

NYITOTT KÉRDÉSEK A KLÍMATUDOMÁNYBAN

Szarka László Csaba
nyugdíjas kutató

A meteorológia válasza a környezeti kihívásokra

AZ ELŐADÁSOK ÖSSZEFOGLALÓI

A tudomány – a valóság legmegbízhatóbb megismerési módja – lényege az „örökös önjavítás”, úgyhogy a „konszenzus” nem tart örökké. Az ún. klímakonszenzus (születési adatai: Villach, 1985. október 9-15., ld. WMO, 1986) szerint „*alig fér hozzá kétség, hogy a légköri CO₂-koncentráció megduplázódását alapul vevő klímamodellek szerint az éghajlatváltozás olyan nagyságrendű, hogy mélyreható hatással lehet a globális ökoszisztémákra, a mezőgazdaságra, a vízkészletekre és a tengeri jégre*”. Az azóta eltelt 4 évtized alatt nem került elő döntő pró bizonyíték, ugyanakkor a jelenkori klímaváltozást számos új adat, módszer és hipotézis helyezné új megvilágításba. A földi klíma legalább több ezer, a legkülönfélébb idő- és tértartománybeli változó hatására és kölcsönhatások láncolataként alakul ki. A konszenzushoz való igazodás elvárása azonban (azzal, hogy az okokat leszűkítően kerestetik) évtizedekkel visszavetette a tudományos előrehaladást. Amint a Climate Working Group (2025) rámutatott, a legnagyobb tudományos károkat a klímajelentések túlegyszerűsített összefoglalói okozták. A klímatudomány szabatos fogalomrendszerét, adatalapú és nyitott (ideológiamentes) megközelítést kíván. Az amerikai klímajelentés (Climate Working Group, 2025) nagy jelentőségű vitája (2025.09.02-ig 59 563 hozzászólás, ld. DOE, 2025) többek között arra világít rá, hogy a klímatudományban sokkal több nyitott kérdés van (pl. Koutsoyiannis, 2025, Vinós, 2023), mint amennyit az amerikai klímajelentés érintett. A szerző a nemzetközi klímavitában való MTA-szerepvállalás mellett érvel.

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Climate Working Group, 2025: A Critical Review of Impacts of Greenhouse Gas Emissions on the U.S. Climate. Washington DC: Department of Energy, July 23, 2025 DOE, 2025:

<https://www.regulations.gov/document/DOE-HQ-2025-0207-0001>

Koutsoyiannis D, 2025: <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/complex-systems/articles/10.3389/fcpxs.2025.1617092/full>

Vinós J, 2023: https://books.google.hu/books?id=6xTgEAAAQBAJ&redir_esc=y

A kutatás támogatás nélkül valósult meg.

Szerkesztette: Ferenczi Zita

Kiadásért felel: Szanka Gábor Gyula, a HungaroMet vezérigazgat

WHAT IS CLIMATE SCIENCE?

László Csaba SZARKA

Ordinary Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
Initiator of the Conference

„Beyond the Climate Change Consensus”
Grand Hall of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

December 8, 2025

What is science?

*„**science**, any system of knowledge that is concerned with the physical world and its phenomena and that entails unbiased observations and systematic experimentation. In general, a science involves a pursuit of knowledge covering general truths or the operations of fundamental laws.”* (Britannica)

Science progresses by attempting to falsify or refute hypotheses on basis of empirical data, objective and rational arguments (K Popper 1934)

Science, instead of being a linear accumulation of knowledge, it is characterized by periods of "normal science" operating within a shared paradigm (a set of assumptions, beliefs, and values) and periodic "scientific revolutions" where a new paradigm replaces the old one. (T Kuhn 1962)

Science is a methodology. It is not a source of authority. (R Lindzen 2025)

Science is an everlasting self-correction. (P Ván 2025)

Science is an "anarchic enterprise" where no single method applies and "anything goes". (Feyerabend 1975)

Physical science's "value-free ideal" can hamper the production of usable science-for-policy (Jebeile és Roussos 2023)

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences does not have any definition for science.

What is climate?

The ancient Greek „κλίμα” means inclination, slope, latitude. The Hungarian „éghajlat” means „the bend of the sky”.

„Climate is what on an average we may expect, weather is what we actually get.” (Herbertson 1907)

There are about a dozen modern definitions. One of them is as follows:

„Climate is the average weather conditions of a specific region over a long period, typically 30 years or more, encompassing patterns of temperature, precipitation, and humidity.” (AI)

The current definitions of climate do not highlight its nonstatic nature.

„Climate is represented as a time average, is dependent on the time scale of averaging and keeps depending on time per se, as also happens with weather. A time average of a stochastic process (originally defined in continuous or discrete time) is not a number but a stochastic process per se.”

(Koutsoyiannis 2021)

What is climate change?

„...the term “climate change” turns out to be scientifically unjustified. Specifically, it is a pleonasm, as the climate, like the weather, has been ever-changing.”

(D Koutsoyiannis 2021)

„Climate change” is the ever-changing state of the nature.

(L Szarka

„Climate change is the term used to describe changes in the state of the climate that can be identified by changes in the average and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer.” (WMO)

“Climate change” means a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods. (UNFCCC 1992)

Science is an organized system of knowledge – one based on observation and experimentation. Explanations can only be based only on causal reality, logic, and past observations. Explanations based on subjective and non-empirical considerations such as belief are excluded. Claims without the capacity for quality assessment by expert peers should not be considered part of science. Publication allows for replication and further investigation as well as ensuring that science can be a global public good. The processes of science are defined, not methodologically, but by iterative review and progressive modification of knowledge as new observations are made and incorporated.

Peter Gluckmann, President of ISC

We have seen over the years how partisans across the political spectrum have cherry picked the science, whether it is over genetic technologies or climate change.

Sir Peter Gluckman

19 Sept 2025 Tromsø, Norway.

What is climate system?

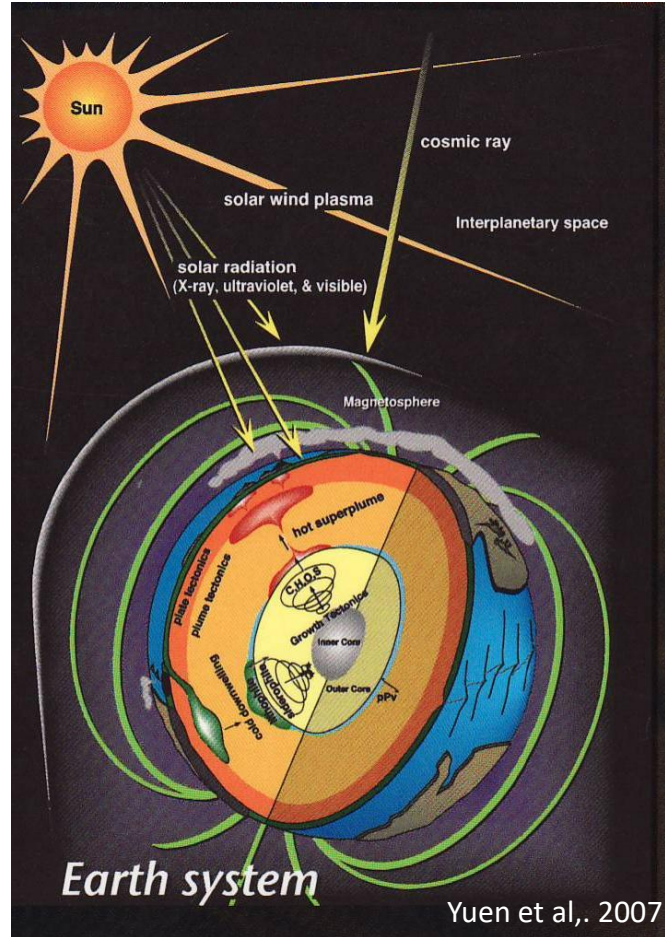
Any element of the Earth system can affect, in some way, the local, the regional, and even the global climate.

