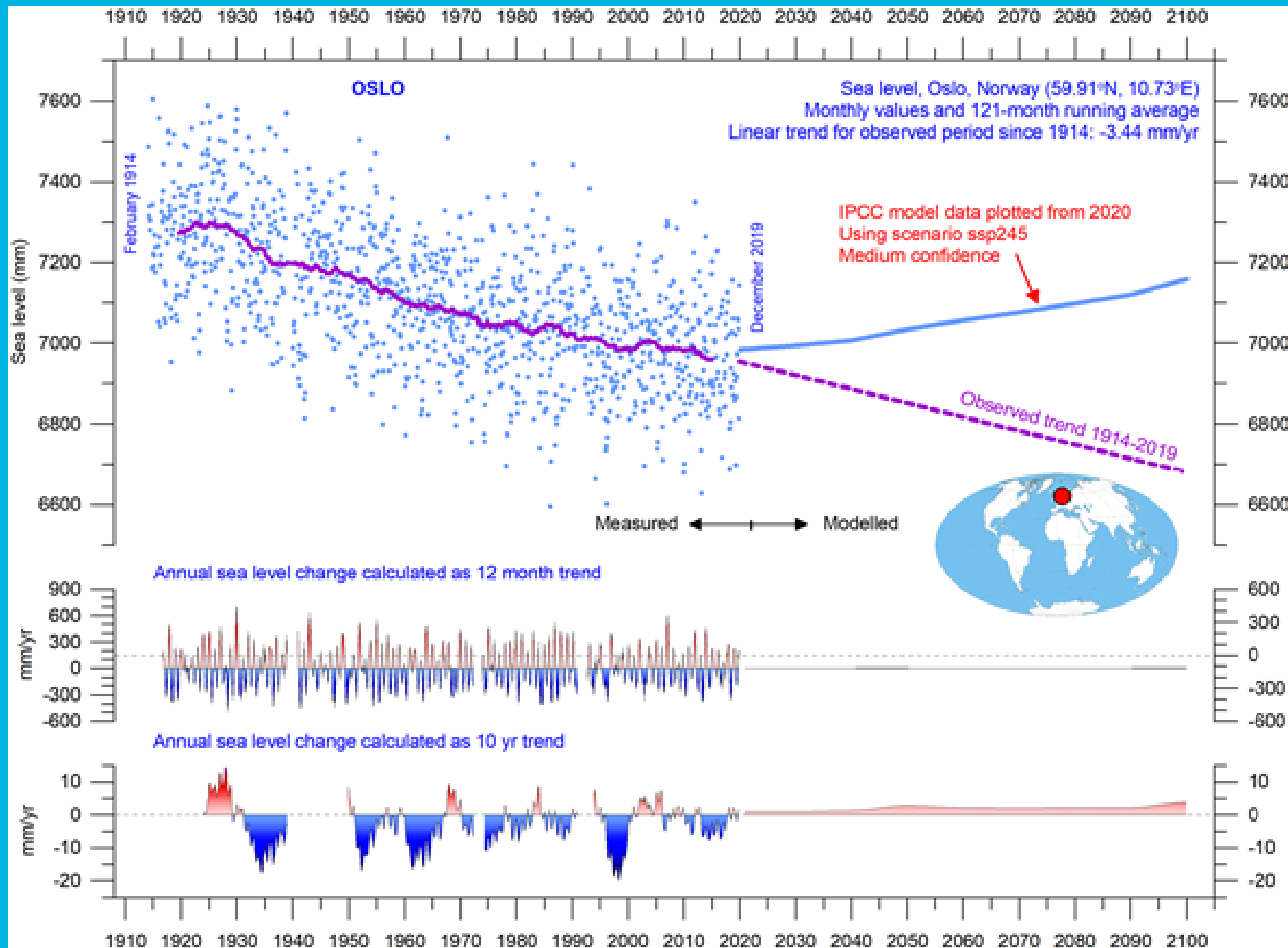


# IPCC Nasa sea level tool

## IPCC AR6 Sea Level Projection