

“The Climate Emergency is Cancelled”

Conference

Copenhagen 14 – 15 September 2023

DTU and Folketinget

Program and Abstracts



The Danish Parliament Building



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Climate Conference

“The Climate Emergency is Cancelled”

The climate science is clear. Climate change does not pose an existential threat to humanity. In one hundred years, humans will be about 4 – 5 times richer than now, but climate change may reduce this large increase in wealth by around 5 %.

This is well in line with messages from the IPCC, in that weather and climate is a minor factor in ruling wealth and prosperity for humanity. This is for everyone to see, because humans live and thrive both in cold, warm, moist and dry climate zones, in areas below sea surface and on mountain tops. Rich and clever people can adapt to all kinds of weather.

During the latest 100 years, where the temperature has risen one degree and the global sea level with 30 cm, we have become four times as many humans on earth. Child mortality has been reduced by a factor 4, life time expectancy doubled, we have become 8 times richer, the part of humans living below the poverty limit has been reduced from 70 % to 10 %, analphabetism from 67 to 15 % and agriculture products have been more than tripled.

The main cause for this great development – which seems to continue as far as we can look into the future, is basically our new ideas and initiatives, but this development would not have been possible without access to abundant, cheap and stable stored solar energy, in the form of coal, oil and gas.

The advantages of using coal, oil and gas, are many times in excess of the disadvantages, and we cannot force ourselves into a future without coal, oil and gas, because, climate economists tell us that this will have far more negative consequences for humanity than even the most speculative net negative effects of climate change. So the cure may then be much worse than the disease.

A current energy- and climate policy should be based on the fact that climate change is only one of the many problems in the world, and by no means the greatest.

Energy security is, however, crucial for the further development of the world. All of the people in the world, especially in the developing countries, should have full access to coal, oil and gas for many years to come. The use of coal for production of electricity should be phased out on market terms, since coal in this way will become more rare and more expensive, and some time will be replaced by the only adequate replacement we know today, nuclear power. Oil and gas may still be used for peak hours and for transportation a long time into the future, since there is no climate gain in reducing coal- based emissions to zero.

Karl Iver Dahl-Madsen

KLIMAREALISME.DK

Chief Conference organizer

Introduction to the Conference Program

Read and enjoy the program for this seminal climate conference titled "The Climate Emergency is Cancelled." Our conference reminds me of the story of Count Egmont, a 16th-century Dutch nobleman and freedom fighter. Egmont's defiance against the repression of his time has echoed through the corridors of history, immortalized not just in history books, but also in Beethoven's thrilling Egmont Overture—a symphony of idealism, triumph, and the indomitable spirit of resistance.

Even today the Dutch BoerBurgerBeweging has taken up the spirit of Egmont and will not be cowed.

Much like Egmont and his compatriots, we, the Climate Realists from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and overall in Europe have faced adversity in our own modern-day fight for intellectual freedom. We have been cancelled, censored, ignored, but just as Egmont wasn't silenced, neither shall we be. The conference aims to encourage a more nuanced debate about climate change, one that invites multiple perspectives and champions the importance of rational discourse. We believe that only through sincere discussion can we arrive at effective, equitable, and sustainable solutions.

To the critics, I say, the mission of a freedom fighter like Egmont wasn't to challenge for the sake of challenge, but to bring forth a more equitable society. Similarly, our mission is not to deny but to debate, not to undo but to create, and not to stifle but to enlighten.

The age of ignoring inconvenient truths is over. Today, we break the shackles of intellectual conformity. Like Beethoven's powerful chords, may our discussions here today reverberate through the halls of scientific inquiry, policymaking, and public discourse.

Let's look forward to this program of enlightening talks and discussions.

Karl Iver Dahl-Madsen,
President of the Danish Climate Realists



CLINTEL

Climate Intelligence (CLINTEL) is an independent foundation that operates in the fields of climate change and climate policy. CLINTEL was founded in 2019 by emeritus professor of geophysics Guus Berkhout and science journalist Marcel Crok. CLINTEL's main objective is to generate knowledge and understanding of the causes and effects of climate change as well as the effects of climate policy.

WORLD CLIMATE DECLARATION – THERE IS NO CLIMATE EMERGENCY

A global network of over 1609 scientists and professionals from 15 countries has prepared and signed this urgent message. Climate science should be less political, while climate policies should be more scientific. Scientists should openly address uncertainties and exaggerations in their predictions of global warming, while politicians should dispassionately count the real costs as well as the imagined benefits of their policy measures. One of the latest signatories is Nobel prize winner in physics 2022 John Clauser.

THE FROZEN VIEWS OF THE IPCC

A thorough analysis by Clintel shows serious errors in the latest IPCC report AR6, documented in a book edited by Marcel Crok and Andy May. It is shown that

- IPCC hides good news about disaster losses and climate-related deaths
- IPCC wrongly claimed the estimate of climate sensitivity is above 2.5°C; *it is more likely below 2°C*
- IPCC misleads policy makers by focusing on an implausible worst-case emissions scenario
- Errors in the AR6 report are worse than those that led to the IAC Review in 2010

The IPCC ignored crucial peer-reviewed literature showing that normalized disaster losses have decreased since 1990 and that human mortality due to extreme weather has decreased by more than 95% since 1920. The IPCC, by cherry picking from the literature, drew the opposite conclusions, claiming increases in damage and mortality due to anthropogenic climate change. These are two important conclusions of the report *The Frozen Climate Views of the IPCC*, published by the Clintel Foundation.

