

## 20 reasons to vote NO to the Cairn Duhie wind farm

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#### 1. Consenting Cairn Duhie would be a sacrilege

The most obvious reason to vote No to the Cairn Duhie wind farm is that it would be a sacrilege to despoil the iconic Cairn Duhie wild space with such an industrial development, especially when such a consent could be the thin edge of the wedge for further encroachments across the Dava Moor. Every other relevant statutory body has so far voted against this scheme, e.g. the Moray Council, the Cairngorm National Park and Scottish National Heritage, together with about 2,000 members of the public.

#### 2. Do the decent thing by the people of Ferness

Please give special consideration to the people of rural Ferness who are threatened with having the noise and flicker of this industrial development thrust upon them, [against their wishes](#). At a packed open meeting in the Community Hall, all the locals present voted against the Cairn Duhie scheme. Unfortunately, the planning system for wind farms is stacked in favour of the government and against local homeowners. Similarly, the noise regulations which apply to wind farms are stacked in favour of developers and against householders, thanks to government endorsement of the [lax regulations](#) created by the wind industry’s own standards body. This allows the wind turbine manufactures, wind farm developers like Cairn Duhie’s RES and landowners to make huge profits and the government to pursue their renewables targets at the expense of the quality of life and health of the unfortunate local residents.

[Independent investigations](#) by acoustics expert Mr Mike Stigwood have identified over 75 wind farms where complaints have been made about excess amplitude modulation noise. He has also [encountered cases](#) where people have been driven to abandon their home completely because of it, or at least certain rooms within their home. The Scottish Government has [recently commissioned](#) an investigation into the social impact of wind farms, which by itself acknowledges that there is a problem. Ferness [property values](#) and [tourism businesses](#) throughout the local counties would be certain to suffer. Not to mention the inevitable blade collision [killings](#) of rare birds which are supposed to be protected by law.

### 3. Climate change politics: an unreasonable obsession

Most of our politicians and establishment institutions have become unreasonably obsessed in recent years by so-called “climate change”, code for dangerous global warming due to man-made CO2 emissions, and it is high time they started to come to their senses. Their obsession is unreasonable because there is still no empirical proof that man-made CO2 causes climate change of any significance. The IPCC’s man-made CO2 global warming hypothesis is based solely on failing computer models. The so-called null hypothesis that recent climate change is due simply to natural variability has never been disproved. The Minoan, Roman and Medieval warm periods were all warmer than today, without any influence from man-made CO2 emissions.

The IPCC and its “consensus” is clearly much more about politics than about science. Since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and [before](#), politicians and institutions have allowed themselves to be taken in by dream-world environmentalists and unelected UN and EU bureaucrats and scientists, aided and abetted by self-serving energy companies, who are all pushing for climate and energy policies which have no hope of succeeding as they are [totally impractical](#). All the evidence now shows that our attempts to **decarbonise the economy are simply not working** and, in fact, are doing more harm than good. This was foretold over three years ago by [Rupert Soames, then-CEO of Aggreko](#) speaking to the Scottish Parliament, when he said:

“I also believe that in many countries politicians have found that **Energy Policy is an irresistible sand-pit in which to play**. Talking about Energy and CO2 reduction allows them to project all sorts of appealing political characteristics; clean, caring, modern, technically-savvy, far-sighted, broad-minded; and all this could be achieved without any real consequences, **no matter how bonkers the policy**. ... in reality, Governments have much less room for manoeuvre than they like to think.”

In the face of the reality that current policies are failing to achieve their objectives and are simply impoverishing the country, it is time for a total re-think of our climate and energy policies. The first step should be to stop further deployment of wind power, as it and its inflated subsidies are the root cause of our seriously-worsening national energy problems, for the reasons explained below.

