

- **NIPCC versus IPCC**
 - **Presentation to DDP**
- **Oakland, CA, Aug 4, 2007**
 - **S. Fred Singer**
- **Science & Envir Policy Project**
 - **<singer@sepp.org>**

**The Science is Not Settled: Major Issues
Remain Unresolved by the IPCC
Human Contribution to Warming is
Insignificant: CO₂ is Not a Pollutant**

**A Report of the NIPCC (Non-governmental
International Panel on Climate Change)
on the IPCC 4th Assessment of Climate Science
(*May 2007; Summary released Feb. 2, 2007*)**

The UN-IPCC Working Group-1 (Science) fails to consider important scientific issues – any one of which would upset its major conclusion that current warming is dominated by anthropogenic (human-generated) causes.

The science is far from ‘settled,’ as often claimed. If the cause is natural – as shown here – then all costly efforts to mitigate climate change, like control of CO₂ emissions, even on a global basis, are ineffective.

The NIPCC strongly rejects the current public hysteria and alarmism about global warming (GW).

We assert that an increase in GH gases is no threat to humanity or to nature.

In fact, a warmer climate and/or more CO₂ would benefit most human activities, especially agriculture and forestry.

In any case, natural climate change is unstoppable; adaption, not GH-gas control, is the only sensible response.

The IPCC does not apply generally accepted methodologies to determine what fraction of current warming is natural or how much is caused by the rise in greenhouse (GH) gases.

Yet a comparison of ‘fingerprints’ from best available observations with the results of state-of-the-art GH models leads to the conclusion that the (human-caused) **GH contribution is minor.**

This result, evidently, **contradicts** the major IPCC conclusion and therefore has important consequences for policy, including also implications for the conclusions of IPCC Working Group-2 (‘Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability’) and WG-3 (‘Mitigation of Climate Change’).

The IPCC continues to ignore the overwhelming evidence that, on decadal time scales, the Sun is responsible for much of past climate change.

It is therefore highly likely that the Sun is also a major cause of 20th century warming, with anthropogenic GH warming making only a minor contribution.

In addition, the IPCC ignores, or addresses imperfectly, other science issues that call for discussion and explanation and are detailed in individually signed Appendices to this report.

The task of this NIPCC report is to critique the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) and to:

- correct errors and misstatements
- supply science data that was available but was ignored by the IPCC
- add relevant material published since May 2006, the IPCC cut-off date.

In general, **the UN-IPCC fails to consider important scientific issues – any one of which would upset its major conclusion that ‘most’ of current warming is ‘very likely’ human caused.** We discuss first two major issues and then list less crucial ones. The major issues are:

■ The cause of current warming – whether **natural or anthropogenic?**

Matching fingerprints

Shortcomings of climate models

Lessons from ‘Nuclear Winter’

■ The **causes** of natural climate change – esp. solar influences.

- How good is our understanding of the atmospheric carbon-dioxide budget?
- What determines sea level rise
- The physics of sea-surface heating
- The ocean heat content and its implications.
- Multi-decadal Ocean Cycles and their impacts.
- How anthropogenic GW (AGW) leads to less severe weather and fewer hurricanes.
- The question of what caused the pre-1940 warming.
- The mismatch between modeled ‘fingerprints’ and empirical data.

It is obvious that our imperfect understanding of such climate problems means that the science is far from settled and that proposed efforts to mitigate climate change by various schemes to control GH-gas emission (or similar costly policies) are misguided; they are certainly ineffective and economically harmful.

This report of the NIPCC exhibits evidence, based on the best available temperature data, that clearly falsifies the principal IPCC conclusion, namely that the reported warming (since 1979) is caused by the human emission of GH gases.

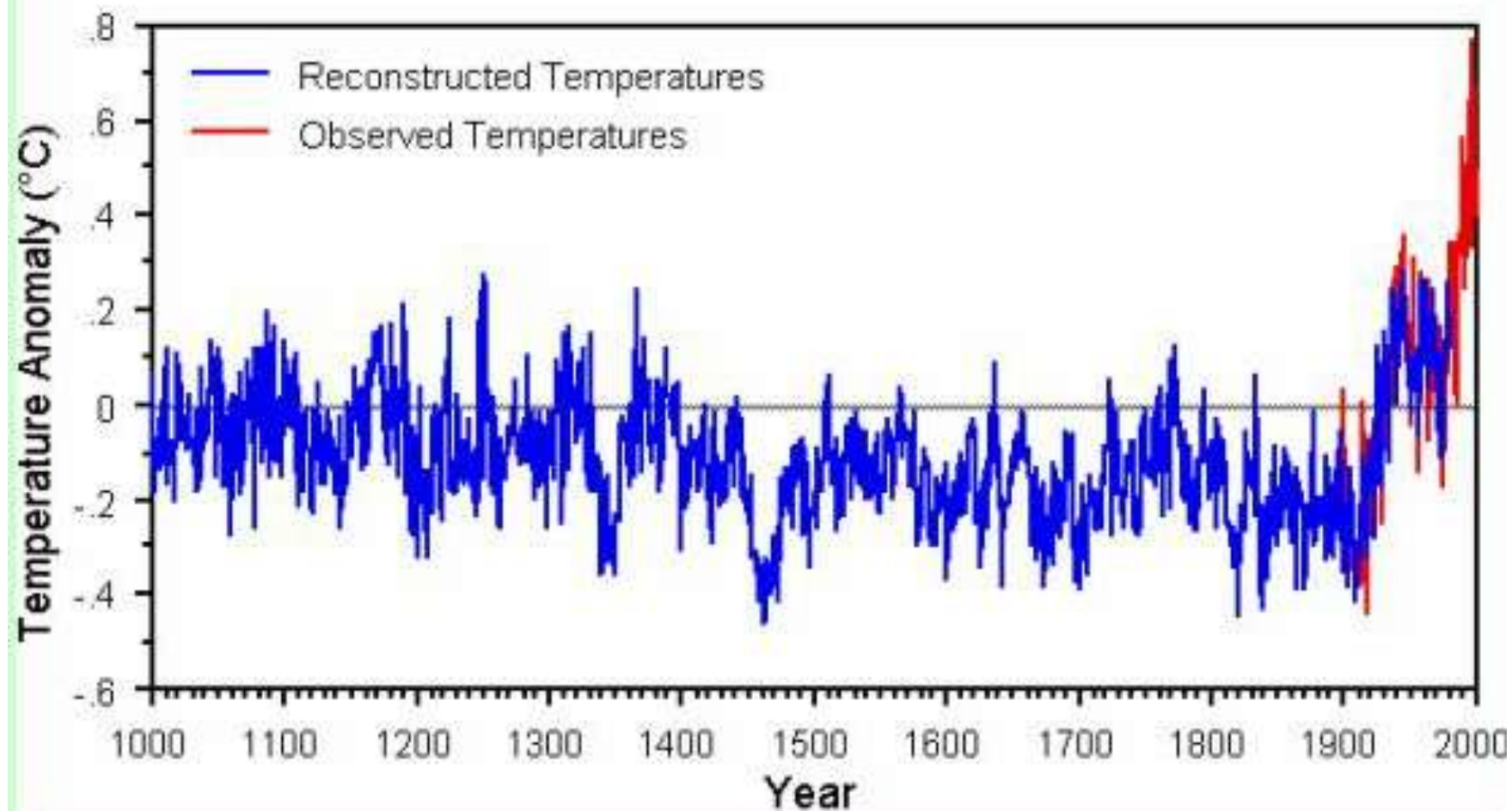
Our result, if sustained, points to natural causes and has obvious policy implications: All schemes proposed for controlling CO₂ emissions, including the Kyoto Protocol, are ineffective and waste resources that can better be applied to genuine societal problems.

It is important to emphasize also that if – for whatever reason -- a modest warming were to occur – even one that matches temperatures seen during the Medieval Warm Period of around 1100 AD or the much larger ones recorded during the Holocene Climate Optimum of some 6000 years ago -- the impact will not be damaging but will on the whole be beneficial.

The evident survival of polar bears and other species, of polar ice sheets and glaciers, of corals, all demonstrate that warmer temperatures have not been harmful as many seem to fear.

A colder climate would certainly be harmful; logic dictates that if a warmer climate were also harmful, then the present climate would have to be optimal – an unlikely occurrence.

