

# **PRESS RELEASE**

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**Dr. Rajendra K. Pachauri, chairman of the UN climate change panel, exposed for misleading the world with 'fairy tale' report, about 16, 000 Himalayan glaciers melting down by 2035**

***British newspaper Telegraph also accuses Pachauri, the controversial Chairman of the UN climate change panel, of sending millions of Pounds of British taxpayers money to an organization in India run by him***

**Game is up - Dr. Rajendra K. Pachauri MUST resign**

Washington D.C. Wednesday 3 February, 2010: Last month, the Sunday Times (a prestigious London newspaper considered one the best in the world) in its 17 January issue published an expose headlined, "*World misled over Himalayan glacier meltdown,*" which has trashed the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a body headed by a typical double-faced, silky-tongue, Nainital Brahmin, one 'Dr.' Rajendra K. Pachauri, a true con man. Pachauri has been strutting on the world stage with the 'Himalayan' dezinformatsiya - in the process earning unwarranted publicity (funds?) and being allowed to represent the IPCC at the prestigious Noble prize award ceremony, in Oslo, along with that great, and very decent American, former Vice-president and author, Albert Arnold 'Al' Gore Jr., who indeed deserved the Noble prize for his environmental activism.

The Sunday Times reported that the WARNING that, climate change will melt most of the Himalayan glaciers by 2035 is likely to be retracted after a series of scientific blunders by the United Nations body that issued it. Two years ago the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) issued a benchmark report, (with great fanfare in 2007) that was claimed to incorporate the latest and most detailed research into the impact of global warming. A central claim was that the world's glaciers were melting so fast that those in the Himalayas (16, 000 glaciers) could vanish by the year 2035, twenty five years from now, creating famine and permanent draught conditions for the nearly one and a half billion South Asians. The report claimed that, "**Glaciers in the Himalaya are receding faster than in any other part of the world and, if the present rate continues, the**

**likelihood of them disappearing by the year 2035 and perhaps sooner is very high if the Earth keeps warming at the current rate.”** When finally published, the IPCC report did give its source as the WWF study but went further, suggesting the likelihood of the glaciers melting was “very high”. The IPCC defined this as having a probability of greater than 90%.

In the past few days the scientists behind the above warning (about the vanishing Himalayan glaciers) have admitted that it was based on a news story in the New Scientist, a popular science journal, published eight years before the IPCC’s 2007 report. It has also emerged that the New Scientist report was itself based on a short telephone interview with one, Syed Hasnain, a little-known Indian scientist then based at the Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi. Hasnain has since admitted that the claim was “**speculation**” and was not supported by any formal research. If confirmed it would be one of the most serious failures yet seen in climate research. Professor Murari Lal, (a Pachauri protégé and confidant at the IPCC) who oversaw the chapter on glaciers in the IPCC report, said he would recommend that the claim about glaciers be dropped: “If Hasnain says officially that he never asserted this, or that it is a wrong presumption, than I will recommend that the assertion about Himalayan glaciers be removed from future IPCC assessments.” Glaciologists point out that most Himalayan glaciers are hundreds of feet thick and could not melt fast enough to vanish by 2035 unless there was a huge global temperature rise. The maximum rate of decline in thickness seen in glaciers at the moment is 2-3 feet a year and most are far lower. The newspaper quotes Professor Julian Dowdeswell, director of the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge University, as saying that, “Even a small glacier such as the Dokriani glacier is up to 120 metres [394ft] thick. A big one would be several hundred metres thick and tens of kilometres long. The average is 300 metres thick so to melt one even at 5 metres a year would take 60 years. That is a lot faster than anything we are seeing now so the idea of losing it all by 2035 is unrealistically high.”

The IPCC, (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) was established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), two organizations of the United Nations, to assess available scientific and technical data. The IPCC was set up, (with ‘dozens’ of Indian ‘experts’ sneaking into its ranks over the years) precisely to ensure that world leaders had the best possible scientific advice on climate change and evaluating the risk of climate change caused by human activity. The IPCC shared the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize with former Vice President of the United States Al Gore. **Rajendra Kumar Pachauri** ‘Dr.’ (born August 20, 1940), who is in the center of the on-going controversy, has served as the chairman of **the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)** since 20 April, 2002. He has also been director general TERI, a research and policy organization in India, and chancellor of TERI University. He has also been the chairman of the governing council of the National Agro Foundation (NAF), as well as the chairman of the board of Columbia University’s International Research Institute for Climate and Society. Pachauri has been outspoken on climate change and said, “What is happening, and what is likely to happen, convinces me that the world must be really ambitious and very determined at moving toward a 350 target.” 350 refers to the level in parts per million of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that top climate scientists such as NASA’s James Hansen agree to be a safe upper limit in order to avoid a climate tipping point. At the Nobel Peace Prize ceremony, when the award was shared between Al Gore and the IPCC on December 10, 2007, Pachauri represented the IPCC in Oslo. Pachauri has been outspoken on climate change and said, “What is happening, and what is likely to happen, convinces me that the world must be really ambitious and very determined at moving toward a 350 target.” 350 refers to the level in parts per million of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that top climate scientists such as NASA’s James Hansen agree to be a safe upper limit in order to avoid a climate tipping point.

In a series of articles, the Daily Telegraph, another well known British newspaper, has asserted that Pachauri has a conflict of interest between his role as the chairperson of the IPCC and his roles as an advisor on energy and environment to a range of companies and organisations.—Later reports focussed on Pachauri’s

membership of the board of ONGC research grants for TERI and alleged financial anomalies at TERI Europe. Pachauri has denied all allegations Dr Pachauri, TERI's director-general, has built up a worldwide network of business interests since his appointment as chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2002. The post, argue critics, has given him huge prestige and influence as the world's most powerful climate official. In its issue of 16 January, 2010, the Telegraph newspaper published an expose, by Robert Mendick, headlined, "Taxpayers' millions paid to Indian institute run by UN climate chief, Pachauri." The Telegraph report went on to say that, "A research institute headed by Dr Pachauri will receive up to £10 million funding over the next five years from the Department for International Development (DfID). Dr Pachauri, TERI's director-general, has built up a worldwide network of business interests since his appointment as chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2002. The post, argue critics, has given him huge prestige and influence as the world's most powerful climate official. The decision by DfID to fund Dr Pachauri's institute, based in Delhi, will add to growing concern over allegations of conflict of interest with critics accusing Dr Pachauri and TERI of gaining financially from policies which are formulated as a result of the work he carries out as IPCC chairman – a suggestion he strongly denies.

It is obvious that Dr. Pachauri and his climate expertise stands exposed. If he has any shame he should resign the Chairmanship of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and give up his interest in numerous organizations he has 'nourished' all over the world. The British satirist Jonathan Swift's famous adage probably applies here, which says, "I never wonder to see men wicked, but I often wonder to see them not ashamed". It seems that DR. PACHAURI IS NOT GOING TO BE ASHAMED!

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