



Friends of Science Society

End the Climate
Catastrophe Con.

Unfriend ENGOs – Befriend Facts



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INSURE AND ENSURE PRIME POWER

COAL OIL NATURAL GAS

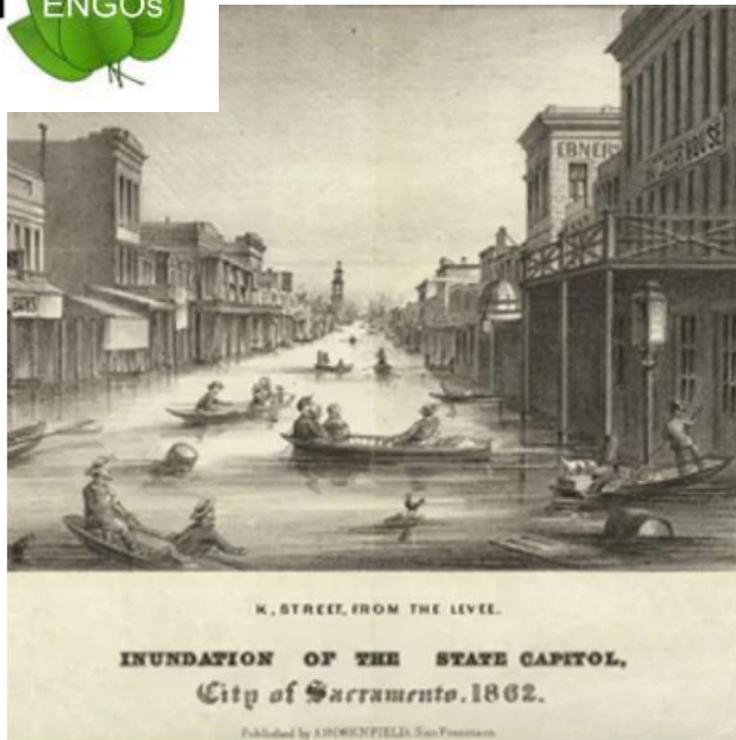
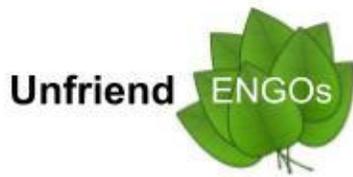
Unfriend



ENGOS

2/21/2018

END THE CLIMATE CATASTROPHE CON.



The Unfriend ENGO campaign calls on insurance companies to insure and ensure prime power for industry, government and the public. We ask that you end the Climate Catastrophe Con.

Unfriend ENGOS. Befriend Facts.

Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations (ENGOS) have found that crying 'climate catastrophe' is a wonderful way to get donations; for their corporate funders, it is also a great tool for manipulating markets, providing excellent opportunities for vulture investors. When insurance companies and governments play along with ENGOS, they are playing with the public's trust and safety at large.¹

Carbon Dioxide emissions from fossil fuels are not the control knob of climate change.

¹ Above Image: *The only megaflood to strike the American West in recent history occurred during the winter of 1861-62. California bore the brunt of the damage. This disaster turned enormous regions of the state into inland seas for months, and took thousands of human lives. The costs were devastating: one quarter of California's economy was destroyed, forcing the state into bankruptcy.... Today, the same regions that were submerged in 1861-62 are home to California's fastest-growing cities.*

Paris Agreement. Just the Facts.²



1 **What, exactly did COP21 commit countries to do?**

COP21 contains no commitments for the Parties to the agreement to meet any emissions reduction target, either globally or individually. It contains very few binding legal requirements, there is no formula for determining what each country's obligations are, and there are no legal penalties for non-compliance.

2 **What did previous agreements commit countries to do, and how did that work out?**

In 1997, about 150 countries committed under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce GHG emissions by an average of 5% below 1990 levels by the 2008 to 2012 period. China and India never signed the treaty, while the United States signed but did not ratify it, so three of the largest emitters in the world stayed out. In 2011, Canada, Japan and Russia announced that they would not take on further Kyoto targets. Canada withdrew from the Kyoto Treaty in December 2011, citing its objection to being required to pay up to \$14 billion in penalties when no other country was being so penalized.

3 **What has happened to global emissions since countries started adopting emissions reduction targets?**

...in spite of governments' repeated agreements to reduce emissions, from 1990 to 2014 global emissions grew by 62 %.

4 **What did the COP21 Parties commit to do their first submissions of Individual Nationally Determined Contributions?**

According to the U.N. synthesis, the actions set out in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) would result in global emission levels of 55.3 gigatonnes (Gt) of carbon dioxide equivalent in 2025 and 56.7 Gt of carbon dioxide equivalent in 2030.