Temperature History of the Northern Hemisphere



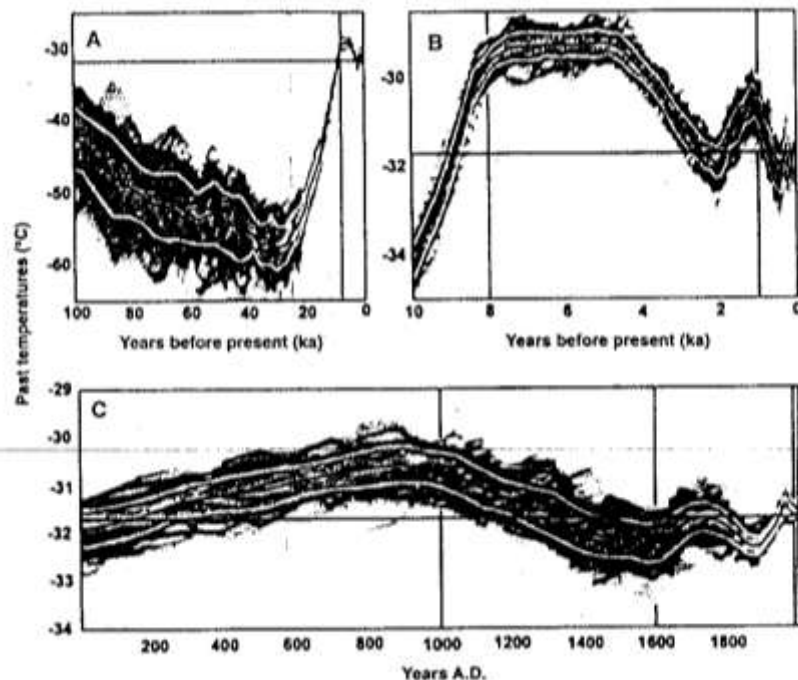
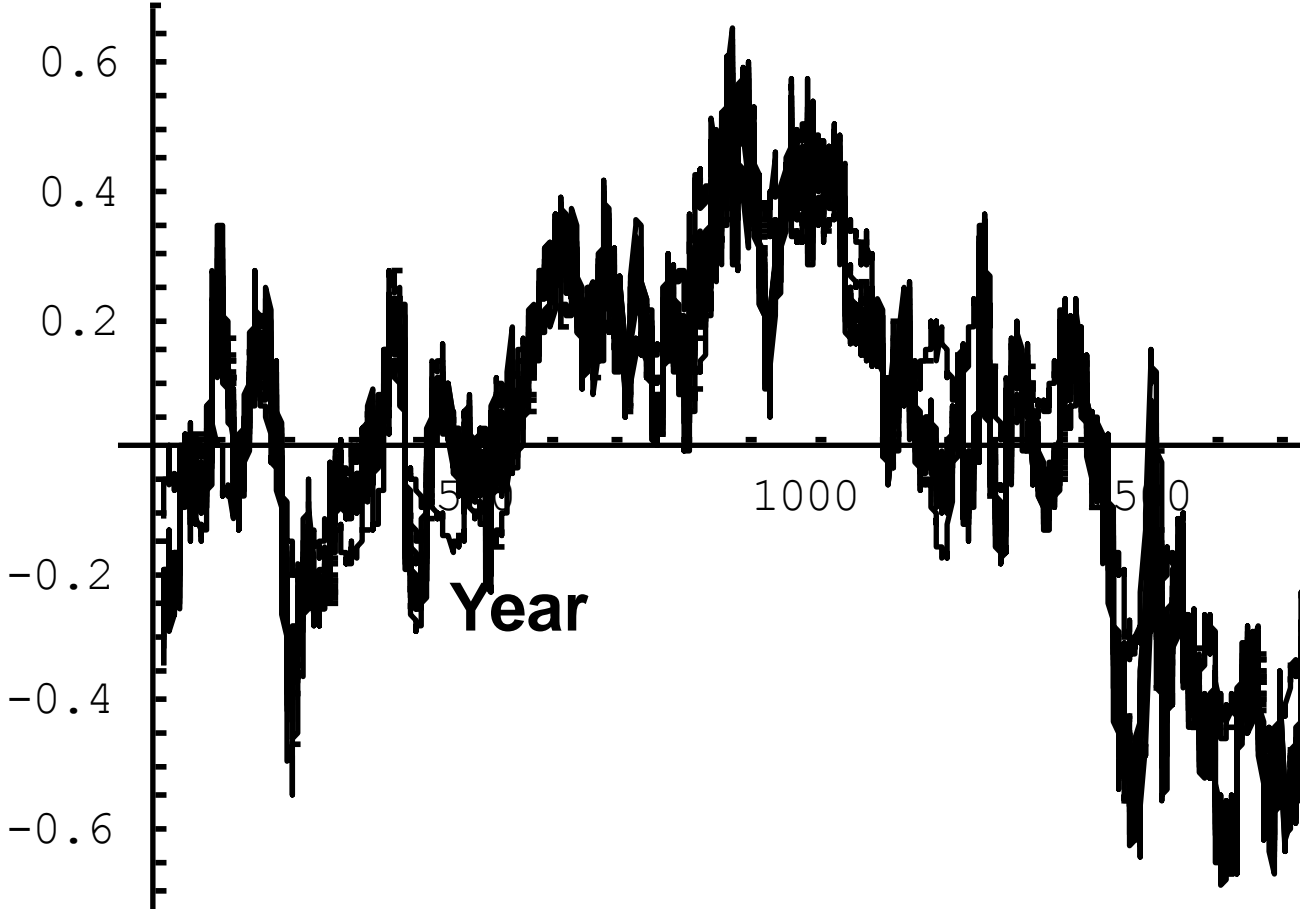
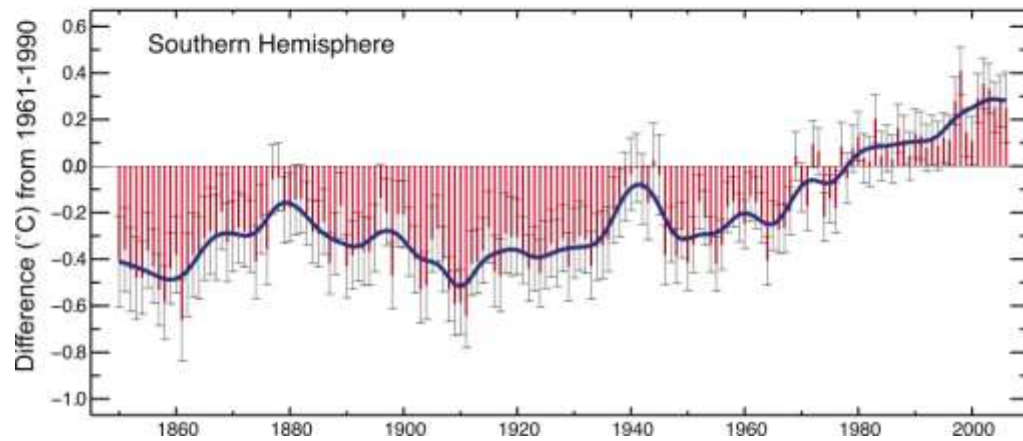
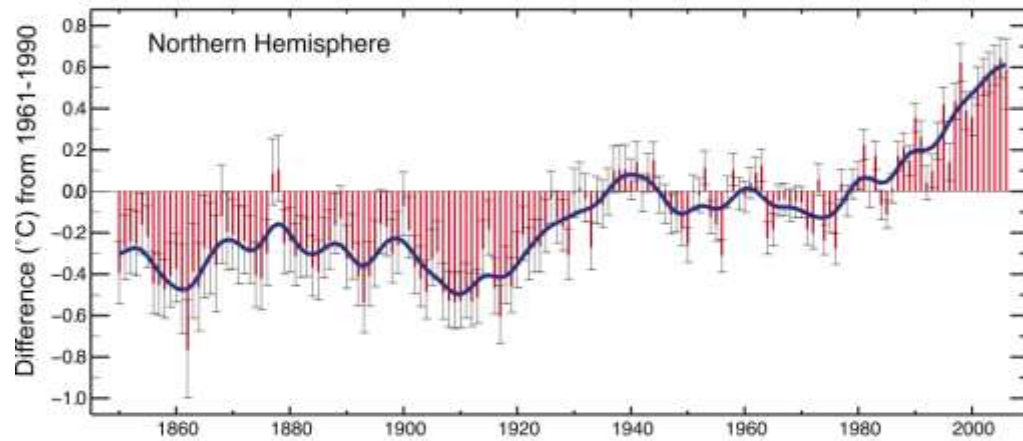
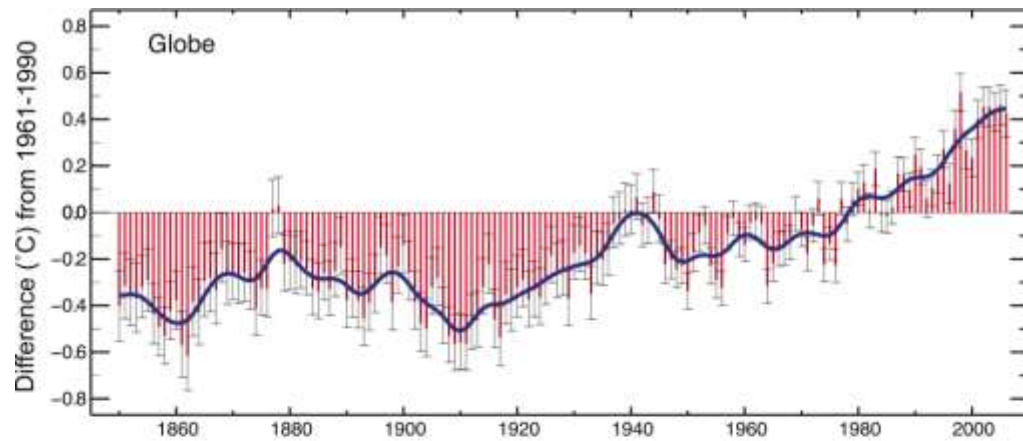


Fig. 3. The contour plots of all the GRIP temperature histograms as a function of time describes the reconstructed temperature history (red curve) and its uncertainty. The temperature history is the history at the present elevation (3240 m) of the summit of the Greenland Ice Sheet (21). The white curves are the standard deviations of the reconstruction (18). The present temperature is shown as a horizontal blue curve. The vertical colored bars mark the selected times for which the temperature histograms are shown in Fig. 2. (A) The last 100 ky BP. The LGM (25 ka) is seen to have been 23 K colder than the present temperature, and the temperatures are seen to rise directly into the warm CO 8 to 5 ka. (B) The last 10 ky BP. The CO is 2.5 K warmer than the present temperature, and at 5 ka the temperature slowly cools toward the cold temperatures found around 2 ka. (C) The last 2000 years. The medieval warming (1000 A.D.) is 1 K warmer than the present temperature, and the LIA is seen to have two minimums at 1500 and 1850 A.D. The LIA is followed by a temperature rise culminating around 1930 A.D. Temperature cools between 1940 and 1995.

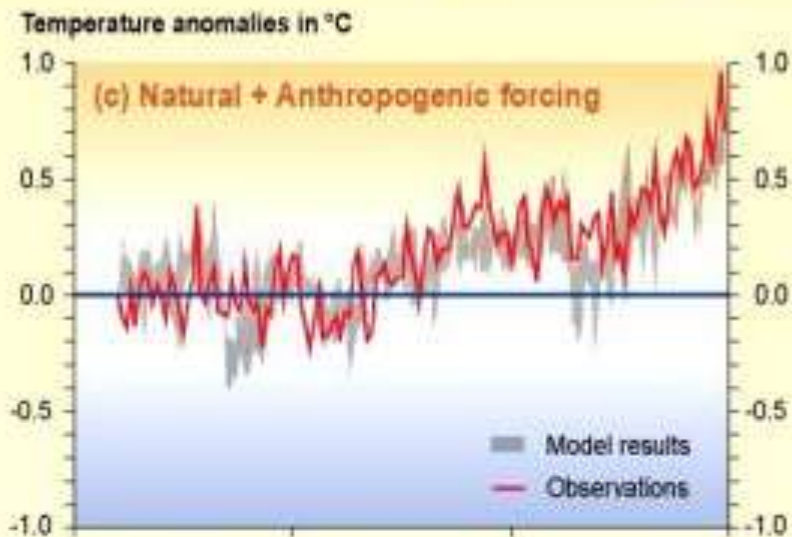
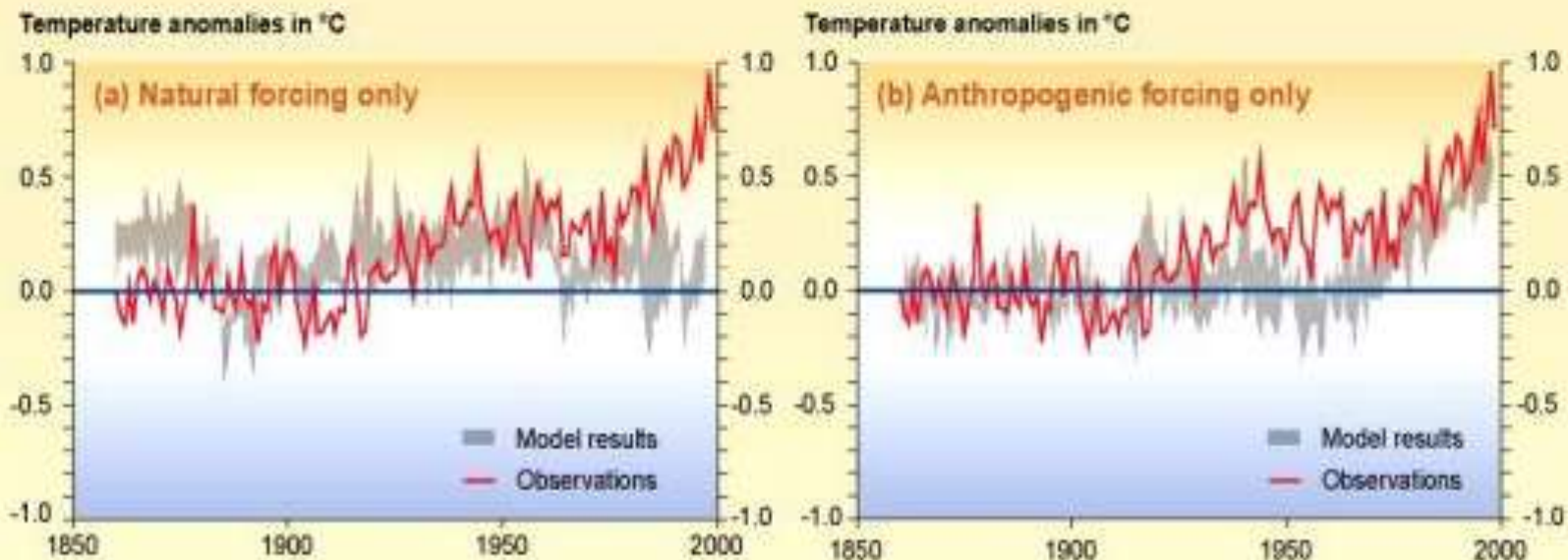
Figure 2

