

VELKOMMEN

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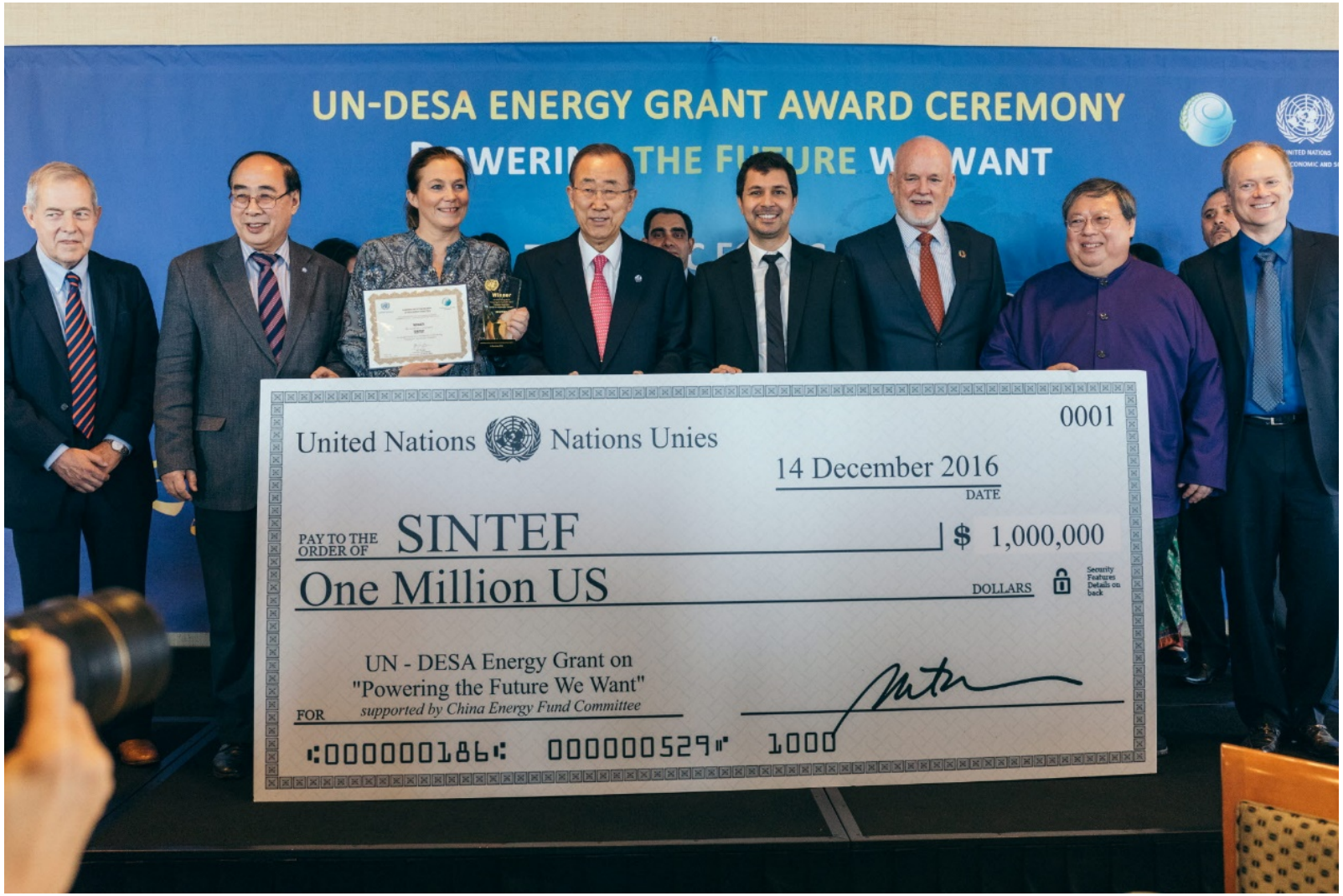
Klimamarin 13. oktober 2018

