

# PLAYING CLIMATE GAMES

*The Latest Attempt to Blame Carbon Dioxide  
for Extreme Weather*

*by Dennis Ambler*



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## SUMMARY FOR POLICY MAKERS

Improvable claims attributing weather patterns and events to anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have been around for some.

A new paper from a group of IPCC authors in conjunction with the re-insurance industry, now claim they have found the Holy Grail; they can definitely say that the year 2000 floods in the British Isles were made worse by global human CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and they imply that they can make this attribution for any event in the future.

The paper uses convoluted climate modelling to focus on one season of unusual rainfall in the UK, the fall of 2000. There is a negligible long term trend in precipitation in this 235 year record. The modelling results were aggregated by feeding modelling programs to home PC users in the UK and around the world and running thousands of simulations on those computers.

A previous exercise of this kind on temperature produced unusable results, with temperature ranges extending to a rise of 11 degrees C from a doubling of CO<sub>2</sub>, three times higher even than the IPCC's own inflated figures and 11 times higher than the effect quoted by many climate scientists.

One of the main authors has a history of extreme claims relating to weather events and has produced climate models to be used in a computer game, with the ability to generate extreme heat waves, flooding and the introduction of deadly viruses to reduce the human population.

The involvement of the Re-insurance industry in this paper is highly suspect. It is a fact of life that unless companies are sufficiently scared about global warming, they will be less inclined to spend scarce resources on "climate insurance". This is an attempt to raise the stakes; this is about pure greed.

A separate agenda here is that of "Climate Justice," a UN concept resulting from the policy of contraction and convergence, whereby developed nations must shut down their industries and transfer wealth and technology to developing nations, as reparation for "climate crime."

One of the authors, Dr Myles Allen, has stated quite clearly in the past that his scientific duty is to provide "evidence" for lawyers wishing to take up climate litigation claims against companies and countries for their perceived climate crimes in emitting carbon dioxide as part of supplying energy, or in a manufacturing process.

It is outrageous that scientists should receive funding for these hidden agendas, but governments continue to accept their claims without serious interrogation.

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*It is outrageous that scientists should receive funding for these hidden agendas.*

The attempts to prove that anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions are to blame for extreme weather went into overdrive again this week with the publication of a [paper](#) in the compromised journal Nature, claiming that the floods in the UK in the year 2000 could be scientifically attributed to “global warming”.

[British Scientists](#) say they can prove that severe flooding in the year 2000 was caused by global warming. This was the report in the UK Independent, typical of the media spread:

"The catastrophic floods of autumn 2000, which saw river levels reach 400-year highs and left 10,000 homes underwater across England and Wales, were **most likely** the result of global warming.

**It is the first time scientists have been able to plot with any confidence the link between the extreme weather with man-made greenhouse gases.**

Researchers from Oxford University and the Met Office **aided by thousands of volunteers online** believe 20th-century industrial emissions made the natural disaster almost twice as likely. While environmentalists have long pointed to the floods as early evidence of the impact man is having on the environment, concrete proof has been harder to find.

But Dr Pardeep Pall, who began the research while a doctoral student at Oxford University's Department of Physics, said this has now changed. "This study is the first of its kind to model explicitly how such rising greenhouse gas concentrations increase the odds of a particular type of flood event in the UK, and is the **first to use publicly volunteered computer time to do so**," he said."

The research, published in Nature, **reveals** there was a two-in-three chance that the odds of flooding that year were increased by global warming by a factor of two or more. **While unable to rule out the possibility that the floods could have happened even if the atmosphere had been unpolluted by greenhouse gases in preceding decades**, scientists believe the study brings them closer to being able to work out the real-time impact of climate change rather than the long-term predictions which are normally used. **Experts could soon be able to tell almost immediately whether an event was caused by the effects of man or not.**

Researchers used a Met Office<sup>1</sup> computer climate model to simulate the weather of autumn 2000 both as it was and how it might have been without the presence of man-made CO<sub>2</sub>. Volunteers around the world then repeated the experiment thousands of times by logging on to the website ClimatePrediction.net. The data was then fed into a flood model by [Risk Management Solutions](#), which develops risk models for the insurance industry.