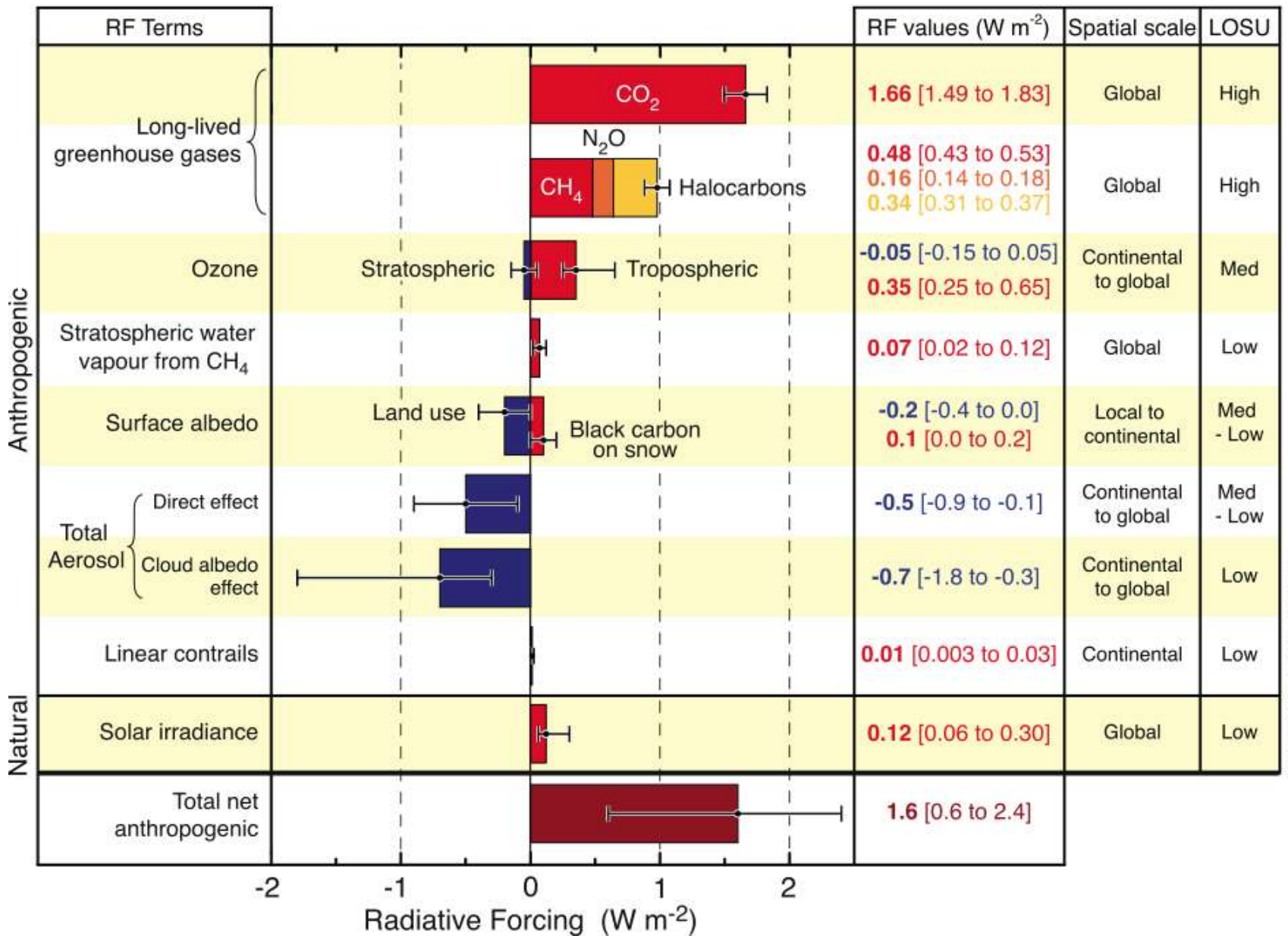
Temperature Deviation (°C)





Comparison between modeled and observations of temperature rise since the year 1860







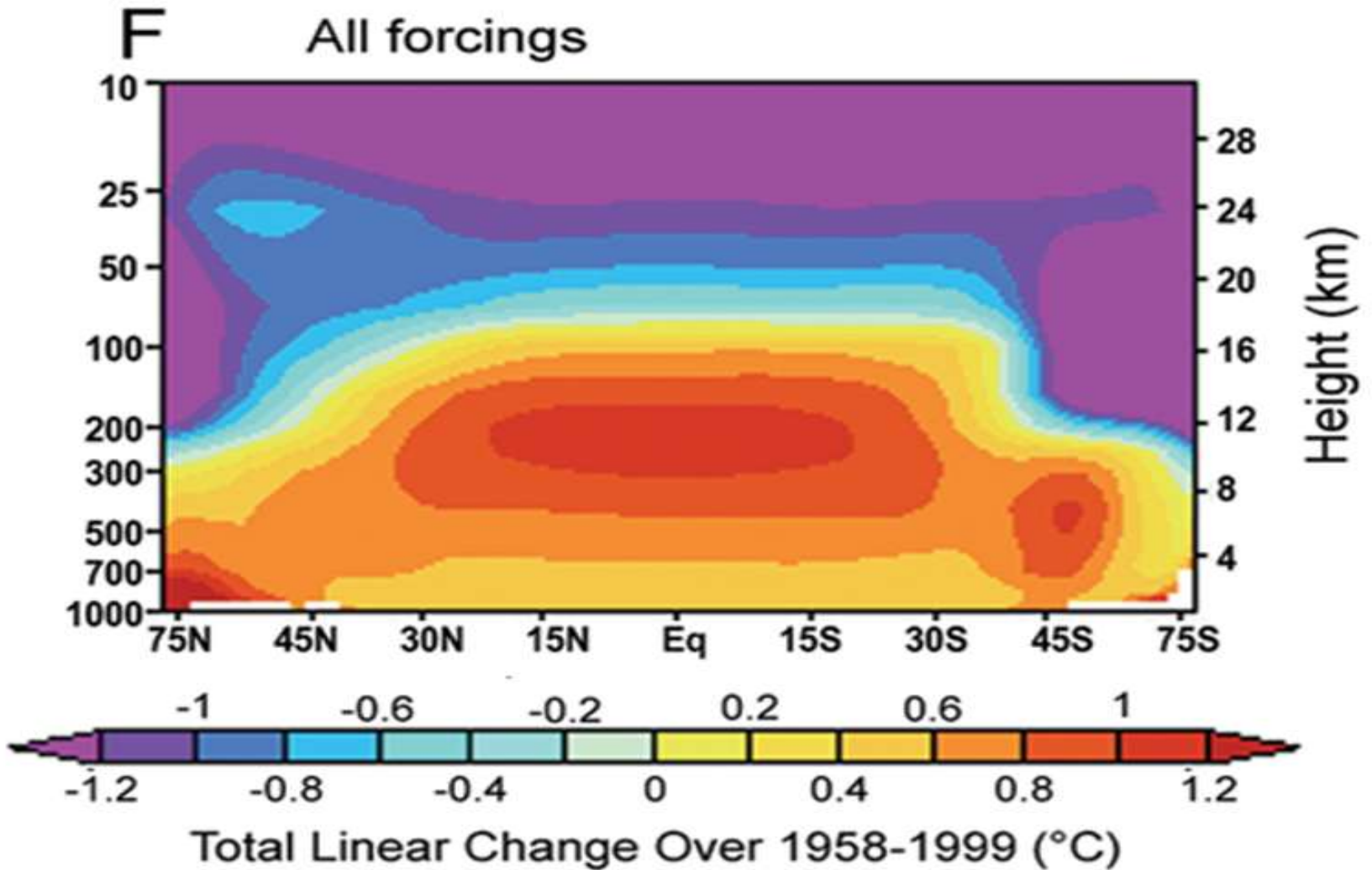
**Temperature Trends in the
Lower Atmosphere**

*Steps for Understanding and
Reconciling Differences*

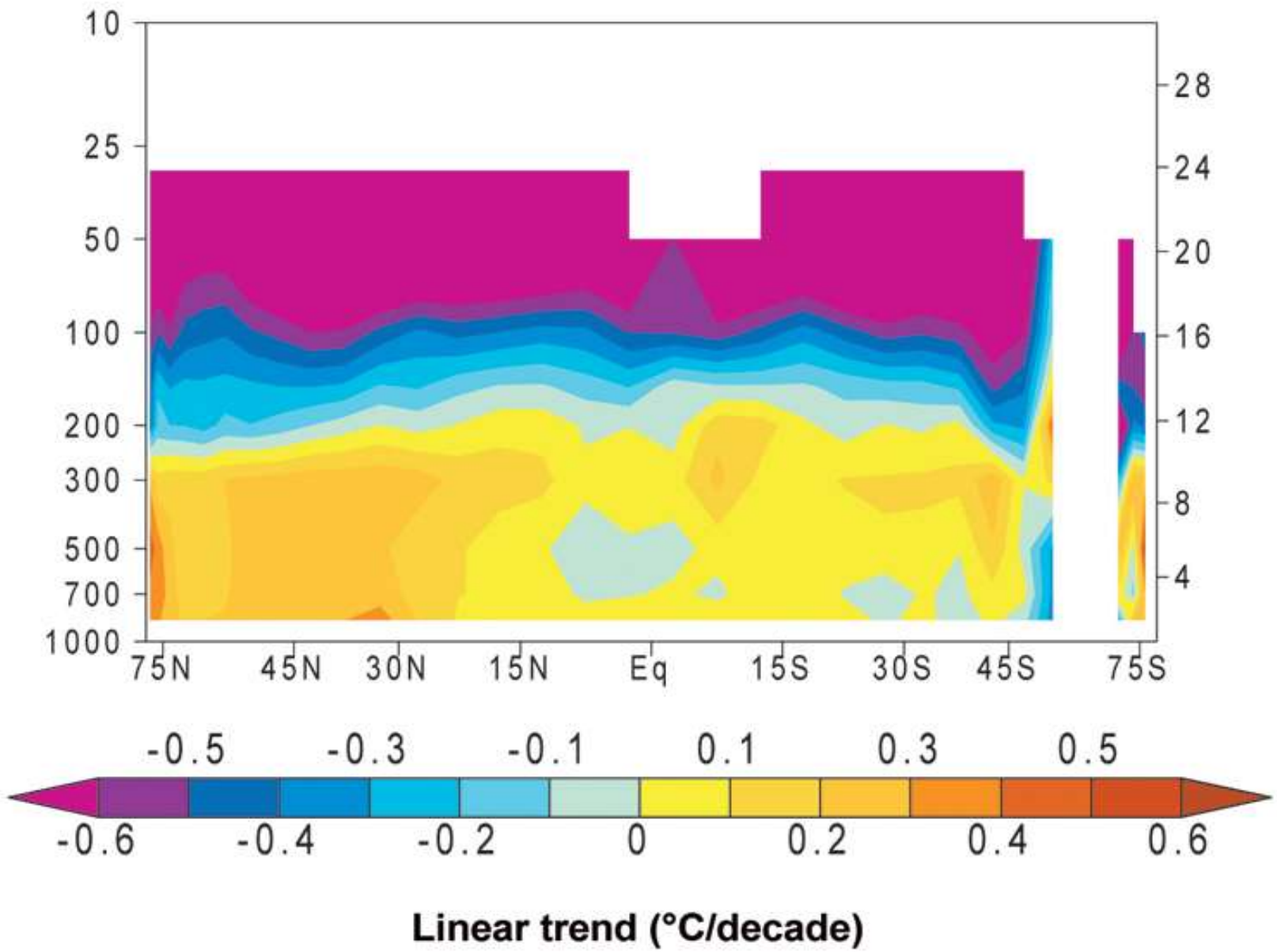
U.S. Climate Change Science Program
Synthesis and Assessment Product 1.1