The 180-page report is – as far as we know – the first serious international ‘assessment’ of the IPCC’s Sixth Assessment Report. In 13 chapters the Clintel report shows the IPCC rewrote climate history, emphasizes an implausible worst-case scenario, has a huge bias in favour of ‘bad news’ and against ‘good news’, and keeps the good news out of the *Summary for Policy Makers*.

The errors and biases that Clintel documents in the report are far worse than those that led to the investigation of the IPCC by the Interacademy Council (IAC Review) in 2010. Clintel believes that the IPCC should reform or be dismantled.

The report can be downloaded from clintel.org or [here](#)

The press release (in English) can be downloaded from clintel.org or [here](#) in pdf.

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Note 1 to all speakers

The printed program to be handed out in Copenhagen was not complete because several authors submitted their 300-word abstract too late, for the printer's final dead line.

The current program was completed just a few days before the conference and will not be printed. This is a cooperation between Torsten Koster of the Danish Climate Realists and Stein Bergsmark of Climate Realists of Norway.

Note 2 to all speakers

Extended abstracts (max 5 pages) will be published in the journal "Science of Climate Change" in Volume 3.4 to be finished by the end of November.

Deadline for extended abstracts Oct 1. Send to post@scienceofclimatechange.org

Preconference for The Climate Emergency is Cancelled

Venue: DTU Campus Lyngby

Meeting room S09 in building 101

Time: Thursday September 14, 2023, 11-16

11:00-13:00 Session I: The Carbon Cycle Controversy

Chairperson: Jens Olaf Pepke Pedersen

Karl-Iver Dahl Madsen: Opening remarks

- Jan-Erik Solheim: *Challenge in estimating atmospheric CO₂.*
- Jens Olaf Pepke Pedersen: *The global carbon cycle in an Earth System Model,*
- Hermann Harde: *Understanding Increasing CO₂.*
- Hans Schroeder: *The CO₂- Cycle.*
- Antero Ollila: *Carbon Dioxide circulation.*
- Johannes Oraug, *CO₂ the gas of life.*
- Karl-Iver Dahl Madsen: *The Carbon Balance shows that net-zero is neither necessary nor rational to keep the lid on global warming*

13:00-14:00 Lunch Break (dansk frokost)

14:00-16:00: Session II: The Coming (Little) Ice Age

Chairperson: Jan-Erik Solheim

- John A. Parmentola: *Celestial mechanics and the termination of the Holocene Warm Period (Zoom)*
- Eva Marie Brekkestø (Stein Bergsmark): *Climate in Europe in the Little Ice Age.*
- Jan-Erik Solheim: *Gulf Stream beat and Barents Sea Ice edge periodic variations.*
- Harald Yndestad: *The Little Ice Age" covers a period from 1330 to 2150 AD. (Zoom)*
- Thorstein Seim & Borgar Olsen: *The Influence of IR Absorption and Backscatter Radiation from CO₂ on Air Temperature during Heating in a Simulated Earth/Atmosphere Experiment*
- Discussion related to both sessions.

The Climate Emergency is Cancelled

Venue: The Danish Parliament

Time: Friday September 15, 2023, 9-17

9:00-9:15 Welcome

- Welcome from the Danish Parliament: Pernille Vermund, Member of Parliament and Political Leader of party “Nye Borgerlige”
- Welcome from the Danish Climate Realists, Karl Iver Dahl-Madsen, President Danish Climate Realists
- Welcome from the Scandinavian Climate Realists, Sverre Alhaug Høstmark, President of the Norwegian Climate Realists

9:15-10:00 Keynote Speech

- Keynote: Marcel Crok, Founder & CEO of Clintel: *The Frozen Views of IPCC*

10:00-10:30 Coffee Break

10:30-12:00 About Natural Climate Science

- Henrik Svensmark. Senior Researcher at DTU Space: *On the Role of the Sun*
- Martin Hovland, Professor Emeritus from the University of Tromsø: *The Holocene Climate Change*

12:00-13:00 Standing Lunch from Snapstinget

13:00-14:30 About Economic Climate Science

- Otto Brøns-Petersen, Chief of Analysis at CEPOS: *What is the essence of climate economics?*
- Ralph G. Schoellhammer, Assistant Professor of International Relations at Webster Vienna Private University: *Climate Alarmism is an Elite Phenomena*
- Lars Tvede (On Video), Entrepreneur, Investor and Author: *Energy Technologies: Populism, Realism and a Possible End-Game*

14:30-15:00 Coffee Break

15:00-16:30 Critique of the Green Transition

- Karl Iver Dahl-Madsen, President of the Danish Climate Realists: *Human Flourishing is Dependent on Fossil Fuels*
- Tege Tornvall, Independent Consultant on Business, Political and Journalism studies: *Resource and Energy shortage for Electric Vehicles*
- Egil Bergsager, Geologist. Educated at University of Oslo and UCLA California: *The Political Climate Debat in Norway*
- Torstein Seim & Borgar Olsen,

16:30-17:00 Concluding Discussion and Remarks

After each speech, 5 minutes will be reserved for questions and conclusion.