² <http://blog.friendsofscience.org/2017/06/09/the-cop21-agreement-just-the-facts-please/>

Even optimistically assuming that promised emission cuts are maintained throughout the century, the impacts of the Actions to be taken pursuant to COP21 are generally small. All climate policies by the US, China, the EU and the rest of the world, implemented from the early 2000s to 2030 and sustained through the century will likely reduce global temperature rise about 0.17°C in 2100.

5 Is it true that China's INDC shows it to be the world leader in addressing global warming?

The Chinese INDC projects that this will be accomplished by making the economy less emissions-intensive. Thus, the goal is to decrease the carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 60% to 65% from the 2005 level by 2030. Even if these goals were attained, however, Chinese emissions by 2030 would be two to two and a half times as high as those of the next largest emitter, the United States.

6 What are the current sources of energy consumption in the world?

According to the International Energy Agency, in 2012 (the most recent year for which confirmed data are available), global consumption of energy by source, as measured in terms of quadrillion British thermal Units (BTU) was as follows: liquid fuels (mainly oil and natural gas liquids), 183.55; coal, 153.27; natural gas, 124.21; nuclear, 24.47; and renewables 63.77. Renewables include primarily hydroelectric power and biomass, meaning traditional burning of wood and dried animal dung. Roughly speaking, therefore, the percentage breakdown is liquids fuels 33%; coal 28%, natural gas 23%; nuclear 5%, and renewables 12%. Wind and solar energy combined account for less than 2%.

7 How are greenhouse gas emissions projected to grow in future according to the most expert sources?

According to the United States Energy Information Administration's 2016 International Energy Outlook, based on its best analysis of economic, population and technology trends, global energy-related carbon dioxide emissions will grow from 32.3 gigatonnes in 2012 to 43.2 gigatonnes in 2040, a 34% increase. Ninety-one per cent of the emissions growth will take place outside the OECD, mostly in China, India and Southeast Asia.

In short, divestment is an eco-shakedown measure designed to demarket valuable energy shares that continue to be in demand worldwide, using ENGOs that engage in public shaming, intimidation and hyped-up fears of imminent climate catastrophe. This method is especially successful on UNPRI signatories and CDP Worldwide compliant corporations – but private funds are NOT required to comply.

Who will reap the benefits of valuable, divested/uninsured resources?



Climate Risk from GHGs alone is Fiction, not Fact.



“Climate risk” is a notion based on fiction, not fact. As Roger Pielke, Jr. pointed out in his 2005 paper *“Misdefining Climate Change: Consequences for Science and Action”*³ wherein he explains the discrepancies between the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) *political* definition of climate change, and that of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *scientific* definition.

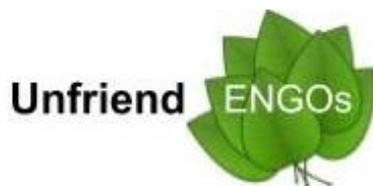
The UNFCCC definition focuses on anthropogenic greenhouse gases as presumed agents of ‘dangerous’ climate change – creating a singular focus on reductions of emissions to ‘stop climate change.’

By contrast, the *scientific* definition of climate change by the IPCC includes natural variation (such as solar cycles, ocean and atmospheric cycles, etc) as well as human activity which includes not only industrial emissions of greenhouse gases, but also land use, water diversion, deforestation, Urban Heat Island. In Pielke’s paper, he points out that the IPCC definition leads to a focus on adaption to the reality that climate will change, with or without human influence. There is no ‘climate safe’ state that humans can create, because Mother Nature will have her way.

IPCC lead author, economist Richard Tol, points out that some places benefit from warming and his FUND model shows a net financial benefit to Canada in the billions.

In the context of the IPCC definition, it is clear that fossil fuels have provided humans with the greatest adaptive powers to face the ever-changing climate – that being the ability to build weather resistant housing, power, sanitation, pumped water infrastructure, mass delivery of necessary goods, large scale agriculture that can feed many more than the world’s present population.