### 4. IPCC science is only “half” the science of climate change

The climate science which the government likes to say is “settled” is actually **only “half” the science**, as the IPCC is only [mandated to study man-made causes](#) of alleged climate change. It is a disgrace that the main-stream media, especially the licence fee funded BBC, do not make this IPCC bias more widely known to the public. Thus the IPCC studiously ignores natural drivers of climate such as solar UV, sunspots, cosmic rays, clouds, the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) and the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO), simply because they are not anthropogenic in origin. Based on the [global temperature record](#) of the last 160 years which shows repeating 30-year periods of natural global warming followed by 30-years of natural global cooling, the current global temperature “pause”, which developed into a cooling trend around 2005, will [probably last into the 2030s](#). With solar activity currently the [weakest in 100 years](#), some non-IPCC scientists are [predicting](#) that we could be moving into a mini ice-age to rival the Dalton Minimum of which occurred around 1800. What will be the point of expensive, unreliable wind farms if that happens?

### 5. Implications of the ongoing 17-year pause in global temperatures

The [ongoing 17-year pause](#) in global temperatures despite steadily rising levels of atmospheric CO2 shows that natural climate variability is much more important than has been acknowledged and that CO2 is nothing like the main driver of climate change that the IPCC claims it to be. Global warming has stopped, particularly here in the UK where the average temperature has fallen sharply over the last decade, wiping out all of our temperature increase of the last 70 years, as shown by smoothed red trendline on the Met Office [HadCET chart](#). It is a disgrace that this is never reported by the main-stream media, especially the climate alarmist BBC, made worse by the way that, despite this cooling, they always unscientifically try to attribute every bad weather event to “climate change” (man-made global warming).

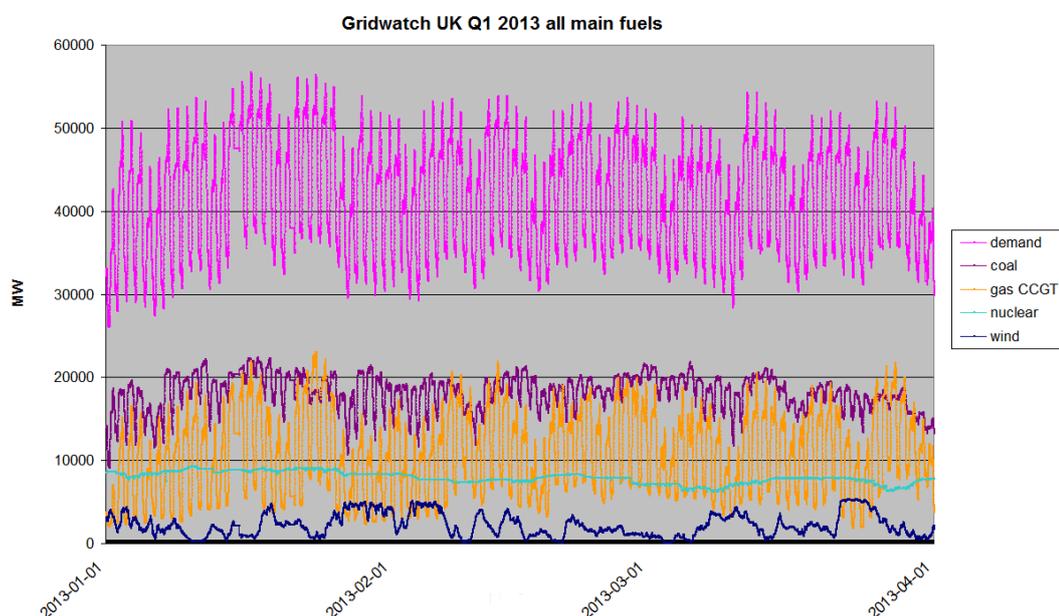
Meanwhile the IPCC is desperately advancing various ad hoc, post hoc explanations for the ongoing 17-year pause which all of its climate models failed to predict. However these so-called explanations only serve to weaken its established hypothesis on man-made global warming. The central but flimsy plank of their hypothesis remains the steady increase in global temperature which occurred from the late 70s to the late 90s, allegedly due to man-made atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>. The plank is flimsy because these 20 years are the only period of positive correlation between rising global temperatures and rising atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> in the last 70 years. This 20-year period also coincided with the highest solar activity for a century, but of course, being a non-anthropogenic phenomenon, the IPCC ignored that. If they now argue that the “missing heat” is being taken up by the oceans, then the warming of the 80s/90s could have been due mainly to heat coming **out of** the oceans, not CO<sub>2</sub>.

