

# edilportale<sup>®</sup>

## 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 is shown from a top-down perspective, cupping a realistic, textured globe of the Earth. The hands are positioned on either side of the globe, with fingers slightly curled as if supporting it. The Earth shows continents in shades of brown and green, and oceans in deep blue. The background is solid black, making the hands and the globe stand out prominently.

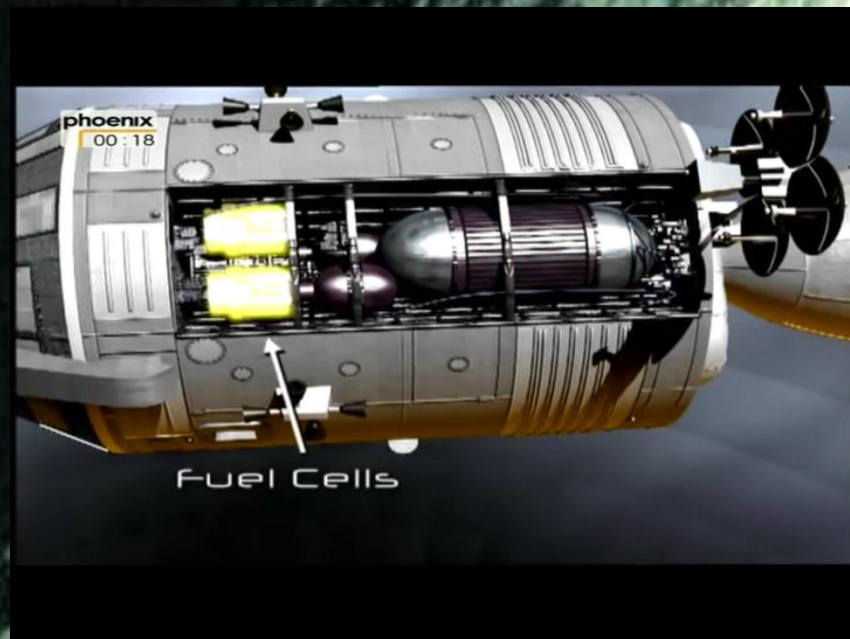
**“Houston, we  
have a problem”**

*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.

