

We only have scientific knowledge when we have an explanation based on facts. For example, Albert Einstein's General Theory of Relativity was only accepted when confirmed by observed facts during an eclipse of the sun which verified his Theory.

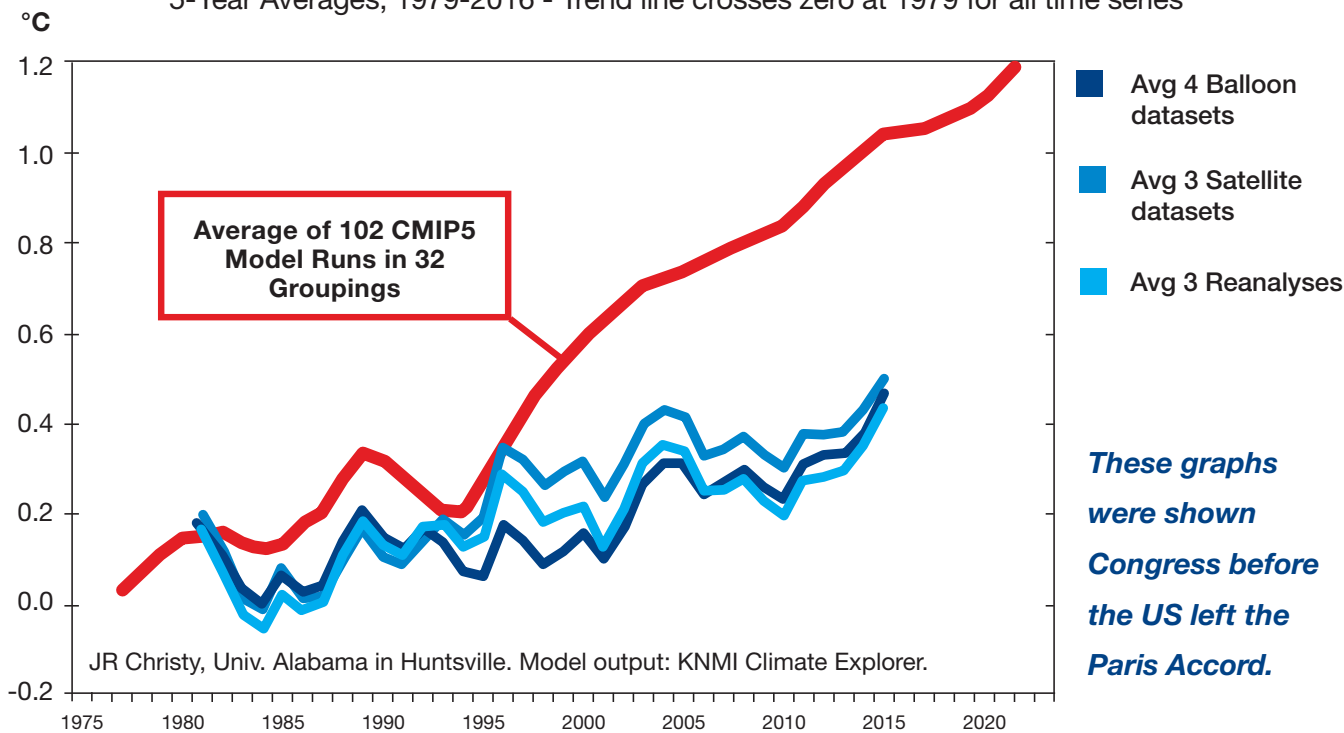
# CLIMATE MODEL REVIEW POLICY IMPLICATIONS

A review of Dangerous Global Warming Theory (Climate Theory) is now well past its due date to establish whether the Theory is supported by observed facts that confirm it and thereby provide a credible basis for Australian energy policy formation.

Climate models make computer predictions based on Climate Theory. We have temperature records to compare with model predictions.

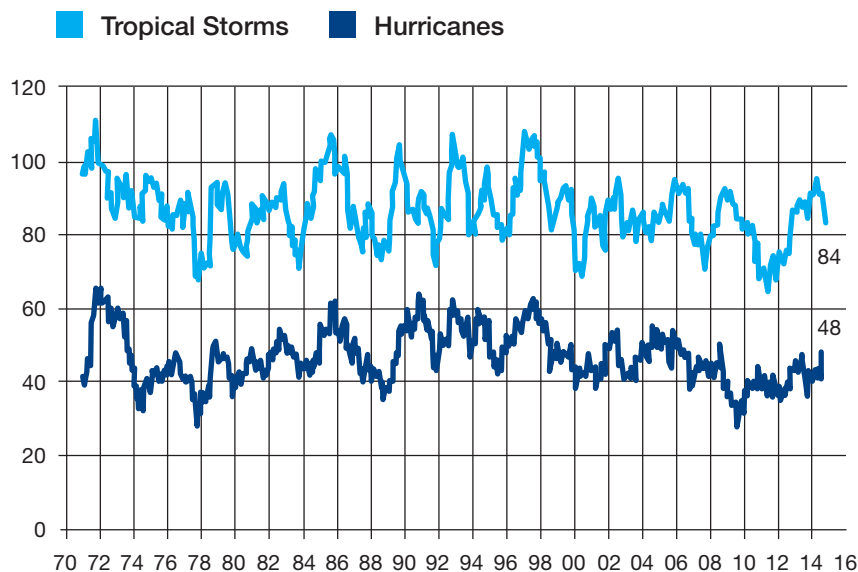
A comparison of the many temperature predictions against global measurements shows that predictions exceed actual temperature records and no satisfactory explanation has been given.