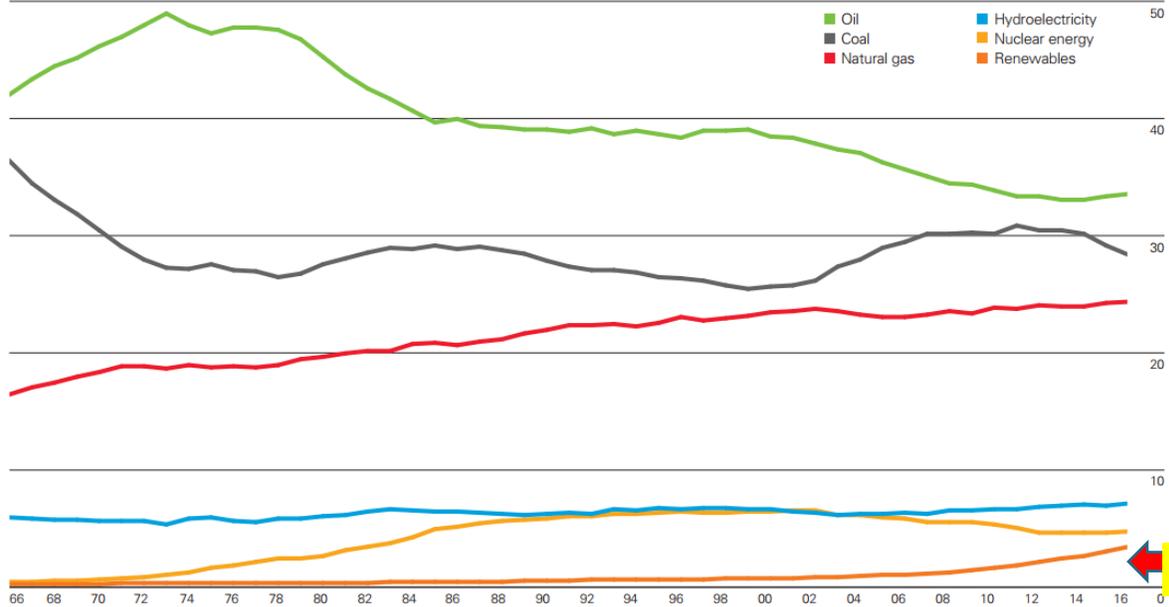
Lack of affordable, reliable, quality power generation puts all of society at risk – not ‘climate.’



³ <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.592.4842&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Befriend Facts. Unfriend ENGOs.

Shares of global primary energy consumption
Percentage



Oil remains the world's dominant fuel, making up roughly a third of all energy consumed. In 2016 oil gained global market share for the second year in a row, following 15 years of declines from 1999 to 2014. Coal's market share fell to 28.1%, the lowest level since 2004. Renewables in power generation accounted for a record 3.2% of global primary energy consumption.

BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2017 11

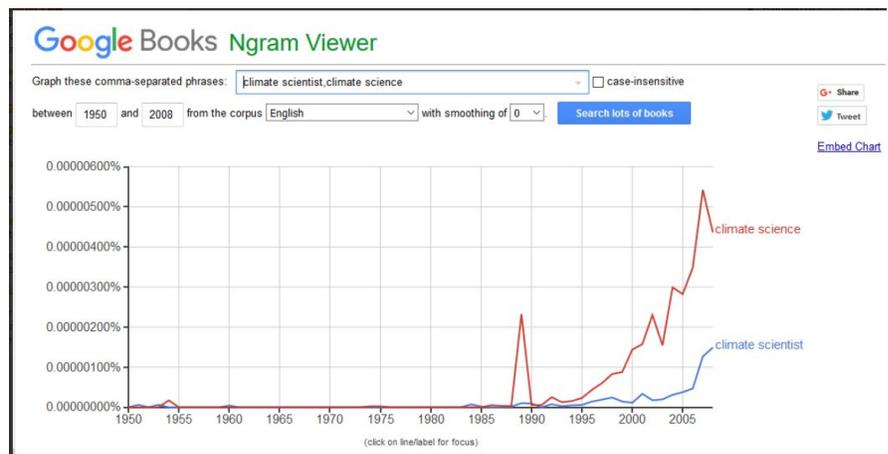
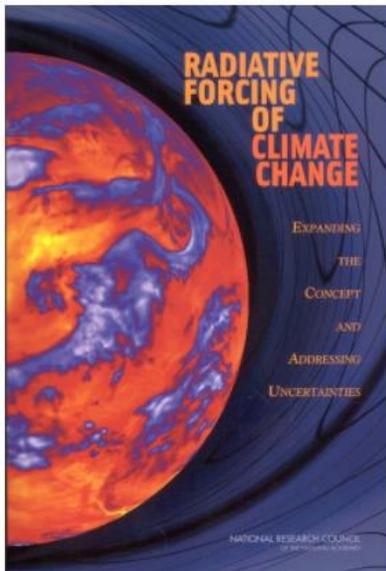
The world runs on 3 Cubic Miles of Oil Equivalent energy every year; one of those Cubic Miles is Oil. The next largest energy source is coal, followed by natural gas. Renewables like wind and solar provide only about 2% of the world's energy source, despite trillions of dollars in subsidies and investments for more than 30 years. Renewable wind and solar must have natural gas or large hydro back-up to operate on a modern power grid – without that, the erratic nature of wind/solar's capturing of kinetic energy would lead to blackouts and grid collapse. Wind and solar are not 'free' as they require multi-billion dollar back-end infrastructure including natural gas peaking plants and supply pipelines, new transmission lines, upgraded IT infrastructure at the electric grid system operator and more.

Every wind and solar device relies on volumes of coal, natural gas and oil products and by-products to exist.