Extraterrestrial factors: Sun, Solar System, space.

Terrestrial factors: phenomena of the atmosphere, hydrosphere, geosphere, biosphere, cryosphere.

Interactions: mostly unknown, partly undiscovered feedbacks among various factors.

A full – geophysical – approach.



The atmosphere is like an apple peel.

"Climate system" means the totality of the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and geosphere and their interactions. (UNFCCC 1992)

A very restricting definition.

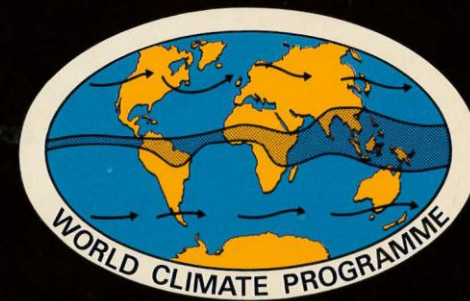
What is climate change?

Historical

The rapid rise of climate science in the 20th century was not independent of concern about whether and to what extent humans are contributing to contemporary climate change. The question was legitimate, but the second (b) definition of climate change and the third (c) definition of the climate system are arbitrarily narrow; and the overt attempt to shift the methodology of climate science is unacceptable.

Narrow definitions can only lead to narrow conclusions. All those who think of climate change as “human activity modifying the composition of the global atmosphere” automatically try to attribute any climate change that actually occurs (all effects of the part of nature independent of humans) to humans. Climate science has become a distorted science, “greenhouse science” (Kerr 1992), and even an “attribution science” suggesting anthropogenic climate change behind extreme weather events (Otto et al. 2014). In narrow climate science, it is quite natural that there are NO open questions regarding the causes of current climate change, at most regarding “what extent and pace of change we must face” (Haszpra 2022), even at the cost of eliminating physics and objectivity. Meanwhile, unbiased climate science is full of unanswered questions: almost ALL OF IT'S QUESTIONS HAVE REMAINED OPEN.

The interested outsider thinks that climate policy is based on a mature and modern scientific consensus supported by modern results. The delegates to the UNEP-ICSU-WMO climate conference in Villach in October 1985 unanimously adopted (WMO 1986),



VILLACH, AUSTRIA, 9-15 OCTOBER 1985

WMO - No. 661



INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF
SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

UNITED NATIONS
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION

REPORT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON THE ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE
OF CARBON DIOXIDE AND OF OTHER
GREENHOUSE GASES IN CLIMATE
VARIATIONS
AND ASSOCIATED IMPACTS

This conference has two important tasks:

- to develop a consensus statement on the present state of our scientific knowledge of increases in CO₂ and other radiatively active gases, and the physical and socio-economic impacts, and
- to develop sound recommendations for action by countries and by international agencies, based on this scientific consensus.

Parts of page 2 and 3 of the Conference statement:

3. While some warming of climate now appears inevitable due to past actions, the rate and degree of future warming could be profoundly affected by governmental policies on energy conservation, use of fossil fuels, and the emission of some greenhouse gases.

These conclusions are based on the following consensus of current basic scientific understanding:

- o The amounts of some trace gases in the troposphere, notably carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), methane (CH_4), ozone (O_3) and chloro-fluorocarbons (CFC) are increasing. These gases are essentially transparent to incoming short-wave solar radiation but they absorb and emit longwave radiation and are thus able to influence the Earth's climate.
- o The role of greenhouse gases other than CO_2 in changing the climate

Recommended action No 5.

5. UNEP, WMO and ICSU should establish a small task force on greenhouse gases, or take other measures, to:

- (i) help ensure that appropriate agencies and bodies follow up the recommendations of Villach 1985;
- (ii) ensure periodic assessments are undertaken of the state of scientific understanding and its practical implications;
- (iii) provide advice on further mechanisms and actions required at the national or international levels;
- (iv) encourage research in developing countries to improve energy efficiency and conservation;
- (v) initiate, if deemed necessary, consideration of a global convention.

1985: World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED)

1987: The Brundtland report by WCED

1988: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, by UNEP and WMO)

1992: UNFCCC (by UNEP)

“Representatives of Hungary have been involved in the activities of international environmental organizations from the very beginning, including cooperation in climate science and climate policy” (Faragó 2021).

István Láng (later Secretary General of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences) became member of the “World Commission on Environment and Development” led by Brundtland.

In 2003, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences launched a “synthesizing climate science” project („VAHAVA) aimed at the domestic impacts and responses to global climate change.

“A comprehensive domestic climate policy is also necessary in Hungary, which is organically linked to social, economic and environmental policy. ... From the beginning, climate science has been openly intertwined with the climate policy that forms and enforces the international climate consensus. Faragó (2021) even adds that “...the conclusions of the scientific community’s analyses have been and are being taken into account in policy programs ‘more or less’ depending on other aspects and priorities.”

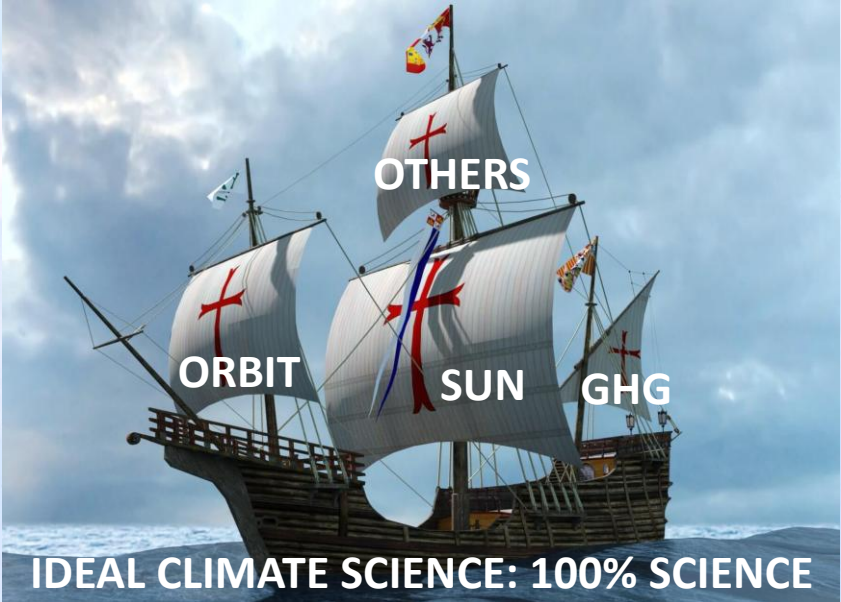
The only thing worth adding to all this is that since 2019-2020, the scientific forums of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (department, committee) have been trying to silence the internal contradictions of climate science and suppress the debate, and they have not given an answer to the question that has nevertheless surfaced, but have adopted a position. They also oppose the international scientific debate on climate-energy issues promised by the President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences at the 199th working meeting of the Academy.

Today's so-called "official climate science" is nothing to do with the true climate science. It is upmost 0,04% of science and at least 99.66 % of politics.