Tool

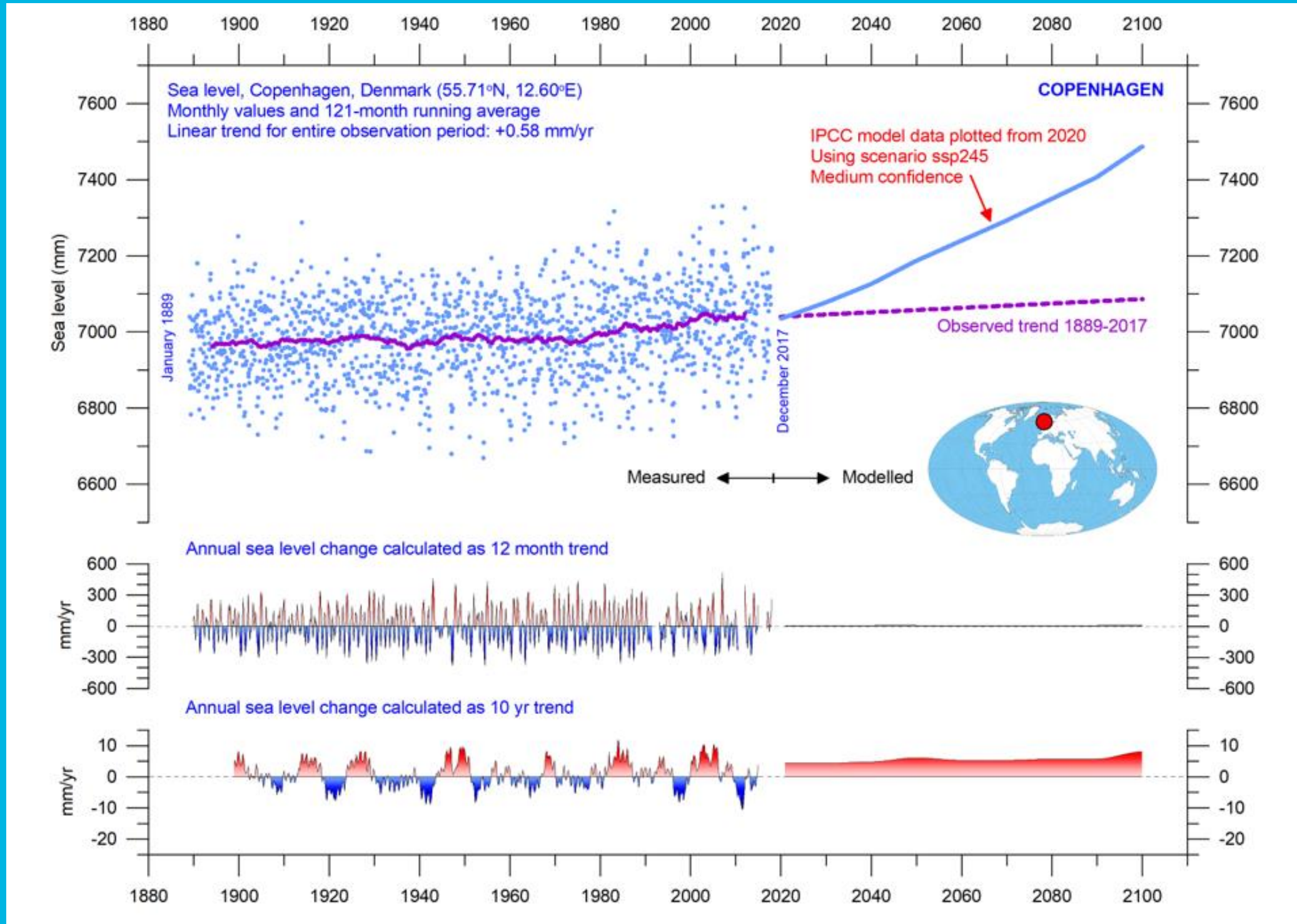


# Ole Humlum: sea level jump?





