

edilportale[®]

TOUR 2017

Ristrutturazione, riqualificazione
energetica, comfort abitativo,
adeguamento antisismico, BIM



Roofingreen



Parma, 10 maggio 2017

“Houston, we have a problem”
Promuovere una cultura sostenibile

Norbert Lantschner

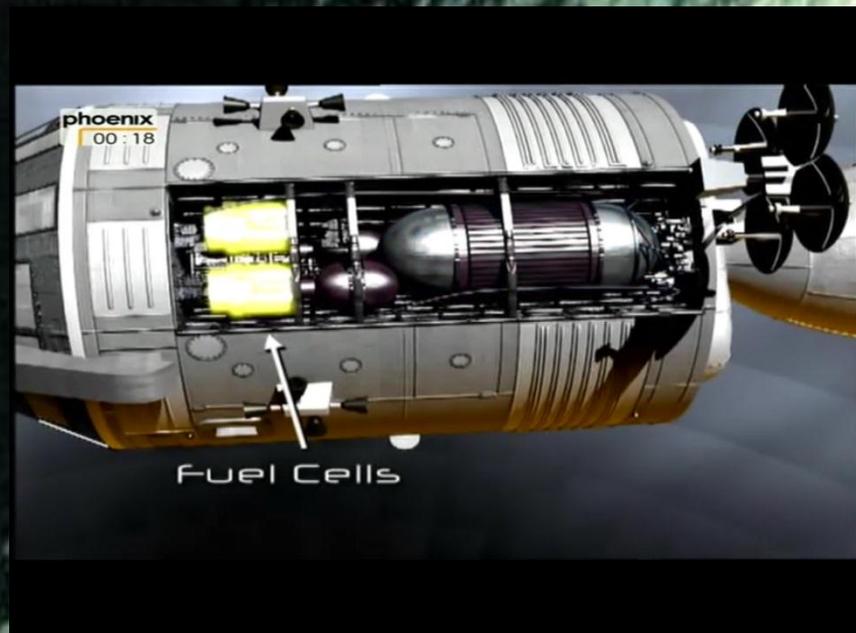
A pair of human hands, one on the left and one on the right, are shown from the wrist up, holding a realistic, textured globe of the Earth. The hands are positioned as if supporting the globe from below. The background is solid black. The globe shows the continents of North and South America, with blue oceans and green/brown landmasses. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the skin texture of the hands and the details of the Earth's surface.

**“Houston, we
have a problem”**

*Promuovere una
cultura sostenibile*

Norbert Lantschner
Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation

"Houston, we have a problem."