It was concluded that the chances of floods occurring in autumn 2000 had increased by more than 20 per cent; and perhaps as much as 90 per cent. Professor Myles Allen, a co-author of the paper, said while **scientists had been more easily able to link**

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<sup>1</sup> The notorious Met Office, funded by the UK government, has often been caught out for deceptions and fabrications. See <http://sppiblog.org/news/met-office-document-shows-it-only-renamed-its-seasonal-forecasts> And <http://sppiblog.org/news/is-met-office-again-playing-games-with-its-weather-data>.

**climate change to the European heat wave of 2003** – an event which resulted in 40,000 deaths, drought, fires and crop failure – **establishing the link to floods had been a longer process.** He said: "Whether or not a flood occurs in any given year is still an act of God but with the help of thousands of volunteers **we are beginning to see how human influence on climate may be starting to load God's dice.**"

The research will be cited today by Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change **Chris Huhne**, in an address at the Royal Geological Society calling for closer co-operation between governments to reduce emissions and cope with the effects of a changing atmosphere. He will say: "The evidence for human influence on climate is now even more compelling. Climate change is not a distant threat, it is a clear and present danger – and one that we can do something about."

Huhne is a member of the UN High Level Climate Advisory Panel on Climate Finance along with George Soros<sup>2</sup> and Lord Stern.

Although Pardeep Pall is named as the lead author, this is another tactic to build the "consensus". One report says it is the work of "an international team of researchers" They change around the lead author names for different papers, so that it appears as different researchers and different institutes, but Pall is based at Oxford with Allen and this has been Dr Allen's work for many years. He has something of a track record in predicting disaster, he was the consultant for a [computer game](#) in November last year called "Fate of the World".

#### **MALTHUSIAN COMPUTER GAME – KILL MILLIONS WITH A DEADLY VIRUS AND SAVE THE PLANET**

An educational computer game in which users have to **save the world from climate change** offers an interesting solution – decide the problem is overpopulation and design a virus to kill millions.



*An educational computer game in which users have to save the world from climate change offers an interesting solution – decide the problem is overpopulation and design a virus to kill millions.*



[Fate of the World](#) has been "**praised by gaming experts and climate campaigners** as a way of reaching new audiences in the fight against carbon emissions." This has a deliberate propaganda message by taking as a given, the contention that the world is in danger due to our use of fossil fuels since the industrial revolution and only drastic cuts will save the planet. The final solution? Too many people, so introduce a deadly virus to bring the numbers down:

"Fate of the World is a dramatic global strategy game that puts all our futures in your hands. The game features a dramatic set of scenarios **based on the latest science covering the next 200 years.** You must manage a balancing act of protecting the Earth's resources and climate versus the needs of **an ever-growing world population**, who are demanding ever more food, power, and living space. Will you help the whole planet or will you be an agent of destruction?"

<sup>2</sup> See: [http://scienceandpublicpolicy.org/images/stories/papers/originals/climate\\_finance.pdf](http://scienceandpublicpolicy.org/images/stories/papers/originals/climate_finance.pdf).

"The latest science" was from **Dr Myles Allen** of Oxford University. The game's producers were quite pleased to have him on-board, saying:

"Dr Myles Allen, who provided the climate model, pushed us to make sure we included methane as well as CO<sub>2</sub>, but he did so for game play reasons as well as scientific ones. He pointed out that if we included methane we could include a lot of exciting/scary geo-engineering technologies. That opened up a new set of features for players: who wouldn't want to be able to risk plunging the Earth into an Ice Age, or cause floods of biblical proportions?"