# Ole Humlum: sea level jump?



# Trick #5:

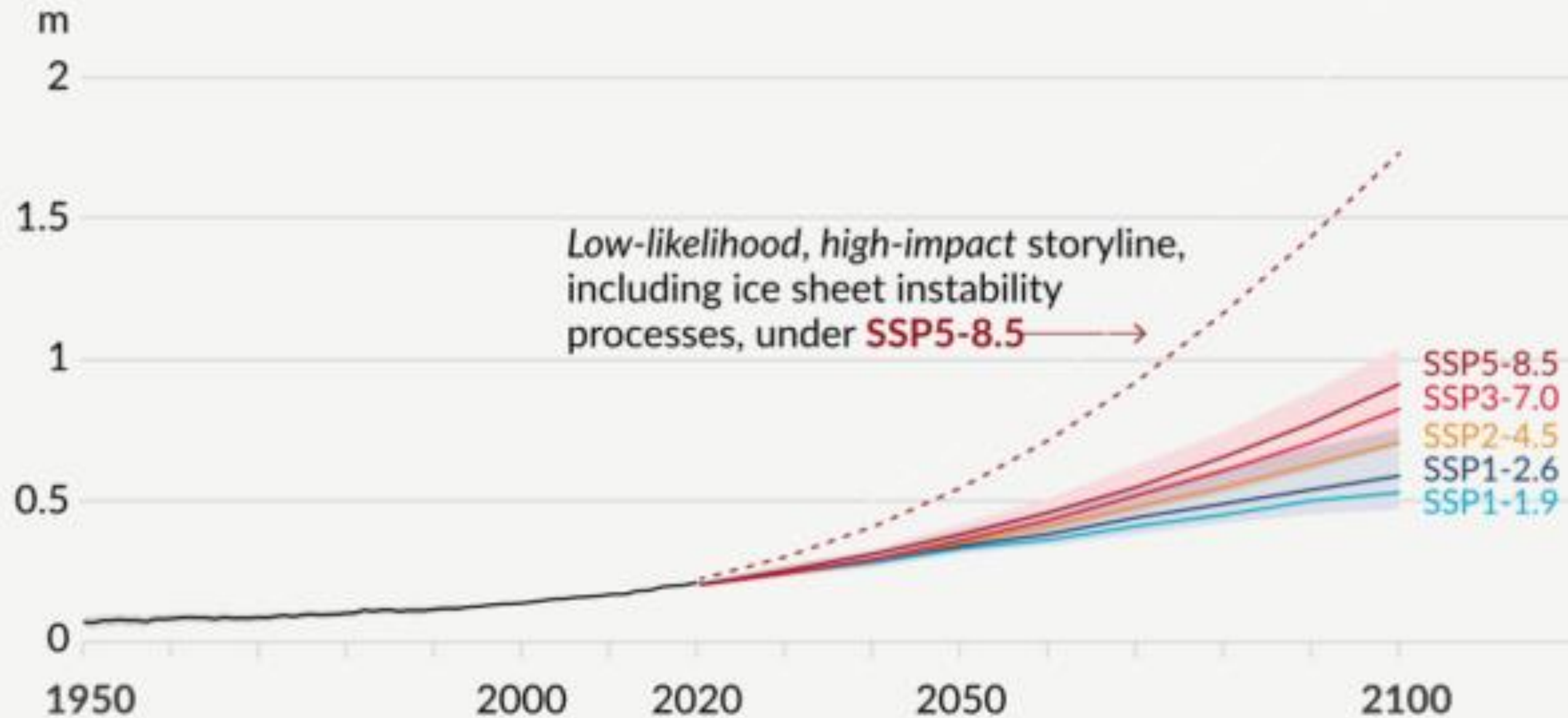
## Crazy scenarios!

