Neue Analyse: Emissionsbasierte Klimamodelle des IPCC weisen so massive Fehler auf, dass sie keinerlei Vorhersagekraft haben

geschrieben von Chris Frey | 3. Juni 2025

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„Alles in allem und im Gegensatz zu den IPCC-Berichten gibt es eine unzureichende Evidenzbasis für die Verwendung von Kohlendioxid- und anderen Emissionen – zusammengenommen, das Anthro des IPCC – als klimapolitische Variablen.“ – Green und Soon, 2025

Eine neue evidenzbasierte Studie liefert zwingende Beweise dafür, dass der IPCC jahrzehntelang „Lobbyforschung“ betrieben hat, oder die „antiwissenschaftliche Praxis, Forschung zu betreiben, um eine bestimmte Hypothese zu unterstützen.“

Die vom IPCC favorisierten Klimamodell-Parameter, die zur Untermauerung der Behauptung verwendet werden, dass der Klimawandel in erster Linie durch die Verbrennung fossiler Brennstoffe durch den Menschen verursacht wird (in der Studie als Anthro-Modelle bezeichnet), sind so fehlerbehaftet, dass selbst ein abgespecktes Benchmark-Modell, das lediglich prognostiziert, dass die künftigen Temperaturen nicht vom historischen Durchschnitt abweichen werden, die Modellierung des IPCC bei weitem übertrifft.

„Den Modellen des IPCC zum anthropogenen Klimawandel fehlt es an Vorhersagekraft. Die Vorhersagefehler der IPCC-Modelle waren bei den meisten Schätzungen größer – oft um ein Vielfaches größer – als die eines Referenzmodells, das lediglich vorhersagt, dass die Temperaturen der kommenden Jahre dem historischen Mittelwert entsprechen werden.“

Die Anthro-Modelle des IPCC, die davon ausgehen, dass (hauptsächlich) CO_2 eine gefährliche globale Erwärmung in den kommenden Jahrzehnten hervorrufen wird, haben die Erwärmung von 1970 bis 2019 um 1,8°C bis 2,5°C deutlich überschätzt.

„Die Fehler der Vorhersagen der anthropogenen Modelle für die Ära der Besorgnis über die vom Menschen verursachte globale Erwärmung, beginnend im Jahr 1970, waren 1,8°C (AVL), 1,7°C (AVSL), 2,3°C (AVR) und 2,5°C (AVSR) höher als die gemessenen Temperaturen.“

Im Zeitraum 2000 bis 2019 waren die Vorhersagefehler der Anthro-Modelle um das 16-fache größer als die Fehler des einfachen Benchmark-Modells.

„…Vorhersagen für die Jahre 2000 bis 2019 von Modellen, die mit 50 Beobachtungen historischer Daten (1850 bis 1899) geschätzt wurden, haben MdAEs [mittlere absolute Fehler] von etwa 17°C oder 1600 Prozent größer als der 1°C MdAE von Vorhersagen des naiven Benchmark-Modells.“

Im Gegensatz dazu stellten die Autoren fest, dass die Modelle, die sich auf die Gesamtsonneneinstrahlung (Total Solar Irradiance, TSI) als Faktor des Klimawandels konzentrierten, tatsächlich eine Vorhersagekraft hatten, und ihre Fehlerbereiche waren viel kleiner.

In Anbetracht des Ausmaßes des Fehlers bei der Verwendung von CO_2-Emissionen als Grundlage für Klimaprognosen kommen die Autoren zu dem Schluss, dass die Unzuverlässigkeit der Anthro-Modelle „keine politische Relevanz zu haben scheint“.

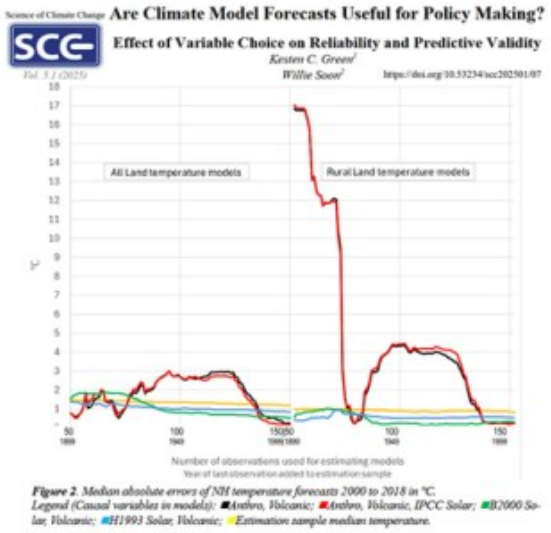

Figure 2. Median absolute errors of NH temperature forecasts 2000 to 2018 in °C.
Legend (Causal variables in models): Anthro, Volcanic; Anthro, Volcanic, IPCC Solar; B2000 Solar, Volcanic; H1993 Solar, Volcanic; Estimation sample median temperature.

In the case of the AVR and AVSR models—forecasting the rural land temperatures, on the right of Figure 2—the *MdAE*s decreased rapidly from roughly 17 times the corresponding naïve forecast errors to beat the naïve *MdAE* when the 76th observation (1925) was added to the estimation samples. After that observation was added, the *MdAE*s for the AVR and AVSR model forecasts increased rapidly with each extra observation then stayed high before rapidly declining again after the 116th observation (1965) was added to the estimation samples.