Teknologi for et bedre samfunn

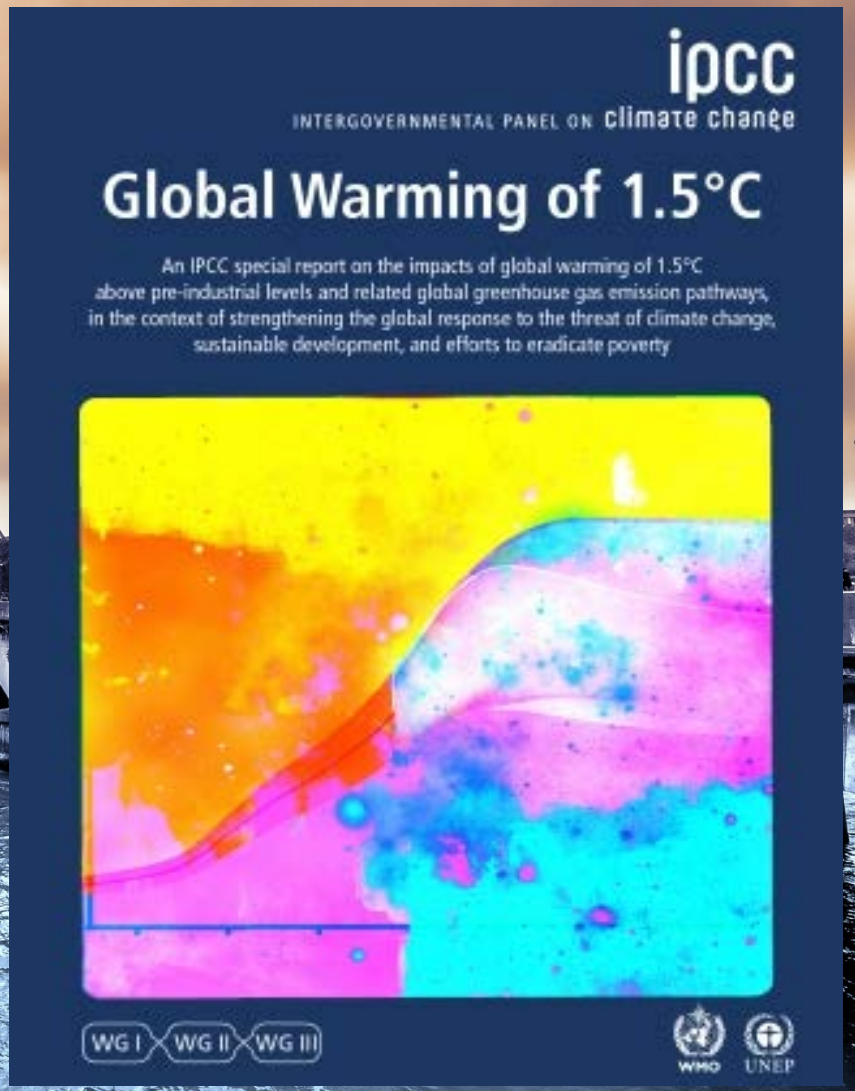


SINTEF

Ambisjon:
Et verdensledende forskningsinstitutt

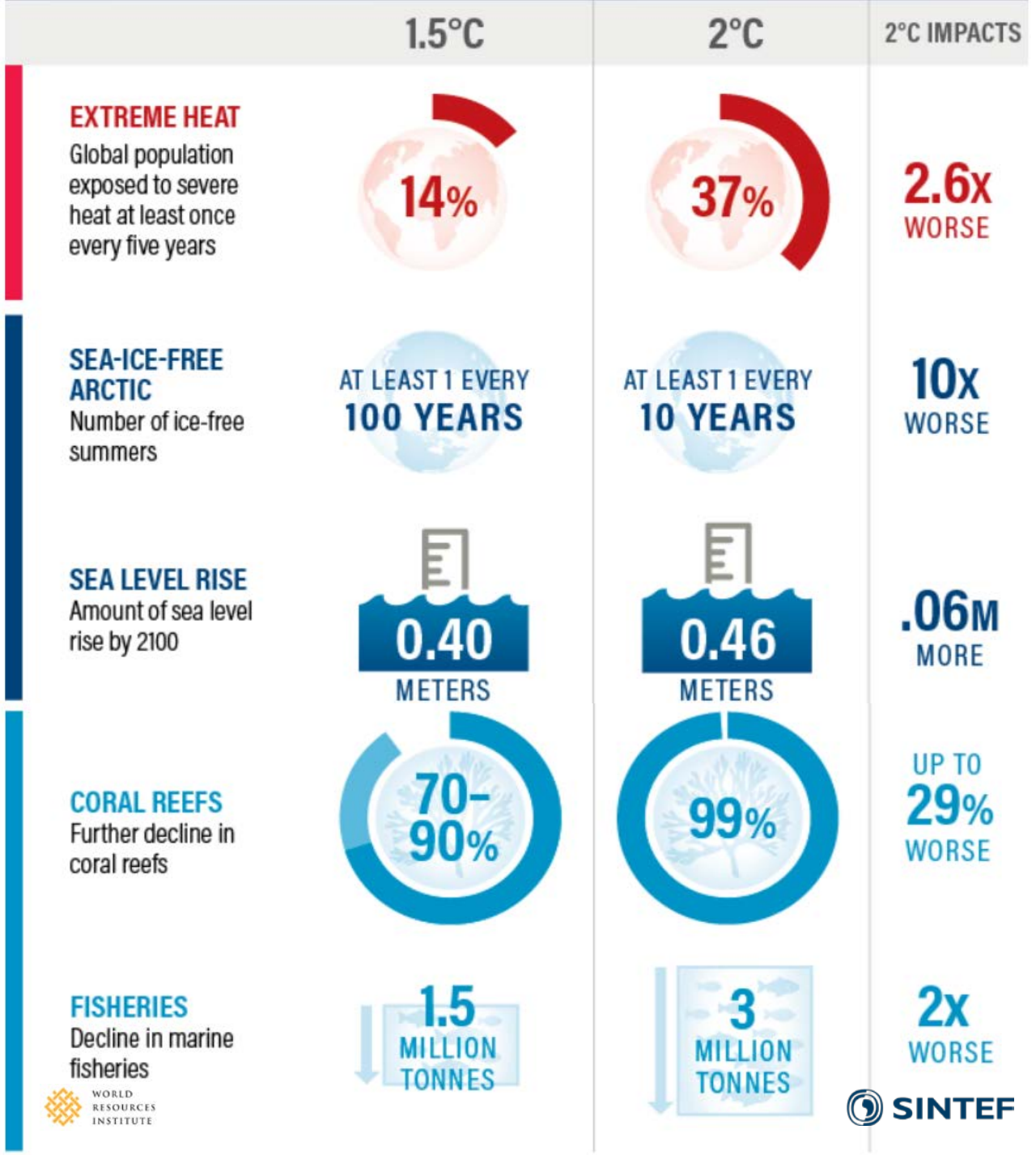


New York, 14. desember 2016: FNs generalsekretær tildeler SINTEF 1 million USD for prosjektet *"Solar Fuelled