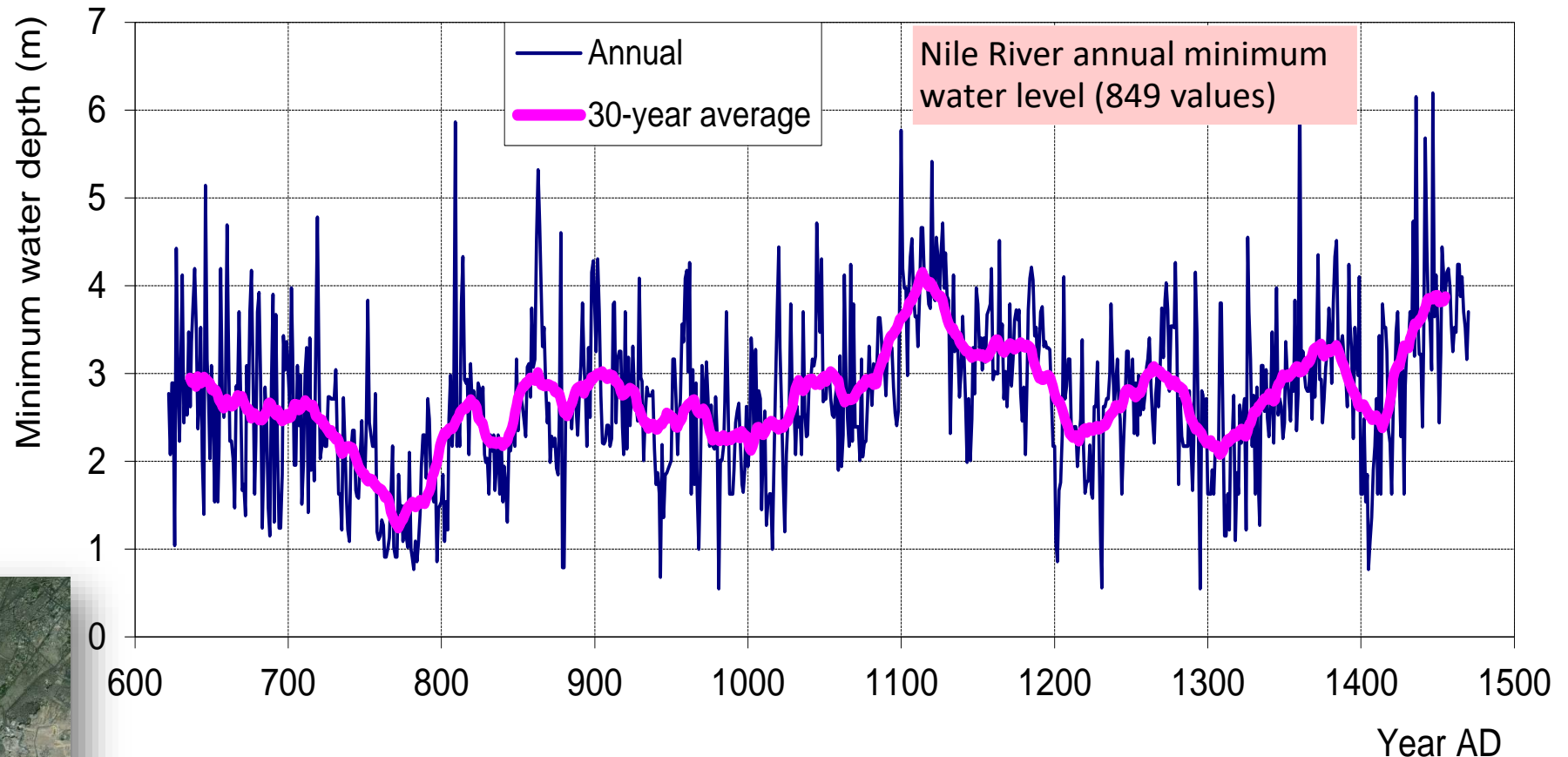

Διαφάνειες για την εκπομπή του Γ. Σαχίνη
στο ΚΡΗΤΗ TV – 2021-10-08

Δημήτρης Κουτσογιάννης

1. Το κλίμα αλλάζει πάντα και πάντα θα αλλάζει

Instrumental data: The Roda Nilometer (the longest instrumental record on Earth)