April 2006

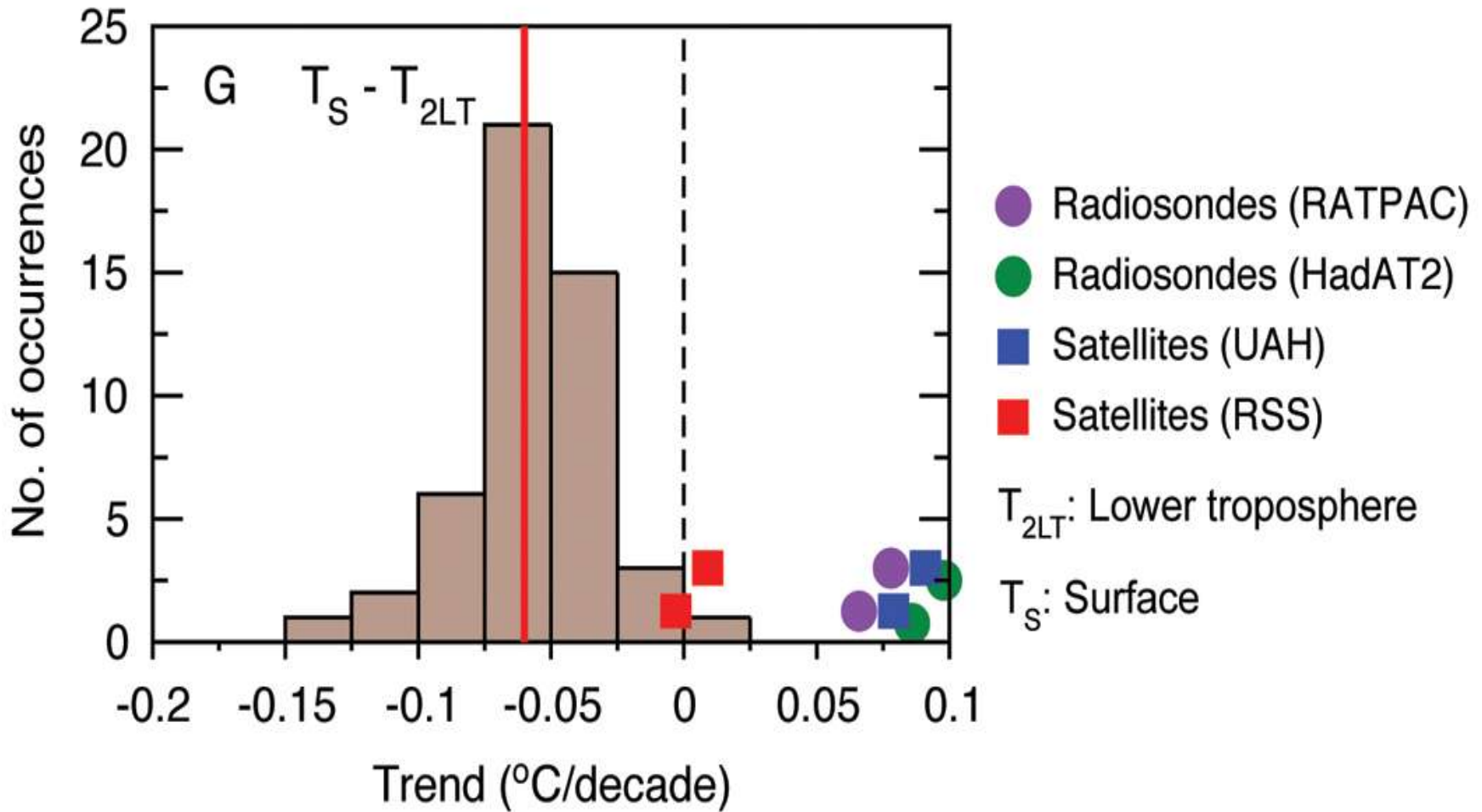
CCSP 1.1 – Chapter 1, Figure 1.3F PCM Simulations of Zonal-Mean Atmospheric Temperature Change



E HadAT2 radiosonde data

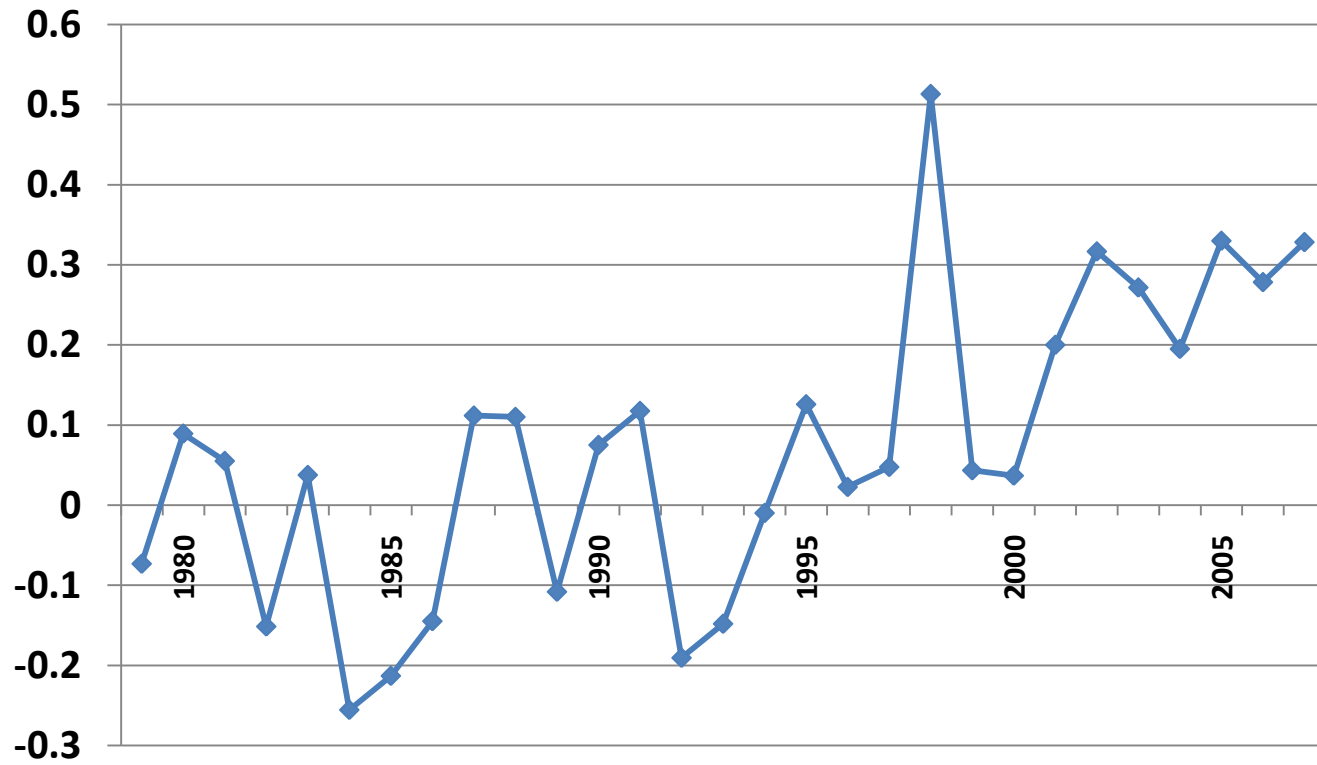


CCSP 1.1 – Chapter 5, Figure 4G

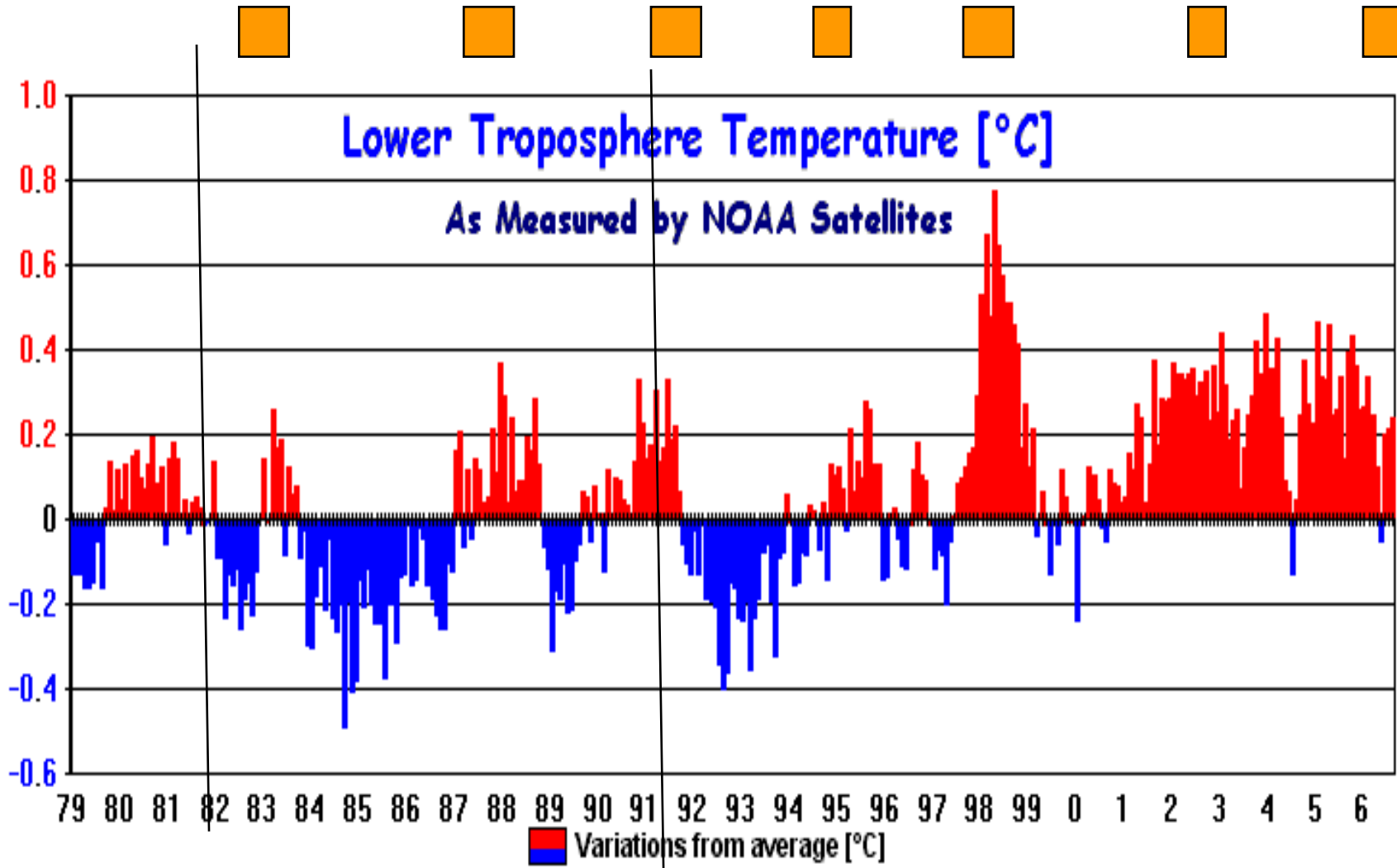


John Maynard Keynes:

- "If the facts change, I'll change my opinion.
- What do you do, Sir?"



