

THIS INTERACTIVE  
WORKSHOP WILL START  
MOMENTARILY

# BOARD OVERSIGHT OF ISSB-ALIGNED REPORTING



The SSE is a UN Partnership Programme of



# Today's Workshop



90 minutes



Live Q&A throughout



Participation expected



Certificate for inputs

# HOUSEKEEPING

## CHAT FUNCTION:

Use the chat box to introduce yourself and make comments.



## Reactions:

Give us a thumbs up for a yes to our questions

## Q&A BOX:

Ask any questions you might have in the Q&A box. We will answer them throughout the session.

# GOALS



**Understand** the role of boards in overseeing ISSB-aligned reporting



**Update** guidelines for risk management practices



**Build** sustainable governance structures



**Challenge** sustainability data

# Introduction and Background information

# The formation of the ISSB

## Strong market demand

The International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) was established in 2021 as part of the IFRS Foundation because of investor, company and international policy maker (including the G20, G7, IOSCO and Financial Stability Board) demand for:

**decision-useful,  
comparable information**

**ending the 'alphabet  
soup' of voluntary  
initiatives**

**an efficient reporting  
landscape**

The ISSB has a transparent, rigorous due process to develop market-informed Standards that respond to these needs

# A truly global baseline of disclosures



additional  
building blocks

- can be added to meet jurisdiction-specific requirements
- can be added to meet broader multi-stakeholder needs

## ISSB Standards

- provide a comprehensive foundation of disclosures for global jurisdictional adoption
- are a common language for comparable, decision-useful disclosures
- are designed to meet investor needs across global capital markets

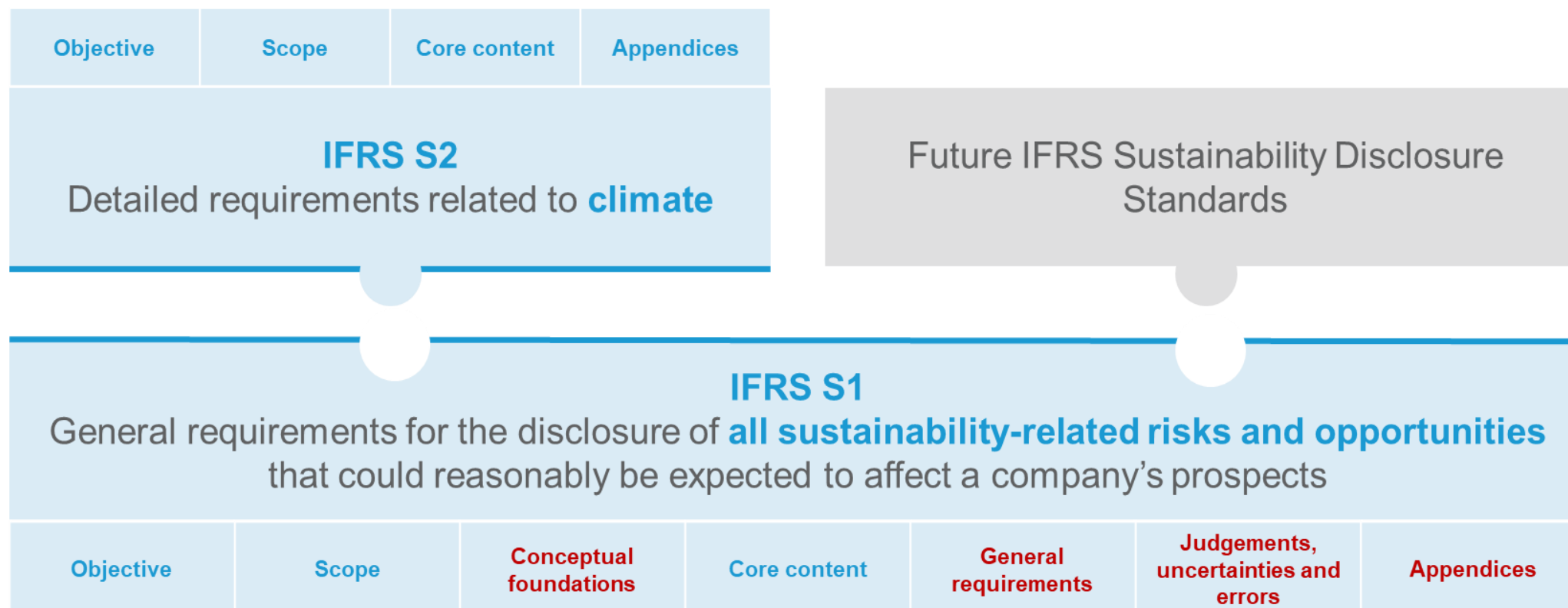
# ISSB Standards



- There are currently two IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards – commonly referred to as "ISSB Standards":
  - **IFRS S1** sets out the **overarching requirement** for a company to disclose information about all its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to investors
  - **IFRS S1** also sets out **general requirements for the content and presentation of information**
  - **IFRS S2** provides more **detailed requirements** for disclosures on risks and opportunities related to **climate**
- IFRS S2 **builds on** IFRS S1 (these should not be used separately)
- Applies **TCFD architecture** whenever providing information about sustainability

# ISSB Standards continued

## IFRS S2 builds on IFRS S1



# IFRS S1 & IFRS S2 are applied together



## Conceptual foundations

Fair presentation, materiality, reporting entity, connected information



## Judgements, uncertainties and errors

Judgements, measurement uncertainty, errors



## General requirements

Sources of guidance, location of disclosures, timing of reporting, comparative information, statement of compliance