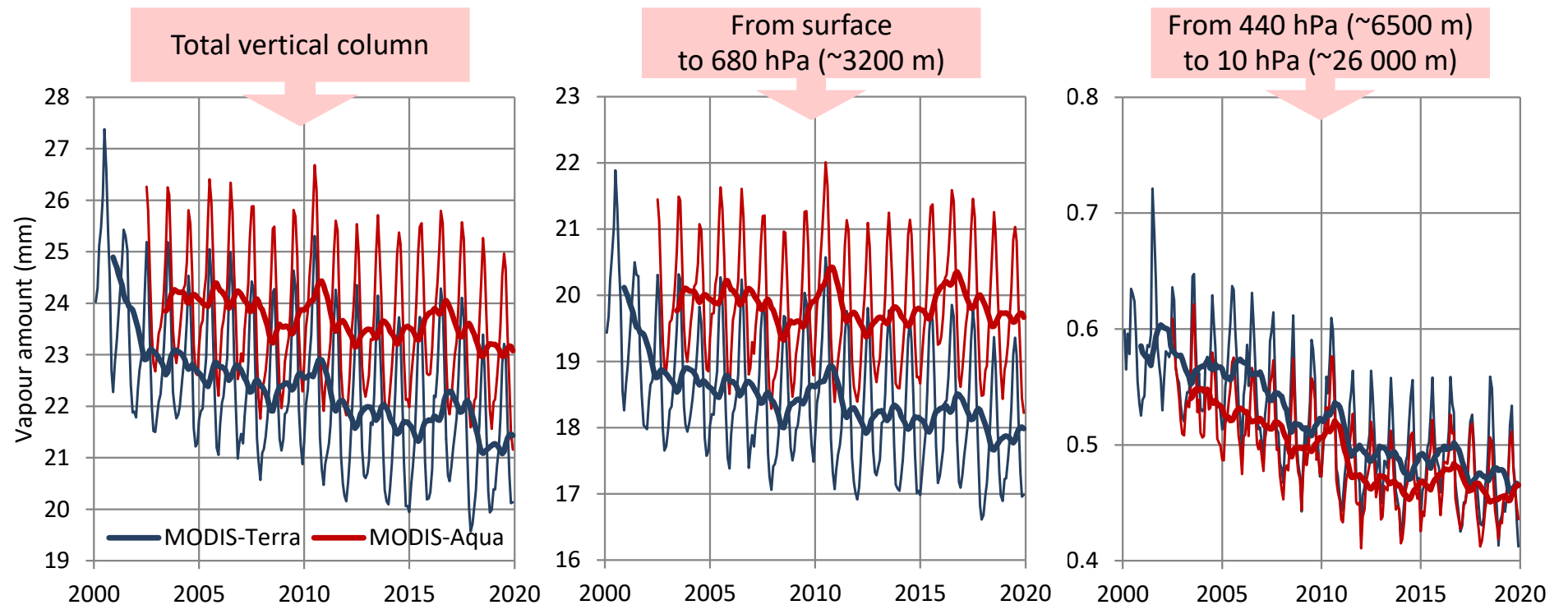


Graph and data from Koutsoyiannis (2013); the data can be downloaded from <https://www.itia.ntua.gr/1351/>
Photos by Loai Samen and Mohamd Mubarak; Google maps, <https://goo.gl/maps/T8NUgoDAorK2> and <https://goo.gl/maps/dsdJHJYVv572>

2. Τα κλιματικά μοντέλα, στα οποία βασίζονται οι κλιματικές πολιτικές δεν αντιστοιχούν στην πραγματικότητα

Do satellite data of the 21st century show increasing presence of water vapour amount?

- Both Terra and Aqua satellite platforms for all atmospheric levels suggest **decreasing** trends.
- Hence, the data are **opposite to the IPCC conjecture**. Apparently this suggests that climate models do not represent the physics correctly.



