

In relation to your recent call for views on the **Draft National Risk Assessment 2018**, here below is an assessment of a new risk under Climate Change – ref Section 5.1.

National Risk Assessment

New Risk in relation to Climate Change ref. section 5.1

Designed to be read in conjunction with the attached pdf of '*Climate Caution*' which has already been sent to yourself & Minister Naughten

A] The new risk

The risk is that global temperatures over the next 5 years will provide progressive confirmation of a probable serious error in the IPCC climate models on which the Paris Agreement of 2015 was based – the probable error being an over-estimate of the climate's sensitivity to increases in the atmosphere's CO2 level large enough to require a fundamental re-evaluation of this Agreement.

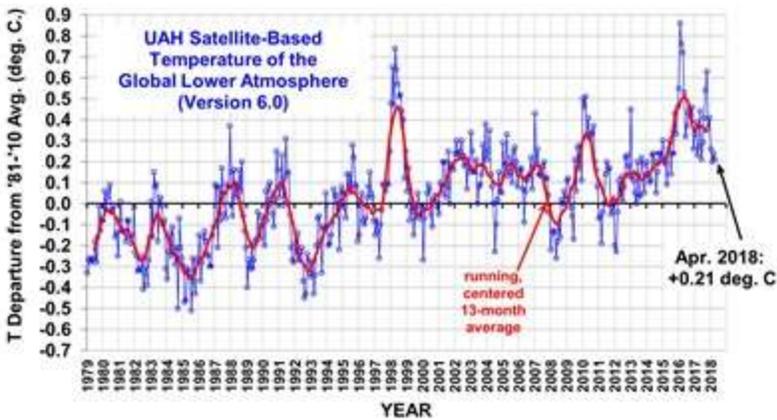
B] The probability of this risk occurring

Global temperatures in the graph below indicate a resumption of an interruption in global warming since about 2000 after a peak around 2016 – an interruption which is out of line with the predictions of IPCC models [see slide 11 in *Climate Caution* as attached].

This departure of actual from theory is a strong indication that the models were based on a climate sensitivity that was too high, and that the peak around 2016 was a natural one due to an El Nino Southern Oscillation.

There is therefore a very significant probability that the progressive confirmation of a serious fault in the IPCC models - as in A] above - has already started.

The likelihood of this risk is increased by climate research published since the last IPCC report of 2013 and as detailed in *Climate Caution*. This includes evidence that solar activity has had, and is continuing to have, a significant indirect effect on climate through an influence on cloudiness – something that could explain the actual global warming of the late 20th century as a *combination* of greenhouse gases and above average solar activity.



C] The management of this risk

Two possible routes are suggested to manage this risk and its potential for economic burdens that later turn out to be unnecessary are:

- a) To follow one of the conclusions in *Climate Caution*. This is “to ‘hasten slowly’ with ‘de-carbonisation’ measures until climate science has had time * to digest the implications of recent research on the solar factor and * to re-assess the relative sizes of the CO₂ & solar factors.” and:
- b) To seek allies for lobbying for suspension of the Paris Agreement and its associated penalties until either it becomes clear that global temperatures have resumed growth in line with the IPCC models or there is acceptance of the need for a fundamental re-examination of these models and their assumed climate sensitivity to CO₂ increases.