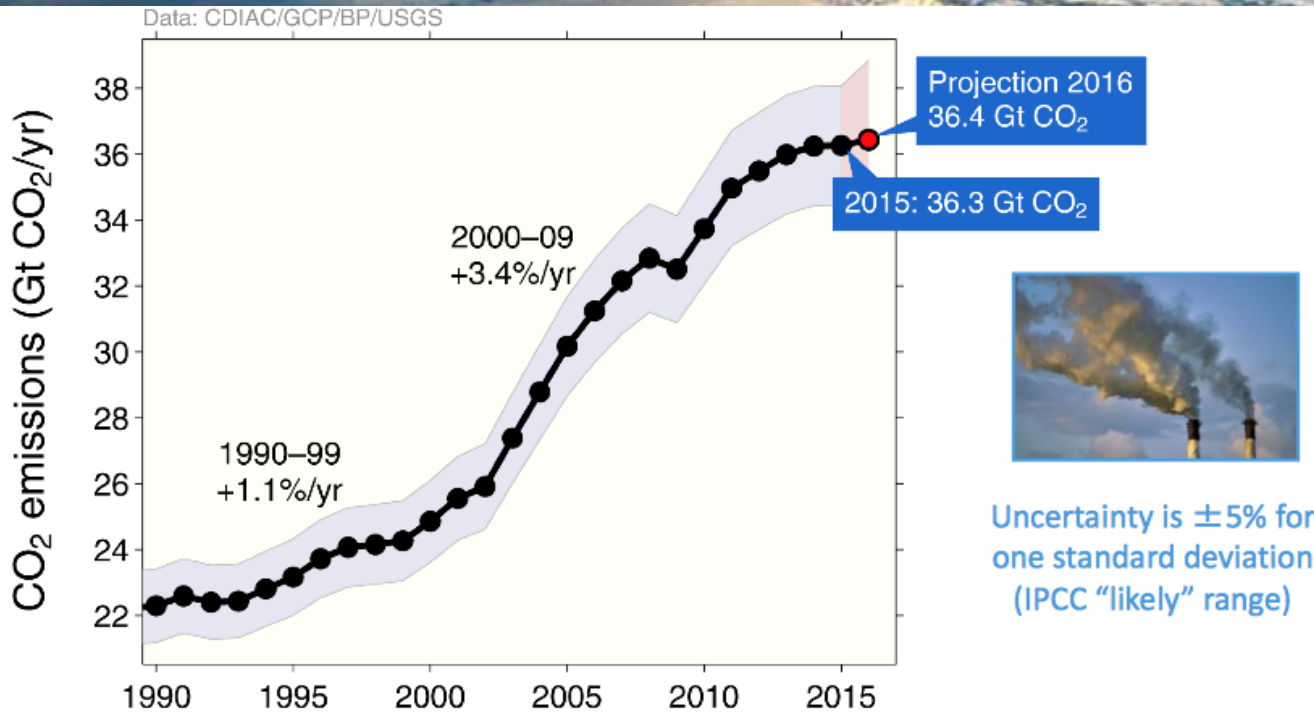


Norbert Lantschner  
Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation

99,7 milioni di tonnellate al giorno



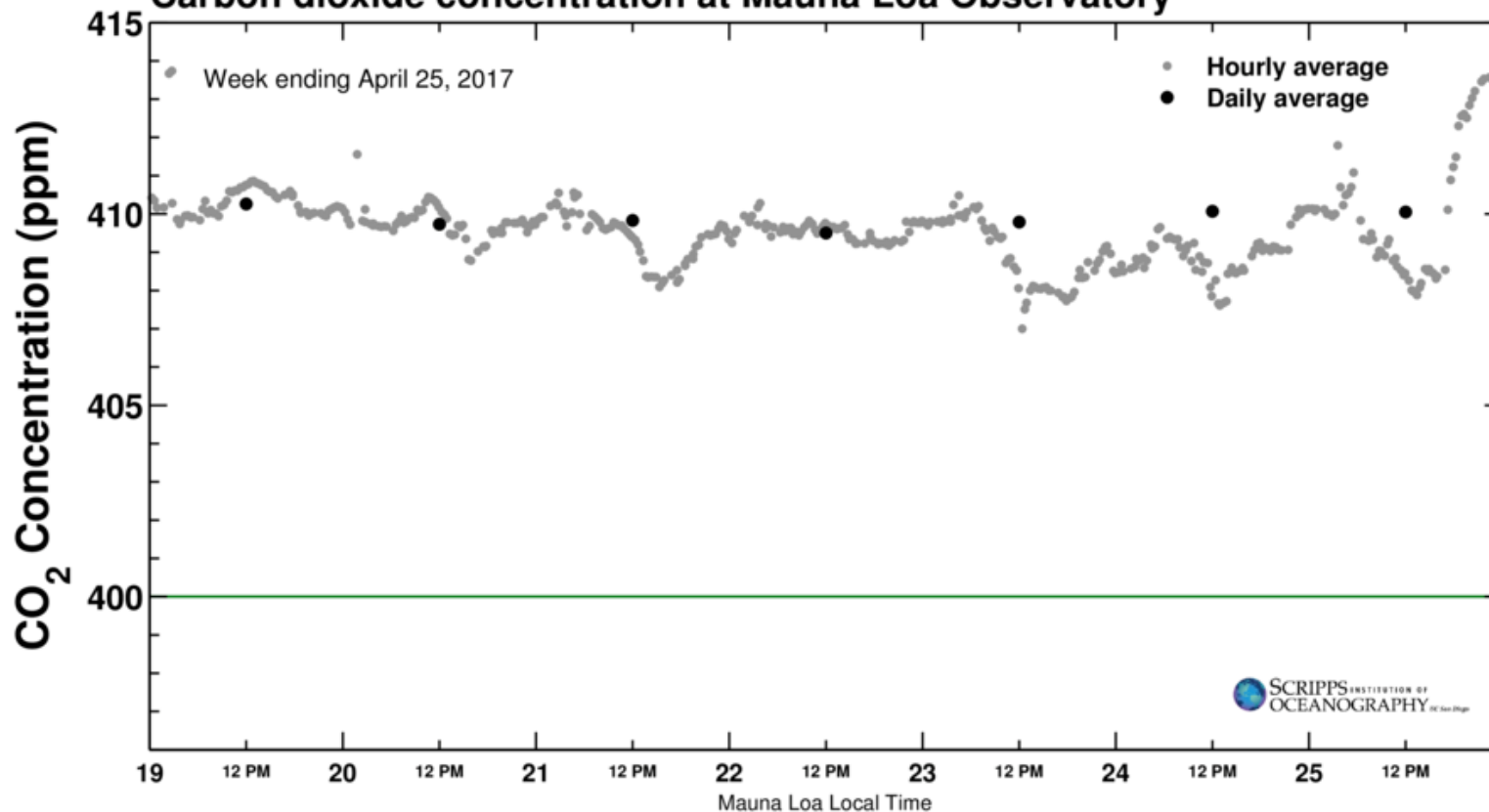
Norbert Lantschner  
Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation



Latest CO<sub>2</sub> reading  
April 25, 2017

410.05 ppm

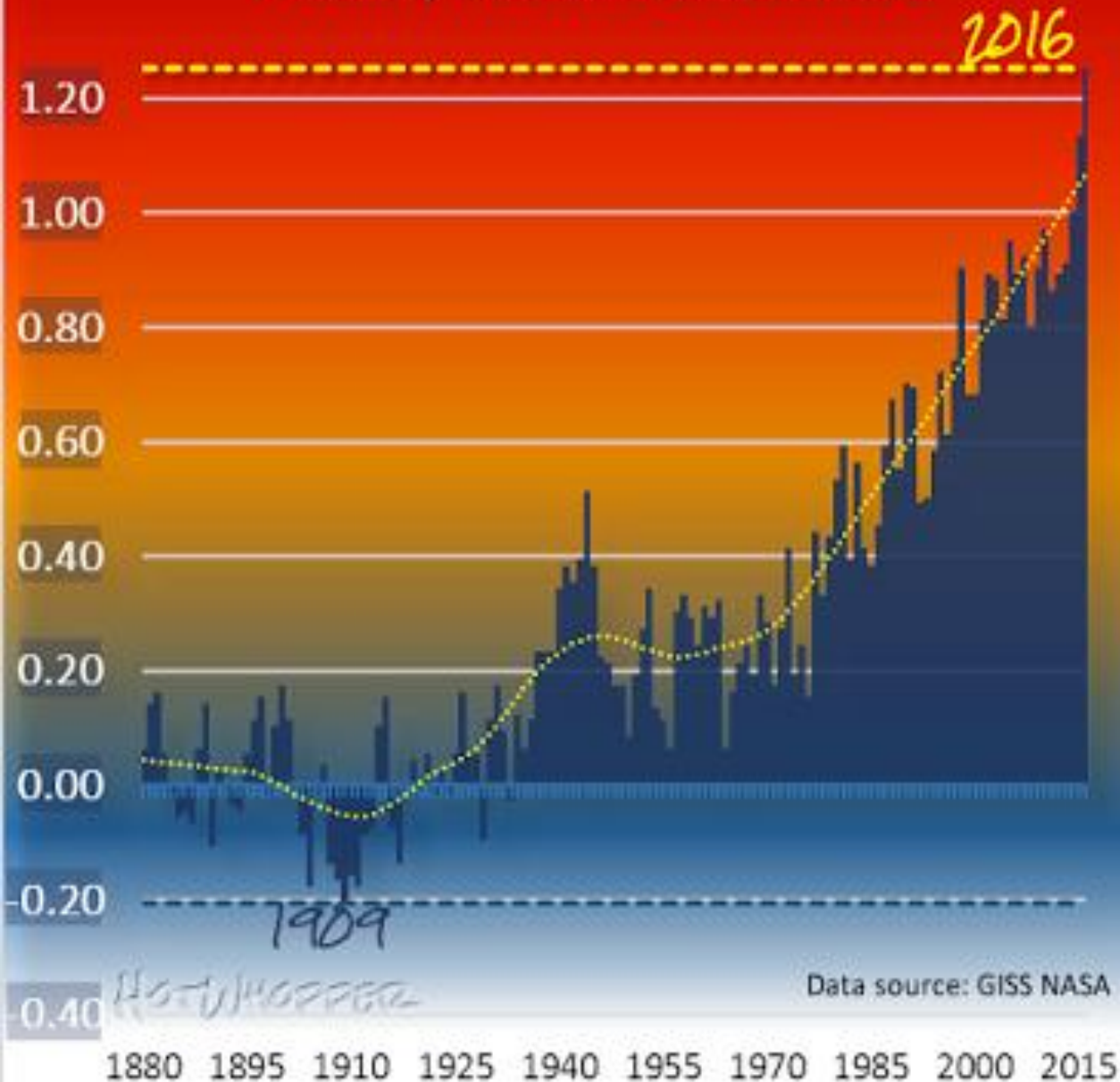
Carbon dioxide concentration at Mauna Loa Observatory



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 ongoing and high-profile 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 arms or international conflicts, 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 in the coast and inland, and essential agricultural lands.
- The impacts of climate change present significant and direct risks to US military operations, operations and strategy.
- The impacts of climate change will increase the likelihood of more frequent and elaborate transnational terrorism and Domestic Radical Jihadist extremist 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 investments in increasingly volatile global infrastructure.