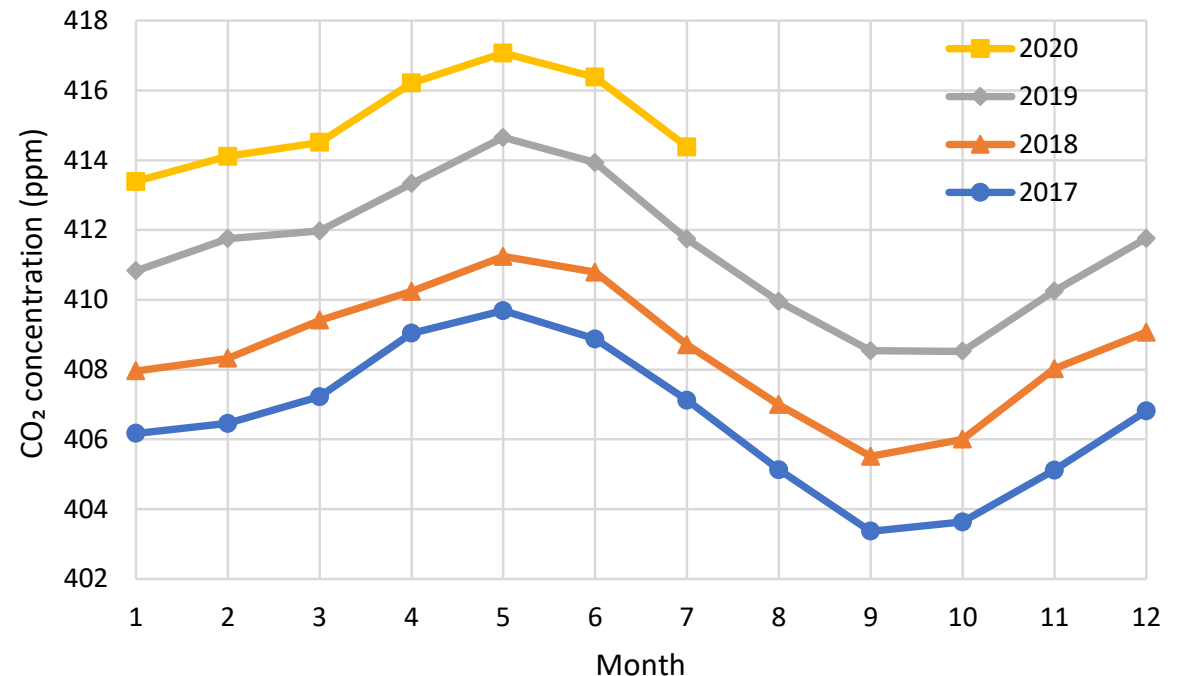
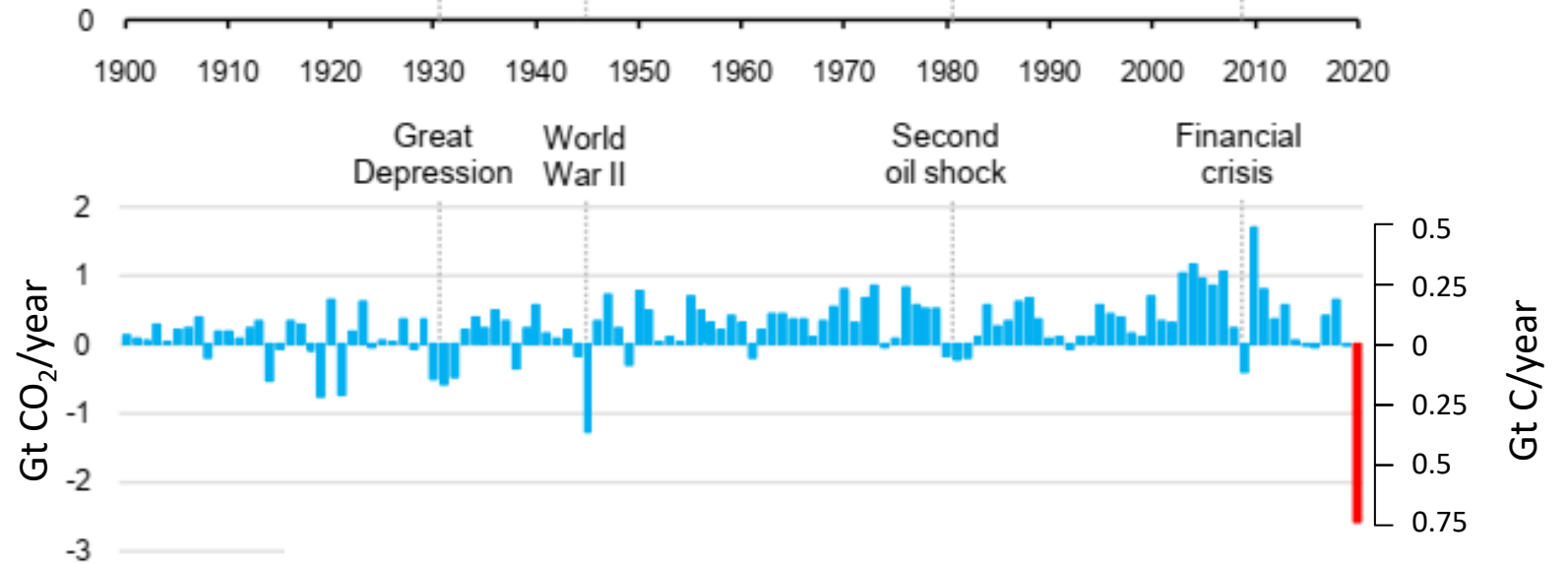
Source of graph: Koutsoyiannis (2020); MODIS data:
<https://giovanni.gsfc.nasa.gov/giovanni/>

Thin and thick lines of the same colour represent monthly values and running annual averages (right aligned), respectively.