Suspiciously, the IPCC offers no explanation for the comparable global warming which occurred from 1910 to 1945. This is probably to avoid having to explain the natural global cooling from 1945 to 1975 which obviously did not conform at all to their man-made CO<sub>2</sub> global warming hypothesis. It is a disgrace that the media, especially the BBC, do not question the obvious inconsistencies and weaknesses in the IPCC’s case, but instead treat IPCC pronouncements as holy writ, ignoring the rival contrary views of the [NIPCC](#) and other non-IPCC scientists. It will take only a few more years for the current “pause” to have lasted longer than the late 70s to late 90s increase, which will render the IPCC hypothesis irretrievably invalidated.

## 6. UK electricity generation decarbonisation policies are not working

Our attempts to decarbonise UK electricity generation are not working. The carbon efficiency of UK electricity generation has flatlined since online records started in 2005, despite all the wind farms built since then. This information is publicly available in the form of the “all fuels” UK electricity generation carbon intensity as reported in the annually published Digest of UK Energy Statistics. The relevant data for 2005 and 2012, both exactly 483tCO<sub>2</sub>/GWh, can be found by searching in the [2008](#) and the latest [2013](#) report for the phrase “estimated carbon”.

Little improvement is likely over the coming decade as the [closure](#) of CO<sub>2</sub>-emitting coal power stations under the EU Large Combustion Plant Directive is offset by the planned closure of all but one of our aged zero-emissions nuclear power stations. These will have to be replaced in terms of their grid baseload (nuclear and coal) and balancing (coal) capabilities. Wind power is hopelessly unreliable on baseload and cannot perform balancing at all, in fact it just makes it more difficult, see my chart below. [Carbon capture and storage](#) (CCS) is an expensive and potentially dangerous pipe-dream. So how are we going to [keep the lights on](#), especially given the SNP’s ideological opposition to new nuclear? In fact, even for the wider UK, nuclear would not be sufficient as only fossil fuel plants (and our low capacity hydro) can perform balancing and, in any case, the deployment of new nuclear is at least a decade away.



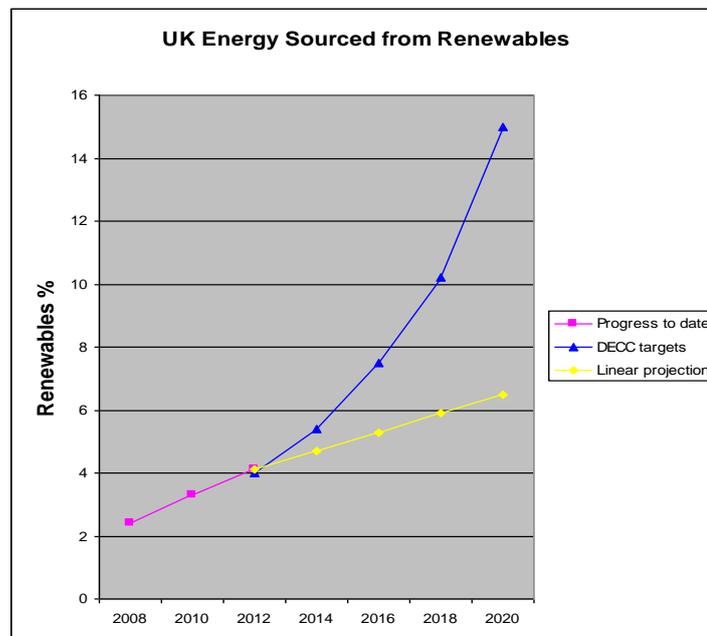
Engineering reality means that the politicians' dream of decarbonising UK electricity generation to 50tCO<sub>2</sub>/GWh by 2030, a reduction of 90% from the 2012/2005 value of 483, is nothing but a naïve fantasy. We should learn from [the Germany experience](#) where they have much more wind and solar than the UK yet they are committing to [build about 40](#) new coal and gas-fired power stations (non-CCS) in a desperate attempt to keep their lights on. It's high time we had a major re-think in this country.