Abstracts Day 1 DTU, September 14, 2023

Session I: 11:00 – 13:00 The Carbon Cycle Controversy

Challenges in estimating atmospheric CO₂

Jan-Erik Solheim, independent scientist

Atmospheric CO₂ concentrations have been measured since the beginning of the 18th century by chemical analysis with remarkable precision. Since then, methods have changed, and higher precision is achieved. The first observers discovered daily, and yearly variations related to plant growth, distance from sea, elevation, and meteorological conditions. In 1938 an infrared gas analyzer was invented, and the first continuous monitoring physical device, later called NDIR was introduced. With this technique continuous observations were started at Mauna Loa volcanic peak at Hawaii around 1960.

To create a continuous curve which followed the history of anthropogenic emission, the chemical observations were heavily manipulated, and a bandy stick type curve was created. From ice-core drillings it was possible to measure the CO₂ content in bubbles in the ice far back in time. Surprisingly they showed higher level in 1890ies, than recorded at Mauna Loa in 1960. This led to the idea that the ice bubbles were open for CO₂ about 80 years later than the age of the bubble, and the bandy stick curve was restored. A peak of nearly 0.04% CO₂ in about 1940 in the chemical observations was edited away by C. Keeling who started the Mauna Loa observations.

When IPCC tried to balance the CO₂ budget for the 1990ies it was discovered a missing source of considerable size. It was called the “land sink”. After 2000 it was slowly recognized that the increase in CO₂ is not only due to anthropogenic emissions, but also related to the temperature increase, which led to increased thermal emission. We found that variation in temperature precede CO₂ variations. This is not generally accepted. Another question is the lifetime of a CO₂ molecule released to the air. This is the topic for the following talks in this section.

The global carbon cycle in an Earth System Model

The DCESS model

Jens Olaf Pepke Pedersen

DTU Space, Centrifugevej 356, DK-2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark

Earth system models are useful tools for understanding past global changes and for projecting future global change. The carbon cycle is a key feature of the Earth system and thus carbon cycle components are central for Earth system models. Among the important components are the ocean, the land biosphere, and the atmosphere, and the challenge is both to model these components and the interactions between them.

The influence of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions on the carbon cycle is a driver of ocean and terrestrial sinks, and modelling interactions between Earth’s climate and carbon cycle requires knowledge of at number of feedbacks involved that amplify or dampen carbon emissions.

For example, increasing atmospheric CO₂ increases the efficiency of photosynthesis, which sequesters CO₂, just as it increases the concentration gradient between the atmosphere and the ocean which drives CO₂ dissolution into the ocean.

In the presentation a few examples of the carbon-climate interaction will be discussed, and some of the certainties and uncertainties will be highlighted.

Understanding Increasing CO₂ in the Atmosphere

Hermann Harde

Helmut-Schmidt-University Hamburg, Germany

The carbon cycle is of great importance to understand the influence of anthropogenic emissions on the atmospheric CO₂ concentration, and thus, to classify the impact of these emissions on global warming. Different models have been developed, which under simplified assumptions can well reproduce the observed CO₂ concentration over recent years, but they also lead to quite contradictory interpretations of the human impact. In this contribution we consider, how far such suppositions are realistic or must be made responsible for significant misinterpretations. We present own calculation based on the Conservation Law, which reproduce all details of the measured atmospheric CO₂ concentration over the Mauna Loa Era. From these calculations we derive an anthropogenic contribution to the observed increase of CO₂ over the Industrial Era of only 15%. The importance of only one unitary time scale for the removal of anthropogenic and natural CO₂ emissions from the atmosphere, characterized by an effective absorption time, is discussed.

The Carbon Cycle Controversy

Hans Schröder

According to the popular narrative, man-made CO₂ accumulates in the atmosphere. It assumes that a fixed portion of that emission stays in the atmosphere, while the rest ends up in land and sea reservoirs. However, is not a matter of accumulation. The word “cycle” implies that we are dealing with two-way flows. Accordingly, I depict the carbon cycle as a network of five control volumes, symbolizing reservoirs, connected by arrows symbolizing flows. I balance the network by solving five linear simultaneous equations. This makes it clear, that there are two carbon emissions to the atmosphere: A natural, and a man-made. The natural emission is ten times the man-made, and it is temperature dependent. Staunch supporters of the popular view don't accept the balanced network. To make their narrative work, they insist that I simplify the network in a way, which not only eliminates the photosynthesis, the ‘engine’ that drives the carbon cycle, but also creates a fictitious one-way (net) flow of carbon from the atmosphere into land and sea reservoirs. Consequently, these reservoirs are sinks, and therefore cannot contribute to any increase in atmospheric CO₂. The problem with that argument is that the net flow doesn't exist, because we cannot subtract two flows. We can add two flows, but to subtract them doesn't make sense. This simple observation ruins the popular narrative. In conclusion, it is time to abandon it, and realize that atmospheric CO₂ has increased over the industrial era, not primarily because of man-made emissions, but because of the warming. This is not really surprising. After all, it has been known for a long time that CO₂ lags temperature. The surprising part is that the new narrative wasn't established long ago, and that it is acknowledged only by a small minority of scientists.