El Niño

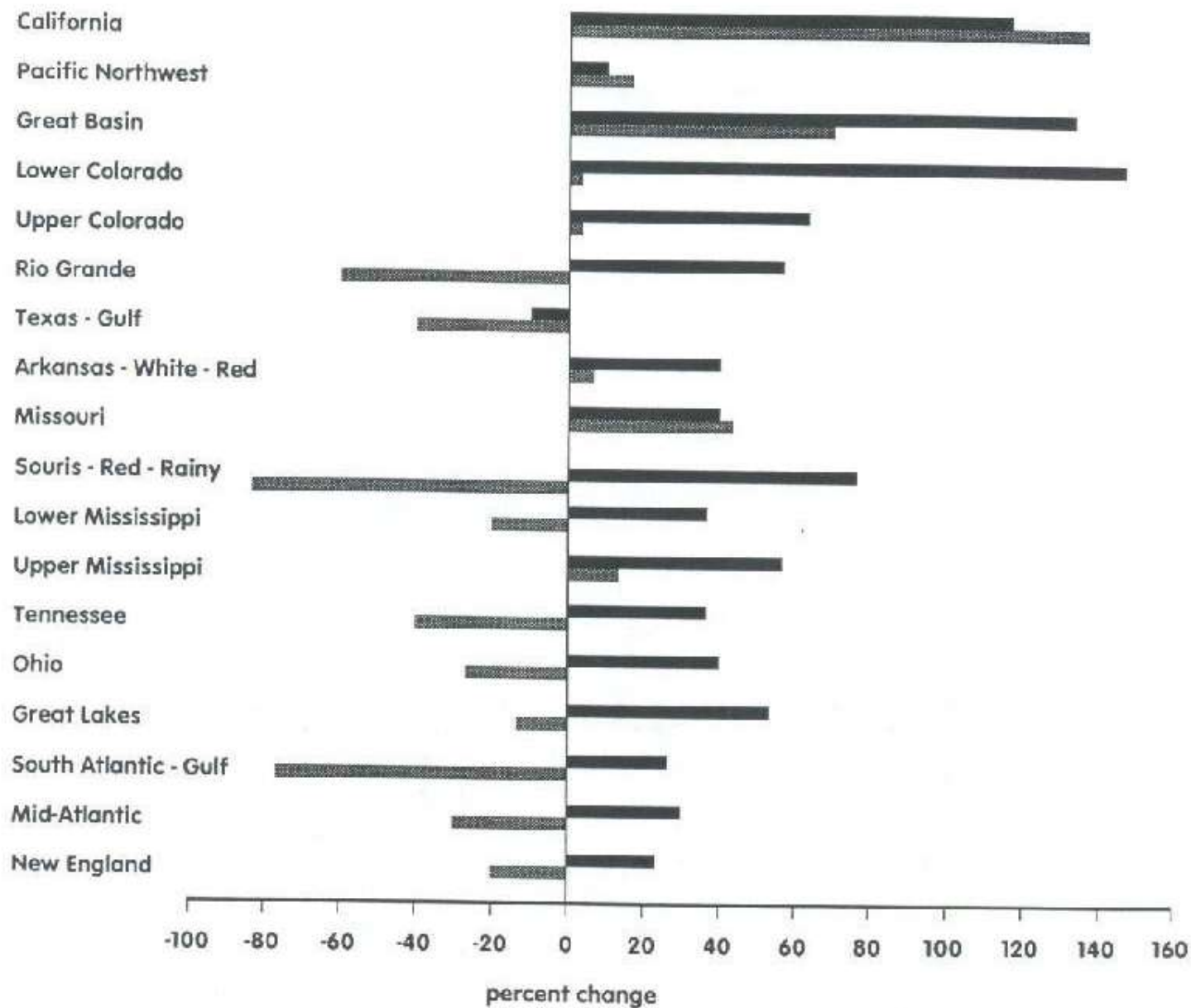


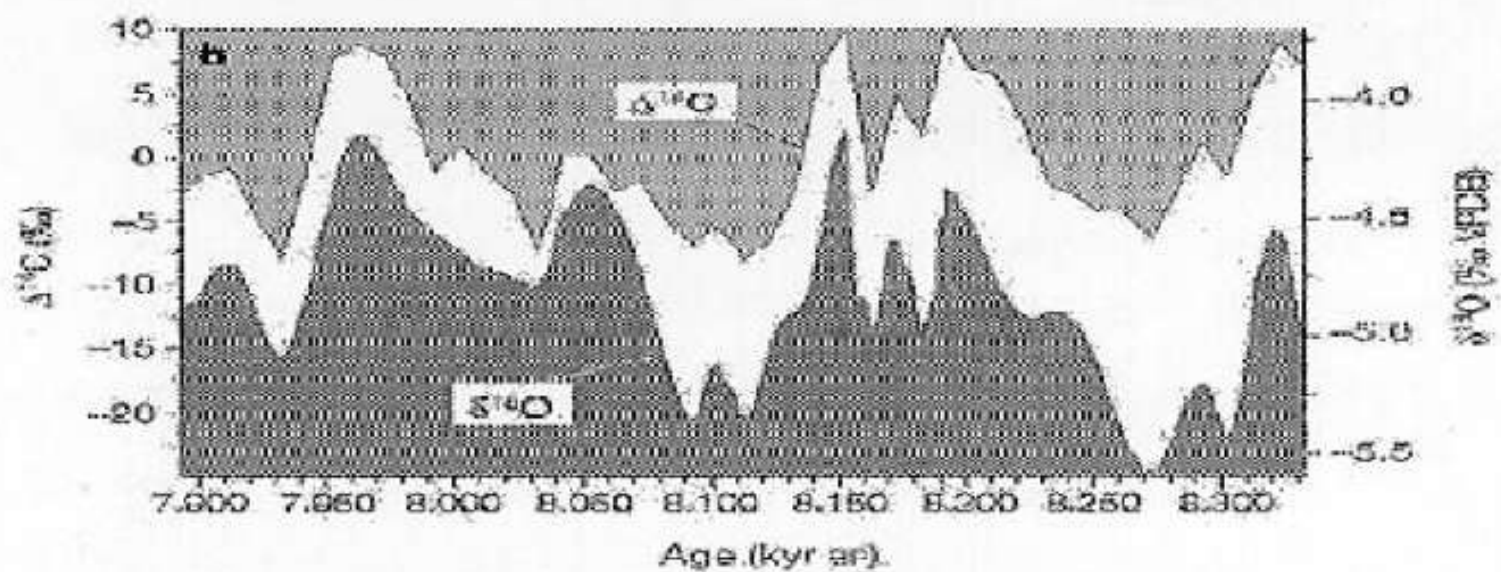
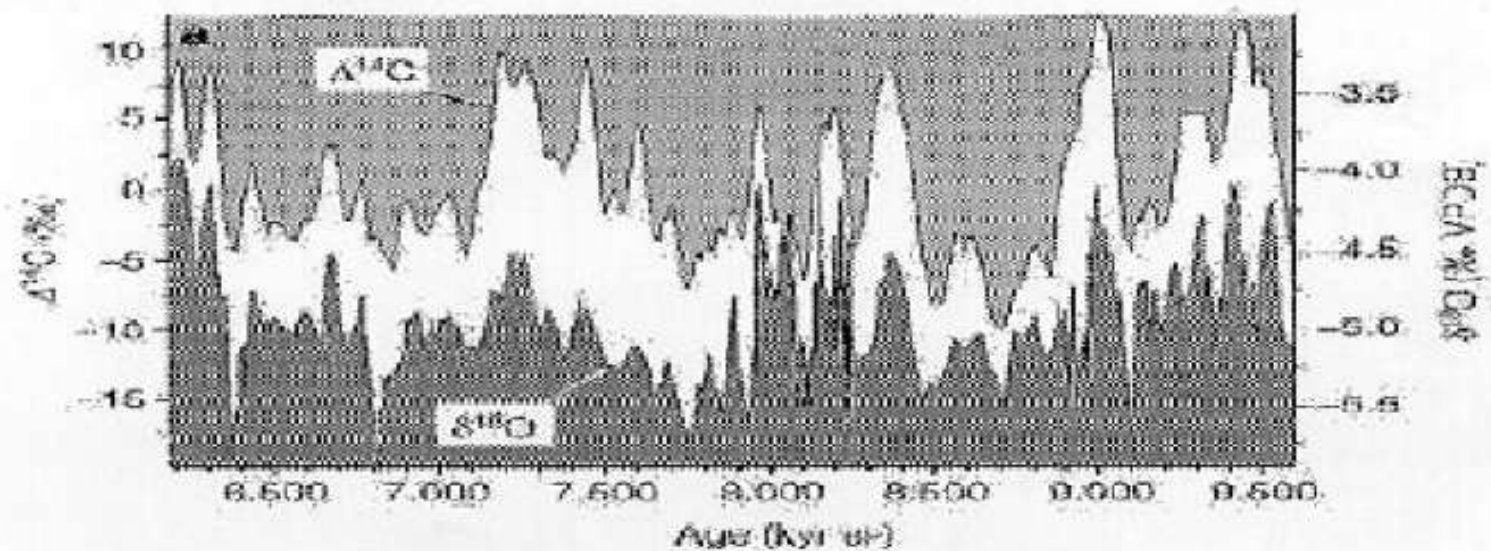
Volcanoes