3. Η αιτιακή σχέση θερμοκρασίας –
διοξειδίου του άνθρακα έχει
αμφισβητηθεί

COVID-19 and an unfortunate experiment

- The global CO₂ emissions were over 5% lower in the first quarter of 2020 than in that of 2019 (IEA, 2020).
- However, the increasing pattern of atmospheric CO₂ concentration, as measured in Mauna Loa, did not change.

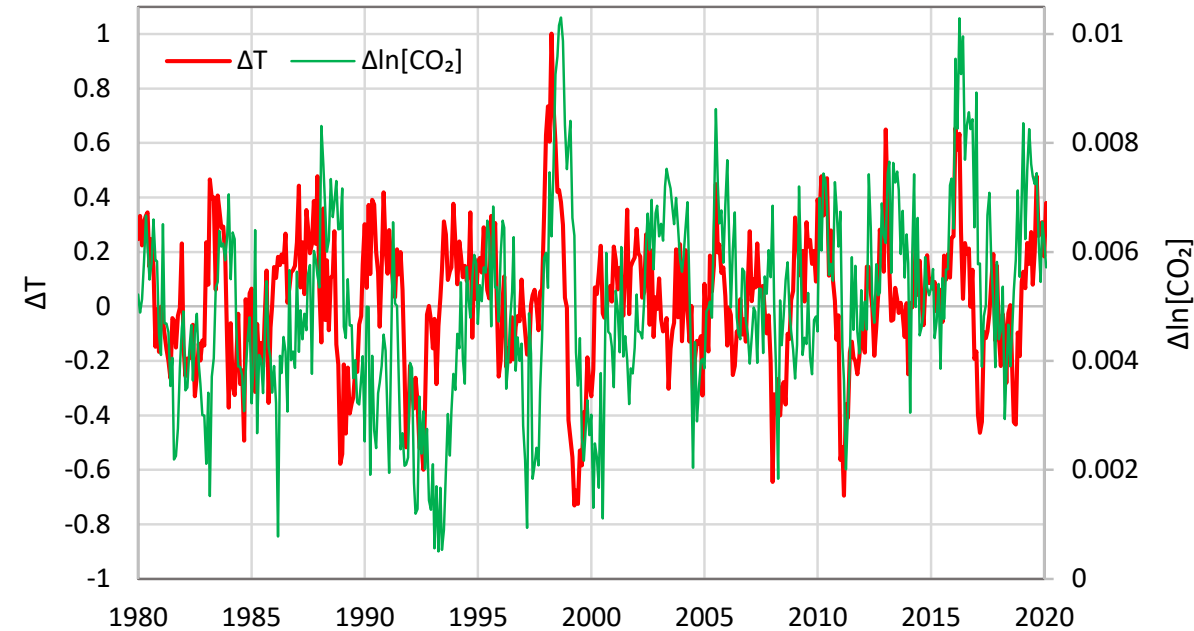


Source: Koutsoyiannis and Kundzewicz (2020)

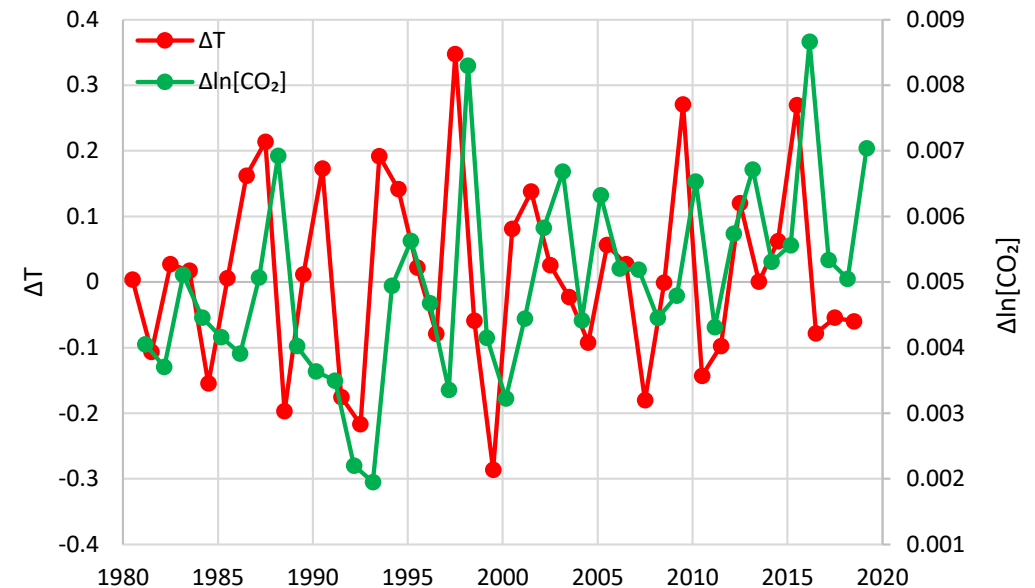
Recent instrumental temperature and CO₂ data

