SERVER AND METHOD FOR FACILITATING ISSUING INSURANCE FOR PROPERTY

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] Various embodiments relate to a server and a method for facilitating issuing an insurance for a property.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Net-zero refers to reducing carbon emissions and/or ensuring that ongoing carbon emissions are balanced by removal measures, leaving zero in the atmosphere. Net-zero initiatives aim to support an industry to commit to a goal of net-zero emissions. Due to the development of the net-zero initiatives, insurance companies may issue insurance policies for the net-zero initiatives. However, conventionally, there may be risks associated with the net-zero initiatives which may create a significant barrier for properties, for example, buildings, to work towards sustainability. Net-zero buildings may typically use innovative technologies and design strategies aimed at minimising carbon emissions and energy consumption. However, these innovative approaches may introduce unfamiliar risks that traditional insurance models may not effectively account for. For example, novel energy-efficient systems or renewable energy installations may carry uncertainties regarding performance reliability, maintenance costs, or potential liabilities in case of malfunctions or accidents. A carbon credit used by the buildings for achieving a net-zero target may be lost due to uncontrollable reasons such as forest fire. As a result, insurance guarantors may face challenges in accurately assessing and pricing the risks associated with insuring the net-zero buildings, leading to hesitancy in issuing the insurance policies or imposing higher premiums to mitigate uncertainties.

[0003] Also, an availability and a quality of net-zero data may be inconsistent and fragmented for a building sector. The lack of standardised data on the buildings' net-zero carbon status may further complicate the insurance process. Without an access to reliable information regarding the net-zero data including emissions, removal and reduction initiatives, the insurance companies may struggle to make informed decisions about the insurance policy

issuance, coverage terms, and risk management strategies. Existing systems may often fail to effectively use the limited data available.

[0004] Therefore, there exists a need to address these challenges by providing a solution for collecting, analysing, and utilising buildings' net-zero carbon status data in the insurance industry. In addition, there exists a need to offer improved tools and methodologies for assessing and managing the risks associated with insuring net-zero buildings, to simplify the increase of insurance coverage for sustainable practices.

SUMMARY

[0005] According to various embodiments, there is a server for facilitating issuing an insurance for a property, the server comprising: a memory configured to store instructions; a communication interface configured to receive a request for the insurance for the property from a user associated with the property; and a processor configured to execute the stored instructions, and configured to: retrieve data relating to the property from a plurality of data sources; evaluate a risk for the insurance of the property in terms of an environmental impact, based on the retrieved data; propose one or more insurance policies to the user based on the evaluation of the risk; and issue the insurance for the property, based on the user's input for the one or more insurance policies.

[0006] In some embodiments, the processor is further configured to calculate a risk score for the property based on the retrieved data, to evaluate the risk for the insurance of the property.

[0007] In some embodiments, the processor is further configured to determine whether the request complies with a predetermined net-zero rule.

[0008] In some embodiments, the processor is further configured to: if the request complies with the predetermined net-zero rule, retrieve a carbon credit balance of the property from a carbon credit wallet, and evaluate the risk for the insurance of the property based on the risk score and the carbon credit balance; and if the request does not comply with the predetermined net-zero rule, reject the request.

[0009] In some embodiments, the data relating to the property includes financial data, and net-zero carbon footprint data relating to the property, and the net-zero carbon footprint data relating to the property includes data relating to a net-zero status of the property.

[0010] In some embodiments, the processor is further configured to determine the net-zero status of the property based on at least one of a carbon reduction and emission status, a carbon removal status, and a carbon capture status relating to the property.

[0011] In some embodiments, the processor is further configured to receive the user's selection or confirmation of the one or more insurance policies as the user's input, to issue the insurance for the property.

[0012] In some embodiments, the processor is further configured to: retrieve a plurality of predetermined insurance policies based on the evaluation of the risk; and select the one or more insurance policies from the plurality of predetermined insurance policies based on predetermined criteria, to propose the one or more insurance policies to the user.

[0013] In some embodiments, the processor is further configured to select a predetermined number of the one or more insurance policies of the plurality of predetermined insurance policies, to propose the one or more insurance policies to the user.

[0014] In some embodiments, the processor is further configured to create the one or more insurance policies based on the evaluation of the risk, to propose the one or more insurance policies to the user.

[0015] According to various embodiments, there is a method for facilitating issuing an insurance for a property, the method comprising: receiving a request for the insurance for the property from a user associated with the property; retrieving data relating to the property from a plurality of data sources; evaluating a risk for the insurance of the property in terms of an environmental impact, based on the retrieved data; proposing one or more insurance policies to the user based on the evaluation of the risk; and issuing the insurance for the property, based on the user's input for the one or more insurance policies.

[0016] In some embodiments, the method further comprises: calculating a risk score for the property based on the retrieved data, to evaluate the risk for the insurance of the property.

[0017] In some embodiments, the method further comprises: determining whether the request complies with a predetermined net-zero rule.

[0018] In some embodiments, the method further comprises: if the request complies with the predetermined net-zero rule, retrieving a carbon credit balance of the property from a carbon credit wallet, and evaluating the risk for the insurance of the property based on the risk score and the carbon credit balance; and if the request does not comply with the predetermined net-zero rule, rejecting the request.

[0019] In some embodiments, the data relating to the property includes financial data, and net-zero carbon footprint data relating to the property, and the net-zero carbon footprint data relating to the property includes data relating to a net-zero status of the property.

[0020] In some embodiments, the method further comprises: determining the net-zero status of the property based on at least one of a carbon reduction and emission status, a carbon removal status, and a carbon capture status relating to the property.

[0021] In some embodiments, the method further comprises: receiving the user's selection or confirmation of the one or more insurance policies as the user's input, to issue the insurance for the property.

[0022] In some embodiments, the method further comprises: retrieving a plurality of predetermined insurance policies based on the evaluation of the risk; and selecting the one or more insurance policies from the plurality of predetermined insurance policies based on predetermined criteria, to propose the one or more insurance policies to the user.

[0023] In some embodiments, the method further comprises: selecting a predetermined number of the one or more insurance policies of the plurality of predetermined insurance policies, to propose the one or more insurance policies to the user.

[0024] In some embodiments, the method further comprises: creating the one or more insurance policies based on the evaluation of the risk, to propose the one or more insurance policies to the user.

[0025] According to various embodiments, a computer-readable medium having stored thereon the above computer program product is provided.

[0026] According to various embodiments, a data processing apparatus configured to perform the method of any one of the above embodiments is provided.

[0027] According to various embodiments, a computer program element comprising program instructions, which, when executed by one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to perform the method of any one of the above embodiments is provided.

[0028] According to various embodiments, a computer-readable medium comprising program instructions, which, when executed by one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to perform the method of any one of the above embodiments is provided. The computer-readable medium may include a non-transitory computer-readable medium.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0029] In the drawings, like reference characters generally refer to the same parts throughout the different views. The drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead generally being placed upon illustrating the principles of the invention. In the following description, various embodiments are described with reference to the following drawings, in which:

[0030] FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a server for facilitating issuing an insurance for a property according to various embodiments.

[0031] FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an overview of a system for facilitating issuing an insurance according to various embodiments.

[0032] FIG. 3 is a high-level sequence diagram of a system for facilitating issuing an insurance according to various embodiments.

[0033] FIG. 4 is an exemplary diagram illustrating details of a request for an insurance according to various embodiments.

[0034] FIG. 5A and 5B are exemplary diagrams illustrating details of an insurance policy according to various embodiments.

[0035] FIGS. 6A, 6B and 6C are exemplary diagrams illustrating net-zero carbon foot print data according to various embodiments.

[0036] FIG. 7 is a block diagram illustrating components of a building management system according to various embodiments.

[0037] FIG. 8 is a block diagram illustrating components of a carbon prospecting platform according to various embodiments.

[0038] FIGS. 9A and 9B are flow diagrams illustrating how an automatic request is handled according to various embodiments.

[0039] FIGS. 10A and 10B are flow diagrams illustrating how a customised request is handled according to various embodiments.

[0040] FIG. 11 is a flow diagram illustrating an estimation of a carbon emission for a property according to various embodiments.

[0041] FIG. 12 is a flow diagram illustrating an estimation of a carbon removal by a plantation for a property according to various embodiments.

[0042] FIG. 13 is a flow diagram illustrating an estimation of a carbon reduction for a property according to various embodiments.

[0043] FIG. 14 is a flow diagram illustrating an estimation of a long-term carbon reduction according to various embodiments.

[0044] FIG. 15 is a flow diagram illustrating an estimation of a carbon removal by a plantation according to various embodiments.

[0045] FIG. 16 is an exemplary diagram illustrating an estimation of a carbon removal by a plantation according to various embodiments.

[0046] FIG. 17 is a flow diagram illustrating a calculation of a premium according to various embodiments.

[0047] FIGS. 18A and 18B are exemplary diagrams illustrating a recalculation of a premium according to various embodiments.

[0048] FIG. 19 is an exemplary diagram illustrating a carbon credit wallet according to various embodiments.

[0049] FIG. 20 is a flow diagram illustrating a recommendation of one or more insurance policies from a plurality of insurance policies according to various embodiments.

[0050] FIG. 21 is an exemplary diagram illustrating a determination of a risk score according to various embodiments.

[0051] FIG. 22 is a flow diagram illustrating a method for facilitating issuing an insurance for a property according to various embodiments.

DESCRIPTION

[0052] Embodiments described below in context of the method are analogously valid for the server, and vice versa. Furthermore, it will be understood that the embodiments described below may be combined, for example, a part of one embodiment may be combined with a part of another embodiment.

[0053] It will be understood that any property described herein for a specific device may also hold for any device described herein. Furthermore, it will be understood that for any device described herein, not necessarily all the components described must be enclosed in the device, but only some (but not all) components may be enclosed.

[0054] It should be understood that the terms “on”, “over”, “top”, “bottom”, “down”, “side”, “back”, “left”, “right”, “front”, “lateral”, “side”, “up”, “down” etc., when used in the following description are used for convenience and to aid understanding of relative positions or directions, and not intended to limit the orientation of any device, structure or any part of any device or structure. In addition, the singular terms “a”, “an”, and “the” include plural references

unless context clearly indicates otherwise. Similarly, the word “or” is intended to include “and” unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

[0055] The term “coupled” (or “connected”) herein may be understood as electrically coupled or as mechanically coupled, for example attached or fixed, or just in contact without any fixation, and it will be understood that both direct coupling or indirect coupling (in other words: coupling without direct contact) may be provided.

[0056] In order that the invention may be readily understood and put into practical effect, various embodiments will now be described by way of examples and not limitations, and with reference to the figures.

[0057] FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a server 10 for facilitating issuing an insurance for a property according to various embodiments.

[0058] In some embodiments, the server 10, for example, implemented by a server computer, may include a communication interface 11, a processor 12, and a memory 13.

[0059] In some embodiments, the memory 13 (also referred to as a “database (DB)” or a “storage”) may store input data and/or output data temporarily or permanently. In some embodiments, the memory 13 may store program code which allows the server 10 to perform a method (as will be described with reference to FIG. 22). In some embodiments, the program code may be embedded in a Software Development Kit (SDK). The memory 13 may include an internal memory of the server 10 and/or an external memory. The external memory may include, but is not limited to, an external storage medium, for example, a memory card, a flash drive, and a web storage.

[0060] In some embodiments, the communication interface 11 may allow one or more external systems to communicate with the processor 12 via a network. In some embodiments, the communication interface 11 may transmit signals to the external systems, and/or receive signals from the external systems via the network.

[0061] In some embodiments, the processor 12 may include, but is not limited to, a microprocessor, an analogue circuit, a digital circuit, a mixed-signal circuit, a logic circuit, an integrated circuit, a Central Processing Unit (CPU), a Graphics Processing Unit (GPU), a Digital Signal Processor (DSP), a Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA), an Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC), or any combination thereof. Any other kind of implementation of the respective functions, which will be described below in further detail, may also be understood as the processor 12.

[0062] In some embodiments, the processor 12 may be connectable to the communication interface 11. In some embodiments, the processor 12 may be arranged in data or signal communication with the communication interface 11.

[0063] In some embodiments, the communication interface 11 may receive a request for the insurance for the property from a user associated with the property.

[0064] In some embodiments, the property may refer to a real estate that the user own and/or manage that is attached to a piece of land. In some embodiments, the property may be used for residential, commercial and/or industrial purposes. For example, the property may include, but is not limited to, a building, a shop house, a landed house, an apartment, and a land.

[0065] In some embodiments, the user may refer to an owner that owns the property, a manager that manages the property and/or a carbon credit buyer. In some embodiments, the owner may send the request for the insurance for the property that the owner owns. In some other embodiments, the manager may send the request for insurance for the property that the manager manages. In some other embodiments, the carbon credit buyer may send the request for insurance for the property that the carbon credit buyer is interested in.

[0066] In some embodiments, the user may send the request for the insurance to the communication interface 11 via the network. In some embodiments, the request for the insurance may refer to a request for a net-zero insurance for the property, which may relate to net-zero initiatives.

[0067] In some embodiments, the processor 12 (also referred to as a "carbon prospecting platform 102" as shown in FIG. 2) may determine whether the request for the insurance relates to the request for the net-zero insurance for the property. For example, the processor 12 may determine whether the request for the insurance complies with a predetermined net-zero rule. As an example, the net-zero rule may be set by at least one of a government, a global institution, and a global organisation (for example, U.N. (The United Nations)). In some embodiments, if it is determined that the request for the insurance complies with the predetermined net-zero rule, the processor 12 may accept the request for the insurance. For example, the processor 12 may then retrieve a carbon credit balance of the property from a carbon credit wallet, and evaluate a risk for the insurance of the property based on a risk score and the carbon credit balance (as will be described below with reference to FIGS. 9A and 10A). In some embodiments, if it is determined that the request for the insurance does not comply with the predetermined net-zero rule, the processor 12 may reject the request for the insurance. For

example, the communication interface 11 may then inform the user of the rejection of the request for the insurance.

[0068] In some embodiments, the processor 12 may retrieve data relating to the property from a plurality of data sources. In some embodiments, the processor 12 may retrieve real-time and/or dynamic data relating to the property. In some embodiments, the plurality of data sources may include, but are not limited to, a building management system 101, a voluntary carbon credit market 106, a net-zero compliance database 104 operated by a compliance institution, and a location specific financial database 105 operated by a finance institution. In some embodiments, the processor 12 of the server 10 may communicate with the building management system 101, the voluntary carbon credit market 106, the net-zero compliance database 104, and the location specific financial database 105.

[0069] In some embodiments, the data relating to the property may include, but is not limited to, environmental data relating to the property. For example, the environmental data relating to the property may include, but is not limited to, net-zero carbon footprint data relating to the property (also referred to as "net-zero and building efficiency data"). In some embodiments, the net-zero carbon foot print data relating to the property may include, but is not limited to, data relating to a net-zero status of the property, including data relating to a carbon reduction and emission status, a carbon removal status, and a carbon capture status relating to the property (also referred to as "dynamic building carbon emission data, removal data, and reduction data"). In some embodiments, the net-zero carbon foot print data relating to the property may further include building efficiency data. In some embodiments, the processor 12 may retrieve the environmental data relating to the property, for example, the net-zero carbon footprint data relating to the property from the building management system 101. In some embodiments, the processor 12 may determine the net-zero status of the property, based on at least one of the data relating to the carbon reduction and emission status, the data relating to the carbon removal status, and the data relating to the carbon capture status relating to the property.

[0070] In some embodiments, the data relating to the property may further include financial data relating to the property (also referred to as "building credit data"). In some embodiments, the processor 12 may retrieve the financial data relating to the property from the location specific financial database 105. In some embodiments, the financial data relating to the property may include, but is not limited to, financial data relating to a carbon credit, purchasing power parity, energy costs, and other location-specific financial metrics.

[0071] In some embodiments, the processor 12 may evaluate a risk for the insurance of the property in terms of an environmental impact, based on the retrieved data. For example, a current state and an efficiency of the property, in terms of an environmental impact, may affect the risk, and the risk may be evaluated. In some embodiments, the processor 12 may calculate a risk score for the property based on the retrieved data, and evaluate the risk for the insurance of the property based on the calculated risk score. In some embodiments, the processor 12 may analyse the accumulated data, for example, including the net-zero carbon footprint data and the financial data relating to the property, and calculate the risk score for the property in terms of the environmental impact, for the net-zero insurance of the property.

[0072] In some embodiments, the processor 12 may propose one or more insurance policies to the user based on the evaluation of the risk. In some embodiments, the processor 12 may issue the insurance for the property, based on the user's input for the one or more insurance policies. In some embodiments, the processor 12 may provide at least one of an automated system and a customised system, for example, depending on the user's request. For example, if the request for the insurance includes a request for providing an automated policy, the processor 12 may offer the automated system. As another example, if the request for the insurance includes a request for providing a customised (personalised) policy, the processor 12 may offer the customised system.

[0073] In some embodiments, for example, in the automated system, the processor 12 may retrieve a plurality of predetermined insurance policies based on the evaluation of the risk. In some embodiments, the processor 12 may select the one or more insurance policies from the plurality of predetermined insurance policies based on predetermined criteria (as will be described with reference to FIG. 20). In some embodiments, the processor 12 may select a predetermined number of the one or more insurance policies of the plurality of predetermined insurance policies. For example, the processor 12 may select three insurance policies, to propose the one or more insurance policies to the user. In some embodiments, the processor 12 may receive the user's selection of the one or more insurance policies as the user's input, to issue the insurance for the property. For example, the processor 12 may receive the user's selection of one of the one or more insurance policies, for example, three insurance policies, and issue the insurance for the property based on the selected insurance policy.

[0074] In some embodiments, for example, in the customised system, the processor 12 may create the one or more insurance policies based on the evaluation of the risk, to propose the one or more insurance policies to the user. In some embodiments, in the request for providing

the customised policy, a coverage requested by the user may be included. In some embodiments, the processor 12 may create a new template of the insurance policy including the requested coverage, to propose the created insurance policy to the user. In some embodiments, the processor 12 may receive the user's confirmation of the created insurance policy as the user's input, and issue the insurance for the property based on the created insurance policy.

[0075] As described above, the various embodiments may present a solution to difficulties faced by insurance companies in issuing insurance policies for net-zero initiatives. These difficulties may arise due to introduction of unfamiliar risks presented by net-zero buildings that may use innovative technologies and design strategies to minimise carbon emissions and energy consumption. Furthermore, the lack of standardised and reliable data on the net-zero carbon status of buildings may further complicate these insurance processes. The various embodiments may propose a server 10 and a system including the server 10 to facilitate the collection, analysis, and utilization of such data, thereby aiding in effective risk assessment and management.

[0076] As described above, the various embodiments may allow the user to request a net-zero insurance for the building, confirm a net-zero compliance, collect data from a carbon credit wallet, evaluate the building's current state and efficiency, compute a risk score and match the request with predefined insurance policies, and offer the user a selection of suitable insurance policies. Upon the user's selection, the request may be forwarded to an issuing system operated by the insurance company for issuing the insurance. The issuing system may also cater to a personalised request received from the user, by evaluating specifics of the request, and propose a risk score, a premium price, a coverage, and a duration to insurance companies.

[0077] As described above, the various embodiments may include the following features:

a) Capability to issue net-zero insurance policies by evaluating the associated risks;
b) Utilisation of data concerning the building's net-zero status, carbon credits, and location-specific financial indicators, ensuring compliance with global standards;
c) Assessment of the building's net-zero status by considering carbon reduction, emissions, and carbon removal by on-site plantations and HVAC systems; and
d) Utilisation of dynamic and real-time net-zero data.

[0078] FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an overview of a system for facilitating issuing an insurance according to various embodiments. FIG. 2 shows the overview of the system, highlighting relationships between system components.

[0079] As shown in FIG. 2, in some embodiments, a user 100, including, but not limited to, a real estate owner or a carbon credit buyer, may place a request for an insurance for a property, for example, a building, to a carbon prospecting platform 102 (also referred to as a "CPP"). In some embodiments, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may be maintained by an IT company. After receiving the request, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may verify if the request is following a net-zero compliance (also referred to as a "net-zero rule") set by a government, a global institution, or a global organisation. For example, in order to qualify for a net-zero coverage by the building, the user 100 may require to implement measures to reduce carbon emissions and energy consumption within the building. However, if the user 100 may simply offset the building's emissions by purchasing carbon credits or investing in renewable energy projects without reducing the building's own emissions, it may violate the net-zero compliance set by the government, the global institution, or the global organisation. In some embodiments, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may fetch data from a net-zero compliance database 104 to stay updated, and check if the request for the insurance is following the compliance.

[0080] In some embodiments, thereafter, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may request net-zero and building efficiency data to a building management system 100 (also referred to as a "BMS"). In some embodiments, the net-zero and building efficiency data may include, but is not limited to, dynamic building carbon emission data, removal data, and reduction data, and building efficiency data. For examples, the dynamic building emission data may refer to an amount of greenhouse gas, such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), emitted by the building over a specific period, measured dynamically. The building emission data may provide a detailed picture of how much carbon dioxide and other pollutants are being released into the atmosphere throughout the day, allowing for more precise analysis and management of emissions. A carbon removal process may involve a process of capturing and storing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. There may be various methods of the carbon removal, including, but not limited to, an afforestation (planting trees), and a direct air capture (mechanically capturing CO_2 from the air embedded in HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) system). The dynamic reduction data may typically refer to data that may show an impact involving transitioning to renewable energy sources, implementing smart building technologies, and adopting more sustainable practices like a waste management. Long-term reduction data may include strategies employed by buildings, including a use of eco-friendly construction materials, to measure their commitment to reaching net-zero. Carbon emissions produced when using non-

eco-friendly construction materials versus when using eco-friendly materials may be measured and used for further analysis. Building efficiency data may refer to information about how effectively the building uses energy and resources to fulfil its functions, such as heating, cooling, lighting, and powering equipment. The building efficiency data may include metrics such as energy consumption, water usage, waste generation, and indoor air quality. Analysing the building efficiency data may help identify opportunities for improvements, optimise performance, and reduce operational costs, while minimising environmental impact. Hourly data on emissions, reduction, and removal may be crucial for accurately assessing the building's net-zero performance. The insurance may rely on the availability of high-quality and reliable data to monitor performance metrics, detect deviations from a net-zero target, and trigger corrective actions or financial penalties as necessary. Inaccurate or incomplete data may compromise the effectiveness of a coverage of the insurance and increase a risk of performance breaches.

[0081] In some embodiments, after receiving the net-zero and building efficiency data from the building management system 101, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may obtain data relating to a carbon credit of the building, such as rating, quality and quantity from a carbon wallet registered with a voluntary carbon credit market 106. The carbon prospecting platform 102 may evaluate a risk for achieving net-zero after analysing the data relating to the carbon credit.

[0082] In some embodiments, thereafter, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may adjust an insurance premium price based on a location of the building and financial factors associated with a place of the building, such as purchasing power parities.

[0083] In some embodiments, thereafter, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may show a list of predetermined (predefined) insurance policies matching with the request for the insurance to the user 100. The user 100 may select the insurance policy that they like from the list, or may request a customised insurance policy. If the user 100 likes the listed policy, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may place a request to insurance companies who do an insurance management 103, and the carbon prospecting platform 102 may pass the issued insurance policy to the user 100. In case of the request for the customised insurance policy, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may provide a risk score, a premium recommendation, and coverage information to the insurance companies.

[0084] FIG. 3 is a high-level sequence diagram of a system for facilitating issuing an insurance according to various embodiments.

[0085] In some embodiments, as a first step, a user 100 of a property, for example, a real estate owner 100 of a building, may provide details, including, but not limited to, a name, a location, building information, and a coverage request to a carbon prospecting platform 102 (201). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may request data relating to the building to different data sources (different systems) including, but not limited to, a building management system 101, carbon credit wallet of a voluntary carbon credit market 106, a net-zero compliance database 104, and a location specific financial database 105 (202), and obtain the data relating to the building from the different sources (203). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may perform data analysis and recommendations to the real estate owner 100 (204). The real estate owner 100 may select a suitable insurance policy or request for a customisation (205). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may send the request to an insurance company 103 (also referred to as an "insurance system") (206) which may check insurance policy details and issue an insurance document (207, 208). The real estate owner 100 may receive the insurance policy via the carbon prospecting platform 102 (209).

[0086] FIG. 4 is an exemplary diagram illustrating details of a request for an insurance according to various embodiments.

[0087] As shown in FIG. 4, in some embodiments, main components included in the request for the insurance for a property, for example, a building, may include, but are not limited to:

a) Basic Information: This may be initial information about the building, including a name, an address, and contact details.
b) Building Details: This may outline specifics of the building, including a type, a size, and a purpose of the building.
c) Historical Performance Data: This may explain past environmental performance data of the building, including examining emission, removal, and reduction data.
d) Efficiency Measures and Sustainability Initiatives: This may highlight environment-friendly measures and initiatives implemented within a structure. These may include LED lighting, usage of Energy Star certified equipment, sourcing renewable energy, a recycling program, and regular employee education on sustainability practices.
e) Compliance Documentation: This may include a proof of regulatory observance in the form of environmental audits conducted by certified authorities and regulatory compliance certificates.

f) Future Adaptation Plans: This may highlight planned environmental measures for the future. This may include expansion plans for renewable energy and employee training programs for sustainability.

g) Carbon Credit Dynamics: The value of carbon credits held by the building may depend on both their quantity and quality. Prices of these credits may fluctuate based on at least one of supply and demand dynamics, regulatory changes, and market perceptions. Buildings with high-quality and verified credits may not only meet regulatory requirements, but also contribute to broader sustainability goals.

h) Type of Coverage: Coverage types for the green building may also be enumerated. This may include a coverage for green washing credit loss, renewable energy systems, and carbon emission liability.

[0088] FIG. 5A and 5B are exemplary diagrams illustrating details of an insurance policy according to various embodiments.

[0089] As shown in FIGS. 5A and 5B, in some embodiments, the insurance policy for a property, for example, a building, may include a policy number, effective date, expiry date, insured name, property address, premium price, coverage details including what is covered and what is not covered. For example, a net-zero insurance policy document includes the following information:

a) Policy Type: This may indicate a type of insurance policy. In this case, it may be a net-zero insurance policy, a specific kind designed to provide solutions for companies and operations striving for net-zero carbon emissions.

b) Policy Number: This may be a unique identifier for the specific insurance contract (for example, “NZI-123456”).

c) Effective Date & Expiry Date: These may be start and end dates of the insurance coverage, respectively.

d) Insured: This may be a policyholder (for example, the building “Green Building”).

e) Property Insured: This may specify an address of the insured property (for example, the address of the building “123 Green Street, EcoFriendlyCity”).

f) Premium: This may be an amount that the insured pays monthly (for example, “$4000”).

g) Policy Coverages:

- Carbon Offsetting Coverage: This part of the insurance may cover costs of carbon credits that the policyholder buys to balance out their carbon emissions.

- Carbon Emissions Liability: This coverage may address any potential legal or regulatory financial responsibilities resulting from the policyholder's carbon emissions.
- Net-Zero Performance Guarantee: This section may ensure financial protection if the property does not meet its goal of zero net-carbon emissions.
- Energy Efficiency Retrofit: This may mean that the insurance policy covers expenses relating to improvements made on the insured property to increase its energy efficiency.
- Green Building Certification: The costs to achieve recognised green building certifications, including, but not limited to, application expenses, compliance, and examination fees, may fall under this coverage.

[0090] In some embodiments, the document may also include a note about potential changes in the insurance policy, emphasising an idea that alterations to coverage or premiums may occur, and may need to be documented in writing, via policy endorsements. It may stress the importance of continuously reviewing the insurance policy for understanding and updates.

[0091] FIGS. 6A, 6B and 6C are exemplary diagrams illustrating net-zero carbon foot print data according to various embodiments.

[0092] FIGS. 6A, 6B and 6C illustrates data received by a carbon prospecting platform 102 from a building management system 101.

[0093] As shown in FIG. 6A, a table 501 shows dynamic removal and estimation time series data. The table 501 may include time 5011 referring to a specific point or duration in time for recording other parameters, estimated carbon removal per hour 5012 representing an hourly estimation of carbon removal, estimated carbon emissions per hour 5013 representing an hourly estimation of carbon emissions, difference per hour 5014 representing an hourly difference between CO_2 removal and emission, and status per hour 5015 representing an hourly status or trend it may held values as positive, negative and no change.

[0094] As shown in FIG. 6B, a table 502 shows dynamic reduction data compared with a dynamic baseline. The table 502 may include time 5021 referring to a specific point or duration in time for recording other parameters, dynamic baseline estimation 5022 representing the baseline used to calculate reductions, estimated carbon emissions per hour 5023 representing an hourly estimation of carbon emissions, difference per hour 5024 representing an hourly difference between the baseline and the emission, and status per hour 5025 representing an hourly status or trend it may held values as positive or negative or no change.

[0095] As shown in FIG. 6C, a table 503 shows long term reduction data. The table 503 may include carbon reduction estimation 5031, baseline 5032, estimated carbon reduction 5033, and reduction percentage 5034.

[0096] FIG. 7 is a block diagram illustrating components of a building management system according to various embodiments.

[0097] As shown in FIG. 7, in some embodiments, the building management system 600 (i.e. the building management system 101, as shown in FIG. 2) may include sensors and actuators 601. In some embodiments, the sensors may be devices that gather data, including, but not limited to, a temperature sensor, a humidity sensor and an image sensor. In some embodiments, actuators may be components that may perform actions based on the sensor data, such as adjusting thermostat settings or controlling lighting. The data produced by the sensors and actuators 601 may be used further for estimations.

[0098] As shown in FIG. 7, in some embodiments, the building management system 600 may include a controller 602. In some embodiments, the controller 602 may be a brain of the building management system 600, and may analyse data obtained from the sensors and actuators 601 and make decisions. In some embodiments, the controller 602 may be a dedicated hardware unit or software running on a server 10.

[0099] As shown in FIG. 7, in some embodiments, the building management system 600 may include at least one of a user interface 603, a communication network 604, a database 605, an external systems integration module 606, and a real-time monitoring and analytics module 607. In some embodiments, the user interface 603 may be a part that may interact with humans, for example, an operator of the building management system 600. The user interface 603 may be a simple dashboard, a mobile application or a web interface which may allow the operator to monitor and control a building system 608. In some embodiments, the communication network 604 may connect all the components, enabling them to share data. The communication network 604 may be wired (like Ethernet) or wireless (like Wi-Fi). In some embodiments, the external systems integration module 606 may be a component responsible for connecting with the carbon prospecting platform 102. In some embodiments, the database 605 may store historical data, settings, and other information crucial for analysis and decision-making. In some embodiments, the real-time monitoring and analytics module 607 may implement a monitoring system that may provide real-time data on energy usage, indoor air quality, and other environmental factors.

[00100] As shown in FIG. 7, in some embodiments, the building management system 600 may include the building system 608 which may have one or more subcomponents. In some embodiments, the subcomponents may include, but are not limited to, a renewable and non-renewable energy integration module 609, HVAC systems 610, a water management module 611, a waste management module 612, green roof and wall monitoring systems 613, a transportation monitoring module 614, an occupancy management module 615, an indoor plants module 616, a cooking gas management module 617, and an elevators module 618. In some embodiments, the renewable and non-renewable energy integration module 609 may incorporate components like solar panels or wind turbines to generate clean energy for the building. In some embodiments, the transportation monitoring module 614 may monitor transportation relating to the building. In some embodiments, the HVAC systems 610 may utilise advanced heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems that may be energy-efficient and eco-friendly. In some embodiments, the water management module 611 may monitor and control water usage. In some embodiments, the waste management module 612 may be responsible for waste monitoring systems to optimise recycling and reduce overall waste production. In some embodiments, the green roof and wall monitoring systems 613 may integrate green roofs and walls for natural insulation, improved air quality, and aesthetic benefits. In some embodiments, the occupancy management module 615 may use sensors to detect occupancy and adjust lighting, temperature, and other systems accordingly to save energy when areas are not occupied. In some embodiments, the indoor plants module 616 may be responsible for a management of indoor plantation. In some embodiments, the cooking gas management module 617 may measure and maintain gas used by the building. In some embodiments, the elevators module 618 may maintain elevators.

[00101] FIG. 8 is a block diagram illustrating components of a carbon prospecting platform according to various embodiments.

[00102] As shown in FIG. 8, in some embodiments, the carbon prospecting platform 700 (i.e. the carbon prospecting platform 102, as shown in FIG. 2) may include at least one of a cost-benefit analysis tool 701, an insurance request module 702, a net-zero data storage and processing tool 703, an insurance listing portal 704, an external systems integration module 705, a real-time monitoring and analytics module 706, and a regulatory compliance checker and audit module 715. In some embodiments, the cost-benefit analysis tool 701 may help a user 100 of a property, for example, an owner 100 of a building, in assessing financial implications of implementing net-zero initiatives based on their location. In some

embodiments, the regulatory compliance checker and audit module 715 may regularly fetch information on environmental regulations and standards relevant to carbon reduction and insurance policies, and check if the request for the insurance is following the compliance.

[00103] As shown in FIG. 8, in some embodiments, the carbon prospecting platform 700 may further include at least one of a carbon credit marketplace integration module 717 and a geospatial financial data repository 716. In some embodiments, the carbon credit marketplace integration module 717 may include, but is not limited to, at least one of a carbon credit wallet 718, a carbon credit trading engine 719, and a credit quality checker 720. In some embodiments, the carbon credit marketplace integration module 717 may connect with external carbon credit system to obtain information about the carbon credit relating to the building. In some embodiments, the carbon credit wallet 718 may manage and track the carbon credits relating to each building, providing a transparent view of their carbon credit balance. In some embodiments, the carbon credit trading engine 719 may enable trading of carbon credits between building owners, allowing them to exchange credits based on their individual needs. In some embodiments, the credit quality checker 720 may provide rating of the carbon credits held by the building. In some embodiments, the geospatial financial data repository 716 may store financial data relating to carbon credits, purchasing power parity, energy costs, and other location-specific financial metrics.

[00104] In some embodiments, in the carbon prospecting platform 700, the request for the insurance may be handled in two ways as follows: an automatic request handling and a customisable request handling.

[00105] As shown in FIG. 8, in some embodiments, the carbon prospecting platform 700 may further include an automatic request handling module 708 for the automatic request handling. In some embodiments, the automatic request handling module 708 may be divided into a plurality of sub parts. In some embodiments, the sub parts may include, but are not limited to, a submission interface 709, a data processing engine 710, a decision engine 711, an integration with external data sources module 712, a policy generation module 713, and a document management system 714. In some embodiments, the submission interface 709 may handle a user-friendly interface for the user 100 to submit the request for the insurance. The user interface may be provided through a web portal, a mobile application, or other digital platforms. In some embodiments, the data processing engine 710 may be an engine that may automatically process incoming data, and extract relevant information from submitted forms, emails, or other channels. In some embodiments, the decision engine 711 may be a component that may use

predetermined (predefined) rules and algorithms to automatically evaluate the request for the insurance, and determine eligibility, coverage, and pricing. In some embodiments, the integration with external data sources module 712 may connect to external databases and services to validate and enrich the information provided in the request for the insurance. The information may include, but is not limited to, credit scores, driving records, and other relevant data. In some embodiments, the policy generation module 713 may automatically generate insurance policies based on the approved request, including a necessary documentation and terms. In some embodiments, the document management system 714 may store and manage digital copies of insurance policy documents, ensuring easy retrieval and compliance with record-keeping requirements.

[00106] As shown in FIG. 8, in some embodiments, the carbon prospecting platform 700 may further include a customisable request handling module 721 for the customisable request handling. In some embodiments, the customisable request handling module 721 may include one or more subcomponents. In some embodiments, the subcomponents may include, but are not limited to, a customisable request creator 722, a risk assessment and premium price calculations module 723, a policy management and configuration module 724, and a customisable insurance policy templates module 725. In some embodiments, the customisable request creator 722 may handle the customised request for the insurance received from the user 100. In some embodiments, the risk assessment and premium price calculations module 723 may calculate a risk, and recommend a premium price and a coverage. In some embodiments, the policy management and configuration module 724 may allow the user 100 to configure the insurance policies by selecting coverage options, deductibles, and other relevant details. The policy management and configuration module 724 may also handle a creation, a storage, and a retrieval of insurance policy documents and related information. In some embodiments, the customisable insurance policy templates module 725 may handle some templates relating to the customised request for the insurance.

[00107] FIGS. 9A and 9B are flow diagrams illustrating how an automatic request is handled according to various embodiments.

[00108] As shown in FIG. 9A, in some embodiments, a user 100 of a property, for example, an owner 100 of a building, may create or modify a request for insurance (801). A carbon prospecting platform 102 may receive the request from the user 100. Thereafter, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may verify completeness of the request and accuracy of the provided data, by verifying if all mandatory parameters are provided in the request (802). In this manner,

the carbon prospecting platform 102 may verify if the request is incomplete and/or inaccurate (803). If the request is incomplete and/or inaccurate, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may send the request back to the user (804). If the request is complete and accurate, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may fetch data relating to the building from a building management system 805 (i.e. the building management system 101, as shown in FIG. 2) (806). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may also fetch data relating to a net-zero rule set by international organisations from a net-zero compliance database 807 (i.e. the net-zero compliance database 104, as shown in FIG. 2) (808). Thereafter, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may check if the request for the insurance complies with the net-zero rule (809). An example of the net-zero rule may be that the building may need to focus more on reduction measures rather than relying on carbon credits. For example, if the building requesting the insurance focuses more on the reduction measures, it may be determined that the request for the insurance complies with the net-zero rule. If the building requesting the insurance relies more on the carbon credits and does not take the reduction measures, it may be determined that the request for the insurance does not comply with the net-zero rule. If the request for the insurance does not comply with the net-zero rule, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may send the request for the insurance back to the user 100 (804). If the request for the insurance complies with the net-zero rule, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may retrieve the building's carbon credit balance from a carbon credit wallet 811 (812).

[00109] In some embodiments, after receiving the data relating to the building's carbon credit balance, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may calculate an insurance risk score (813). If the carbon credit held by the building has a low rating provided by a third party certification, a high risk score is associated with the request for the insurance. In some embodiments, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may also determine volatility of the carbon credit. If the volatility is higher, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may check if the carbon credit has been issued for projects prone to forest fire or deforestation. If such projects exist, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may associate a higher risk score with the request for the insurance. In some embodiments, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may consider any external factors that may not be controllable by the user 100. If such factors exist, the factors may also contribute to the risk. In some embodiments, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may retrieve data from the building management system 805. In some embodiments, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may estimate a growth rate towards net-zero policies. For example, low growth

rate may contribute to higher risks. In some embodiments, low rating, and higher volatility or dependence on external factors may contribute to higher risk.

[00110] In some embodiments, after calculating the insurance risk score, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may retrieve a plurality of predetermined (predefined) insurance policies from a predefined policies database 814 (815).

[00111] As shown in FIG. 9B, in some embodiments, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may then utilise a predetermined flowchart to recommend best-matching insurance policies (816) (as described with reference to FIG. 20). For example, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may select a predetermined number of one or more insurance policies from the plurality of predetermined insurance policies, using the flowchart. The carbon prospecting platform 102 may determine if a premium price needs to be recalculated based on a requester location, for example, a location of the building (817). If the location of the building is different from a baseline location of the one or more insurance policies, it may be determined that a recalculation of the premium price is required (818). If the recalculation of the premium price is not required, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may allow the user 100 to review and select a preferred insurance policy from the recommended insurance policies (823). If the recalculation of the premium price is required, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may fetch data including financial factors from a database storing financial factors of requester location country 819 (also referred to as a "geospatial financial data repository") (820). For example, the financial factors may include, but are not limited to, GDP per capita, inflation rate, unemployment rate, currency exchange rate, cost of living index, etc. The carbon prospecting platform 102 may analyse the location specific risk profile, and recalculate the premium price based on the financial factors using a predetermined flowchart (821). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may display recommended insurance policies including, but not limited to, a coverage, a premium price, and other relevant information which have been recalculated/adjusted based on the financial factors (822). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may allow the user 100 to review and select a preferred insurance policy from the recommended insurance policies (823). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may determine if a suitable insurance policy has been found (824) based on the user's 100 selection. If the user 100 selects the preferred insurance policy from the recommended insurance policies, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may confirm the selection with the user 100 (825), and the user 100 may proceed with the selected insurance policy (826). If the user 100 does not select the

preferred insurance policy from the recommended insurance policies, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may request the user 100 to create or modify the request for insurance (801).

[00112] FIGS. 10A and 10B are flow diagrams illustrating how a customised request is handled according to various embodiments.

[00113] As shown in FIG. 10A, in some embodiments, a user 100 of a property, for example, an owner 100 of a building, may create or modify a request for insurance (901). A carbon prospecting platform 102 may receive the request from the user 100. Thereafter, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may verify completeness of the request and accuracy of the provided data, by verifying if all mandatory parameters are provided in the request (902). In this manner, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may verify if the request is incomplete and/or inaccurate (903). If the request is incomplete and/or inaccurate, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may send the request back to the user (904). If the request is complete and accurate, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may fetch data relating to the building from a building management system 905 (i.e. the building management system 101, as shown in FIG. 2) (906). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may also fetch data relating to a net-zero rule set by international organisations from a net-zero compliance database 907 (i.e. the net-zero compliance database 104, as shown in FIG. 2) (908). Thereafter, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may check if the request for the insurance complies with the net-zero rule (909). If the request for the insurance does not comply with the net-zero rule, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may send the request for the insurance back to the user 100 (904). If the request for the insurance complies with the net-zero rule, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may retrieve the building's carbon credit balance from a carbon credit wallet 911 (912).

[00114] In some embodiments, after receiving the data relating to the building's carbon credit balance, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may calculate an insurance risk score (913). It may be appreciated that the insurance risk score may be calculated as described with reference to FIGS. 9A and 9B.

[00115] In some embodiments, after calculating the insurance risk score, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may create a new template of insurance policy including a requested coverage (914).

[00116] As shown in FIG. 10B, in some embodiments, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may estimate a premium price, deductible and policy limit (915). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may determine if the premium price needs to be recalculated based on a requester location, for example, a location of the building (916). If the location of the building is different

from a baseline location of the one or more insurance policies, it may be determined that a recalculation of the premium price is required (917). If the recalculation of the premium price is not required, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may send a request for creating a customised insurance policy to an insurance company along with the insurance risk score and the recommended premium price (921). If the recalculation of the premium price is required, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may fetch data including financial factors from a database storing financial factors of requester location country 918 (also referred to as a "geospatial financial data repository") (919). For example, the financial factors may include, but are not limited to, GDP per capita, inflation rate, unemployment rate, currency exchange rate, cost of living index, etc. The carbon prospecting platform 102 may analyse the location specific risk profile, and recalculate the premium price based on the financial factors using a predetermined flowchart (920). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may send a request for creating a customised insurance policy to an insurance company along with the insurance risk score and the recommended premium price which has been re-estimated based on the financial factors (921). Thereafter, the insurance company may create the customised insurance policy based on the information received from the carbon prospecting platform 102 (922). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may show the customised insurance policy to the user (923). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may allow the user 100 to confirm the customised insurance policy (924). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may determine if the customised insurance policy is acceptable (925) based on the user's confirmation. If the user confirms the customised insurance policy, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may confirm the selection with the user 100, and the user 100 may proceed with the selected insurance policy (926). If the user does not confirm the customised insurance policy, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may request the user 100 to create or modify the request for insurance (901).

[00117] FIG. 11 is a flow diagram illustrating an estimation of a carbon emission for a property according to various embodiments.

[00118] In some embodiments, a carbon prospecting platform 102 may estimate scope 1 carbon emissions of the property, for example, a building, such as on-site fuel combustion (such as natural gas used for heating), any refrigerants in the building's HVAC systems, and emissions from any owned or controlled vehicles (1001) The carbon prospecting platform 102 may estimate scope 2 carbon emissions of the building such as indirect GHG (Greenhouse gases) emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, heat, or steam (commonly referred to as "energy indirect GHG emissions") (1002). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may

estimate scope 3 carbon emissions of the building such as emissions from employees commuting to the building, a waste disposal, or end-of-life treatment of sold products (1003). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may then add the scope 1 carbon emissions, the scope 2 carbon emissions, and the scope 3 carbon emissions (1004). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may report total estimated carbon emissions (1005). After that, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may delay for x min, where x may have any value decided by a user 100, for example, the owner of the building (1006).

[00119] FIG. 12 is a flow diagram illustrating an estimation of a carbon removal by a plantation for a property according to various embodiments.

[00120] In some embodiments, a carbon prospecting platform 102 may estimate a carbon removal by an internal plantation including a rooftop, vertical greening, and an artificial wet land (1101). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may estimate a carbon removal by an external plantation including parks/forest (1102). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may estimate a carbon removal by carbon capturing technologies including carbon removing HVAC system (1103). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may then add all previously estimated carbon removals (1104). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may report total estimated carbon removals (1105). After that, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may delay for x min, where x may have any value decided by a user 100, for example, the owner of the building (1106).

[00121] FIG. 13 is a flow diagram illustrating an estimation of a carbon reduction for a property according to various embodiments.

[00122] In some embodiments, as a first step, a carbon prospecting platform 102 may determine a baseline for calculations (1201). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may estimate a reduction in scope 1 carbon emissions of a property, for example, a building, because of using efficient fuels and sustainable practices (1202). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may estimate a reduction in scope 2 carbon emissions of the building, because of using renewable sources of energy (1203). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may estimate a reduction in scope 3 carbon emissions of the building, because of using efficient waste disposal, or end-of-life treatment of sold products (1204). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may then add the reduction in scope 1 carbon emissions, the reduction in scope 2 carbon emissions, and the reduction in scope 3 carbon emissions (1205). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may report total estimated carbon reductions (1206). After that, the carbon prospecting

platform 102 may delay for x min, where x may have any value decided by a user 100, for example, the owner of the building (1207).

[00123] FIG. 14 is a flow diagram illustrating an estimation of a long-term carbon reduction according to various embodiments.

[00124] In some embodiments, a carbon prospecting platform 102 may determine a baseline for an estimation (1301). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may estimate a carbon reduction in a property, for example, a building, construction process by using low emission construction materials, a smart building design and other sustainable practices (1302). Thereafter, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may report a total long-term carbon reduction (1303).

[00125] FIG. 15 is a flow diagram illustrating an estimation of a carbon removal by a plantation according to various embodiments.

[00126] In some embodiments, as a first step, a carbon prospecting platform 102 may obtain pictures of a desired area (1401). Next, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may determine the area type such as a rooftop, a vertical garden, indoor plants, etc (1402). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may determine the number of plants Nx for species x (1403). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may determine a photosynthetic activity Ax of one plant of species x (in terms of CO_2 absorption per unit time) (1404). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may determine an average light exposure Lx for plants of species x per hour (1405). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may determine a temperature factor Ft, considering an impact of temperature on plant metabolism (1406). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may determine a humidity factor Fh, considering an influence of humidity on plant transpiration and CO_2 absorption (1407). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may determine a maintenance factor Fm, representing an impact of plant maintenance practices on photosynthetic activity (1408). Next, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may estimate CO_2 absorption rate Cx by multiplying Nx, Ax, Lx, Ft, Fh and Fm (i.e. $Cx = Nx \times Ax \times Lx \times Ft \times Fh \times Fm$) (1409). Thereafter, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may estimate the added CO_2 by respiration or biodegradation, and remove the estimated added CO_2 from net CO_2 (1410). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may repeat this calculation for each plant species in the desired area, and add the calculation for each plant species in the desired area (1411).

[00127] FIG. 16 is an exemplary diagram illustrating an estimation of a carbon removal by a plantation according to various embodiments.

[00128] As shown in FIG. 16, in some embodiments, a plant species information table 1501 may provide specific information about each plant species involved in a carbon removal

estimation process. The plant species information table 1501 may include at least one of a species name 15011, the number of plants (Nx) 15012, a photosynthetic activity (Ax) 15013, an average light exposure (Lx) 15014, a temperature factor (Ft) 15015, and a humidity factor (Fh) 15016.

[00129] As shown in FIG. 16, in some embodiments, a calculation results table 1502 may provide a calculated CO_2 absorption rate (Cx) 15022 for each plant species 15021 based on provided factors and formula. For example, the CO_2 absorption rate may be calculated using the formula of "Cx = Nx × Ax × Lx × Ft × Fh".

[00130] By using these tables 1501, 1502, a carbon prospecting platform 102 may easily organise and understand data required for estimating a carbon removal by plantation, and perform necessary calculations for each plant species in the desired area.

[00131] FIG. 17 is a flow diagram illustrating a calculation of a premium according to various embodiments. FIG. 17 illustrates a process of the calculation of the premium based on financial factors of a country.

[00132] As shown in FIG. 17, in some embodiments, a carbon prospecting platform 102 may collect financial data (also referred to as "financial factors") for each country. In some embodiments, the financial factors may include, but are not limited to, GDP per capita, inflation rate, unemployment rate, currency exchange rate and cost of living index, etc. (1601). Next, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may assign weights to each financial factors, based on their importance in determining an insurance risk (1602). For example, the weights may be assigned as follows: GDP per capita: 30%, inflation rate: 20%, unemployment rate: 20%, currency exchange rate: 15%, and cost of living index: 15%.

[00133] In some embodiments, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may then calculate the weighted average for each financial factors using the assigned weights (1603). Thereafter, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may add up the weighted average, to determine a location factor specific to the requester's (i.e. the user's 100) country (1604). In this manner, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may determine the location factor. The carbon prospecting platform 102 may then adjust the premium price, by multiplying a base premium price by the location factor (1605).

[00134] For example, to calculate the adjusted premium price for a requester in Country C:

a) Calculating the weighted average for each financial factors using the assigned weights, as follows:

- GDP per capita weighted average: $15,000

- Inflation rate weighted average: 0.4%
- Unemployment Rate weighted average: 0.76%
- Currency Exchange Rate weighted average: 0.165
- Cost of Living Index weighted average: 18
- Total weighted average: $15,419.365

b) Determining the location factor as follows:

- Location factor for Country C: 15.419365

c) Calculating the adjusted premium price, by multiplying the base premium price by the location factor.

[00135] Advantageously, the adjusting the premium price based on the financial factors may allow insurers to accurately reflect a risk associated with the requester's location, and ensure fair pricing for policyholders, while maintaining profitability for the insurance company.

[00136] FIGS. 18A and 18B are exemplary diagrams illustrating a recalculation of a premium according to various embodiments.

[00137] FIG. 18A shows a predetermined (predefined) policy table 1701. In some embodiments, the predefined policy table 1701 may include at least one of a policy name 17011, a carbon offset coverage 17012, a net-zero guarantee 17013, a carbon emission liability 17014, a green building certification 17015, an energy efficiency retrofit 17016, a base risk score 17017, a base premium price 17018, a base deductible 17019, and a base policy limit 17020.

[00138] In some embodiments, the policy name 17011 may be an individual name or an identifier name of an insurance policy. Each policy name 17011 may pertain to a specific set of a coverage and conditions. The carbon offset coverage 17012 may indicate whether the insurance policy provides a coverage for carbon offset. The net-zero guarantee 17013 may specify if the insurance policy ensures a guarantee for net-zero carbon emissions. The carbon emission liability 17014 may tell if the insurance policy provides cover against liabilities arising from carbon emissions. The green building certification 17015 may show if the insurance policy has a provision for a green building certification. The energy efficiency retrofit 17016 may refer to whether the insurance policy covers expenses for making changes to existing systems and applications to improve energy efficiency. The base risk score 17017 may be a measure of a base risk associated with the insurance policyholder. The base premium price 17018 may be a basic cost that the insured party must pay for the insurance coverage. The base premium price 17018 may vary depending on a risk score, a coverage, and other

aspects of the insurance policy. The base deductible 17019 may be an amount that the insured party has to pay out of pocket, before an insurer pays for a covered loss. Higher deductibles may usually translate to lower premiums, but mean more out-of-pocket costs in the event of a loss. The base policy limit 17020 may be a maximum amount the insurer will pay in the event of a covered loss. Anything that exceeds the base policy limit 17020 may typically need to be covered by the insurance policyholder. The base policy limit 17020 may differ from one insurance policy to another.

[00139] FIG. 18B shows an adjusted policy table 1702. In some embodiments, the adjusted policy table 1702 may include at least one of a policy name 17021, a carbon offset coverage 17022, a net-zero guarantee 17023, a carbon emission liability 17024, a green building certification 17025, an energy efficiency retrofit 17026, a base risk score 17027, a base premium price 17028, a base deductible 17029, a base policy limit 17030, an adjusted premium price 17031, an adjusted deductible 17032, and an adjusted policy limit 17033.

[00140] In some embodiments, the policy name 17021 may be an individual name or identifier name of an insurance policy. Each policy name 17021 may pertain to a specific set of coverage and conditions. The carbon offset coverage 17022 may indicate whether the insurance policy provides a coverage for carbon offset. The net-zero guarantee 17023 may specify if the insurance policy ensures a guarantee for net-zero carbon emissions. The carbon emission liability 17024 may tell if the insurance policy provides cover against liabilities arising from carbon emissions. The green building certification 17025 may show if the insurance policy has a provision for a green building certification. The energy efficiency retrofit 17026 may refer to whether the insurance policy covers expenses for making changes to existing systems and applications to improve energy efficiency. The base risk score 17027 may be a measure of a base risk associated with the insurance policyholder. The base premium price 17028 may be a basic cost that the insured party must pay for the insurance coverage. The base premium price 17028 may vary depending on a risk score, a coverage, and other aspects of the insurance policy. The base deductible 17029 may be an amount that the insured party has to pay out of pocket, before an insurer pays for a covered loss. The base policy limit 17030 may be a maximum amount the insurer will pay in the event of a covered loss. Anything that exceeds the base policy limit 17030 may typically need to be covered by the insurance policyholder. The base policy limit 17020 may differ from one insurance policy to another.

[00141] In some embodiments, the adjusted premium price 17031 may be an adjusted or final premium amount that the insurance policyholder needs to pay. The adjusted deductible 17032

may be an adjusted or final deductible price. The adjusted policy limit 17033 may be an adjusted or final insurance policy limit price.

[00142] In some embodiments, the adjusted premium price 17031, the adjusted deductible price 17032, and the adjusted policy limit price 17033 may be calculated based on the user risk score, as follows:

a) Adjusted Premium Price = Base Premium Price + (User Risk Score − Base Risk Score) × Risk Premium Factor
b) Adjusted Deductible Price = Base Deductible Price − (User Risk Score − Base Risk Score) × Deductible Reduction Factor
c) Adjusted Policy Limit Price = Base Policy Limit Price + (User Risk Score − Base Risk Score) × Policy Limit Increase Factor

With the adjusted premium price 17031, the adjusted deductible price 17032, and the adjusted policy limit price 17033, a carbon prospecting platform 102 may recommend the best insurance policies (for example, the "one or more insurance policies", as described with reference to FIGS. 1, 9A and 9B) for the user's 100 coverage requirements and budget.

[00143] FIG. 19 is an exemplary diagram illustrating a carbon credit wallet according to various embodiments.

[00144] In some embodiments, the carbon credit wallet may include details of a property, for example, a building, and carbon credit details relating to the building. As shown in FIG. 19, a carbon credit wallet table may include at least one of a building ID 1801, a building name 1802, a location 1803, a carbon credits held 1804, a carbon credit rating 1805, and a project type 1806.

[00145] In some embodiments, the building ID 1801 may be a unique identifier assigned to each building to differentiate it from others. The building name 1802 may be an official name of the building, usually provided by a user 100, for example, an owner or a management company of the building. The location 1803 may be a geographical location where the building is situated. The location 1803 may include a city name and/or a country name. The carbon credits held 1804 may be the number of carbon credits that the building or the management company operating in the building holds. The carbon credit rating 1805 may be a measure of a quality of carbon credits held by the management company. For example, better ratings like "AAA" may signify higher quality or more reliable offset projects, while lower ratings may indicate that the carbon credits are less reliable or from less verifiable sources. The project type 1806 may be a classification that may probably refer to a type of a project through which

corporate entities (i.e. the user (owner) and/or the carbon credit buyer) are trying to acquire the carbon credits.

[00146] FIG. 20 is a flow diagram illustrating a recommendation of one or more insurance policies from a plurality of insurance policies according to various embodiments.

[00147] FIG. 20 illustrates the recommendation of top best insurance policies from the plurality of predetermined (existing) insurance policies, that satisfy a request from the user's 100, for example, an owner of a building, and fall within a desired price range.

[00148] In some embodiments, three predetermined criteria may be considered to make recommendation, as follows:

a) Coverage Requirement: Ensuring that the insurance policies provide a coverage for all requested areas such as carbon offsetting, net-zero performance guarantee, carbon emissions liability, green building certification, and energy efficiency retrofit;
b) Price Range: Selecting insurance policies with premium prices within the user's 100 specified range; and
c) Risk Score: Prioritising insurance policies with lower risk scores, as they may indicate a lower risk for an insurer.

[00149] As shown in FIG. 20, in some embodiments, a carbon prospecting platform 102 may calculate an adjusted premium price, an adjusted deductible, and an adjusted policy limit based on an insurance risk score (1901). Next, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may rank the plurality of insurance policies based on the adjusted premium prices (for example, low to high default, change based on user's 100 preference, etc.) (1902). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may evaluate a coverage of the plurality of insurance policies, and select a maximum coverage (1903). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may filter the plurality of insurance policies within the price range (1904). The carbon prospecting platform 102 may consider the plurality of insurance policies that meet the coverage requirements and fall within the price range, and prioritise the plurality of insurance policies with lower risk scores (1905). Thereafter, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may select the one or more insurance policies (for example, top x insurance policies) from the plurality of insurance policies (1906).

[00150] FIG. 21 is an exemplary diagram illustrating a determination of a risk score according to various embodiments.

[00151] As shown in FIG. 21, a table may include a name of a coverage, a formula to determine a risk, and a risk assessment logic. The coverage may include at least one of a carbon offsetting

coverage, a carbon emissions liability coverage, a net-zero performance guarantee coverage, an energy efficiency retrofit coverage, and a green building certification coverage.

[00152] In some embodiments, the carbon offsetting coverage may be an insurance coverage for a loss of carbon offset credits bought by a property, for example, a building. Historical net emissions data (emission-removal) with quality and quantity of the carbon credit may be used to determine the risk associated with the carbon offsetting coverage. The carbon offset credits may be lost due to a combination of factors relating to a project integrity, a regulatory compliance, market dynamics, and operational risks. The carbon offsetting coverage may provide an insurance against the combination of factors relating to the project integrity, the regulatory compliance, the market dynamics, and the operational risks. A risk score may be determined by using the following formula:

Risk Score = (Weight 1 × Net Emissions Rate) + (Weight 2 × (100 – Net Reduction Rate)) + (Weight 3 × Credit Balance) – (Weight 4 × Credit Rating) + (Weight 5 if reliance on external projects, 0 otherwise)

[00153] In some embodiments, a net emissions rate may represent the building's past carbon emissions rate. For example, higher emissions may contribute to higher risk. A reduction percentage may indicate effectiveness of carbon reduction measures. Lower reduction percentages (higher emissions) may contribute to higher risk. A credit balance may reflect a current carbon credit balance of the building. A lower balance may contribute to higher risk. Project rating may represent a quality of carbon offset projects. Lower ratings may contribute to higher risk. Reliance on external projects may be a binary variable (if the building relies on external projects, "1", otherwise, "0"). Reliance on the external projects may add to the risk score. In some embodiments, the net emissions rate may be determined by using the following formula:

Net Emissions Rate = (Total Emissions - Total Removal) / Total Time

[00154] In some embodiments, a carbon prospecting platform 102 may calculate total emissions over specified time by summing up all individual emissions data points. The carbon prospecting platform 102 may calculate the total removal over the same time by summing up all individual removal data points, and subtract the total removal from the total emissions, to obtain the net emissions. The carbon prospecting platform 102 may divide the net emissions by the total duration of the time period, to obtain the net emissions rate per unit time (for example, per hour, per day). In some embodiments, a net reduction percentage may be determined by using the following formula:

Net Reduction Percentage = (Adjusted Net Reduction / Net Emission) * 100%

In some embodiments, the carbon prospecting platform 102 may calculate the total long-term reduction achieved over the specified time. The carbon prospecting platform 102 may add the total long-term reduction to the total reductions in the net reduction percentage formula.

[00155] In some embodiments, the carbon emissions liability coverage may cover at least one of legal expenses, fines, and mitigation costs for exceeding carbon emissions limits or regulatory non-compliance. The carbon emissions liability coverage may cover a risk assessment that may involve evaluating a likelihood and a potential financial impact of exceeding carbon emissions limits or facing penalties for non-compliance with regulatory requirements. hourly emissions data, historical emissions data, carbon reduction measures data and carbon offset credits data may be used to determine the risk. The risk score may be determined by using the following formula:

Risk Score = (Emission Variability × Weight 1) + (Emission Trend × Weight 2) + (Regulatory Compliance × Weight 3)

where the emission variability may measure hourly emission consistency. Reduction performance may evaluate effectiveness of reduction measures. Offsetting capacity may assess an ability to offset emissions with credits.

[00156] In some embodiments, the net-zero performance guarantee coverage may aim to provide a financial protection and assurance to the owner 100, by guaranteeing achievement and maintenance of net-zero status over time. Hourly data on emissions, reduction, and removal may provide an evidence of consistent net-zero performance, and adherence to target levels may be used to determine the risk. The risk score may be determined by using the following formula:

Risk Score = (Overall performance risk score × Weight 1) + (Quality Factor × Weight 2) + (Quantity Factor × Weight 3)

Where the overall performance may evaluate the building's net-zero performance based on the hourly emissions, reduction, and removal data, the quality factor may represent a quality of carbon credits held by the building, influencing its ability to achieve net-zero status effectively, and the quantity factor may reflect the quantity of carbon credits held by the building, providing a buffer against emission fluctuations.

[00157] In some embodiments, long-term performance trends may indicate stability and reliability in achieving net-zero status. Real-time monitoring data may enable timely identification of performance deviations and implementation of corrective actions. Historical

performance data may provide insights into past trends, patterns, and challenges relating to net-zero performance. In some embodiments, an overall performance risk score may be determined by using the following formula:

Overall performance risk Score = (Σ (Actual Performance - Expected Performance) / Expected Performance) × Weight

The formula may calculate the risk score by comparing the building's actual net-zero performance to the expected targets, expressed as a percentage deviation from the expected performance. The sum (Σ) of these deviations across all relevant performance metrics may be multiplied by a weight factor to reflect the importance of each metric in determining overall risk. For example, higher risk scores may indicate greater discrepancies from net-zero targets, while lower risk scores may indicate closer alignment with expected performance levels.

[00158] In some embodiments, the energy efficiency retrofit coverage may provide an insurance for installation and maintenance of renewable systems. The insurance coverage may offset upfront costs of energy-efficient upgrades, making it financially feasible for the owner to invest in sustainability and gain long-term benefits. In some embodiments, the risk score may be determined by using the following formula:

Risk Score = (Installation Complexity × Weight 1) + (Maintenance Intensity × Weight 2) + (Technology Reliability × Weight 3) + (Location Vulnerability × Weight 4)

[00159] In some embodiments, the green building certification coverage may be for expenses relating to obtaining green certifications. The green building certification insurance may provide financial protection, help maintain reputation, and ensure a compliance with certification standards, making it a valuable investment for many buildings pursuing sustainability initiatives. Historical insurance claims, building characteristics and construction data, geographic and environmental factors, certification compliance records, occupancy and usage patterns may be used to determine the risk. In some embodiments, the risk score may be determined by using the following formula:

$$Risk\ Score = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (w_i \times R_i)$$

where n is the number of risk factors considered, w_i is the weight assigned to each risk factor, reflecting its relative importance, and R_i is the rating or score assigned to each risk factor, representing its severity or level of risk.

[00160] It may be appreciated that any combination of the carbon offsetting coverage, the carbon emissions liability coverage, the net-zero performance guarantee coverage, the energy

efficiency retrofit coverage, and the green building certification coverage may be used to determine the risk for the insurance. For example, only the carbon offsetting coverage, the carbon emissions liability coverage, and the net-zero performance guarantee coverage may be used to determine the risk for the insurance.

[00161] FIG. 22 is a flow diagram illustrating a method for facilitating issuing an insurance for a property according to various embodiments.

[00162] In some embodiments, the method may include a step 2001 of receiving a request for the insurance for the property from a user associated with the property.

[00163] In some embodiments, the method may include a step 2002 of retrieving data relating to the property from a plurality of data sources.

[00164] In some embodiments, the method may include a step 2003 of evaluating a risk for the insurance of the property in terms of an environmental impact, based on the retrieved data.

[00165] In some embodiments, the method may include a step 2004 of proposing one or more insurance policies to the user based on the evaluation of the risk.

[00166] In some embodiments, the method may include a step 2005 of issuing the insurance for the property, based on the user's input for the one or more insurance policies.

[00167] In the building sector, especially for the net-zero target, the insurance may play a crucial role by providing financial protection against various risks and uncertainties. The insurance may help to cover costs and losses, give peace of mind and a financial safety net, and help to speed up a decarbonisation strategy. As sustainability becomes a priority, the insurance may support buildings in mitigating risks related to eco-friendly initiatives. For example, the coverage may be available for energy-efficient upgrades or green building certifications. With the growing focus on achieving net-zero emissions and addressing climate-related risks, the insurance may play a role in supporting buildings with the coverage tailored to these specific challenges. The various embodiments may aim to help buildings in choosing insurance policies that align with their net-zero goals. Advantageously, the various embodiments may create a new opportunity for the insurance companies to issue net-zero insurance policies for the building sectors, and encourage the buildings to adopt sustainable practices. The various embodiments may help to reduce business risk on buildings in carbon markets, and support carbon reduction or removal initiatives.

[00168] While embodiments of the invention have been particularly shown and described with reference to specific embodiments, it should be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and detail may be made therein without departing from the spirit and

scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. The scope of the invention is thus indicated by the appended claims and all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are therefore intended to be embraced. It will be appreciated that common numerals, used in the relevant drawings, refer to components that serve a similar or the same purpose. As used herein, the singular forms “a”, “an” and “the” are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms “comprises” and/or “comprising,” when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof. Unless specifically stated otherwise, the term “some” refers to one or more. Combinations such as “at least one of A, B, or C,” “one or more of A, B, or C,” “at least one of A, B, and C,” “one or more of A, B, and C,” and “A, B, C, or any combination thereof” include any combination of A, B, and/or C, and may include multiples of A, multiples of B, or multiples of C. Specifically, combinations such as “at least one of A, B, or C,” “one or more of A, B, or C,” “at least one of A, B, and C,” “one or more of A, B, and C,” and “A, B, C, or any combination thereof” may be A only, B only, C only, A and B, A and C, B and C, or A and B and C, where any such combinations may contain one or more member or members of A, B, or C. All structural and functional equivalents to the elements of the various aspects described throughout this disclosure that are known or later come to be known to those of ordinary skill in the art are expressly incorporated herein by reference and are intended to be encompassed by the claims. Moreover, nothing disclosed herein is intended to be dedicated to the public regardless of whether such disclosure is explicitly recited in the claims. The words “module,” “mechanism,” “element,” “device,” and the like may not be a substitute for the word “means.” As such, no claim element is to be construed as a means plus function unless the element is expressly recited using the phrase “means for.”

CLAIMS

1. A server for facilitating issuing an insurance for a property, the server comprising:

a memory configured to store instructions;

a communication interface configured to receive a request for the insurance for the property from a user associated with the property; and

a processor configured to execute the stored instructions, and configured to:

retrieve data relating to the property from a plurality of data sources;

evaluate a risk for the insurance of the property in terms of an environmental impact, based on the retrieved data;

propose one or more insurance policies to the user based on the evaluation of the risk; and

issue the insurance for the property, based on the user's input for the one or more insurance policies.

2. The server according to claim 1, wherein the processor is further configured to calculate a risk score for the property based on the retrieved data, to evaluate the risk for the insurance of the property.

3. The server according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the processor is further configured to determine whether the request complies with a predetermined net-zero rule.

4. The server according to claim 3, wherein the processor is further configured to:

if the request complies with the predetermined net-zero rule, retrieve a carbon credit balance of the property from a carbon credit wallet, and evaluate the risk for the insurance of the property based on the risk score and the carbon credit balance; and

if the request does not comply with the predetermined net-zero rule, reject the request.

5. The server according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the data relating to the property includes financial data, and net-zero carbon footprint data relating to the property, and

the net-zero carbon footprint data relating to the property includes data relating to a net-zero status of the property.

6. The server according to claim 5, wherein the processor is further configured to determine the net-zero status of the property based on at least one of a carbon reduction and emission status, a carbon removal status, and a carbon capture status relating to the property.

7. The server according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the processor is further configured to receive the user's selection or confirmation of the one or more insurance policies as the user's input, to issue the insurance for the property.

8. The server according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the processor is further configured to:

retrieve a plurality of predetermined insurance policies based on the evaluation of the risk; and

select the one or more insurance policies from the plurality of predetermined insurance policies based on predetermined criteria, to propose the one or more insurance policies to the user.

9. The server according to claim 8, wherein the processor is further configured to select a predetermined number of the one or more insurance policies of the plurality of predetermined insurance policies, to propose the one or more insurance policies to the user.

10. The server according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the processor is further configured to create the one or more insurance policies based on the evaluation of the risk, to propose the one or more insurance policies to the user.

11. A method for facilitating issuing an insurance for a property, the method comprising:

receiving a request for the insurance for the property from a user associated with the property;

retrieving data relating to the property from a plurality of data sources;

evaluating a risk for the insurance of the property in terms of an environmental impact, based on the retrieved data;

proposing one or more insurance policies to the user based on the evaluation of the risk; and

issuing the insurance for the property, based on the user's input for the one or more insurance policies.

12. The method according to claim 11, further comprising: calculating a risk score for the property based on the retrieved data, to evaluate the risk for the insurance of the property.

13. The method according to claim 11 or claim 12, further comprising: determining whether the request complies with a predetermined net-zero rule.

14. The method according to claim 13, further comprising:

if the request complies with the predetermined net-zero rule, retrieving a carbon credit balance of the property from a carbon credit wallet, and evaluating the risk for the insurance of the property based on the risk score and the carbon credit balance; and

if the request does not comply with the predetermined net-zero rule, rejecting the request.

15. The method according to any one of claims 11 to 14, wherein the data relating to the property includes financial data, and net-zero carbon footprint data relating to the property, and

the net-zero carbon footprint data relating to the property includes data relating to a net-zero status of the property.

16. The method according to claim 15, further comprising: determining the net-zero status of the property based on at least one of a carbon reduction and emission status, a carbon removal status, and a carbon capture status relating to the property.

17. The method according to any one of claims 11 to 16, further comprising: receiving the user's selection or confirmation of the one or more insurance policies as the user's input, to issue the insurance for the property.

18. The method according to any one of claims 11 to 17, further comprising:

retrieving a plurality of predetermined insurance policies based on the evaluation of the risk; and

selecting the one or more insurance policies from the plurality of predetermined insurance policies based on predetermined criteria, to propose the one or more insurance policies to the user.

19. The method according to claim 18, further comprising: selecting a predetermined number of the one or more insurance policies of the plurality of predetermined insurance policies, to propose the one or more insurance policies to the user.

20. The method according to any one of claims 11 to 17, further comprising: creating the one or more insurance policies based on the evaluation of the risk, to propose the one or more insurance policies to the user.