## 7. UK renewable energy policies are not working

Our UK renewable energy policies are not working. The UK is mandated under the EU Renewable Energy Directive of 2009 to produce 15% of its energy requirements from renewable sources by 2020 but the latest reported figure (for 2012) was only 4.1%. For a detailed analysis of this topic see the article [Decarbonisation isn't working](#) by Mr Paul Homewood, which concludes:

“... we will be lucky to **get to half of the target** of 15% [by 2020]. It seems we will be paying out ever increasing subsidies, in order to attempt to hit targets that we have not got a cat's chance in hell of reaching.”

My graph\* below shows UK renewables progress to date (pink), DECC targets (blue) and a linear projection based on last year's rate of progress (yellow). It is clear that it would take a miracle of accelerating progress to achieve the 2020 target of 15%, which is simply not going to happen.



\* source data:

Progress to date: [Dukes 2013 Chapter 6](#), Table 6B

DECC targets: [UK Renewable Energy Action Plan](#) para 4.7.4 table 9

Linear projection: based on last year's reported increase from 3.8% to 4.1%

Ironically, since many of our green obligations come from the EU, it may be the EU that puts the final nail in the coffin of our sky-high state subsidies for renewables. This comes in the form of the EU Competition Commissioner, who is planning to [phase out subsidies](#) on wind power. This is just one of several factors which are now conspiring to discourage future investment in expensive renewables. As for Scotland, the Scottish renewable energy targets would be clearly be [politically unachievable](#) in the event of independence. Sir Donald Miller, former chairman of South of Scotland Electricity Board and Scottish Power [has said](#) that Scots could face the highest household bills in the world, because of our over-reliance on wind power.

## 8. UK CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction policies are not working

Our UK CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction policies are not working. The [annual progress reports](#) of the Committee on Climate Change and provisional data for 2013 show that UK greenhouse gas

emissions have flatlined over the four years since 2009, despite all the newly commissioned wind farms. This is obviously hopeless in terms of the long-term target of an 80% emissions reduction by 2050. To make matters worse, most of the minor reduction achieved since 2008 (when the economically-suicidal Climate Change Act came into force) was due to the economic downturn, and as such could be reversed as the economy picks up. Earlier emissions reductions were partly due to relocating so much of our manufacturing industry to countries like China, which of course yielded no net improvement in the global carbon footprint.

#### 9. Progress achieved only by dubious accounting methods

To make matters even worse, some of the claimed energy policy “progress” to date has only been achieved by dubious accounting methods. On transport energy it has been achieved partly through the biofuels directive, which is pushing up world food prices and increasing global CO2 emissions by causing forests to be cleared. Even [the IPCC](#) says that biofuels are bad for the environment and bad for climate change. Some of the claimed progress on electricity is being met by [burning biomass](#), felling forests in North America and shipping the wood in pellet form across the Atlantic. Even the environmental group [Friends of the Earth](#) says this a nonsense which actually increases CO2 emissions overall, yet by the perverse accounting standards of the EU and the UK government, such biomass still counts as a “renewable”.

#### 10. Lack of evidence on the claimed CO2 emissions savings of wind farms

There is huge doubt on the main advantage of wind power claimed by the government and the wind industry, namely its claimed savings in CO2 emissions. This is because no positive evidence or proof has been published by either the UK government or the EU or the wind industry, that wind farms will, in practice, achieve any meaningful net savings in CO2 emissions, other than an unconvincing 8-year old [UKERC study](#) by a small group of academics. Moreover this study can hardly be described as independent as it was partly funded by the government itself, via its [Carbon Trust](#).

The Scottish government relies on an unclear, unconvincing paper by [National Grid](#) which claims that wind has only a negligible 0.1% effect on thermal plant efficiency. This is simply not believable, and in fact seems to relate to variations from forecasts rather than the main question. Policymakers should be wary that National Grid has a vested interest in trying to maximise the deployment of wind power.

The CO2 emissions expended on turbine manufacture, installation, operation and decommissioning also need to be included in the CO2 savings balance sheet.