Which is the cause and which the effect?

Differenced monthly time series of global temperature (UAH) and logarithm of CO₂ concentration (Mauna Loa)



Annually averaged time series of differenced temperatures (UAH) and logarithm of CO₂ concentration (Mauna Loa). Each dot represents the average of a one-year duration ending at the time of its abscissa.



Koutsoyiannis and Kundzewicz (2020); notice that logarithms of CO₂ concentration are used for linear equivalence with temperature.

Are human activities browning or greening the Earth?

Quoting Chen et al. (2019): “recent satellite data (2000–2017) reveal a greening pattern that is strikingly prominent in China and India and overlaps with croplands world-wide.”

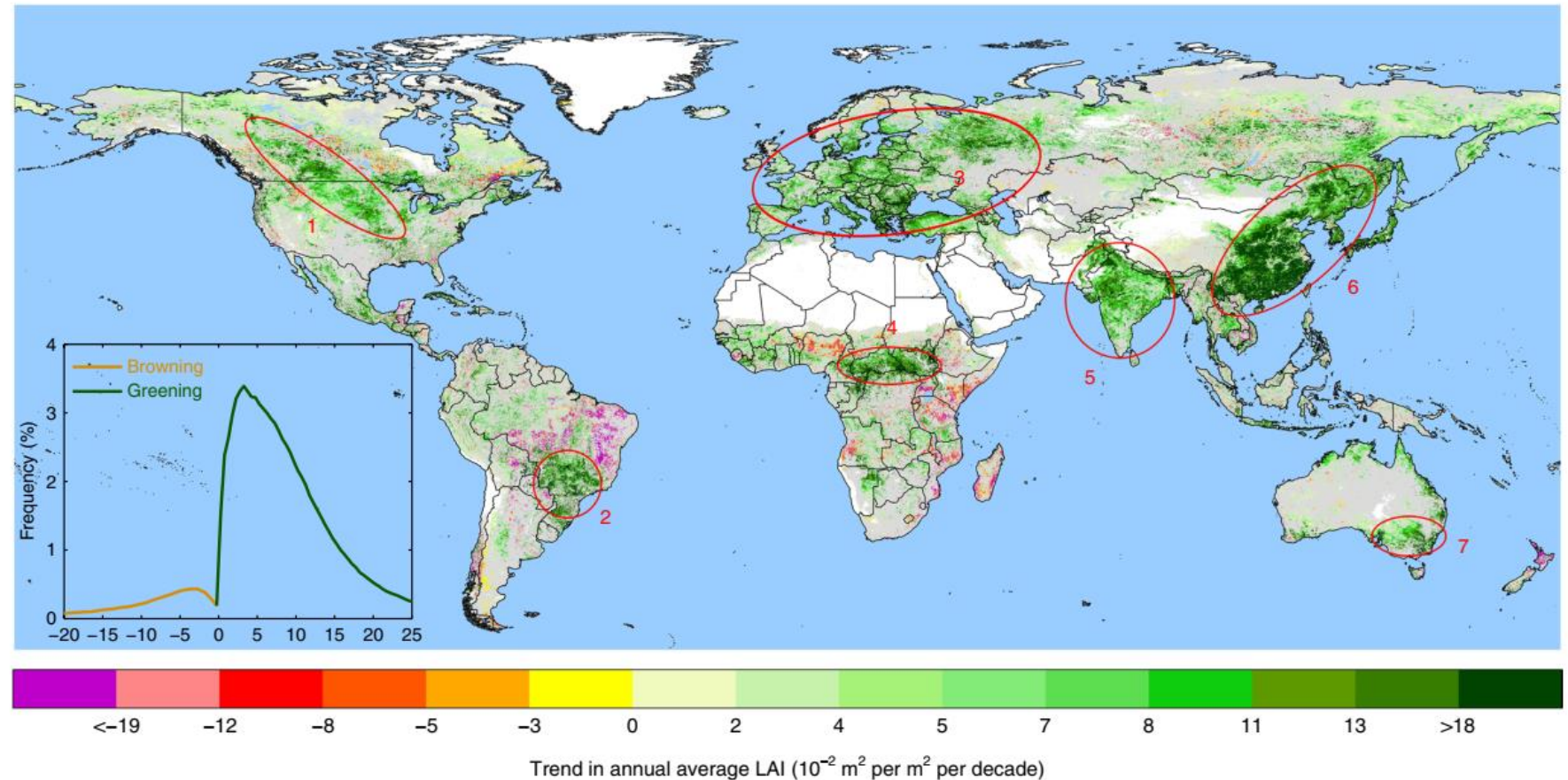