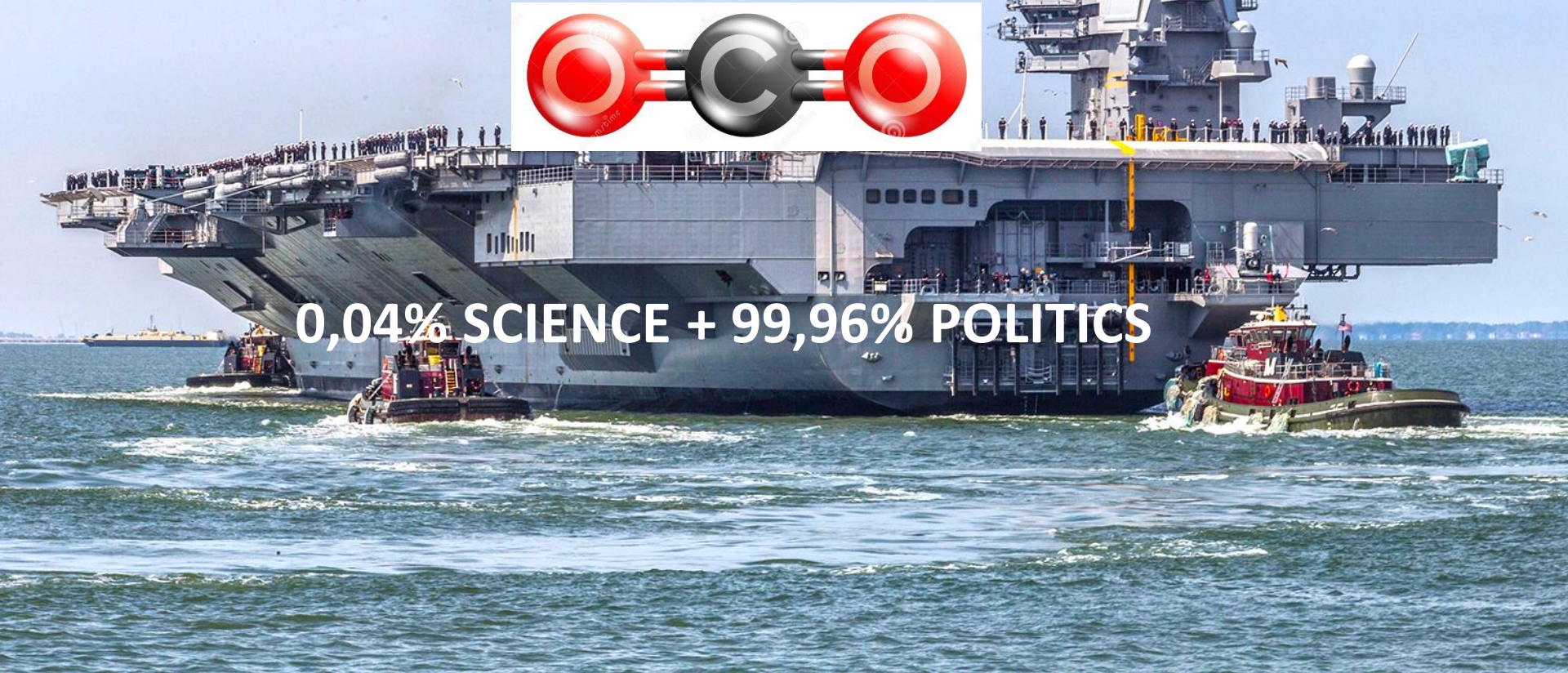
International politics has used it as a weapon.

At the same time, in unbiased climate science, an almost innumerable number of competing hypotheses have been developed. Their common denominator (Clintel 2019) is that

- (1) there is no climate emergency,
- (2) both natural and anthropogenic factors are causing warming, (3) warming is much slower than expected, (4) climate policy relies on inadequate models, (5) CO2 is plant food, the basis of all life on earth, (6) global warming has not increased the number of natural disasters. Clintel also sees the cause of the problems in climate policy. The final point of the WCD reads as follows: (7) climate policy must respect scientific and economic realities.



IDEAL CLIMATE SCIENCE: 100% SCIENCE



0,04% SCIENCE + 99,96% POLITICS

How much? What is how much?

On the necessity of quantitative studies in climate and energy science

Prof. László Csaba SZARKA

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**16th International EIKE Conference on Climate and Energy
in Cooperation with CFACT and The Heartland Institute
Vienna 14–15 June 2024**

Version of June 14, 2024

Seeing the dramatic energy developments in Europe and in Hungary, and feeling our responsibility, the Batthyány Society of Professors (PBK, a conservative group of Hungarian scientists), in the summer of 2022 established an Energy Working Group. In 2023, we published a comprehensive study for decision makers, both in Hungarian and in English.



The title of the study: „How much? What is how much?”
The title comes from an old joke in Hungary as follows.

The captain shouts down to the ship engine room to the stoker:

"How much?"

"Thirty" is the answer.

"Thirty what?" - asks the captain.

"What is how much?" asks the stoker.

This conversation shows a complete confusion.

In this talk our study and some related quantitative results will be presented.

First insight to our study

„How much? What is how much?“

https://pbk.info.hu/archiv/pbkforum/PBK_Study_English_Mzey.pdf

Chapter 1:

Sustainable development and energy

Energy is the basis of our civilization. Our energy carriers come from the conversion of natural energies.

Chapter 2:

We are on a wrong way

In order to deal meaningfully with any issue, it is first of all necessary to get rid of unclear definitions and narratives that are far removed from physical reality.

Chapter 3:

How to return to the common sense?

Discussed later

Chapter 4:

Destined to sustainable developments

Discussed later

The overall situation (especially in EU, at least before the 2024 EP elections), is illustrated the best by Paul the Apostle:

„For the time will come when people will not tolerate **healthy doctrine**, but with itching ears will surround themselves with teachers who cater to their people’s own desires. They will refuse to listen to the truth and will turn to **myths**.”

2 Timothy 4, 3-4

„Denn es wird eine Zeit sein, da sie die **heilsame Lehre** nicht leiden werden; sondern nach ihren eigenen Lüsten werden sie sich selbst Lehrer aufladen, nach dem ihnen die Ohren jucken, und werden die Ohren von der Wahrheit wenden und sich zu **Fabeln** kehren.”

2 Timotheus 4:3-4

Myths (Fabeln)
shown by red

Healty doctrines (heilssame Lehre)
shown by blue in this talk

The Green Transition Myth

A healthy doctrine

Environmental damage →

„Green
Transition”



GREEN ON THE OUTSIDE,
RED ON THE INSIDE

Anthropogenic CO₂-emission

The Green Transition is impossible and it is against both humanity and nature.

Pointless. Among others, because ~1% (10 000 ppm) of the composition of the whole planet is of carbon.

Global natural phenomena cannot be stopped.
Mitigation: only on local and regional scales.

