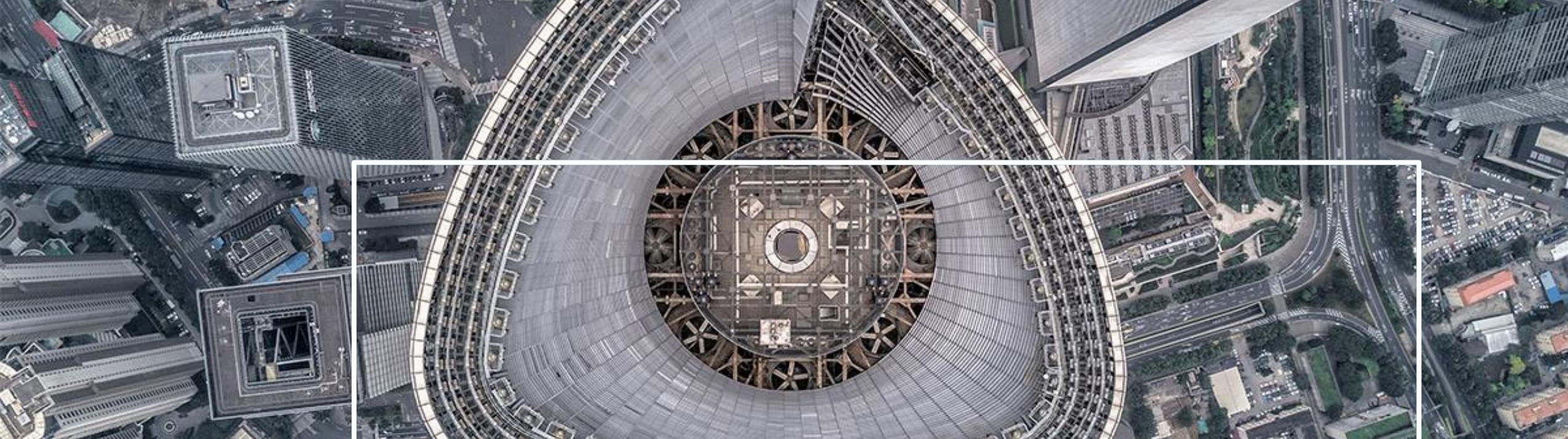


The Paris Agreement aims to limit

global warming below 2°C, requiring countries to reduce emissions and adapt to climate impacts.

**Paris
Agreement**



The Paris Agreement addresses

the impact of population growth and urbanization by encouraging sustainable development, energy efficiency, and renewable energy in cities, which account for over 70% of global CO₂ emissions.

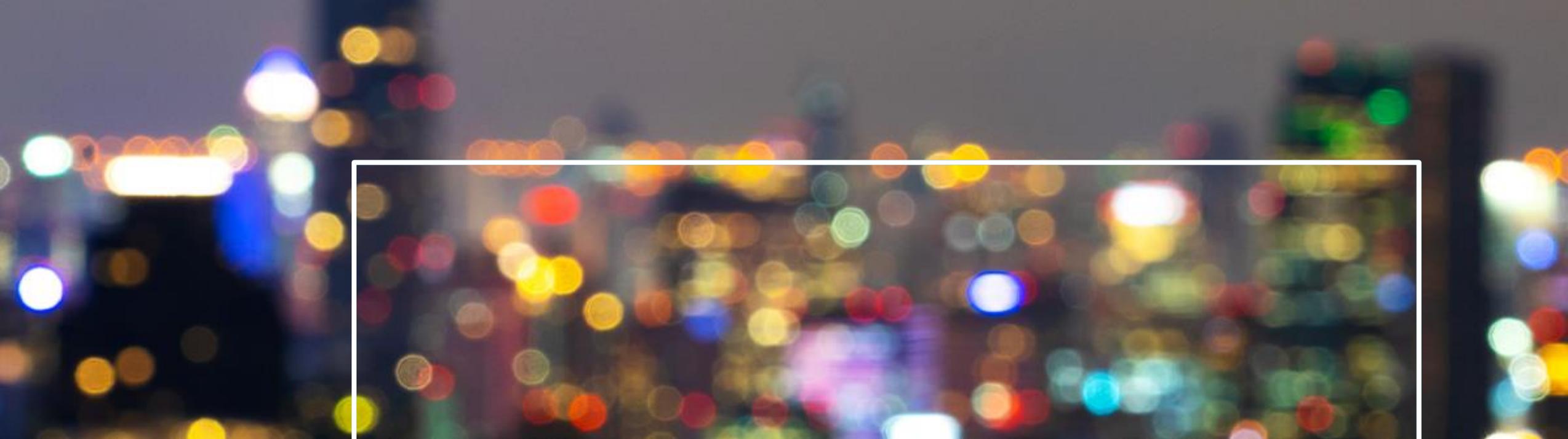
**Paris
Agreement**



By 2050, this planet will be home

to another 2 billion human beings. The equivalent of a city the size of Paris (105km²) will crop up every day.