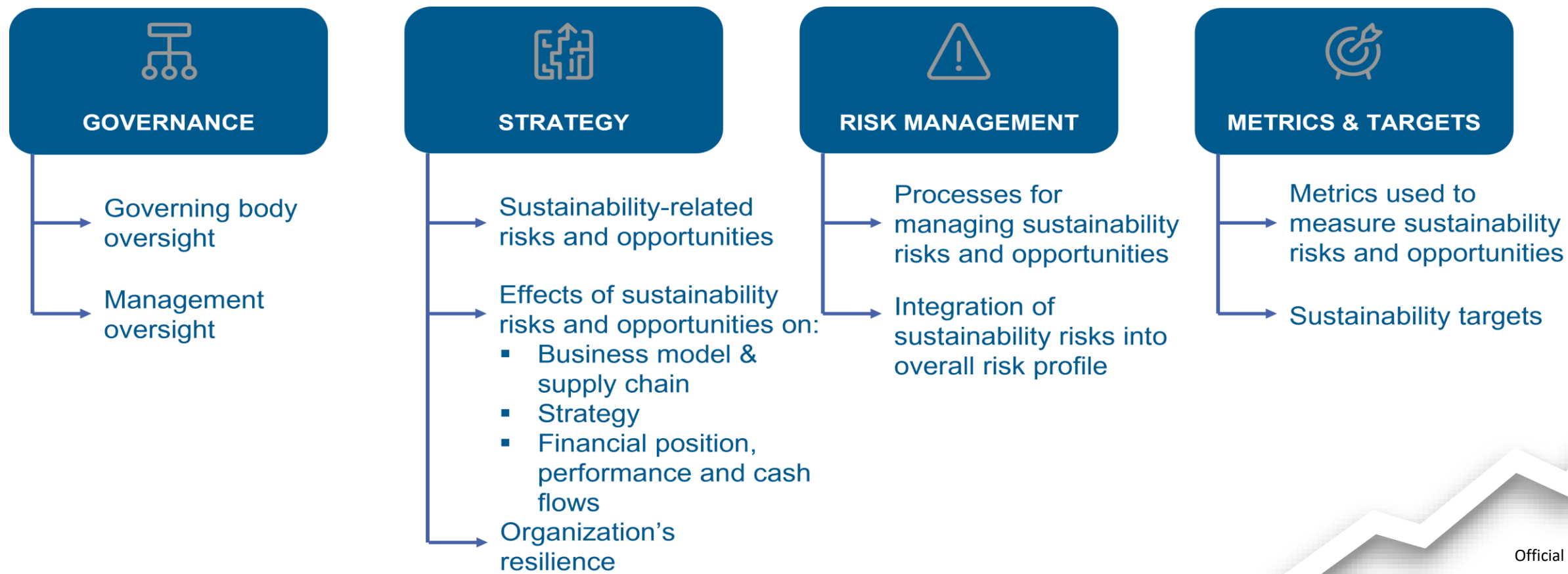


## Other requirements in the appendices to IFRS S1

Education material—Applying IFRS S1 when reporting only climate-related disclosures in accordance with IFRS S2

# ISSB Standards core content

*'The objective of [the Standards] is to require an entity to **disclose information** about its **sustainability-related risks and opportunities** that is **useful to primary users** of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.'* (IFRS S1.1)



# ISSB-aligned disclosures on Governance

- The objective of sustainability-related financial disclosures on **governance** is to enable users of general-purpose financial reports to understand the governance processes, controls and procedures an entity uses to monitor, manage and oversee sustainability-related risks and opportunities.
- Governance disclosures relate to:
  - The governance body(s) or individual(s) responsible for oversight of sustainability-related risks and opportunities;
  - Management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee sustainability-related risks and opportunities

# ISSB-aligned disclosures on Strategy

- The objective of sustainability-related financial disclosures on **strategy** is to enable users of general-purpose financial reports to understand an entity's strategy for managing sustainability-related risks and opportunities.
- Strategy disclosures relate to:
  - Identified sustainability-related risks and opportunities
  - The current and anticipated effects of those risks and opportunities on the entity's business model & value chain; strategy and decision-making; financial position, performance and cash flows
  - The resilience of the entity's strategy and business model to those risks and opportunities

# ISSB-aligned disclosures on Risk Management

- The objective of sustainability-related financial disclosures on **risk management** is to enable users of general-purpose financial reports:
  - To understand an entity's process to identify, assess, prioritize and monitor sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including whether and how those processes are integrated into and inform the entity's overall risk management processes; and
  - To assess the entity's overall risk profile and its overall risk management process

# ISSB-aligned disclosures on Metrics and Targets

- The objective of sustainability-related financial disclosures on **metrics and targets** is to enable users of general-purpose financial reports to understand an entity's performance in relation to its sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including progress towards any targets the entity has set, and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation.
- Metrics and targets disclosures relate to:
  - Metrics required by IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards;
  - Metrics used to measure and monitor sustainability-related risks and opportunities and its performance in relation to sustainability-related risks and opportunities

# Quick Quiz

The zoom poll will pop up momentarily. If you do not see a pop up poll, feel free to answer in the chat.

**1. In the absence of a specific ISSB Standard on nature, which Standard would companies apply?**

- IFRS S1
- IFRS S2
- Both
- Neither

# Quick Quiz

On a scale from 1-10  
(0 = low, 10 = high)

**2. How would you rate your current readiness to effectively oversee ISSB-aligned disclosures?**

The zoom poll will pop up momentarily. If you do not see a pop up poll, feel free to answer in the chat.