Thus, the concept of phasing out fossil fuels is an oxymoron. But nothing a vulture investor loves more than demarketing stocks of valuable energy companies.



Continuous Disclosure. Climate Change Theory ...Changed.



| 6

In 2005, leading scientists met to review the ‘radiative forcing’ (GHG) theory of climate change because it appeared to have outlived its usefulness as a climate change metric. Why? Because since the late 1990’s, despite a rise in carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration, global temperatures had flatlined with no significant rise in warming.

But in 2006 Al Gore’s movie “An Inconvenient Truth” terrified the public. Climate change became a public obsession. In 2007 Mr. Gore and the IPCC won a Nobel Peace Prize for their climate change global unity, and by 2007, large billionaire philanthropies embarked on a program to create ‘global sea change’ by funding local ENGOs as the ‘boots on the ground’ troops to create anti-fossil fuel policies in their region. They had a detailed, complex plan “Design to Win.”⁴

It is unclear what motivations these parties had – whether strictly ideological or commercial or a combination of both. Referencing these facts does not imply intent or vested interests of any kind on the part of these philanthropies.

Meantime, unlike all the companies insured and registered on public markets which must engage in ‘continuous disclosure’ institutional investors, the UNPRI and CDP Worldwide continue to operate on the faulty UNFCCC climate catastrophe definition, with no regard for current climate science evidence. In 2013, the IPCC reported there had been no statistically significant warming for the past 15 years to 2012, despite an increase in CO₂.



⁴ <http://www.climateworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/design>

Objective: Carbon Trading

In 2006, several of the country's wealthiest foundations hired a consulting firm to comprehensively survey the available scientific literature and to consult more than 150 leading climate change and energy experts. The result of this intensive undertaking was the 2007 report *Design to Win: Philanthropy's Role in the Fight Against Global Warming*.

Leading the report was the recommendation that "tempering climate change" required a strong cap and trade policy in the United States and the European Union, and a binding international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions. The report predicted that passage of cap and trade legislation would "prompt a sea change that washes over the entire global economy." The report included little to no discussion of the role of government and philanthropy in directly sponsoring the creation of new energy technologies. The report is additionally notable for the absence of any meaningful discussion of social, political or cultural dimensions of the challenge.

Excerpts of Nisbet (2014)

To understand how this planning document shaped the investment strategies of major foundations, I analyzed available records as of January 2011 for 1,246 climate change and energy-related grants distributed by nine aligned foundations between 2008 and 2010. These aligned foundations are among the wealthiest in the country, include several of the top funders of environment-related programs, and were either sponsors of the *Design to Win* report or describe themselves as following its recommendations. The foundations analyzed were the David and Lucile Packard Foundation (#1 in environmental funding for 2009), the Sea Change Foundation (#4), the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (#5), the Kresge Foundation (#13), the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation (#24), the McKnight Foundation (#39), the Oak Foundation (#41), the Energy Foundation and ClimateWorks.

5

Screenshot of a portion of Oak Foundation grant database. (Website has since been modified)

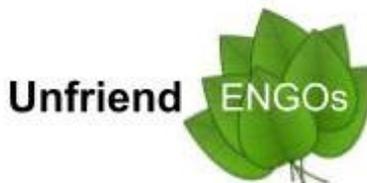
Oak Foundation commits its resources to address issues of global social and environmental concern

Home »

Programme: Environment, Year: <Any>, Country: canada, Keywords: [input field] [Apply]