**Global
Population**



Of the world's population, 55% live

in cities and this number is estimated to rise to nearly 70% by 2050, which means the planet will have an additional 2.5 billion city dwellers.

**Global
Urbanization**



By 2050, an additional 2 billion people
will require housing and infrastructure.

**Future
Growth**



By 2050, 10 megacities will have over

25 million inhabitants each. Mumbai, New Delhi, and Kolkata will exceed 100 million altogether, whereas Kinshasa and Lagos will exceed 35 million each.

**Global
Mega-cities**



It took the humanity 125 years

**to get from 1 billion to 2 billion
but only 12 years to advance from
7 billion to 8 billion.**

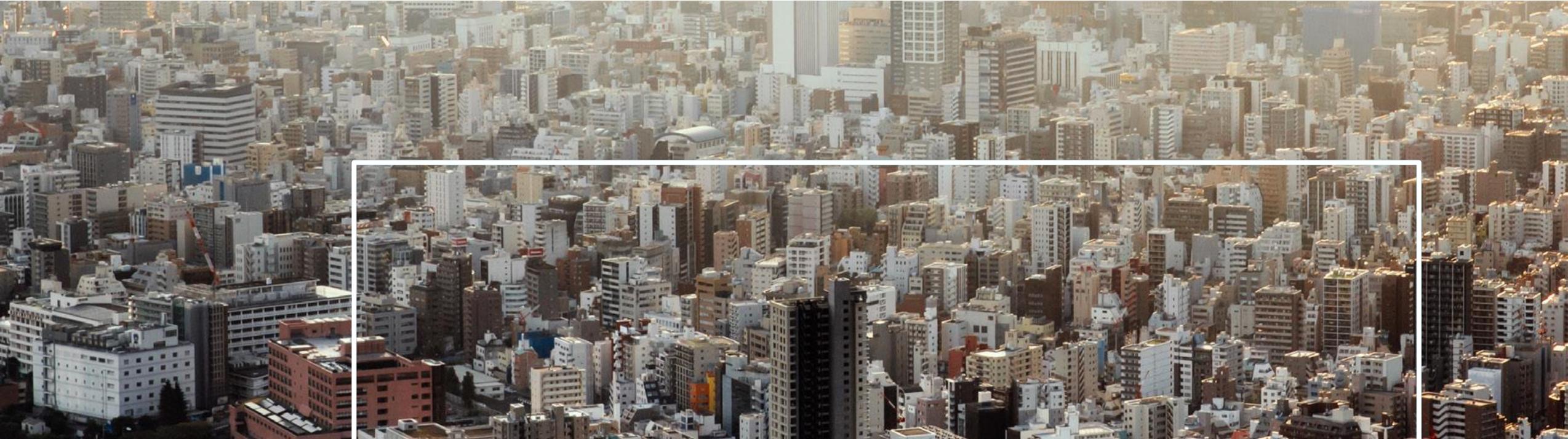
**Global
Population**



95% of Jakarta's roads could be

under water by 2050. The Indonesian capital is already below sea level, with the districts closest to the seafront sinking by 25-30 cm per year.

**Sinking
Jakarta**



Bangkok, Dhaka, Lagos, Alexandria

are cities that by 2100 could find themselves with large stretches covered by water, rendering them uninhabitable.

**Flooding
Cities**



More than 50,000 refugees

are expected to arrive from climate crises in neighboring Mediterranean regions by 2030.

**Climate
Migration**



Climate refugee crisis from Syria

was partially driven by climate change. Droughts from 2006-2011 devastated agricultural lands, displacing over 1.5 million people from rural areas to urban centers, which contributed to social unrest and the Syrian civil war.

Climate
Refugees



Migration from Sub-Saharan Africa

to Greece: Rising temperatures, desertification, and water shortages in Sub-Saharan Africa, have driven millions of people from their homes. Many of these climate refugees cross the Mediterranean Sea, with a significant number arriving in Greece.

**Climate
Refugees**



Greece's average temperature

has increased by 1.5°C since the pre-industrial period.

**Temperature
Rise**



Flood incidents have risen by 20%

over the past decade, affecting urban regions, especially Attica, Thessaly and Central Macedonia.

**Floods in
Greece**



Approximately 35% of Greek land

is at risk of desertification due to climate change and land misuse.