Carbon Dioxide Circulation

Antero Ollila

Carbon cycle models referred to by the IPCC are all-encompassing and they apply several sub-models designed for special tasks like CO₂ exchange with plants. The objective of this presentation is to analyze critically the IPCC's carbon cycle model and to compare its key figures to the results of the 1DAOBM-

3 model of Ollila. The IPCC assumes that the yearly increase in atmospheric CO₂ amount originates from fossil fuels but this leads to an unrealistic $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (permille) value. This may be the reason why the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ data and analyses are almost nonexistent in Assessment Report 6. The carbon cycle fluxes of the IPCC between the atmosphere, the ocean, and the land show discrepancies. The removal rate of the anthropogenic CO₂ conflicts with the observed decay rate of 64 years of ¹⁴C which is an ideal tracer test of anthropogenic CO₂ decaying rate in the atmosphere.

The CO₂ circulation model 1DAOBM-3 of the author is a model based on 26 equations that describe CO₂ fluxes between the three reservoirs, namely the atmosphere, the ocean, and the land. The CO₂ fluxes and yearly amounts since 1750 have been divided into natural, anthropogenic, and total. Basic physical processes like mass balances, mixing, and absorption have been utilized. Only one parameter in these equations is based on the observation, namely the permille value of the year 2017. Even though 1DAOBM-3 does not apply the “buffer-factor” approach like in the IPCC models, the maximum net dissolving rate of total CO₂ is only 1.9 GtC yr⁻¹, which is smaller than the maximum uptake rate of 2.3 GtC yr⁻¹ found in the IPCC models. The explanation is that the ocean dissolves anthropogenic CO₂ in greater amounts but returns natural CO₂ almost in the same amounts back to the atmosphere which keeps the total uptake amount of the ocean very small.

CO₂ the Gas of Life

Johannes Oraug

CO₂ is not pollution or the enemy!!

It is the GAS OF LIFE, because without CO₂ even the bacteria would not have cell walls. This is being left out by the press! WHY? The plants would not have lived without CO₂, it is their breathing gas. The press does not mention this simple, vitally important fact. OMITTED.

Thanks to the chlorophyll in the leaves, CO₂ participates in the energy production that the plants must have in order to be able to divide cells, i.e. grow! Also always OMITTED in the climate debate's mention of CO₂.

Thanks to nature's own dead plant and animal remains, the Earth has valuable free helpers of microscopic living nanomushrooms and insects, - which can replace artificial fertiliser! and life-threatening toxic spraying of so-called pesticides. OMITTED!??

1 gram of organic soil contains 10 billion bacteria/nanofungi. One thimble of "soil" is enough for 200 acres!

CO₂ is the GAS OF LIFE for humans too, although too much of it kills us. (But then all the oxygen is also gone!)

Without plants' photosynthesis, we would not have had free oxygen. We had suffocated! These are simple facts, but Always LEFT OUT!

The plants, nature is our only oxygen supplier!!

Remember that it took 3 billion years for the Earth to have free O₂.

The Carbon Balance shows that net-zero is neither necessary nor rational to keep the lid on global warming

Karl-Iver Dahl Madsen

The current increase in atmospheric CO₂ is predominantly caused by human emissions. All other explanations violate the mass conservation law. The speech will present a simple global carbon balance model where the driving force for the observed uptake of excess carbon in the biosphere and the oceans is the difference between the actual concentration in the atmosphere minus a temperature dependent atmospheric equilibrium concentration.

The temperature/CO₂ relation will be using empirical proven climate sensitivity.

Results from 3 scenarios will be shown:

1. No climate actions. Even if we do nothing we will eventually stabilize and decrease atmospheric CO₂ and excess temperature. Firstly, because we can expect the increase in carbon efficiency to continue for a long time. Secondly, because other solid energy production methods like nuclear will eventually be less expensive than fossil for many purposes, as fossil fuels get rarer and more expensive to develop.
2. Net-Zero. The stop of CO₂ emissions will more or less immediately result in an exponential reduction of atmospheric CO₂ towards the equilibrium level with a resulting immediate reduction in excess temperature.
3. A constant CO₂ emission. This will stabilize the atmospheric CO₂ at a level where emissions equal uptake. With a resulting stabilization of excess temperature. This makes it possible for humankind to use fossil fuels for hundreds of years for purposes which they are eminently suited for like transportation and raw materials for plastic and chemicals.

Session II: 1400-1600: The Coming (Little) Ice Age

It could start to get colder!

