



WELCOME

**THIS INTERACTIVE WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE AND SUSTAINABILITY
DISCLOSURE WILL START MOMENTARILY**



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Understand the ISSB Standards



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Understand how
to use the ISSB
standards



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

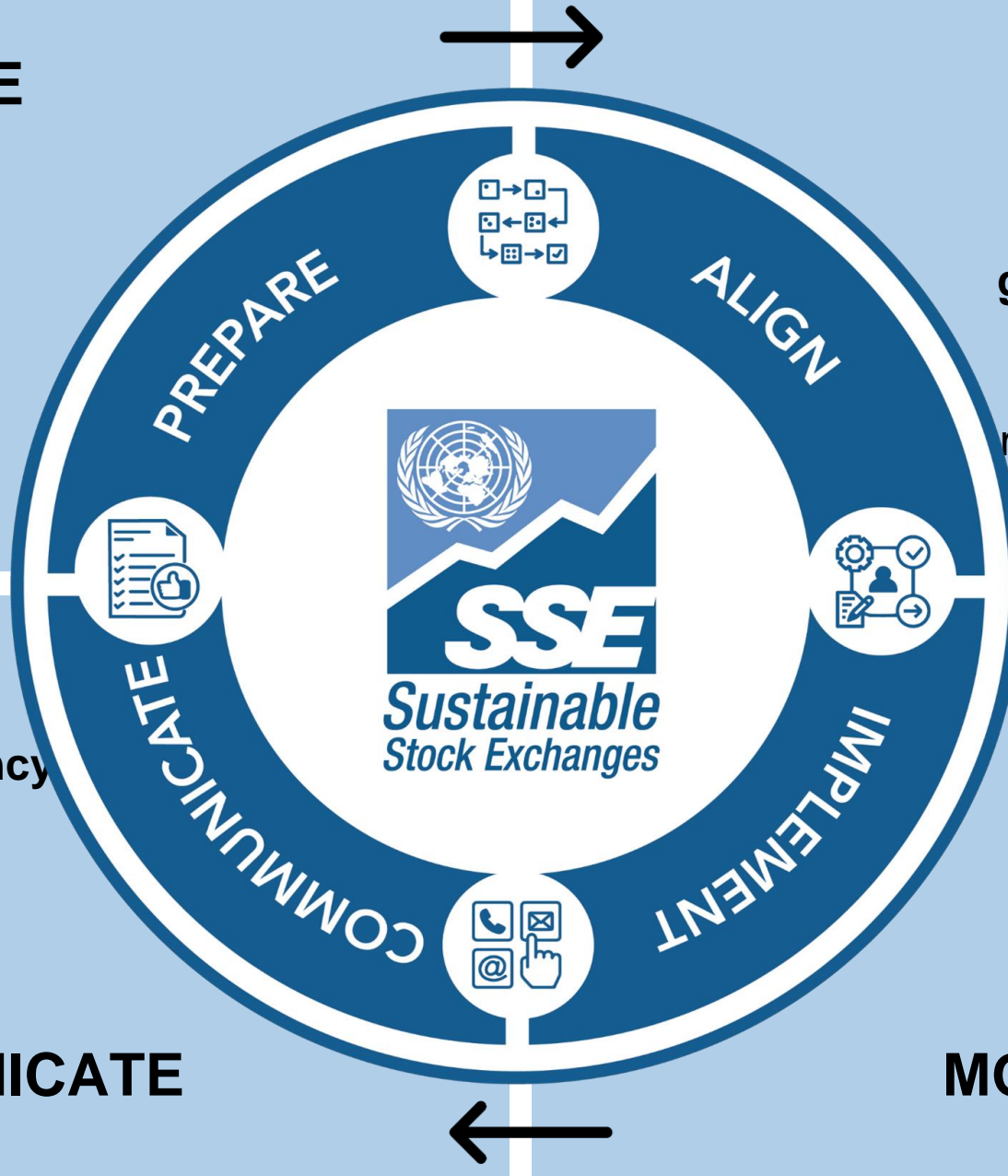
Identifying what steps can be taken to develop a disclosure plan

MODULE 1: PREPARE

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

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

MODULE 4: COMMUNICATE



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?

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

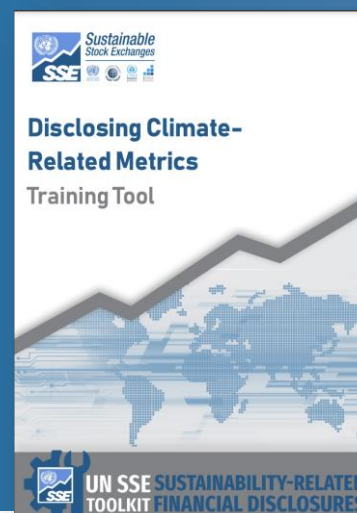
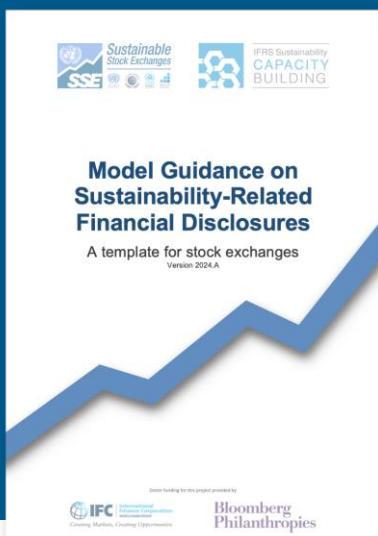
MODULE 3: IMPLEMENT



SSE



UN SSE TOOLKIT





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MODULE 1

Building a solid
foundation of
knowledge



PREPARE



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)

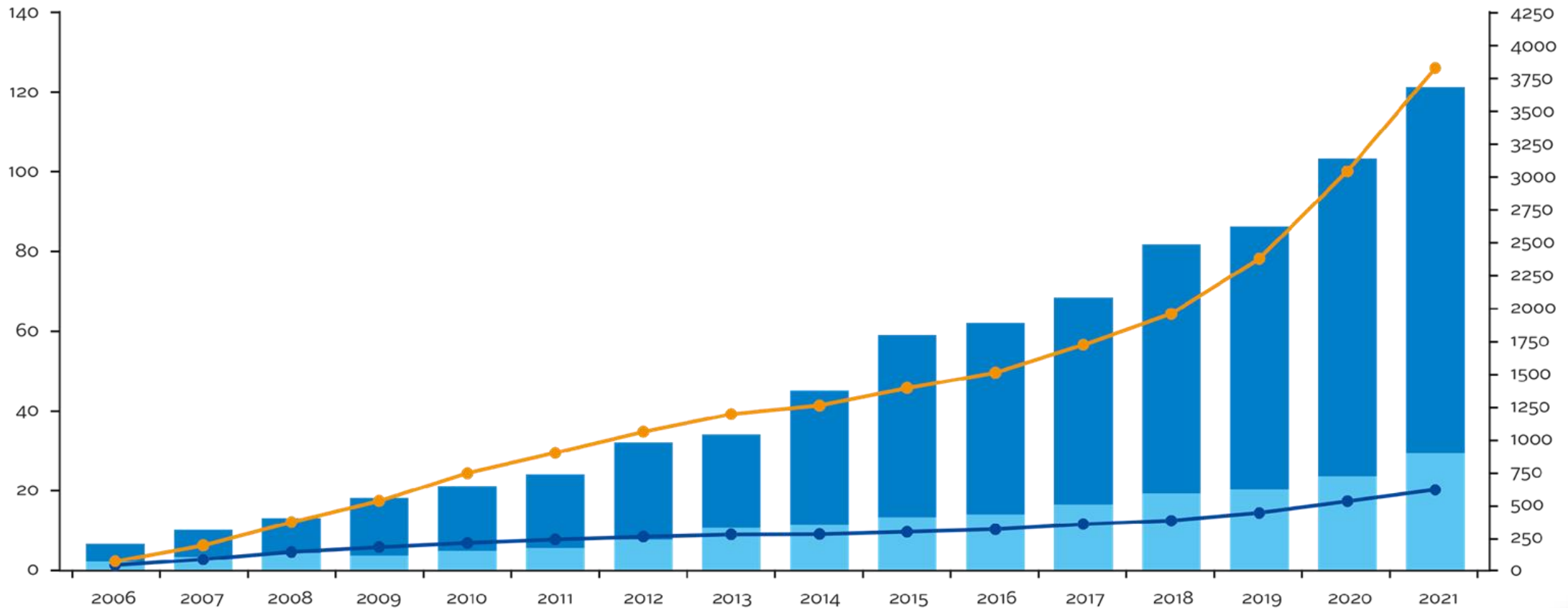
- a. Regulatory requirements
- b. Sharing management's objectives
- c. Societal expectations
- d. Investor interest
- e. Other (indicate in the chat)
- f. We are not disclosing sustainability-related information yet

Growth in investor commitments



Assets under management (US\$ trillion)

N° Signatories



● Number of Signatories
● Number of Asset Owners

■ Assets under management
■ Asset Owners' Assets under management



[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%

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		
REPUTATIONAL	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		

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

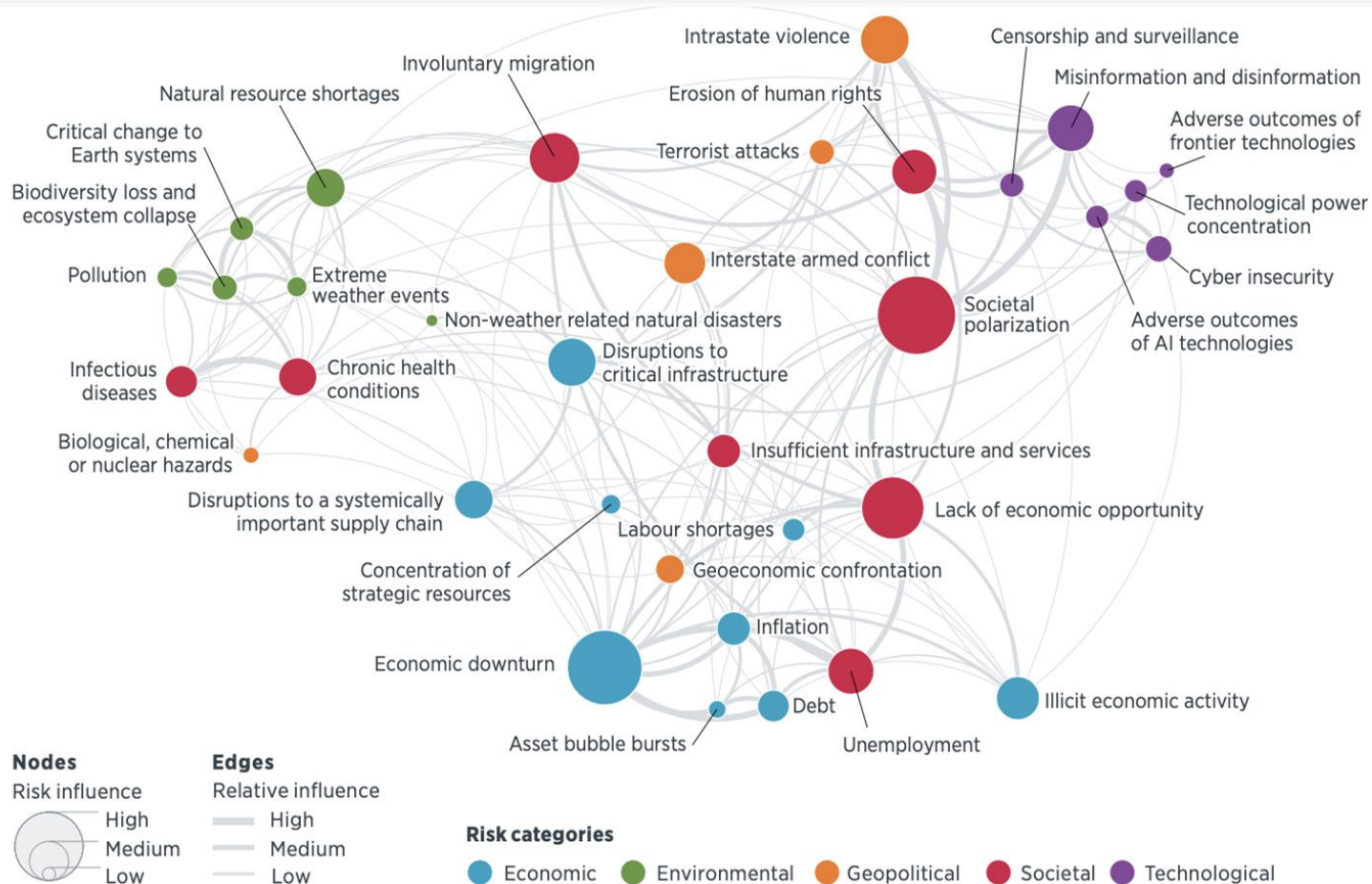
2 years



10 years



Risk connectivity



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

PREPARE



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)

The evolution of reporting standards



Moving from TCFD to ISSB



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



- 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**.

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

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

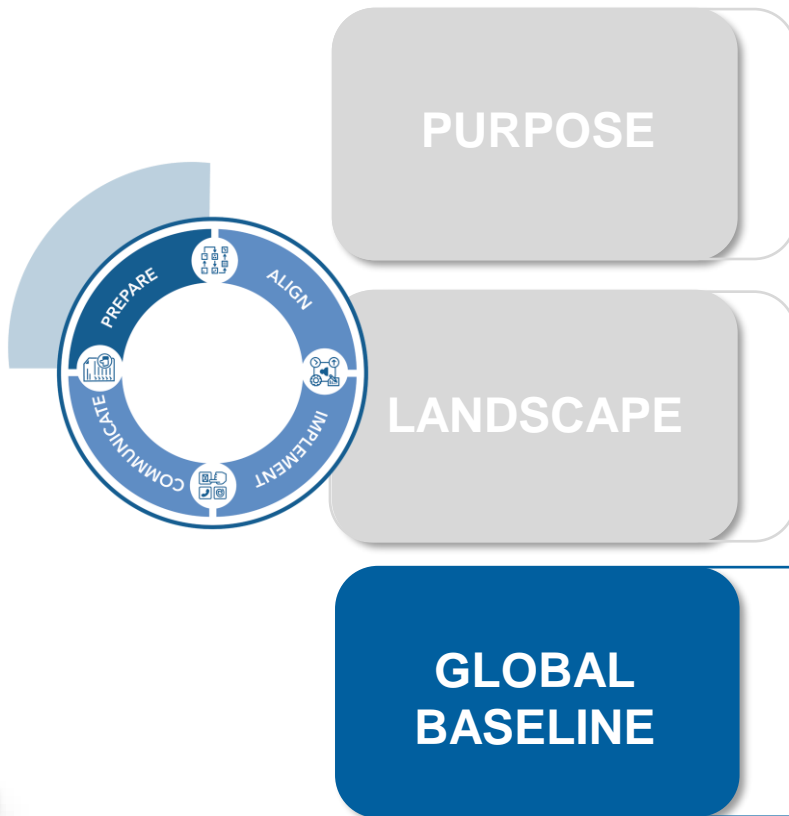
require by adopting the Standards



Market participants

voluntarily opt to apply the Standards

PREPARE



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.
- **Material Information**—Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence investor decisions (IFRS S1.18).

Core content areas



GOVERNANCE

- Governing Body
- Management

STRATEGY

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

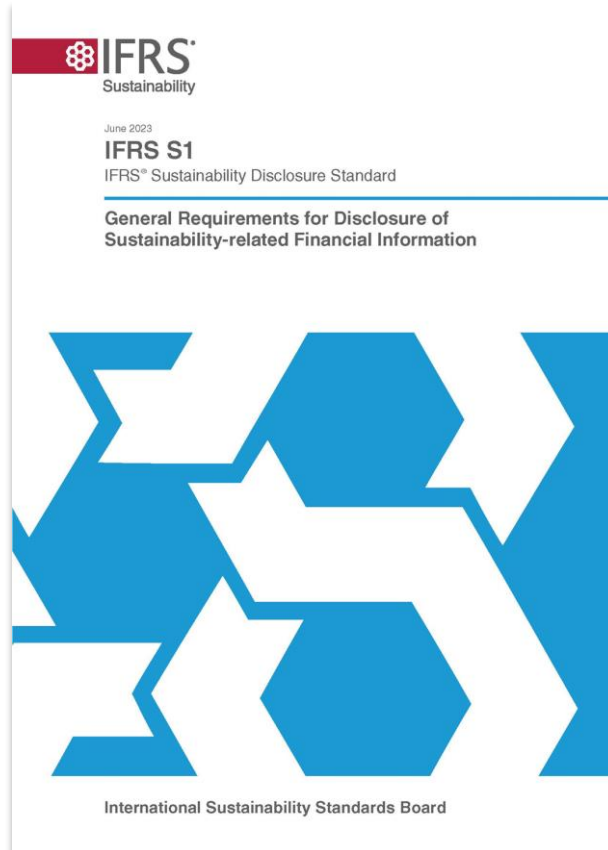
RISK MANAGEMENT

- Processes for risk management
- Overall risk profile

METRICS & TARGETS

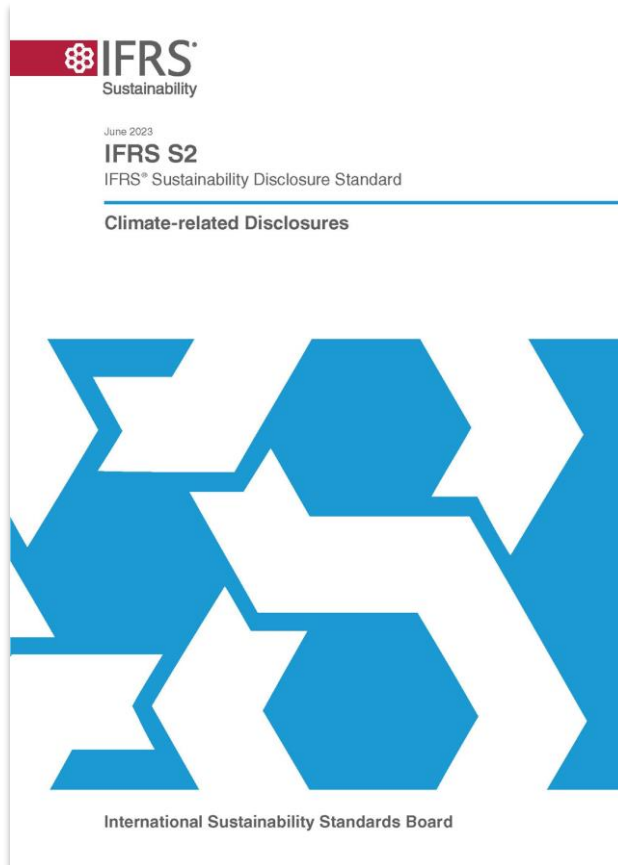
- Metrics
- Targets

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



Core Concepts



i Meeting primary users' needs

i Connected information

i Consistent information

i Fair representation

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

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 CO₂-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

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

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

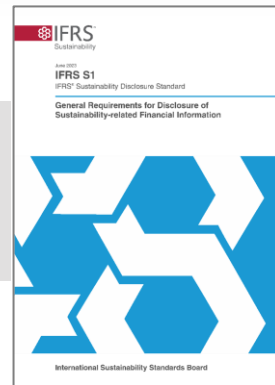
Accompanying or illustrative guidance

[SASB Standards](#)

Combining sources of guidance



Apply IFRS S1 sources of guidance disclosure requirements



Apply other applicable IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards



Required to consider SASB disclosure Topics



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



May consider other investor focused sources of guidance



ZOOM POLL

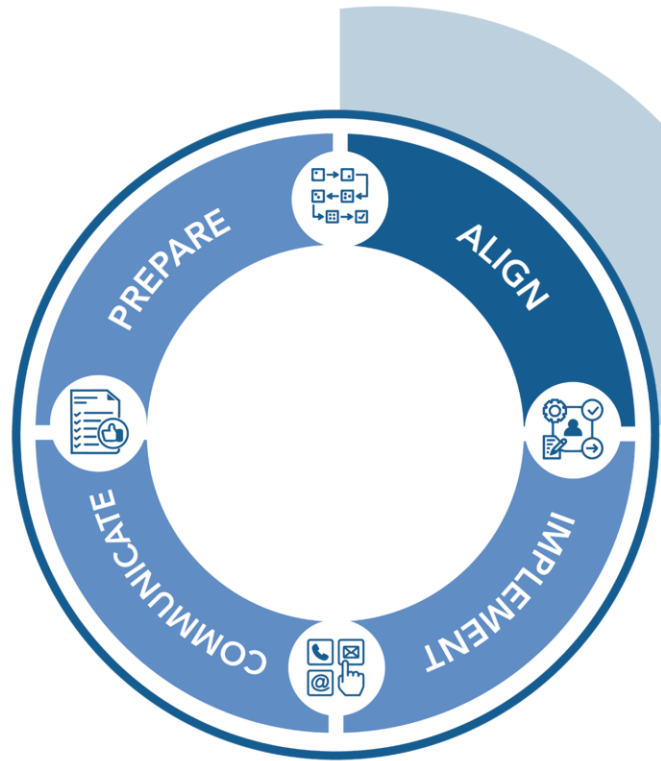
Select the appropriate answer

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:

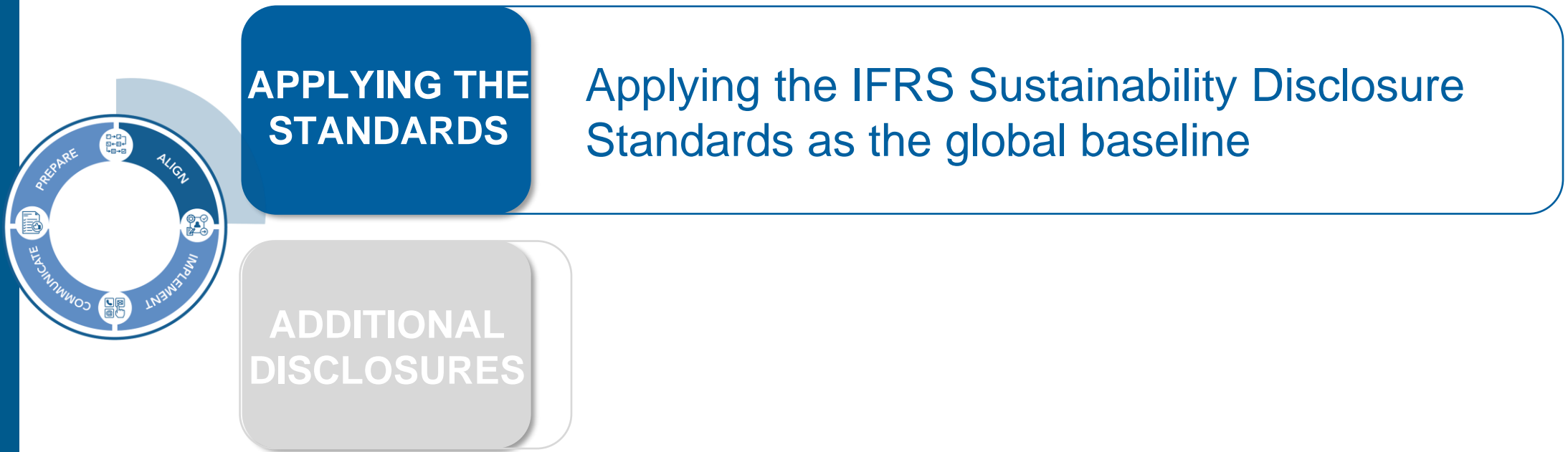
- a. Do not disclose anything about water.
- b. Consult the sources of guidance listed by ISSB.
- c. Engage a consultancy to help.
- d. Copy your competitors' reporting.

MODULE 2



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

ALIGN





Core content



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- Risks & Opportunities
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RISK MANAGEMENT

- Processes for risk management
- Overall risk profile

METRICS & TARGETS

- Metrics
- Targets



Governance overview

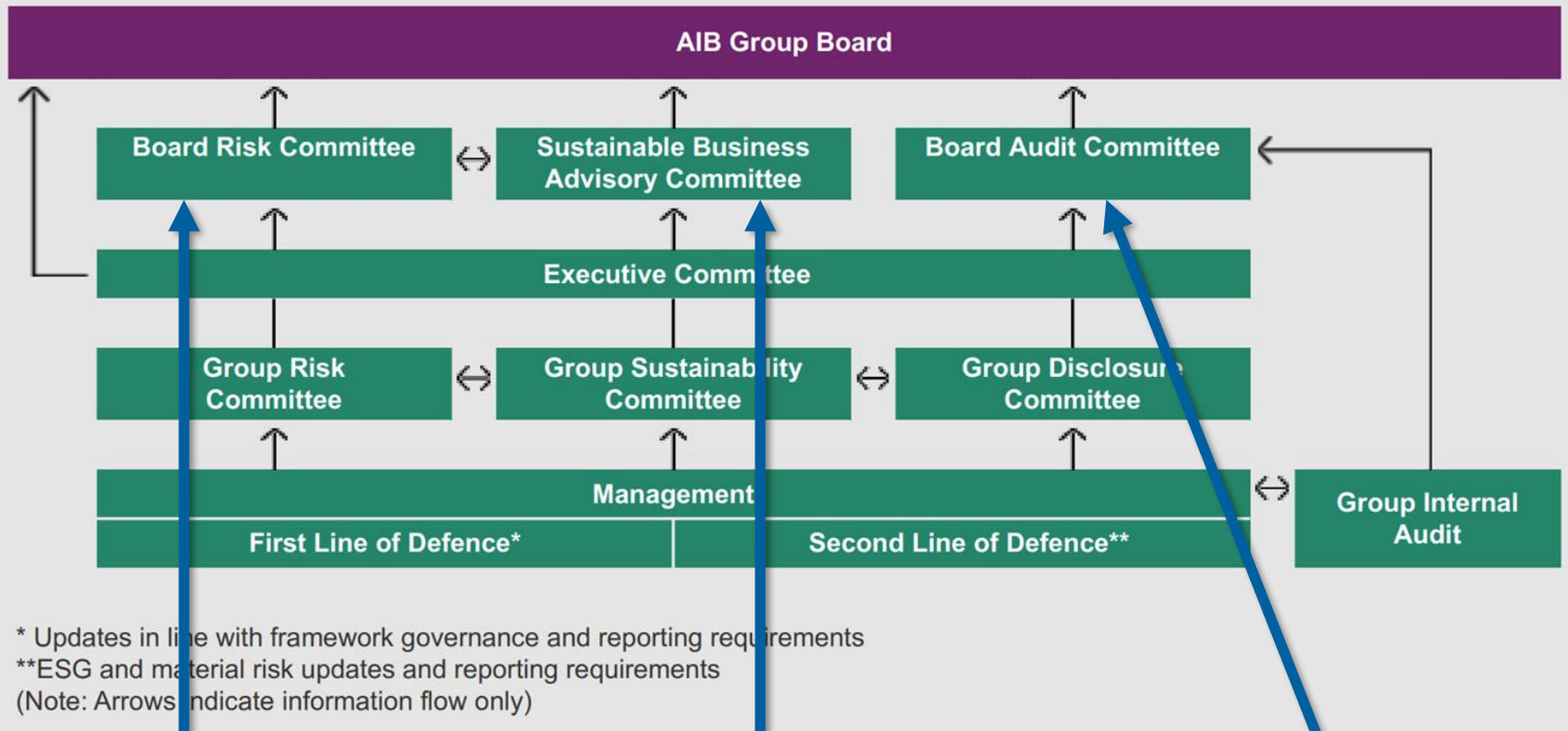


- Which **Board and Management bodies or committees** are responsible for sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities?
- What are their **skills and competencies**?
- What **processes and controls** do they use for managing risks and opportunities?
- **How and when** do they get informed 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

EXAMPLE

Governance model



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

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

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METRICS & TARGETS

- Metrics
- Targets



Strategy overview

The disclosure requirements about strategy relate to:

- **Sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities** that have been identified and the **time horizons** over which they are expected to occur
- **Effects of those risks and opportunities** on the company's:
 - value chain
 - business model and strategy
 - financial position, performance and cash flows



Example of risk identification



Strategic priorities

Top 15 Group risks

Risk mitigation priorities



Example of describing risks and opportunities



Identifying and assessing our sustainability agenda

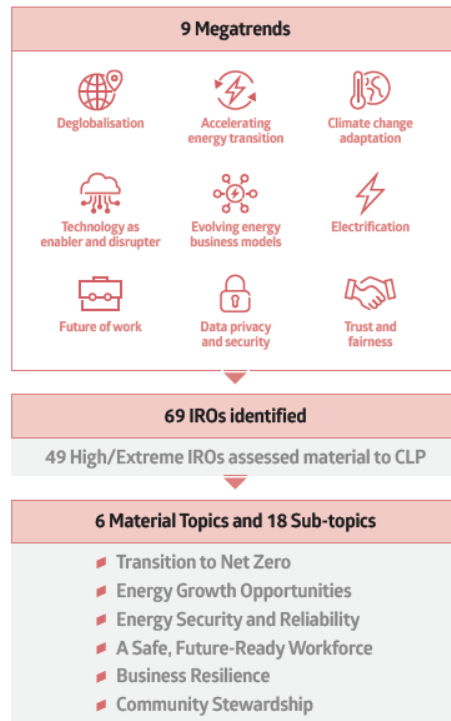
In 2021, we identified nine megatrends that were most likely to affect our business and operating environment. Following a detailed review in 2023, the megatrends are confirmed to remain relevant in CLP's current operating context.

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.



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

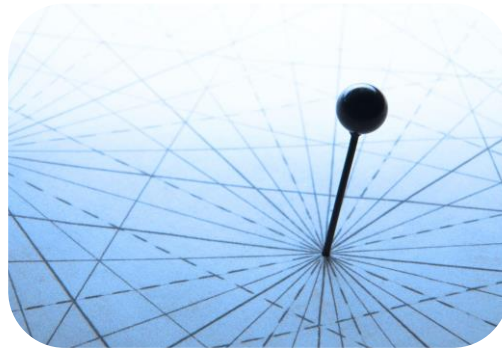
Risk level increased
 Risk level decreased
 Risk level remains broadly the same



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](#)

Example

Effects on the business model and value chain

Our transformation along the value chain

Supply chain	Production		Products
<p>Energy</p> <p>Renewable energy,¹ low-emission hydrogen, combined heat and power generation</p>	<p>Customer-focused production</p> <p>Minimized transportation routes</p>	<p>Emission-free steam generation</p> <p>Electrified processes, energy recovery</p>	<p>Solutions for a sustainable future</p> <p>Low-emission, innovative products (pioneers, contributors)⁵</p> <p>Climate-smart mobility; healthy, affordable food; efficient construction</p>
<p>Raw materials</p> <p>Renewable and recycled raw materials, raw materials based on the use of CO₂</p>	<p>Optimized Verbund structures</p> <p>Efficient value chains</p>	<p>Pioneering technologies</p> <p>Emission-free and low-emission processes³</p> <p>Key technologies: batteries,⁴ polymers, biotechnology</p>	<p>Business models</p> <p>Digitalized and circular approaches</p>
<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Network expansion and infrastructure for the transportation of hydrogen and CO₂</p>	<p>Digitalization and automation</p> <p>Efficient processes²</p>	<p>Circular economy</p> <p>New material cycles and recycling technologies</p>	<p>Services</p> <p>Transparency (product carbon footprint, corporate carbon footprint), take-back systems</p>
<p>Suppliers</p> <p>Sustainability evaluations, Supplier CO₂ Management Program</p>	<p>Operational excellence</p> <p>Energy and resource-efficient processes</p>		

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 Quiriosity 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



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

Example

Strategy and decision making

Long-term sustainable, profitable growth

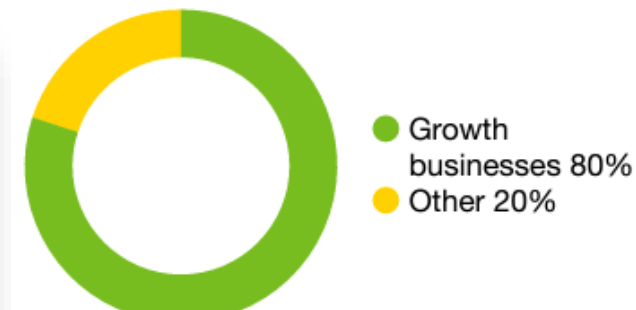
Stora Enso has a long and rich history dating back to 1288. Our unique history has supported our survival, proactiveness and adaptability over the centuries. This has nurtured a deep-down business culture which can manage market fluctuations, build on modernisation and innovation, and provide solutions 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.

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

Sales in 2030



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 CO₂ 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

Example source: Unilever Annual Report, pages 50-51

Anticipated financial impacts



Delivering sustainable business performance

Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2022



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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
		€	-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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2050, in a proactive scenario, extreme weather would increase prices by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palm: ~12%; Commodities and food ingredients: ~14% By 2050, in a reactive scenario, extreme weather would increase prices by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palm: ~18%; Commodities and food ingredients: ~21% 	ρ	-0.3	-0.8	-1.9
		€	-0.4	-1.1	-2.8

If *proactive* approach is taken to managing climate change

If *reactive* approach is taken to managing climate change

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 Novacare. 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.
- Novacare faces risks relating to vegetable oil imports. This is because vegetable oils from palm oil and other alternatives are highly CO₂ 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. Novacare has the highest weighted CO₂ 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





Strategy and decision-making



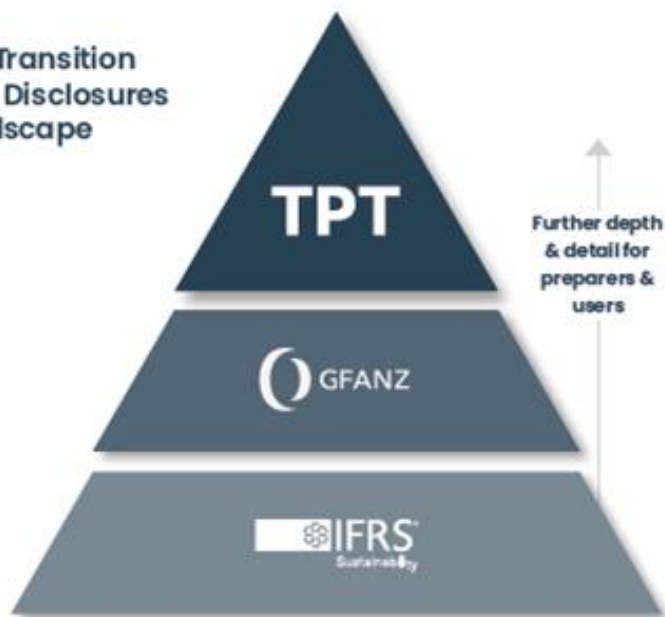
Information about the response and planned response should include:

- 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

Transition plan resources



The Transition Plan Disclosures Landscape



Real economy

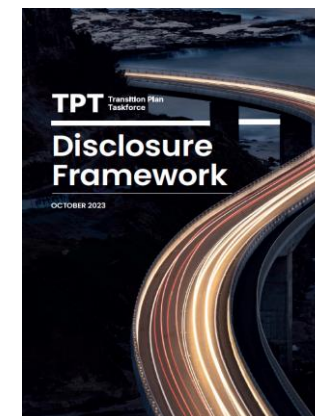


Financial institutions



Sectoral pathways

Pathway expectations



Transition pathway disclosure framework



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



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





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



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

Risks and opportunity
assessment

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 CO₂**

Current acute risks and impacts

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 CO₂/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.

Future acute risks and impacts

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 CO₂**

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 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

Targets overview



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

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 CO₂e 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 CO₂e emissions from steel + CO₂ from mining + CH₄ 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.



GHG emissions metrics



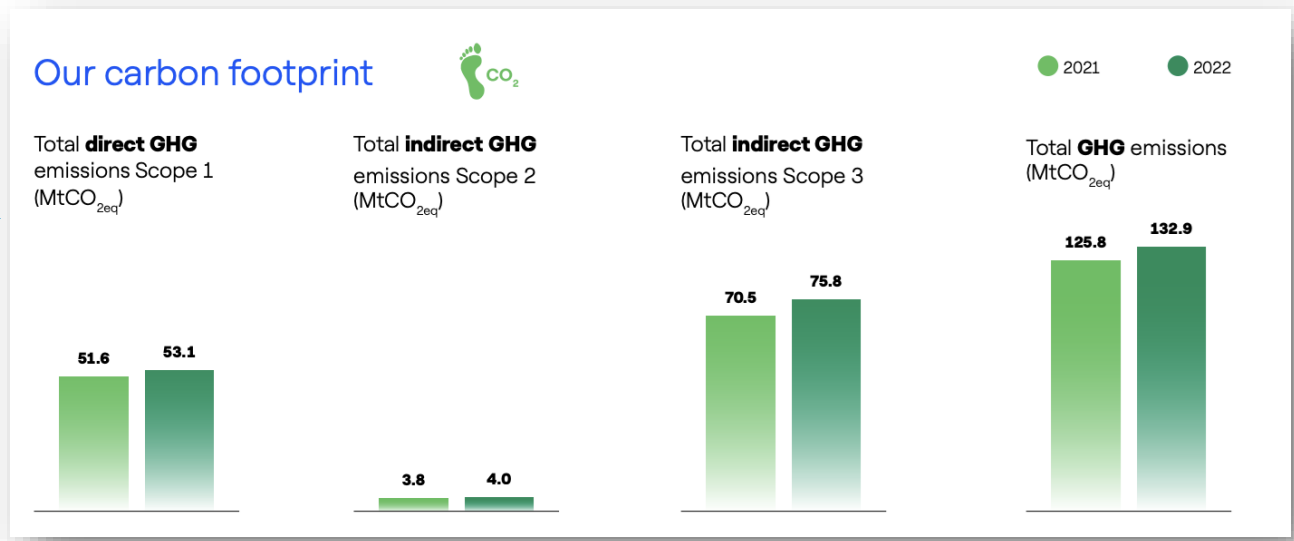
Companies shall disclose (measured in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard):

- 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

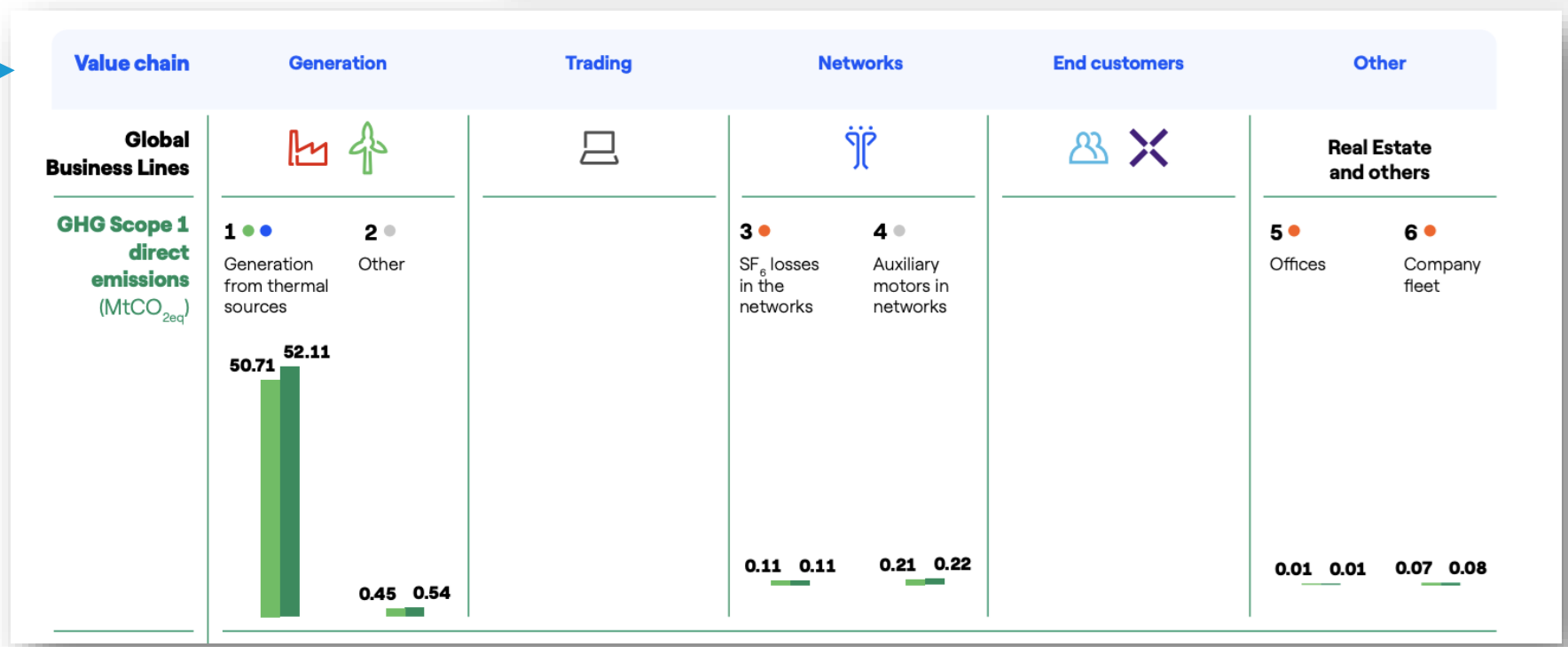
Example

GHG metrics disaggregated

GHG emissions breakdown by type



GHG emissions breakdown by source



ZOOM POLL

Select the appropriate answer

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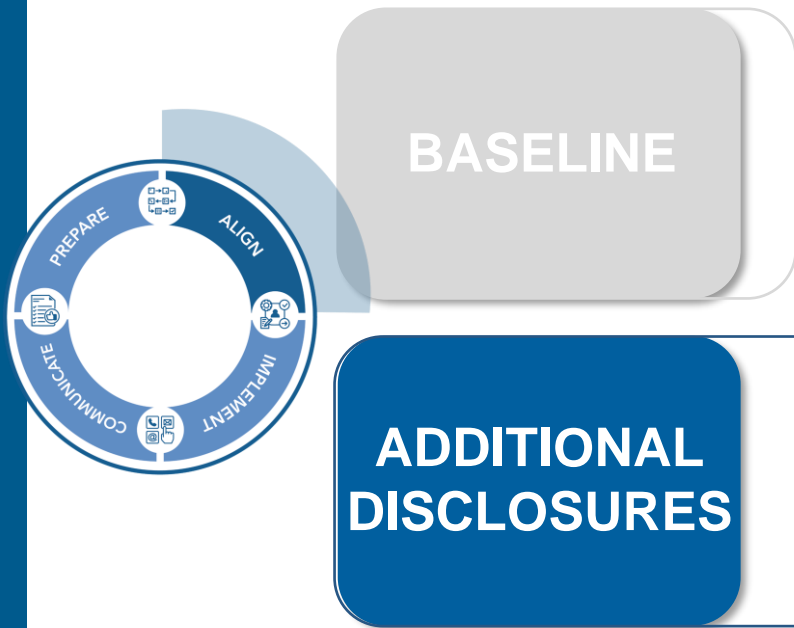
7. What is the objective of metrics?:

(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



ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

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

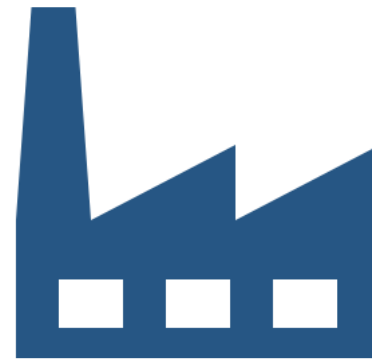
Building on the baseline



Listing requirements



Policy objectives



Industry standards



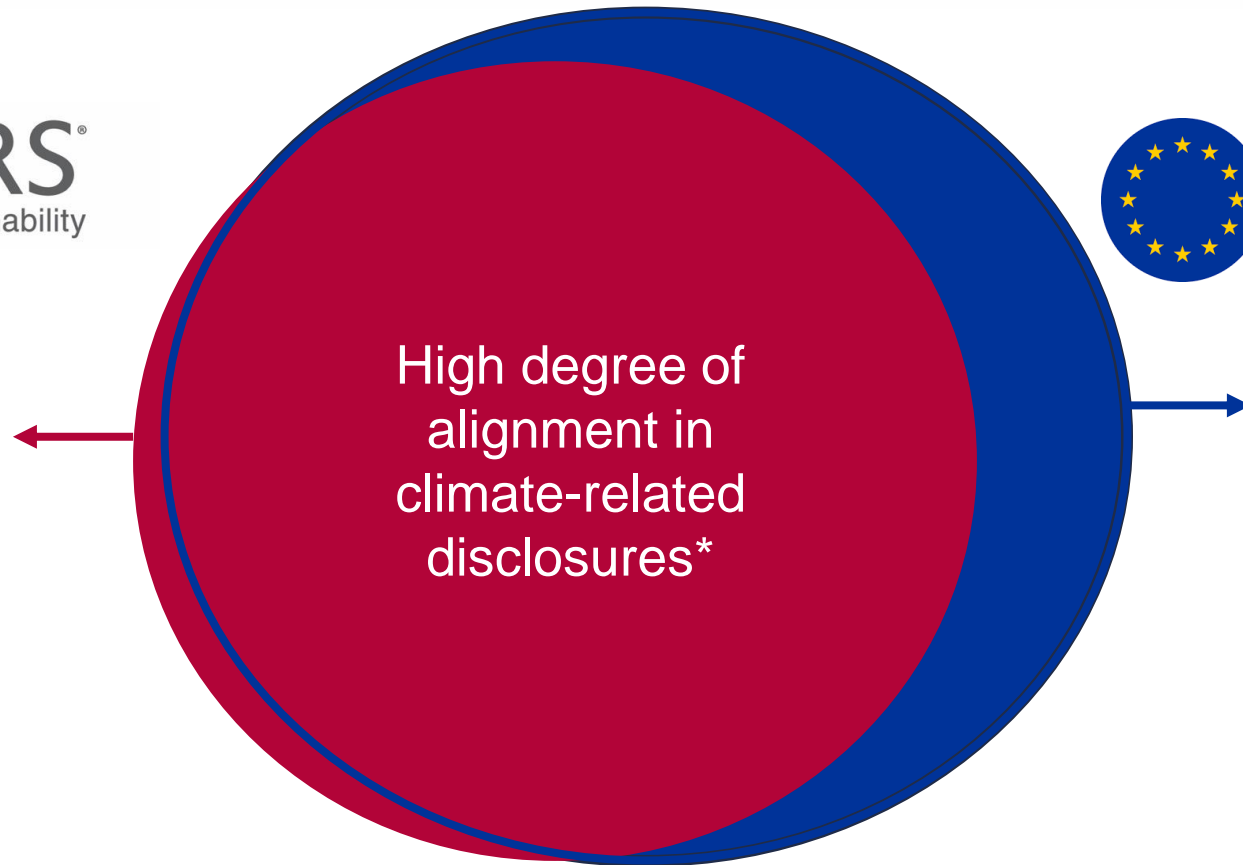
Other stakeholders

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](#).

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 3

The backbone of effective disclosure – processes and practices



IMPLEMENT

IDENTIFY

Identifying sustainability-related risks and opportunities

EVALUATE

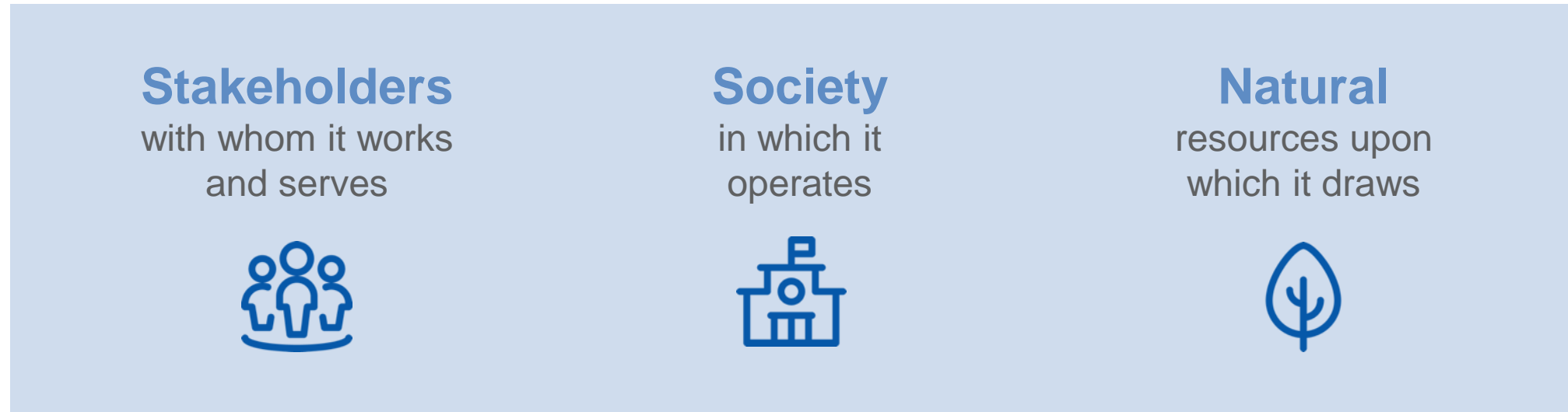
INTEGRATE



Identifying sustainability-related risks and opportunities



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



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

MEGATRENDS

Opportunities and risks from the megatrends

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

market and value chain



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



Soil health



Zero waste and circular economy



Agri and food industry integration



Digitalization

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

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

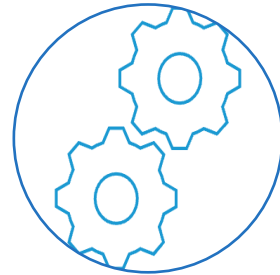


Use **climate-related scenario analysis** to assess your climate resilience



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.

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.

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>

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

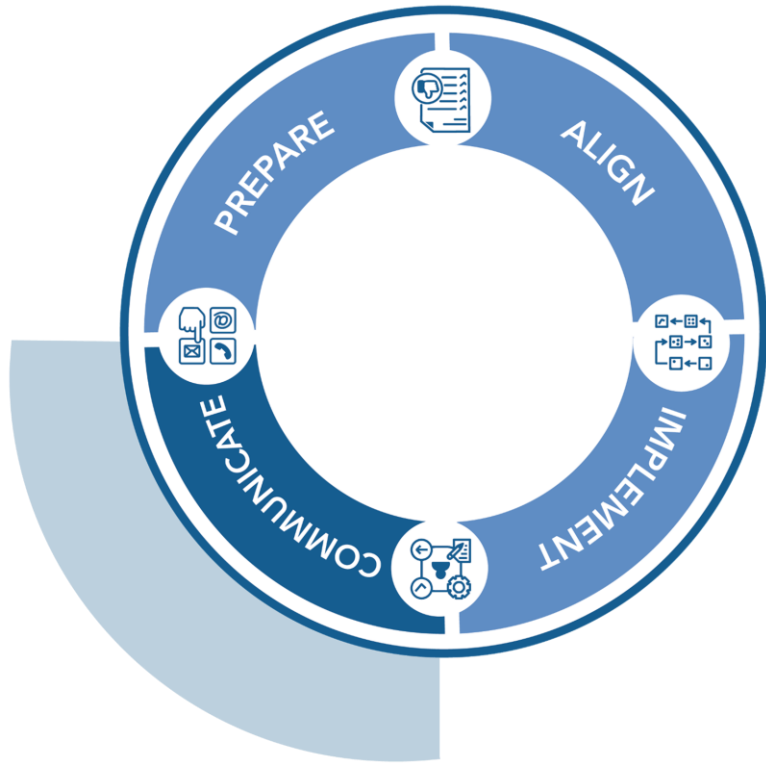
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10. A disclosure plan can help a company to: (Select all that apply)

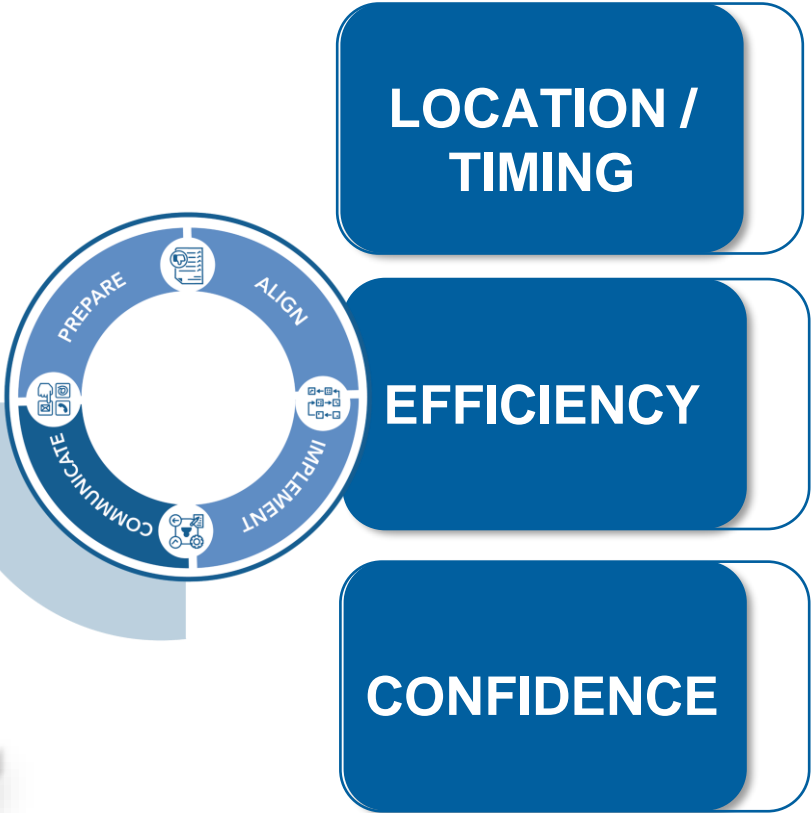
- a. Take control of its narrative within general purpose financial reports.
- b. Support collaboration, knowledge-sharing and cross-functional team discussions.
- c. Act as a reference point and audit trail for disclosure preparation.
- d. Skip full disclosure as prescribed by the ISSB.

MODULE 4

Communicating with investors – what, where and how



COMMUNICATION



COMMUNICATION

LOCATION

Where disclosure should appear

EFFICIENCY

CONFIDENCE



Holistic reporting package



FINANCIAL MATERIALITY VIEW

IMPACT MATERIALITY VIEW

INVESTOR FOCUSED

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER FOCUSED

Financial accounting



Sustainability-related financial reporting



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.

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?

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)

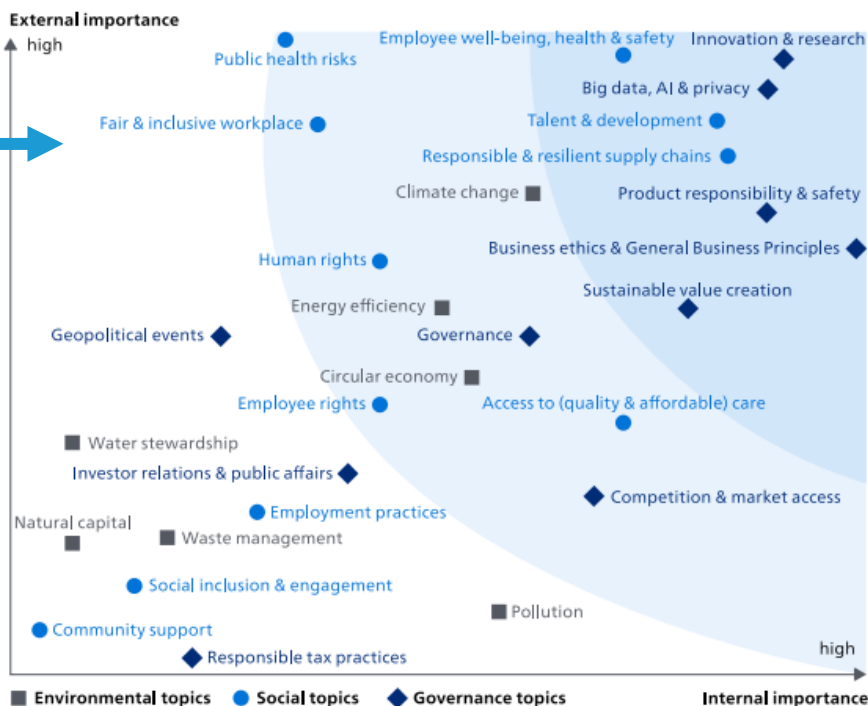
Example

Materiality analysis

Materiality map

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](#).



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.

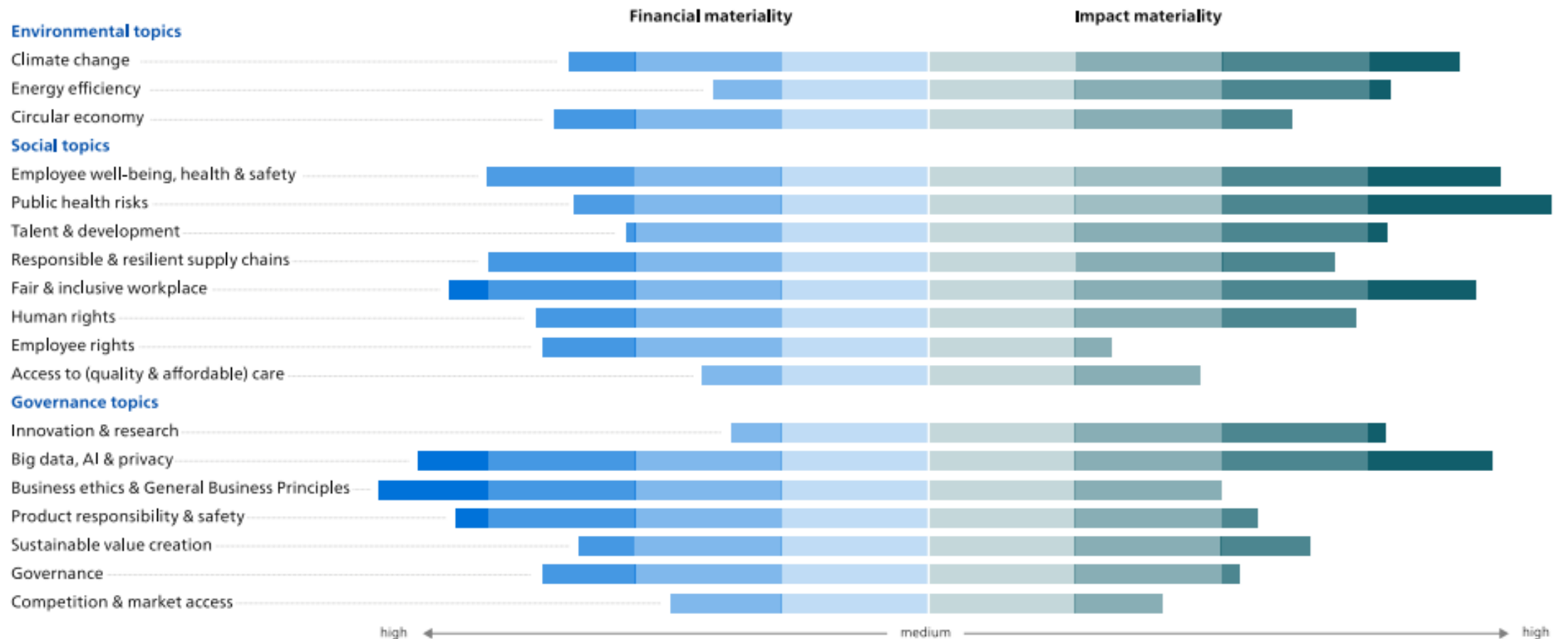
Double materiality

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

Materiality analysis, continued



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

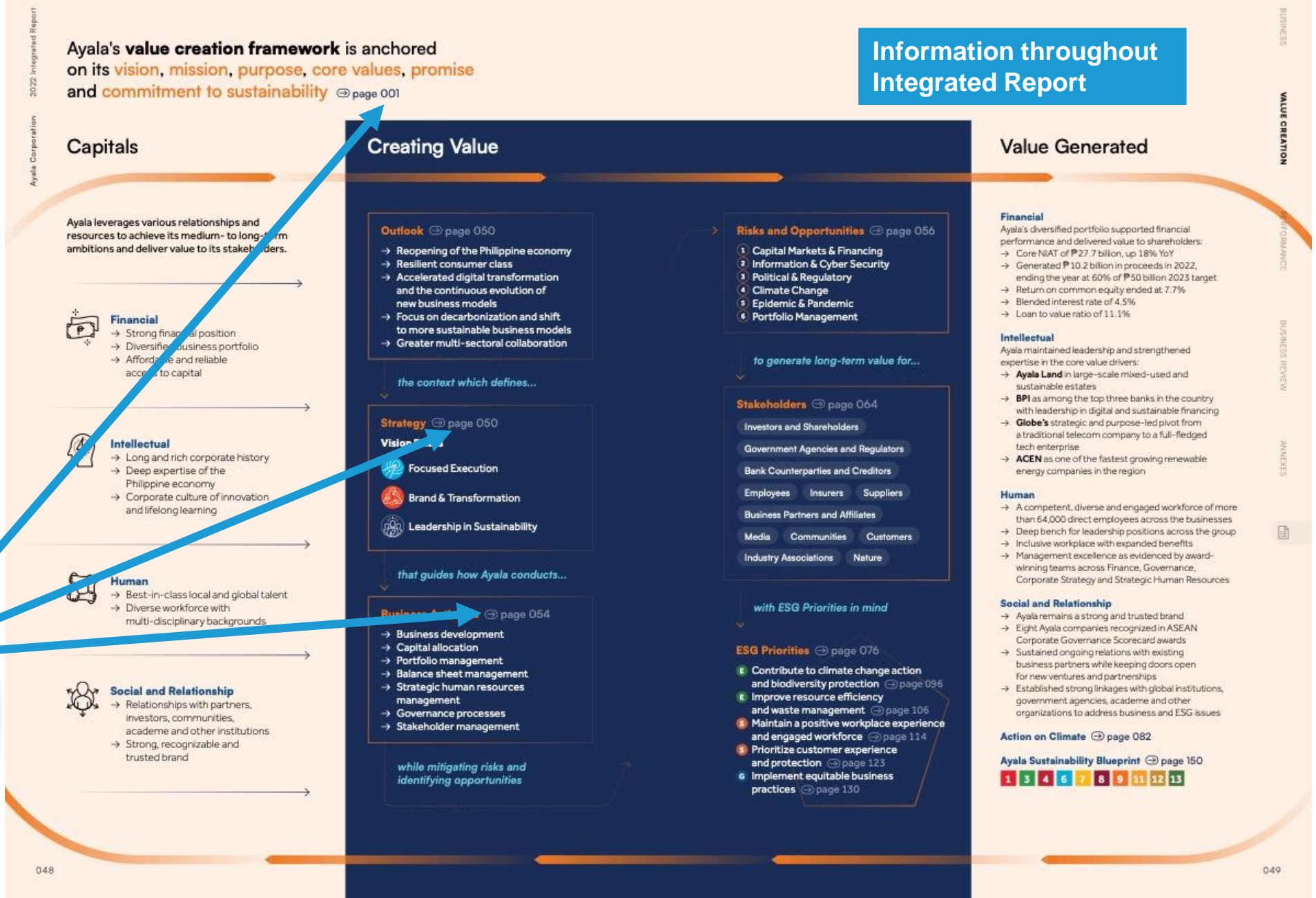


- Sustainability-related financial information is to be reported in the company's **general purpose financial reports**, with associated financial statements.
- Different requirements may apply in different jurisdictions.
- No requirements on exact placement of information.
- Examples of corporate approaches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

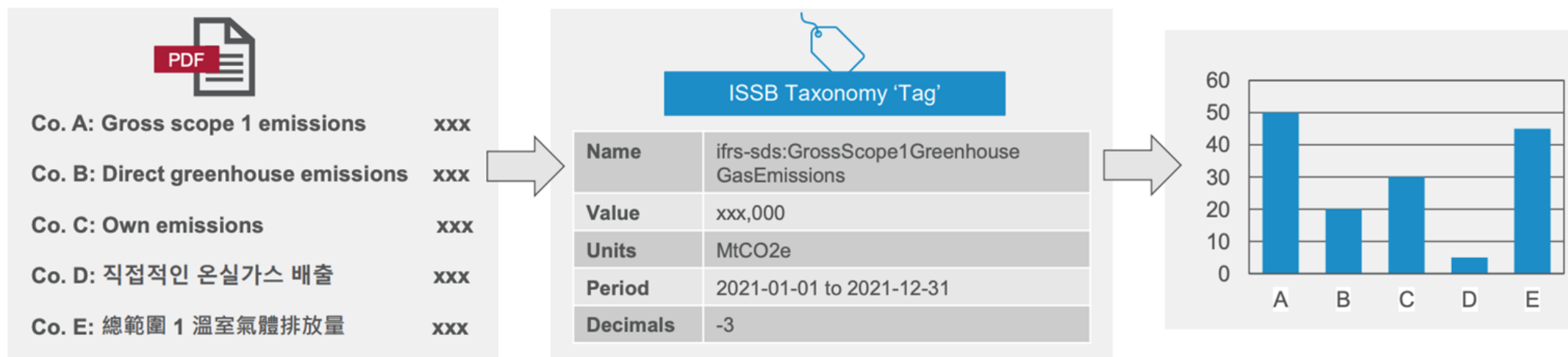
Example

Integrating information

Page references



Evolution towards digital reporting



- **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



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

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

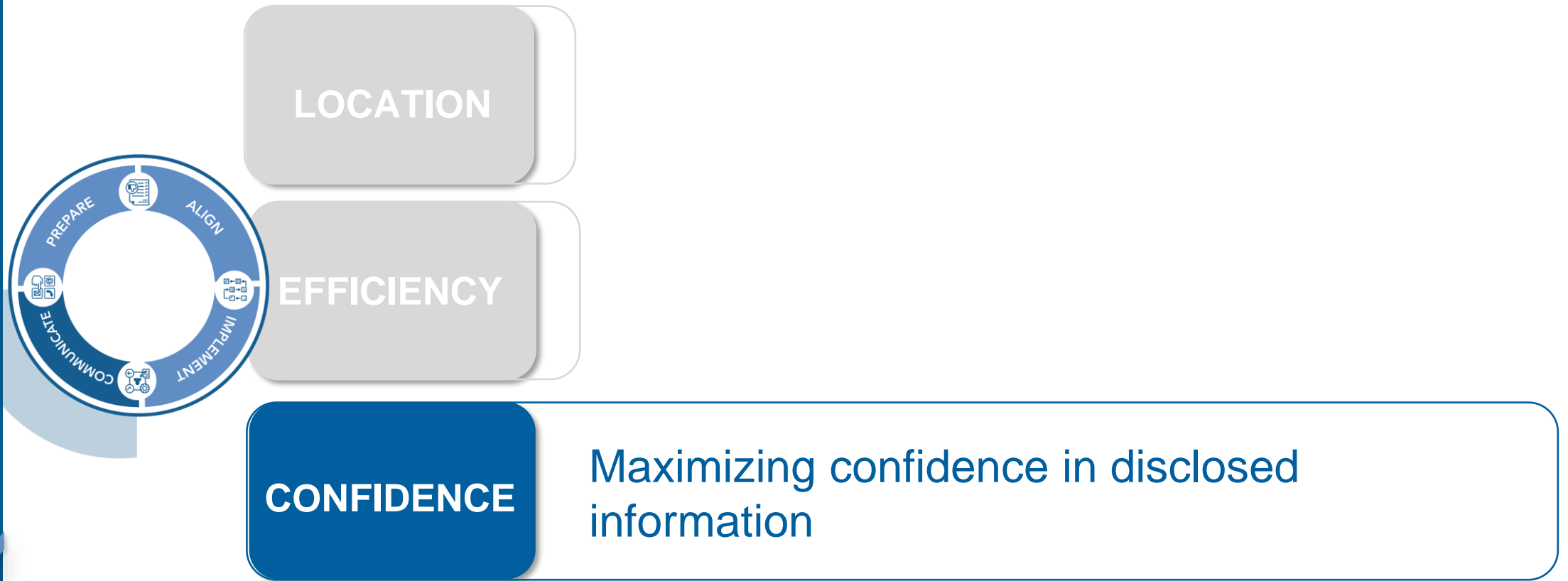
Select the
appropriate answer

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

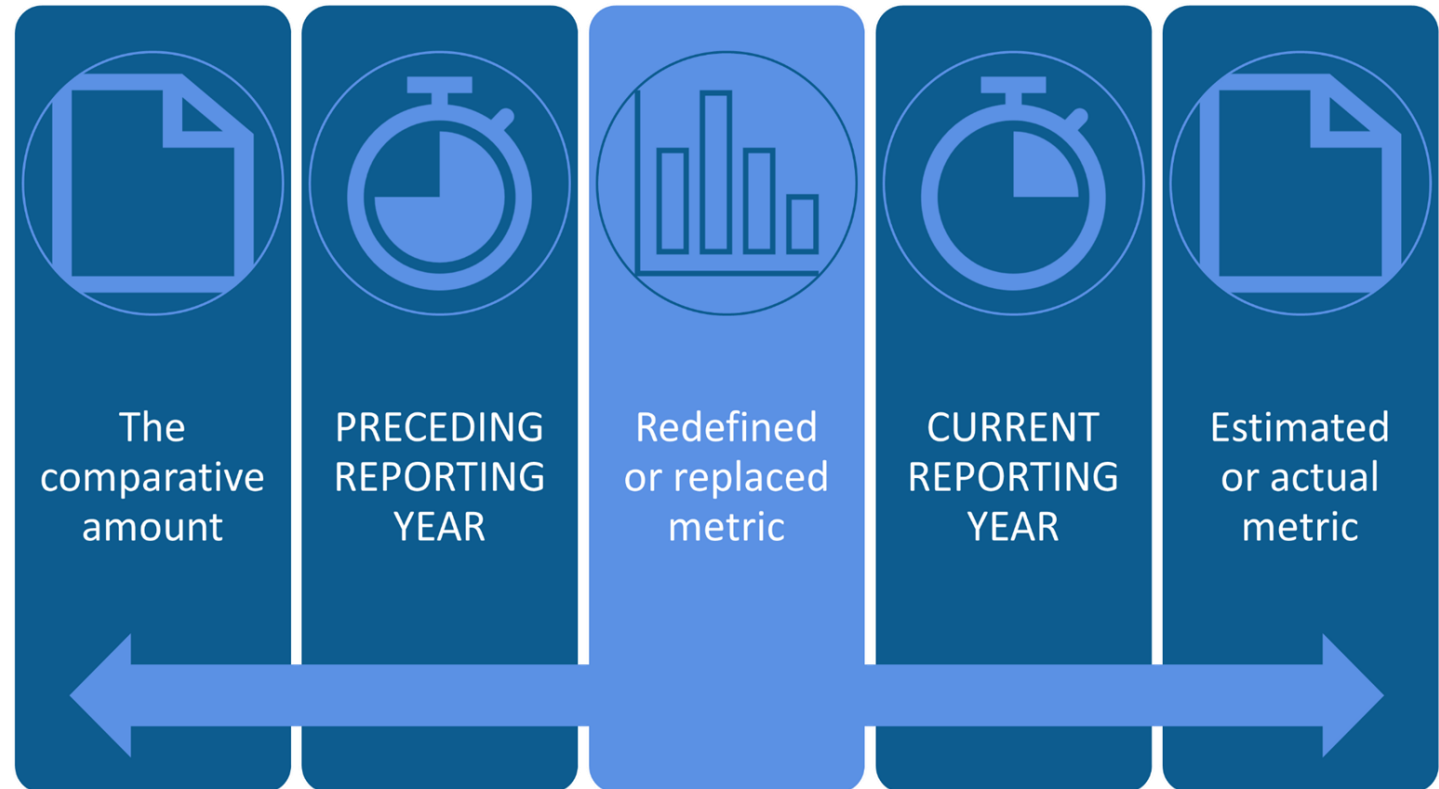
COMMUNICATION



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

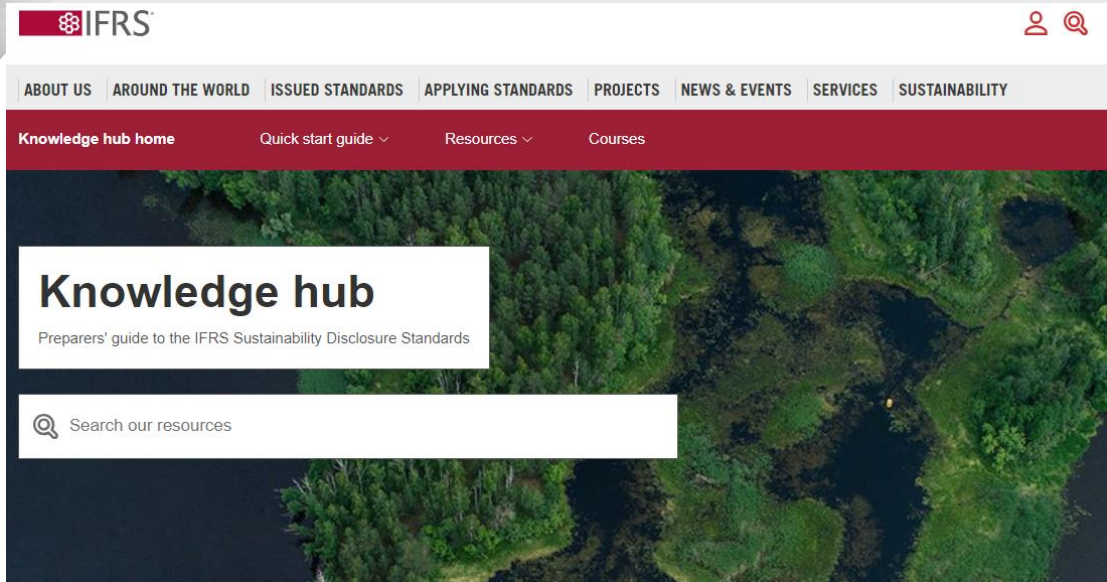
Ensure that investors can understand connections between:

- 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**

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.

Videos



IFRS S1 Introduction

General overview of IFRS S1 presented by ISSB Vice-Chair Sue Lloyd and Acting Executive Technical Director Bryan Esterly

[Watch video](#)

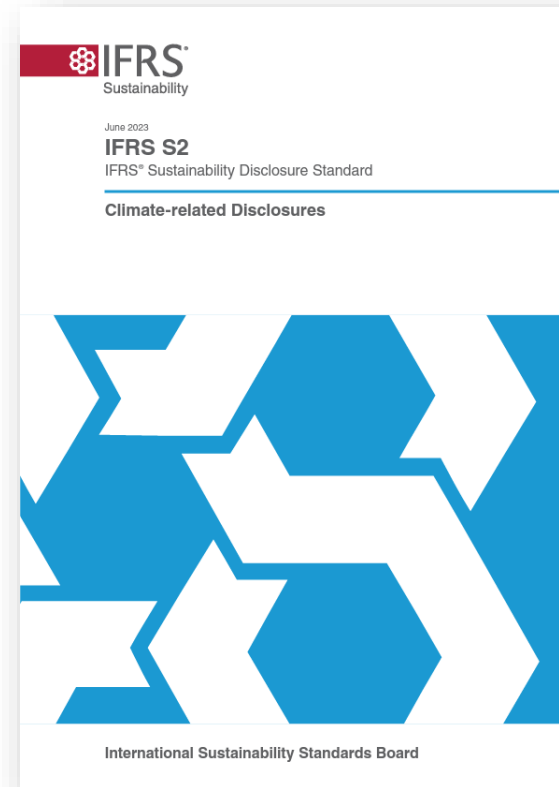
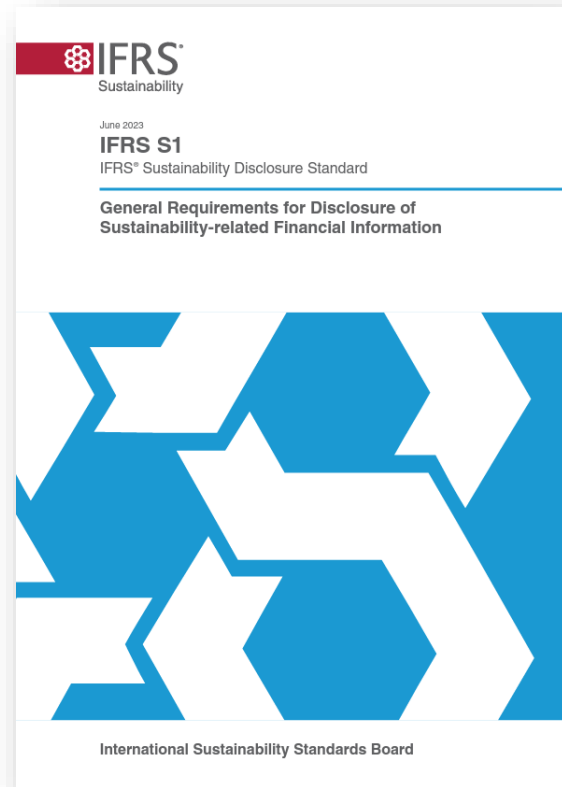


IFRS S2 Introduction

Key features of IFRS S2 presented by ISSB Vice-Chair Sue Lloyd and ISSB Technical Staff—IFRS S2 Lead Caroline Clark-Maxwell

[Watch video](#)

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

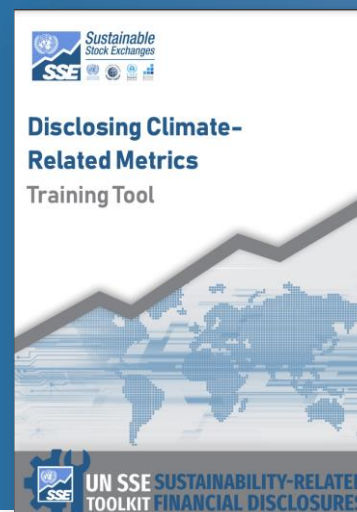
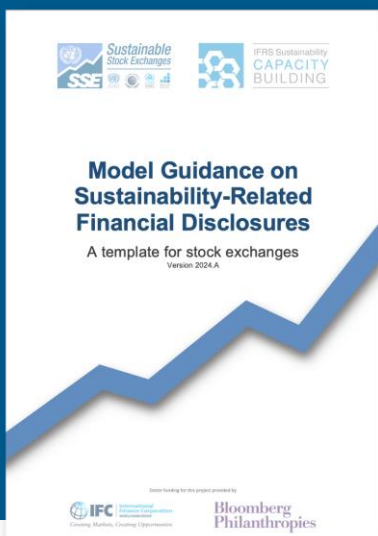
**International
Finance Corporation**
WORLD BANK GROUP



SSE



UN SSE TOOLKIT



THANK YOU TO OUR OFFICIAL SUPPORTERS





**Sustainable
Stock Exchanges**



Creating Markets, Creating Opportunities



IFRS Sustainability
**CAPACITY
BUILDING**



**PAKISTAN
STOCK EXCHANGE
LIMITED**

Thank you!

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