APOLLO 13



The 5 Global Risks
2017 Davos
World economic forum

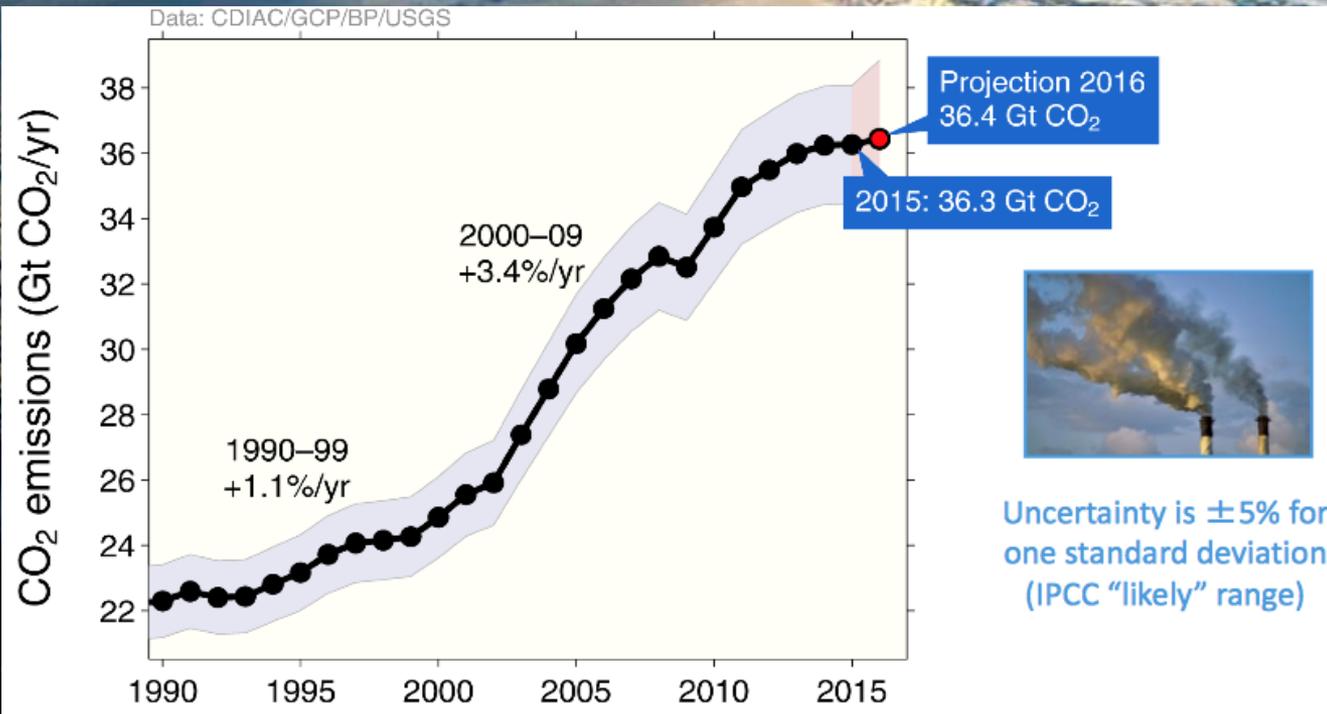
Dei cinque maggiori rischi globali in termini d'impatto, 4 hanno a che fare con l'ambiente: eventi climatici estremi, crisi idriche, disastri naturali, fallimento nella mitigazione e adattamento al cambiamento climatico.

