WELCOME

THIS INTERACTIVE WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE AND SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE WILL START MOMENTARILY

Welcome Remarks

Brian Matt

Director - Head of ESG Advisory

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Understand the ISSB Standards

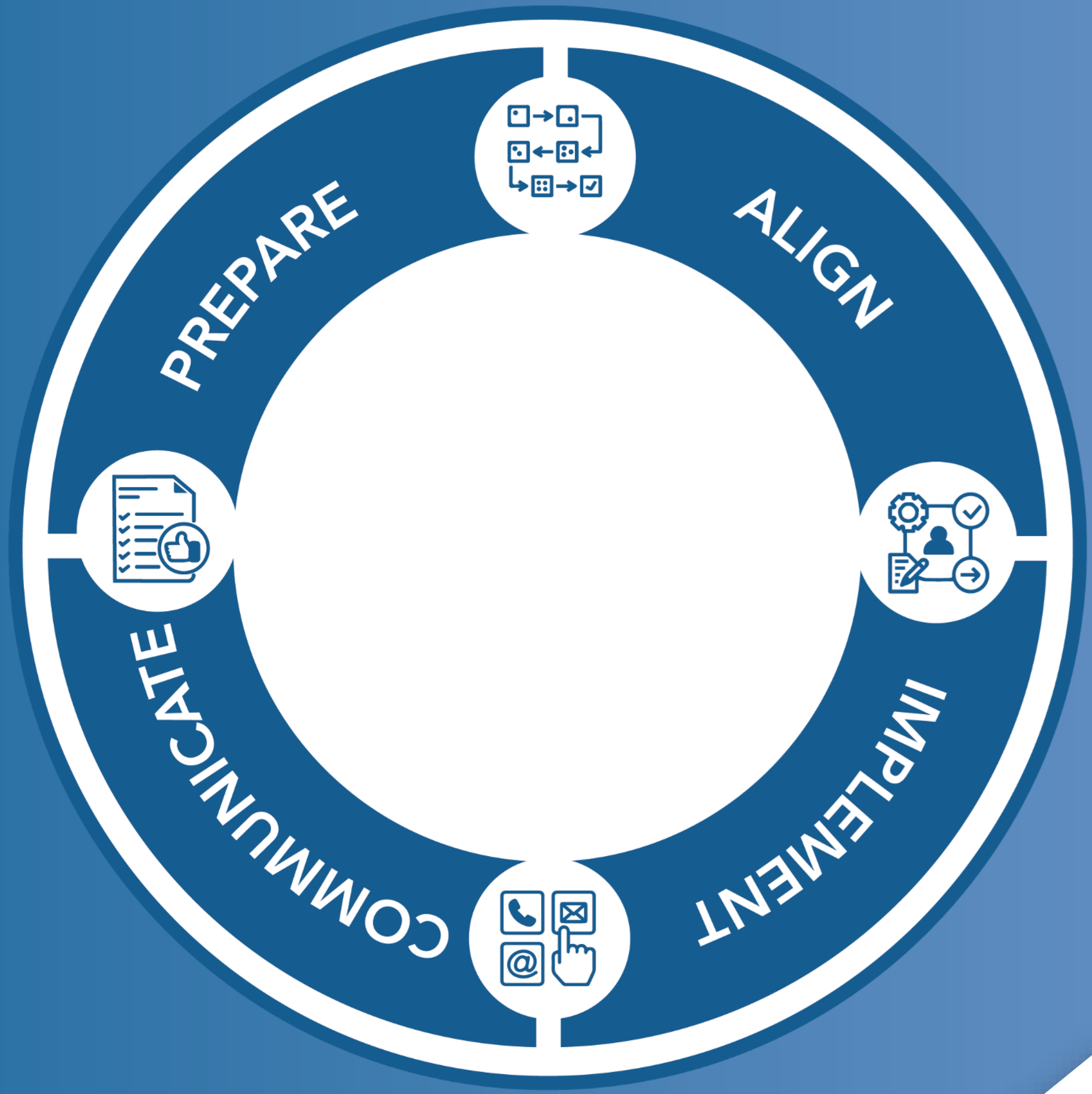
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Understand how to use the ISSB standards

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Identifying what steps can be taken to develop a disclosure plan

BREAKING IT DOWN

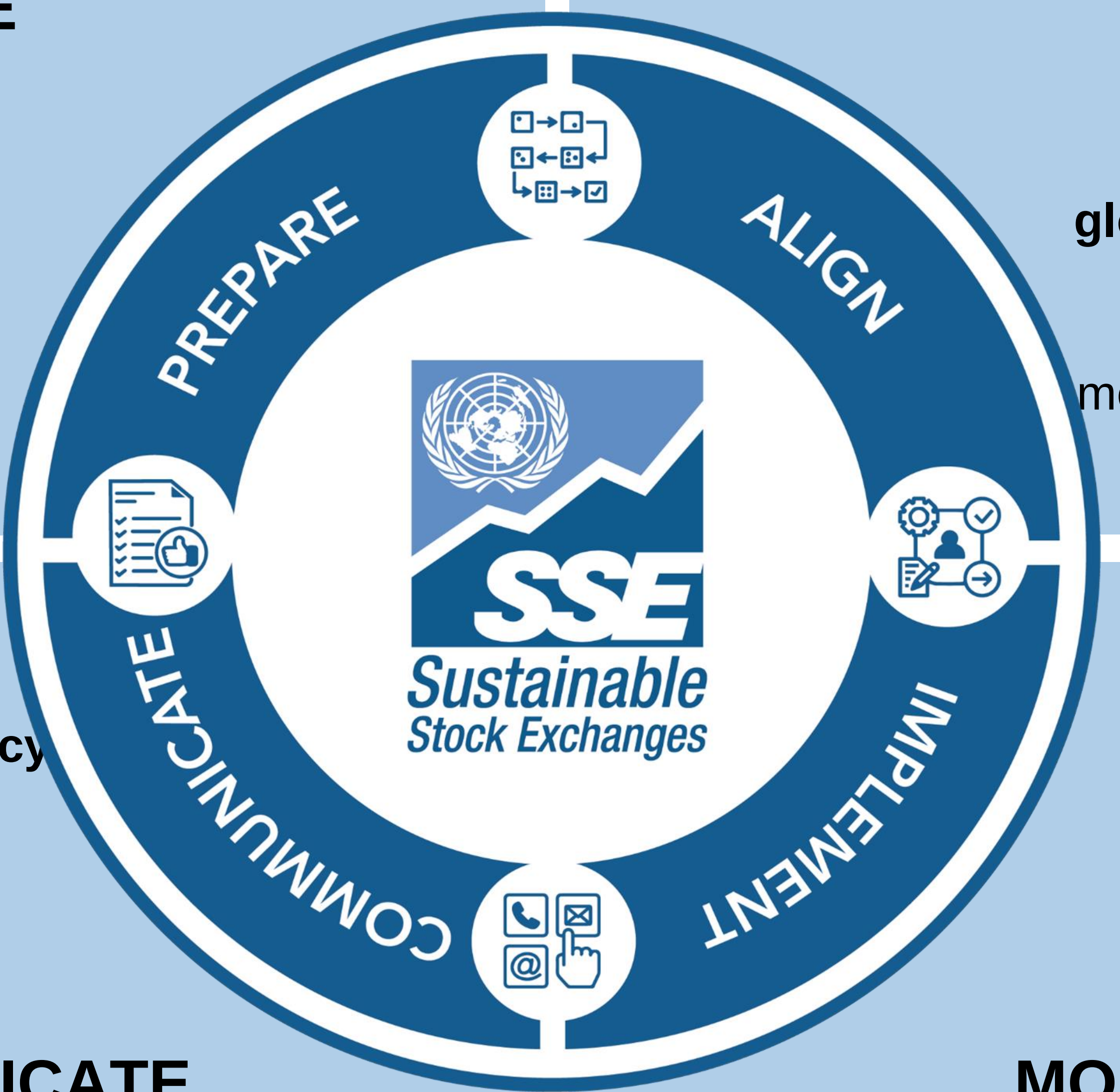


MODULE 1: PREPARE

What is the **case for** and **purpose of** sustainability reporting? How has the reporting **landscape evolved?**

MODULE 2: ALIGN

What do companies have to disclose to **align with the global baseline** in IFRS S1 and S2? How can **additional disclosures** be integrated to meet geographical, sectoral and regulatory requirements?



MODULE 3: IMPLEMENT

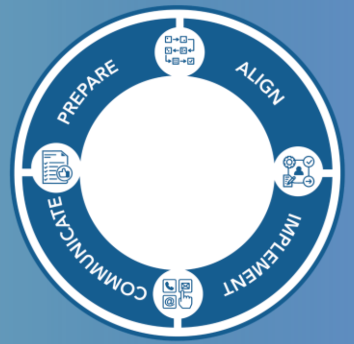
Identifying, evaluating, and integrating sustainability-related risks and opportunities

MODULE 4: COMMUNICATE

Considering **location, efficiency and user confidence** when disclosing in general-purpose financial reports

AGENDA

Duration: **3.5 hours**	Topic:
20 minutes	Welcome & introductions
40 minutes	**Module 1 – Prepare**
40 minutes	**Module 2 – Align part 1**
5 minutes	Brief stretch break
35 minutes	**Module 2 – Align part 2**
35 minutes	**Module 3 – Implement**
30 minutes	**Module 4 – Communicate**
5 minutes	Homework and additional resources



TRAINING MATERIALS

Find all training materials on the SSE website –see link in chat.

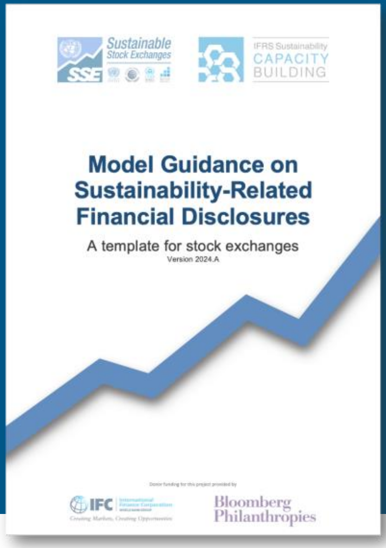
Homework assignment:
Develop a draft disclosure plan for your organization, using what you've learned in this training program

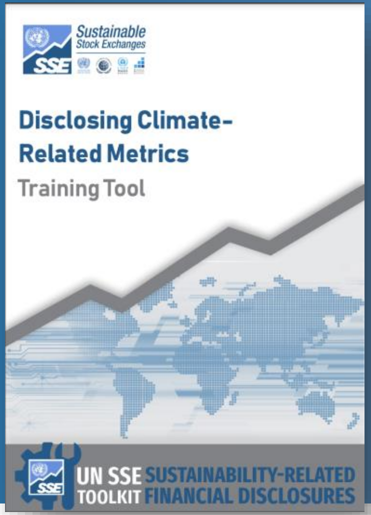
18

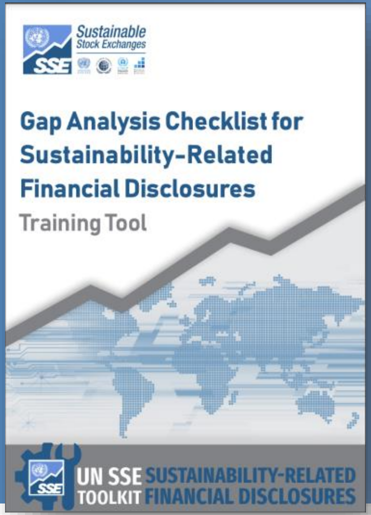
SSEinitiative.org/disclosure-toolkit

SSE

UN SSE TOOLKIT







Mentimeter

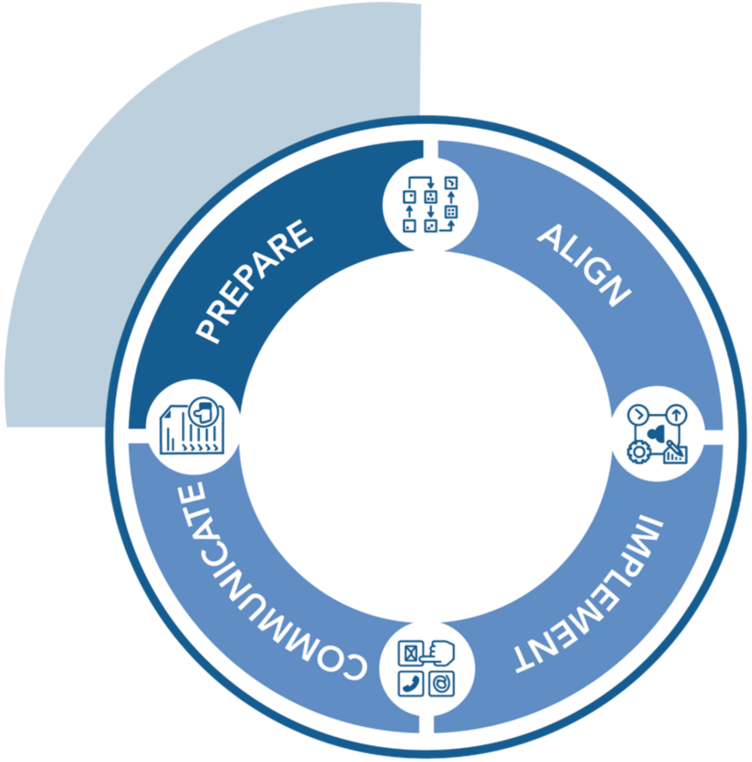
Visit **www.menti.com** and type the code that we are sharing in the chat

Why did you join today's training?

How much do you already know?

Disclaimer

The IFRS Foundation does not endorse any opinion, idea, information, approach, use case and/or solution mentioned or referred to in the examples featured. Any content owned or produced by third parties in this course should not be considered as representative of the views or the official position of the IFRS Foundation.



MODULE 1

Building a solid foundation of knowledge

PREPARE

PURPOSE

LANDSCAPE

GLOBAL BASELINE

PREPARE

PURPOSE

The case for and market drivers of sustainability reporting

LANDSCAPE

GLOBAL STANDARD

ZOOM POLL

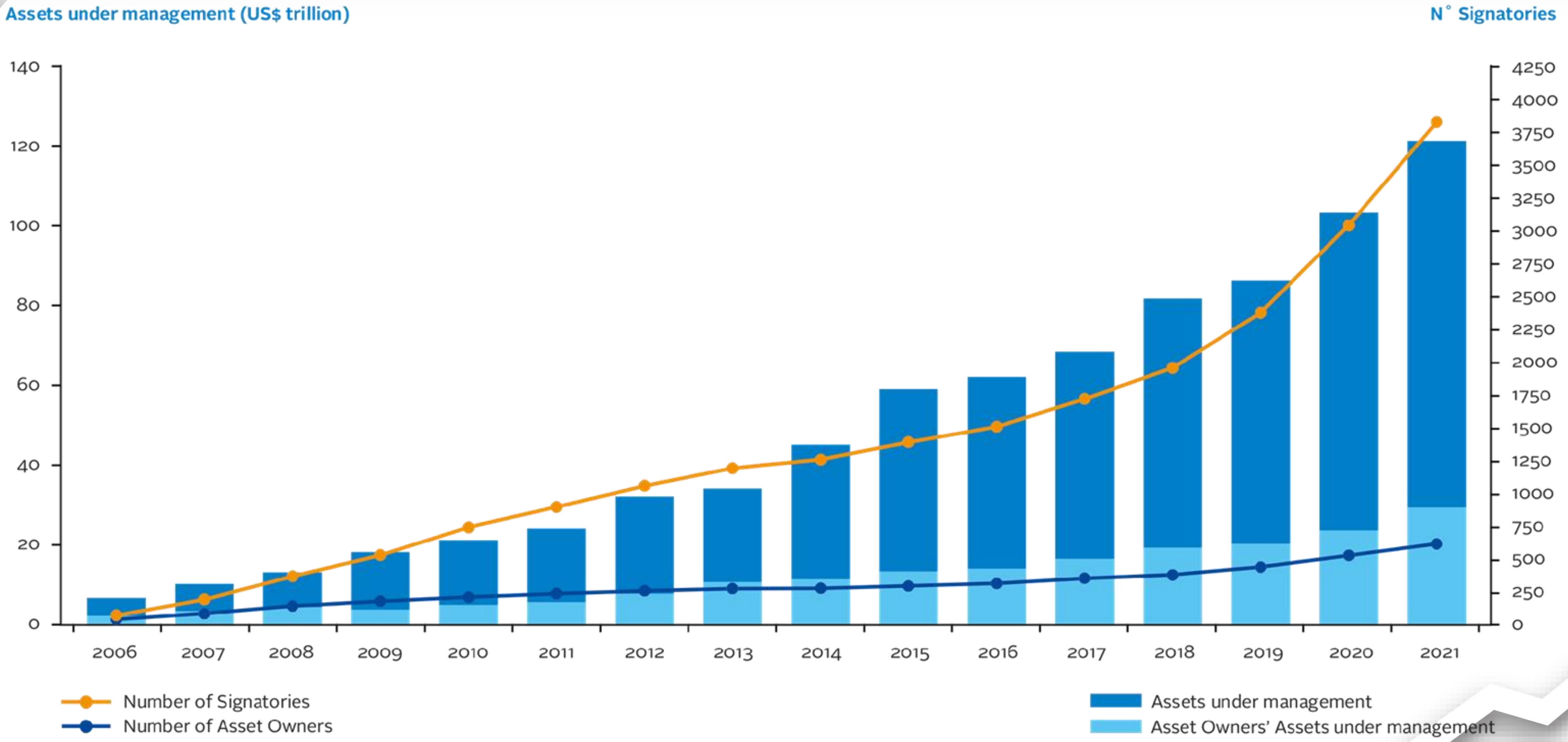
Select the appropriate answer

The zoom poll should appear on your screen momentarily. If it does not appear, feel free to answer in the chat box or message the hosts directly.

1. What are your reasons for disclosing sustainability-related information?
(Select all that apply)

a. Regulatory requirements
b. Sharing management’s objectives
c. Societal expectations
d. Investor interest
e. Other (indicate in the chat)
f. We are not disclosing sustainability-related information yet

Growth in investor commitments



Principles for Responsible Investment

[PRI DATABASE](#)

Individual investor interest in ESG information

Top drivers globally for rising interest in sustainable investing

Percent of respondents ‘significantly’ or ‘somewhat more’ interested in sustainable investing due to the issue listed, over the last 12 months.

Rank	Driver for rising interest in sustainable investment of those investors most interested in sustainable investing	% interested
1	Financial performance of sustainable investments	74%
2	New climate science findings	71%
3	Market dynamics and broader economic performance	69%
4	Inflation	69%
5	Legislation limiting ESG considerations in investments	64%

Morgan Stanley Sustainable Signals: Individual Investor survey

Performance statement impacts

- **Changes in revenue mix or total revenue**

  For example, a change in demand for products and services due to shifts in consumer preferences, or changes in production capacity from input disruption or impacts on workforce management and planning, etc.

- **Changes in expenditures**

  For example, changes in operating costs, R&D expenditures required, costs associated with deploying new practices and processes, changes in production costs, changes in workforce costs, etc.

Balance sheet impacts

- **Changes to assets and/or liabilities**

  For example, changes to portfolio value, equity or liabilities or changes in carrying amount of assets from write-offs, asset impairment, early retirement of existing assets, acquisition of new assets, or re-pricing of assets, etc.

- **Changes to financing and the cost of capital**

  For example, changes financing structures, insurance premiums, capital availability, etc.

Further resources

- IFRS Foundation Educational Material on the effects of climate-related matters on financial statements
- ESMA – The Heat is On: Disclosures of Climate-Related Matters in the Financial Statements

Example of financial impacts

RISK	MAIN IMPACT	BUSINESS SEGMENT	QUANTIFICATION		
			€0-€50M	€50M-€100M	>€100M
REGULATORY AND LEGAL	Increase exposure to environmental litigation Changes in product regulation	EDP group (mainly EDPR)	AGG: RISK SMT: RISK		
MARKET	Loss of revenue due to new competitors Effect of additional environmental measures on market price variables	EDP group (mainly Generation and EDPR)		AGG: RISK SMT: RISK	
TECHNOLOGICAL	Failure to follow up/delay in adopting new technologies Devaluation/replacement of assets due to technological obsolescence	EDP group (mainly Generation and EDPR)	AGG: RISK SMT: RISK		
REPUTATONAL	Stakeholders' concerns regarding the company's path to climate transition Implementation failures of environmental measures or market positioning regarding the new climate reality	EDP group	AGG: RISK SMT: RISK		

Example source: [EDP 2023 Annual Integrated Report] pages 43 - 52

The evolving risk environment

Global risks ranked by severity over the short and long term

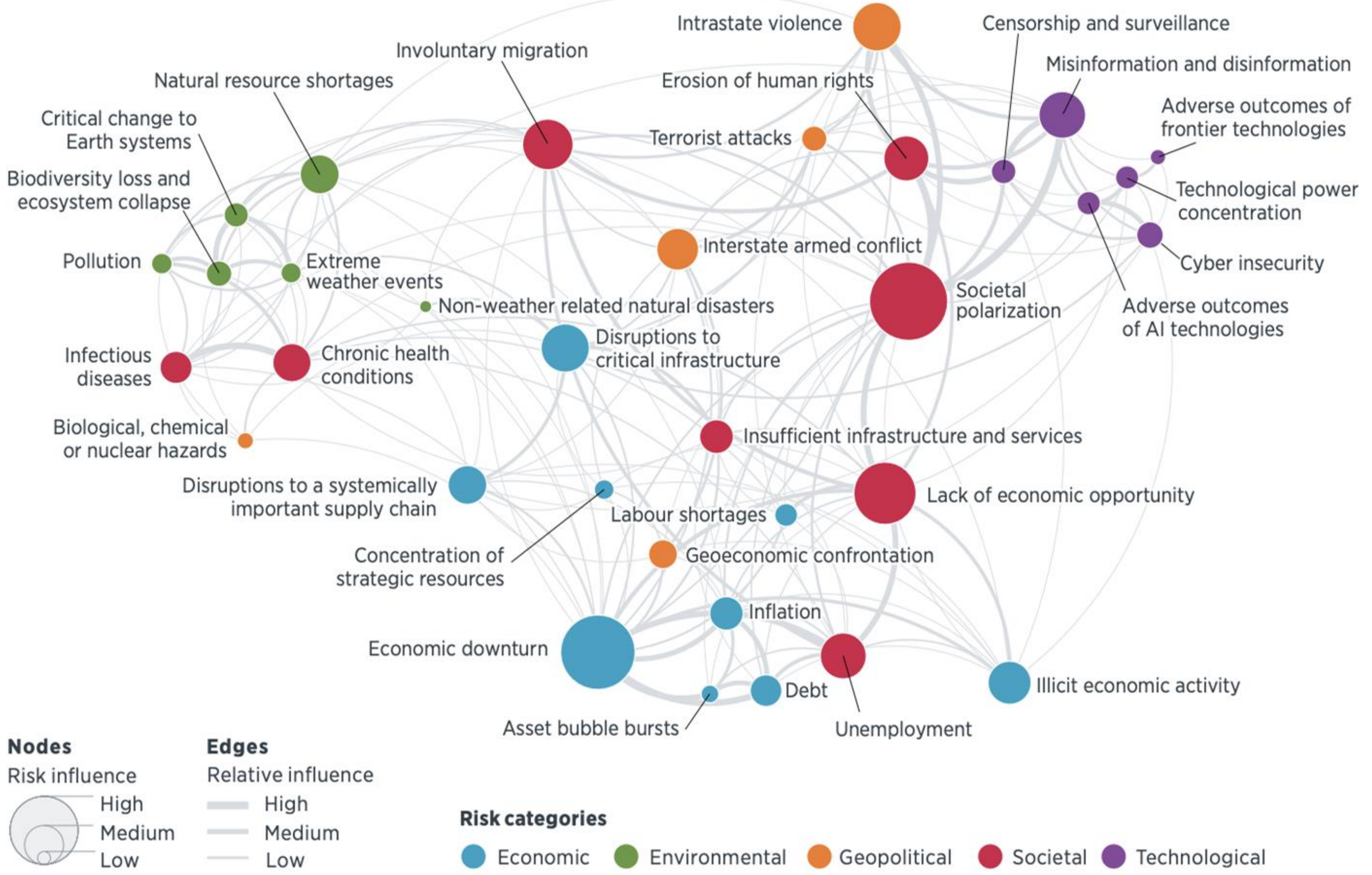
"Please estimate the likely impact (severity) of the following risks over a 2-year and 10-year period."

Risk categories
- Economic
- Environmental
- Geopolitical
- Societal
- Technological

	2 years	10 years
1st	Misinformation and disinformation	Extreme weather events
2nd	Extreme weather events	Critical change to Earth systems
3rd	Societal polarization	Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
4th	Cyber insecurity	Natural resource shortages
5th	Interstate armed conflict	Misinformation and disinformation
6th	Lack of economic opportunity	Adverse outcomes of AI technologies
7th	Inflation	Involuntary migration
8th	Involuntary migration	Cyber insecurity
9th	Economic downturn	Societal polarization
10th	Pollution	Pollution

[World Economic Forum Global Risk Report 2024]

Risk connectivity



Source: World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey 2023-2024

[World Economic Forum Global Risk Report 2024]

PREPARE

PURPOSE

LANDSCAPE

The evolution of sustainability-related financial disclosures

GLOBAL STANDARD

ZOOM POLL

Select the appropriate answer

The zoom poll should appear on your screen momentarily. If it does not appear, feel free to answer in the chat box or message the hosts directly.

2. What frameworks are you currently using?

(Select all that apply)

a. **CDP** (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project)
b. Global Reporting Initiative (**GRI**)
c. **Integrated Reporting**
d. Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (**SASB**)
e. Task force on climate-related financial disclosures (**TCFD**)
f. UN Global Compact (**UNGC**)
g. Others (indicate in the chat)

ZOOM POLL

Select the appropriate answer

The zoom poll should appear on your screen momentarily. If it does not appear, feel free to answer in the chat box or message the hosts directly.

3. Companies who disclose using the TCFD recommendations automatically comply with the ISSB Standards.

a. True
b. False

The evolution of reporting standards

1

PREPARE

ALIGN

IMPLEMENT

COMMUNICATE

IFRS®

Sustainability

Adoption monitored by

Consolidated into

Aligning with

TCFD

TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

CDSB

Climate Disclosure Standards Board

INTEGRATED REPORTING <IR>

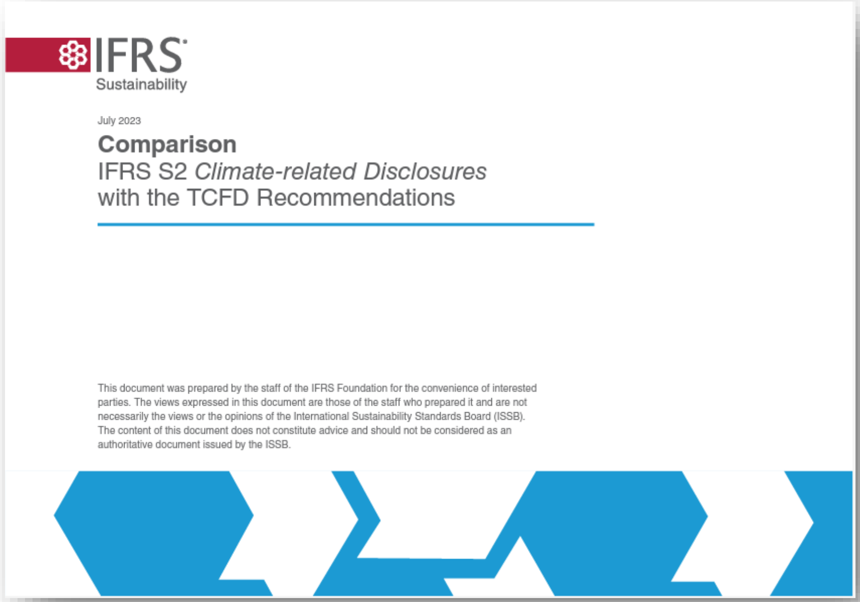
SASB

SUSTAINABILITY ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

CDP

Moving from TCFD to ISSB

Some differences between IFRS S2 and the TCFD's **guidance**, not the TCFD's recommendations.



IFRS Sustainability

July 2023

Comparison
IFRS S2 *Climate-related Disclosures*
with the TCFD Recommendations

This document was prepared by the staff of the IFRS Foundation for the convenience of interested parties. The views expressed in this document are those of the staff who prepared it and are not necessarily the views or the opinions of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). The content of this document does not constitute advice and should not be considered as an authoritative document issued by the ISSB.

- In some cases, IFRS S2 uses **different wording** to capture the **same information** as the TCFD;
- IFRS S2 **requires more detailed information** that is in line with the TCFD; and
- IFRS S2 provides some **additional requirements and guidance**.

Find the Comparison document [here]

Structure of the IFRS Foundation

Public accountability	IFRS Foundation Monitoring Board	
Governance, strategy, oversight	IFRS Foundation Trustees	
Independent standard-setting	International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)	International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)
	IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC)	

ISSB objectives

- Develop standards for a global baseline of sustainability disclosures
- Meet the information needs of investors
- Enable companies to provide comprehensive sustainability information to global capital markets
- Facilitate interoperability with disclosures that are jurisdiction-specific and/or aimed at broader stakeholder groups

Setting a global baseline

Additional building block can be added to meet:

- Jurisdiction-specific requirements
- Broader multi-stakeholder needs

ISSB Standards

- A comprehensive foundation of disclosures for global jurisdictional adoption
- Common language for comparable, decision-useful disclosures
- Designed to meet investor needs across global capital markets

Global backing for a global standard

ISSB

provide comprehensive global baseline through Standards

IOSCO

endorses ISSB Standards recommending adoption

Audit standard-setters

enhance and develop assurance standards

Jurisdictions

require by adopting the Standards

Market participants

voluntarily opt to apply the Standards

PREPARE

PURPOSE

LANDSCAPE

GLOBAL BASELINE

An overview of IFRS S1 and S2

Important terms

- **Sustainability-Related Financial Information** - Information about a company's sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions about providing resources to the company (IFRS S1.1).
- **Sustainability-Related Risks & Opportunities**—Those risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects i.e.: cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term (IFRS S1.3).
- **General Purpose Financial Reports**—may have different names in different jurisdictions including integrated report, strategic report, operating and financial review. Includes financial statements and sustainability-related financial disclosures.

Core content areas

GOVERNANCE

- Governing Body
- Management

STRATEGY

- Risks & Opportunities
- Effects on
  a) business model & supply chain,
  b) strategy
  c) financial & cash flows
- Resilience

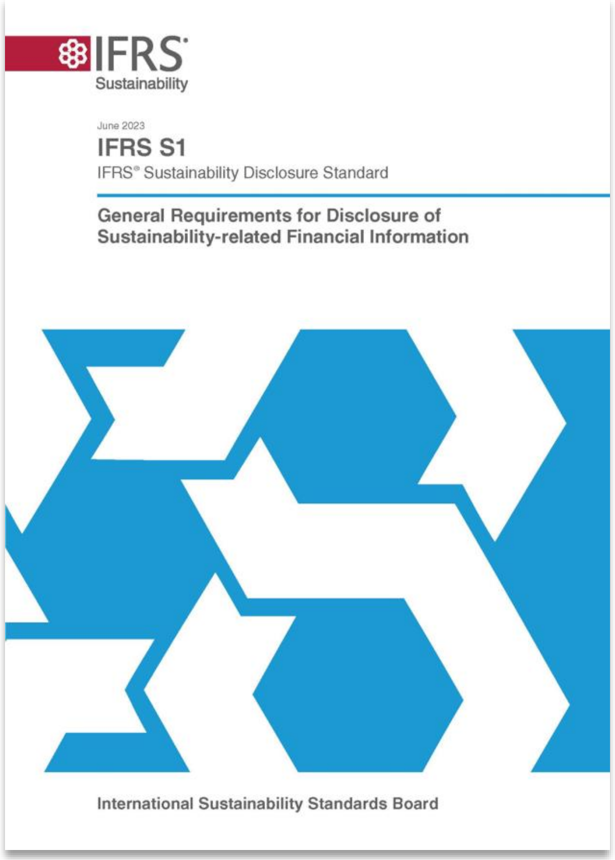
RISK MANAGEMENT

- Processes for risk management
- Overall risk profile

METRICS & TARGETS

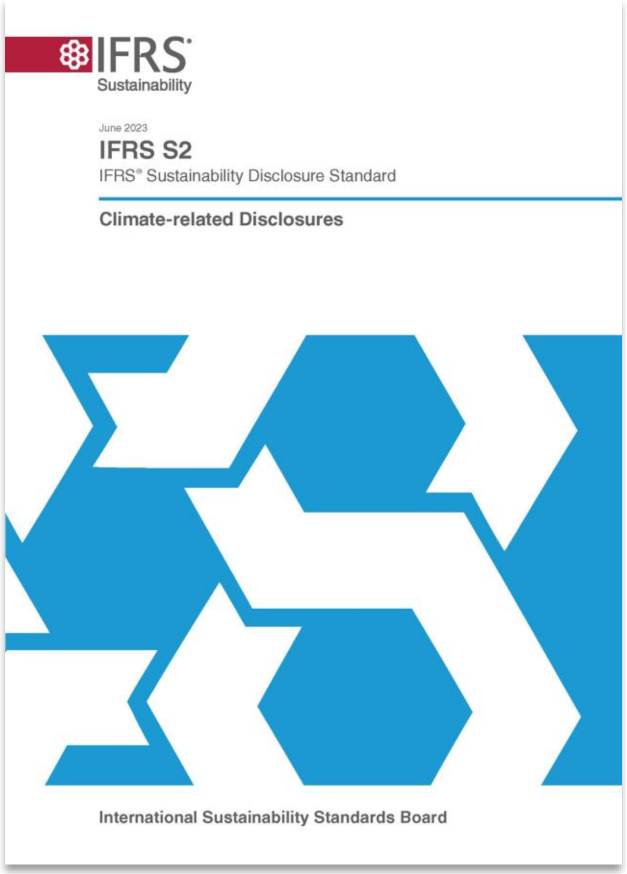
- Metrics
- Targets

IFRS S1: General requirements



- Requires **material information** about **sustainability-related risks and opportunities** with the financial statements to meet investor information needs
- Applies Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures **(TCFD) architecture**
- Requires **industry-specific** disclosures
- Refers to **sources to help companies** identify sustainability-related risks and opportunities and information beyond climate (IFRS S2)
- Can be used with **any accounting requirements (GAAP)**

IFRS S2: Climate-related disclosures



- Incorporates the **TCFD recommendations**
- To meet investor information needs, IFRS S2:
  - is used in accordance with **IFRS S1**
  - requires disclosure of **material information** about **climate-related risks and opportunities**, including physical and transition risks
  - requires **industry-specific disclosures** – supported by accompanying guidance built on SASB Standards

IFRS S1 and S2 together

IFRS S2 is to be applied in accordance with IFRS S1 because S1:

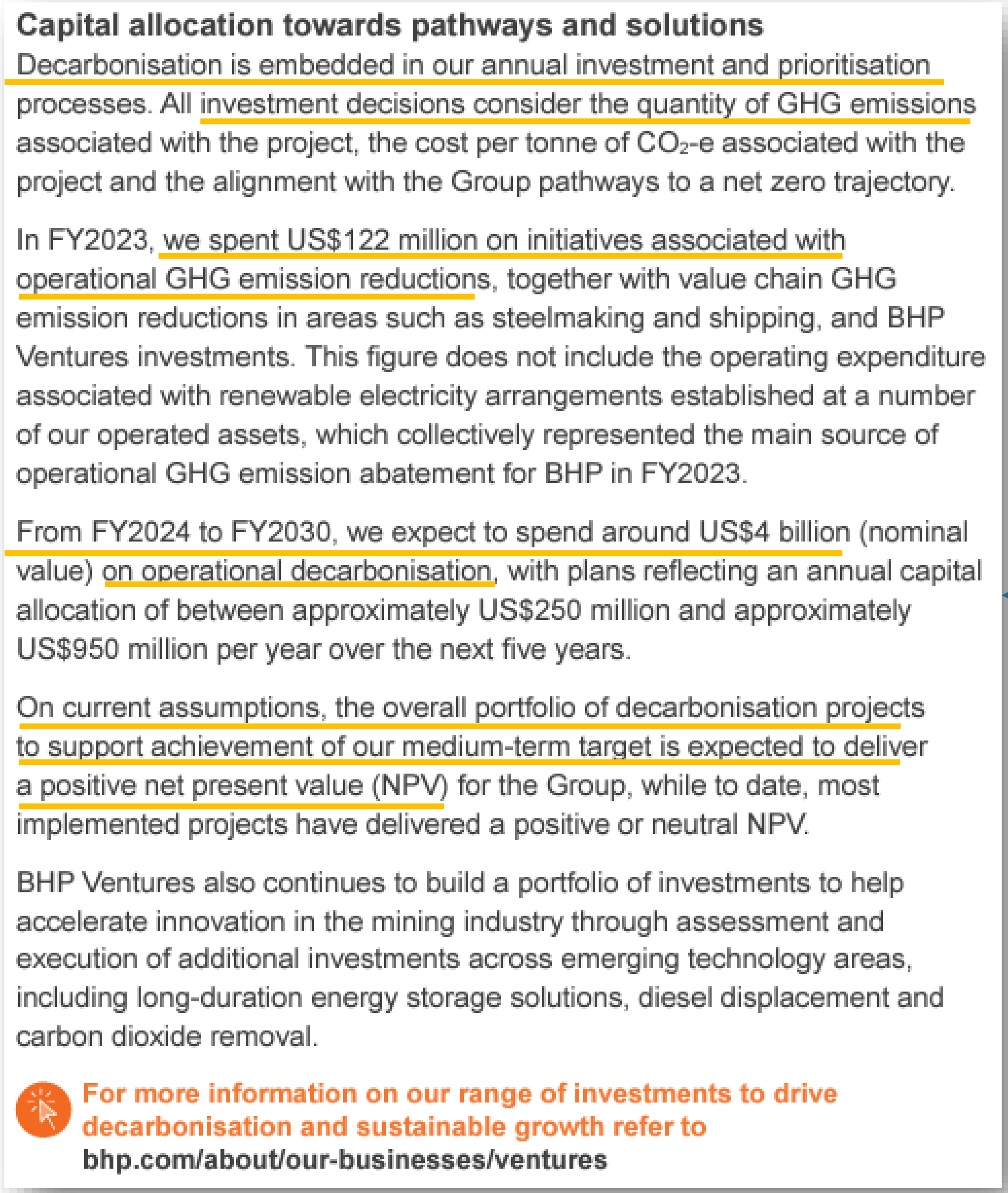
- Establishes important **conceptual foundations**, e.g.: **connected information**, **value chains**
- Provides important guidance on the **assessment of materiality**
- Sets out the **qualitative characteristics** of the information to be provided, e.g.: **relevant** and **faithful representation**
- Sets out requirements and concepts for reporting, for example:
  - the reporting entity
  - timing and location of reporting
  - connections and comparative information in reporting

Conceptual Foundations

- **Fair representation:** A complete set of sustainability-related financial disclosures should fairly present all sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably affect the company's prospects
- **Reporting entity**: The reporting entity for sustainability-related financial disclosures to be the same as the reporting entity for the financial statements.
- **Connected information:** IFRS S1 asks for information that enables understanding of the connections between –
    - sustainability-related risks and opportunities
    - disclosures on core content
    - sustainability-related financial disclosures and financial statements

EXAMPLE

Connected information


Capital allocation towards pathways and solutions

Decarbonisation is embedded in our annual investment and prioritisation processes. All investment decisions consider the quantity of GHG emissions associated with the project, the cost per tonne of CO_2-e associated with the project and the alignment with the Group pathways to a net zero trajectory.

In FY2023, we spent US$122 million on initiatives associated with operational GHG emission reductions, together with value chain GHG emission reductions in areas such as steelmaking and shipping, and BHP Ventures investments. This figure does not include the operating expenditure associated with renewable electricity arrangements established at a number of our operated assets, which collectively represented the main source of operational GHG emission abatement for BHP in FY2023.

From FY2024 to FY2030, we expect to spend around US$4 billion (nominal value) on operational decarbonisation, with plans reflecting an annual capital allocation of between approximately US$250 million and approximately US$950 million per year over the next five years.

On current assumptions, the overall portfolio of decarbonisation projects to support achievement of our medium-term target is expected to deliver a positive net present value (NPV) for the Group, while to date, most implemented projects have delivered a positive or neutral NPV.

BHP Ventures also continues to build a portfolio of investments to help accelerate innovation in the mining industry through assessment and execution of additional investments across emerging technology areas, including long-duration energy storage solutions, diesel displacement and carbon dioxide removal.

For more information on our range of investments to drive decarbonisation and sustainable growth refer to bhp.com/about/our-businesses/ventures

Connection between decarbonization and net zero strategy and investment decisions

Connection to future spending plans and targets

Example source: BHP Annual Report 2023 pg. 47

Consistent information

Consistency is enhanced when the same data and assumptions are used for sustainability-related financial information and the related financial statements:

- Prepared **for the same reporting entity and reporting period** as the financial statements
- Provided **at the same time** as the financial statements and as part of the general-purpose financial reports
- Include **data and assumptions that are consistent** with the the related financial statements as much as possible

Materiality

- An entity shall disclose **material** information about the sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects.
- Information is material if **omitting, misstating or obscuring** that information could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that **primary users of general-purpose financial reports** make on the basis of those reports
- **Primary users of general-purpose financial reports** are existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors
- Information influences **primary users of general-purpose financial reports** when it informs their decisions about:
  - Whether to provide resources to the entity
  - Buying, selling or holding equity and debt
  - Providing or selling loans and other forms of credit
  - Voting on or otherwise influencing how the company manages its economic resources

ZOOM POLL

Select the appropriate answer

The zoom poll should appear on your screen momentarily. If it does not appear, feel free to answer in the chat box or message the hosts directly.

4. What information should be considered for connectivity?
(Select all that apply)

Connections between:

a. Governance, strategy, risk management and metrics & targets
b. Sustainability-related financial disclosures and financial statements
c. Sustainability-related risks and opportunities

Additional guidance

Application Guidance

Same authority as the main part of the Standard

(Appendix B of S1)

Educational Material

Helps companies apply the standards

IFRS Knowledge Hub

Accompanying Guidance

Illustrative guidance and examples.

Accompanying Guidance

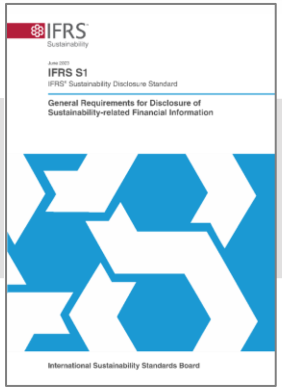
Industry-based Guidance

Accompanying or illustrative guidance

SASB Standards

Combining sources of guidance

Apply IFRS S1 sources of guidance disclosure requirements

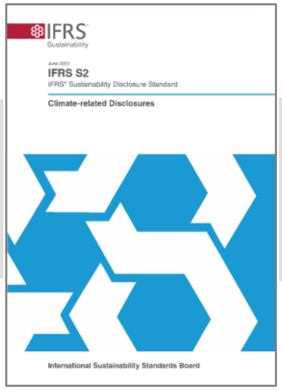


Required to consider SASB disclosure Topics

May consider other investor focused sources of guidance

+

Apply other applicable IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards



Required to consider Industry-based guidance on Implementing IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures

ZOOM POLL

Select the appropriate answer

The zoom poll should appear on your screen momentarily. If it does not appear, feel free to answer in the chat box or message the hosts directly.

5. Water is a vital input to your business, but the ISSB Standards do not currently have a specific standard on water. What do you do:

a. Do not disclose anything about water.
b. Consult the sources of guidance listed by ISSB.
c. Engage a consultancy to help.
d. Copy your competitors' reporting.

Module 1 Summary

Start by understanding the benefits of improved disclosure

There are important **benefits** both internally (i.e. enhanced resilience and strategy) and externally (i.e. investor interest) to collect and disclose sustainability-related financial information

Use the ISSB Standards as the baseline – build on top of that

ISSB Standards represent a global baseline for sustainability related financial disclosure that **simplifies the landscape** and **allows other building blocks of information to be added to ISSB disclosures**

Be clear who your audience is

ISSB Standards plus guidance are designed to meet the needs of primary users of general-purpose financial reports (i.e. **investors**) and should follow the core principles of financial disclosures including fair representation and using consistent and connected information.

MODULE 1 ACTIVITY

How will you build collective capacity and identify the responsible individuals for your disclosure?

1. **Tone from the top**: Identify who in your organization’s board and C-suite will be responsible for oversight of sustainability-related financial disclosures.
2. **Integration**: Identify what teams are already familiar with the evaluation and management of sustainability-related risks and opportunities and what teams will need additional capacity building.
3. **Negotiate:** Working with colleagues and partners to build consensus on how, when and by whom any necessary actions will be taken, monitored and maintained.

MODULE 2

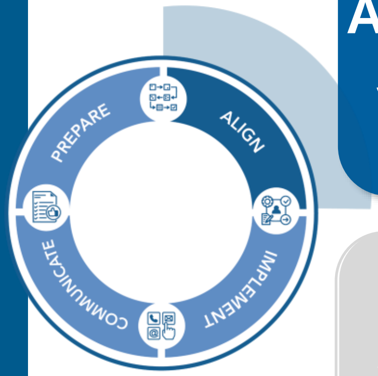
Setting the direction: Applying the ISSB standards & integrating additional disclosures

ALIGN

APPLYING THE STANDARDS

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

ALIGN



APPLYING THE STANDARDS

Applying the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards as the global baseline

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

Core content

GOVERNANCE

- Governing Body
- Management

STRATEGY

- Risks & Opportunities
- Effects on
  a) business model & supply chain,
  b) strategy
  c) financial & cash flows
- Resilience

RISK MANAGEMENT

- Processes for risk management
- Overall risk profile

METRICS & TARGETS

- Metrics
- Targets

Governance overview

- Which **Board and Management bodies or committees** are responsible for sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities?
- What are their **skills and competencies**?
- What **processes and controls** do they use for managing risks and opportunities?
- **How and when** do they get informed about risks and opportunities?
- What are their **roles and responsibilities**?
- What sort of **decisions** do they make and what **targets** do they set based on risks and opportunities?

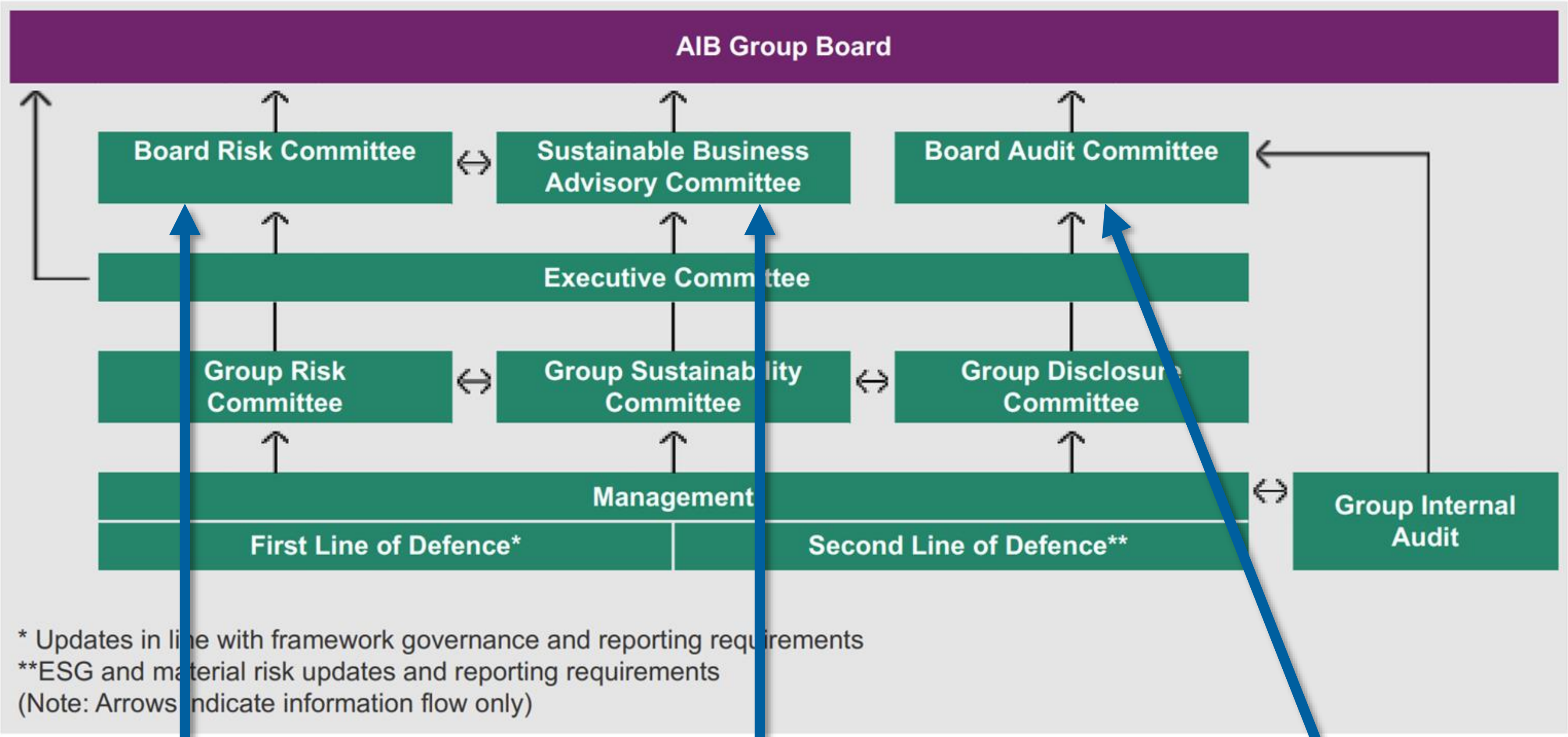
Note: Avoid unnecessary duplication

Find a summary of requirements in the SSE Gap Analysis Checklist here

EXAMPLE

Governance model

Example source: AIB Group plc AFR Dec 2022, pg. 32



Ensures that risks within the Group are appropriately identified, reported, assessed, managed and controlled, including key strategic and operational risk issues. Scope of committee includes ESG risks, including climate risk.

Supports the Group's sustainable business strategy which includes the development and safeguarding of the Group's social license to operate, plus sustainability disclosures outside of annual report.

Oversees the quality and integrity of the Group's accounting policies, financial and narrative reporting, non-financial disclosures and disclosure practices, internal control framework and audit.

EXAMPLE

Governance model

Example source: Toyota sustainability Data Book 2023, pg. 37

Role of the Board

What it has done to inform strategy

Actions taken, including investment

Governance

a) Board's Oversight of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

- At Toyota, to ensure effective strategy formulation and implementation in line with latest societal trends, important climate-related issues, if arise, are **reported to the Board of Directors**.
- The Board of Directors conducts the following duties:
  - Deliberate and supervise strategies, major action plans, and business plans.
  - Monitor the progress toward qualitative and quantitative targets addressing climate issues.
- Monitoring is performed in consideration of the financial impact of the following risks/ opportunities, which may turn into climate-related issues:
  - Risks/opportunities related to products, such as fuel efficiency/emission regulations.
  - Risks/opportunities related to low-carbon technology development.
- These governance mechanisms are used in formulating long-term strategy, including the Toyota Environmental Challenge 2050, and in formulating and reviewing the medium- to long-term targets and action plans.
- Cases of decisions made at the Board of Directors Meeting in 2022
  - Reported on and approved the identification of carbon neutrality (CN) as a key matter in relation to climate change and the development of a plan to transition to CN by 2050.
  - The Board of Directors decided by resolution the level of battery-related investment in order to secure the number of batteries which serve as a pacemaker to expand its line of BEVs.

Core content

GOVERNANCE

- Governing Body
- Management

STRATEGY

- Risks & Opportunities
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RISK MANAGEMENT

- Processes for risk management
- Overall risk profile

METRICS & TARGETS

- Metrics
- Targets

Strategy overview (1)

The sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the company's prospects, including:

- A **description** of the effects
- **Time horizons** (short, medium or long term)
- If it is a climate-related risk, is it **physical or transition**
- Application of the **Industry-based Guidance** on Implementing IFRS S2 to measure, monitor and assess climate-related risks and opportunities

Find a summary of requirements in the SSE Gap Analysis Checklist here

Example of risk identification

Example Source: Gold Fields Limited [Integrated Annual Report 2023] pg. 26

Example of describing risks and opportunities

Identifying and assessing our sustainability agenda

In 2021, we identified nine megatrends that were most likely to affect our business and operating environment. Following a detailed review in 2023, the megatrends are confirmed to remain relevant in CLP's current operating context.

The megatrends form the basis for us to identify and assess sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs). In addition, we drew on a range of internal and external sources – including CLP strategy and risk documentation, extensive interviews collating views from internal stakeholders, and scrutiny of the latest reporting standard to determine those IROs.

This comprehensive process initially identified 69 IROs, which were then assessed for materiality using our own enterprise risk framework and by incorporating the latest ISSB and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines.

After evaluating for magnitude/severity and likelihood, 49 IROs were assessed as "High" or "Extreme" and therefore material to CLP. These sustainability-related IROs were organised under six material topics and 18 sub-topics. The six topics play a key role in informing CLP's strategy, keeping its risk register up-to-date, supporting its reporting initiatives and generating sustainable returns for CLP's capital providers in 2024 and beyond.

The assessment process was conducted by a working group of internal and external materiality experts, with participation from CLP's Group Sustainability, Group Risk Management, Investor Relations and Corporate Affairs teams. Assessment outcomes were refined and validated by the Sustainability Executive Committee and endorsed by the CLP Holdings Sustainability Committee.

9 Megatrends

- Deglobalisation
- Accelerating energy transition
- Climate change adaptation
- Technology as enabler and disrupter
- Evolving energy business models
- Electrification
- Future of work
- Data privacy and security
- Trust and fairness

69 IROs identified

49 High/Extreme IROs assessed material to CLP

6 Material Topics and 18 Sub-topics

- Transition to Net Zero
- Energy Growth Opportunities
- Energy Security and Reliability
- A Safe, Future-Ready Workforce
- Business Resilience
- Community Stewardship

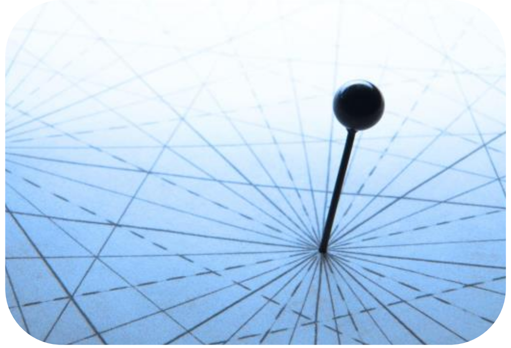
Group Top Tier Risks – Operational	Related Material Topics and Climate-related Risk & Opportunity Drivers	Change in 2023	Additional References
1. Major HSE incidents			Pages 66-67
2. Cyber security attack – OT systems			Pages 75, 143
3. Cyber security attack – IT systems			Pages 75, 143
4. Major projects delay / cost overrun			Page 18
5. Major failure – generation assets			Pages 20, 22
6. Climate-related physical risk			Pages 73-75

Risk level increased Risk level decreased Risk level remains broadly the same

Example Source: CLP Annual Report 2023, pg. 43 and 135

Time horizons

Cash flow, investment and business cycles



Planning horizons for strategic decision-making and capital allocation

Assessment periods used by investors

Life of assets

- Time horizons are entity specific and may include industry specific characteristics
- You don’t have to stick to one time horizon. It depends what you are trying to strategise for and why – see for example Three Horizons Framework

Strategy overview (2)

Effects of those risks and opportunities on the company's:

- value chain
- business model and strategy
- financial position, performance and cash flows

Including, for example:

- A **description** of the effect
- **Where** it takes place
- Actual and planned **responses**
- Current and anticipated **changes to strategy**
- Current and anticipated **financial effects**
- The **strategy** to manage the effects

Find a summary of requirements in the SSE Gap Analysis Checklist here

Example

Effects on the business model and value chain

Our transformation along the value chain

Supply chain

Energy

Renewable energy,[1] low-emission hydrogen, combined heat and power generation

Raw materials

Renewable and recycled raw materials, raw materials based on the use of CO_2

Infrastructure

Network expansion and infrastructure for the transportation of hydrogen and CO_2

Suppliers

Sustainability evaluations, Supplier CO_2 Management Program

Production

Customer-focused production

Minimized transportation routes

Optimized Verbund structures

Efficient value chains

Digitalization and automation

Efficient processes[2]

Operational excellence

Energy and resource-efficient processes

Emission-free steam generation

Electrified processes, energy recovery

Pioneering technologies

Emission-free and low-emission processes[3]

Key technologies: batteries,[4] polymers, biotechnology

Circular economy

New material cycles and recycling technologies

Products

Solutions for a sustainable future

Low-emission, innovative products (pioneers, contributors)[5]

Climate-smart mobility; healthy, affordable food; efficient construction

Business models

Digitalized and circular approaches

Services

Transparency (product carbon footprint, corporate carbon footprint), take-back systems

Selected projects in the 2023 reporting year

1 Inauguration of the Hollandse Kust Zuid offshore wind farm For more information, see page 105

2 New supercomputer Quriosity with increased computing power For more information, see page 30

3 Electrically heated steam cracker furnaces: demonstration plant close to completion For more information, see page 107

4 Battery materials and recycling: our investment in Schwarzheide, Germany For more information, see page 32

5 Innovation driver: new Sustainable Solution Steering method For more information, see page 48

Example Source: BASF Report 2023 p. 27

Addressing financial effects

When reporting the effects of sustainability-related risks and opportunities on a company's **current and anticipated financial performance, financial position and cash flows**:

- Disclose both quantitative information and qualitative information about **a sustainability-related risk or opportunity.**
- Provide **combined** quantitative information and/or qualitative information when:
    - The risks and their effects are not separately identifiable
    - There is a high level of measurement uncertainty
    - For anticipated effects, quantitative information would not be commensurate with the company's skills, expertise and resources

Strategy and decision-making

Information about the response and planned response should include:

- How the entity **plans to achieve strategic plans**
- Current and **anticipated changes** to the business model
- Current and anticipated **direct mitigation and adaptation** efforts
- Current and anticipated **indirect mitigation and adaptation** efforts
- **Progress** against any plans previously disclosed
- **Trade-offs** between sustainability-related risks and opportunities

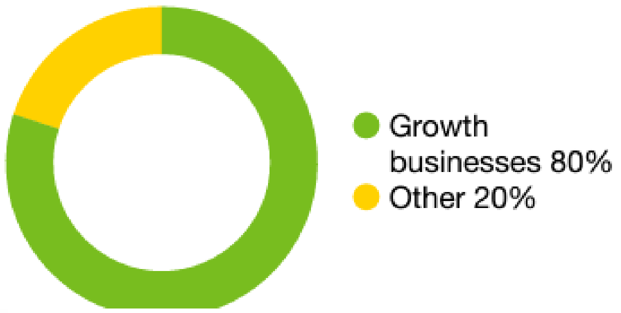
Example

Strategy and decision making

Long-term sustainable, profitable growth

Stora Enso has a long and rich history dating back to 1288. Our unique history has supported our survival, proactiveness and adaptability over the centuries. This has nurtured a deep-down business culture which can manage market fluctuations, build on modernisation and innovation, and provide solutions to current demands in the market. In recent years, we have been through a comprehensive transformation process, proactively repositioning our business from largely a pulp and paper company to a global renewable materials company, ensuring our future for many more years to come. Sustainability trends underpin our opportunity for long-term, sustainable, profitable growth, and today our products are mitigating the climate challenge, providing us with new opportunities.

Sales in 2030



Current and anticipated financial risks

Our strategy is to drive the green transition by accelerating our growth in renewable packaging, sustainable building solutions, and biomaterials innovations, while staying within the planetary boundaries. We do that through advancing our leading market positions in high-margin products, strong and competitive assets, best-in-class industry competence and control of the renewable resource wood. We are committed to ambitious science-based targets, on areas where we have the biggest environmental impact. These segments involve a higher degree of innovations and value added products which will further future proof our business and strengthen our competitiveness.

Climate change and resource scarcity affect the environment as well as economies and society as a whole. There is strong pressure to maximise the efficient use of raw materials and to make the value chains circular. As a result of our new strategic direction, Stora Enso is and will be a more efficient and less cyclical company. Our focus, resources and investments are allocated where we have the best business opportunities for profitable growth, with leading market positions and strong competitiveness. Most of our products and solutions are renewable and circular, and the CO_2 they replace and store, helps to mitigate climate change. Our forest assets create a solid and valuable foundation for our business. They deliver growing value that provides Stora Enso with a solid balance sheet, and potential new ancillary revenue streams from wood-based solutions for sustainable wind and solar power as well as carbon credits. Our forests are also an important source of raw material which provides us with competitive wood supply, giving us tactical flexibility, synergies, and value.

Example source: [Stora Enso Annual Report 2022](), pg. 17

EXAMPLE

Example source: Unilever Annual Report, pages 50-51

Anticipated financial impacts

Financial quantification of assessed risks and opportunities

Potential financial impact on profit in the year (€bn)[(a)]

Regulatory and Market Risks	Key assumptions	Sensitivity	2030	2039	2050
1. Carbon tax and voluntary carbon removal costs We quantified how high prices from carbon regulations and voluntary offset markets for our upstream Scope 3 emissions might impact our raw and packaging materials costs, our distribution costs and the neutralisation of our residual emissions post-2039.	▪ Absolute zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 ▪ Scope 3 emissions exclude consumer use emissions ▪ Carbon price would reach 245 USD/ tonne by 2050, rising more aggressively in early years in a proactive scenario ▪ The price of carbon offsetting would reach 65 USD/ tonne by 2050 ▪ Offsetting 100% of emissions on and after 2039	ρ	**-3.2**	-5.2	-6.1
		ɾ	**-2.4**	-4.8	-6.1

Physical Environmental Risks	Key assumptions	Sensitivity	2030	2039	2050

5. Extreme weather (temperature) impact on crop yields
 	
We quantified how extreme weather events such as sustained high temperatures could impact crop output and therefore sourcing costs across key commodities.
	▪ By 2050, in a proactive scenario, extreme weather would increase prices by:
	  ▪ Palm: ~12%; Commodities and food ingredients: ~14%
	▪ By 2050, in a reactive scenario, extreme weather would increase prices by:
	  ▪ Palm: ~18%; Commodities and food ingredients: ~21%
		ρ	**-0.3**	-0.8	-1.9

		ɾ	**-0.4**	-1.1	-2.8

If *proactive* approach is taken to managing climate change

If *reactive* approach is taken to managing climate change

Strategy overview (3)

Addressing **organizational resilience** by explaining:

- The company's **capacity to adjust** to the uncertainties arising from sustainability-related risks (and how this is determined)
- Where a **scenario analysis** is used to assess climate resilience

Find a summary of requirements in the SSE Gap Analysis Checklist here

Example source: Solvay 2022 Annual Integrated Report, page 205

Example

Scenario Analysis

3.8.1. Transition risks

Scenario analysis

In 2022, we revised our scenario analysis under the following scope:

- Transition risks.
- Focusing on the three most exposed business units, based on total emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) and exposure to climate sensitive markets, like automotive and buildings: Soda Ash, Specialty Polymers and Novecare. These three GBUs represent 52% of Solvay's 2021 sales.
- Two International Energy Agency (IEA) scenarios: 1.5°C Scenario (IEA Net Zero Emissions Scenario 2021) and 3°C Scenario (IEA Stated Policy Scenario 2021).
- Using a leading audit, tax and consulting services company's tool for climate scenario analyses.
- Assumptions of price and cost changes, volume changes and adaptation potential (cost pass-through) were taken from the consultant's models. This included price trajectories up to 2050 for oil, coal, gas, CO2, electricity and energy usage in transport, in our own operations and upstream.
- Analysis of the market dynamics and identification of the essential characteristics of individual sites was based on the consultant and Solvay sector and climate expertise, considering products sold in main markets, namely construction, packaging, automotive, oil and gas, home and personal care, food and feed, and electronics.

The main conclusions of the scenario analysis were:

- The soda ash business relies highly on a competitive price advantage. Since prices for raw materials and our own operations will increase in a 1.5°C scenario, the scenario analysis concluded that, in the absence of cost pass-through measures, the contribution margin could decrease by up to 16%, while additional demand for glass for energy efficient buildings would drive overall profit and sales. Sales could increase to €2.4 billion in the 1.5°C scenario and to €2.1 billion in the 3°C scenario, by 2050.
- The specialty polymers business has the most significant opportunities in a 1.5°C world. Products are expensive and resilient to cost increases and the demand for most customer segments would increase. Focusing on increasing production capacities for this GBU should be prioritized in a 1.5°C world. Sales could increase to €4.7 billion in the 1.5°C scenario and to €4.3 billion in the 3°C scenario, by 2050.
- Novecare faces risks relating to vegetable oil imports. This is because vegetable oils from palm oil and other alternatives are highly CO_2 emissions and water intensive. Shifting to sustainable alternatives is expensive, but it may result in a reputation boost for Solvay and decrease costs for these alternatives in the long run. Novecare has the highest weighted CO_2 intensity in their supply chain. This should be monitored and suppliers should be engaged to reduce Scope 3 emissions. Sales could increase to €2 billion by 2050 in both scenarios.

ZOOM POLL

Select the appropriate answer

The zoom poll should appear on your screen momentarily. If it does not appear, feel free to answer in the chat box or message the hosts directly.

6. A company may choose to disclose only qualitative information and/or combined quantitative information about current and anticipated financial effects when:

(Select all that apply)

a. The company cannot separate the effects of a climate-related risk or opportunity from other effects.
b. There is a high level of measurement uncertainty.
c. The quantitative information sheds a negative light on the company.

CLIMATE-SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS

STRATEGY

From TCFD to ISSB (Strategy)

2

Disclosure requirements in IFRS S2 are broadly consistent with TCFD except, IFRS S2:

- Requires a company to refer to and consider the applicability of **industry-based disclosure topics.**
- Requires more detailed information on **where in business model and value chain** risks and opportunities are concentrated.
- Requires more detailed information on **effects of climate-related risks and opportunities**
- Sets out criteria for when **quantitative and qualitative information** is required for disclosure of current and anticipated financial effects.
- Requires use of **all reasonable and supportable information** that is available at the reporting date without undue cost or effort and the use of an approach that is **commensurate with the company's circumstances** for specific requirements.
- **Does not** specify the particular scenarios for climate-related scenario analysis.
- Requires additional information regarding **resiliency**.

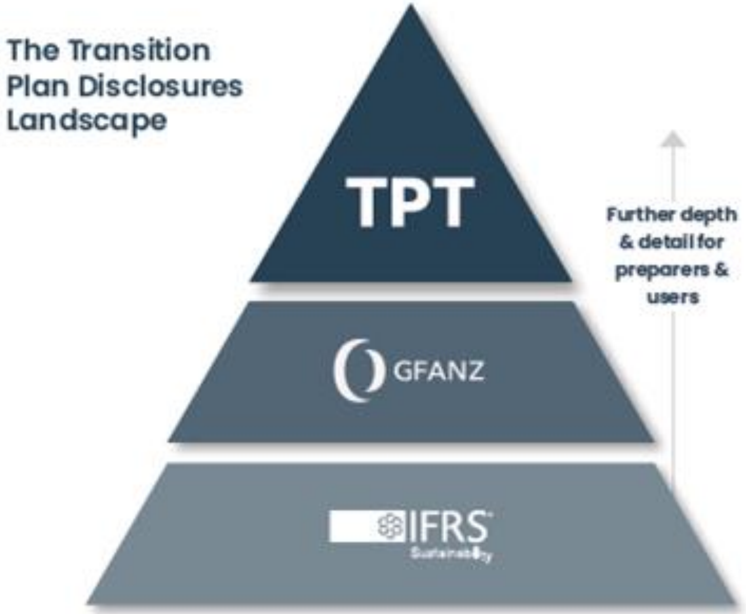
Review the full comparison document of IFRS S2 and TCFD here.

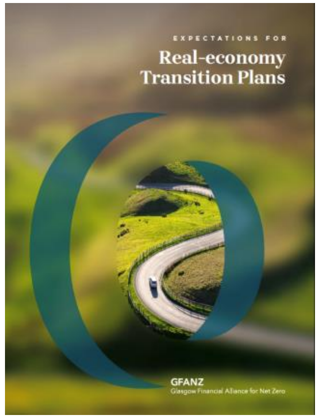
Transition plans

An aspect of the company's overall strategy that includes targets, actions or resources for the transition towards a lower-carbon economy, including, for example GHG emissions reductions plans.

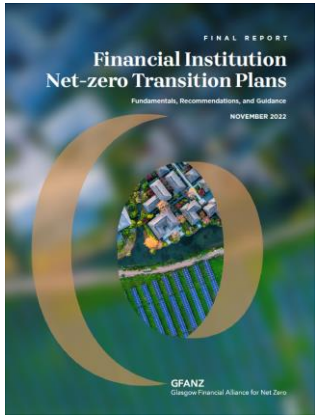
- **Align (internally)** with strategy, business case and business motivation and decarbonization levers most economically and technologically feasible for the company
- **Align (externally)** goals with science, including net zero pledges, climate neutrality goals and Paris aligned commitments
- Set **long term goals** with clear mitigation and adaptation activities and targets and interim milestones
- Be **transparent** about dependencies, risks, challenges of executing the transition plan and explain how residual and unabated GHG emissions will be treated
- Follow **sector specific pathways**
- Consider how the Transition Plan will be evaluated and give it the hallmarks of **credibility**

Transition plan resources

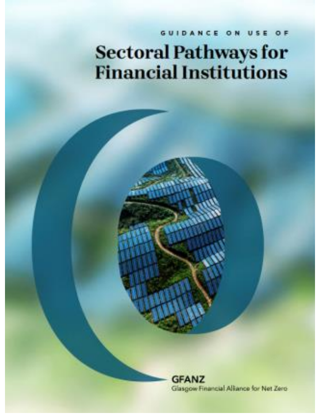




Real economy

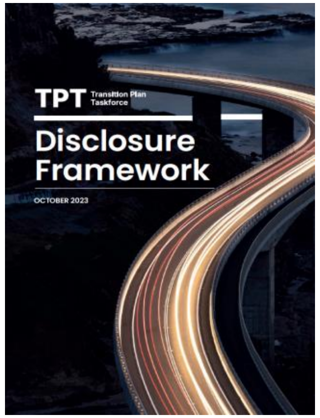


Financial institutions



Sectoral pathways

Pathway expectations



Transition pathway disclosure framework

Core content

2

PREPARE ALIGN IMPLEMENT COMMUNICATE

GOVERNANCE

- Governing Body
- Management

STRATEGY

- Risks & Opportunities
- Effects on
  a) business model & supply chain,
  b) strategy
  c) financial & cash flows
- Resilience

RISK MANAGEMENT

- Processes for risk management
- Overall risk profile

METRICS & TARGETS

- Metrics
- Targets

Risk management overview

Disclosures address the identification, assessment, prioritization and monitoring of sustainability-related risks and opportunities by explaining:

- The **processes and policies** used to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor sustainability-related risks;
- The process used for **identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring** sustainability-related opportunities; and
- Whether sustainability risk & opportunity management integrated into the entity's **overall risk management process.**

CLIMATE-SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS

RISK MANAGEMENT

From TCFD to ISSB (Risk Mgmt)

Disclosure requirements in IFRS S2 are broadly consistent with TCFD except, IFRS S2:

- Requires more detailed information about the **input** parameters used to identify risks, whether and how a climate-related **scenario analysis** is used to inform risk identification, and whether risk management processes have **changed**
- Requires additional disclosures on the processes used to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor **opportunities,** and how this informs the company's overall risk management process.

Review the full comparison document of IFRS S2 and TCFD here.

Climate-related risks

Types of Risk

Transition Risks

- Policy & Legal
- Technology
- Market
- Reputation

Physical Risks

- Acute
- Chronic

Examples

- Increased pricing of GHG emissions
- Enhanced reporting obligations
- Exposure to litigation
- Cost of transition to lower-emission technologies
- Changing customer behavior
- Uncertainty in market signals
- Increased cost of raw materials
- Stigmatization of sector
- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Changing weather patterns

Financial impacts

- cash flows,
- access to finance
- cost of capital
- over the short, medium and long term

Climate-related opportunities

2

Types of Opportunities

- Resource Efficiency
- Energy Source
- Products and Services
- Markets
- Resilience

Examples

- Improving resource efficiency across value chain
- Use of lower-emission sources of energy
- Use of supportive policy incentives
- Use of new technologies
- Development of low emission goods/ services
- Access to new markets
- Differentiating against competitors
- Resource substitution/ diversification

Financial impacts

- cash flows,
- access to finance
- cost of capital
- over the short, medium and long term

Example source: NATS Transition Plan: 5 Year Plan, page 15

Example

Risks and opportunity assesment

Weather in 2019

Major storms which cost aviation an estimated

€2.2billion

in 2019 in terms of en-route delays, are expected to increase in intensity.

Bad weather forced airlines to fly

1m extra km

burning

6,000 tonnes extra fuel

producing

19,000 tonnes extra CO_2

Weather in 2050

Extreme weather is predicted to drive these numbers up, with horizontal flight inefficiency on days when storms account for over 50% of air traffic flow management delays expected to

worsen by 0.5%.

That's an extra

57,000 tonnes of CO_2/yr

increasing every 1,000 nautical mile flight by roughly 40 nautical miles further driving up the cost to airlines, passengers and their carbon footprint.

66% of coastal/low-lying airports are at an increased risk of flooding in the event of a storm surge.

Reducing flight durations

Future flight operations will also be modified by climate change with jet streams reducing many transatlantic flight durations both eastbound and westbound.

This will have positive effects on flight times, fuel burn and emissions, and could yield possible saving of

55,000 tonnes of fuel

per year by 2050

c.175,000 tonnes of CO_2

Current acute risks and impacts

Future acute risks and impacts

The outcome of chronic changes may be positive in some respects, but strategy will need to respond

Core content

GOVERNANCE

- Governing Body
- Management

STRATEGY

- Risks & Opportunities
- Effects on
  a) business model & supply chain,
  b) strategy
  c) financial & cash flows
- Resilience

RISK MANAGEMENT

- Processes for risk management
- Overall risk profile

METRICS & TARGETS

- Metrics
- Targets

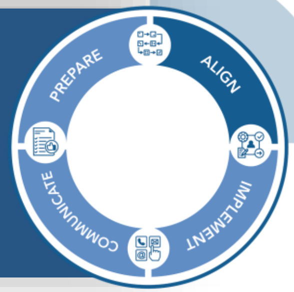
Metrics & targets overview (1)

METRICS - For each sustainability risk or opportunity that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects, and its performance in relation to it:

- the metrics used,
- how it's defined
- how it is calculated
- performance in relation to it
- Performance on climate-related metrics
- Performance on industry-based metrics

Find a summary of requirements in the SSE Gap Analysis Checklist here

Metrics considerations



Metrics must:

- Enable primary users to understand the entity's performance on sustainability-related risks and opportunities
- Be reported by an applicable IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standard – e.g. IFRS S2
- Include metrics the entity uses
- Be associated with industry-specific business models, activities and common features
- Be consistent over time

Metrics shall refer to and consider:

- Associated disclosure topics included in the SASB Standards

Metrics can:

- Be taken from a source other than ISSB Standards
- Be developed by the entity

Metrics & targets overview (2)

TARGETS may be set by the entity or required by regulation. Targets should be **clearly labelled and defined**.

For each target, the entity is required to disclose:

- **the target** - whether qualitative or quantitative, set by the company or by law or regulation
- the **metric used** to set the target
- the **period** over which the target applies
- the **base period** from which progress is measured
- any **milestones** and interim targets
- **performance** against each target and an analysis of **trends or changes**
- any **revisions** to the target together with an explanation

Find a summary of requirements in the SSE Gap Analysis Checklist here

Example

Linking strategy, targets and assumptions

Decarbonization strategy

Decarbonization is at the heart of the Company's climate action strategy, aiming to have a leadership position within the steel industry in terms of target-setting, performance and disclosure. In 2021, ArcelorMittal set out a clear roadmap for achieving medium-term 2030 CO_2e targets with an anticipated gross investment of approximately $10 billion, and its commitment to achieve net-zero steelmaking globally by 2050.

The Company's target is to reduce carbon emissions intensity by 25% globally and by 35% in Europe by 2030. Both targets cover Scopes 1 and 2 for steel and mining per tonne of crude steel.

(definitions: GHG intensity - the average GHG emitted in the production of one tonne of crude steel. It includes emissions from all the processes involved in the production of an 'average' tonne of steel, scope 1 and 2.

Scope 1: process CO_2e emissions from steel + CO_2 from mining + CH_4 from mining. Scope 2: indirect emissions from 'net' purchased electricity + electricity purchased at mining sites.)

Assumptions behind targets

To set the ArcelorMittal's target, the Company has made a key set of assumptions:

a. The cost of green hydrogen will become increasingly competitive over the next decade but will still require government support in ArcelorMittal's countries of operation

b. Carbon capture, utilization and storage ("CCUS") infrastructure will take time to be built at scale. While Europe is expected to take the lead, CCUS infrastructure has the potential to expand quickly in the US and Canada – providing some potential upside to the business' assumptions

c. Different regions of the world will continue to move at very different paces and the level of climate ambition will differ between jurisdictions at any given time

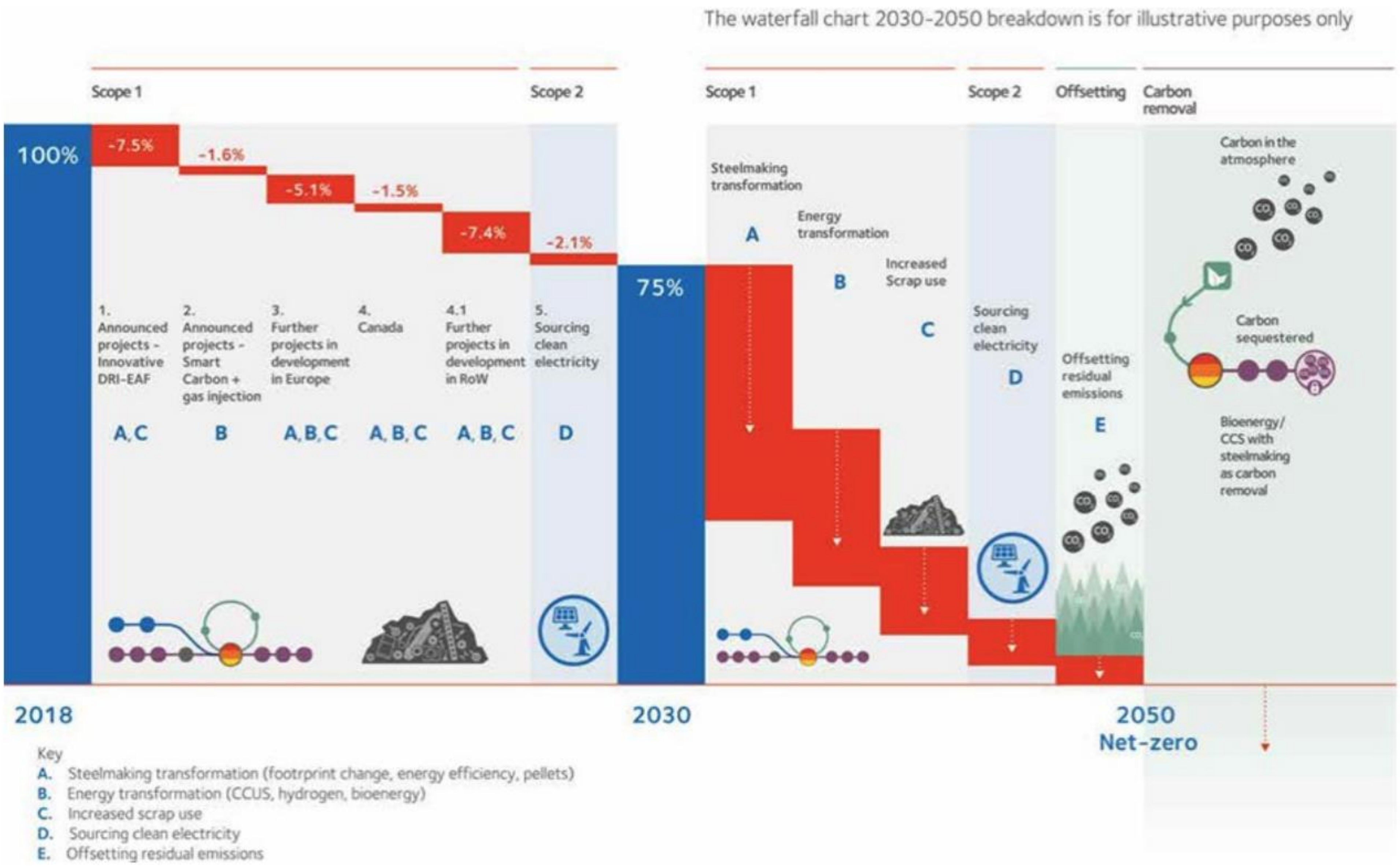
d. The introduction of climate-friendly policies in other regions will be 5-10 years behind Europe and the US

e. As it has been reported, 2060 may not be a realistic net-zero target for developing economies, which may mean emissions do not peak until 2030.

Example source: ArcelorMittal's 2022 Annual Report, pg. 60&61

Example

Linking strategy, targets and assumptions



Example source: [ArcelorMittal's 2022 Annual Report](), pg. 62

CLIMATE-SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS

METRICS & TARGETS

From TCFD to ISSB (metrics)

Disclosure requirements in IFRS S2 are broadly consistent with TCFD except, IFRS S2:

- Requires disclosure of **industry-based metrics**
- Requires additional disclosures related to a company's **GHG emissions**
- Sets out a **Scope 3 measurement framework** to provide guidance for preparing Scope 3 GHG emissions disclosures.
- Does not explicitly require a company to disaggregate its GHG emissions disclosures by the **constituent gases**, however IFRS S1 includes requirements on disaggregation that would result in the disclosure of the constituent gases being required if such disaggregation provides material information.

Review the full comparison document of IFRS S2 and TCFD here.

From TCFD to ISSB (targets)

Disclosure requirements in IFRS S2 are broadly consistent with TCFD except, IFRS S2:

- Requires disclosures about how the **latest international agreement** on climate change has informed the target and whether the target has been **validated by a third party**
- Requires disclosure of more detailed information on **GHG emissions targets**
- Includes additional requirements on the approach to **setting and reviewing each target,** and how it **monitors progress** against each target

Review the full comparison document of IFRS S2 and TCFD here.

GHG emissions metrics

2

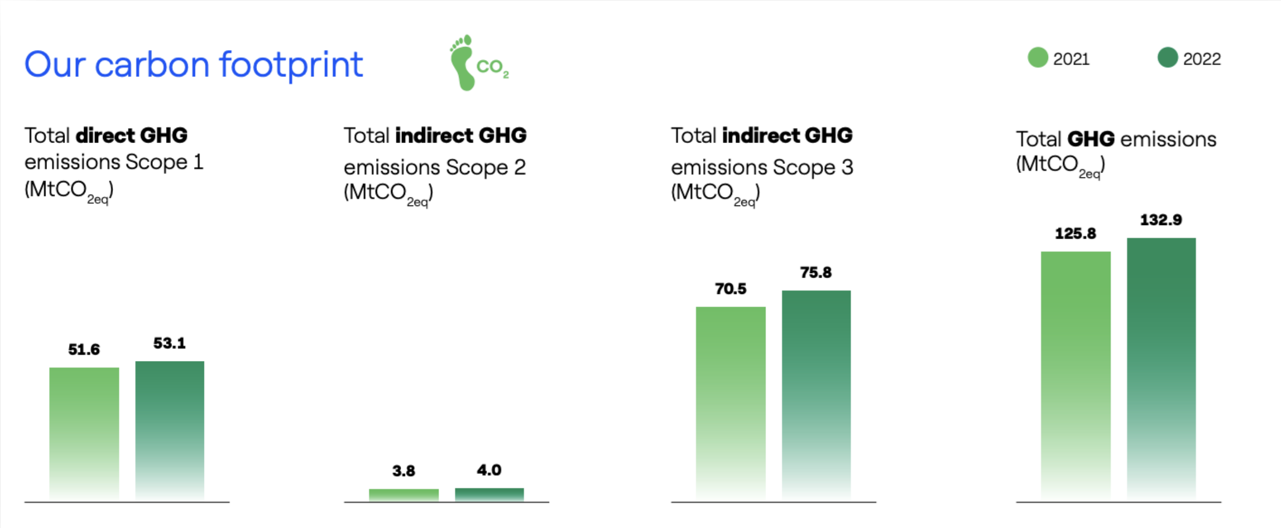
Companies shall disclose (measured in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard):

- Scope 1: direct emissions
- Scope 2: indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy consumed by the company
- Scope 3: all other indirect emissions that occur in the company’s value chain
- Whether an internal carbon price is used for decision making
- Any climate-related considerations for executive remuneration

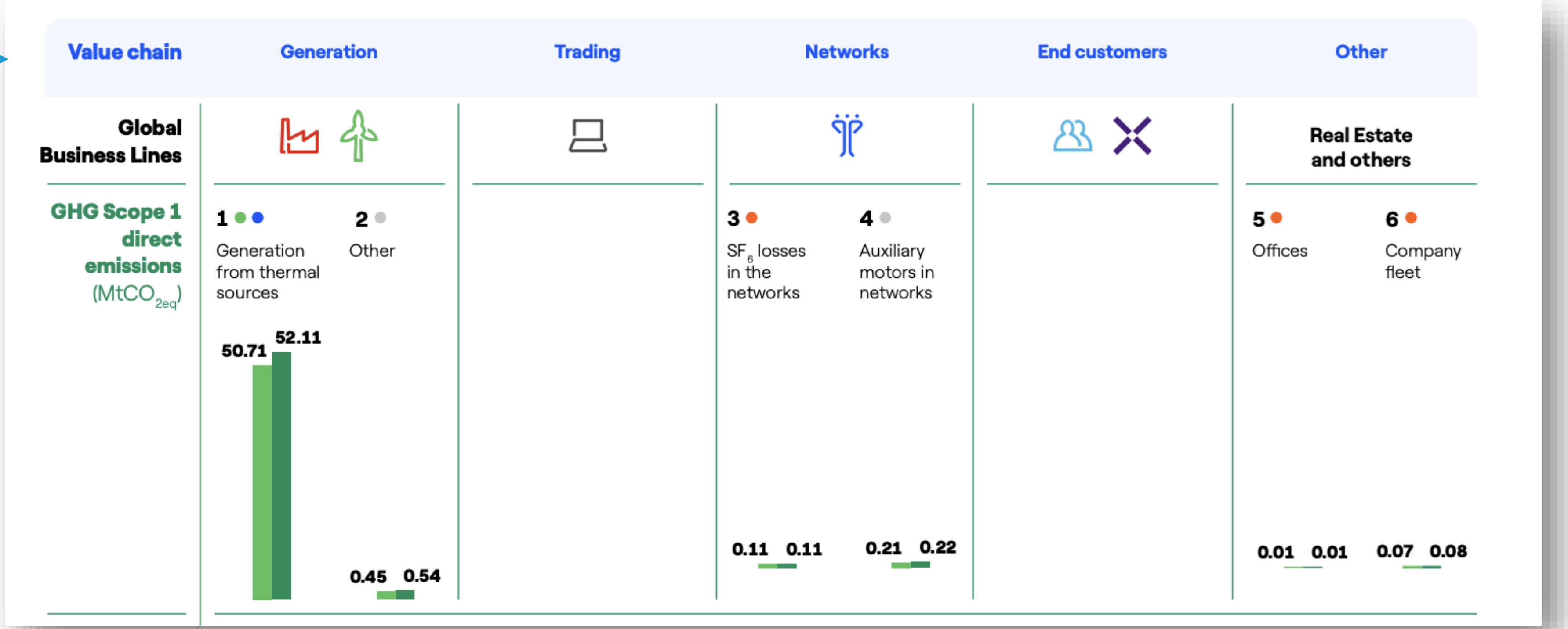
Example

GHG metrics disaggregated

GHG emissions breakdown by type



GHG emissions breakdown by source



Source: Enel, 2022 Sustainability Report, pg. 148

ZOOM POLL

Select the appropriate answer

The zoom poll should appear on your screen momentarily. If it does not appear, feel free to answer in the chat box or message the hosts directly.

7. What is the objective of metrics?:

(Select all that apply)

To enable report users to:

a. Understand performance in relation to entity's sustainability-related risks and opportunities.
b. Understand progress towards any targets.
c. Understand the company's assumptions for the future.

ALIGN

BASELINE

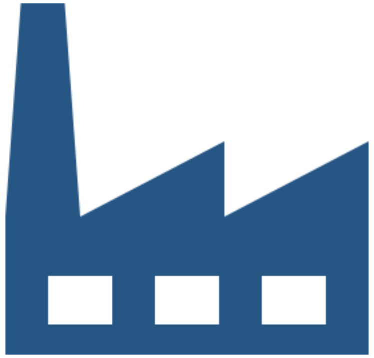
ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

Integrating other disclosure requirements that companies may be required to comply with

Building on the baseline

Listing requirements

Policy objectives



Industry standards

Other stakeholders

Navigating Mandatory Disclosure Rules and Standards around the world

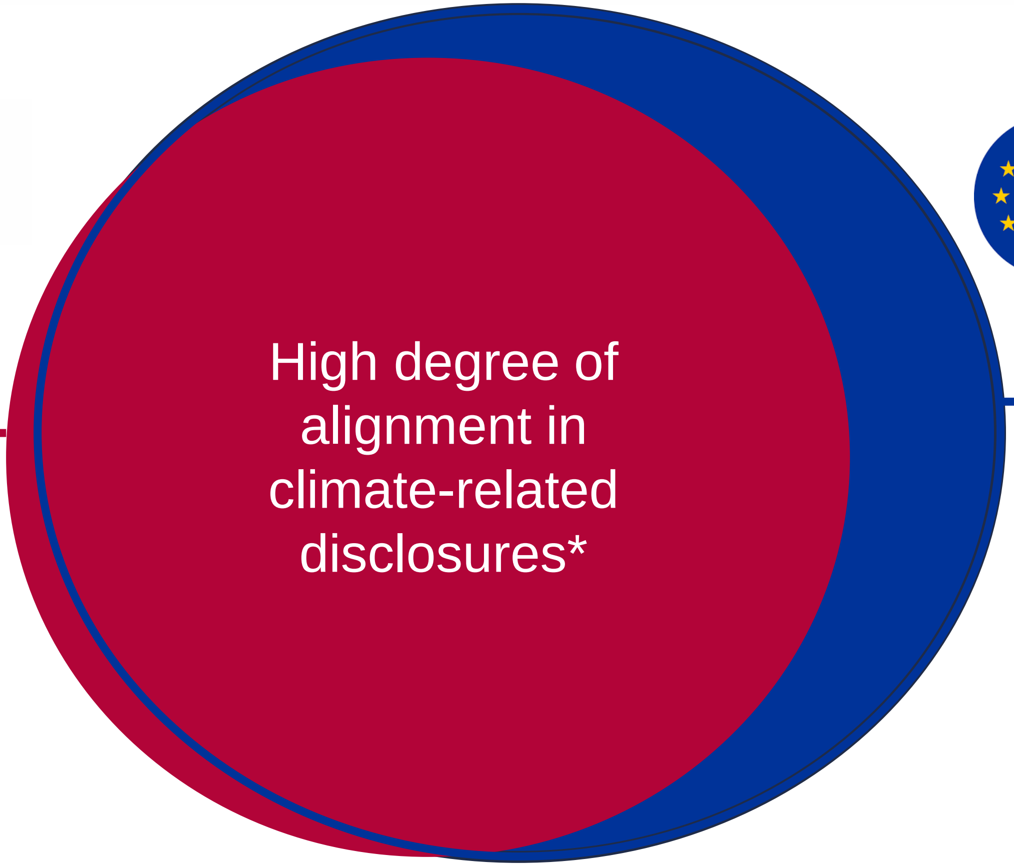
Scope	*Reporting framework*	*Firm type*	*Threshold*	*Auditing*	*Penalties*
EU-CSRD	Aligns with TCFD (ISSB), plus additional requirements	Operations in EU or listed	500 employees, €50M revenue, €25M balance sheet	Requires third party verification	Determined by member-state
California	TCFD (ISSB) or other verifiable framework	Any firms with operations in CA	$500M	Requires third party assurance	$50,000 max
NY Bill	TCFD (ISSB) or other verifiable framework	US based, with any business operating in NY	$500M	Required third party verification	$50,000 max
Hong Kong	Based on ISSB/IFRS	Companies listed on HK Exchange	N/A	Not required	N/A
UK	ISSB/IFRS	UK registered & large companies	Non-UK: 500 employees or >£500M turnover	N/A	£2,500 to £50,000

Source: World Resource Institute article "Corporate Climate Disclosure Has Passed a Tipping Point."

ESRS and ISSB

IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards:

Additional requirements (eg financed emissions)

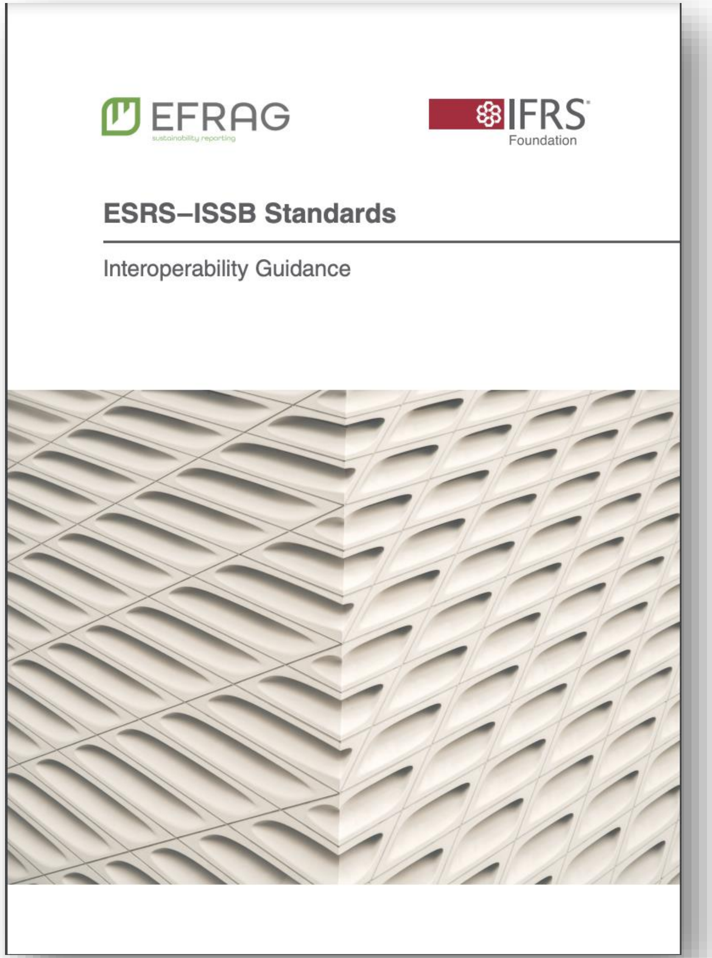


ESRS:

Additional requirements for stakeholders interested in impacts (that do not create risks or opportunities for a company's prospects) and information that, if missing or obscured, is not reasonably expected to affect investor decisions

* To read more on this, view the newly released ESRS-ISSB Standards Interoperability Guidance here.

Interoperability Guidelines



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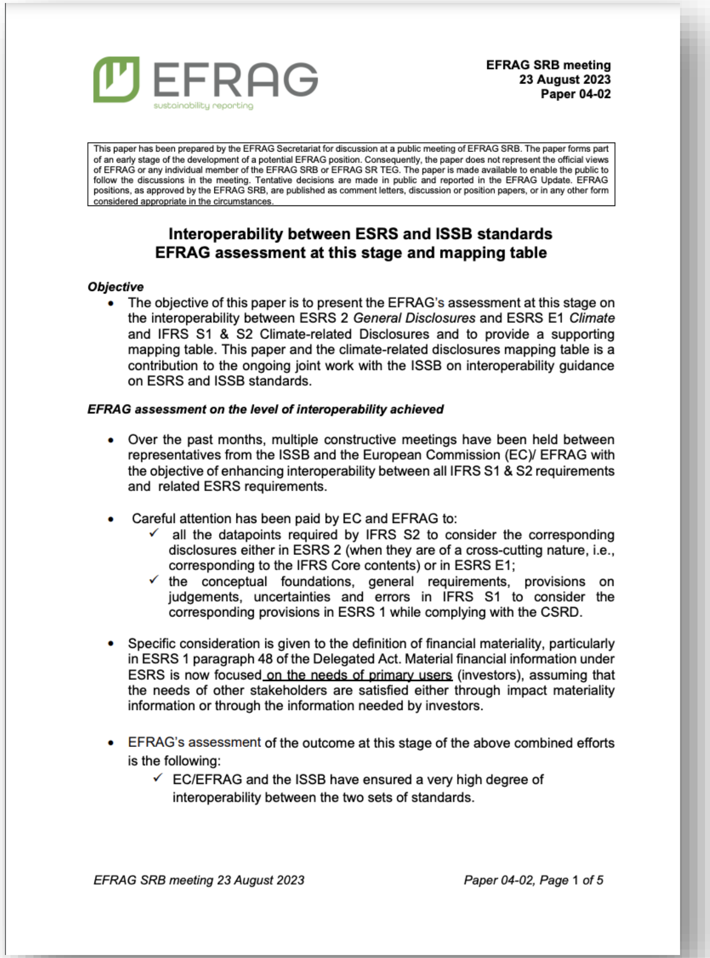
sustainability reporting

IFRS Foundation

ESRS–ISSB Standards

Interoperability Guidance



EFRAG
sustainability reporting

EFRAG SRB meeting
23 August 2023
Paper 04-02

This paper has been prepared by the EFRAG Secretariat for discussion at a public meeting of EFRAG SRB. The paper forms part of an early stage of the development of a potential EFRAG position. Consequently, the paper does not represent the official views of EFRAG or any individual member of the EFRAG SRB or EFRAG SR TEG. The paper is made available to enable the public to follow the discussions in the meeting. Tentative decisions are made in public and reported in the EFRAG Update. EFRAG positions, as approved by the EFRAG SRB, are published as comment letters, discussion or position papers, or in any other form considered appropriate in the circumstances.

Interoperability between ESRS and ISSB standards
EFRAG assessment at this stage and mapping table

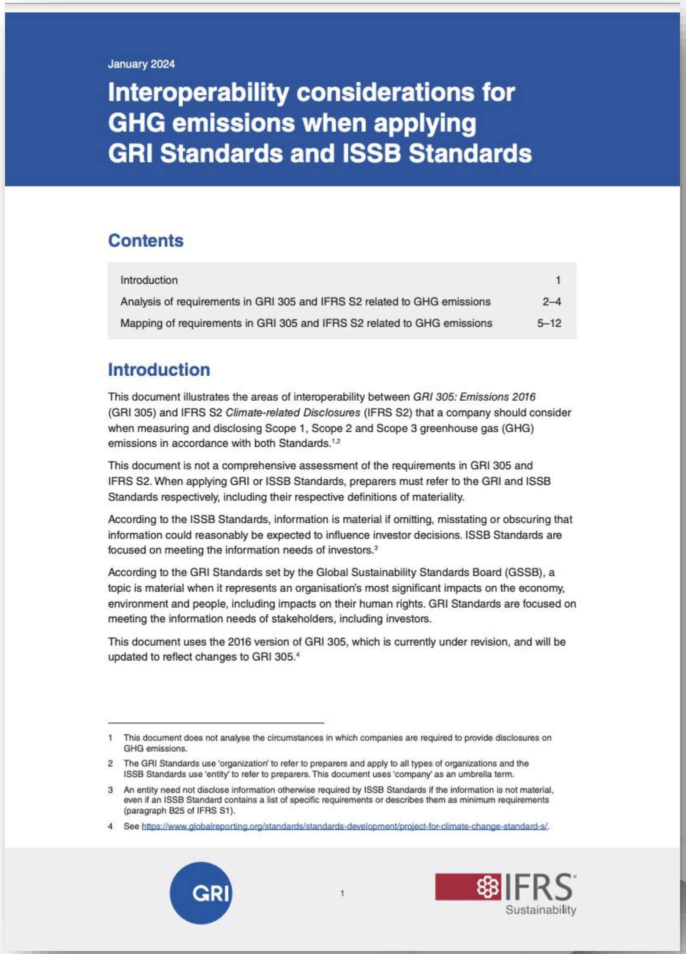
Objective

- The objective of this paper is to present the EFRAG's assessment at this stage on the interoperability between ESRS 2 *General Disclosures* and ESRS E1 *Climate* and IFRS S1 & S2 Climate-related Disclosures and to provide a supporting mapping table. This paper and the climate-related disclosures mapping table is a contribution to the ongoing joint work with the ISSB on interoperability guidance on ESRS and ISSB standards.

EFRAG assessment on the level of interoperability achieved

- Over the past months, multiple constructive meetings have been held between representatives from the ISSB and the European Commission (EC)/ EFRAG with the objective of enhancing interoperability between all IFRS S1 & S2 requirements and related ESRS requirements.
- Careful attention has been paid by EC and EFRAG to:
  - ✓ all the datapoints required by IFRS S2 to consider the corresponding disclosures either in ESRS 2 (when they are of a cross-cutting nature, i.e., corresponding to the IFRS Core contents) or in ESRS E1;
  - ✓ the conceptual foundations, general requirements, provisions on judgements, uncertainties and errors in IFRS S1 to consider the corresponding provisions in ESRS 1 while complying with the CSRD.
- Specific consideration is given to the definition of financial materiality, particularly in ESRS 1 paragraph 48 of the Delegated Act. Material financial information under ESRS is now focused on the needs of primary users (investors), assuming that the needs of other stakeholders are satisfied either through impact materiality information or through the information needed by investors.
- EFRAG's assessment of the outcome at this stage of the above combined efforts is the following:
  - ✓ EC/EFRAG and the ISSB have ensured a very high degree of interoperability between the two sets of standards.

EFRAG SRB meeting 23 August 2023 *Paper 04-02, Page 1 of 5*



January 2024

Interoperability considerations for GHG emissions when applying GRI Standards and ISSB Standards

Contents

Introduction	1
Analysis of requirements in GRI 305 and IFRS S2 related to GHG emissions	2–4
Mapping of requirements in GRI 305 and IFRS S2 related to GHG emissions	5–12

Introduction

This document illustrates the areas of interoperability between *GRI 305: Emissions 2016* (GRI 305) and IFRS S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* (IFRS S2) that a company should consider when measuring and disclosing Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with both Standards.[1,2]

This document is not a comprehensive assessment of the requirements in GRI 305 and IFRS S2. When applying GRI or ISSB Standards, preparers must refer to the GRI and ISSB Standards respectively, including their respective definitions of materiality.

According to the ISSB Standards, information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring that information could reasonably be expected to influence investor decisions. ISSB Standards are focused on meeting the information needs of investors.[3]

According to the GRI Standards set by the Global Sustainability Standards Board (GSSB), a topic is material when it represents an organisation's most significant impacts on the economy, environment and people, including impacts on their human rights. GRI Standards are focused on meeting the information needs of stakeholders, including investors.

This document uses the 2016 version of GRI 305, which is currently under revision, and will be updated to reflect changes to GRI 305.[4]

1 This document does not analyse the circumstances in which companies are required to provide disclosures on GHG emissions.

2 The GRI Standards use 'organization' to refer to preparers and apply to all types of organizations and the ISSB Standards use 'entity' to refer to preparers. This document uses 'company' as an umbrella term.

3 An entity need not disclose information otherwise required by ISSB Standards if the information is not material, even if an ISSB Standard contains a list of specific requirements or describes them as minimum requirements (paragraph B25 of IFRS S1).

4 See https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/standards-development/project-for-climate-change-standard-s/.

GRI 1 IFRS Sustainability

ZOOM POLL

Select the appropriate answer

The zoom poll should appear on your screen momentarily. If it does not appear, feel free to answer in the chat box or message the hosts directly.

8. My disclosure objectives should consider…

a. The ISSB Standards only.
b. The ISSB Standards and regulatory requirements.
c. Just regulatory requirements.
d. The ISSB Standards, regulatory requirements and other sources of guidance.

Module 2 Summary

Connectivity is key

While disclosure is based around core content areas (**governance, strategy, risk management and metrics & targets**), it's important to remember the connections between them and ensure the same assumptions are being used throughout

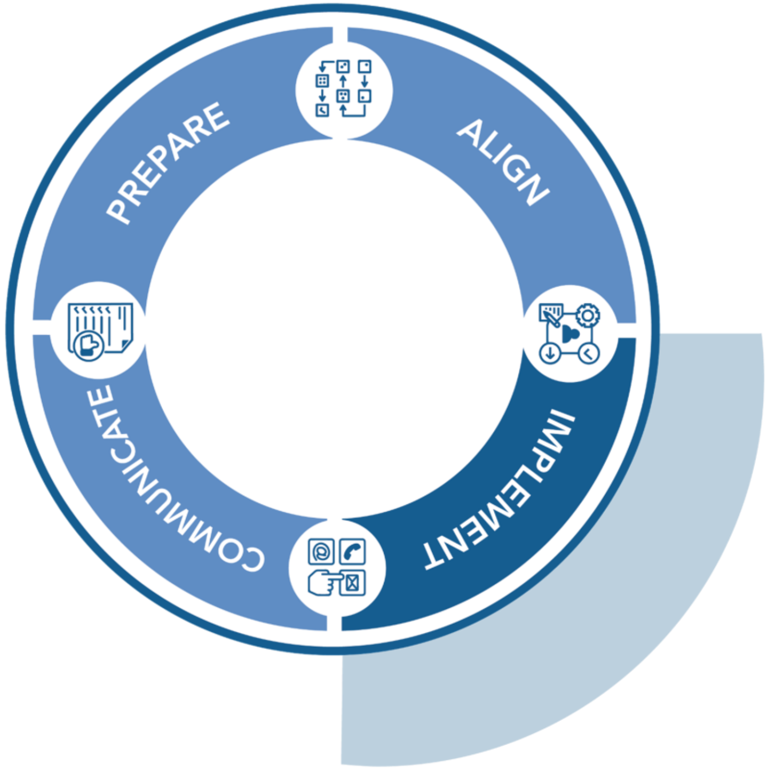
Baseline + building blocks

Additional disclosures can be made in the general purpose financial report, beyond that required by S1 and S2, including to satisfy **wider stakeholders and regulatory requirements**. The key is to **not obscure** the requirements of S1 and S2.

ALIGN ACTIVITY

Identify where you are now and where you want to be

1. **Conduct a gap analysis** to determine what areas your organization is not yet communicating to investors on. There is a simplified checklist in the homework sheet which can be used to start to identify key aspects of disclosure that should be considered for a high-level gap assessment.
2. **Identify what 'enhancements' or additional reporting requirements** your organization wants to consider when setting a goal for sustainability-related disclosure practices.



MODULE 3

The backbone of effective disclosure – processes and practices

IMPLEMENT

IDENTIFY

Identifying sustainability-related risks and opportunities

EVALUATE

INTEGRATE

Identifying sustainability-related risks and opportunities

Generally, risks and opportunities come from interactions between the company and its**:**

Stakeholders
with whom it works and serves

Society
in which it operates

Natural
resources upon which it draws

Together, the company and the resources and relationships throughout its **value chain** form an **interdependent** system in which the company operates.

Connecting the dots

The **resources and relationships** that a company **depends on and affects** can take various forms, such as natural, manufactured, intellectual, human, social or financial.

These can be:

- **internal**—such as the ability to attract and retain talent
- **external**—such as relationships with suppliers, distributors and customers

IFRS S1 provides examples illustrating the close relationship between the value a company **creates, preserves or erodes** for others and its own ability to **succeed and achieve its goals**.

Example

Identifying risks, starting with megatrends

MEGATRENDS

Global macrotrends inform and influence Yara's market megatrends

Growing and increasingly urban global population

- Sustained and continued global population growth, with biggest magnitude in developing countries, driving growth in consumer demand
- Changing demographic structures, with growing urban population

Geopolitical and trade uncertainty

- Covid-19 and war in Ukraine bringing uncertainty to the globalization and future trade flows, with likely slow-down in globalization
- Increasing importance of resource security across food, energy, and other critical resources

arket and value chain

Soil health

Zero waste and circular economy

Agri and food industry integration

Digitalization

MEGATRENDS

Opportunities and risks from the megatrends

Megatrends present new opportunities we can actively pursue, as well as risks we need to mitigate.

Opportunities

- Shifts towards sustainability and transparency, where our crop nutrition offerings provide a good starting point for finding solutions
- Digital tools to enable new market channels and reduce the yield gap through farmer connectivity
- Mainstream adoption of clean ammonia and hydrogen
- Focus on soil health, water use, and biodiversity, where optimal fertilizer use has a positive impact
- New monetization opportunities from increased data access

Risks

- Regulatory changes, consumer demand for sustainability, and optimized fertilizer use can lead to lower fertilizer demand growth
- Environmental costs and taxes can increase costs
- Physical climate change risks to our operations and customers
- Reduction in demand, commoditization, and increased price competition can challenge premium fertilizer margins
- Competitive landscape can be disrupted
- Increased uncertainty around the competitive position of our European production

Example source: Yara Integrated Report 2022, Pg's 17 and 19

Example of identifying opportunities

Potential implications of climate change for Neste

	Net Zero World	Net Zero EU and North America by 2050	Compromised climate targets
Description	Rapid and radical emissions reductions globally to meet Net Zero emissions by 2050 and limit global warming to 1.5 °C, building on the IEA Net Zero 2050 Scenario.	Advanced economies demonstrating strong climate action while developing economies follow slower action, consistent with a 2 °C trajectory, building on the IEA Announced Pledges Scenario.	Failure to take climate action leads to the continuation of the current trends, causing global warming of 2.5 °C to 3 °C or more by the end of the century. The scenario is partly built on the IEA Stated Policies Scenario.
Opportunities	The accelerated global demand for renewable and circular products provides Neste opportunities to leverage global reach, expand to new markets, and optimize across raw materials, countries and customer sectors.	Continued demand growth in renewable and circular solutions; regulatory markets supported by voluntary climate ambitions.	Modest demand growth in renewable products due to less favorable regulatory framework gives room for differentiation and serving selected voluntary markets efficiently.
Risks	Accelerated global demand for renewable and circular products and a supportive regulatory landscape may present transition risks related to stringent competition for key raw materials and in entering new markets.	Identified transition risks are related to regulation limiting the competitiveness of renewable fuels or narrowing the eligibility of key raw materials. A steep decline of demand for fossil fuel could also be seen as a transition risk for Neste's current business. Risks related to accelerated alternative technology development have also been identified.	Modest demand growth in renewable products due to less favorable regulatory framework gives scope for differentiation and serving selected voluntary markets efficiently.
Indicative financial impact to Neste	Positive	Base case	Slightly negative

Example source: [Neste Annual Report 2023](), Pg. 59

Proportionality Mechanisms

In applying specific requirements, a company is required to use **all reasonable and supportable** information that is available at the reporting date **without undue cost or effort** AND/OR an approach commensurate with the **skills, capabilities and resources of the company** to disclose sustainability-related financial information.

Reasonable and supportable information is information that:

- is **specific** to the company
- takes account of the **external** environment
- includes information about **past events, current conditions and forecasts**
- in some cases, is **specified** by IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards

IMPLEMENT

IDENTIFY

EVALUATE

Evaluating the risks and opportunities and testing resilience

INTEGRATE

Resilience & addressing uncertainty

Use **climate-related scenario analysis** to assess your climate resilience

Climate resilience assessment

- Implications of climate change for the company’s strategy and business model; and
- Company’s financial & operational capacity to adjust/adapt over short, medium and long term.

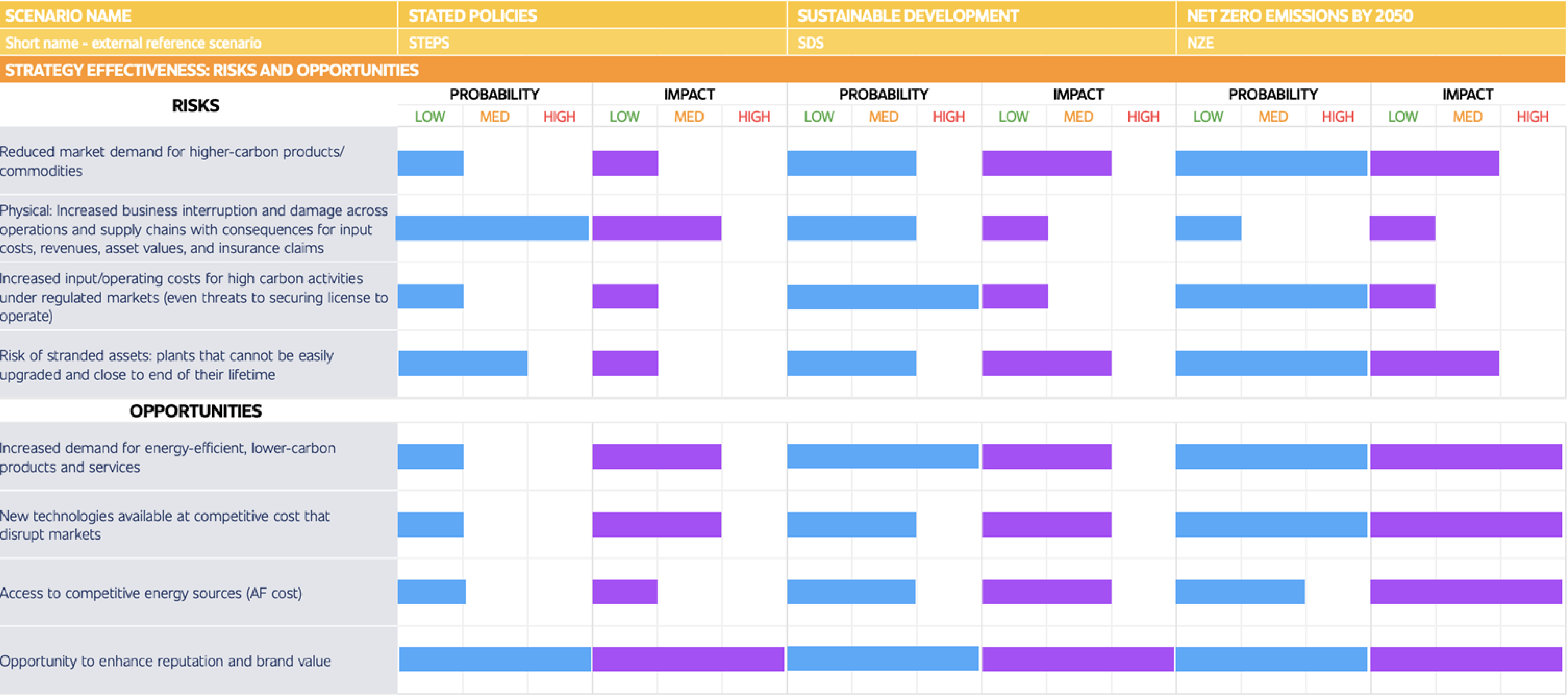
Inputs and key assumptions

- Use relevant scenarios, and provide information about scenarios selected; and
- Provide information on assumptions used.

Example

Scenario Analysis Alignment

Example source: CEMEX, 2022 Integrated Report, p. 258



Future events and uncertain outcomes

When judging whether information about possible future events with uncertain outcomes is material, a company is required to consider:

- **All pertinent facts and circumstances** that could affect possible outcomes;
- Potential effects on **the amount, timing and uncertainty** of the company's future cash flows over the short, medium and long term;
- **Low-probability and high-impact outcomes;**
- The effect of potential risks **individually and in aggregate**; and
- Materiality judgements – **reassess at each reporting date**.
- **Scenario analysis** is a useful tool for considering the range of future uncertainties and evaluating materiality and resilience accordingly. Resources that could help include the WBCSD Scenario Catalogue

IMPLEMENT

IDENTIFY

EVALUATE

INTEGRATE

Development of new processes and integration of new considerations

Considerations when creating or adjusting processes

A company's management should assess existing systems and processes or determine whether new systems and processes are needed. Management may consider:

- **Gap analysis** –check for gaps in existing systems and processes;
- **Suitability** – evaluate existing processes for identifying sustainability-related risks and opportunities;
- **Prioritisation criteria** – for example, likelihood, impact, vulnerability, speed of onset;
- **Controls** – evaluate existing internal risk controls;
- **Contributors** – for example, departments with relevant processes and expertise to contribute;
- **Interconnections** between different internal and external factors; and
- **Uncertainties** from sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

Source: [WBCSD ESG Disclosure Handbook]

Using a disclosure plan

By developing a disclosure plan as a stand-alone strategy or as part of a wider disclosure strategy, you can:

- Take control of **your narrative**
- Support internal **collaboration**, knowledge sharing and cross-functional team discussions with staff
- Create a **reference point** and audit trail, including where and how judgements have been made

Example

Developing a disclosure plan

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Our Basis of Reporting (BoR) sets out the basis under which we report on the environmental and social impacts of our business activities, covering the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. It provides information on the approach and scope used for data collection and verification of ESG performance data as published in our Annual Report 2022, ESG Report 2022 and ESG Databook 2022, including mandatory Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and our annual voluntary non-financial reporting.

Our primary environmental disclosures are reported on a location based methodology, albeit in certain disclosures we also provide market based figures for transparency.

PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

MANDATORY GHG DISCLOSURES

We have reported mandatory GHG emissions since 2008. These are calculated on an absolute 100% asset basis for all properties under the Group's management plus our corporate offices.

2022 emissions are available on page 27 of our Annual Report 2022 and Section 2 of this ESG Databook 2022.

PROPORTIONALLY CONSOLIDATED DISCLOSURES

The Group's property portfolio comprises properties that are either wholly owned or co-owned with third parties. The Group evaluates the performance of its portfolio for internal management purposes by aggregating its share of results for properties under the Group's management based on the proportionally ownership of each property.

This is the basis of environmental reporting adopted for our Net Zero pathway and 2021 Sustainability Linked Bond.

PREMIUM OUTLETS

Our reporting excludes the Group's premium outlet property interests held through the investment in Value Retail (and also prior to 2020, VIA Outlets). These interests are excluded as these are independently managed and financed by their third party owners. This approach is consistent with our approach for disclosing the Group's financial and operational performance.

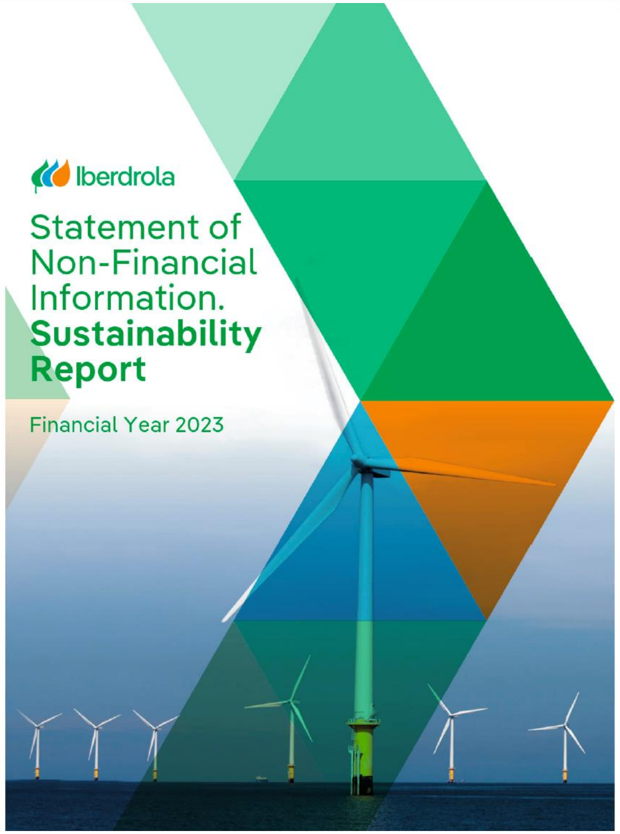
VOLUNTARY NON-FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

Our ESG Report 2022 and ESG Databook 2022 meets the core requirements of Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards and the EPRA Sustainability Best Practice. Any relevant tables throughout the Databook are labelled with the appropriate reference and the GRI symbol.

Our GRI index provides the full index of where relevant information can be found.

Example source: Hammerson ESG Databook 2022 page 7 –
https://www.hammerson.com/sites/hammerson-corp/files/hammerson-corp/sustainability/reporting-benchmarking/esg-db-22.pdf

Example of disclosure plan information



VI. About this report

VI.1. Scope of information
VI.2. Defining report content. Materiality analysis
VI.3. Disclosures from the *Statement of Non-Financial Information*
VI.4. GRI content index
VI.5. SASB content index
VI.6. Content index in relation to the principles of the Global Compact
VI.7. Content index Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures content index

Contact point for questions regarding the report

Example source: Iberdrola Sustainability Report 2023, pg.296

ZOOM POLL

Select the appropriate answer

The zoom poll should appear on your screen momentarily. If it does not appear, feel free to answer in the chat box or message the hosts directly.

9. Is a disclosure plan is required by the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards?

a. Yes, you must disclose your plan.
b. No, but it’s a very helpful tool!

ZOOM POLL

Select the appropriate answer

The zoom poll should appear on your screen momentarily. If it does not appear, feel free to answer in the chat box or message the hosts directly.

10. A disclosure plan can help a company to:

(Select all that apply)

a. Take control of its narrative within general purpose financial reports.
b. Support collaboration, knowledge-sharing and cross-functional team discussions.
c. Act as a reference point and audit trail for disclosure preparation.
d. Skip full disclosure as prescribed by the ISSB.

Module 3 Summary

Connections are key (within and outside a company)

Risks and opportunities come from **interactions between the company and its stakeholders, society and nature**. These interactions will connect to multiple sections of disclosures and should be connected appropriately.

Use consistent assumptions

When evaluating risks and opportunities through tools like scenario analysis, make sure that the assumptions you use are consistent throughout the organization.

Don’t start from scratch

You may **already** be collecting the data you need, but for another purpose. If you are not, you may be able to use existing processes and **adapt** them to the new needs.

IMPLEMENT ACTIVITY

Building on the gaps identified in the previous section, identify which of the gaps require new processes or systems in place to achieve your disclosure objectives

- **Data collection:** Identify how you can collect the data that is not being collected but is required to be disclosed by IFRS
- **Data management:** Identify what teams are responsible for managing this data and what synergies can be capitalized on

MODULE 4

Communicating with investors – what, where and how

COMMUNICATION

LOCATION	Where disclosure should appear
EFFICIENCY	
CONFIDENCE	

Holistic reporting package

4

PREPARE ALIGN IMPLEMENT COMMUNICATE

FINANCIAL MATERIALITY VIEW

IMPACT MATERIALITY VIEW

INVESTOR FOCUSED		MULTI- STAKEHOLDER FOCUSED
Financial accounting	FASB FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD / IFRS Accounting	GRI STANDARDS
Sustainability-related financial reporting	IFRS Sustainability	

DOUBLE MATERIALITY VIEW

Potential areas of focus for primary users

Generally, investors may want to understand:

- Effects of environmental degradation and social challenges on **inputs** of resources to the business, key relationships, and risks and opportunities
- Whether and how the company **is managing sustainability-related risks and opportunities**
- What **types of assets** the company holds and whether they are at risk of becoming stranded
- How the **governance body takes account** of sustainability-related risks and opportunities when designing strategy and making decisions
- How **resilient the company** is to possible future risks in different scenarios.

ISSB materiality

Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to ***influence investor decisions****.*

This is based on the IFRS Accounting Standards definition of 'material'

What is material information

- Information is material when it **influences decisions of primary users of general-purpose financial reports** and informs their decisions about:
  - providing resources to the company
  - buying, selling or holding equity and debt instruments
  - loans and other forms of credit
  - voting on, or otherwise influencing management's actions that affect the use of the company's economic resources
- Consider the **characteristics of the investors** and the company's own circumstances.
- Different investors can have different and sometimes conflicting information needs. Sustainability-related financial disclosures are intended to **meet the common information needs of investors**.

Test of materiality

Making materiality judgements

- Is the information material in the context of the company’s sustainability-related financial disclosures taken as a whole?
- Have you considered both quantitative and qualitative factors?
- Have you considered the potential effect of future events on the company’s future cash flows?
- Have you considered the range of possible outcomes and the likelihood of the possible outcomes?

Adapted from IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards.

Disclosing material information

When disclosing material sustainability-related financial information:

- Make it clearly **identifiable** [and do not obscure it]
- Use **clear** language
- **Avoid scattering** material information about a particular issue across disclosures
- Provide **additional (non-material) information** **only if necessary** – but distinguish additional information from material information

Note: No need to disclose information if it is not material (IFRS S1.B25)

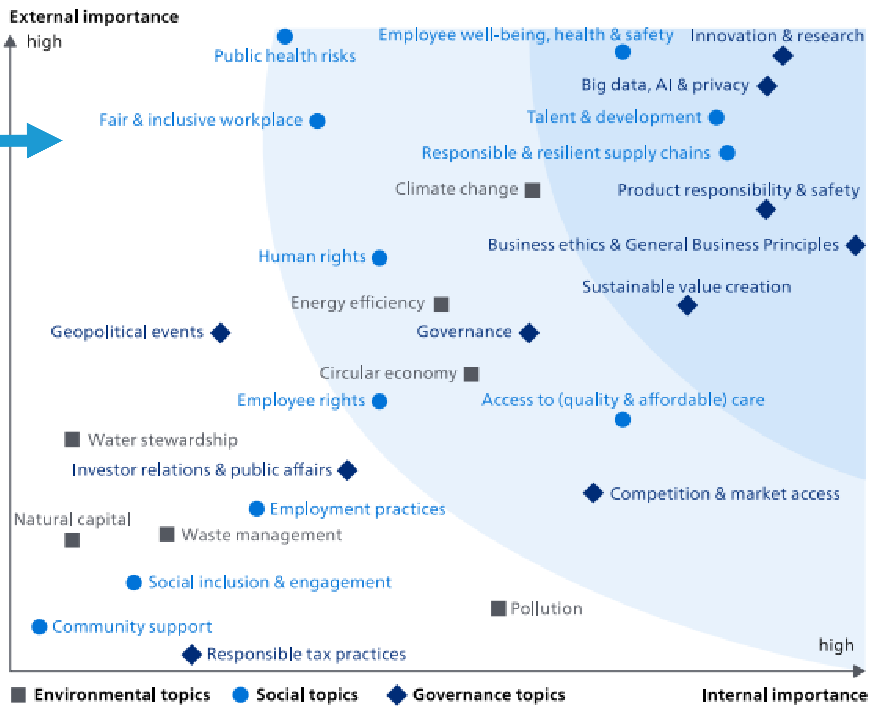
Example

Materiality analysis

3.3 Materiality analysis

We identify the Environmental, Social and Governance topics which we believe have the greatest impact on our business and the greatest level of concern to stakeholders along our value chain, for instance patient safety and quality. We do this through a multi-stakeholder process. Assessing these topics enables us to prioritize and focus upon the most material topics and effectively address these in our policies, programs and targets. We do this with reference to the GRI standard and identify and assess impacts on an ongoing basis, for example through discussions with our customers, suppliers, investors, employees, peer companies, social partners, regulators, NGOs, and academics. We also conduct a benchmark exercise, carry out trend analysis and run media searches to provide input for our materiality analysis. GRI has not yet published a sector standard for the healthcare industry. Philips' impact on society at large is covered through our Lives Improved metric and the Environmental Profit & Loss account, as well as a number of other KPIs addressed in Environmental, Social and Governance, starting on page 45.

Materiality map



Similar to 2021, we used an evidence-based approach to materiality analysis, powered by a third-party AI-based application. The application allows automated sifting and analysis of millions of data points from publicly available sources, including corporate reports, mandatory regulations and voluntary initiatives, as well as news. In our 2022 materiality analysis, we identified a list of topics that are material to our businesses. With this data-driven approach to materiality analysis we have incorporated a wider range of data and stakeholders than was ever possible before and managed to get an evidence-based perspective on regulatory, strategic and reputational risks and opportunities. Topics were prioritized through a survey sent to a large and diverse set of internal and external stakeholders, combined with input from the application.

Public health risks emerged as a new material topic in 2020, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and it was assessed as a material topic in 2022 as well.

Changes in 2022

On the external importance axis, the most significant increases compared to 2021 were Sustainable value creation, Geopolitical events, Responsible and Resilient Supply Chains, Talent & development, and Energy efficiency. On the internal importance axis, there were significant increases on Pollution, Governance, Access to (quality and affordable) care, Competition & market access, and Talent & development.

Double materiality

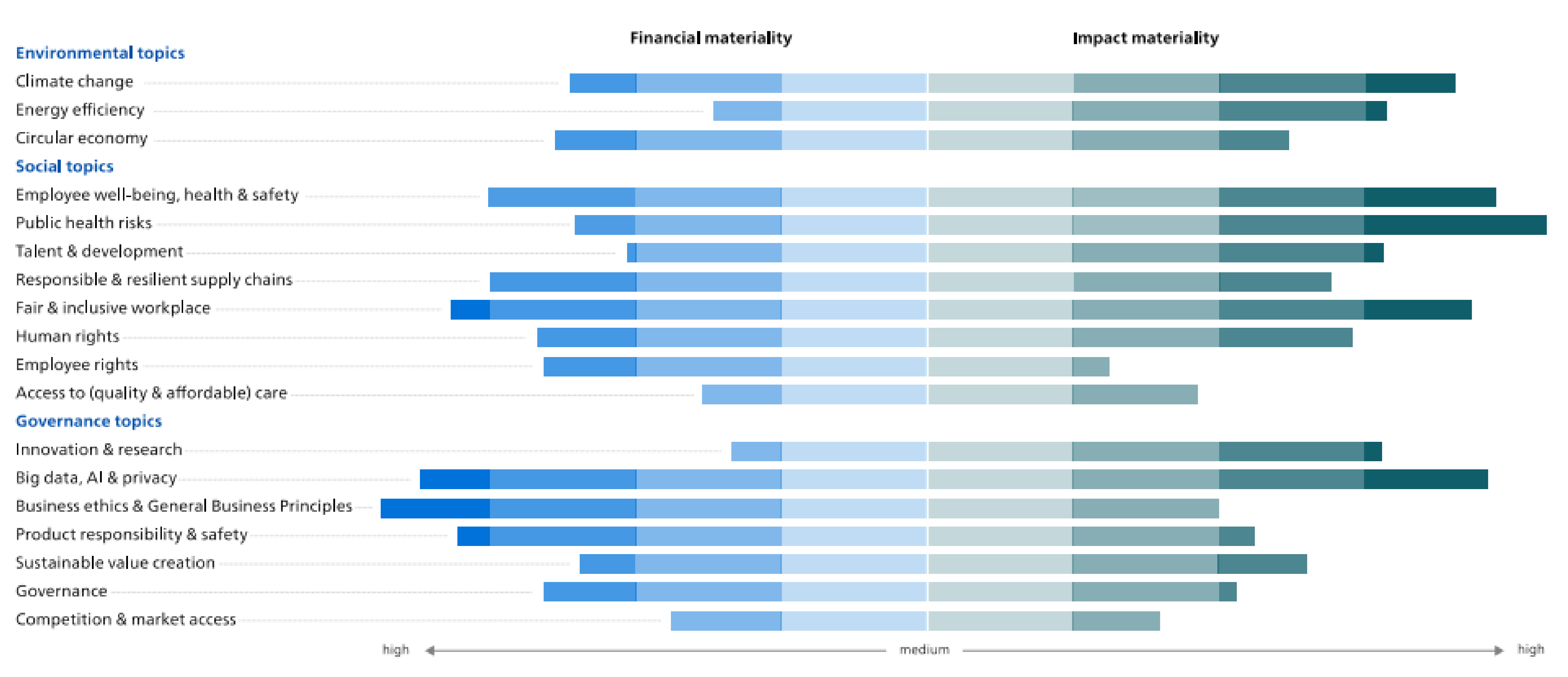
After completing the regular materiality analysis, we completed a preliminary 'double materiality' analysis, in preparation for the upcoming requirements of the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). The double materiality analysis addresses both financial materiality (the impact of society on Philips) as well as impact materiality (the impact of Philips on society): we only included the high and medium material topics listed above. The data sources used for the financial materiality include corporate reports, mandatory regulations with sanctions, voluntary initiatives by e.g. central banks, and Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) accounting metrics. For impact materiality, we included sustainability data from corporate reports or sustainability reports, coverage in the news and voluntary initiatives and regulation. The results of the double materiality analysis are depicted below.

Materiality definition

Example source: Phillips' Annual Report 2022, pg. 14

Example

Materiality analysis, continued



Example source: Phillips' Annual Report 2022, pg. 14

ZOOM POLL

Select the appropriate answer

The zoom poll should appear on your screen momentarily. If it does not appear, feel free to answer in the chat box or message the hosts directly.

11. Information should be disclosed in the annual report when applying ISSB Standards if...
(Select all that apply)

a. Omitting that information could reasonably be expected to influence investors' decisions
b. It could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flows
c. It exemplifies the values of the leadership team

Where to report for ISSB

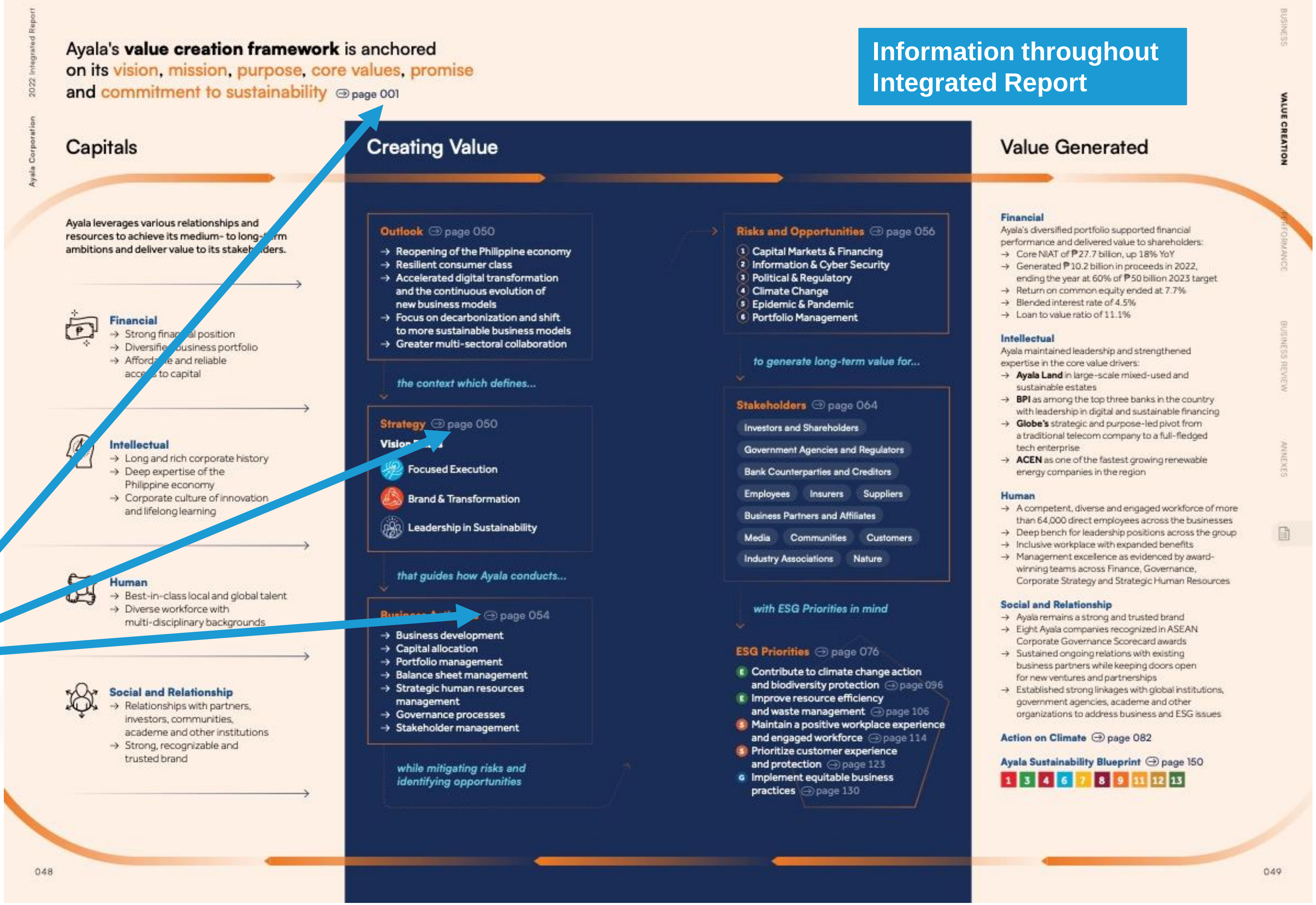
- Sustainability-related financial information is to be reported in the company's **general purpose financial reports,** with associated financial statements.
- Different requirements may apply in different jurisdictions.
- No requirements on exact placement of information.
- Examples of corporate approaches in practice:
  - Integrate
  - Separate
  - Navigate

Example

Integrating information

Page references

Information throughout Integrated Report



2022 Integrated Report · Ayala Corporation

Ayala's **value creation framework** is anchored on its vision, mission, purpose, core values, promise and commitment to sustainability page 001

Capitals

Ayala leverages various relationships and resources to achieve its medium- to long-term ambitions and deliver value to its stakeholders.

Financial
- Strong financial position
- Diversified business portfolio
- Affordable and reliable access to capital

Intellectual
- Long and rich corporate history
- Deep expertise of the Philippine economy
- Corporate culture of innovation and lifelong learning

Human
- Best-in-class local and global talent
- Diverse workforce with multi-disciplinary backgrounds

Social and Relationship
- Relationships with partners, investors, communities, academe and other institutions
- Strong, recognizable and trusted brand

Creating Value

Outlook page 050
- Reopening of the Philippine economy
- Resilient consumer class
- Accelerated digital transformation and the continuous evolution of new business models
- Focus on decarbonization and shift to more sustainable business models
- Greater multi-sectoral collaboration

the context which defines...

Strategy page 050

Vision
- Focused Execution
- Brand & Transformation
- Leadership in Sustainability

that guides how Ayala conducts...

Business A page 054
- Business development
- Capital allocation
- Portfolio management
- Balance sheet management
- Strategic human resources management
- Governance processes
- Stakeholder management

while mitigating risks and identifying opportunities

Risks and Opportunities page 056
1. Capital Markets & Financing
2. Information & Cyber Security
3. Political & Regulatory
4. Climate Change
5. Epidemic & Pandemic
6. Portfolio Management

to generate long-term value for...

Stakeholders page 064

Investors and Shareholders · Government Agencies and Regulators · Bank Counterparties and Creditors · Employees · Insurers · Suppliers · Business Partners and Affiliates · Media · Communities · Customers · Industry Associations · Nature

with ESG Priorities in mind

ESG Priorities page 076
- E Contribute to climate change action and biodiversity protection page 096
- E Improve resource efficiency and waste management page 106
- S Maintain a positive workplace experience and engaged workforce page 114
- S Prioritize customer experience and protection page 123
- G Implement equitable business practices page 130

Value Generated

Financial

Ayala's diversified portfolio supported financial performance and delivered value to shareholders:
- Core NIAT of ₱27.7 billion, up 18% YoY
- Generated ₱10.2 billion in proceeds in 2022, ending the year at 60% of ₱50 billion 2023 target
- Return on common equity ended at 7.7%
- Blended interest rate of 4.5%
- Loan to value ratio of 11.1%

Intellectual

Ayala maintained leadership and strengthened expertise in the core value drivers:
- **Ayala Land** in large-scale mixed-used and sustainable estates
- **BPI** as among the top three banks in the country with leadership in digital and sustainable financing
- **Globe's** strategic and purpose-led pivot from a traditional telecom company to a full-fledged tech enterprise
- **ACEN** as one of the fastest growing renewable energy companies in the region

Human
- A competent, diverse and engaged workforce of more than 64,000 direct employees across the businesses
- Deep bench for leadership positions across the group
- Inclusive workplace with expanded benefits
- Management excellence as evidenced by award-winning teams across Finance, Governance, Corporate Strategy and Strategic Human Resources

Social and Relationship
- Ayala remains a strong and trusted brand
- Eight Ayala companies recognized in ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard awards
- Sustained ongoing relations with existing business partners while keeping doors open for new ventures and partnerships
- Established strong linkages with global institutions, government agencies, academe and other organizations to address business and ESG issues

Action on Climate page 082

Ayala Sustainability Blueprint page 150

1 3 4 6 7 8 9 11 12 13

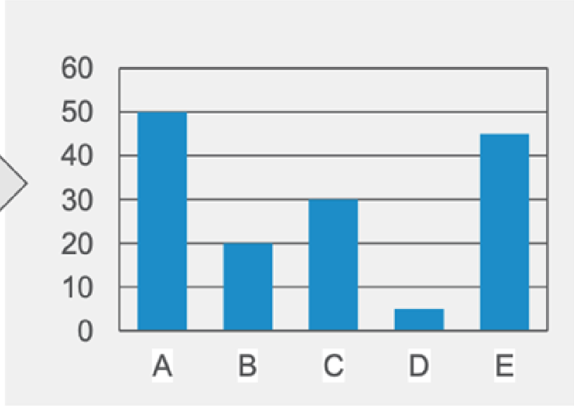
Example Source: Ayala, Integrated Report, pg's 48-49

Evolution towards digital reporting

Co. A: Gross scope 1 emissions	xxx
Co. B: Direct greenhouse emissions	xxx
Co. C: Own emissions	xxx
Co. D: 직접적인 온실가스 배출	xxx
Co. E: 總範圍 1 溫室氣體排放量	xxx

ISSB Taxonomy 'Tag'

Name	ifrs-sds:GrossScope1GreenhouseGasEmissions
Value	xxx,000
Units	MtCO2e
Period	2021-01-01 to 2021-12-31
Decimals	-3



- **The ISSB Taxonomy** provides the common elements (or 'tags') needed to make sustainability disclosures machine-readable
- By tagging disclosures, computers have the context to identify information, making analysis easier

Reporting taxonomies are different to green taxonomies used to classify environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Mechanisms that support adoption

- Use of well-known terminology and concepts
- Proportionate e.g. use reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort, qualitative scenario analysis permitted, plus consideration of skills, capabilities and resources
- Reliefs in first year e.g. climate first (followed by other sustainability disclosures), later reporting with half-year results, scope 3 not required, GHG Protocol not required if alternative in place, no comparative info required
- Guidance and other resources

COMMUNICATION

LOCATION

EFFICIENCY

How to communicate efficiently and effectively

CONFIDENCE

Effective Communication

This section sets out how a company might disclose its material sustainability-related financial information so that information is:

- Clear
- Distinguishable from other information
- Connected
- Comparable over time
- Succinct

Quality of information disclosed

To ensure quality of information, report prepares should remember:

- Provide comparative information
- Correct errors from previous years
- Minimize duplication
- Cross referencing to other reports meets conditions
- Information disclosed is:
    - Material
    - Connected
    - Aggregated or disaggregated, as appropriate

Cross-referencing

To keep general purpose financial reports succinct, companies can cross-refer to other reports they publish, provided that:

- Cross-referenced information is available on the **same terms** and at the **same time**
- The cross referencing **enhances rather than obscures** the ability of readers to understand the report
- The information included by cross-reference **meets all the requirements** of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards
- The cross-referenced information is **authorised** in the same way as information in the general-purpose financial report
- It is clear where the cross-referenced information is located and **how it can be accessed**

Example

Cross-referencing

Connectivity with TCFD disclosures

Note expands on capital expenditures, cash flows, businesses impacted and more

Note explains considerations and assessment for decarbonization strategy

Note states climate change and policy risk considerations

Impact of Climate Change and Carbon Emissions Reduction Targets

Climate change risks including the impact of achieving the Group's carbon emissions reduction targets and the risks identified in the TCFD disclosures on pages 56 to 59 have been considered and assessed in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022. There has been no material impact identified on the estimates and underlying assumptions made in the preparation of the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements as a result of climate change risks. In line with the application of our accounting policies, estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis as we continue to develop and implement our strategy to meet our carbon emissions reduction targets. The table below provides details of where further information has been provided in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Climate Change and Carbon Emissions Reduction Targets References	Pages
Impairment testing of goodwill and property, plant and equipment	182, 211
Useful lives of assets	186, 209
Provisions for liabilities	183
Inventories	187
Retirement Benefit Obligations	234

The Directors are aware of the ever-changing risks attached to climate change and regularly assess these risks against judgements and estimates made in the preparation of the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In early 2023, the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) validated the alignment of our existing Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon emissions reduction target to a 1.5°C warming scenario. The target previously aligned to a well below 2.0°C scenario. The Group's assessment is that the impact of the adoption of this updated target will not have a material impact on the estimates, judgements and assumptions set out in the relevant disclosures referenced above. The overall absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon emissions reduction target by 2030 is consistent with the previous target.

Cross reference to where targets have been considered in the financial statement

Example source: CRH plc, 2022 Annual Report, pg. 181

Commercially sensitive information

Companies are not required to disclose commercially sensitive information provided that:

- the information is **not already publicly available**
- disclosure of the information could reasonably be expected seriously **to prejudice potential economic benefits,** and there is no other way of disclosing the information to limit or remove that risk;
- the company **discloses the fact that it used the exemption** for commercially sensitive information; and
- the company **reassesses** at each reporting date.

Consistent disclosures

Sustainability-related financial disclosures should be:

- Prepared for the **same reporting company and reporting period** as the financial statements
- Provided at the **same time as the financial statements**, as part of the general-purpose financial reports
- Include **data and assumptions that are consistent with those in the financial statements**, to the extent possible.

Aggregation / disaggregation

- *Aggregate* information to minimise scattering and increase understandability
- Do not let aggregation reduce understandability or obscure material information
- *Disaggregate* information to, for example:
  - Show the breakdown of sustainability-related risks by location; or
  - Distinguish resources drawn from environmentally stressed vs abundant areas

ZOOM POLL

Select the appropriate answer

The zoom poll should appear on your screen momentarily. If it does not appear, feel free to answer in the chat box or message the hosts directly.

12. Information disclosed in accordance with the ISSB Standards should be:

(Select all that apply)

a. Decision-useful
b. Material
c. Misleading
d. Comparable

ZOOM POLL

Select the appropriate answer

The zoom poll should appear on your screen momentarily. If it does not appear, feel free to answer in the chat box or message the hosts directly.

13. Information is decision useful if it is…
(Select all that apply)

a. relevant and faithfully represent what it proports to represent
b. comparable
c. verifiable
d. timely
e. understandable

COMMUNICATION

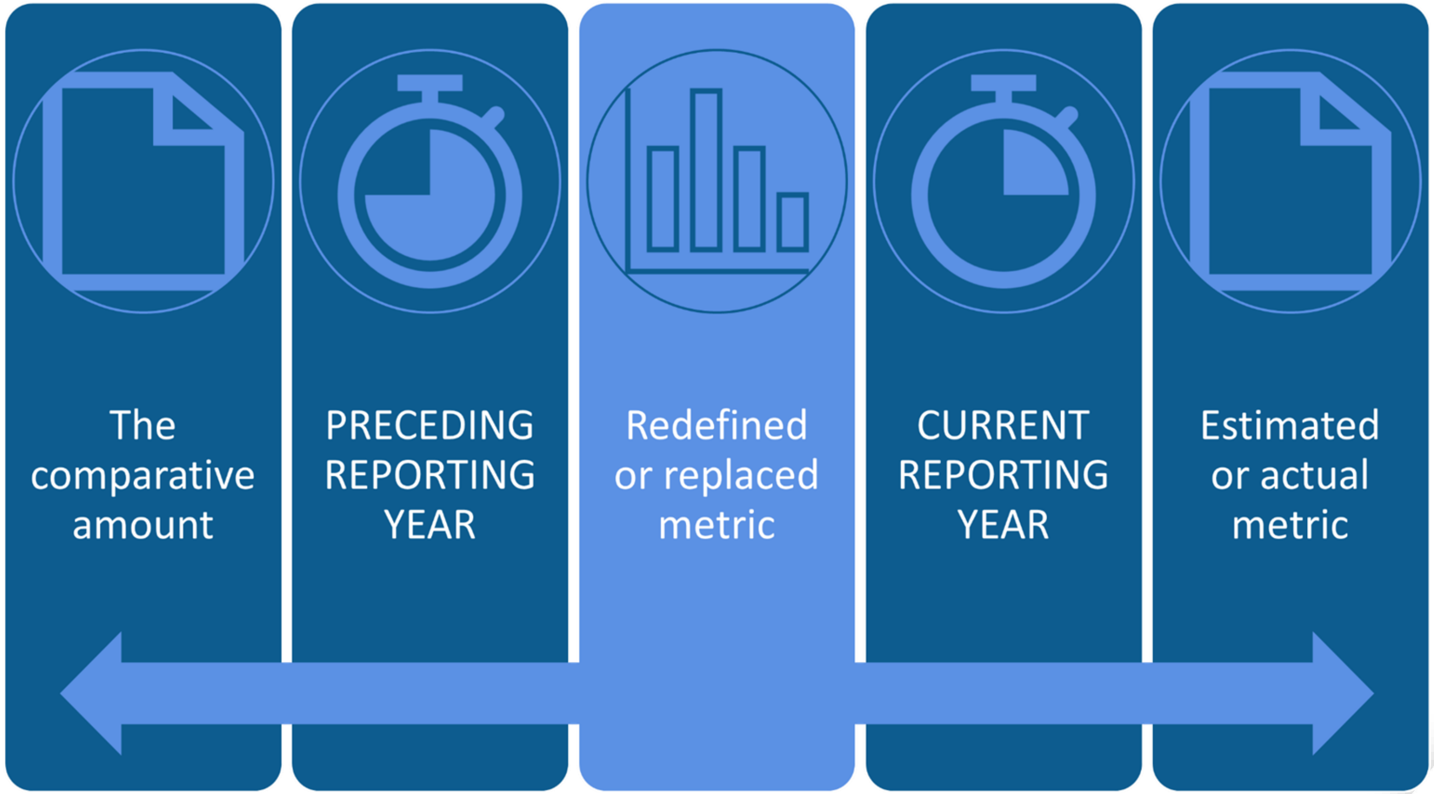
LOCATION

EFFICIENCY

CONFIDENCE — Maximizing confidence in disclosed information

Comparative information

- Disclose comparative information for the preceding reporting period *for all amounts* disclosed;
- For estimates: revise comparatives according to new information and explain differences.
- Specific requirements apply to redefined, replacement and new metrics.
- If it enhances understanding, provide narrative information for the preceding reporting year



Using reasonable estimates

Companies can use reasonable estimates and assumptions when preparing sustainability-related financial information – it does not have to be perfectly precise in all respects. Judgement can be used. However:

- Estimates should be based on information of **sufficient quality and quantity**
- Estimates should be **clearly identified** as such and information provided about the inputs and methods used to produce the estimates
- Information about judgements must reflect both the judgements made and the **information on which they are based**
- Special requirements apply to **measurement uncertainty** and what to do when past assumptions and estimates change.

Statement of compliance

- Companies are required to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance when they have met all the requirements of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards.
- Commercially sensitive information can be omitted if conditions are met.
- Information prohibited from disclosure by applicable local laws and regulations can be omitted.

Things to remember

Ensure information is:

- Relevant
- Material
- Represented
- Faithfully
- Comparable
- Verifiable
- Timely
- Understandable

Ensure that investors can understand connections between:

- Sustainability-related risks and opportunities
- Disclosures on core content
- Sustainability-related financial disclosures and financial statements

Ensure that disclosures:

- Are for the **same period and same reporting company** as the related financial statements?
- Cover **all material information that investors need**, including on core content
- Include **comparatives**
- Include a **statement of compliance**

Module 4 Summary

Be clear about your audience

The **location of the disclosure matters** – make sure that when communicating to investors you're providing the information investors need in the format they will use.

Less is more

This is not a competition for the most words on paper. **Only provide information that is deemed to be material** and be as clear and concise as possible.

Be confident in your data

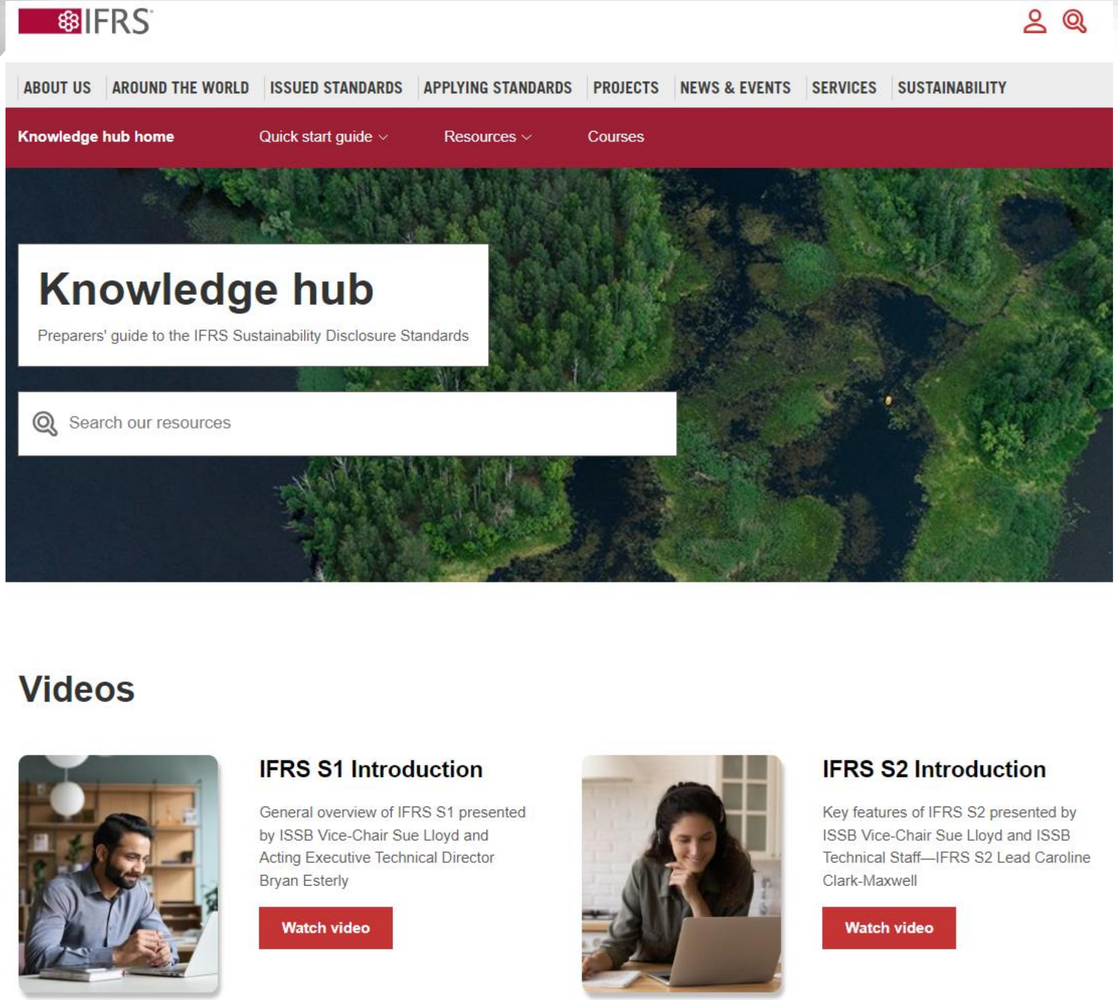
If you're not confident in the data you report, how will investors be confident in it? By keeping clear audit trails, **ensuring practices are well documented**, and having appropriate oversight, you can be confident in your data!

COMMUNICATE ACTIVITY

- Companies use various methods to include sustainability-related financial information together with the general-purpose reporting. These methods may include, integrating sustainability-related information throughout the report or separating it out into a separate report. In both instances, it's important to ensure that report users can navigate the information and find connected information.
- **Presentation approach** – identify whether your company should present information in an integrated format (in one report), an autonomous format (a stand-alone sustainability report) or a combination, and why.
- **Navigation techniques** - brainstorm techniques that can be used to navigate the reporting format you choose and ensure information is easy to identify. Consider for example:
  - ❑ Navigation techniques, icons, indexes? Get creative!
  - ❑ Highlight connections between information
  - ❑ Put similar pieces of information together

Your Homework:
Develop a draft **disclosure plan** for your company, using what you've learned in this training program

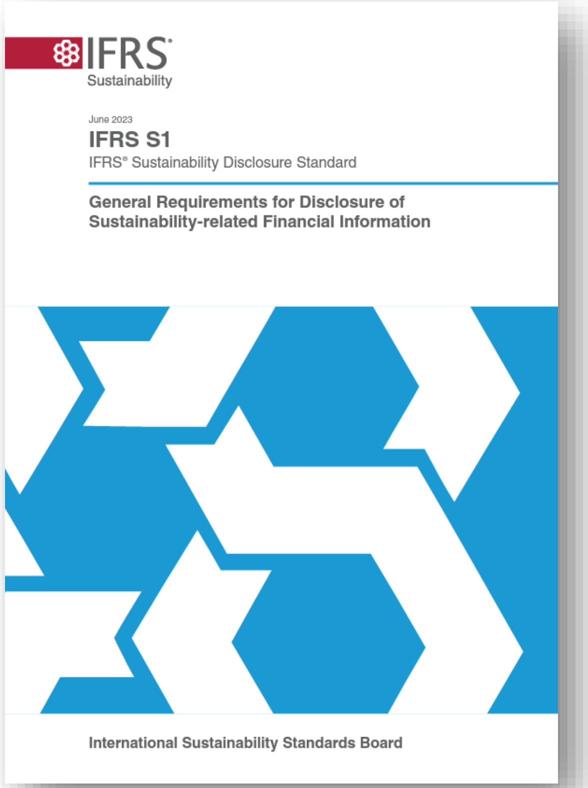
CONTINUE YOUR LEARNING

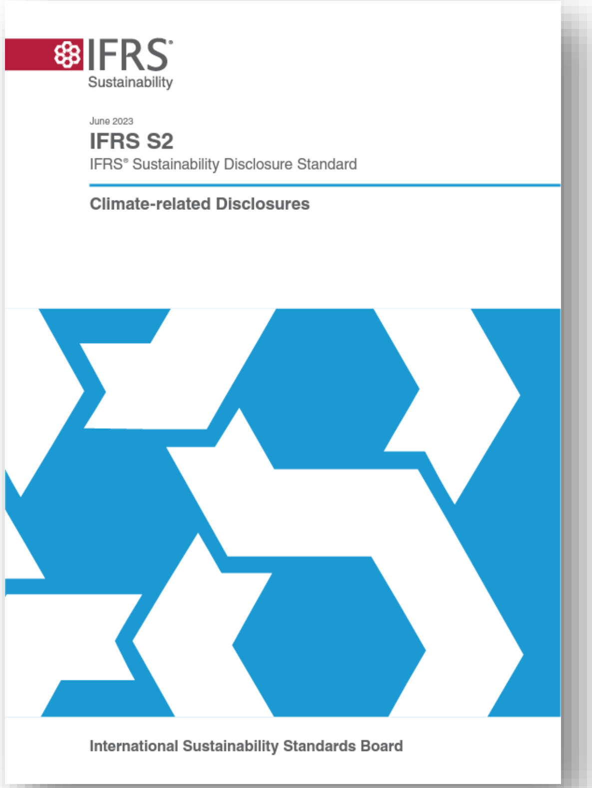


The IFRS knowledge hub is a free online resource for preparers designed to support them in understanding and getting ready for IFRS S1 and S2. It incorporates an easy to navigate and searchable repository of resources, e.g. e-learning, case studies, good practice guidance, webinars, research, publications, FAQs on the standards and their implementation. The curated content will evolve over time.

www.IFRS.org/knowledgehub

CONTINUE YOUR LEARNING





Download your copy here

IFC Beyond the Balance Sheet

One-stop-shop

one-stop shop providing guidance and a framework to improve sustainability and climate reporting tailored to emerging markets.

Toolkit & learning

tools and resources comprising a digital toolkit, e-learning opportunities, company self-assessments, and extensive information resources to navigate the sustainability reporting landscape.

Public good

public good for companies and banks, providing resources to enhance their sustainability reporting journey.

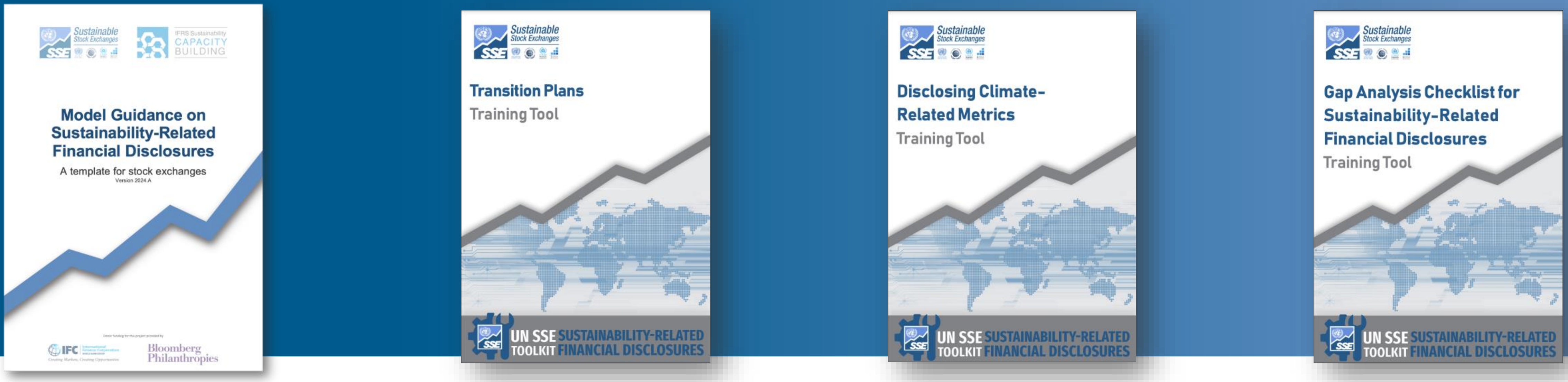
public good for regulators and stock exchanges, providing resources to enhance disclosure and transparency regulations and practices.

https://www.ifcbeyondthebalancesheet.org/

Beyond the Balance Sheet

AN INNOVATION OF IFC International Finance Corporation WORLD BANK GROUP www.sseinitiative.org/disclosure-toolkit/

UN SSE TOOLKIT



PLEASE HELP US IMPROVE THIS TRAINING

Your feedback will help us to improve this module before offering it to your market. We appreciate you taking the time to fill in this feedback survey.

Click on the link in the chat.

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