Allen, from the Department of Physics and the Environmental Change Institute at Oxford University, is an ardent AGW promoter and is a **Lead Author** on the next **IPCC assessment AR5, WG1, Chapter 10: Detection and Attribution of Climate Change: from Global to Regional**. His co-author for this Nature paper, **Peter Stott** of the Met Office, is the **Co-ordinating Lead Author** for the same IPCC chapter and was his co-author for the 2003 Heat wave claims.

[Stott](#) is Head of "Climate Monitoring and Attribution" at the Met Office. Now if your job is to attribute any changes in weather to human induced global warming, isn't that exactly what you are expected to come up with? It seems Allen's approach is "retribution".

In 2003 Allen started a distributed computing program at [Climate Prediction.net](#) whereby interested volunteers could download software onto their domestic computers and run climate simulations, with the results passed back to the project. The claim was that with tens of thousands of computers contributing their idle time, the number of model runs would be vastly increased compared to current practice.

In 2005 he published the first results of his attempts at distributed computing in *Nature*. He had been testing what effect doubling the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere would have on temperature:

"The vast majority of the results showed that doubling CO<sub>2</sub> would lead to a temperature rise of about 3C. Such an increase would have a major impact on the planet. The scientists of Climateprediction say that that is what you would expect their model to produce, and many other scientists have produced similar results. However a tiny percentage of the models showed very high levels of warming - the highest result was a startling 11C. "

So the models come up with the answer you expected to start with and the model output is the result of your own input parameters. Give those same parameters and the same model to a whole load of home computers and you get even more extreme variation. This is riveting science. Models cannot predict, they can only offer "what if" scenarios and the "what if" is provided by the scientists, who then come out with the startling, "worse than we thought" results of their "latest research."



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This is Allen's commentary on his models back then and demonstrates what modelling is:

"What we found is these models being fed back to us from our participants show—by just varying the things within the ranges of uncertainty, varying certain aspects of the model within the range of uncertainty—these models are giving us warmings to that same increasing carbon dioxide, ranging to up to over 10 degrees Centigrade. So this is more than double the upper end of the previously accepted range.

What this means in concrete terms is that we tend to discuss levels of carbon dioxide that **might** cause dangerous climate change as if this was something that was likely to happen in the future—maybe twenty, maybe forty, maybe sixty years' time, and people argue about how soon it will happen.

What our results indicate is that there is a chance—it's not the most likely outcome, but there is a possibility that we may have reached the level of danger—a level of—carbon dioxides may already be at a level which would ultimately cause a dangerously high level of climate change. So, what this—to put it into perspective, what these results indicate is that the danger zone is not something we're likely to reach in fifty years' time; it could be that we're in it already."

"Could be, may be, might be, possibly linked with, most likely, scientists believe, scientists suggest"; this is the language of climate science and yet they tell us the science is "unequivocal".

Not all climate scientists are prepared to join in Allen's computer games however. Professor Tim Palmer, a Royal Society Research Professor in Climate Physics, told Sky News:

"There remains considerable uncertainty about the magnitude of future climate change, both regionally and globally.

"These results should not be interpreted as implying that the current generation of climate models is good enough."

Myles Allen had previously partnered with the BBC in the [BBC Climate Change Experiment](#) led by Oxford University with several partners including the UK Met Office, the BBC, the Open University and Reading University. It was beset with problems and the BBC doesn't say much about it now.

***"Could be, may be, might be, possibly linked with, most likely, scientists believe, scientists suggest"; this is the language of climate science and yet they tell us the science is "unequivocal".***



***The Green movement has hijacked the issue of climate change. It is ludicrous to suggest the only way to deal with the problem is to start micro managing everyone, which is what environmentalists seem to want to do.***



***There is no way the WWF would ever sink money into something which was not going to give them the answer, with a scientific imprimatur, that they were looking for to push their ongoing agenda.***

“The BBC and the Oxford University research team are no longer running the [joint climate change experiment](#). It has closed to new participants.”