**Desert
Risk**



The sea level in the Eastern

Mediterranean is expected to rise by 60 cm by 2100.

Loss of
Coastal Areas



Sea-level rise and coastal erosion

are expected to cause significant damage, with potential costs of over €3 billion to protect infrastructure and rebuild coastal areas.

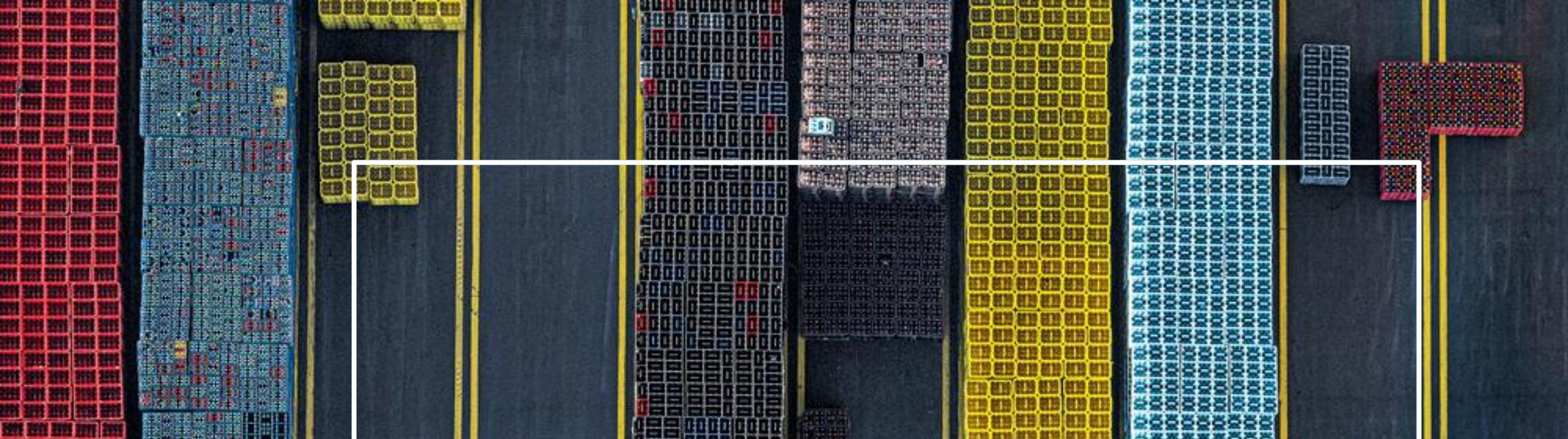
**Coastal
Damage**



30% of tourist accommodations

in Greece are located in coastal areas threatened by sea level rise.

**Tourism
Exposure**



In 2023 sustainable investments
in Greece through green bonds reached €1.2 billion.

**Green
Bonds**



Property insurance premiums

for high-risk climate zones have increased by 25% since 2015.

Insurance
Costs



By 2024 around 50 major companies

in Greece will be required to report non-financial sustainability information under the CSRD.

**CSRD
reporting**



20% of new real estate investments

in Greece in 2023 were directed toward ESG investments.

**ESG
Investments**



Energy-efficient buildings

reduce energy costs by up to 40%

**Energy
Upgrades**



The real estate sector represents 40%
of global CO2 emissions, with a goal to
reduce by 50% by 2030 in Greece.

**Emissions
Reduction**



Around 20% of Greek households

face energy poverty, highlighting the need for building retrofits.

**Energy
Poverty**



Between 2000 and 2019, the total economic impact of climate change-related disasters rose to \$2,004 trillion, of which \$1,206 trillion was linked to storms.

**Climate
Cost Impact**



Losses in Greece's tourism sector

due to climate change could reach €2 billion annually by 2050 due to heatwaves, water shortages, and extreme weather.

Impact on
Tourism



88% of institutional investors globally
consider a company's ESG transparent performance
when making investment decisions.

**Investors'
Screening**



ESG assets will exceed \$53 trillion

by 2025, representing more than one-third of the projected \$140.5 trillion in total global assets under management.

**ESG
Assets**



Companies with high ESG scores

outperform their peers financially. Strong ESG performers experience 15% lower volatility and better risk-adjusted returns over time.

**ESG
Excellence**



The CSRD will expand the number

of companies required to report on sustainability issues in the EU, covering approximately 50,000 companies, compared to around 11,000 under the NFRD.

**CSRD
expansion**



CSRD applies the “double materiality”

requiring companies to report not only how sustainability issues affect financial performance but also how their activities impact society and the environment.

**Double
Materiality**



The CSRD came into effect in 2024

for large public-interest companies already subject to NFRD, and will progressively apply to more companies by 2026, including smaller firms.