John A. Parmentola

The RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA 90401 USA

This talk addresses several issues concerning the Milankovitch Hypothesis and its relationship to paleoclimate data over the last 800,000 years. The approach taken treats the insolation as it is physically, a time-dependent wave. A parameter free model, based solely on the earth's celestial motions and the sun's rays, is presented that partitions the precession index (the precession modulated by the eccentricity) wave and the obliquity wave contributions to the percentage change between successive mean-daily-insolation minima and maxima at 65N latitude during the summer solstice. The model predictions indicate that the precession index contribution dominates such insolation changes and correlates with the occurrences of interglacial and glacial periods and temperature trends over the last 800,000 years. The predictions also indicate that all interglacial terminations over this period occur in the same manner through synchronized constructive interference of the precession index and obliquity waves. Similarly, all interglacial inceptions coincide with synchronized constructive interference of the precession index and obliquity waves, except for the timing of two inceptions, Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 18d and 13c. These specific timing discrepancies are associated with deep ice cores, which have also been noted by Parrenin et al. through a comparison of Lisiecki and Raymo benthic $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and EPICA Dome C (EDC) ice core datasets. Finally, the model enables the classification of interglacial periods into two distinct types based on wave interference that approximately accounts for their different durations. This classification strongly suggests that the current warm period, MIS 1, is very similar to MIS 19c that occurred about 787,000 years ago. When extended into the future, the repetitive wave pattern deduced from the model also enables an estimate for the Holocene warm period termination of within 500 years from present.

Climate in Europe in the Little Ice Age

Eva Marie Brekkestø

The Little Ice Age lasted from early 1300 to the end of the 1880-ies. The average global temperature was about 2 degrees lower than in the warmer Middle Age, and around 1 degree lower than today. However, the period had several highly erratic changes, and some of the severely cold periods were extremely harmful to the societies. It is important to recognize that the Little Ice Age was not just a Northern Europe phenomenon, newer research has shown the period to be global.

Gulf Stream beat and Barents Sea ice edge periodic variations

Jan-Erik Solheim, Independent Scientist

The Gulf Stream splits into two arms, one that goes north by the coast of western Europe, and one that goes south by the west coast of Africa. The distribution of water in these two arms varies like a "beat" between two stages where the two branches change in intensity. This switch

from northern to southern branch happened during the previous deep solar minima and may happen again during the next. This is related to variations in the Earth's rotation, when it slows more water is pressed north, when it is increasing more water goes south.

To get a more continuous picture of the heat transported to the north, we have analyzed a 442 long data set of the yearly minimum position of ice edge in the Barents Sea. This is obtained from whalers, hunters, and scientific expeditions during the 16th to 20th Century, and from airplanes and satellites thereafter. The ice edge fluctuated between 76N and 80N during the first 300 years but has since 1900 moved north to about 83N.

In our analysis of the ice edge position we discovered several long periods related to the Jose period of 179 years, which is when the position of the 4 large planets in approximately the same direction repeats. This forces the Sun to move in a rather complicated orbit around the solar system barycenter. The Sun's orbit changes between orderly and chaotic. This repeat with the Jose Cycle. During chaotic periods like now, extreme weather is frequent. It is also suggested that floods, as we have this year, is related to a near conjunction of the large planets in 2024. And the cooling of the Atlantic Ocean in the North has started.

The Little Ice Age” covers a period from 1330 to 2150 A.D.

Harald Yndestad

Professor emeritus Harald Yndestad,
Norwegian University of Science and Technology,
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A wavelet spectrum analysis of TSI data series from 1000AD and 1700AD computed a Maunder-Dalton type next deep solar minimum at the year 2049 (Yndestad and Solheim 2017). New investigations have revealed that The Little Ice Age is controlled by interference between TSI variations from the sun, solar forced accumulation of heat in oceans and lunar forced distribution of heat in oceans. Coincidences between the planets Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, are controlling TSI periods up to 4450 years. Lunar forced climate has periods up to 445 years. During the last 4450-year period, there has been two Little Ice ages. The first has a coincidence to the end of Bronze Age civilizations close to 1200BC. The last Little Ice Age covers a total period eight solar minima from 1330 to 2150 A.D. The upcoming solar minima is a computed Spörer-type minimum in 2050 and deep minimum in 2211. Solar forced accumulation of heat in oceans has computed next deep temperature minimum the year 2071AD, the deepest computed climate minima since 1200BC.

References:

1. Yndestad, H., & Solheim, J. (2017). **The influence of solar system oscillation on the variability of the total solar irradiance.** *New Astronomy*, 51, 135–152. doi.org/10.1016/j.newast.2016.08.020. <https://ntnuopen.ntnu.no/ntnu-xmlui/handle/11250/2473902>
2. Yndestad H. 2022. Jovian Planets and Lunar Nodal Cycles in the Earth's Climate Variability *Frontiers in Astronomy and Space Sciences*. May 10. 2022. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fspas.2022.839794>

The Influence of IR Absorption and Backscatter Radiation from CO₂ on Air Temperature during Heating in a Simulated Earth/Atmosphere Experiment