In contrast to the UKERC and National Grid papers, many independent studies have been published, several based on empirical data from operational wind farm fleets, which show that the net CO2 emissions savings from wind power at the high levels of wind penetration planned for the UK could be much less than has been assumed. This is because the intermittency of wind forces the supporting fossil fuel plants to operate inefficiently, resulting in extra fuel burn and extra CO2 emissions for the same output of electricity. This effect will be exacerbated by the [large fleet of new diesel generators](#) being surreptitiously rolled out nationally, in what seems to be a DECC panic measure, to act as short-term backup for wind, which will create far more CO2 emissions than conventional gas power stations.

#### 11. Increased wear and tear of supporting plant due to wind intermittency

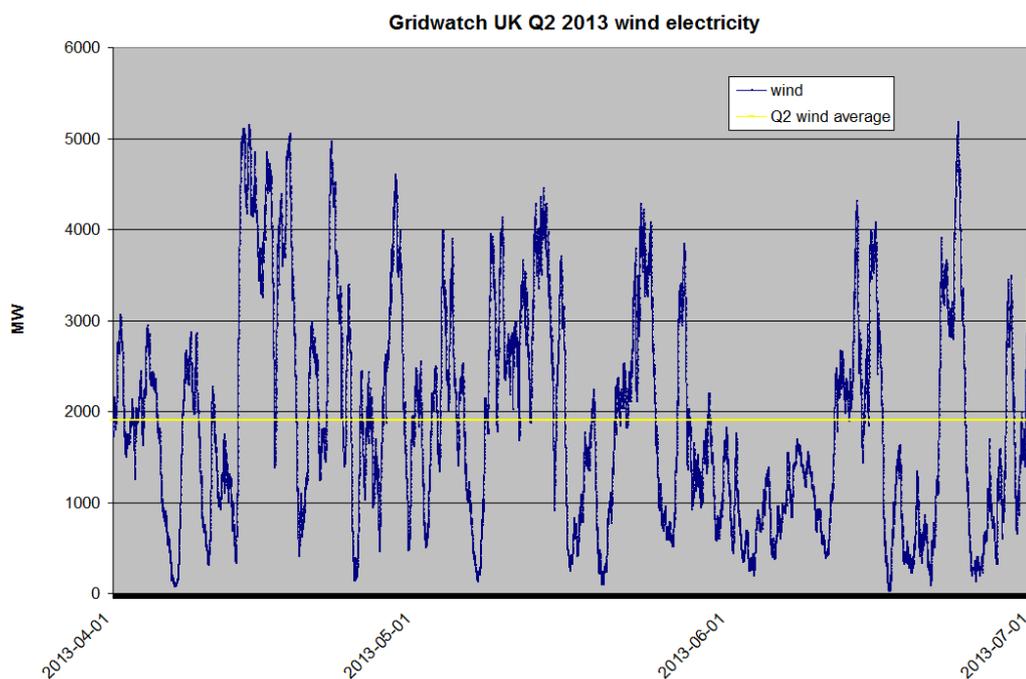
A further disadvantage of wind power is that the wind support which fossil fuel plants are obliged to provide causes accelerated wear and tear and the need for additional maintenance on the supporting plant that is constantly being switched on and off and ramped up and down to balance the erratic wind output (see 12. chart).

#### 12. Every wind farm in the UK is operationally redundant

A seldom-mentioned awkward fact about wind is that every wind farm in the UK is operationally redundant, as it has to be duplicated by conventional power plants to supply the demand in periods of UK-wide becalming. The possibility of such events happening is never openly acknowledged by the government or the wind industry, but publicly accessible data, e.g. from

[Gridwatch](#), show that the entire UK gets becalmed around once a month, as shown in my charts (below and 6.), often during cold midwinter anticyclonic conditions when electricity demand is at its highest. Becalmings in geographically-smaller Scotland could be more frequent.