When a model of causal relationships is estimated from empirical data on valid causal variables reliably measured, one would expect forecast errors to get smaller as more observations are used in the estimation of the model's parameters. That is what the charts in Figure 2 show in the case of the naïve benchmark model forecasts and, broadly, what can be seen in the case of the independent models S_BVL, S_HVL, S_BVR, and S_HVR, but is not seen in the case of the models using the IPCC variables: AVL, AVSL, AVR, and AVSR.

Average signed errors ranged between -0.9 °C and 1.8 °C for the All Land models, and between -5.1 °C and 2.5 °C for the Rural Land models (see the Bias column of Table 2). The errors of forecasts from the anthropogenic models for the era of concern over manmade global warming, starting in 1970, were 1.8 °C (AVL), 1.7 °C (AVSL), 2.3 °C (AVR), and 2.5 °C (AVSR) warmer than the measured temperatures. On the other hand, the errors of forecasts from the independent solar models were 0.4 °C (S_BVL), 0.6 °C (S_HVL), 0.0 °C (S_BVR), and 0.2 °C (S_HVR) cooler than the measured temperatures.

The performances of the IPCC inspired models—AVL, AVSL, AVR, and AVSR—especially when the models are applied to forecasting rural only temperatures—AVR and AVSR—were markedly different. In the latter cases, forecasts for the years 2000 to 2019 from models estimated with 50 observations of historical data (1850 to 1899) have *MdAE*s of around 17 °C or 1600 percent greater than the 1 °C *MdAE* of forecasts from the naïve benchmark model.

The IPCC's models of anthropogenic climate change lack predictive validity. The IPCC models' forecast errors were greater for most estimation samples —often many times greater—than those from a benchmark model that simply predicts that future years' temperatures will be the same as the historical median. The size of the forecast errors and unreliability of the models' forecasts in response to additional observations in the estimation sample implies that the anthropogenic models fail to realistically capture and represent the causes of Earth's surface temperature changes. In practice, the IPCC models' relative forecast errors would be still greater due to the uncertainty in forecasting the models' causal variables, particularly Volcanic and IPCC Solar.

The independent solar models of climate change—which did not include a variable representing the IPCC postulated anthropogenic influence—*do* have predictive validity. The models reduced errors of forecasts for the years 2000 to 2018 relative to the benchmark errors for all, and all-but-one, of 101 estimation samples tested for each of the two models. One of the models (B2000 Solar) reduced errors by more than 75 percent for forecasts from models estimated from 35 of the samples—a particularly impressive improvement given that the benchmark errors were no greater than 1 °C for all but one of the estimation samples.

The independent solar models provide realistic representations of the causal relationships with surface temperatures. The question of whether the independent solar variables can be forecast with sufficient accuracy to improve on the benchmark model forecasts in practice, however, remains relevant. All in all, and contra to the IPCC reports, there is insufficient evidential basis for the use of carbon dioxide, et cetera, emissions—taken together, the IPCC's Anthro—as climate policy variables.

Finally, this study provides further evidence that measures of statistical fit provide *mis*information about predictive validity. Predictive validity can only be properly estimated when the proposed model or hypothesis is used for forecasting new-to-the-model data, and the forecasts are then compared for accuracy against forecasts from a plausible benchmark model. This important conclusion needs bearing-in-mind when evaluating policy models.

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The findings on the predictive validity [H1] of the IPCC Anthro models were the only, and partial, exception. The cumulative absolute errors of out-of-sample forecasts from models estimated using samples from 1850 to 1899, to 1949, and to 1969 were, on average, nearly twelve times greater than the benchmark model errors in the first case and more than four times greater in the latter two. Only forecast errors from models estimated using data from 1850 to 1999 to forecast temperatures for the years 2000 to 2018 were smaller than the benchmark model errors and, remarkably, smaller than those of the independent solar models (see Table 2 and Figure 1).

The findings of this study beg the question: Why did the IPCC anthropogenic models provide forecasts that were so grossly inaccurate in absolute terms, relative to a naïve benchmark model based only on historical data on the temperature variable to be forecast, and relative to independent solar causal models?

We suggest that the broad answer is that the IPCC was established by government officials with the objective of finding substantive human influence on global temperatures[7] rather than to discover useful knowledge on climate change by testing plausible alternative hypotheses developed from prior knowledge. Hence this study's H2 hypothesis. Armstrong and Green (2022) refer to the antiscientific practice of undertaking research designed to support a given hypothesis as "advocacy research," a practice unlikely to produce useful knowledge and that risks harm through unnecessary worry and bad personal and policy decisions.

The independent solar models were more reliable than the IPCC models [H4] and provided forecasts that were more accurate than those from the naïve benchmark and, in most tests, than those from the IPCC models [H2].

Image Source: Green and Soon, 2025

Link:
https://notrickszone.com/2025/05/28/new-analysis-ipccs-emissions-based-c

limate-model-errors-so-massive-they-eliminate-predictive-validity/

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