**TROPICAL MID-TROPOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE VARIATIONS MODELS vs OBSERVATIONS**  
5-Year Averages, 1979-2016 - Trend line crosses zero at 1979 for all time series



*These graphs were shown Congress before the US left the Paris Accord.*

## GLOBAL TROPICAL CYCLONE FREQUENCY 1971 TO PRESENT



Source: Dr Ryan Maue, Geophysical Research Letters, Vol. 38.

Following the failure of the Earth to warm above the trend since the Little Ice Age, Dangerous Global Warming was renamed Climate Change to mask the fact that climate was not warming as the models had predicted.

A supposed feature of Climate Change is the number of tropical storms and hurricanes. These are predicted to increase as a result of higher CO2 emissions. However, this is not validated by factual evidence.

The Bureau of Meteorology data for Australia also fails to provide factual supporting evidence of claimed Climate Change associated with increased storm activity.

The failure of climate records to confirm the Theory of Climate Change leaves the Theory

unsupported by what actually happened.

This conclusion is not contradicted by extreme local weather events, including drought periods and floods. These have always taken place. They are a result of natural variability such as El Ninos, changes in solar radiation and, for the Arctic, shifting warm ocean currents. Despite contrary publicity, extreme events do not represent global trends.

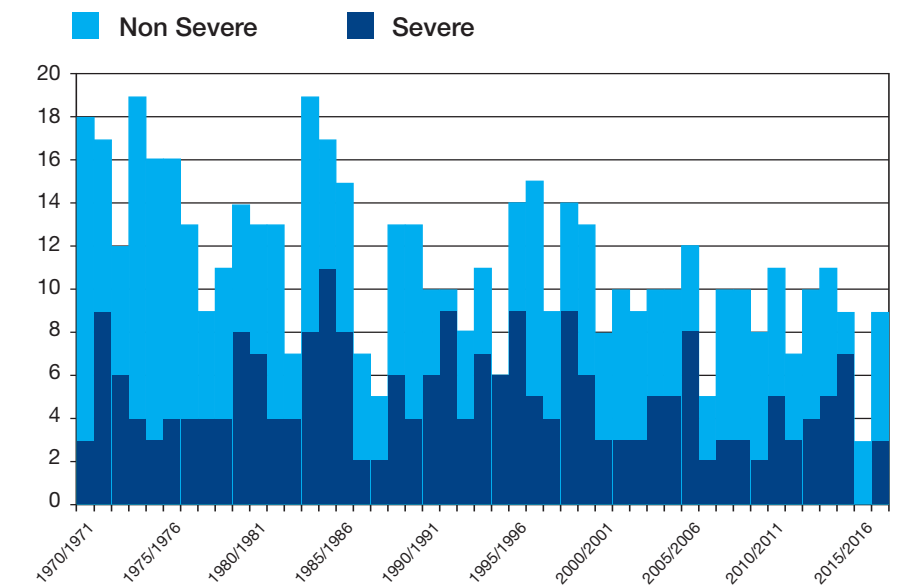
Acceptance of climate theories, without factual confirmation, has led to policies already damaging for the Australian economy and electricity consumers. After 10 years with the growth of renewables subsidised by some \$3 billion per year, wholesale electricity costs have doubled and

household costs, once the lowest in the world, are now among the highest.

Government intervention in the free market to subsidise renewables has led to reduced operating levels of coal-fired power stations, and destroyed their cost advantage and the potential for new investment. Indeed, several plants have closed. The Government's National Energy Guarantee (NEG), will not supply power costs competitive with new coal-fired power stations which

serious further economic damage. Other countries have not based their policies on scientifically unconfirmed Climate Theory. This is demonstrated by the 1,370 coal-fired power units being planned or installed around the world. With the US leaving the Paris Accord, Climate Change Theory unconfirmed, and other countries building coal-fired power stations, there seems, therefore, no valid reason why Australia should remain a party to the Accord.

## CHANGE ASSOCIATED WITH SEASONAL STORM ACTIVITY 1971 - 2016



would only cost a fraction of the capital entailed by the renewables-supportive NEG proposal. The NEG also requires continuing subsidies totalling a reported \$60 billion by 2030. The emission targets will have virtually no effect on long term global temperature.

In addition to the NEG emissions reduction target, further significant reductions to meet the Paris Accord will be required for agriculture and transport with the prospect of

Industries requiring low cost and reliable base load power are facing a crisis. It is now appropriate for the Australian Government to make a general reassessment of its energy policies. A secure place for coal-fired power station investment is required in the mix to ensure globally competitive and reliable power for industry and substantive power cost reductions for domestic consumers.