The data show that the worst case in Q2 2013 occurred at 21:46 on 16/6/13, when total UK reported wind power electricity supply fell to a negligible 19MW, from over 7GW of reported nameplate. So as well as possibly being a totally redundant waste of money because it doesn't save any meaningful CO2 emissions (see 10. above), this means that wind power has no role to play in capacity planning to "keep the lights on", contrary to the [assertions](#) of Energy Minister Fergus Ewing that it has. He has even committed his fiction to a [report](#), insisting that an independent Scotland should be given the power to "jointly steer" the energy policies of the rest of the UK, to allow the SNP to continue building wind farms subsidised by the rest of the UK. This desperate plea to maintain the status quo would almost certainly be a [political non-starter](#).



The problems with wind power were identified three years ago by Stuart Young in his report [Analysis of UK Wind Power Generation 2008-2010](#), but these problems have been ignored by policymakers. The "Other Findings" of his report include the following:

- Wind output was less than 10% of nameplate capacity, often significantly less than 10%, for a third of the time.
- Among the 124 days on which generation fell below 20MW were 51 days when generation was 10MW or less, effectively zero. The very existence of these events and their frequency, on average almost once every 15 days for a period of 4.35 hours, indicates that a major reassessment of wind power is required.
- Very low wind events are not confined to periods of high pressure in winter. They can occur at any time of the year (as shown on the above chart).

### 13. Wind power threatens the stability of the national grid

A major disadvantage of wind power which is ignored by policymakers is the threat that it poses to the stability of the national grid. This threat will become more severe as the level of wind power penetration increases. My 12. graph above shows that wind electricity is very "spiky", and bear in mind that some of the displayed peaks will have been capped by constraining. Wind peaks in the UK tend to be big and of short duration, more than 50% bigger relative to the average than wind troughs. Even at the relatively low 2013 level of UK wind penetration (5% on average over the first half), wind peaks reached over 25% of (summer) demand, and that is not counting all the additional unmetered, uncontrollable wind. This shows that wind electricity supply is already becoming very intrusive and difficult to manage.

At our planned high levels of penetration, huge amounts of wind electricity will have to be constrained off, at huge cost to the consumer. Even worse, severe wind spikes can cause grid instability, grid damage and serious damage to customer equipment, as has [happened in Germany](#) with its much higher level of wind penetration. Countries neighbouring Germany are having to install switches in their border transmission lines to [try to protect themselves](#). Scottish policymakers hoping to sell surplus wind electricity to England from the huge over-capacity planned for Scottish wind power should pay particular heed to this. There is a major risk that the rest of the UK might [choose not to buy](#) our expensive (see 16. below) Scottish wind electricity. Conversely, we could have to pay through the nose to import electricity whenever the wind drops.

#### 14. The premature ageing of wind turbines

Yet another major disadvantage of wind power which is ignored by policymakers is that studies have shown, e.g. [here](#), that the service life of wind turbines will most probably be much less than the 25 years which is normally claimed by the suppliers. The fact that the wind industry has not published any data to refute these findings suggests that they are probably correct. A wind turbine service life of only 15 years is much more likely, at least for offshore wind, and what's more the performance of the wind turbine will drop off significantly as it approaches its premature end of life. This means that any wind CO2 savings will be less than claimed and the high capital costs of wind farms will have to be paid out again sooner than planned.

#### 15. Adverse effects of wind power across the electricity generation mix

A further serious problem with wind is that as more and more wind power is added to the national system it is causing existing gas power stations to be mothballed and new gas plant builds to be put on hold as wind forces them to run at reduced output, which [renders them uneconomic](#). This happens because, in practice, wind power is given highest priority on the national grid. See the 6. graph above which shows that several of the winter 2013 wind peaks almost excluded essential gas completely.

This blight on gas is being exacerbated by coal plants which are suddenly much cheaper to operate due to the recent drop in the world price of coal as a result of the shale gas revolution in the USA. This wind monopolising effect, together with the very high, politically-set price of wind power is forcing up prices across the entire UK energy mix towards the artificially-high wind price benchmark. We are going to end up subsidising gas and coal as well as wind in order to keep the lights on, via the new "capacity market" mechanism. What a shambles of an energy policy! The SNP's [wrong-headed answer](#) is to build more expensive, unreliable wind farms.