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 unavoidable and avoid the manageable." This requires a robust agenda to both prevent and prepare for climate change risks, and avoid potentially transgenerational climate change outcomes. 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.



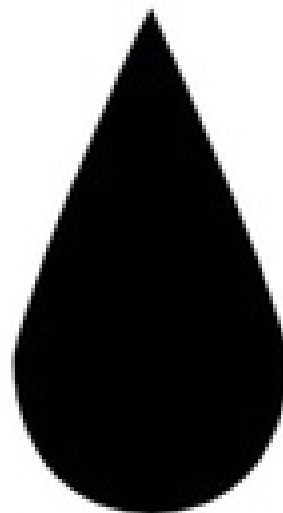


Ogni secondo...

**1.100 barili  
di petrolio**

**110.000 m<sup>3</sup>  
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 CO<sub>2</sub>eq** bisognerebbe scendere a quasi 3 nel 2030 arrivando **ben al di sotto di 1 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq 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 film strip border 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 CO<sub>2</sub>

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

**CO<sub>2</sub>-earth**

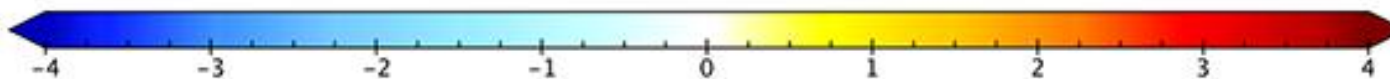
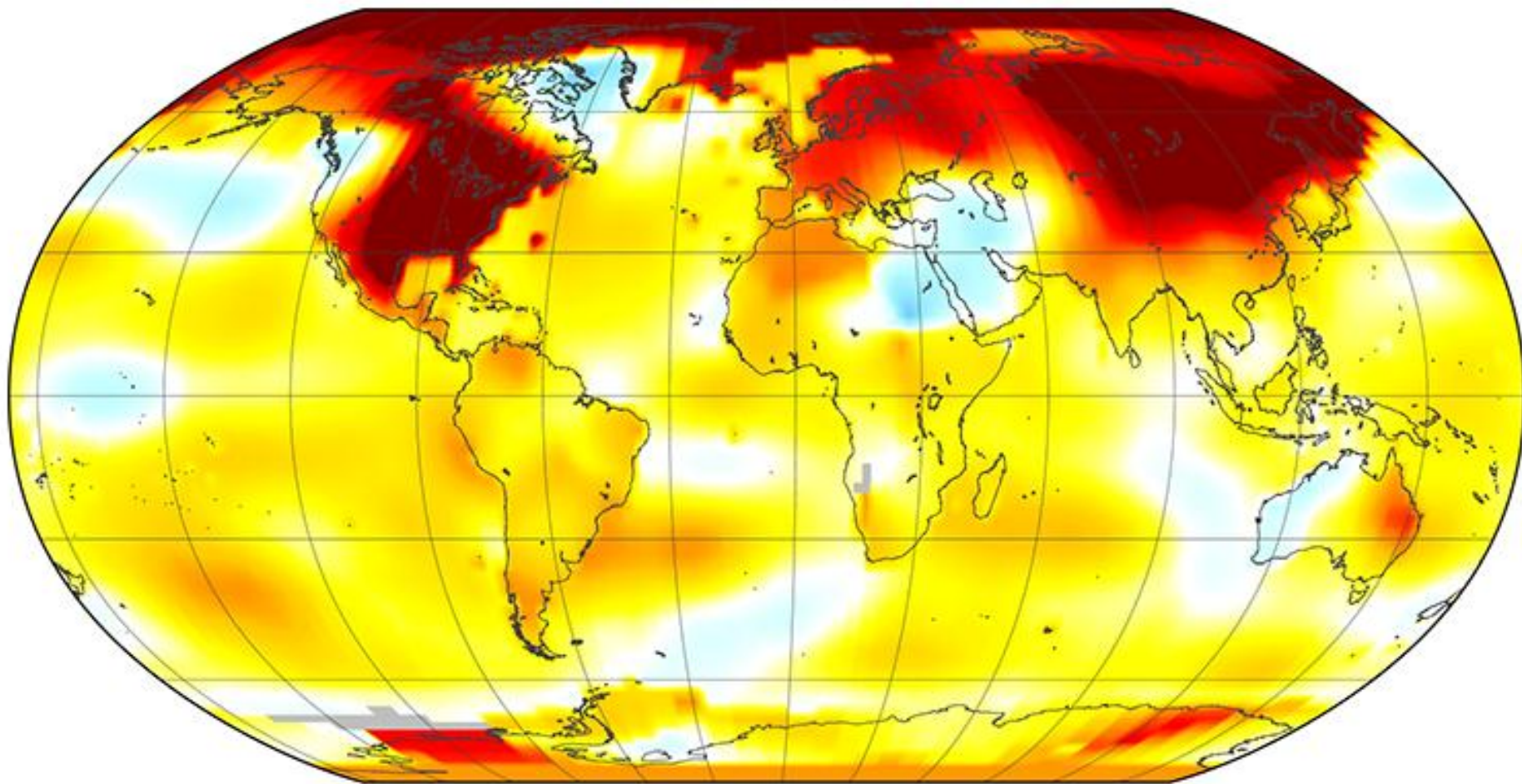