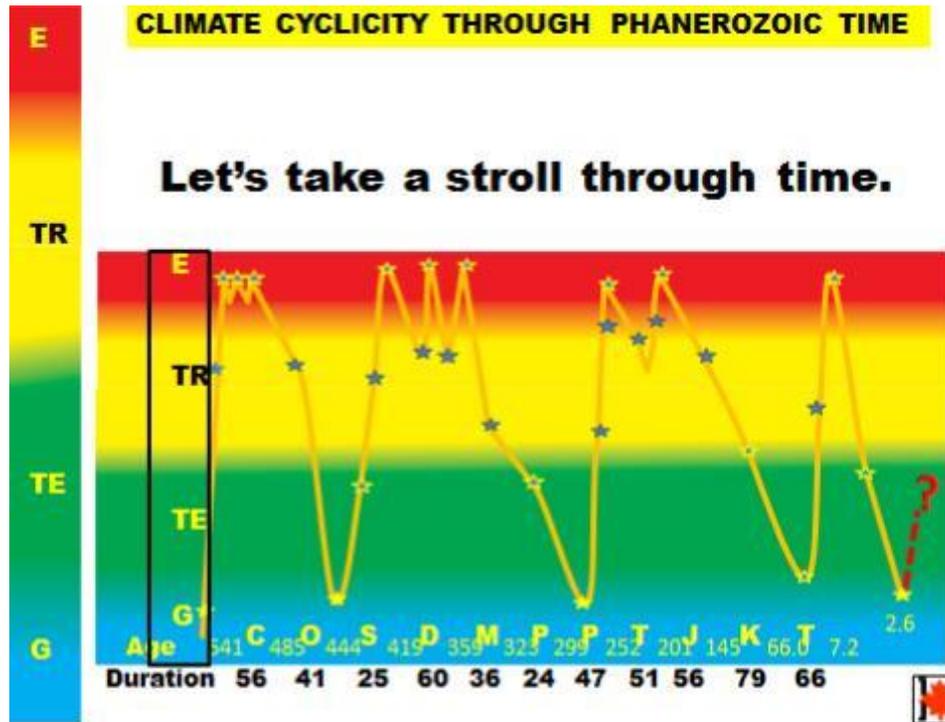
Organisation	Programme	Country	Year	Amount
DeSmog Canada	Environment	Canada	2013	USD 217,960
West Coast Environmental Law Association	Environment	Canada	2013	USD 146,142
Dogwood Initiative	Environment	Canada	2013	USD 229,128
Tides Foundation	Environment	Canada	2013	USD 190,985
Tides Canada Foundation	Environment	Canada	2013	USD 59,512
Global Campaign for Climate Action	Environment	Canada	2012	USD 525,000
Global Campaign for Climate Action	Environment	Canada	2012	USD 75,000
New Venture Fund	Environment	Canada	2012	USD 1,000,000
Pembina Institute	Environment	Canada	2012	USD 404,533
Equiterre	Environment	Canada	2012	USD 304,290
Ecology Action Center	Environment	Canada	2012	USD 99,999
RAVEN (Respecting Aboriginal Values & Environmental Needs)	Environment	Canada	2012	USD 50,906
Tides Canada Foundation	Environment	Canada	2012	USD 25,000
Tides Canada Foundation	Environment	Canada	2012	USD 301,993
Living Oceans Society	Environment	Canada	2011	USD 104,641
University of British Columbia	Environment	Canada	2011	USD 79,775
Global Campaign for Climate Action	Environment	Canada	2010	USD 73,746
Global Campaign for Climate Action	Environment	Canada	2010	USD 1,000,000
Climate Action Network Canada - Réseau action climat Canada	Environment	Canada	2010	USD 47,897
Environmental Defence Canada	Environment	Canada	2010	USD 426,857

1 2 3 next > last >>



⁵ <http://climateshiftproject.org/nisbet-m-c-2014-engaging-in-science-policy-controversies-insights-from-the-u-s-debate-over-climate-change-handbook-of-the-public-communication-of-science-and-technology-2nd-edition-london-r/>

The Carbon Budget Fallacy: 2°C



Excerpt of Dr. John D. Harper's presentation

Earth's climate has experienced swings from -70°C to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$ through natural causation – from glaciation, to temperate, to tropical, to evaporation.⁶ It is sheer hubris to believe that humans can 'stop' climate change by reducing emissions – though we can certainly mitigate noxious air pollution (i.e. nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, lead, mercury, etc.) It is hubris to think that we can create a stable climate when the evidence shows that climate has always changed.

The 2°C target comes from modelled calculations based on the original theory of Anthropogenic Global Warming that presumed carbon dioxide was the driver of climate change. Indeed, during the period of the 1970s-1990 there was a lock-step rise in both. Since that time, it has become clear that natural variability has more effect on climate than human emissions or activity. Natural variability drove the changes in the graph above.

Does that mean humans have NO effect on climate change? No. It means that taxing emissions to reduce fossil fuel use will not affect climate. Mitigating noxious emissions is a more practical use of funds, along with elevating developing nations with the liberating power of coal, natural gas and oil.



⁶ <https://youtu.be/O-mMpGBxPwl>

Enron Knew

*“...the biggest money plays:
the rules governing emissions trading,
the rules governing transfers of emission reduction rights between countries,
and the rules governing a gargantuan clean energy fund.”⁷*

ENRON’s infamous Palmisano memo lives on: “If implemented this (Kyoto) agreement will do more to promote Enron’s business than will almost any other regulatory initiative outside of restructuring of the energy and natural-gas industries in Europe and the United States,” Palmisano began. “The potential to add incremental gas sales, and additional demand for renewable technology is enormous.”

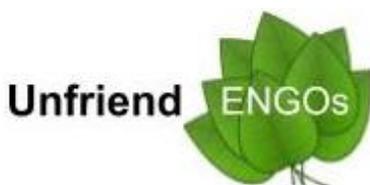
The memo, entitled “Implications of the Climate Change Agreement in Kyoto & What Transpired,” summarized the achievements that Enron had accomplished. “I do not think it is possible to overestimate the importance of this year in shaping every aspect of this agreement,” he wrote, citing three issues of specific importance to Enron which would become, as those following the climate-change debate in detail now know, the biggest money plays: the rules governing emissions trading, the rules governing transfers of emission reduction rights between countries, and the rules governing a gargantuan clean energy fund.”