El Chichon

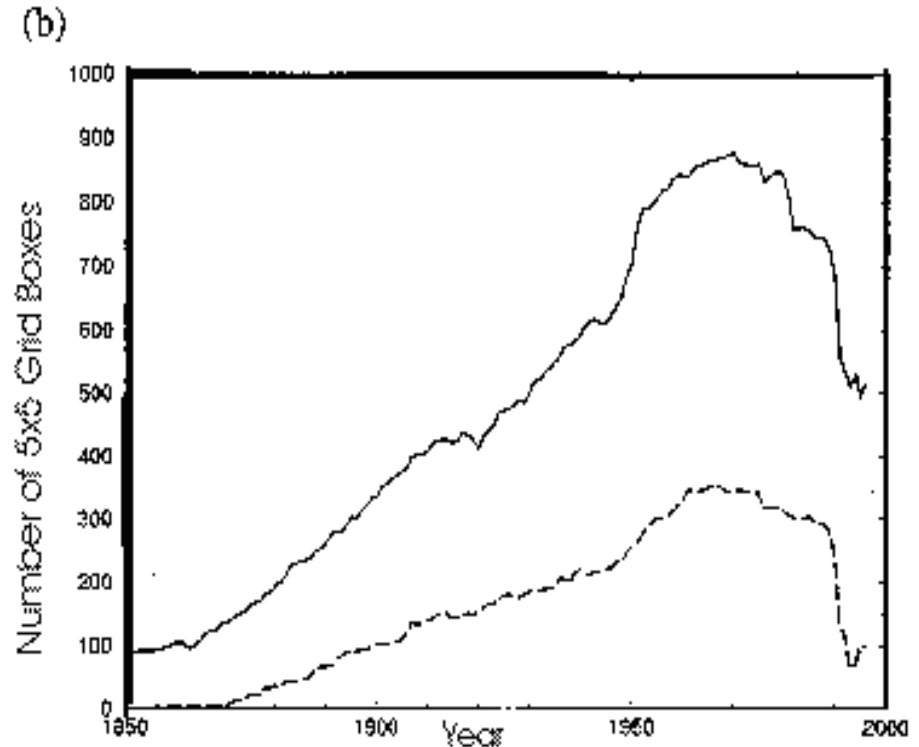
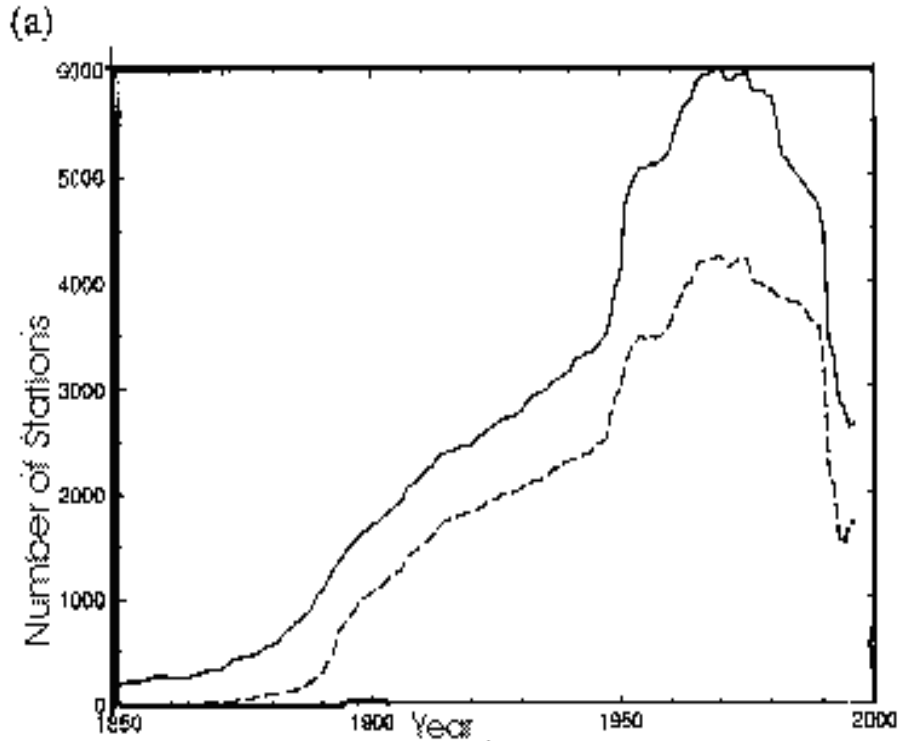
Pinatubo

Percent Change in Predicted Rainfall — 1990 to 2090 — Two Climate Models





NUMBERS OF WEATHER STATIONS AND GRID BOXES

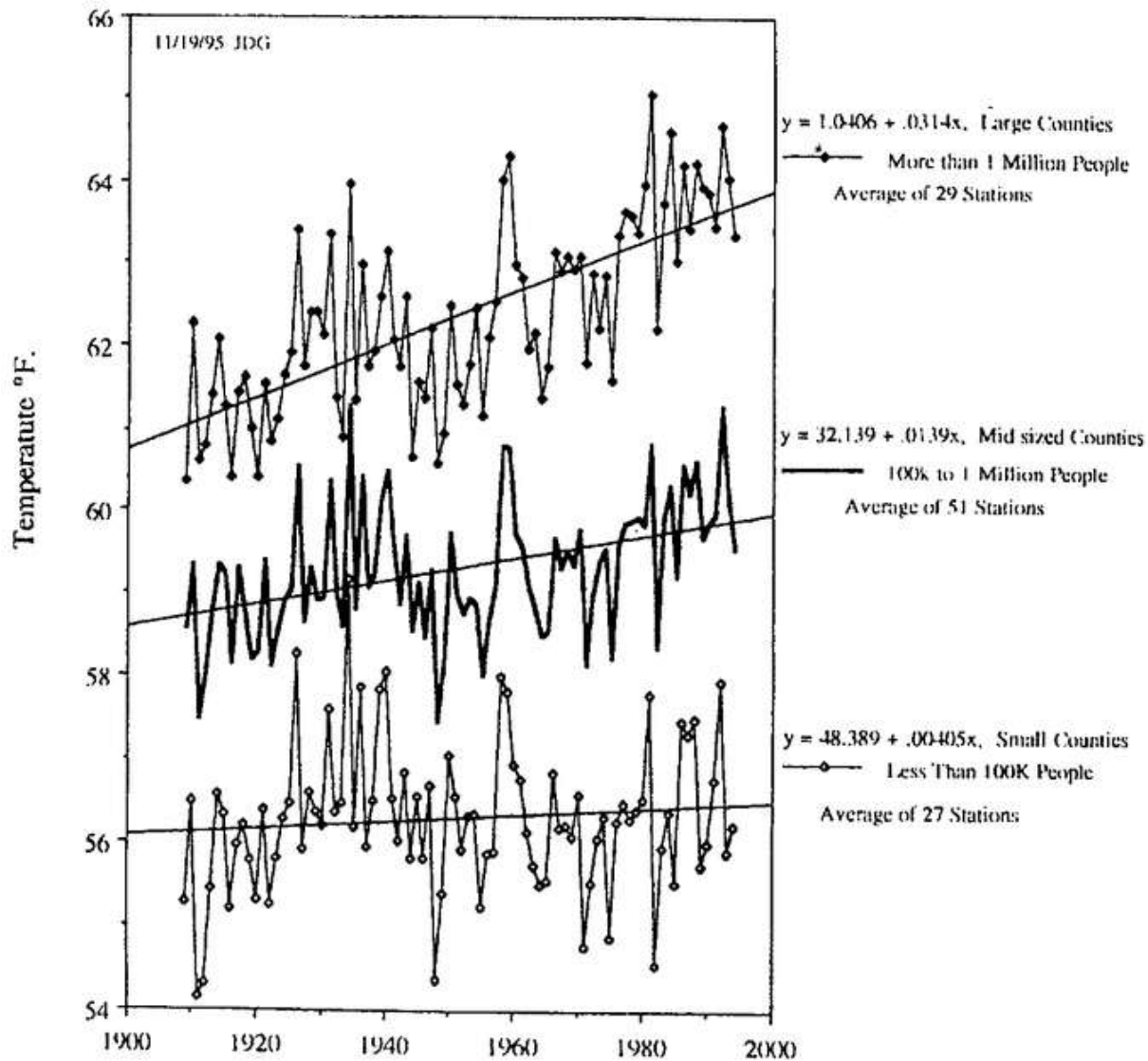


Weather Stations: Northern/Southern. Grid Boxes Northern/Southern

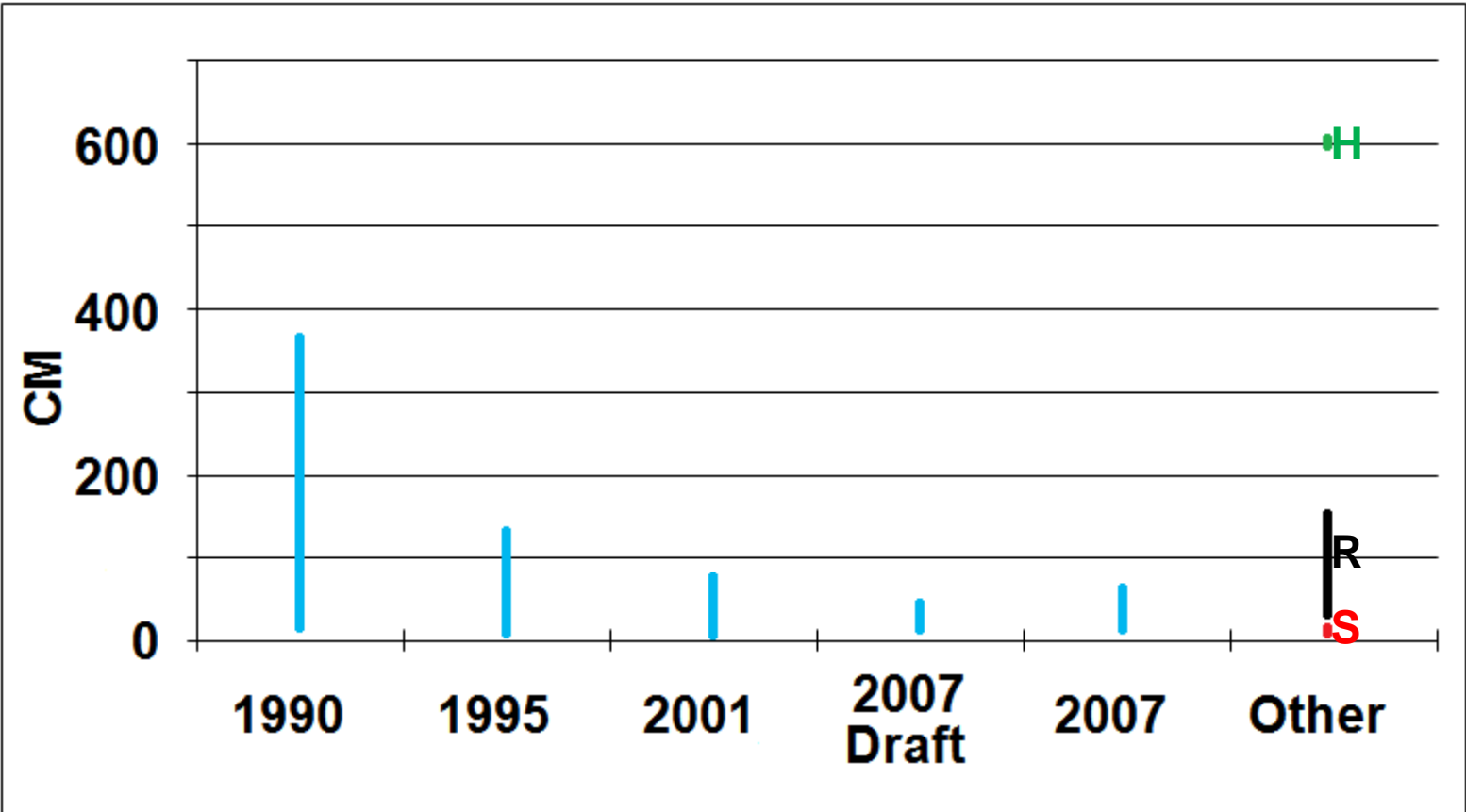
(Possible 25992 for 5° x 5°)

An Urban Phenomenom in California

Temperature Trends at 107 Statons for 1909 to 1994.
Stratified by 1990 Population of the County where station is located.