In 2007, Allen said in [an interview](#) that "The Green movement has hijacked the issue of climate change. It is ludicrous to suggest the only way to deal with the problem is to start micro managing everyone, which is what environmentalists seem to want to do."

However, **he was actually receiving funding at the time from WWF**, for the "[Seasonal Attribution Project](#)", a Climateprediction sub-project. This was in order to try to determine the extent to which extreme weather events are attributable to human-induced global warming. There is no way the WWF would ever sink money into something which was not going to give them the answer, with a scientific imprimatur, that they were looking for to push their ongoing agenda.

If you start with the conclusion and then build a model around it, you will come up with the answer to support your original conclusion. The web site says, "This is a high resolution model for a single model year to look at extreme precipitation events. This experiment is much shorter due to its single model year, but there are 13.5 times as many cells and time steps are only 10 minutes instead of 30 minutes."

This was his first attempt at blaming the millennium floods on global warming. Maybe he was angry because his house got flooded. So out of a 235 year record of rainfall in the UK, which shows a long term, virtually zero trend for precipitation, he picks out one autumn of higher than expected rainfall and says he can prove it was down to human CO2 emissions.

Well, it's obviously wrong when you look at the chart for UK Autumn precipitation since 1761. Why did no-one spot it before?

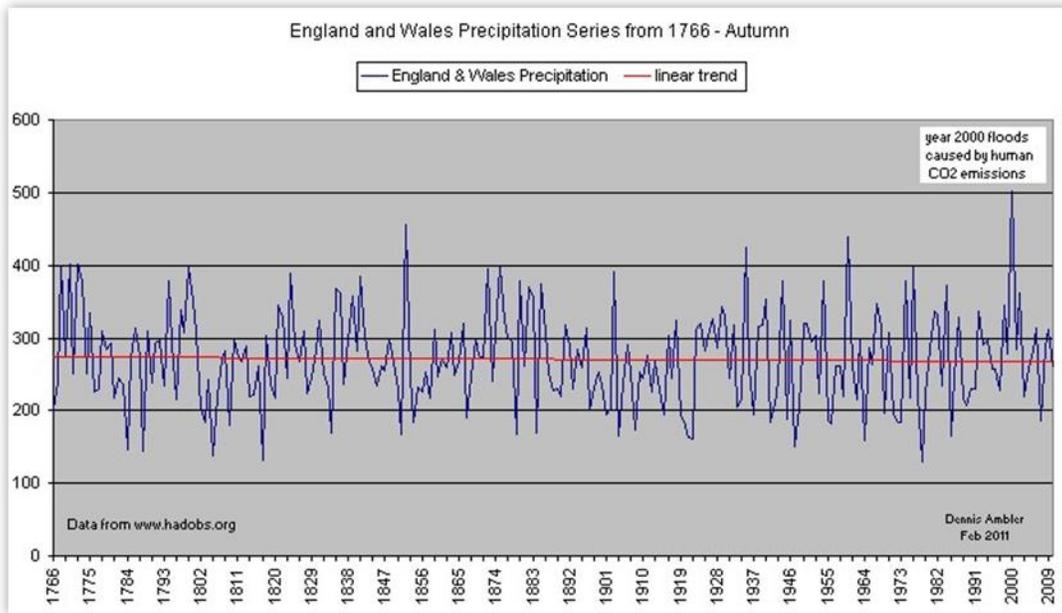
*There is no way the WWF would ever sink money into something which was not going to give them the answer, with a scientific imprimatur, that they were looking for to push their ongoing agenda.*



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*So out of a 235 year record of rainfall in the UK, which shows a long term, virtually zero trend for precipitation, he picks out one autumn of higher than expected rainfall and says he can prove it was down to human CO2 emissions.*