Thorstein O. Seim^{1,2} and Borgar T. Olsen^{3,4,5}

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The Greenhouse Effect was simulated in a laboratory setup, consisting of a heated ground area and two chambers, one filled with air and one filled with air or CO₂. While heating the gas the temperature and IR radiation in both chambers were measured. IR radiation was produced by heating a metal plate mounted on the rear wall. Reduced IR radiation through the front window was observed when the air in the foremost chamber was exchanged with CO₂. In the rear chamber, we observed increased IR radiation due to backscatter from the front chamber. Based on the Stefan Boltzmann's law, this should increase the temperature of the air in the rear chamber by 2.4 to 4 degrees, but no such increase was found. A thermopile, made to increase the sensitivity and accuracy of the temperature measurements, showed that the temperature with CO₂ increased slightly, about 0.5%.



scienceofclimatechange.org – A new scientific journal

Science of Climate Change is a not for profit independent scientific journal dedicated to the publication and discussion of research articles, short communications and review papers on all aspects of climate change. We publish Open Access, but may ask for a small fee by authors to cover publication cost.

The editors have completed 8 volumes, starting with V1.1 in august 2021. This first volume included an editorial, a greeting to the new journal from Nobel prize winner in physics Ivar Giæver, 8 articles, a memorial of Nils-Axel Mörner and 2 book reviews.

A large numbers of authors have published their scientific work in the journal, some of them with controversial papers. Murry Salby, Hermann Harde, Edwin Berry and Hans Schrøder have shown that the continuous rise in atmospheric CO₂ since 1850 is mainly of natural origin. The papers spurred a hefty and very interesting debate in subsequent volumes.

Of special interest is the article in Volume 2.2, June 2022, by the late Ernst-Georg Beck († 21 Sept 2010) 'Reconstruction of Atmospheric CO₂ Background levels since 1826 from Direct Measurements near Ground', based on a selection process of about 100 000 samples from more than 200 000 available. Beck's findings were that a definite fluctuation of levels can be seen around 1860 and especially around 1940, showing levels of more than 380 ppm, almost like today, and subsequently confirmed by wavelet analysis. The paper was submitted by Harald Yndestad. Also this paper was debated.

In Volume 2.1, the journal published the proceedings from the 'Conference on Natural Variability and Tolerance', held in Oslo 18-19 October 2019. The conference attracted 170 participants and was a joint effort between The Climate Realists in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Chairman of the Organizing Committee was the late Morten Jødal, who also was chairman of the Norwegian Climate Realists.

This year, we plan to publish in Volume 3.4, to appear before the end of this year, the proceedings from this conference 'The Climate Emergency is Cancelled', in Copenhagen 14 – 15 September. We remind all speakers on 14 as well as on 15 September, to send their extended abstract (max 5 pages incl. references, MS Word format), to post@scienceofclimatechange.org no later than 1 October 2023. Please use the SCC template, which can be downloaded from our webpage, under MORE/Submission guidelines/Word template.

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Science of Climate Change is Open Access

Scienceofclimatechange.org now has 8 volumes, as listed below, with the corresponding Digital Object Identifiers, for easy reference.

The journal policy is open access. Anyone can access and read the articles.

The editors wish you an interesting reading!

Volume 1.1	https://doi.org/10.53234/SCC202308/12
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Volume 3.3	https://doi.org/10.53234/SCC202308/19

Abstracts Day 2 Folketinget, September 15, 2023

9.15 – 10:00 Keynote Speech

The Frozen Views of IPCC

Marcel Crok, Founder & CEO of Clintel

In his lecture, Marcel Crok will summarise the Clintel critique of the recently finished AR6 cycle. Over a two-year period, a team including Marcel Crok, Andy May and several other independent scientists have critically assessed IPCC's conclusions on trends in global temperature, whether these are any warmer than previous warm periods, the fallacy of the "hockey-stick", the lack of inclusion of solar impacts, the over-heated climate models and over-estimated climate sensitivity. They also analysed the IPCC's misinterpretation of trends in extreme weather events and associated analysis of so-called climate disasters. Overall, the Clintel report – titled [*The Frozen Climate Views of the IPCC*](#) - concludes that there is [so much bias and scientific errors evident](#) in the AR6 Report that arguably the IPCC should now be fundamentally reformed or disbanded.

10:30-12:00 About natural climate Science

Solar activity, cosmic rays, and clouds

H. Svensmark, DTU SPACE, Technical University of Denmark, Kgs. Lyngby, 2800

Speculations on the role of the sun in climate change have existed for more than 200 years, due to a notable agreement between changes in climate and solar activity. However, the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates the solar influence on climate to be utterly negligible by only considering changes in solar irradiance, which are too small to affect climate. But solar activity via the solar wind also modulates highly energetic particles from our Milky Way. Some of these particles, called "galactic cosmic rays," enter the Earth's atmosphere and are another way the sun may influence climate. For over 20 years, correlations between clouds and galactic cosmic radiation have been identified. The phenomenon has led to the cosmoclimatological hypothesis. It says that cosmic rays affect aerosols, clouds, and ultimately Earth's climate through their ionisation of the Earth's atmosphere. The correlations are seen in various time scales and get experimental support from several independent groups. Yet, the hypothesis is seen as controversial. The primary counter-argument is that no known microphysical mechanism is sufficient to link cosmic radiation, ions, aerosols, and clouds. However, new laboratory experiments have uncovered a promising ion-induced growth mechanism for aerosols, with the potential to explain the observed correlations between cosmic radiation and clouds and climate. Even more spectacular is the agreement between significant changes in cosmic rays over millions of years, which has nothing to do with solar activity and Earth's climate.