Norbert Lantschner
Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation

99,7 milioni di tonnellate al giorno



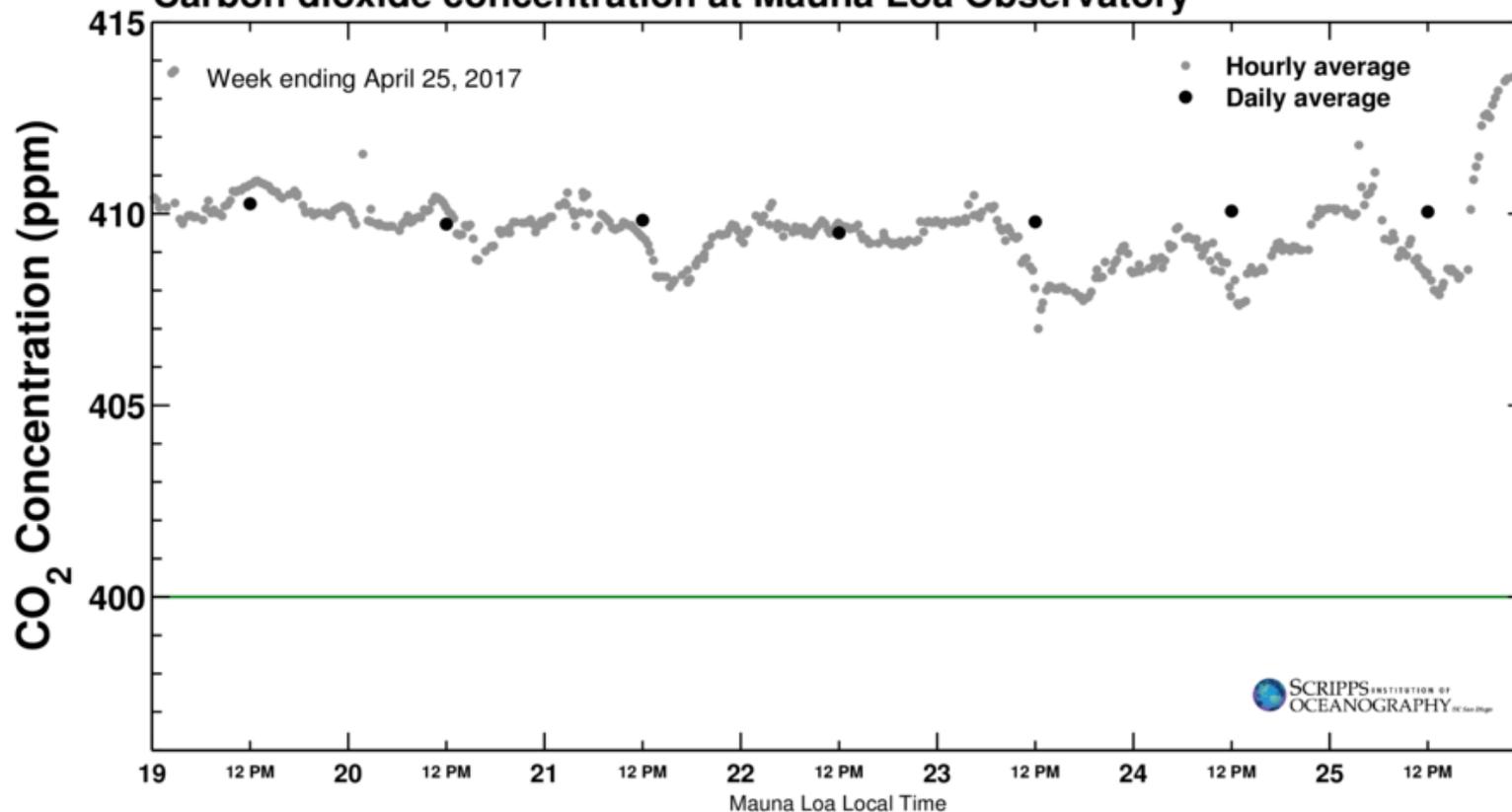
Norbert Lantschner
Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation



Latest CO₂ reading
April 25, 2017

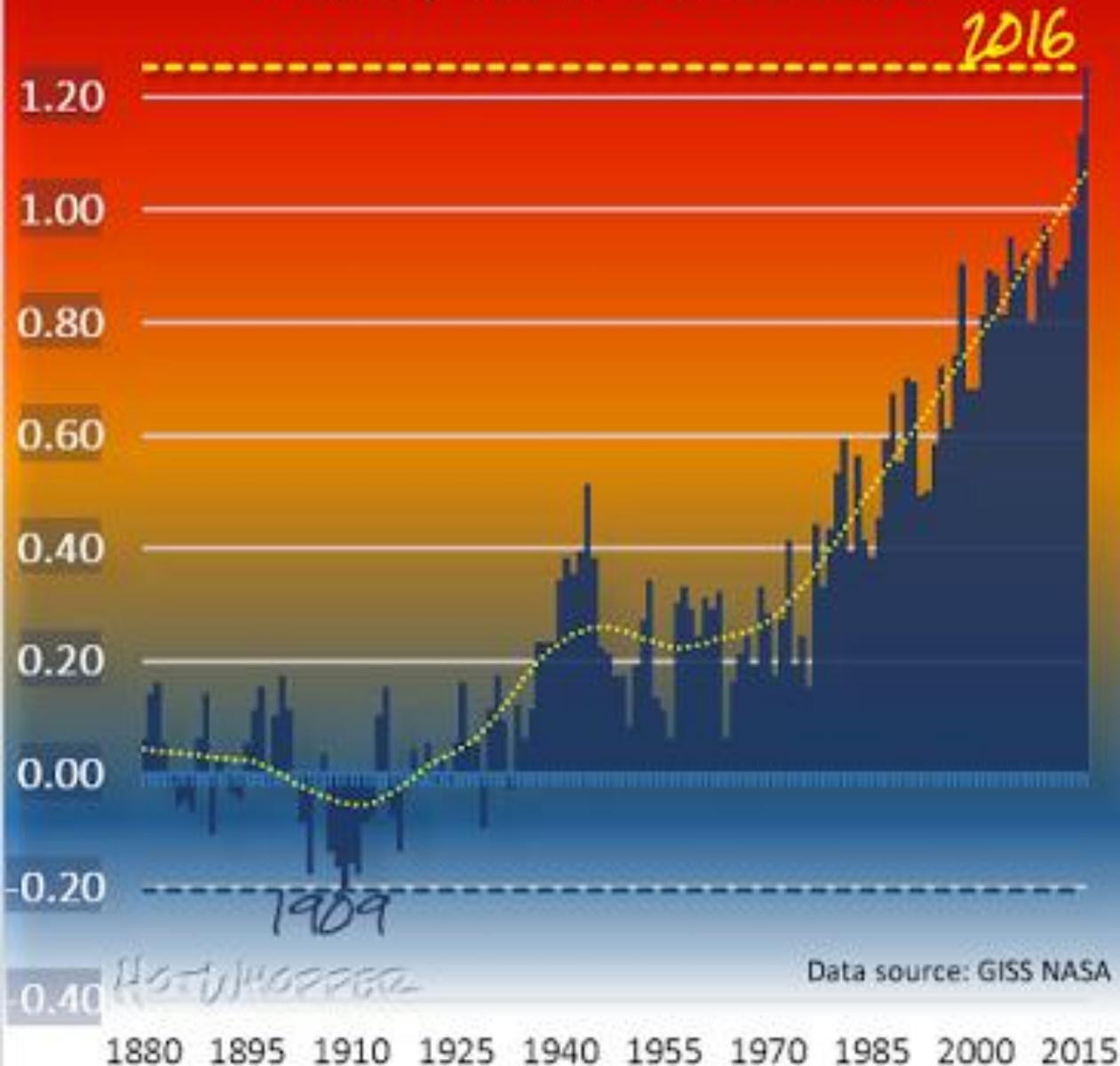
410.05 ppm

Carbon dioxide concentration at Mauna Loa Observatory



Norbert Lantschner
Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation

Global Mean Surface Temperature Anomaly from 1881-1910 mean °C



The average global temperature in 2016 was:

- 0.12 °C hotter than last year (2015)
- 0.25 °C hotter than in 2014
- 1.46 °C hotter than the coldest year in the record (1909)
- 0.35 °C hotter than the average for 1998
- 1.25 °C hotter than the 1881-1910 average.

2016: HOTTEST YEAR SO FAR

Land and Ocean Temperature Percentiles Jan-Apr 2016

14 of the 15 Hottest Years on Record Have Occurred Since the Year 2001

2015

2014

2010

2005

2007

2002

1998

2003

2013

2009

2006

2012

2011

2004

Source: NASA/GISS

Source: NOAA

CLIMATE  CENTRAL

Norbert Lantschner
Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation



**«I cambiamenti climatici
sono una minaccia
significativa e diretta»
Leader militari e della
sicurezza USA**

....i rischi «derivanti dai cambiamenti climatici possono aumentare il rischio di conflitto intra o internazionale, il fallimento degli Stati, le migrazioni di massa e la creazione di ulteriori spazi non governati, in una serie di regioni strategicamente importanti, comprese ma non limitate al Medio Oriente e Nord Africa, all'Asia centrale, all'Indo-Asia-Pacifico e alle regioni artiche».