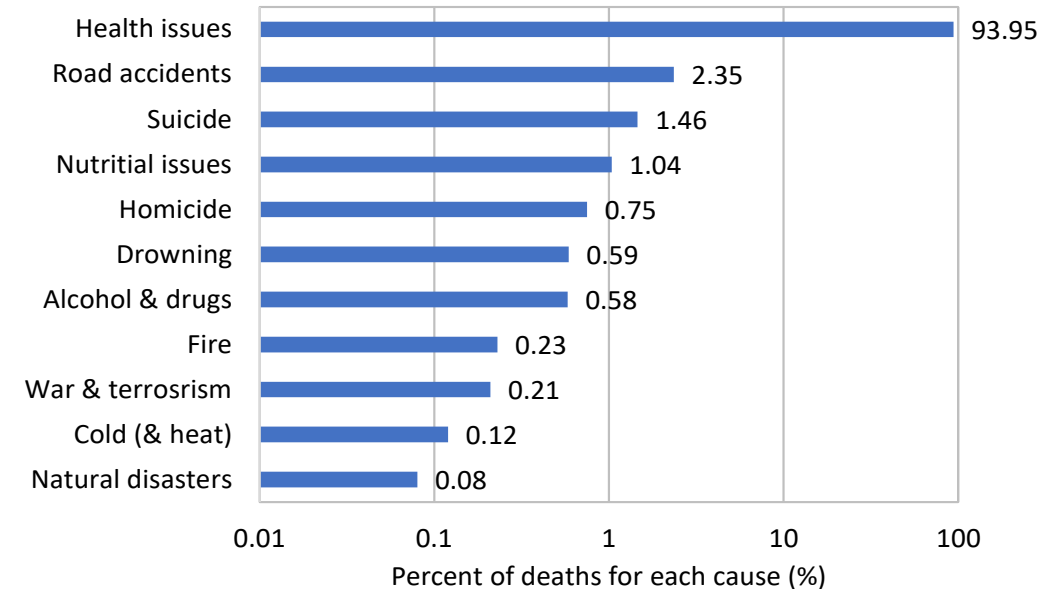
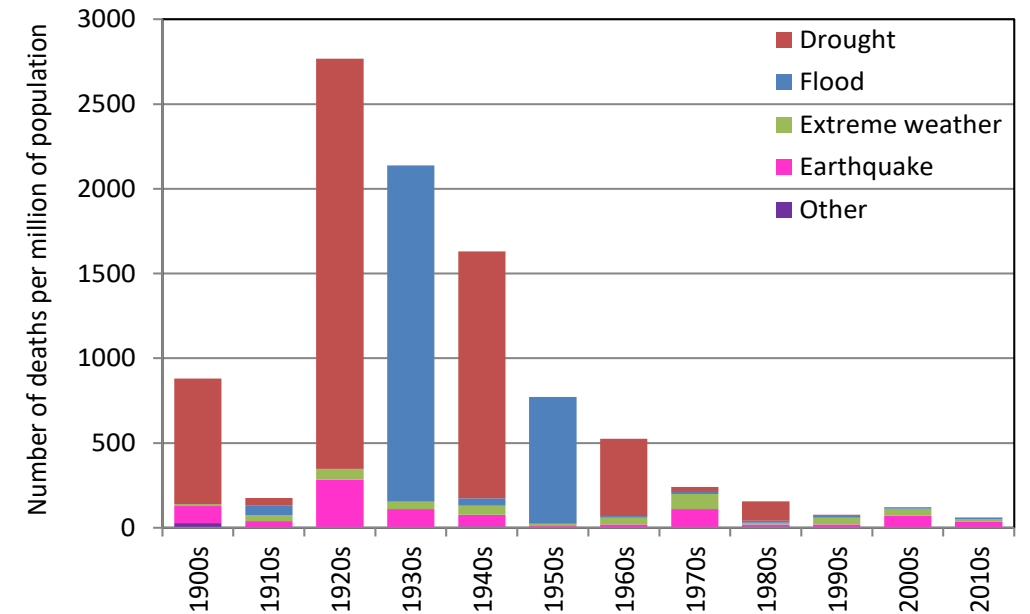
Fig. 1 | Map of trends in annual average MODIS LAI for 2000–2017. Statistically significant trends (Mann-Kendall test, $P \leq 0.1$) are colour-coded. Grey areas show vegetated land with statistically insignificant trends. White areas depict barren lands, permanent ice-covered areas, permanent wetlands and built-up areas. Blue areas represent water. The inset shows the frequency distribution of statistically significant trends. The highlighted greening areas in red circles mostly overlap with croplands, with the exception of circle number 4. Similar patterns are seen at $P \leq 0.05$ and the seven greening clusters are visible even at $P \leq 0.01$.

