



Universidade do Algarve (Centro de Electrónica, Opto-electrónica e Telecomunicações)

PRESS RELEASE

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CLIMATE CHANGE HYPOTHESIS REJECTED

One of the major worries of society is the future of the climate on this planet. The current theory is that the carbon dioxide emitted by burning fossil fuels are significantly altering the planet to the point that it will have serious detrimental effects on all life on this planet, more specifically, on humans. We are digging our own graves by our pollution.

However, science does not follow a political agenda and only consists of testing of hypothesis. Two scientists at UAlg set about testing the hypothesis of man-made climate change and have come again on irrefutable proof that this hypothesis is incorrect. They reached such a conclusion by analyzing contemporary signals of CO₂ and temperature. The result is that, once again, all data are easily explained by the hypothesis of Henry's Law, in which gases are liberated from the oceans when they are heated up. Thus, in warm times, the level of CO₂ in the atmosphere increases, and in cold times it decreases. This is of utmost importance for society, since now that it is known that anthropogenic carbon dioxide does not (!) change the climate, any political measures that curb such emissions, do not have any effect whatsoever, and can only cause pan-global economic mayhem, including global scale misery and poverty. Moreover, it is shown in the paper that the biological activity has increased 19% over the last half century. Basically, our injected carbon dioxide has given life to this planet.

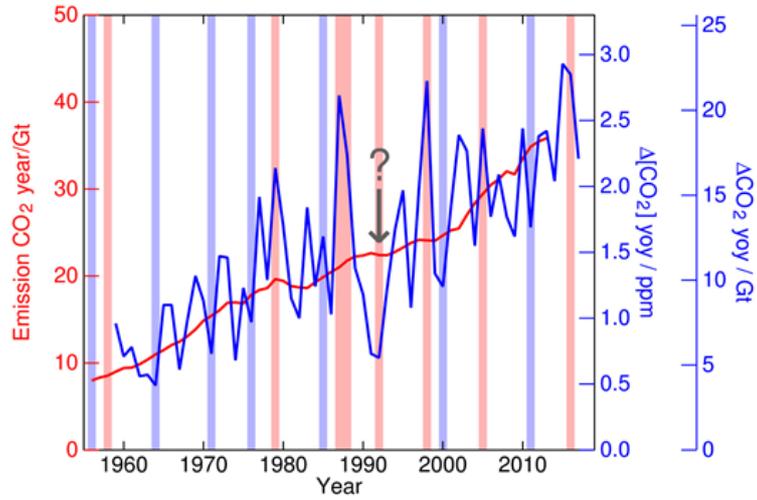
With the European budget for addressing the climate 'problem' estimated to be several hundreds of billions of euros in the coming years, this publication is evidently of utmost significance to the society.

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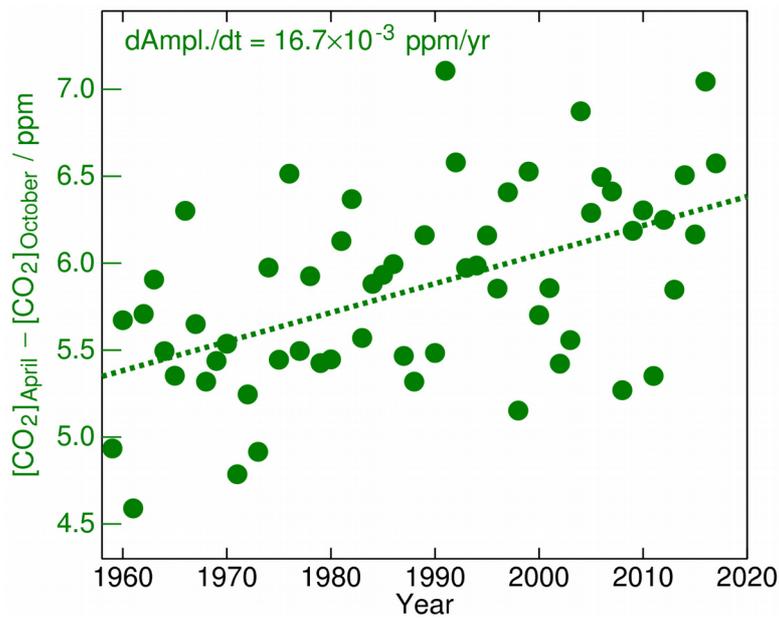
Link to the publication: [Natural Science 10, 393-403, \(2018\)](#)

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If you'd like more information about this topic, please contact P.S. or I.K. at the University of The Algarve (FCT/DEEI).



Red: Emission of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by anthropogenic sources. Blue: Year-on-year (yoy) growth of CO₂ in the atmosphere in a scale of concentration (ppm) and absolute amount (metric gigaton, Gt, of CO₂). The vertical bars in light-red and light-blue indicate years of El Niño and La Niña, respectively.



Amplitude of the oscillations of [CO₂]. It was calculated as the April value of [CO₂] minus the October value of the same year, corrected for the exponentially growing background. It shows an increased biological activity.