

SESSIONS:

- SUSTAINABILITY
- HEALTH & SAFETY
- DECARBONIZATION
- TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS
- DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT
- POLICIES & LEGISLATION
- **ENERGY EFFICIENCY FIRST**
- RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CRISIS

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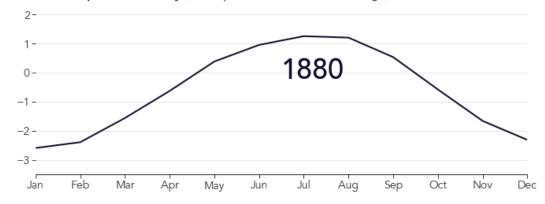
How to Address Requirements for Physical Climate Risks to Enhance Buildings Resilience

Theodoros Katopodis Meng, MSc, Ph.D

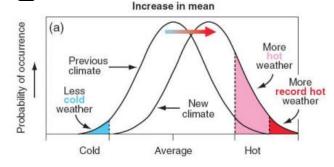


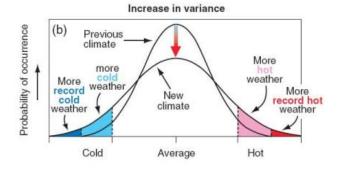
Introduction to climate change

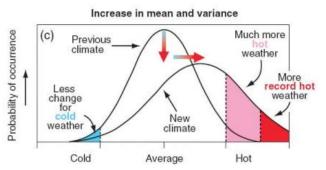
Temperatures Continue to Rise: Top-9 Warmest Years Happened This Decade Seasonal Temperature Anomaly (°C compared to the 1980-2015 average)



Source: https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/147794/2020-tied-for-warmest-year-on-record







<u>Source:</u> Figure 2.32 in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Working Group I report (2001)



Climate change impacts in Greece

Zenon (2017), Zorbas (2018), Ianos (2020)

Daniel Storm in 2023:

The extreme weather event severely impacted several cities with multiple losses and impacts, across value chain affecting people, industries and buildings.



Areas affected in Greece:

Thessaly



Other loss:

< 200k Animals & Poultry killed



Financial loss:

< 5 billion €



Area flooded:

5,000 houses



Fatalities:

17 Dead People



Industries affected:

Agri business Food industries **Transportations**



22-23 NOVEMBER 2024



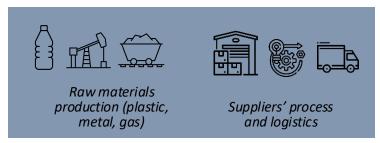
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♠ Flood waters and mud cover the plain in the town of Palamas, Thessaly region. Photograph

Vaggetis Kousioras/AP

Indicative disruptions caused by extreme weather events across the value chain

Suppliers



UPSTREAM (U)

- ► Damage to interconnected infrastructures electricity lines, water supply
- ► Impacts in the logistics and to the supply chain might result in delays, disruption and increase financial cost
- ► Higher costs related to sourcing water and improving water efficiency measures
- Heat stress can immediately impact workers on the job, leading to illnesses such as heat exhaustion, heatstroke, and even death
- Adverse weather events delay construction projects worldwide, costing billions of dollars

The Company



OPERATIONS (O)

- ► Increased demand for cooling and heating energy (heat/cold waves)
- ➤ Severe stress on the building's structure and exposed electromechanical and piping systems (cold wave)
- ▶ Destabilizes in the infrastructure shifting walls and floors (soil erosion)
- Properties damage (floods, sea level rise and coastal flooding)
- ► Substantial damage and major risks for to real estate located in vulnerable areas
- ▶ Destruction of assets and decreased wind power due to extreme windy conditions (cyclones)

Clients, Stakeholders, Investors



DOWNSTREAM (D)

- ► Higher repair and maintenance costs
- ► Demand and prices of real estate assets shift due to climate change impacts
- Assets located in these vulnerable regions are becoming less desirable, leading to both price drops and losses for property owners
- ► Increase in insurance cost
- ► Negative impact on the value of property

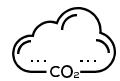


Demand for sustainability integration and climate risk analysis is growing

According to the World Economic Forum, climate change is costing the world \$16 million per hour

Climate change

- ► The increasing frequency of extreme weather events and loss of biodiversity increases the risk profile of companies.
- ► Climate preparedness is becoming a strategic priority across the value chain and requires fundamental long-term investment and planning.



Mounting regulation

- Governments are accelerating environmental regulation to reduce emissions and meet globally agreed targets.
- Uneven regulation in different countries, requires companies to adapt operations, products and supply chains.



Stakeholders' needs

- ▶ Companies face increasing pressure from consumers who demand that they embed sustainability in their agenda, purpose and products.
- Companies increasingly need to consider how their environmental impact will shape consumer and employee perceptions of their brand.