4. Τα μέσα ενημέρωσης μας
εκφοβίζουν προβάλλοντας εικόνες
αντίθετες στην πραγματικότητα

Adaptation to natural disasters: Has it worked in the last century?

- The risk from natural disasters has been **spectacularly decreased**.
- Currently, it is in the bottom of the list of risks from all hazards.
- We owe that decrease to **engineering and technology**.
- Instead of casting pessimistic prophesies for the future, in the last century engineers improved hydro-technology, water management, and risk assessment and reduction.

Source: Koutsoyiannis (2021).
Data from <https://ourworldindata.org/world-population-growth>;
<https://ourworldindata.org/ofdaced-international-disaster-data>



5. Τα κίνητρα φαίνεται κατ' αρχάς να είναι οικονομικά και να έχουν σχέση με την προώθηση της ανανεώσιμης ενέργειας

The introduction of renewable energy in Greece

- Regulation of prices of renewable energy by law in Greece: 73 to 500 €/MWh.
- Retail price of night-time electric energy in 2006: ~50 €/MWh.
- Another provision of the same law: *The hydraulic power generated by hydroelectric plants, which have a total installed capacity more than 15 MW, is excluded [from renewables].*



ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ

ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ

Αρ. Φύλλου 129

27 Ιουνίου 2006

ΝΟΜΟΣ ΥΠ'ΑΡΙΘ. 3468

Παραγωγή Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας από Ανανεώσιμες Πηγές Ενέργειας και Συμπαράγωγή Ηλεκτρισμού και Θερμότητας Υψηλής Απόδοσης και λοιπές διατάξεις

4. Αυτόνομος Παραγωγός ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας από Α.Π.Ε.: Ο Παραγωγός που παράγει ηλεκτρική ενέργεια από Α.Π.Ε. και του οποίου ο σταθμός δεν είναι συνδεδεμένος με το Σύστημα ή το Δίκτυο.

5. Αυτόνομο Ηλεκτρικό Σύστημα Μη Διασυνδεδεμένων

ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ (ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ)

1415

Παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας από:	Τιμή Ενέργειας (€/MWh)	
	Διασυνδεδεμένο Σύστημα	Μη Διασυνδεδεμένα Νησιά
(α) Αιολική ενέργεια	73	84,6
(β) Αιολική ενέργεια από αιολικά πάρκα στη θάλασσα	90	
(γ) Υδραυλική ενέργεια που αξιοποιείται με μικρούς υδροηλεκτρικούς σταθμούς με Εγκατεστημένη Ισχύ έως δεκαπέντε (15) MWe	73	84,6
(δ) Ηλιακή ενέργεια που αξιοποιείται από φωτοβολταϊκές μονάδες, με Εγκατεστημένη Ισχύ μικρότερη ή ίση των εκατό (100) kWpeak, οι οποίες εγκαθίστανται σε ακίνη ιδιοκτησίας ή νόμιμης κατοχής ή όμορα ακίνητα του ίδιου ιδιοκτήτη ή νομίμου κατόχου	450	500
(ε) Ηλιακή ενέργεια που αξιοποιείται από φωτοβολταϊκές μονάδες, με Εγκατεστημένη Ισχύ μεγαλύτερη των εκατό (100) kWpeak	400	450

6. Αλλά κατά βάθος τα κίνητρα είναι πολιτικά και έχουν σχέση με την παγκόσμια διακυβέρνηση

The launch of the Climate Change Agenda

- Henry Kissinger, the then powerful Secretary of State and National Security Advisor of USA raised the issue of “climatic changes” in the UN Assembly in 1974.
- WMO reacted immediately (in a month).