*Image from ENGO campaign pushes wind farms which Prof. Kelly of Cambridge **says cannot provide sufficient energy return to support even basic society, let alone one of high culture, industry and aviation.***

When slamming coal or oil, ENGOs invariably show wind farms and solar panels as the presumed alternatives – presenting an oxymoron. Wind and solar devices cannot be built without vast amounts of coal, natural gas and oil. Their main purpose is to generate tradeable Renewable Energy Certificates, not ‘clean energy.’ ENGOs are misleading people.

Do they have vested interests in carbon markets? Are they proxies for vulture investors? How much of their venom is sheer ideology and how much is vested interest?



⁷ <https://ep.probeinternational.org/2009/05/30/enrons-other-secret/>

Climate Laggards or Clever Operators



Downtown Calgary during 2013 flood from City of Calgary Police helicopter birds' eye view.

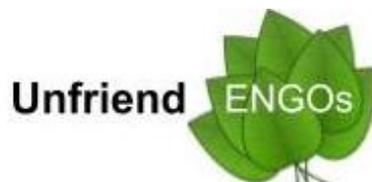
Al Gore likes to say the news is now a 'nightly walk through the Book of Revelations.' It is easy to show images of floods and human tragedy to spark an emotional response in people – especially because as psychologist Carl Jung hypothesized, we all have a Messianic part of our psyche that literally wants 'to save the world.'

ENGOS and other *climateers* are quick to capitalize on any weather event as evidence of climate change, even though 'climate' changes are measured on 30, 50, 100, and millennial timescales. Consequently, since contemporary climate science research relies on perhaps 40 years of verifiable evidence, no one is able to make any reasonable predictions about future outcomes or how climate will change.

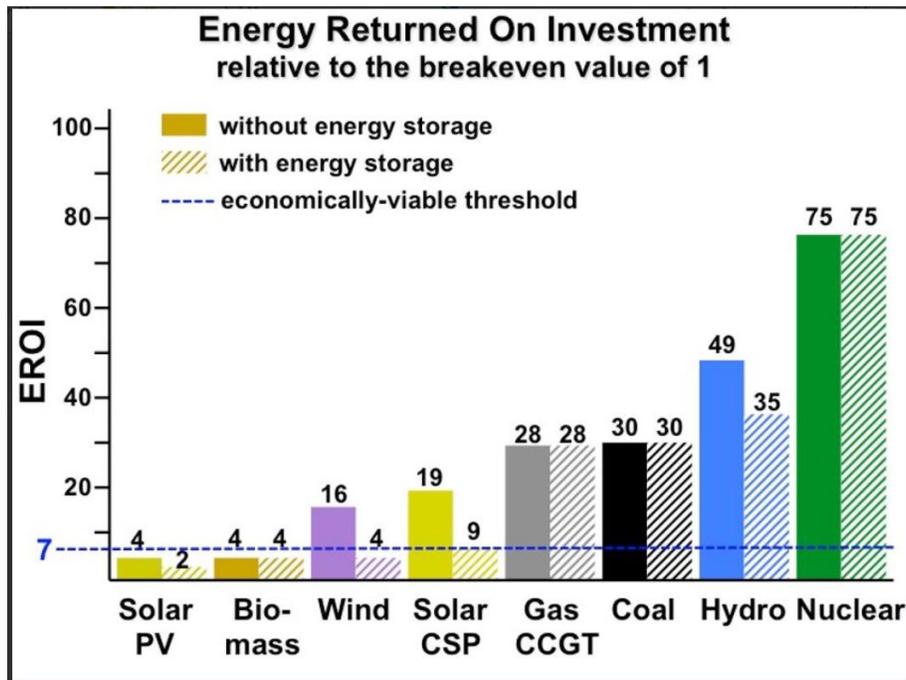
Like the floods that hit Sacramento in 1861, the Calgary floods were a known, predictable phenomenon...just not 'when.' The greatest risk to Calgary is not that the Bow and Elbow Rivers flood, but that the city keeps building on a known flood plain. As Roger Pielke, Jr. pointed out in his 2005 paper, there is no danger (and no cost to an insurer) if no one builds on a flood plain. It is only when humans move in that any element of insurable risk is created.

Obviously, **insurance companies and trusts were granted special legal authority to operate in order to provide financial compensation according to risk calculations.** Climate cannot be calculated – therefore, climate risk – for insurance companies, cannot be a determining value. However, the benefit of affordable, reliable, quality power to society is quite easy to calculate; its absence is catastrophic.

Surely the most valuable energy assets, if meeting proscribed regulatory standards, should be provided with insurance without question.