Investor scrutiny

- ► ESG ratings are becoming more prominent drivers of investment decisions and Long-Term Value.
- Impact investors and shareholders are increasingly holding companies to account for their activities in relation to climate security, waste and biodiversity.





Evolution in Standards & Regulations

New regulations impose measures, requiring companies to report more rigorously.



CSRD / ESRS E1 - Climate Change

Organizations should have a meaningful and in-depth understanding of climate-related risks, with the primary goal of publicizing adaptation plans for the significant economic impacts associated with climate change. Disclose relevant to climate change performance, including Scope 1, 2 & 3, material climate risks and opportunities and their potential financial effects.



Companies should demonstrate that their activities are resilient to material climaterelated risks to be considered aligned with the Taxonomy

Companies should demonstrate that they operate within specific thresholds relevant to climate change mitigation and to perform climate risk/ vulnerability analysis to meet the Do Not Significantly Harm Criteria.



Investors expect companies to disclose information on governance, strategy risk management and metrics & targets

TCFD recommends companies to report on climate-related risks, metrics (Scope 1, 2 and 3) and targets in their annual report

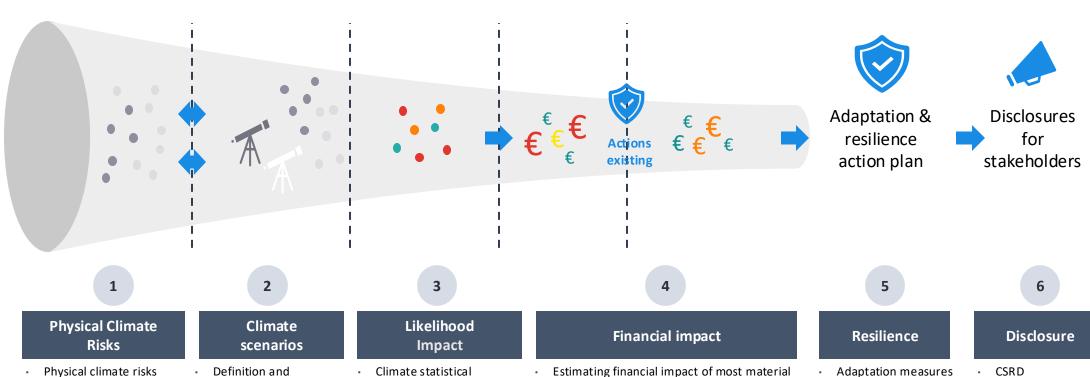


Carbon footprint performance, target setting and scenario analysis to inform climate risk management is a requisite to integrate the CDP A-list

CDP requires companies to disclose detailed financial impact figures for most material climaterelated risks and opportunities, Scope 1, 2 and 3, energy consumption and targets



From identifying climate risks to disclosing a resilience plan



- Physical climate risks identification
- Material physical climate risks for each sector
- Definition and description of climate scenarios
- Climate indicators for physical climate risk analysis
- Climate statistical analysis to estimate likelihood of occurrence
- Estimation of the severity of impact across relevant categories
- Estimating financial impact of most material Physical climate risks
- Analysis needs to integrate both direct & indirect impacts as well as potential adaptation measures already in place
- Adaptation measures for assets/activities with high risk level
- Resilience plan
- TCFD (ISBB)
- EU TAXONOMY
- CDP



How to calculate physical climate risk?

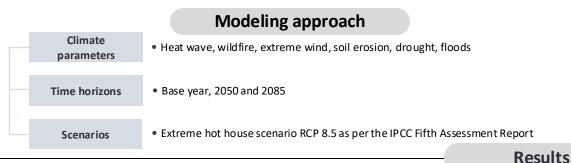
Likelihood Probability of occurrence of a hazardous event at asset location This part of the risk assessment looks at how likely the identified climate hazards are to occur within a given timescale, e.g. the lifetime of the project. Determined thanks to hazard indicators, computed based on the projections of climate models to asset coordinates climate = **Impact** consequences if the climate hazard identified Annualised Asset Damage % occurs One Story, Gable Roof, 6d Roof Sheathing Nails, Shingle Roof Cover, Woo Frame Walls, Toe-Nailed Roof/Wall Connections, No Garage Under quantitative analysis can be determined thanks to damage functions which map hazard intensity to expected percentage of loss, by computing hazard value at asset location



Physical

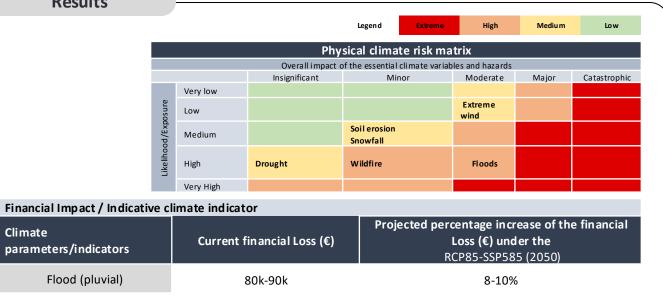
risk

Climate risk analysis to assess the financial impact of floods, using damage functions





Flood Damage Function for Commercial Buildings Europe 1 Damage percentage 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 Flood Depth (m)





Climate

Proactive Climate Change Resilience Strategy

Review, update or develop resilience strategies to incorporate new technologies and lessons learned

Stay informed about the latest research and trends in climate change, weather patterns and resilience planning.