Electric Maritime Mobility in Tunisia and Middle East and North Africa"*

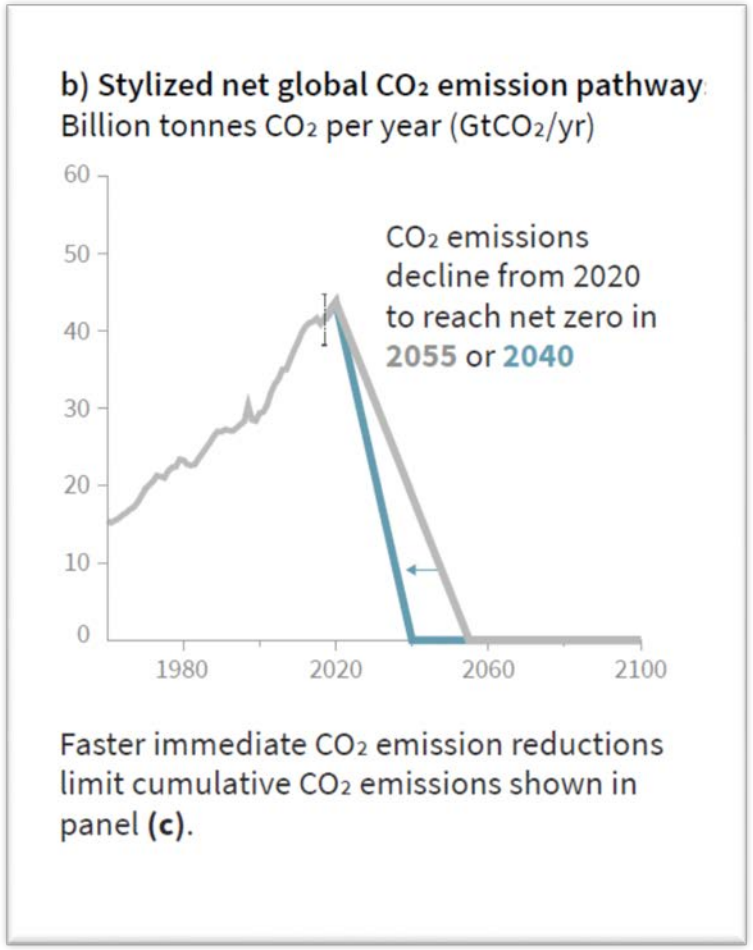

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change
Global Warming of 1.5°C
An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty
WG I
WG II
WG III
WMO
UNEP