# SSE Model Guidance – a resource for boards



## Checklist for board oversight of ISSB-aligned reporting

### Step 1. Understand: How sustainability affects strategic decisions

- Enhance understanding of **sustainability-related risk and opportunity** categories
- Understand the **effects** of sustainability-related risks and opportunities
- Understand the company's **readiness to adapt** to uncertainties

### Step 2. Align: How parameters for risk and opportunity management are set

- Take a stance on **materiality** determinations
- Set a forward-looking **tone from the top**
- Set a **policy framework** for integrating sustainability into internal controls and processes

### Step 3. Oversee: How strong governance structures are built

- Identify board and management **roles and communication channels** for oversight of sustainability information
- Strengthen board **skills and competencies**
- Link **executive compensation** to sustainability metrics

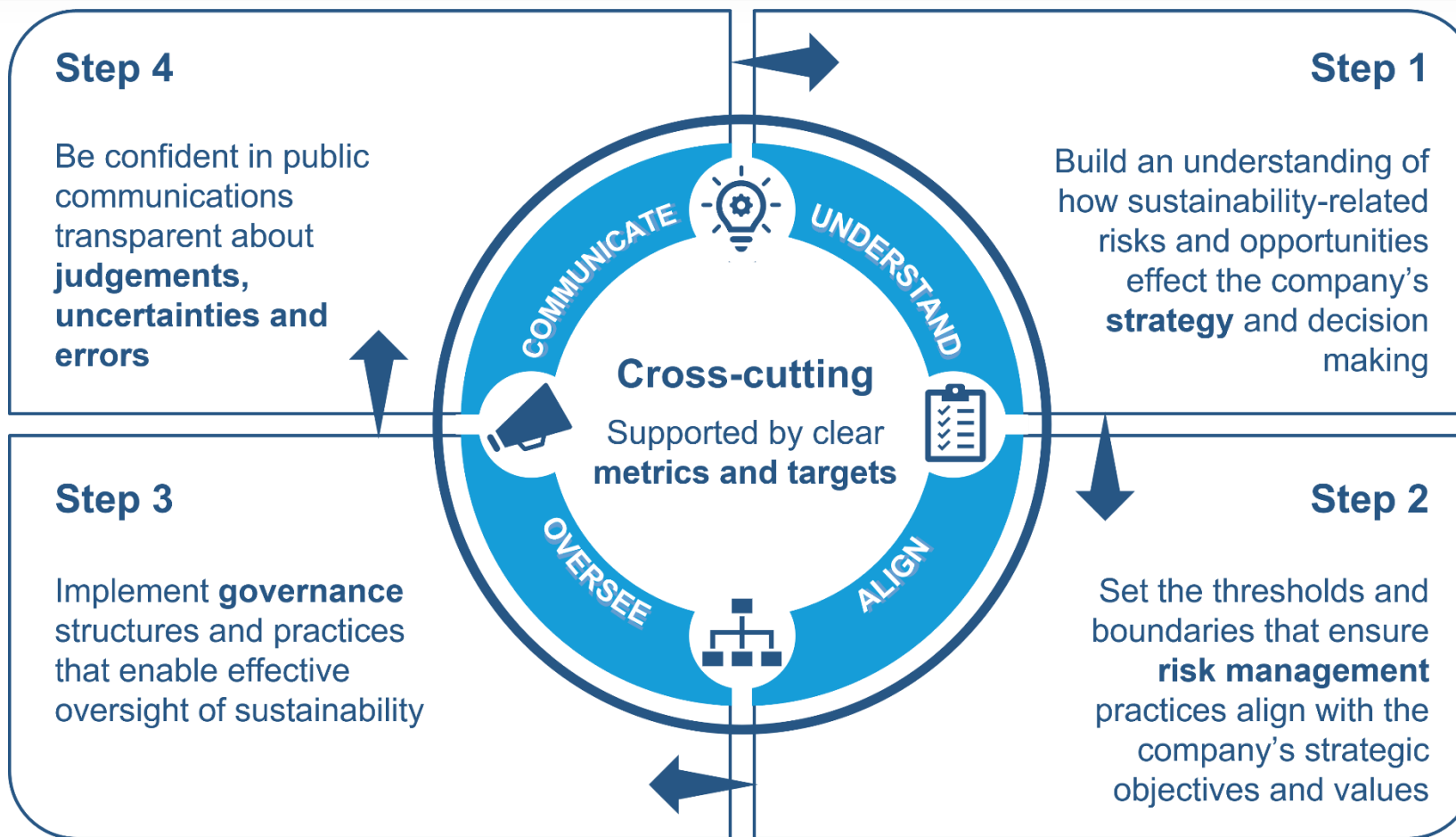
### Step 4. Communicate: How credibility and quality are assessed





- Assess the **sustainability narrative** for ISSB-alignment
- Assess **credibility** of sustainability-related financial information
- Oversee sustainability **data validation and assurance**

Download here:

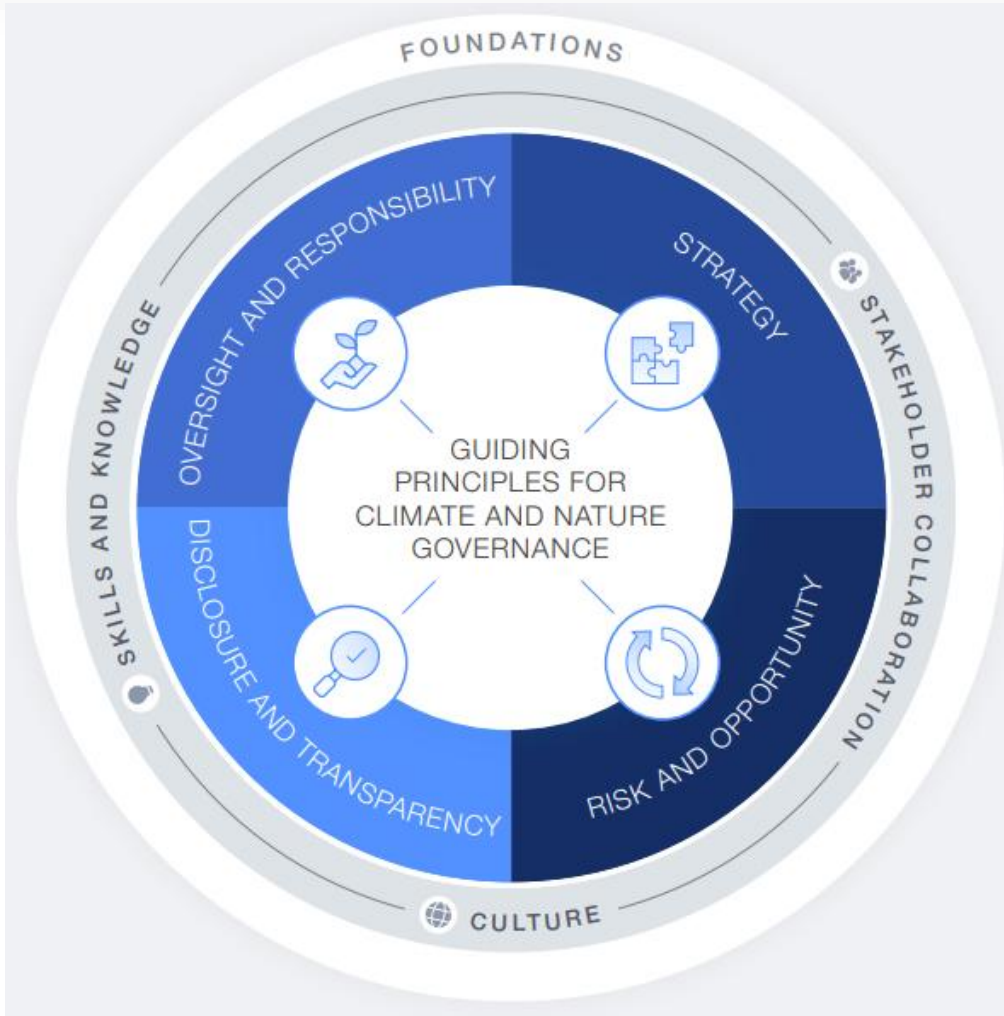


# A four-step framework



SSE Guidance	Guiding Principles on Nature and Climate	IFC governance parameters	ISSB-aligned disclosures
<b>Cross cutting (Introduction)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills and Knowledge</li> <li>Stakeholder Collaboration</li> <li>Culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minority Shareholder Treatment</li> <li>Governance of Stakeholder Engagement</li> </ul>	<b>Core Content: Metrics &amp; Targets</b>
 <b>Step 1 Understand</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commitment</li> <li>Board Structure &amp; Function</li> </ul>	<b>Core Content: Strategy</b>
 <b>Step 2 Align</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk and Opportunity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control Environment</li> </ul>	<b>Core Content: Risk Management</b>
 <b>Step 3 Oversee</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversight &amp; Responsibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Board Structure &amp; Function</li> </ul>	<b>Core Content: Governance</b>
 <b>Step 4 Communicate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disclosure &amp; Transparency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disclosure &amp; Transparency</li> </ul>	<b>Judgements, Uncertainties and Errors</b>

# Guiding principles on climate and nature governance



**The four guiding principles** define the standards for climate and nature governance:

- Oversight and responsibility
- Strategy
- Risk and opportunity
- Disclosure and transparency

Their effective implementation depends on **three foundations**:

- Skills and knowledge
- Stakeholder collaboration
- Culture



# Step 1

As the first step, directors can enhance their understanding of sustainability-related risks and opportunities and how that relates to the organization's **strategy**.



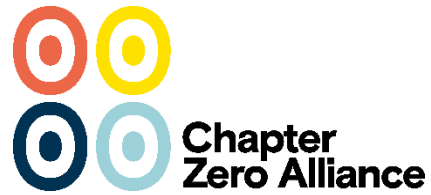


# Your framework for “Understand”

- ❑ Enhance understanding of **sustainability-related risk and opportunity** categories
- ❑ Understand the **effects** of sustainability-related risks and opportunities
- ❑ Understand the company’s **readiness to adapt** to uncertainties.