Invest in **sustainable practices and technologies** that can mitigate the impact, such as renewable energy sources and water conservation systems.

Review and update **insurance policies** to cover damages and business interruptions caused by extreme weather.

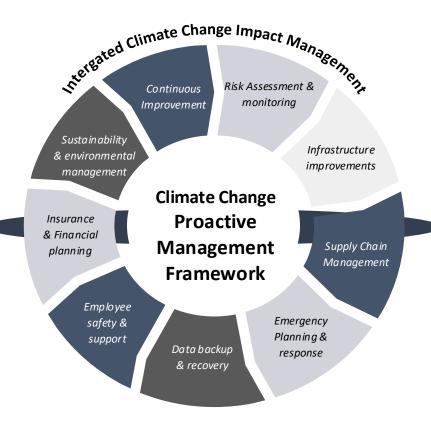
Set aside an **emergency fund** to cover unexpected expenses related to weather events.

Develop policies to ensure the **safety of employees**, including flexible work arrangements.

Provide **support for employees who may be affected**, such as temporary housing or transportation assistance.

Do data backup -recovery systems to protect critical business information from being lost or damaged.

Consider cloud-based solutions for data and applications to ensure accessibility from different locations.



Identify, assess and select adaptation options

Monitoring and evaluating adaptation

Implement **weather monitoring systems** to provide early warnings about potential extreme weather events

Upgrade facilities to withstand extreme weather conditions, such as reinforcing structures, installing storm shutters, and waterproofing buildings and pumps.

Ensure that **critical equipment** is elevated to prevent damage from flooding.

Invest in **backup power systems**, such as generators and UPS systems

Diversify suppliers and logistics options to reduce the risk of disruption from a weather-event in one location.

Maintain a **buffer stock of critical materials** and components to ensure continued production in case of supply chain interruptions.

Develop **alternative transportation routes** and methods to be used in case of weather disruptions.

Create an **emergency response plan** that includes procedures for extreme weather events. Ensure that all employees are trained on this plan.

Conduct **regular training** to ensure that employees know how to react in the event of an emergency.

Establish **communication protocols** to keep employees informed before, during, after an extreme event.



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Europe, the Middle East & Africa

Reactive Climate Change Resilience Strategies

Conduct a thorough **review** to identify what worked well and what could be improved

Update the emergency response and business continuity plans based on lessons learned

Comply with all relevant **regulations and reporting requirements** related to environmental spills, structural integrity, and employee safety

Keep accurate **records** of actions taken in response to the event

Ensure cleanup or **repair work** is conducted safely to prevent injuries or health hazards

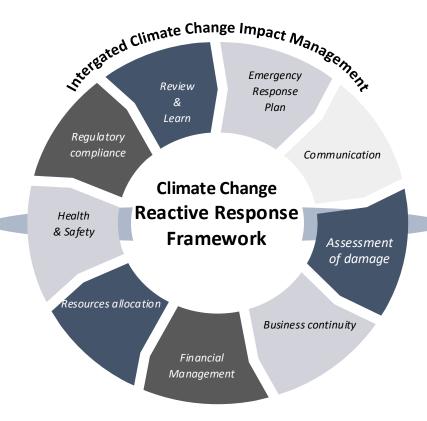
Provide **support and counseling services** to employees who may be affected by the disaster

Prioritize resources to **restore** the most critical aspects of the business first

Allocate manpower, equipment, and financial resources where they are needed most

Assess the financial impact, potential revenue loss, increased expenses, and cash flow issues.

Contact insurers to claims property damage, business interruption, and other coverages



Activate the emergency response plan, which include evacuation procedures, emergency contact information, first-aid measures.

Ensure the **safety** of all employees and customers, which is the top priority during

Establish clear lines of **communication** with employees, customers, suppliers, and stakeholders to inform them about the situation and the steps being taken.

Use **multiple channels** such as emails, text messages, social media, and company websites to disseminate information quickly

Conduct an **initial assessment** of the physical damage to facilities, inventory, equipment.

Document the damage for **insurance** claims and future reference.

Implement the business continuity plan to resume critical operations asap possible.

Identify alternative work sites, temporary office space, or remote work options if the primary location is unusable.





THANK 0 & A

@ 9:00-18:00

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