| LA GRANDE BARRIERA  
CORALLINA AUSTRALIANA  
È STATA DICHIARATA MORTA

# GISTEMP LOTI Anomaly (°C)

February 2017




Base Period: 1951-1980

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

NASA/GISS/GISTEMP

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Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation

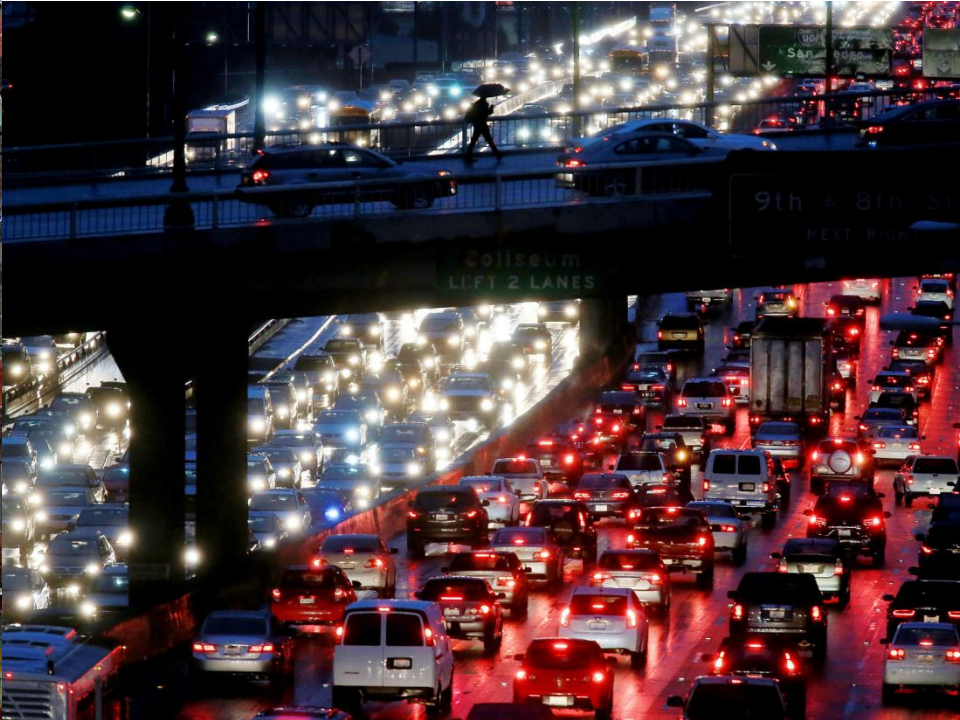




«Il cambiamento climatico  
è come un asteroide in  
super slow motion.»  
Prof. Hans Joachim Schellnhuber

Humans:  
the new  
asteroids?





**Norbert Lantschner**  
Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation