

Die netto-Null-Absurdität erklärt auf der Rückseite eines Briefumschlags

geschrieben von Chris Frey | 27. November 2022

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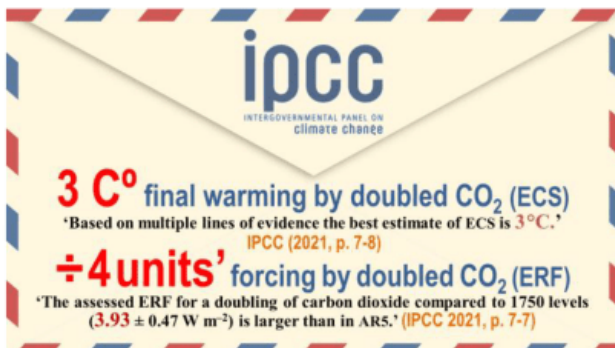
A: How much global warming would worldwide net zero abate?



1. NOAA's graph shows a straight-line 1-unit increase in manmade influence on temperature from 1990-2020. The small influence of methane is unchanged (no need to destroy the West's cattle farms). Units are $W m^{-2}$.



2. If the whole world went in a straight line to net zero by 2050, just half the next unit of increase in our climate influence would be abated. That is the starting fact for this first-order, back-of-the-envelope analysis.



3. Each unit abated prevents $3/4 C^{\circ}$ global warming ...



4. ... so half a unit would prevent no more than $3/8 C^{\circ}$.

B: How much would global net zero by 2050 cost the world?

McKinsey & Company

'In economic terms, spending on physical assets on the course to net-zero would reach about **US\$275,000 bn** by 2050, or US\$9.2 trillion per year on average ... equivalent to about **half of global corporate profits**, a quarter of total tax revenue, and 7% of household spending.'

[mckinsey.com/mgi/overview/in-the-news/what-it-will-cost-to-get-to-net-zero](https://www.mckinsey.com/mgi/overview/in-the-news/what-it-will-cost-to-get-to-net-zero)

5. McKinseys put Capex alone at **£275,000 bn**. Add about **2x Capex** for Opex. Then the cost of net zero is **\$800,000 billion**, equivalent to **150% of global corporate profits**.

GLOBAL NET ZERO

30 years' human climate influence (NOAA AGGI) \Rightarrow straight line to global net zero by 2050

x final warming per influence unit (IPCC 2021) = final warming prevented by global net zero

+ [capex \$275 tn (McKinsey 2022) + \$525 tn opex] = Final warming prevented per \$1 billion spent

NO BENEFIT: EXCESSIVE COST

1 unit ($W m^{-2}$)
0.5 units
0.75 C°/unit
0.375 C°
\$800,000 bn
1/2,000,000 C°

6. Each \$1 billion spent on mitigation would purchase **less than one 2-millionth of a degree** of global warming prevented – a tiny benefit at inordinate cost.

C: How much adjustment for IPCC's over-predicted warming?

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

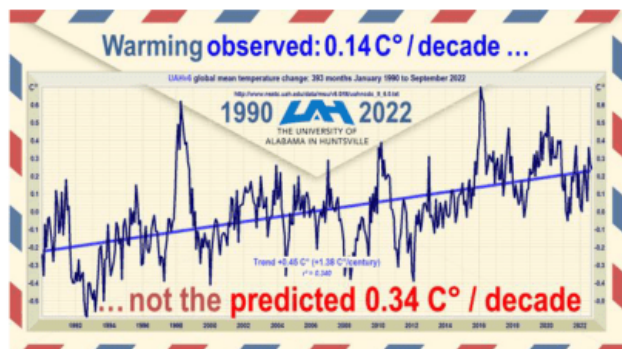
IPCC PREDICTED MEDIUM-TERM DECADEAL WARMING

Predicted, 1850-2030 (IPCC 1990, p. xxiv)
– Observed, 1850-1990 (HadCRUT5)
= Predicted, 1990-2030 (IPCC 1990)
÷ Number of decades from 1990-2030
= Predicted decadal warming (IPCC 1990)

OFFICIAL MIDRANGE ESTIMATES

1.8 C°
0.45 C°
1.35 C°
4 decades
0.34 C°/decade

7. IPCC (1990) predicted **1.8 C°** warming for 1850-2030. Deduct **0.45 C°** observed to 1990. IPCC's prediction was thus **1.35 C°** in **4 decades** 1990-2030 (**0.34 C°/decade**).