Kissinger (1974)

U.N. Speech Text: CHALLENGES OF INTERDEPENDENCE REVIEWED BY SECRETARY KISSINGER
April 15, 1974 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Address by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger before the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly New York, N.Y., April 15, 1974.
Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, distinguished delegates

-- The poorest nations, already beset by man-made disasters, have been threatened by a natural one: the possibility of climatic changes in the monsoon belt and perhaps throughout the world. The implications for global food and population policies are ominous. The United States proposes that the International Council of Scientific Unions and the World Meteorological Organization: urgently investigate this problem and offer guidelines for immediate international action.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION, GENEVA, 1974
Distr.: RESTRICTED
EC-XXVI/Doc. 70 (23.V.1974)
ITEM 5.6 (3)
Original: ENGLISH

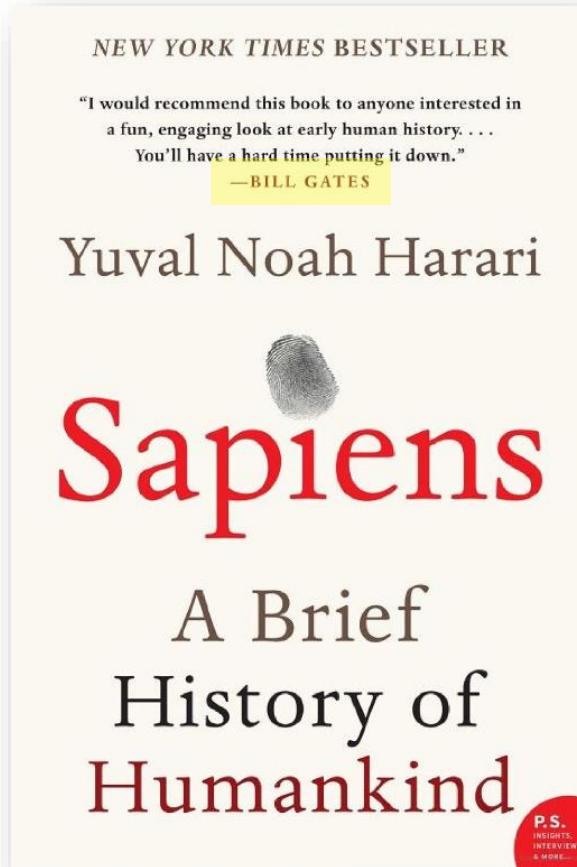
WMO (1974)

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS
Implications of possible climatic changes
(Presented by the Secretary-General)
Summary
This document conveys to the Executive Committee a request from the Government of the United States of America to consider the problem of the implications of possible climatic changes on the well-being of man. The present WMO activities in this field are reviewed

Reproduced from Lewin (2017)

Implications of possible climatic changes
5.6.25 The Executive Committee discussed a request from the Government of the United States of America to consider certain problems of climatic change in relation to the current and planned activities of WMO. This request had stemmed from a statement made by the Secretary-of-State at the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly in which he had called attention to the possibility of climatic changes which could have serious implications for global food and population policies. In this connexion, the Committee also noted the decision of the second session of the Governing Council of UNEP that the Executive Director should continue his activities relating to "outer limits", particularly climatic change.

Climate Change and the New Global Empire (NGE): An exposing analysis of the necessity of NGE by Harari



Harari (2014)

ABOUT

Official U.S. edition with full color illustrations throughout.

#1 New York Times Bestseller

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The New Global Empire

Since around 200 BC, most humans have lived in empires. It seems likely that in the future, too, most humans will live in one. But this time the empire will be truly global. The imperial vision of dominion over the entire world could be imminent.

As the twenty-first century unfolds, nationalism is fast losing ground. More and more people believe that all of humankind is the legitimate source of political authority, rather than the members of a particular nationality, and that safeguarding human rights and protecting the interests of the entire human species should be the guiding light of politics. If so, having close to 200 independent states is a hindrance rather than a help. Since Swedes, Indonesians and Nigerians deserve the same human rights, wouldn't it be simpler for a single global government to safeguard them?

The appearance of essentially global problems, such as melting ice caps, nibbles away at whatever legitimacy remains to the independent nation states. No sovereign state will be able to overcome global warming on its own. The Chinese Mandate of Heaven was given by Heaven to solve the problems of humankind. The modern Mandate of Heaven will be given by humankind to solve the problems of heaven, such as the hole in the ozone layer and the accumulation of greenhouse gases. The colour of the global empire may well be green.

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