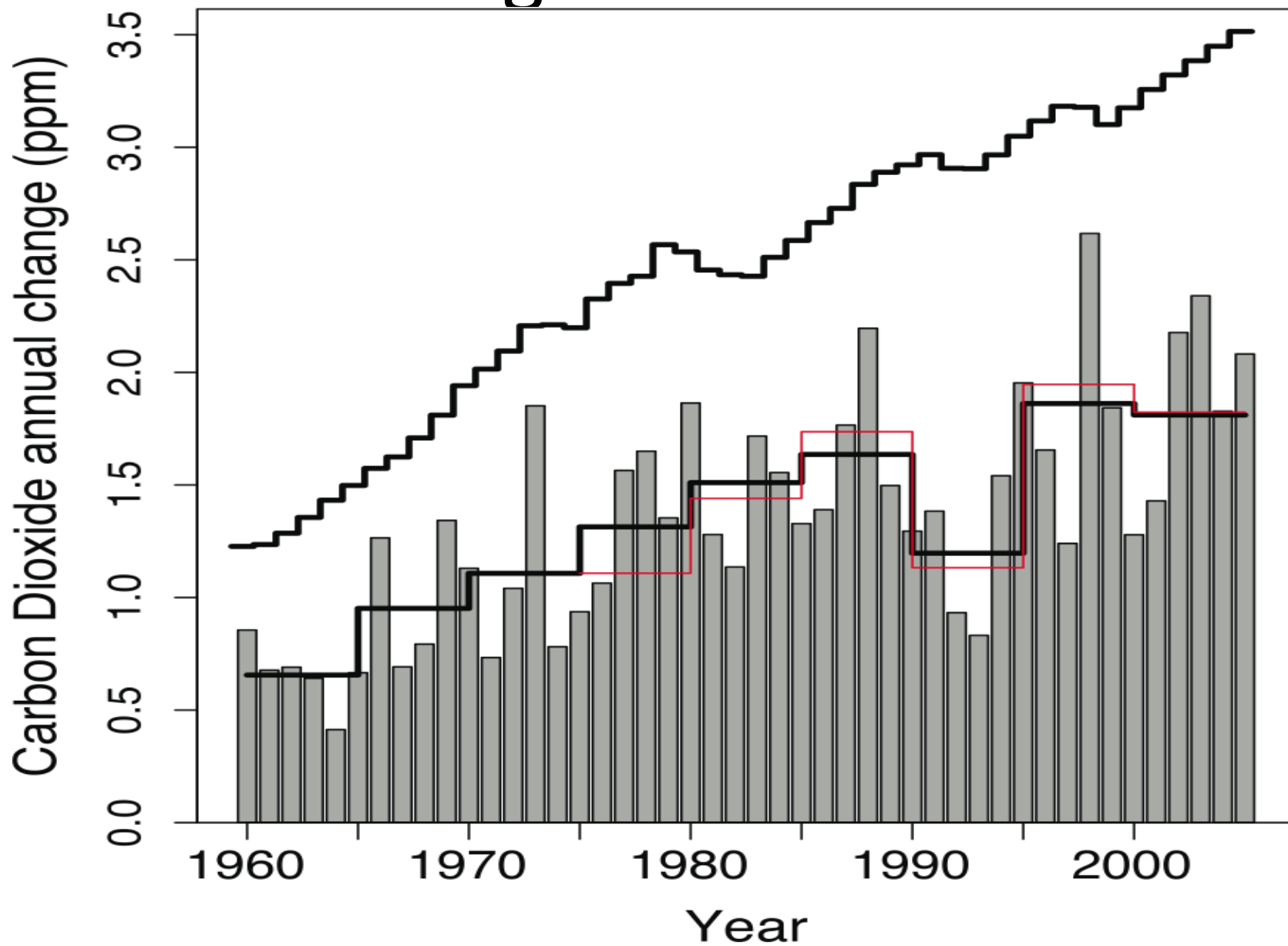


Sea Level Rise to 2100



	1990	1995	2001	2007 Draft	2007	Hansen (H)	Rahmst. (R)	Singer (S)
Max	367	124	77	43	59	600	140	20
Min	10	3	11	14	18	600	50	18