All these effects continue to push up our electricity bills. Further evidence of this wind subsidy effect is given by the high price recently negotiated for the planned Hinkley Point C nuclear station, almost double the current wholesale price of electricity. Yet we import French nuclear electricity every day by interconnector because it is competitively priced. Mr Jim Radcliffe of Ineos [recently negotiated](#) a private deal for nuclear power in France at only £38/MWh. Compare this with the outrageous £270/MWh price for offshore wind, see 16. below.

#### 16. The unsustainability and high cost of wind power

From a total system point of view, it can be argued that wind is not a true renewable at all, as it is dependent on [rare earths](#), steel and concrete, high subsidies and high constraint payments, the cooperation of other plant on the grid and the provision of additional grid infrastructure. A wind farm which might only last 15 years cannot be described as "sustainable". Wind power is like a parasite which is slowly but surely enfeebling the host national power generation system it requires for its own survival.

All that our climate and energy policies are doing is to cause sky-rocketing energy bills, widespread fuel poverty, loss of business competitiveness and hence loss of economic growth and jobs, and a significantly increased risk of [electricity blackouts](#). The [Verso Report](#) found that 3.7 jobs are foregone elsewhere in the UK economy for every job created in the renewable energy sector. A report on Spanish renewables came to a similar conclusion. The Cairn Duhie wind farm would have minimal direct jobs benefit as the turbines would be manufactured abroad.

Household spending on energy rose 55% over the decade to 2012, excluding the impact of inflation, despite a 17% drop in consumption. This is not surprising given that the electricity from onshore wind farms such as Cairn Duhie costs consumers **almost three times more** than conventional electricity after the [strike price](#) and the [external costs of wind](#) are taken into account, i.e. increased fuel burn in supporting fossil fuel plants due to wind intermittency, exorbitant wind constraint payments when the wind is too strong, national grid infrastructure expansion and the extra transport costs of carrying electricity from the outer reaches of the country (e.g. the Shetlands and Caithness) to the population centres where most of it is consumed. As a rough cross-check on these figures, in a recent House of Lords energy debate Viscount Ridley [stated \(col. 1348\)](#) that, at £270/MWh, offshore wind costs the consumer **about four times more** than gas electricity. The DECC [has admitted \(page 3\)](#) that its policies will add a further 33% to our electricity bills by 2020, and the chances are that this will turn out to be an [under-estimate](#).

Thanks largely to our drive for expensive renewable energy under the terms of the 2008 Climate Change Act, fuel poverty in Scotland reached [a shocking 35% in 2011](#) (unreported since then), up from just 13% in 2002, yet we are locking ourselves into these high costs for 25+ years ahead. The cost of implementing the Climate Change Act has been estimated at about £18 billion a year, roughly £800 per household per year which energy companies are obliged to pass on (carefully disguised) to consumers with the regulator's approval. The domestic consumer also pays indirectly for the inflated electricity bills of businesses, who pass on their electricity price rises to the general public through the prices of their goods and services. For example, the cost of a loaf of bread includes the baker's inflated electricity bill. In addition, the [taxpayer has to pay](#) for the exemptions given by the government to industrial users of electricity to try to maintain their international competitiveness after the government's own climate policies, e.g. the [carbon price floor](#) tax on essential fossil fuels, have pushed up electricity prices to uncompetitive levels. Mr Jim Ratcliffe, the head of the Grangemouth-based petro-chemicals company Ineos [has warned](#) that the European chemicals industry will be wiped out within a decade, with the loss of 6m jobs, unless politicians wake up to its chronic lack of competitiveness, due mainly to high energy costs, including gas feedstock, and green taxes. Even the Industry Commissioner of the climate alarmist EU says that we are facing [systemic industrial massacre](#) due to green energy costs.