Holocene climate change, witnessed from Sola, SW-Norway

Martin Hovland, MSc, PhD

The Holocene time-period is defined as the period following the last glaciation, about 11,700 years ago, until the present. ('Holocene', after the Greek words: 'halos', entire, and 'ceno', new). Although this is a short period in the geological sense, it is an important and defining

period for the immigration and settlement by modern humans (*Homo sapiens*) to northern Europe/Scandinavia.

The county of Sola, just south of Stavanger city, SW-Norway, has a rather unique geographical locality and physiography of low-lying country on the North Sea coast. It became accessible for long-range hunter gatherers due to early deglaciation in the Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age), about 14,600 years before present (BP), and thereafter, for nomads and settlers in the Neolithic (New Stone Age) and Minoan (Bronze Age).

The early presence of humans at Sola has provided archaeologists with thousands of traces and artefacts that tell a story of the waxing and waning of settlers, followed by abandonment and resettling, - up through the ages, mainly due to shifting climate throughout the Holocene.

The Holocene period is equivalent to ~320 human generations. The climate varied both rapidly and, also slowly in some periods. Perhaps the most stable period occurred during the Holocene Thermal Maximum (HTM), from ~8,000 to 5,000 years BP. Most of the mountain glaciers disappeared during this period, and the sea level rose, up to 6 m higher than at present. In Sola, this meant that the sandy beach moved about 6 km inland to Sola center.

The causes of some of the Holocene rapid climate change (RCC) episodes have been found, although some suspected causes put forward may be controversial and speculative, for example for the 536 (AD) event that included a three year long 'winter' (called the 'Fimbulwinter', in the Edda Saga).

The presentation focuses only on a few selected climate change periods, e.g., the YD (Younger Dryas), the 8.2 ky event (Lake Agassiz); the HTM; NGL (Neoglacial); BA (bronze age); IA (Iron Age), the 536 (AD) event and the MWP (Medieval Warm Period).

13:00-14.30 About Economic Climate Science

What is the essence of climate economics?

Otto Brøns-Petersen, Chief of Analysis at CEPOS

Climate change from greenhouse gas emissions is an economic externality, and there is a potential gain from reducing it. The singular most cost-effective policy instrument to address GHG emissions is a uniform price, for instance in the form of a tax, equivalent to the external cost. Underpricing GHG will lead to avoidable social costs (from warming), but so will overpricing and the employment of inefficient policy instruments. Some countries run the risk of both running high costs of climate policies, and not having much impact on global climate change, thus footing the bill twice (or more). Climate change is not only a "market failure" problem, but a serious "government failure".

Climate change is a gradual long run problem, not about short-term weather phenomena to any substantial degree. It is unlikely even under the most pessimistic scenarios that we will be worst off in 2100 because of climate change. Even massive climate damage costs will be dominated by economic growth, and living standards will most likely increase by orders of magnitude towards the turn of the century.

Climate Alarmism is an Elite Phenomena

Ralph G. Schoellhammer, Assistant Professor of International Relations at Webster Vienna Private University

The abstract was not present at the time of printing.

Energy Technologies: Populism, Realism and a Possible End-Game

Lars Tvede (On Video), Entrepreneur, Investor and Author

Over the last two decades, wind- plus solar power have increased their share of global primary energy supply from 0.1% to ca. 5%. However meanwhile, global energy supply rose 42%.

In other words: during this time, wind- and solar have only covered around 12% of the increase in total energy consumption.

Here are some other numbers: over the last two decades, the fraction of electric vehicles (EVs) grew from 0.01% to 2.6%. However meanwhile, the global car park grew 58%.

Of course, optimists can point out that over the last 5 years, wind- and solar actually delivered 63% of the increase in energy consumption - and that at some time soon, it might deliver all the growth and then some. And that at some point, almost all cars will be electric.

Fine, but mining experts tell us that a continued acceleration of the production of windmills, solar panels and EVs rather soon will lead to severe shortage of constituent industrial metals. Also, we are already at a point where local populations often protest further industrialization of our landscapes plus opening of new mines.

These and other reasons suggest that we must consider a much broader spectre of technology approaches if we wish to end net greenhouse gas emissions anywhere near the end of this century.

In other words; as well as climate realism, we need energy realism.

In my opinion, energy realism includes a broad examination of when each of a large range of existing and emerging technologies are likely to reach interesting technological maturity as well as where each is most feasible to apply.

In my mind, a very open-minded and realistic approach to the broad spectrum of technologies is far more likely to lead to results than simply condemning nuclear- and fossil fuel and assuming that they will be phased out very soon by renewables and EVs. Also, in my mind it makes no sense to make national emission goals a objective. Innovation goals would be far more productive.