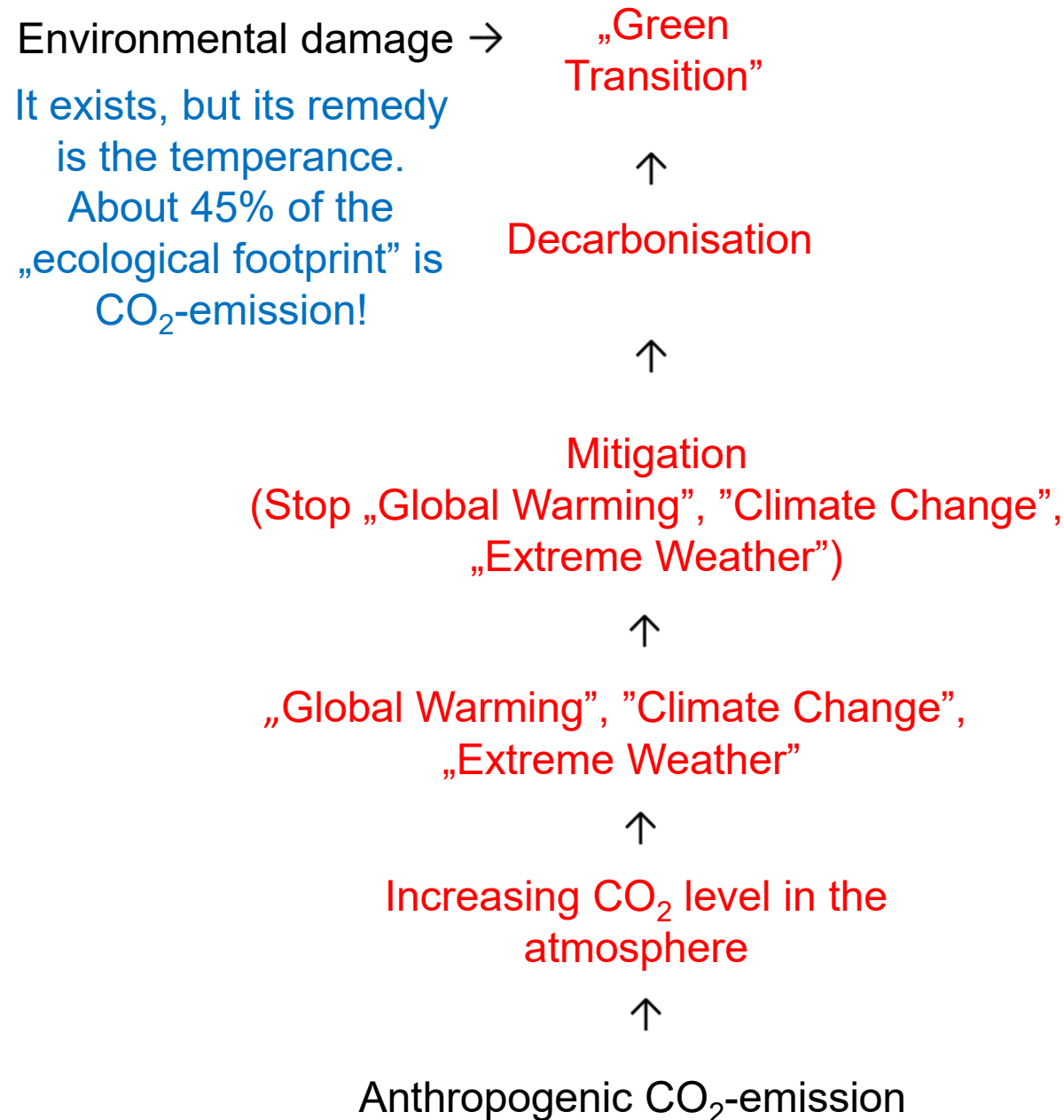
Confused, controversial;
it ignores the nature

The atmospheric CO₂ concentration increase is a fact, but only ~5% is of anthropogenic origin.

It is fact, but even the sign of its overall effect is questionable.

The Green Transition Myth

A healthy doctrine



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Environmental damage

→ „Green Transition”

On June 9, 2024 it became evident that the „green policies” are not so supported by people

Already at the COP 28, it turned out that the original „Green Transition” is technically impossible...

... and the „Green Transition” is more harmful



Decarbonisation



Mitigation
(Stop „Global Warming”, „Climate Change”, „Extreme Weather”)



„Global Warming”, „Climate Change”, „Extreme Weather”



Increasing CO₂ level in the atmosphere



Anthropogenic CO₂ emission

←
ARE THE „HUMAN CLIMATE CHANGE”-BASED ARGUMENTS VALID?
←

WHAT IS „CLIMATE CHANGE” AT UN AND IPCC?

Traditional definition (WMO): *Climate change is the term used to describe changes in the state of the climate that can be identified by changes in the average and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer.*

UNFCCC (1992): **Launching the Climate Myth**

Preamble, page 1: *Concerned that human activities have been substantially increasing **the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases**, that these increases enhance the natural greenhouse effect, and that **this will result on average in an additional warming of the Earth’s surface and atmosphere...***

Article 1 (Definitions), page 3: *“**Climate change**” means a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.*

Article 3 (Objectives), page 4: *The ultimate objective of this Convention ... is ... **stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations** in the atmosphere...*

IPCC (1988) **recognizes both (WMO and UN) definitions for Climate Change:**

Climate Change by IPCC: *Climate Change refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity. This usage differs from that in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which defines “climate change” as: “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere...”*

IPCC has two Governing Principles:

IPCC Governing Principles (1998). *„to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk **of human-induced climate change**...” [ipcc-principles.pdf](https://www.ipcc-principles.pdf)*

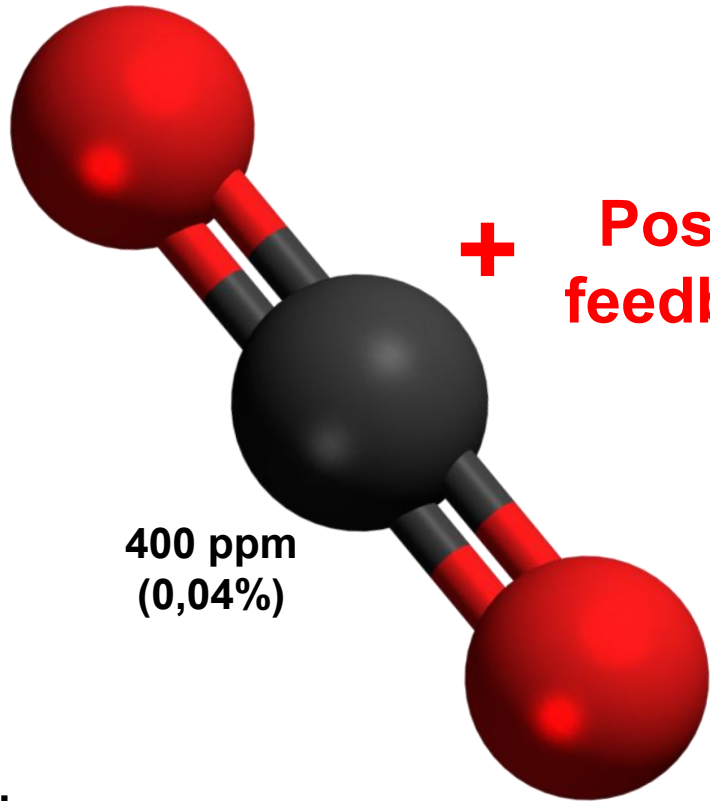
IPCC Governing Principles (2024). IPCC *„...was set up in 1988 to provide **comprehensive assessments** of the state of scientific, technical and socio-economic knowledge **on climate change, its causes**, potential impacts and response strategies.” [ipcc.ch](https://www.ipcc.ch)*

2021-: AR6 claim: as if the two definitions are the same, meaning that **„natural climate variability” is zero.**

2020-: EVERYTHING is subordinated to climate change-driven policies (Great Reset; Agenda 2030=SDG)

The CO₂ myth

„The Whole Truth”
(Today’s Scientific Worldview):



+ Positive
feedbacks

However:

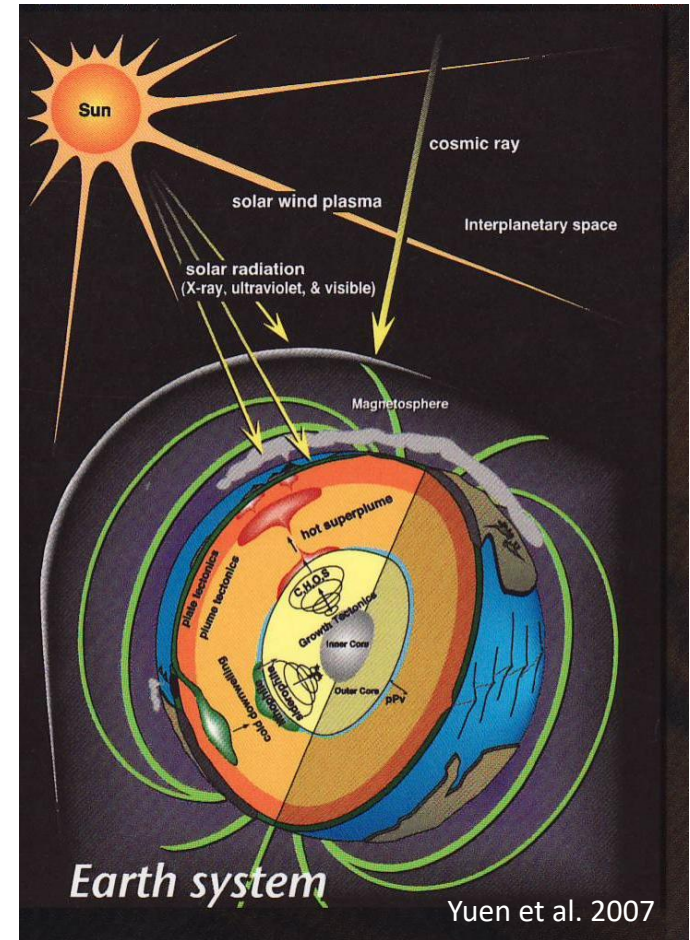
- Water vapour (1-2 %) **is NOT a „positive feedback”**
- Henry’s law (1803) **is NOT a „positive feedback”**

„The saturation concentration of a gas dissolved in a liquid – the solubility of the gas – is proportional to the pressure p and decreases with increasing temperature” (Budó, 1972).

- Nature has much more phantasy

Healthy doctrines

The atmosphere („climate”) is not independent of the Earth system:

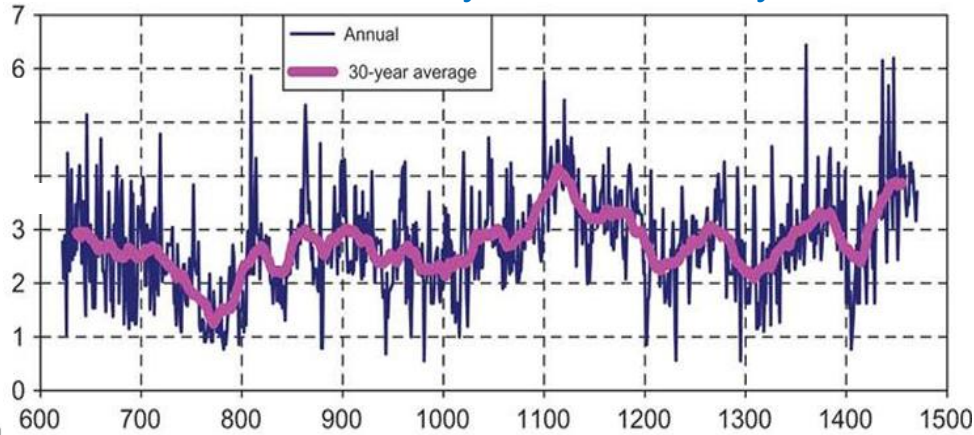


All truth-searching approaches
are „healthy doctrines”.
The whole truth is not known.

Instead of climate models (myths), forecasts should be based on real data.

The precipitation variation in the catchment area of the Nile is a primary climate indicator.

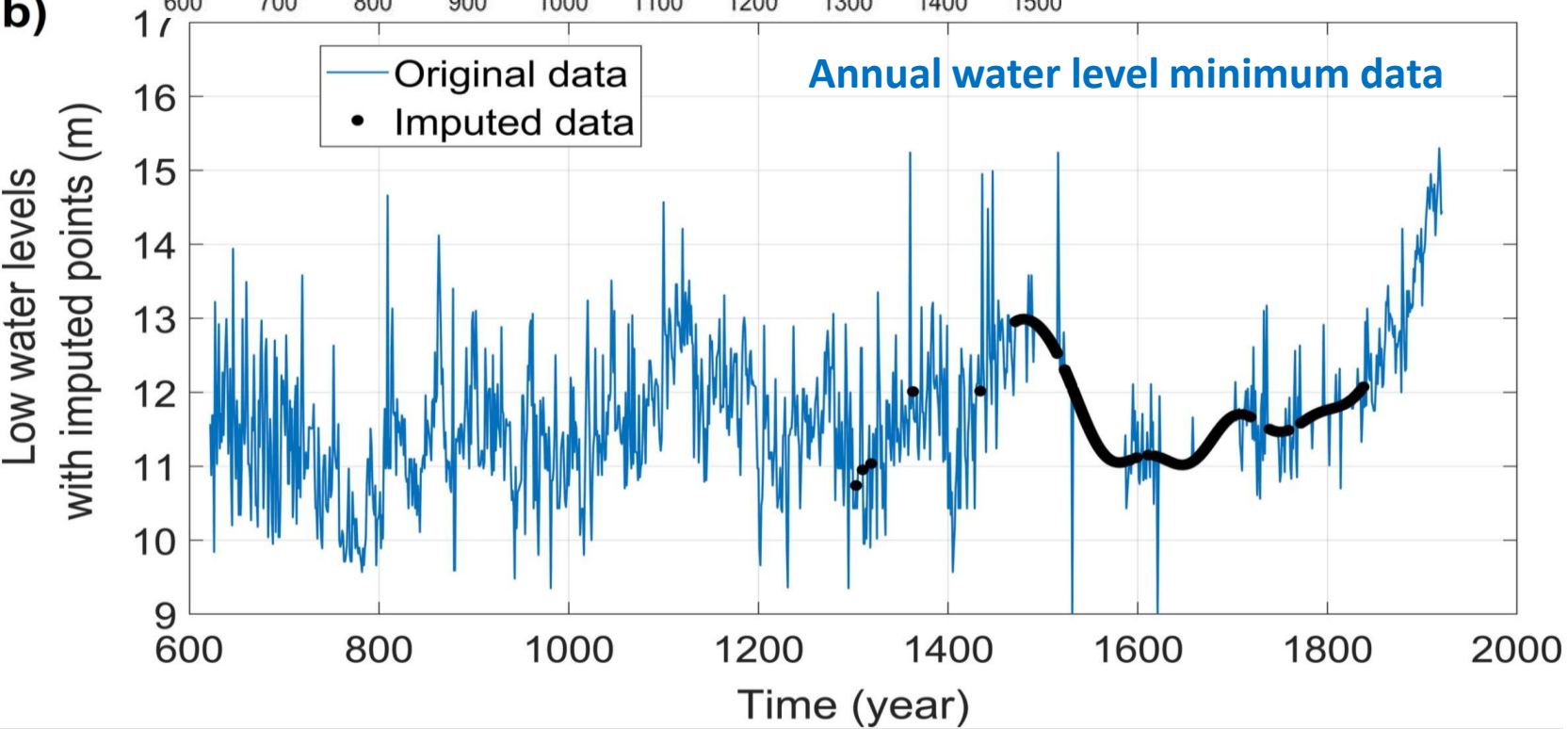
622-1456: Koutsoyiannis 2013, Hydr Sci J



Based on all available Roda nilometer data (Toussoun 1925), and a correct mathematical procedure, we published 1300 years long time series, and corresponding data analyses.