Figure TS.3



Global Fossil Fuel CO₂ Emissions

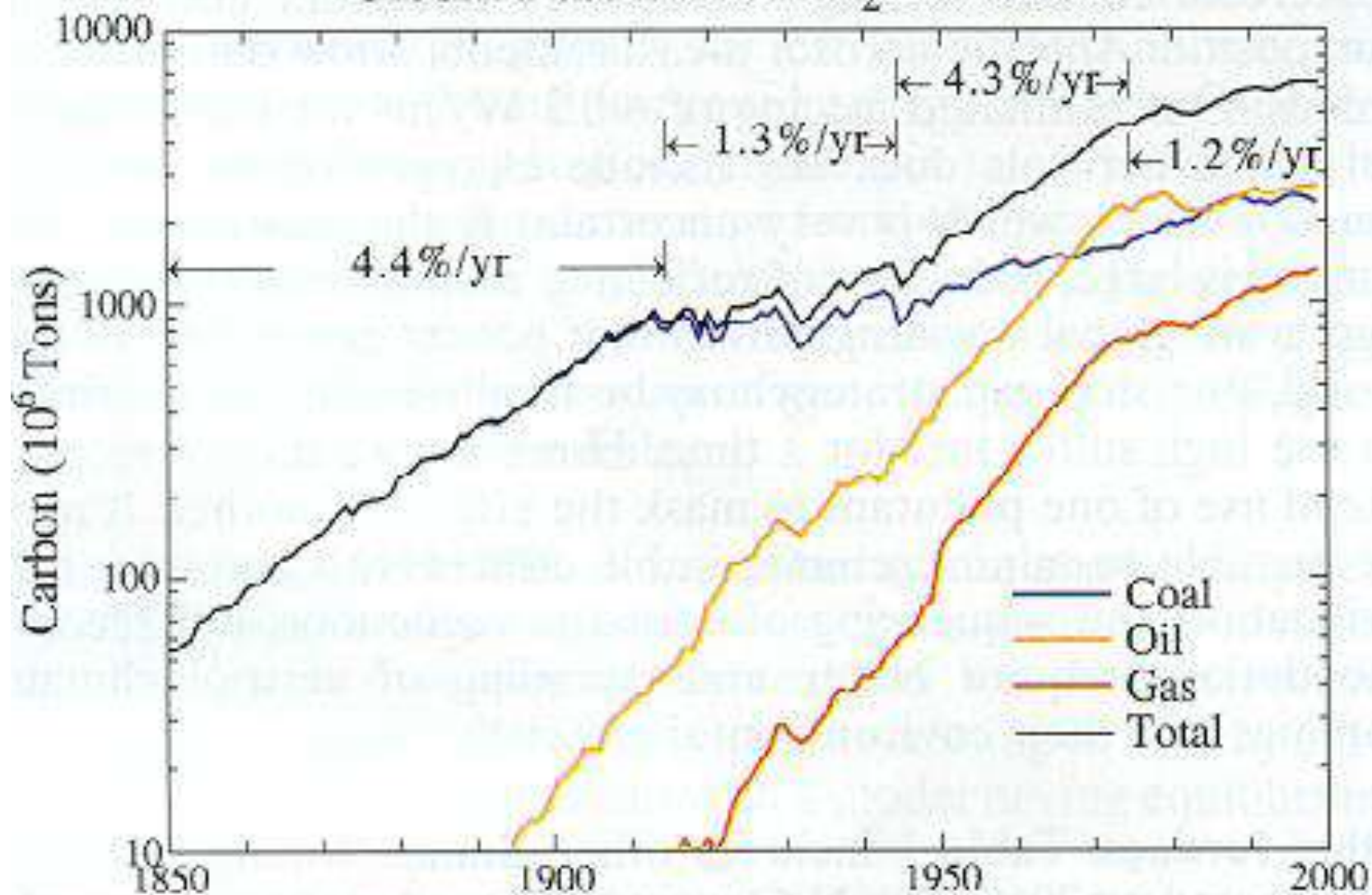
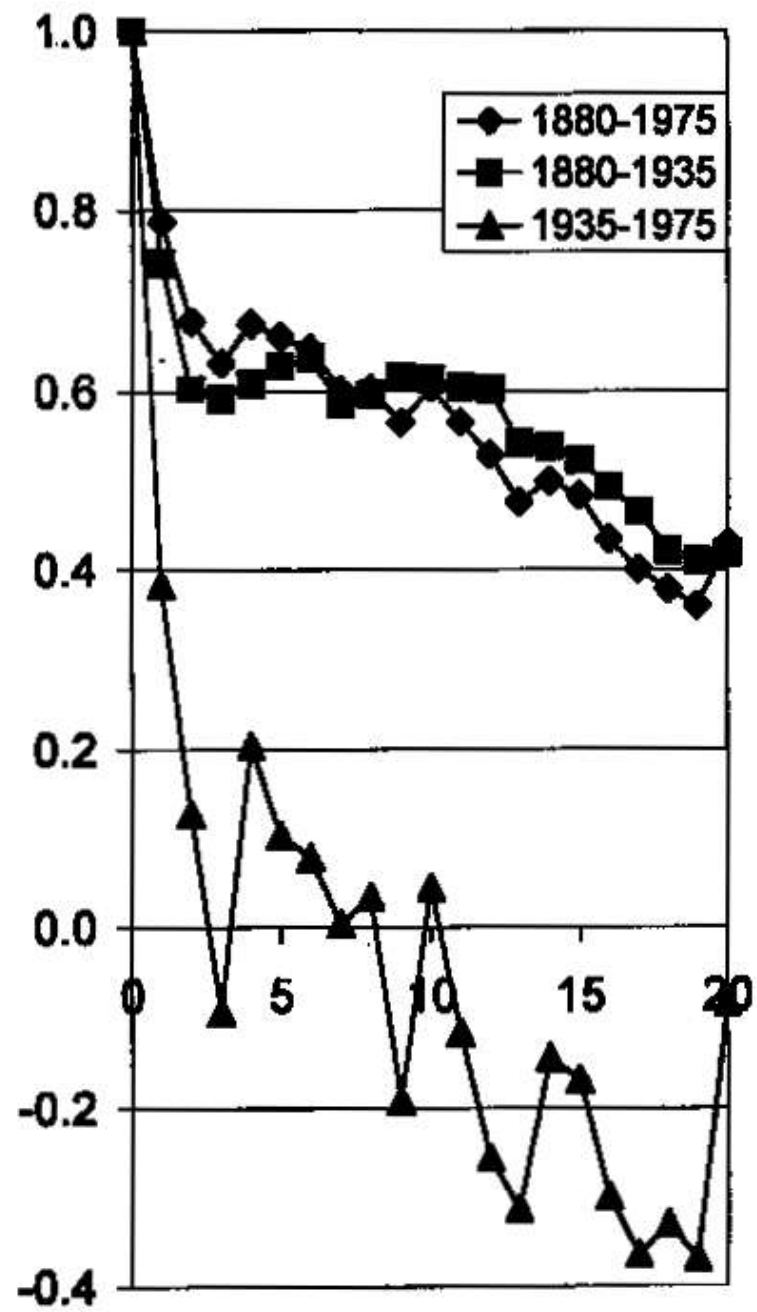
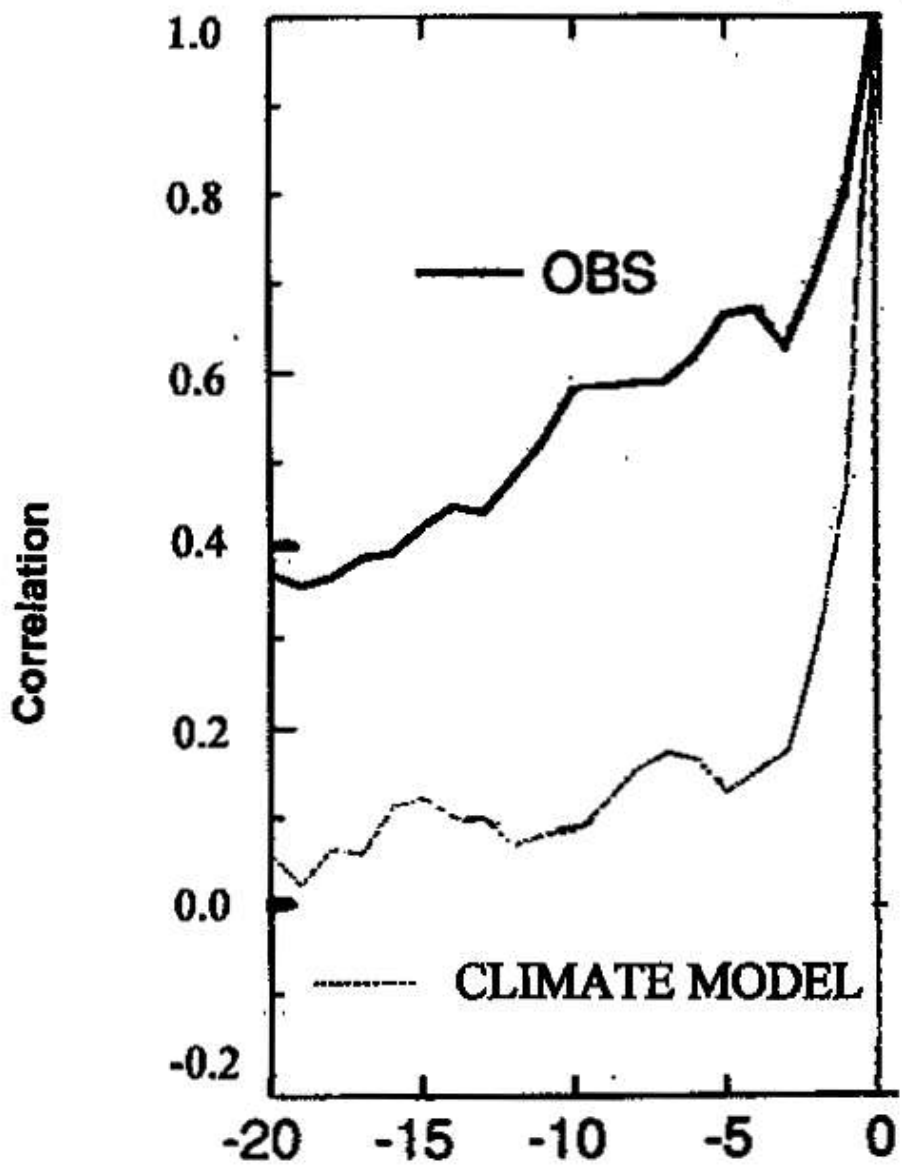
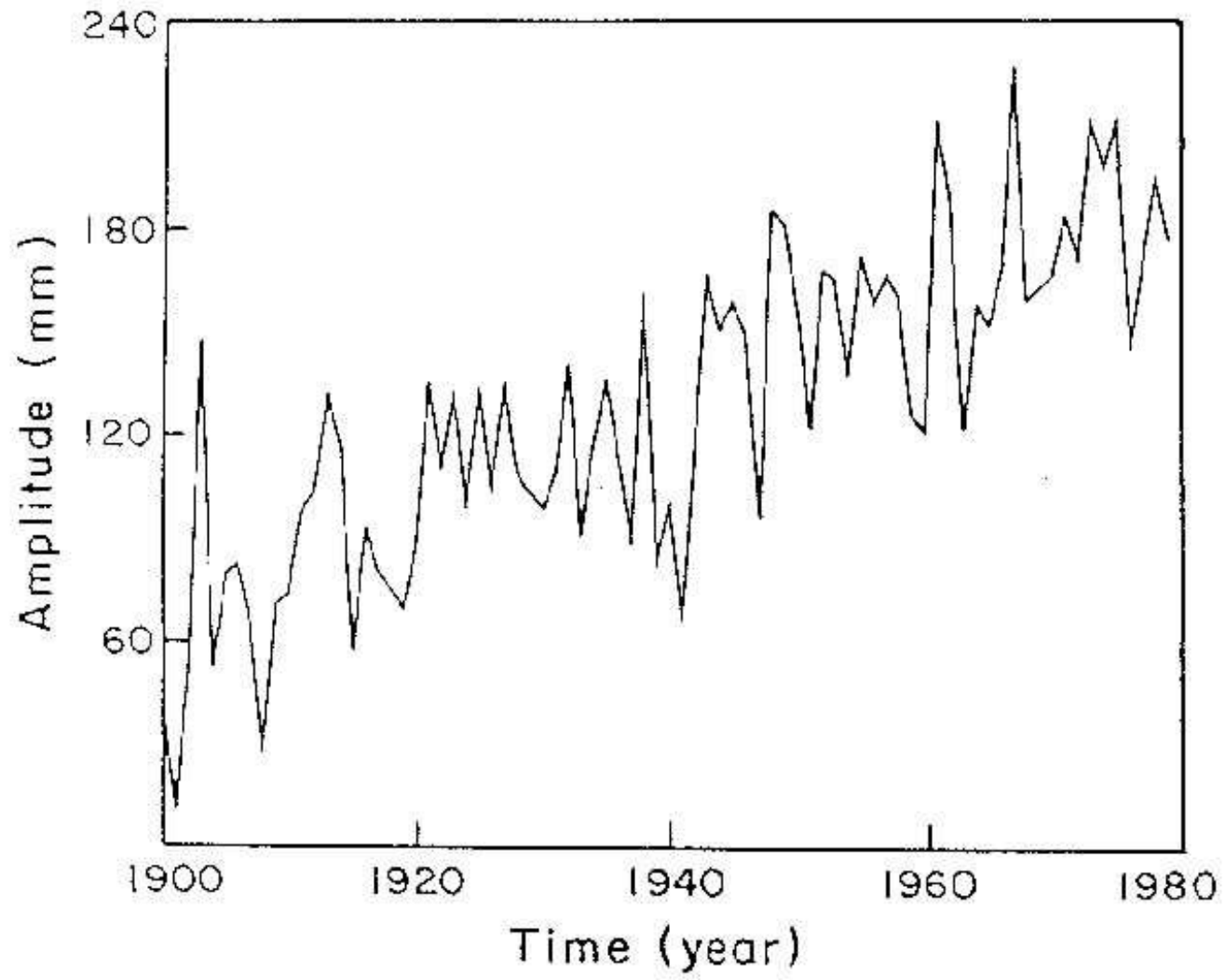


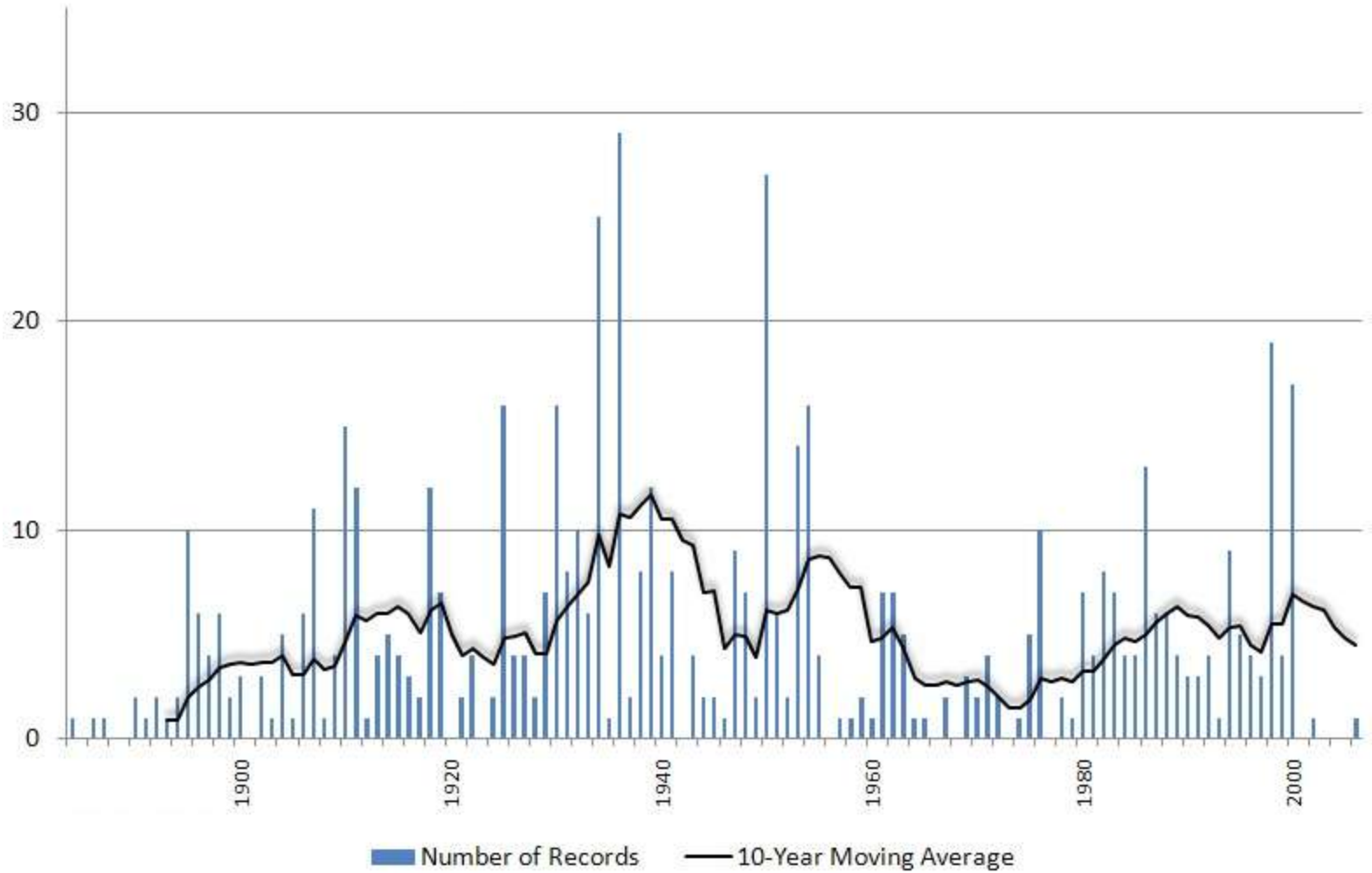
Fig. 5. CO₂ emissions based on data of Marland and Boden (27).



Lag (years)



Total 50-State Record High Temperatures



CCSP 1.1 - Executive Summary Figure 4G: Modeled and Observed Temperature Trends in the Tropics (20°S-20°N)