However, he is also trying to produce a credible model to support the insurance industry and the NGO's who are trying to sue countries for having had the gall to have a decent standard of living. This was his message in a BBC interview in 2003:

"The vast numbers affected by the effects of climate change, such as flooding, drought and forest fires, mean that potentially people, organisations and even countries **could be seeking compensation for the damage caused.** "It's not a question we could stand up and survive in a court of law at the moment, but **it's the sort of question we should be working towards scientifically,**" Myles Allen, a physicist at Oxford University, UK, told the [BBC World Service's Discovery programme.](#)"

**"Some of it might be down to things you'd have trouble suing - like the Sun - so you obviously need to work how particularly human influence has contributed to the overall change in risk,"** the scientist, who has worked with the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), said." **"But once you've done that, then we as scientists can essentially hand the problem over to the lawyers,** for them to assess whether the change in risk is enough for the courts to decide that a settlement could be made."

"This next decade is going to see quite a lot of climate change cases around the world", said environment lawyer Peter Roderick, who runs the [Climate Justice Program](#) for Friends Of The Earth International.

**✎**

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**✎**

That is Allen's UN agenda, and he had used this legal compensation approach with the [European Heat Wave](#), when claims of 30-40,000 deaths were made. Allen and Richard Lord, a London lawyer,

published [The Blame Game](#), again in the journal *Nature*, linking responsibility for the European heat wave of 2003 to greenhouse gas emissions.

They quoted actions in America around that time, where eight US states and New York City filed a lawsuit against five US power companies for their contribution to climate change. This is what he was saying about the Summer of 2003:

"Using a threshold for mean summer temperature that was exceeded in 2003, but in no other year since the start of the instrumental record in 1851, we estimate it is very likely (confidence level >90%) that human influence has at least doubled the risk of a heat wave exceeding this threshold magnitude.

So, again he picks one year of [extreme weather](#), from a selected time record of around 150 years and pins it on human emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>. Further back in the historical record there had been worse heat waves in Europe. For example, in 1540 the Rhine dried up and Parisians were able to use the bed of the Seine as a thoroughfare. I guess that was due to the methane from the Oxen pulling the Ox carts.

The article quotes Risk Management Solutions as having provided a "flood model" for this paper. [Piers Corbyn](#) points out their previous history on flood insurance issues, relating to New Orleans.

"This is the same Risk Management Solutions which was caught Green-handed inserting a [misleading graph](#) into the UN's Climate Committee (the IPCC)"

Risk Management Solutions President, Hemant Shah, has been listed as one of the re-insurance industry's Top 40 Most Influential (Global Reinsurance, 2008). He is a Director of the RAND Center for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence, a Director on the Board of RAND's Institute for Civil Justice, and a Director of the Singapore-based Institute for Defense and Strategic Studies. Shah is a member of the Aspen Institute's Henry Crown Fellowship Program. The Aspen Institute has [strong links](#) with George Soros<sup>3</sup>.

The RMS chief finance officer, Stephen Robertson, previously worked for Deutsche Bank and Lehmann Brothers.

Robert Muir-Wood is CRO of Science and Technology Research at RMS and was a **lead author on Insurance, Finance, and Climate Change** for the 2007 IPCC Fourth Assessment Report.

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**Shah is a member of the Aspen Institute's Henry Crown Fellowship Program. The Aspen Institute has strong links with George Soros.**



**What we have here then, is a stealth marketing exercise for the re-insurance industry, dressed up in the guise of a scientific paper and written by IPCC scientists and fellow travellers. And they wonder why people won't believe them.**

<sup>3</sup> See: [http://scienceandpublicpolicy.org/images/stories/papers/originals/ambler\\_un\\_governance.pdf](http://scienceandpublicpolicy.org/images/stories/papers/originals/ambler_un_governance.pdf).

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Cover photo of severe flooding in the US Virgin Islands  
uploaded by vicopper on [wunderground.com](http://wunderground.com).



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