**CSRD
effect**



The CSDDD will require companies

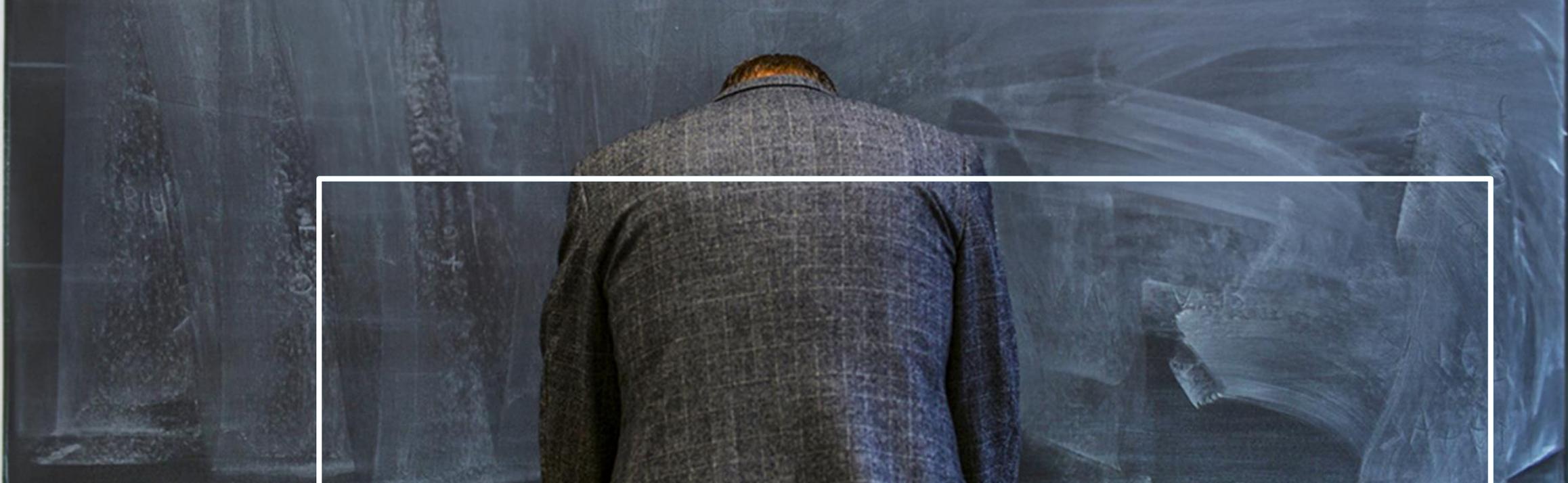
to identify, prevent, mitigate, and report on potential human rights violations and environmental risks across their value chains.

**From CSRD to
CSDDD**



Companies failing to comply with
CSDDD requirements could face legal liability for
environmental harm, increasing the importance of
robust due diligence systems.

CSDDD
Risks



**Companies failing to comply with
the CSRD could face fines of up to 5% of their
turnover.**

**CSRD non-
compliance**



Only 20% of Greek properties

are insured against natural disasters, leaving 80% exposed.

**Property
Insurance**



45% of coastal properties in Greece
are estimated to be at risk from sea level rise by 2050.

**Properties at
Risk**



Higher temperatures will drive up
energy demand, especially for cooling, increasing
Greece's energy costs by 25-40% by 2050.

**Increased
Energy Cost**



Over 60% of real estate investments

in Greece in 2023 are associated with partnerships with European sustainability initiatives.

**Strategic
Partnerships**



80% of buildings in Greece are over 30 years old, requiring energy upgrades.

Existing Buildings



Urban heat islands in Athens

can be up to 7°C warmer than surrounding rural areas during the summer.

**Urban Heat
Island**



Some regions in Greece have seen
a 15% decrease in precipitation over the
last decade.

**Rainfall
Variability**



85% of new infrastructure project

**in Greece over the next decade include climate
resilience measures.**

**Resilient
Infrastructure**



**Greece aims to reduce building
energy consumption by 32.5% by 2030.**

**Energy
Goals**



Sustainable real estate investments
will create 40,000 new jobs in Greece by 2030.

**Job
Creation**

Hungry for Energy, Amazon, Google and Microsoft Turn to Nuclear Power

Large technology companies are investing billions of dollars in nuclear energy as an emissions-free source of electricity for artificial intelligence and other businesses.

Silicon Valley is pouring billions

into nuclear energy because without it, the U.S. risks 'browning' the grid.

**AI
Requirements**



AI can do great things if it doesn't

burn the planet. The computing power required for AI landmarks increased 300,000-fold from 2012 to 2018.

**AI Energy
Needs**