15:00 – 16:30 Critique of the Green Transition

Human Flourishing is Dependent on Fossil Fuels

Karl Iver Dahl Madsen

The material living standard for humankind has never been higher. We can expect this development to continue so far into the future as we can see. Which will make all people in the world materially richer than even people in the richest countries are now. At the same time, we will make more space for nature and secure a healthy environment by using our steadily increasing knowledge and wealth.

This tremendous human flourishing is not influenced to any significant degree by the world having gotten 1.3 degrees C warmer and a water level increase of 30 cm.

On the contrary, this very positive development would have been impossible without ample access to cheap, stable, and versatile energy as stored solar energy in the form of fossil fuels.

The benefits of using fossil fuels many times exceed the externalities, which just will make us marginally less rich in 100 years.

To strive for net-zero using planned economy with fixed goals for reduction and fixed deadlines and unproven and/or extremely expensive and nature destroying methods like wind/solar, batteries, Power-to-X, Carbon Capture and Sequestration and burning forests will make all of us much worse off than even the most alarmistic consequences of climate change.

A particularly bad policy is the irrational obsession with wind and solar, which are intermittent sources and not suitable for supplying a modern society, which need energy on demand. Furthermore, the Energy Return on Investment of this technology (EROI) is extremely low.

Acknowledging these facts about the huge value of fossile fuels, the best thing we can do about climate is nothing. The problem will solve itself when other serious sources like nuclear energy becomes cheaper than fossile fuels as they gradually run out.

Enforcing net-zero would surely be catastrophic for the world. So, the next best thing would be to stabilize the emissions. This would stabilize the atmospheric CO₂ at a level where emissions equal uptake. With a resulting stabilization of excess temperature. This makes it possible for humankind to use fossil fuels for hundreds of years for purposes which they are eminently suited for like transportation and raw materials for plastic and chemicals.

Resource and Energy Shortage for Electric Vehicles

Tege Tornvall

There is little need and little future for electric vehicles on a grand scale. Neither electricity and bio fuels for such vehicles, nor materials and battery resources are enough to electrify the world's road vehicles.

A large and growing global need for resources and materials competes with other urgent global needs, primarily food and energy for the world's equally growing population.

Obvious EV drawbacks are:

- Hazardous extraction of rare metals and materials.
- Heavy and expensive batteries with far too low energy content.
- Unhealthy exhausts and fumes from battery materials.
- Heavy, bulky, unpractical and unpractical cars.
- Shorter ranges between loadings.
- Less payload and revenues for commercial vehicles.
- Rare but disastrous when happens, self-ignited fires.
- Lack of electricity and charging points.
- Slow and time-consuming charging.

The notion of oil and gas shortages is dubious. New oil and gas is formed from compressed sediments under high pressure and high temperature. These sediments are soft remains of old forms of life, not fossils. Such are hard remains, leaving limy imprints and not suitable as combustion fuels.

New gas and oil also comes from original carbon in various forms deeper than where sediments are found. This is found by the DCO (Deep Carbon Conservatory) 2009-2019 study, where 1,200 researchers sought and examined the origins, presence and properties of Earth's carbon. They found that more than 90 per cent of Earth's carbon lies under the surface in various forms.

This is described in the book "Symphony in C" by professor Robert M. Hazen, leader of the DCO study. It was also forecast in 1951 by the Russian prof. Nikolai Kudryavtsev, who claimed that new oil and gas is formed from original carbon in deep Earth. This is controversial, but such gas and oil now seem to be extracted on deeper levels than sediments.

The Public Climate Debate in Norway

Egil Bergsaker

Geologist

The political and public climate debate has been very much on the agenda in Norway. There is some evidence that the strong IPCC support is culminating.

- The debate has not been very open for alternative views to those of IPCC. Especially among some scientists.
- R&D funding very limited to applicants questioning the IPCC reports.
- People not wholly aligned with the IPCC, have frequently been told they "do not believe in science."
- Free access to mainstream media by "spokesmen" for the IPCC..

Several recent indications of less support to the IPCC, ie.:

- All the catastrophe predictions are modelled. People are increasingly asking for proof of the predictions.
- The first UN reports predicted 1–2 meter sea-level rise next century.

Some scientists became rich by travelling around predicting global catastrophes.

- Reality is that no places in the world can demonstrate sea level rise, except areas like those with active tectonics and/or isostatic activity.
- Following the Covid pandemic, and the war in Ukraine, significant increase of food prices and increasing interest rates make people have financial challenges.
- Significant investment by government to cut so-called climate gases, CO₂, are increasingly questioned by people, the voters!!
- A recent Nordic committee with recommendation on food good for health and climate! Overkill! Immediately rejected by the government.
- Extensive pre-election poll, showed that only 15 % of the voters had climate as one of importance when deciding what vote to cast. Significantly lower than previously. Same with young people; 17%
- Present election campaign with limited focus on climate – so far.

Concluding remarks:

Don't blame the elected politicians. Blame the non-elected politicians with no reservations to IPCC.

Positive change in climate debate. More scientifically based policy. CLINTEL can play an important role. But it will take time.



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