Norbert Lantschner
Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation

CLIMATE SECURITY
CONSENSUS PROJECT

We, the subsequent members of the US national security consensus conclude that the effects of climate change present a strategically significant risk to US national security and international security, and that the US must advance a comprehensive policy for addressing this risk. Our conclusion is the result, but not limited to, the following observations:

- Climate change increases stress on water, food and energy security both in the US and globally, resulting in unique and hard-to-predict security risks, based on a combination of rapidly changing physical, environmental, economic, social and political conditions.
- Storms resulting from climate change can increase the likelihood of intra or international conflict, state failure, mass migration, and the creation of additional unpopulated spaces across a range of strategically significant regions, including but not limited to the Middle East and North Africa, Central Asia, the Indo-Asia Pacific, and the Arctic region.
- Climate change is causing significant change in sea levels. These changes will impact maritime security and associated maritime security across the globe, including in strategically significant waterways, such as the Arctic Ocean and the South China Sea.
- The impacts of climate change present significant and direct risks to the US homeland, including to critical energy and defense infrastructure, the population of coastal and water-stressed regions, economic hubs on the coast and inland, and essential agricultural lands.
- The impacts of climate change present significant and direct risks to US military readiness, operations and strategy.
- The impacts of climate change will increase the likelihood of more frequent and elaborate transnational terrorism and Domestic Radical Jihadist terrorist organizations.
- Risk managers across institutions of national and international security, as well as intelligence agencies, scholars and think tanks, have consistently identified climate change as a "high impact, high likelihood" risk.
- The impacts of climate change will place significant strain on international financial stability through contributing to supply line disruptions in major global industries in the manufacturing, energy, agriculture and travel sectors, disrupting the stability of the insurance industry, and generally increasing the political and financial risks of long term stress in an increasingly volatile global environment.

Our determination above was based on the impacts of the most likely case. There is a small chance that the impacts will be less than expected. There is a greater chance that the impacts will be more severe. It is therefore of critical importance that the United States address climate change in a way that is commensurate with this risk profile. In this context, the United States will need to "manage the vulnerabilities and avoid the unmanageable." This requires a robust agenda to both prevent and prepare for climate change risks, and avoid potentially unmanageable climate change scenarios. Failure to do so will negatively and directly risk to starting and fitness US national security objectives.

There are few easy answers, but one thing is clear: the current trajectory of climate change presents a strategically significant risk to US national security, and action is not a viable option.



Ogni secondo...

**1.100 barili
di petrolio**

**110.000 m³
Gas naturale**

**250 tonnellate
di carbone**

22 / 21 / 36

1992 Rio



Stati Generali dell'Efficienza energetica

Partecipa

Strategia e azioni UE

COM(2008)772 (-20/-20/+20)

2002/91/UE

2009/28/CE

2010/31/UE

2012/27/UE

Strategia climatica 2030 (-40/-27/+27*)

Roadmap2050



**I consumi d'energia
in Europa calano,
ma le importazioni
superano il 70%**

**In Italia l'import di fossili
è aumentato dall'88%
al 91% in 15 anni**

Eurostat

**Norbert Lantschner
Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation**

OUR WORLD TRANSFORMED: Geopolitical Shocks and Risks



Il rapporto prende in esame le possibili evoluzioni di 3 tendenze geopolitiche globali: 1) politiche protezioniste, 2) crisi energetiche e 3) diminuzione delle risorse idriche nel mondo e il loro potenziale impatto sulle imprese e sui Governi mondiali

In Association With



L'Italia tra 4 Paesi più a rischio di perdita Pil in caso di crisi energetica.

«Qualora le esportazioni di energia provenienti dai paesi dell'Opec del Medio Oriente subissero un significativo **rallentamento...l'Italia dovrebbe prevedere una riduzione del Pil di 580 miliardi di dollari** rispetto allo scenario standard, entro il 2035.».



La Roadmap climatica tarata sull'obiettivo degli 1,5 °C:

In termini pro capite, dalle attuali circa **7 t CO₂eq** bisognerebbe scendere a quasi 3 nel 2030 arrivando **ben al di sotto di 1 t CO₂eq nel 2050** e, ovviamente, a zero emissioni nette entro il 2070.