# Understand



## Guiding Principle: Strategy



# Guiding Principle: Strategy

- The board oversees systemic integration of material risks and opportunities into organizational strategy and policy development.
- It steers the inclusion of climate- and nature-related considerations into decision-making to drive long-term value creation.
- Boards should:
  - Integrate climate and nature into goals, capital allocation, and performance
  - Test business model and transition-plan resilience under multiple scenarios

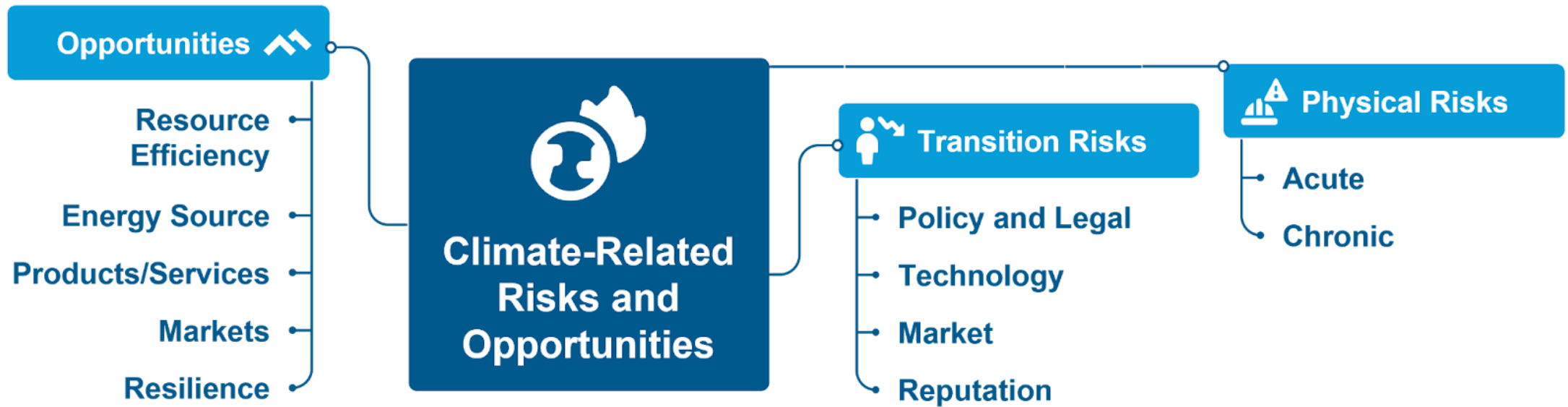


# Your framework for “Understand”

- Enhance understanding of **sustainability-related risk and opportunity** categories.
- Understand the **effects** on company prospects.
- Understand the company’s **readiness to adapt** to uncertainties.



# Climate and nature-related risk and opportunity categories



# Quick Quiz

The zoom poll will pop up momentarily. If you do not see a pop up poll, feel free to answer in the chat.

**3. Which of these types of opportunities is your company already aware of and monitoring?**

- Resource efficiency
- Energy source
- Products/services
- Markets
- Resilience
- None that I am aware of

# Sustainability-related opportunities

## For example:



Resource efficiency  
measures



### Google

- Custom high-efficiency servers + smart cooling & power systems
- PUE reduced to 1.1 (vs. 1.56 industry average in 2024)
- \$1B+ energy savings + 12% emissions reduction (despite +27% electricity use from AI)
- 6x more computing power per unit of electricity vs. 5 years ago

# Sustainability-related opportunities

For example:



Energy Source



## Viña Concha y Toro

- 100% of operations powered by renewable energy
- Reduced fossil fuel dependence while maintaining financial performance
- Uses CO<sub>2</sub> Marginal Abatement Cost curve to balance cost & emissions impact
- Strong environmental + economic case for transition

# Sustainability-related opportunities

For example:



Products/services



## Plant-Based Proteins

- Private investment nearly doubling annually
- \$19B+ invested in 2025
- Growth led by North America, accelerating in Asia & Middle East
- Signals structural shift in food systems

# Sustainability-related opportunities

For example:



## **BBVA Colombia & IFC**

- Issued world's first biodiversity bond (\$70M) in 2024
- Funds reforestation, regenerative agriculture & habitat restoration
- Targets drivers of biodiversity loss



# Sustainability-related opportunities

For example:



## Nespresso

- 10 million trees planted (2014–2024) in coffee supply chain
- Agroforestry model: trees + coffee plants
- Offsets residual emissions
- Improves soil, biodiversity, water quality & farmer income



**NESPRESSO**

# Climate- and nature-related risks



## Physical Risks

- Acute
- Chronic



## Transition Risks

- Policy & Legal
- Technology
- Market
- Reputation

# Physical risks

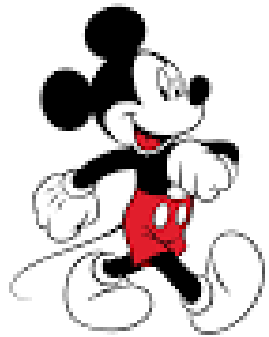


**PORSCHE**

## Example 1: Porsche (Supplier Flooding, 2024)

- Flooding hit key aluminium supplier
- Disrupted special alloy supply across all vehicle series
- Revenue outlook cut (€39–40bn vs. €40–42bn expected)
- Risk of temporary line shutdowns
- Share price fell 5% after announcement

# Physical risks



The  
**WALT DISNEY**  
Company

## Example 2: The Walt Disney Company (Florida Hurricanes, 2024)

- Hurricanes such as Hurricane Milton and Hurricane Helene affected theme park operations
- Temporary park closure & cancelled services (e.g. cruise itinerary)
- Estimated ~\$120 million loss

# Transition risks



## Example: Ørsted - From risk to opportunity

- In 2006, Ørsted (then DONG Energy) generated 85% of power from fossil fuels — mostly coal — and was one of the most carbon-intensive utilities in Europe
- Foreseeing the risk of tightening climate policy and shifting energy markets, the board and leadership made a strategic decision to transform the business model entirely
- Over the following decade, the company exited fossil fuels, invested heavily in offshore wind, and reduced carbon emissions by 86%
- Operating profit almost doubled — proving that managing transition risk proactively can become a significant source of long-term value creation

# Starting a discussion

Download  
the Model  
Guidance  
here:



## Step 1. Understand

### Enhance understanding of sustainability-related risk and opportunity categories

#### Initial question

**Ask management:** “What are the top sustainability-related risks and opportunities facing the company, industry and supply chain?”

#### Follow-up questions

- What are the key assumptions, uncertainties or judgements made in identifying sustainability-related risks and opportunities and how does the company document these?
- What processes does the company use to identify sustainability-related risks and opportunities in the supply chain, and what risk threshold is used for the supply chain assessment?
- How is the company ensuring that its risk management team has sufficient understanding and expertise on sustainability-related issues?

**(See annex 1 for more questions and best practice indicators)**



## Step 2

Next, boards can review key parameters that guide **risk management practices** and the inclusion of sustainability-related topics.



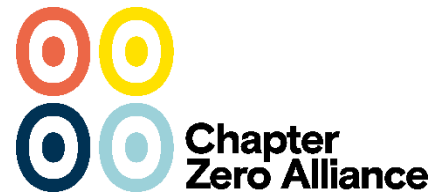


# Your framework for “Align”

- Take a stance on **materiality** determinations
- Set a forward-looking **tone from the top**
- Set a **policy framework** for integrating sustainability into internal controls and processes



# Align



## Guiding Principle: Risk & Opportunity



# Guiding Principle: Risk and Opportunity

- The board oversees material risks, opportunities and dependencies to protect and enhance stakeholder value.
- It considers how climate and nature both shape and are shaped by the organisation's activities.
- Boards should:
  - Identify and assess direct, indirect, and systemic climate and nature risks and opportunities
  - Use scenario analysis to explore risk and opportunity pathways



# Your framework for “Align”

- Take a stance on **materiality** determinations
- Set a forward-looking **tone from the top**
- Set a **policy framework** for integrating sustainability into internal controls and processes



# Different uses of “materiality”

The term "materiality" means different things to different people and, accordingly, can result in different interpretations of how to practically *apply* materiality.

## Common use in financial reporting

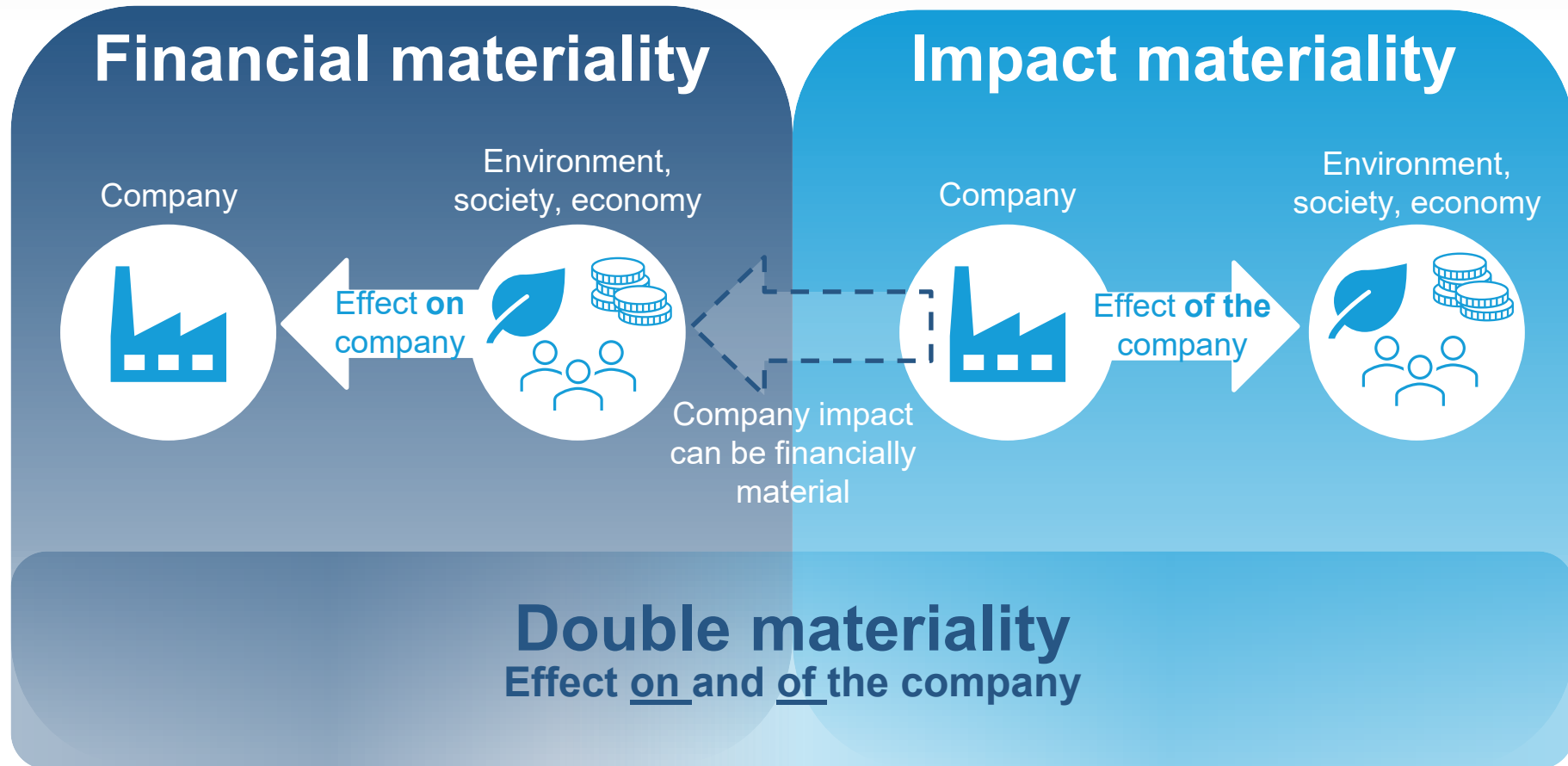
- Internal quantitative thresholds set to inform business actions and decisions
- Quantitative thresholds informed by/aligned to auditor thresholds
- Determined in planning phase of an audit designed to identify material misstatements/errors
- Thresholds set may differ for individual balances and/or classes of transactions

## Common use in sustainability reporting

- Sustainability-related topics, risks and/or opportunities that are most relevant to a business
- Informed by materiality assessments and usually performed with input from internal and external stakeholders



# Materiality lenses





# Example 1 – Blind to systemic risk



- Board approved annual disclosures
- Management did not identify possible system risk
- Board did not challenge this assessment

**Let's  
discuss**

**How can you determine  
how exposed your  
company is to systemic  
climate risk?**

## Example 2 – Time horizon risk



- Kodak invents first digital camera in 1975
- Board and management are aware of digital technology
- The risk was far enough out that action was never taken, until it was too late.

# Quick Quiz

The zoom poll will pop up momentarily. If you do not see a pop up poll, feel free to answer in the chat.

**4. Does your company currently assess climate-related risks and opportunities over a time horizon that extends beyond your standard strategic planning cycle? (how far?)**

# Let's discuss

**How can you better equip yourself as a board member for overseeing time horizon risk?**



# Board vs management roles



## Annex 4 - Board and management role in materiality determinations

Area	Board of Directors – Oversight	Management – Preparation & Execution
<b>Overall accountability</b>	Responsible for reviewing and signing off on final sustainability-related disclosures. Ultimately accountable for the integrity and appropriateness of materiality judgements in sustainability-related financial disclosures.	Responsible for collecting and preparing sustainability-related financial disclosures, including preparing a methodology for materiality judgements and identifying material information. Management is accountable for alignment of public disclosures with the requirements of the ISSB-Standards.
<b>Identification and assessment process and methodology</b>	Oversees the robustness of the processes used to identify sustainability-related risks and opportunities, and how the resulting information is assessed for materiality. Effective oversight can help spot gaps in management's assessments or identify areas that management may have overlooked. The board is ultimately accountable for ensuring the integrity and appropriateness of the processes management uses to identify and assess sustainability-related risks and opportunities and signs off on the company annual report.	Identifies sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects and what information is material in accordance with the ISSB Standards. Management is accountable for ensuring these meet the requirements of the ISSB Standards and align with investor and stakeholder expectations.
<b>Assumptions used to make judgements</b>	Challenges key assumptions, scenarios and thresholds used in determining whether sustainability-related financial information is material, based on skills, competences and data. The board is accountable for the integrity and appropriateness of these assumptions and the scenarios used to make materiality judgements.	Develops and applies appropriate assumptions, estimation techniques and thresholds; documents assumptions, estimation uncertainty and significant judgements. Management is accountable for thoroughly documenting their decision making process for all materiality judgements.
<b>Strategic alignment</b>	Oversees the alignment of materiality judgements with strategy and financial reporting. The board is accountable for ensuring that the disclosures reviewed are coherent with strategic objectives and underpinned by robust assessment.	Analyses potential effects on cash flows, access to finance and cost of capital, and aligns disclosures with strategy and risk processes. Management is accountable for conducting an analysis of financial impacts and documenting alignment with strategic objectives.
<b>Controls, consistency &amp; disclosure integrity</b>	Oversees internal controls and governance structures supporting sustainability-related financial reporting. The board is accountable for creating the appropriate oversight structures to fulfill all the aforementioned responsibilities.	Designs and operates reporting systems and controls; communicates to the board methodologies, assumptions and findings. Management is accountable for communicating upwards and setting internal controls to periodically update methods and assumptions.

The SSE Model Guidance has guidelines to help board members determine how their role differs from that of management



# Starting a discussion

Download  
the Model  
Guidance  
here:



## Step 2. Align

### Take a stance on materiality determinations

#### Initial question

**Ask management:** “Do the materiality determinations for sustainability-related information match the risk appetite that shareholders have?”

#### Follow-up questions

- Is a single or double materiality assessment being used?
- What scoring methodology was implemented?
- What financial threshold was determined and why? (And what impact would changing that threshold have?)
- How does management determine which topics or issues and information are material for decision-useful disclosures?
- What risks have our competitors identified that we have not, and is it on our watch list?

**(See annex 1 for more questions and best practice indicators)**



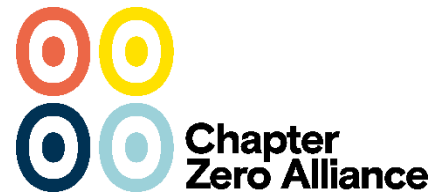
# Step 3

With clear expectations in place to enhance risk management practices, the board can adapt or build new **governance structures** that allow for effective oversight of sustainability-related topics.