Wind and Solar Cannot Support Basic Society – Total Madness



Prof. Michael J. Kelly published a paper in 2016 showing that wind and solar cannot support even basic society and have a declining return on energy invested.⁸ Prof. Em. Vaclav Smil has authored numerous books and articles showing solar has limited applications and that decentralized power is not optimal for providing large urban centers with reliable electrical generation.

Investors, insurance companies, corporations and municipalities need to do more due diligence, not just accept at face value what ENGOs say, in order to make practical, informed decisions about energy and power generation. To do otherwise is to put all of society at risk.

Wind and solar farms rely on energy intense mineral mining and processing, typically in developing nations where few human rights or environmental protections exist. What is the future risk of a call for reparations in such cases? This is an insurance risk worthy of consideration.



⁸ <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/mrs-energy-and-sustainability/article/lessons-from-technology-development-for-energy-and-sustainability/2D40F35844FEFEC37FDC62499DDBD4DC/core-reader>

Market Manipulation – Potential for Retaliation

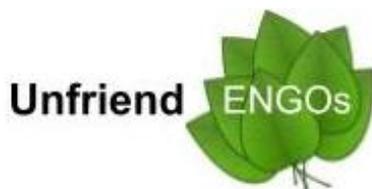
Before making environmental claims, businesses must make sure that the claims:

- **Aren't misleading or likely to result in misinterpretation**
 - Are accurate and specific: claims that broadly imply that a product is environmentally beneficial or benign must be accompanied by a statement that provides support.
 - Are substantiated and verifiable: claims must be tested and all tests must be scientifically sound, conducted in good faith and documented.
 - Are relevant: claims must be specific to a particular product, and used only in an appropriate context. Claims must also take into consideration all relevant aspects of the product's whole life cycle.
 - **Don't imply that the product is endorsed by a third-party organization when it isn't**
- January 23, 2017 — OTTAWA, ON — Competition Bureau

Coal, oil and to a lesser extent, natural gas commodities have been denigrated and demarketed by ENGOs in favor of pushing renewables. Renewable advocates claims do not meet the 'greenwashing' standards of the Canadian Competition Bureau directive noted above⁹ – and similar trade rules exist in most Western nations.

Investment markets have been skewed by various investors relying on ENGOs claims that are not supported by the evidence. At some point, as we see now with Resolute,¹⁰ Exxon and Chevron, corporations are taking action to stop false claims, charge perpetrators, and stop the market manipulations that are destroying shareholder value and forcing energy dense industries to invest in low-performance, low density wind and solar farms through coercion by activist investors.¹¹

It's a greatest hits collection of green distortions. One paragraph reads: "In 2006, Greenpeace USA mistakenly issued a press release stating 'In the twenty years since the Chernobyl tragedy, the world's worst nuclear accident, there have been nearly [FILL IN ALARMIST AND ARMAGEDDONIST FACTOID HERE]'."

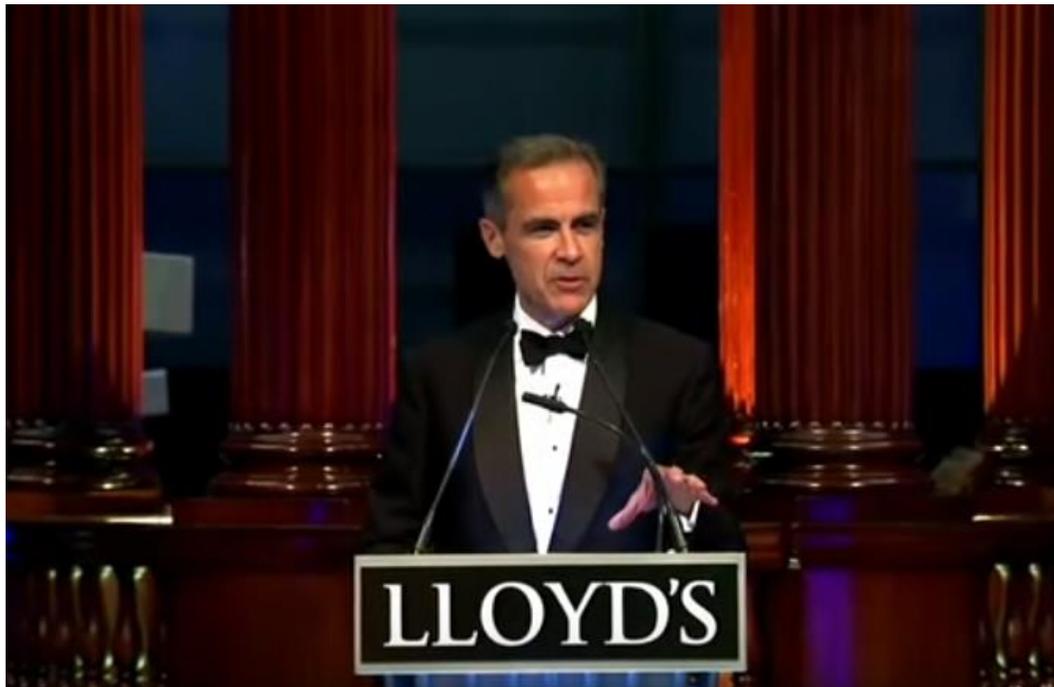


⁹ <https://www.canada.ca/en/competition-bureau/news/2017/01/not-easy-being-green-businesses-must-back-up-their-words.html>

¹⁰ <http://www.resolutevgreenpeace.com/>

¹¹ i.e. <https://www.neiinvestments.com/documents/EngagementDialogues/Suncor%20Energy.pdf>

Fact Checking Mark Carney



On Sept. 29, 2015, Mark Carney, Governor of the Bank of England, gave a speech to Lloyd's of London¹² wherein he forecast stranded carbon assets as a risk to insurers and made claims about recent climate events and costs. Steve Kopits of Princeton Energy Advisors reviewed his speech and disputed the claims, calling them a 'failure of analysis.'¹³

Kopits makes a key point that is part of our thread of reasoning in this document: “

“If sea level rise is a problem for New York, is it not a failure of government? The current sea level in New York could have been projected with a high degree of certainty in 1940 with nothing more than historical gauge data and a straight edge ruler. If rising sea levels caught New York unawares during Superstorm Sandy in 2011, it was not for lack of data. The city had a comfortable 50 years to adjust its defenses to entirely predictable sea level rise. Any failure is a direct failure of governance. We will return to this issue later, for it is governance, not CO₂, which lies at the heart of catastrophic insurance claims management.”

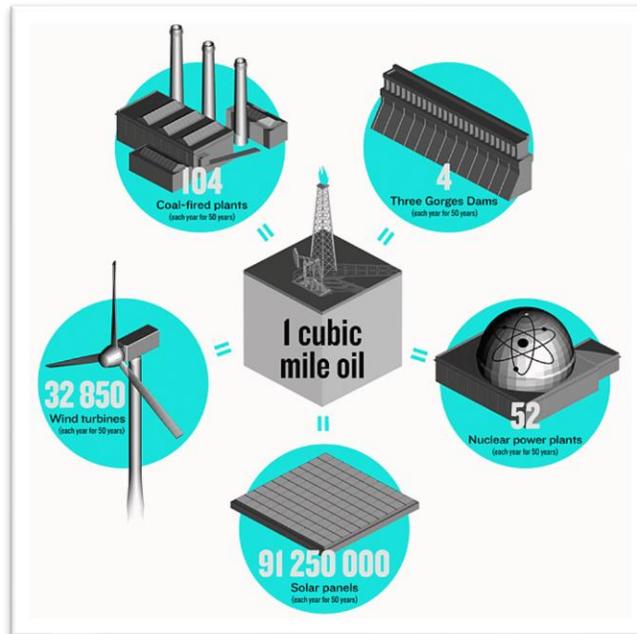


¹² <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/speech/2015/breaking-the-tragedy-of-the-horizon-climate-change-and-financial-stability>

¹³ <http://www.prienga.com/blog/2015/10/9/fact-checking-mark-carneys-climate-claims>

Powering the World – The Facts

“To obtain in one year the amount of energy contained in one cubic mile of oil, each year for 50 years we would need to have produced the numbers of dams, nuclear power plants, coal plants, windmills, or solar panels shown here.”¹⁴



Yet the world runs on THREE Cubic Miles of Oil equivalent energy every year (CMO), one of which is oil, 0.8 CMO is coal, 0.6 CMO natural gas, 0.2 CMO each of wood, hydro and nuclear, **and at 0.01 CMO for wind and solar, they barely figure.**

Insurance companies and related parties have been granted legal authority to provide insurance – **thus bearing the responsibility to both insure and ensure reliable, affordable, quality generated electricity and societal access to coal, oil and natural gas.**

If abdicating this responsibility is based on a failed analysis of actual climate events without due diligence, or if acting in concert with activist ENGOs in a manner that affects market value, it would be prudent to consider that there may be other unpleasant legal or financial consequences that would be the real *tragedy of the horizon*.

End the climate catastrophe con. Unfriend ENGOs.



¹⁴ <https://spectrum.ieee.org/energy/fossil-fuels/joules-btus-quads-lets-call-the-whole-thing-off>



About

Friends of Science Society is an independent group of earth, atmospheric and solar scientists, engineers, and citizens, celebrating its 15th year of offering climate science insights. After a thorough review of a broad spectrum of literature on climate change, Friends of Science Society has concluded that the sun is the main driver of climate change, not carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Friends of Science Society

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