De-carbonizzare
De-materializzare



Eco-sufficienza
(stile di vita)

Eco-efficienza
(tecnologie)

A photograph of Jack Sparrow from the movie "Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl". He is wearing his signature red bandana, long dreadlocks, and a white shirt. He is looking off to the side with a serious expression. The background is a lush green jungle with large leaves. The image is framed by a black border with white film sprocket holes at the top and bottom.

Norbert Lantschner
Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation

Il problema non è il
problema. Il problema è
la tua attitudine verso
il problema.

Jack Sparrow

2017

Atmospheric CO₂

Weekly Averages | April 23 - 29

Last Week 409.92 ppm

Week Before Last 409.61 ppm

1 Year Ago (2016) 407.67 ppm

10 Years Ago (2007) 386.85 ppm



data: NOAA-ESRL Mauna Loa Observatory

Norbert Lantschner
Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation

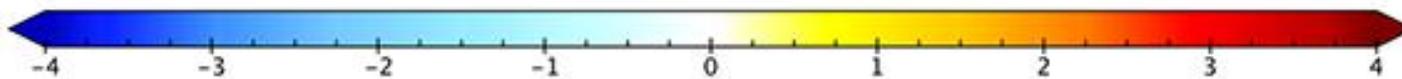
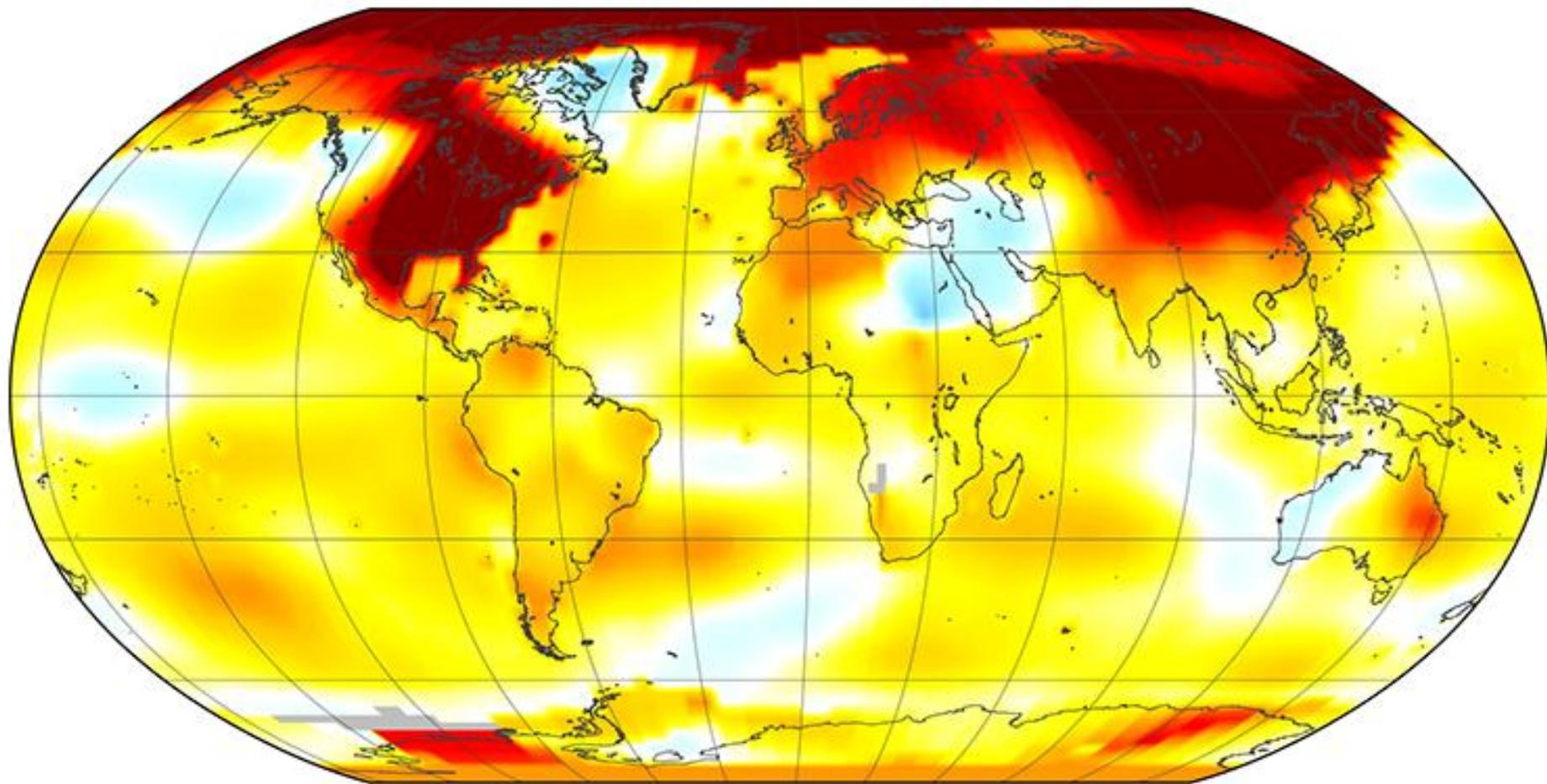
CO₂-earth