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1,5º vs 2º


1.5°C
2°C
2°C IMPACTS
EXTREME HEAT
Global population exposed to severe heat at least once every five years
14%
37%
2.6X WORSE
SEA-ICE-FREE ARCTIC
Number of ice-free summers
AT LEAST 1 EVERY 100 YEARS
AT LEAST 1 EVERY 10 YEARS
10X WORSE
SEA LEVEL RISE
Amount of sea level rise by 2100
0.40 METERS
0.46 METERS
.06M MORE
CORAL REEFS
Further decline in coral reefs
70–90%
99%
UP TO 29% WORSE
FISHERIES
Decline in marine fisheries
1.5 MILLION TONNES
3 MILLION TONNES
2X WORSE
WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE
SINTEF

IPCC foreskriver svært drastiske tiltak



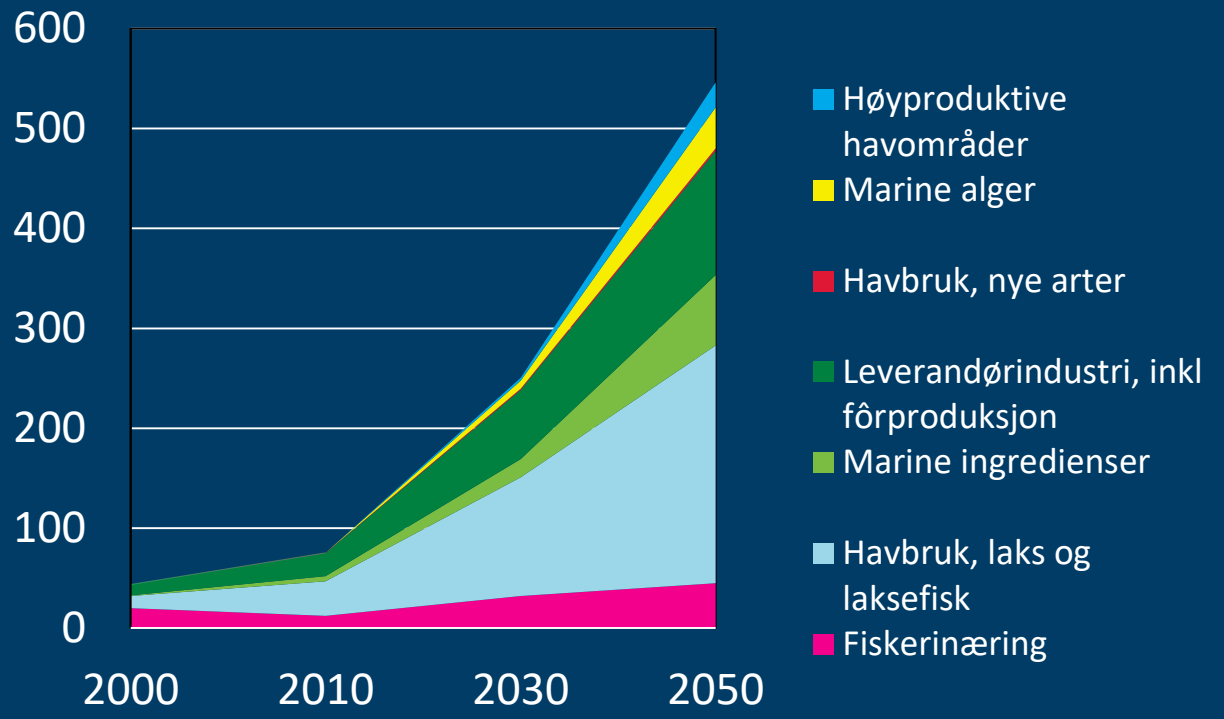
- We are already seeing the consequences of 1°C of global warming through more extreme weather, rising sea levels and diminishing Arctic sea ice.
- Limiting global warming to 1.5°C would require *rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society … land, energy, industry, buildings and cities*.
- Net human-caused emission of CO_2 need to fall about 45% from 2010 levels by 2030, *reaching to net zero around 2050.*
- Any remaining emissions *would need to be balanced by removing CO_2 from the air.*

IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C. 08 Oct 2018



Scenario 2050: Potensial for produksjonsvekst

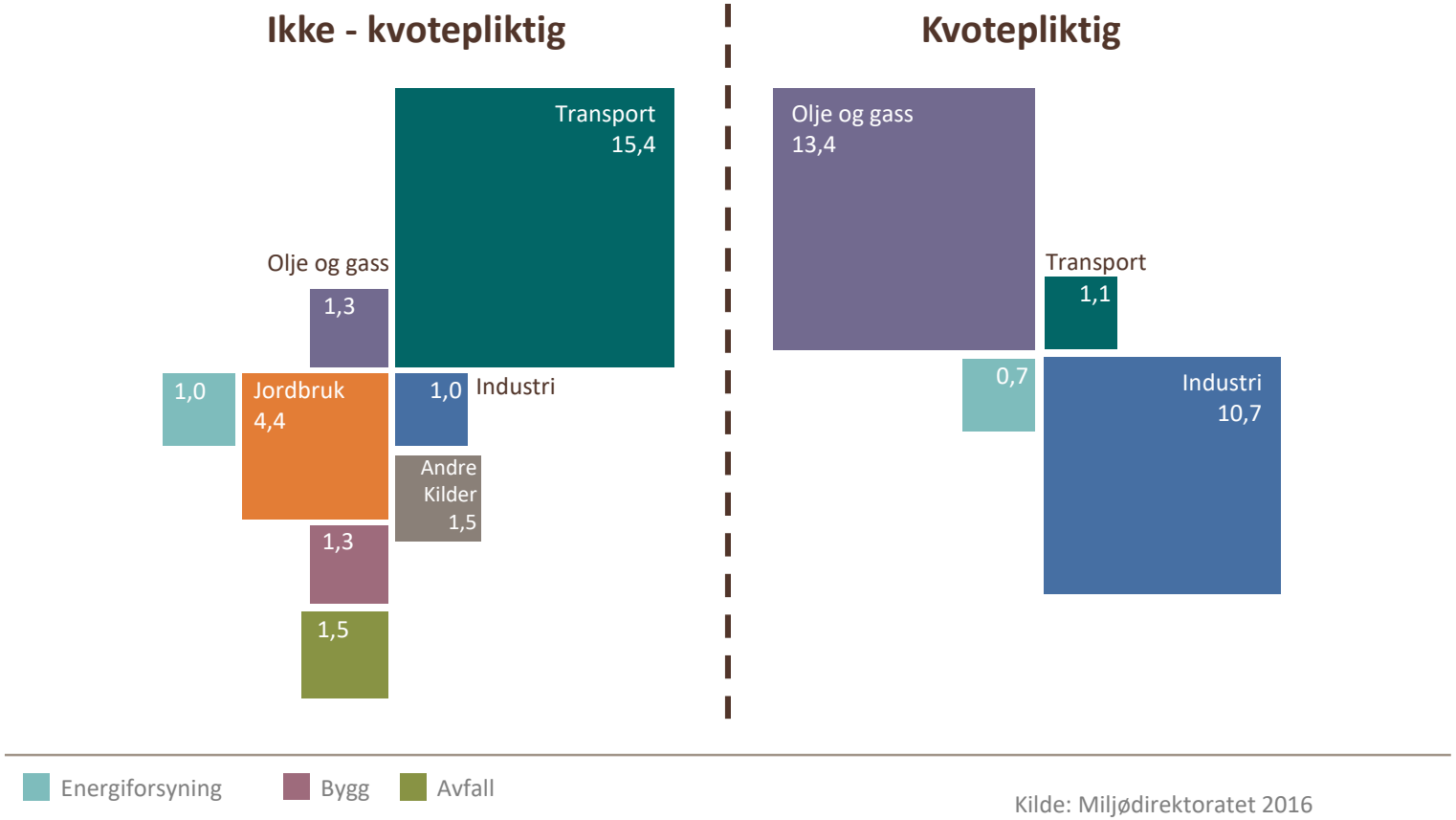
Tall i milliarder



DKNVS, NTVA "Verdiskaping basert på produktive hav i 2050"

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Utslippsreduksjoner - kvotepliktige og ikke-kvotepliktige sektorer i Norge



Kilde: Miljødirektoratet 2016

SINTEF



Utvikle autonome nullutslippsverdikjeder

SINTEF

Photo: Yara International ASA / Ole Martin Wold

Hydrogen fra naturgass med CCS gir muligheter for Europa





Photo: Equinor



Tare: CO_2-binding og matproduksjon



Dominerende teknologi for dagens tareproduksjon



Bruno Vanbesien





SINTEF

Nye marine ressurser









Lykke til med spennende konferanse!