622-1921: Szűcs et al. 2024, J Hydr

b)



The difference between the two time series is the altitude of the Roda nilometer, ~9 m

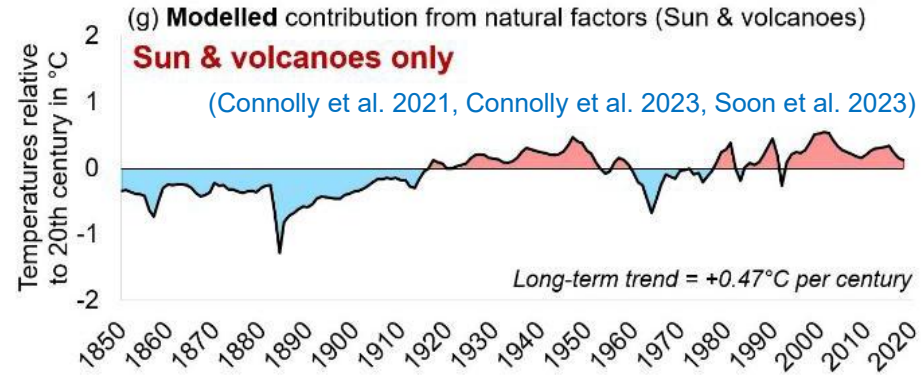
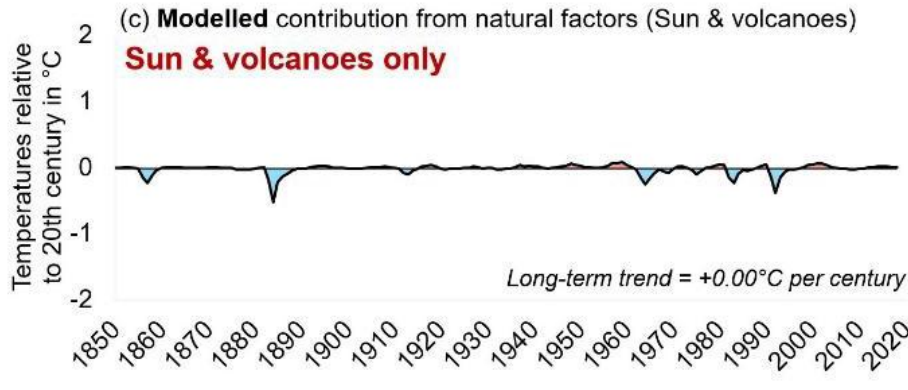
MYTHS

HEALTHY DOCTRINES

MODELLED ΔT -CONTRIBUTION OF NATURE

„The Whole Truth“:

A heretic view



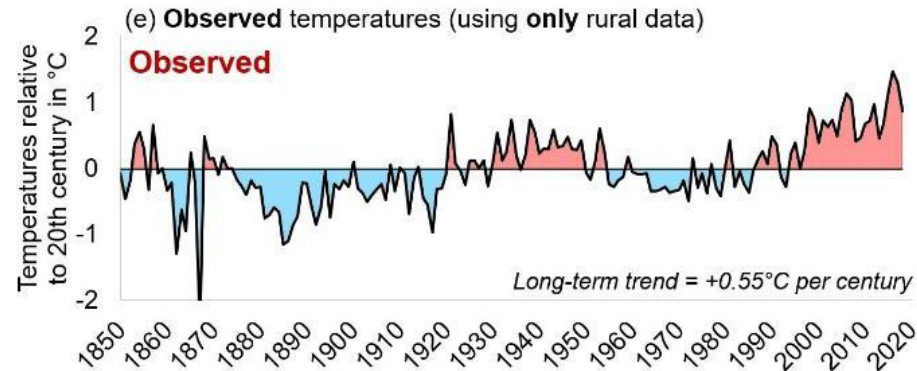
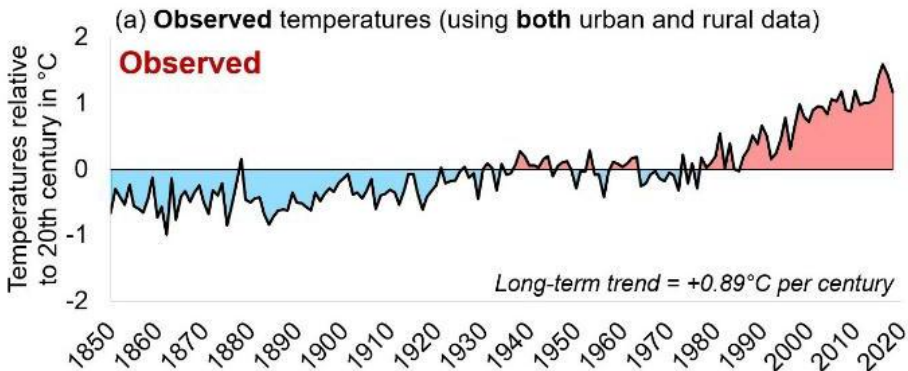
OBSERVED NH TEMPERATURE CHANGES

A version of so-called „outside“ temperature changes, part of the are extrapolated from "inside"

A version for „outside“ temperature change, based exclusively on data observed „outside“

Theory 1: Climate change is mostly human-caused

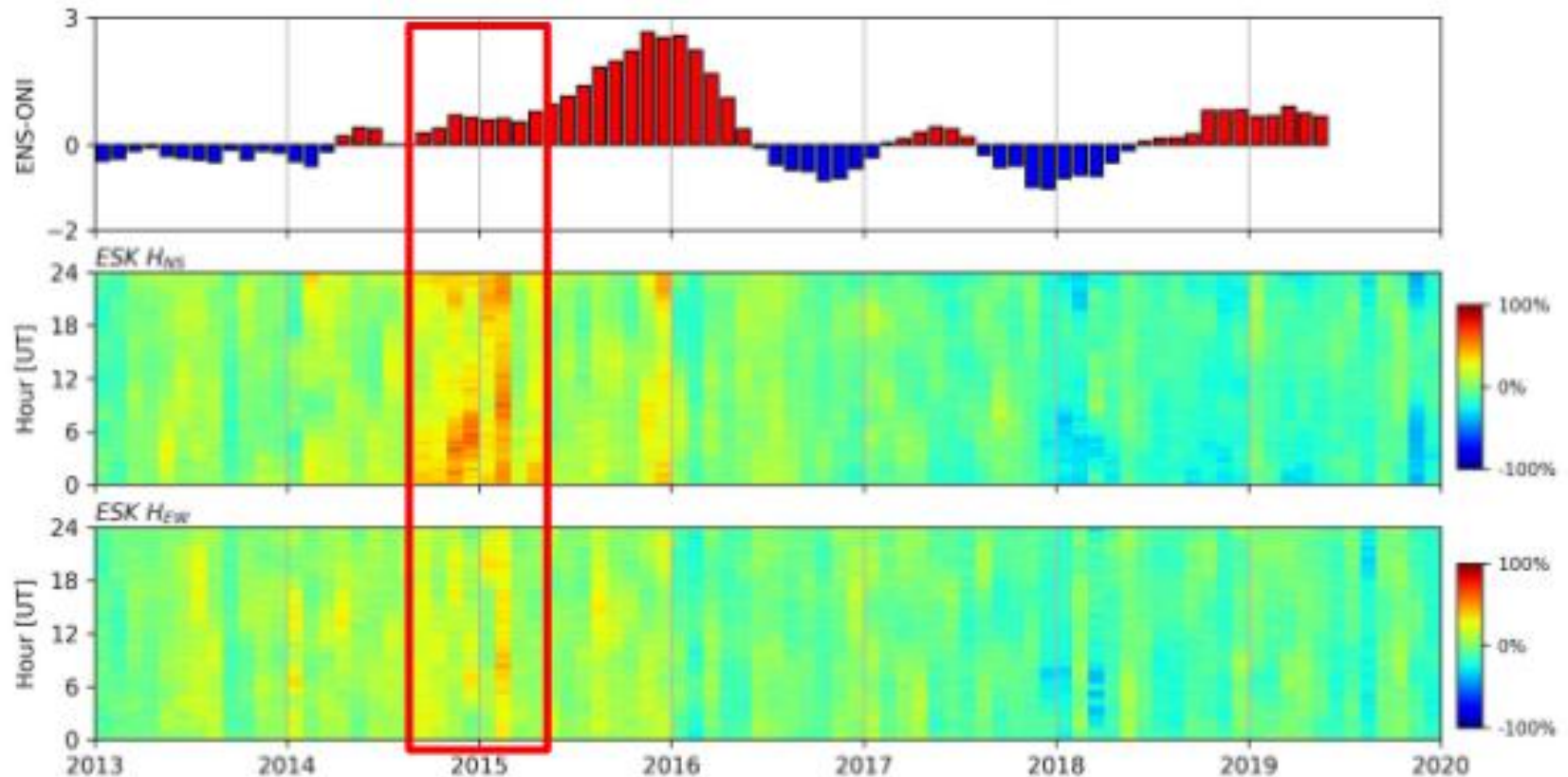
Theory 2: Climate change is mostly natural



The conclusion depends on the choice of the time series (See Soon's EIKE presentation).

One example from the Institute of Physics of the Earth and Space Science (Sopron, Hungary):

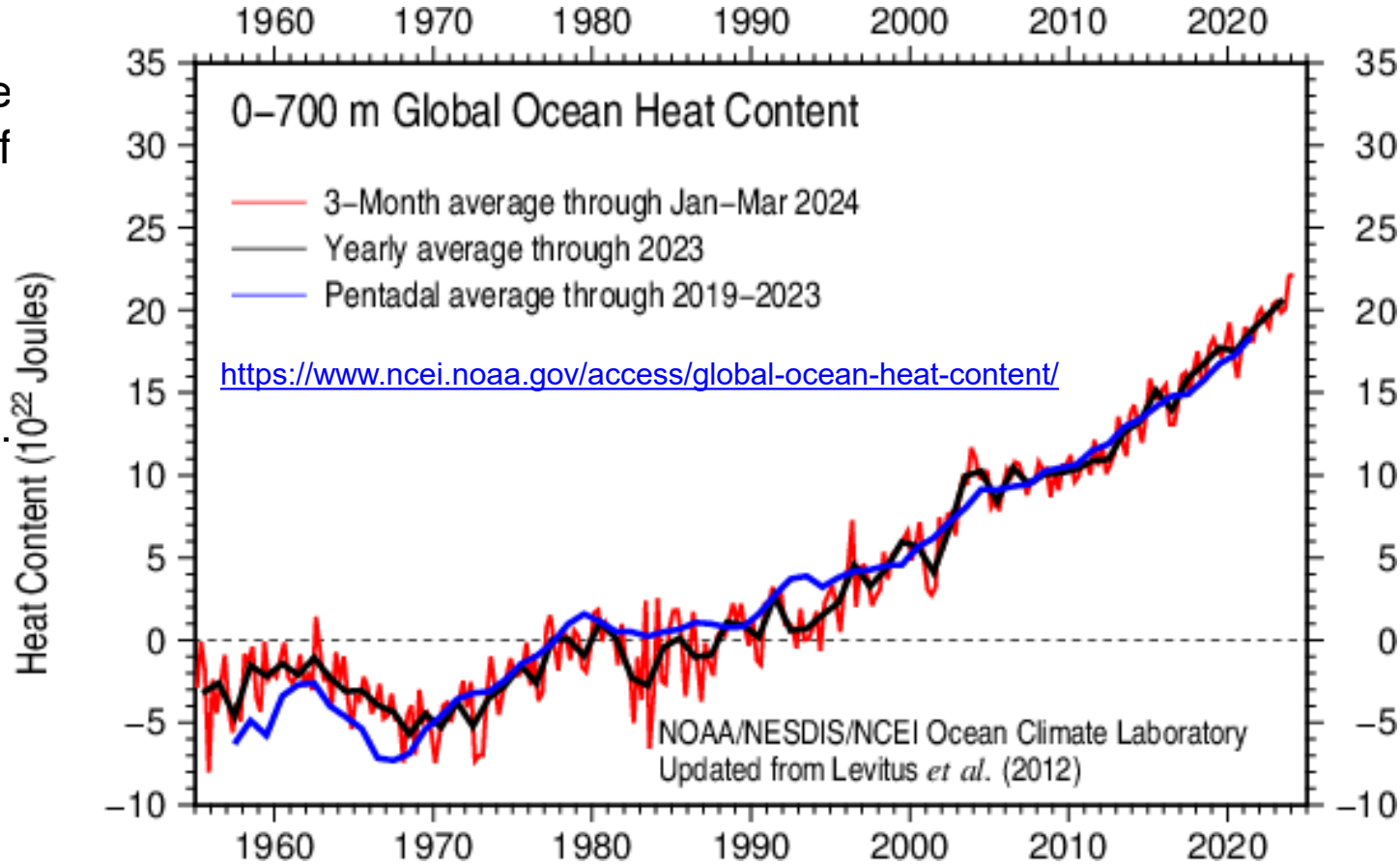
„Climate regime changes” suggested by Vinós (2023), occurring in form of super El Niño events, are preceded by enhanced global lightning activity (Williams, Bozóki et al., 2021).



A wealth of unexplored climate-related geophysical indicators and precursors!

IPCC argues that the observed increase of the Ocean Heat Content (OHC) (1) is huge (2) is of anthropogenic origin.

Let us make a ZJ (zettajoule) based comparison! (1 ZJ = 10^{21} joule)



OHC increase detected by NCEI NOAA from 2013 to 2023: $\sim 2 \times 10^{23}$ J = 200 ZJ

The Human Primary Energy Consumption from 2013 to 2023: $\sim 6 \times 10^{21}$ J = 6 ZJ

(The Human Primary Energy Consumption from 1800: ~ 40 ZJ)

Direct outcomes of our „How much? What is how much?“ approach:

Attribution of the OHC increase to humans is a myth.

Attribution of the OHC increase to the Nature is a healthy doctrine.

The „anthropogenic climate change“ argument of the Green Transition is false.

Second insight to our study „How much? What is how much?”

https://pbk.info.hu/archiv/pbkforum/PBK_Study_English_Mzey.pdf

Chapter 1:

Sustainable development and energy ✓

Chapter 2:

We are on a wrong way ✓

Chapter 3:

How to return to the common sense?

- Evident:

„... suspending the enforced primacy of current international Climate Policy and place emphasis instead on holding open scientific debates.”

https://pbk.info.hu/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Satoraljaiuhely_PBK_20231122.pdf

- Not so evident:

The answers that can be given to the basic questions of the Earth-mankind relationship, largely depend on the human values we start from. Among other things, whether we admit that nature can be made more beautiful by humans.

Chapter 4:

Destined to sustainable development

MYTH

UN „Sustainable Development Goals”
(SDG, 2015-2030; today: Agenda 2030).

HEALTHY DOCTRINE

Smalley (2003),
Szarka and Brezsnýánszky (2012)

1. No poverty
2. Zero hunger
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduced inequalities
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions
17. Partnerships for the goals

- I. Energy
(and raw materials)
- II. Drinking water
- III. Soil (Food)
- IV. Environment
- V. Real societal issues
poverty
terrorism and war
diseases
education
democracy
population

Selfish-Selfless Spectrum

Sonne, Gash: Psychopathy to Altruism: Neurobiology of the Selfish–Selfless Spectrum, Front. Psychol., 19 April 2018)

% of Population

A wide spectra of normal people consider the Nature as a „gift”



„prey”

Extreme Selfishness

Violent, aggressive
Psychopaths

Norm

Extreme Selflessness

Zealous Altruists



„taboo”

The myths are created by the extremists, ensemble.

Third insight to our study „How much? What is how much?

https://pbk.info.hu/archiv/pbkforum/PBK_Study_English_Mzey.pdf

Chapter 1:

Sustainable development and energy ✓

Chapter 2:

We are on a wrong way ✓

Chapter 3:

How to return to the common sense? ✓

Chapter 4:

Destined to sustainable development

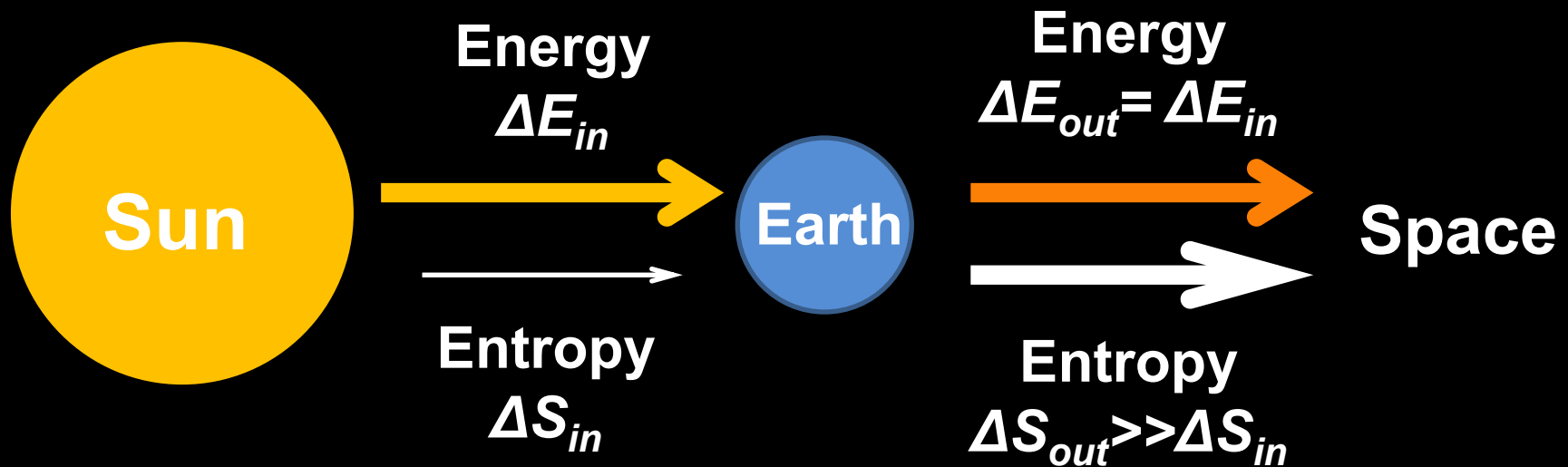
„SUSTAINABILITY” is a capitulation agenda.

We are destined to SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

**It sounds surprising, but look at the physical background in the next slide,
after Csernai et al. (2016, 2017)**

Energy & Entropy balance of the Earth

$\Delta S = \Delta E / T$, where T : temperature, E : energy, S : entropy



The negentropy (negative entropy) is due (thanks) to the tempering effect of H₂O (liquid water, water vapor, snow, ice) covering the earth's surface, which compensates radiation imbalances of the Sun-Earth system.

Achievements in 2024

Books and movie

- Hungarian subtitles to the „Climate: the Movie”
- Hungarian translation of Javier Vinós’s book (in preparation)

Full-text Hungarian translation of interviews

- Willie Soon-Tucker Carlson / Richard Lindzen / István Markó (from 2017), <https://gondola.hu/>

Events

- **How much? What is how much? Lecture series (monthly, started in December 2023)**
- Budapest, February 22, 2024: a climate debate (MCC)
- March 5, 2024: Steven Koonin in Budapest
- Discussion about John F Clouser’s Cloud-Thermostat hypothesis
- June 13, Willie Soon in Sopron (zoom)
- Javier Vinós in Hungary (June 17: Budapest, June 19: Sopron, zoom)

Publications and presentations

- PBK website <https://pbk.info.hu/energetika-es-klimapolitika/>
- Albert Szent-Györgyi: Psalmus Humanus and six prayers (republishing)
- Launching another website <https://www.klimatudomany.hu/>
- Occasionally. On May 10, 2024: Op-Ed in Magyar Nemzet (the leading newspaper)

Voluntary (unsolicited?) advices

Hungarian Academy of Sciences, decision makers

The greatest Hungarian achievement is due to Frank Füredi (MCC Brussels)
Climate Change: Beyond the 'consensus' conference (Brussels, May 23, 2024)



MCC (Mathias Corvinus Collegium) Brussels, May 23, 2024 Climate Change: Beyond the 'consensus'

Three sessions:

[Keynote: Science, consensus and the politics of climate change \(youtube.com\)](#)
(R Lindzen)

[Panel: Climate Science: the use and abuse of consensus \(youtube.com\)](#) (incl. Lindzen)

[Panel: Climate Change and the perils of Net Zero \(youtube.com\)](#) (incl. S Furfari)

The first reaction (May 28, 2024)

P Orbán's think tank is on a mission to break Europe's climate 'consensus' – POLITICO
[/article/brussels-hungary-think-tank-viktor-orban-breaking-europe-climate-consensus/](#) ã

POLITICO

[Election results](#) [French election](#) [UK general election](#) [War in Ukraine](#) [Newsletters](#) [Podcasts](#) [Poll o](#)

NEWS > ENERGY AND CLIMATE

Orbán's think tank is on a mission to break Europe's climate 'consensus'

A Hungarian-backed think tank is preaching the 'perils of net zero' in Brussels as it seeks to mint climate iconoclasts.

CLOSING THOUGHTS

1. The consequences of imposing a dogmatic concept ignoring natural reality, and aligning exclusively to so-called "economic and social realities", are unimaginably serious.
2. Believing the UN's (anthropogenic) climate change is a **historical error**. („*The road to hell is paved with good intentions...*”) Making others believe it: **a historical crime**.
3. Our suggestion for honest decision makers: ***"To err is human, so to be humble is divine."*** (William Nordhaus, a 2018 Nobel Laureate economist)
4. Suggestion for ourselves: ***"Preach the word; be ready in season and out of season; correct, rebuke, and encourage with great patience and teaching."*** (2 Timothy 4, 2).
5. **We all have good reasons to be optimistic.**

PSALMUS HUMANUS AND SIX PRAYERS

by Albert Szent-Györgyi (1893-1986, Nobel Laureate in 1937)

A poem written in 1964, but particularly timely today

V. Prayer: The Earth

The Earth My Lord! You have given us this lovely globe to live on,
Hidden untold treasures in its bowels,
Enabled us to comprehend your work,
Ease our toil, ban hunger and disease.

We are digging up those treasures to squander them,
To build them into formidable machines of destruction,
With which to destroy what other men have built,
Which will turn against me, destroy me and my children.

God! Let us be your partners in creation
By understanding and improving your work,
Making this globe of ours a happy and safe home
For Wealth, Happiness, Beauty and Harmony.