| LA GRANDE BARRIERA
CORALLINA AUSTRALIANA
È STATA DICHIARATA MORTA

GISTEMP LOTI Anomaly (°C)

February 2017



Base Period: 1951-1980

Data Min = -2.2, Max = 7.4, Mean = 1.1

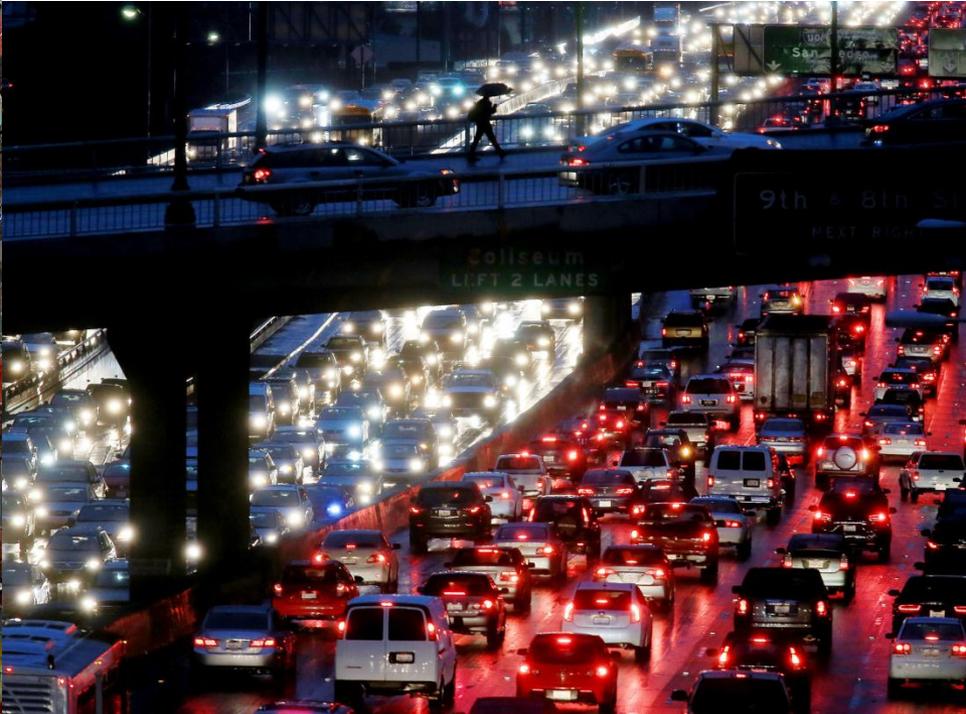
NASA/GISS/GISTEMP

Norbert Lantschner
Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation



«Il cambiamento climatico
è come un asteroide in
super slow motion.»
Prof. Hans Joachim Schellnhuber

Humans:
the new
asteroids?



Norbert Lantschner
Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation