

Friday, November the 9th 2018, Domotel Kastri, Athens

# CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



## Climate Change Conference 2018: Impact on Business

2017 marked significant changes, positive and negative, in climate change policies. Focused on the need of businesses to diffuse knowledge on new policies, technologies and services and to exchange know-how on the impact of climate change policies, Boussias Communications and Natural Resources PC are organizing the 2nd Climate Change Conference in Greece.

Distinguished International and Greek speakers, experts and practitioners from a wide range of businesses, as well as representatives of ministries, energy management bodies, financial institutions and consultancy firms in Greece and abroad, will present opportunities and threats.

[www.climatechangeconference.gr](http://www.climatechangeconference.gr)

### THE CONFERENCE

The conference will act as an information and dialogue platform on the impact of climate change policies on businesses in all sectors. Policies with the triple goal of 'internalizing' emissions costs, increasing the use of renewable sources and saving energy, are gaining increasing interest amongst:

- Companies of all sectors of production and consumption of energy
- International organizations, financial houses and funds, as well as insurance firms
- Producers, traders and energy exchanges
- Auditing, law firms and related advisory activities
- Qualified Ministries and relevant Authorities such as RAE (Regulatory Authority for Energy), LAGIE (Operator for Electricity Market), IPTO (Independent Power Transmission Operator), HEDNO (Hellenic Electricity Distribution Network Operator).

Climate change will affect regulations as well as the public's perceptions on everything from mining industries to leading future food production standards. Environmental priorities seek to restructure the automotive and natural resources sectors, as businesses seek to become entities ready or at least capable of operating in the low-carbon economy.

These policies also have a clear link with all companies and organizations that are concerned with corporate social responsibility, especially those that regard climate change as an important part of their branding and communication - in the modern sense of the impact on society rather than simply on the image of the business.

### WHO SHOULD ATTEND

The conference is addressed to executives of a wide range of activities:

- Energy, fuel, manufacturing, transport, construction, insurance and finance companies, as above
- Entrepreneurs and executives from technical, legal, accounting, auditing & consulting companies
- Greek and European officials
- Institutions such as CRES and others.
- Greek banks and international investment bodies such as EIB and EBRD
- Embassy representatives in Greece
- Associations and Chambers
- Institutes and think tanks such as IENE, Deree Institute of Diplomacy & Global Affairs, ELIAMEP
- Selected European bodies eg CEMBUREAU, European Aluminum Association, Euromines, Eurometaux, Euroalliances
- Universities & researchers
- Media representatives

### CONFERENCE AGENDA

The agenda of the conference will be structured in two pillars. The first one will analyze recent developments in the framework for climate change and carbon markets. After the introduction, definitions and alternative technological solutions will be presented. Then, emphasis will be placed on changes in legislation, regulations and other institutional tools relevant to greenhouse effect. Finally, there will be a

special presentation on the carbon markets. The second pillar will highlight the impact of climate change policies on specific sectors, distinguishing between direct impacts [employment, investment, the environment], indirect [through funding and insurance to the extent that they are affected by these policies] and intangible / soft thus through corporate social responsibility and image of businesses.

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### THE SITUATION TODAY

#### IN THE WORLD

**T**rump has withdrawn from the Treaty of Paris and strengthens the fossil fuel lobby while China advances massive pioneering technologies in agriculture and transport.

This year, the European Parliament voted in favor of a new directive on faster CO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions through the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), which covers about 11,000 industrial plants. The directive will protect European industry from the risk of «carbon leakage» (businesses are moving their activities to third countries where less strict limits are applied). The sectors at highest risk will receive their rights free of charge under the EU's rights trading scheme. The less exposed sectors will receive 30% of their rights free of charge.

In February there has been an important agreement on the ETS in the EU Council, paving the way for an agreement between the Council and the European Parliament to reduce emissions by 40% by 2030. The emission ceiling is now reduced annually by 2.2% and the number of allowances withdrawn from the market is doubled by 2023 through absorption from the "Market Stability Reserve" mechanism.

In April, the IMO International Maritime Organization gave a strong signal to the shipping industry to begin efforts to get rid of fossil fuels by reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per transport project in international shipping (by at least 40% by 2030).

In the emissions exchange, new facts are generated by the ejection of price emission rights. Compared to last year's average price of 5.6 €/ ton, in September prices reached almost 25€/ mt CO<sub>2</sub> (while the international oil price is currently increasing).

#### IN GREECE

**I**t is now clear that the country needs a holistic approach to climate change policies, but also to individual impacts on business.

Processing, much of the energy production, transport including marine, and agriculture, are targeted for significant greenhouse gas emissions.

A very wide range of companies is affected by the effects of policies such as emissions trading or taxation. Companies that can be transferred may be leaving the EU, while those that are purely local will be burdened with cost increase.

In particular, energy-intensive activities such as steel, metallurgy, cement, glass, limekilns, refineries, transport (land, air and sea), agriculture (fertilizers) and livestock farming will be affected.

In contrast, other sectors will have investment opportunities: electricity from RES [and from nuclear to countries that allow it]; energy efficiency, for example in buildings, storage of electricity but also carbon dioxide; electric cars. An example is the Ministerial Decision setting out timetable and technical specifications for auctioning new RES power plants in the three-year period 2018 - 2020, with auctions for a total capacity of 2600 MW from wind and photovoltaics and investments of € 2.5-3 billion.

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#### PARTICIPANTS BENEFITS

Ensure your participation in the Climate Change Conference 2018 to:

- Become an active member of the first meeting on climate change policies and their impact on Greek businesses.
- Be assisted in the transition to a new era where these policies will become increasingly important, as well as the available tools and services, the strategy and the trends that prevail today.
- Learn about the most up-to-date views and case studies.
- Build the necessary collaborations and synergies that will help you in the implementation of your business plans, defensive or aggressive.
- Take advantage of the effective networking that is ensured by the massive presence of all stakeholders, from legislators to ultimately affected parties.