#### 17. The futility of unilateral UK CO2 emissions reductions

Even if wind farms reduce UK CO2 emissions to some extent (see 10. doubts above), this will make negligible difference globally as the UK's CO2 emissions are less than 2% of global emissions. Moreover cutting our emissions [unilaterally is futile](#) on the global stage because the developing countries have repeatedly made clear that they will not accept international constraints on their ability to use cheap, reliable, efficient fossil fuels to take their people out of poverty. Why would they want to [follow our example](#) when they can see clearly that it doesn't work? The developing countries are not committed to the IPCC doctrine of CO2-induced global warming in the way that developed countries are, but they are canny enough to turn it against us, to try to [hoist us financially on our own petard](#). The Kyoto Protocol expired at the end of 2012, mourned only by the obsessed UN and EU and a few small states demanding "climate justice" money. Australia, Canada and Japan have since dropped out completely. It is clear that Kyoto is never going to be resuscitated in any meaningful form. We know that there are plans to build [more than 1,000](#) coal-fired power stations worldwide. The next big climate summit planned for Paris in December 2015 [is shaping up to be](#) the next "Copenhagen", the summit which failed so spectacularly in 2009 shortly after the Climategate revelations. Our politicians continue to make believe they are **saving the planet** but all they are doing is damaging our economy and the international competitiveness of our businesses.

#### 18. The "peak oil" argument is no longer an urgent issue

We now know that the earth is awash with fossil fuels, including shale oil and gas and methane hydrates, enough to last for centuries. We also know that we have huge reserves of shale gas and [unconventional gas](#) in the UK. The "peak oil" argument is no longer an urgent issue. The ongoing 17-year pause in global temperatures shows that the probability of a sudden, dangerous man-made increase in global temperatures is now extremely unlikely. Our current ineffectual mad dash for renewables needs to be curtailed. We can [adapt](#) to climate change as and when it happens. We have ample time to develop new, [sensible](#), cost-effective, sustainable energy

supplies. We need a revamped energy policy that delivers affordability rather than soaring bills, helps competitiveness rather than holding our country back and promises reliability instead of rolling blackouts. The energy-sparse, expensive, unreliable technology of wind power is exactly what we should not be embracing.

#### 19. The advantages of shale gas fracking over wind power

The USA has always been disparaged by climate change activists for not signing up to Kyoto Protocol. However the recent take-up of shale gas in the USA has resulted in a reduction in their CO2 emissions far greater than we have managed to achieve in the UK despite the spur of our self-imposed Climate Change Act. This has also given them electricity prices under a half of our own, which has [sparked a US industrial revival](#). We need to [get fracking](#) for shale gas/coal bed methane instead of covering vast swathes of our landscapes and seascapes with expensive, useless wind turbines.

#### 20. “Global warming is the greatest and most successful pseudoscientific fraud”

If “climate change activism” is such a good and settled cause, why do so many of its supporters resort to so much spin and deception to advance their “certain” case? We have the evidence of the outrageous machinations of climate scientists in the Climategate emails; we have also had Himalayagate, Amazongate, Polarbeargate, the Peter Gleick fraud and many other scandals. We have the IPCC saying they are 95% certain about man-made climate change without a shred of statistical justification. We have sincere sceptics labelled by the pejorative term “denier” for questioning the so-called climate change consensus. We have politicians insisting that “the science is settled” when this is clearly not true. We have wind farm developers who lie blatantly at public open meetings. We have IPCC scientists and politicians colluding to hide the truth from the public, e.g. when they removed all reference to the ongoing 17-year pause in global temperatures from their initial (leaked) version of the IPCC [AR5 Summary for Policymakers](#) report. We have politicians who refuse to give straight answers to straightforward questions, such as those raised in this list of reasons to oppose Cairn Duhie. We have [journalists](#) and [politicians](#) quoting the mantra that “97% of climate scientists believe in made-made global warming” when they must know that this is a meaningless propaganda deceit, created by statistical chicanery. Both versions of it have been [thoroughly debunked](#). In fact thousands of scientists have signed declarations disclaiming the IPCC’s man-made global warming hypothesis, see for example [petitionproject.org](#) and the [Manhattan Declaration](#).

In the words of the [resignation letter](#) of Emeritus Professor of Physics Hal Lewis, disgusted by the “follow the money” stance adopted on climate change by the American Physical Society (akin to our Royal Society):

“Global warming is the greatest and most successful pseudoscientific fraud  
I have seen in my long life.”

Douglas S Brodie, BSc, 12<sup>th</sup> April 2014