“Who controls the past  
controls the future”  
(Orwell, 1984)



# Extreme scenarios

d) Global mean sea level change relative to 1900



# 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

51

## 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<sub>2</sub> 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**





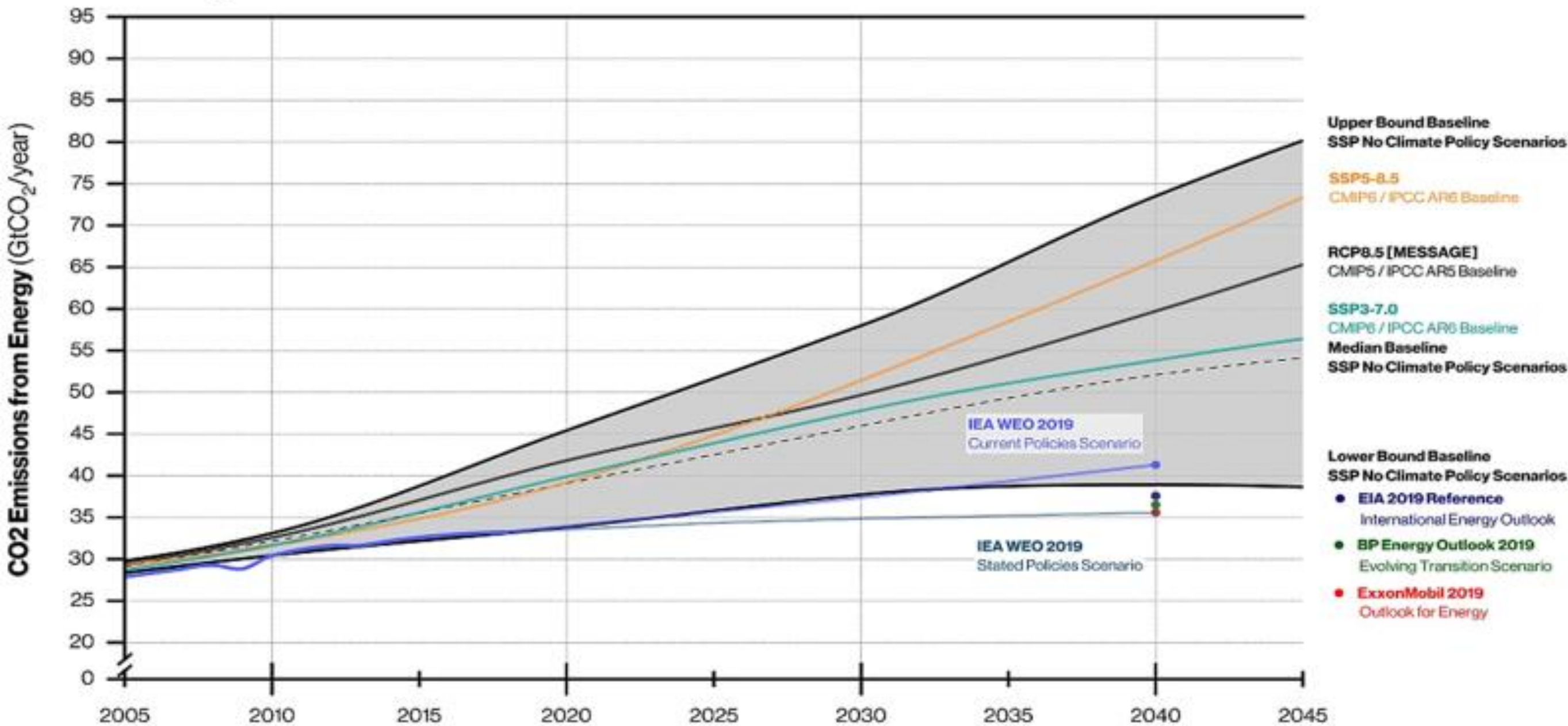
# How often did IPCC use different scenarios?

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.

# How likely?

Burgess et al. 2020





# Use of coal in 2100

2020 = 151 EJ (exajoules) by  
~6600 kolencentrales

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

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**



# Open letter to the 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;**

---

# Final conclusion

**The IPCC should reform  
or be dismantled**



# THE FROZEN CLIMATE VIEWS OF THE IPCC

*An analysis of AR6*

Edited by Marcel Crok, Andy May



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