8. Though IPCC's midrange prediction of medium-term warming for 1990-2030 was **0.34 C°/decade**, observed warming to 2022 by UAH satellites was **0.14 C°/decade**.

9. Correcting for just **0.14 C°/decade** warming observed by UAH satellites, vs. **0.34 C°/decade** global warming for 30 years 1990-2022 predicted by IPCC in its 1990 report, global net zero from 2020-2050 would prevent only **0.15 C°** final warming.

Each **\$1 bn** spent would prevent only **1/5,000,000 C°** final warming.

GLOBAL NET ZERO

Straight line to global net zero by 2050 (NOAA)

x final warming per influence unit (IPCC 2021)

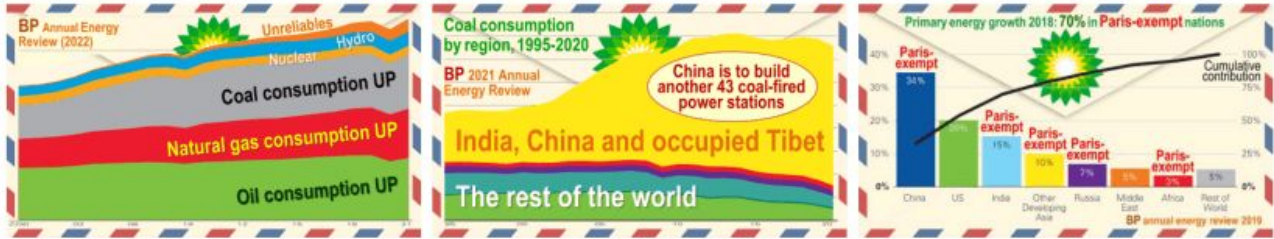
x UAH-obsvd/IPCC-predicted warming, 1990-2022 = final warming prevented by global net zero

÷ (capex \$275 tn (McKinsey 2022) + \$525 tn opex) = final warming prevented per \$1 billion spent

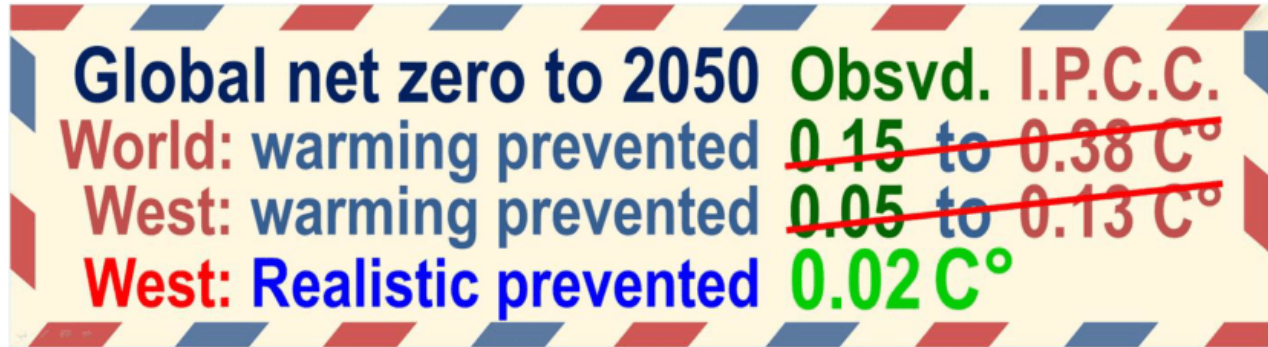
NO BENEFIT: EXCESSIVE COST

0.5 units
0.75 C°/unit
0.14/0.34=0.41
0.15 C°
\$800,000 bn
1/5,000,000 C°

D: How much adjustment for developing nations' exemption?



10. Coal, oil and gas consumption are rising, chiefly in China and India: 70% of recent primary energy growth, as BP shows, is in Paris-exempt countries. Even the West, though bound by the Paris treaty, will not reach net zero:



Link:

<https://wattsupwiththat.com/2022/11/22/global-net-zero-emissions-by-2050-a-first-order-benefit-cost-analysis-derived-from-mainstream-sources-methods-and-midrange-data/>