# Oversee



## Guiding Principle: Oversight & Responsibility

# Your framework for “Oversee”

- ❑ Identify board and management **roles and communication channels** for oversight of sustainability information
- ❑ Strengthen board **skills and competencies**
- ❑ Link **executive compensation** to sustainability metrics

# Your framework for “Oversee”

- Identify board and management **roles and communication channels** for oversight of sustainability information
- Strengthen board **skills and competencies**
- Link **executive compensation** to sustainability metrics



# Expertise and skills checklist for ISSB-ready boards

- ❑ **ISSB fundamentals:** Understanding the purpose, structure, and investor focus of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2, and conceptual foundations that underpin them.
- ❑ **Sustainability materiality judgments:** An understanding of how information on sustainability-related risks and opportunities is determined to be financially material, and how this information may differ from information provided on traditional financial risks and opportunities.
- ❑ **Resilience and forward-looking analysis:** Familiarity with the basics of sustainability-related scenario analysis and transition planning.
- ❑ **Sustainability-related risks and opportunities:** Familiarity with the sustainability-related risks, opportunities, and dependencies relevant to the company's business model, sector, and value chain (for example climate, nature, supply chains, human capital).
- ❑ **Sustainability metrics:** Understanding of key sustainability metrics, including greenhouse gas emissions, climate-related metrics, and other decision-useful sustainability indicators.



# Guiding Principle: Oversight and Responsibility

- The board is accountable for promoting long-term resilience and value creation.
- It oversees systems and processes that formalize responsibility for the impact of changes to climate and natural resources on organizations.
- Boards should:
  - Define and uphold board and management responsibilities for climate and nature
  - Align incentives and performance frameworks with long-term goals



# Foundational Principle: Skills and Expertise

To oversee risks effectively and instill a mindset of strategic opportunity, board members require robust skills and knowledge tailored to their organization's reliance on nature and the business impacts of climate change.

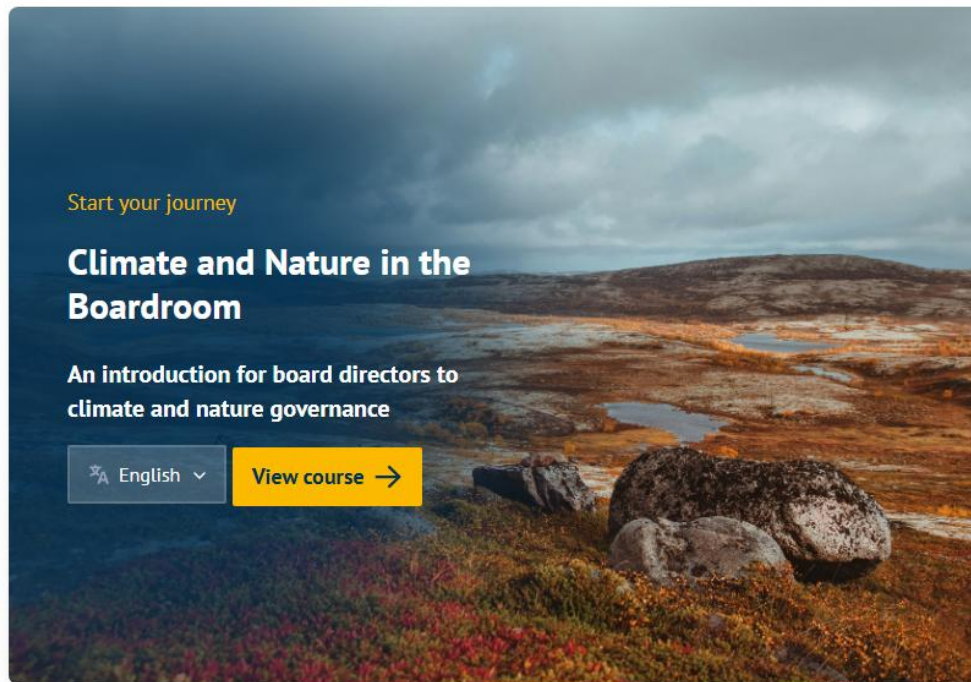
To strengthen this foundation, boards can:

- Build capacity
- Exercise diligence
- Oversee management
- Sustain board capabilities

# Resources for strengthening skills

## Free e-Learning Course


Our Climate and Nature in the Boardroom e-learning course provides board directors with an engaging introduction to effective climate and nature governance.



Start your journey

### Climate and Nature in the Boardroom

An introduction for board directors to climate and nature governance

English 

[View course →](#)

<https://hub.chapterzeroalliance.org/>

## Case Studies

A series of business case studies on the experiences of leading companies driving climate and nature action from the board level.



### British Land: Making sustainability central to business decision-making

20 April 2023



### Metro Pacific Investments Corporation (MPIC): A holistic approach to finance, risk, climate and sustainability

20 April 2023



### Natura &Co: IP&L, circular carbon, and a triple bottom line approach

20 April 2023

[View more case studies →](#)

# Resources for strengthening skills



# Resources for strengthening skills



## Checklist for board oversight of ISSB-aligned reporting

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- Assess the **sustainability narrative** for ISSB-alignment
- Assess **credibility** of sustainability-related financial information
- Oversee sustainability **data validation and assurance**

Source: UN SSE

Download here:



# Starting a discussion

Download  
the Model  
Guidance  
here:



## Step 3. Oversee

### Strengthen board skills and expertise

#### Initial question

**Ask yourselves:** “To what extent is the board as a collective body equipped to understand and robustly challenge sustainability-related risks and opportunities across different time horizons?”

#### Follow-up questions

- What is the plan to upskill, where necessary, and enhance director’s competence on sustainability?
- What formal process (e.g. board skills matrix, board evaluation) does the company use to identify knowledge gaps, benchmark our capacity against peers and address blind spots through training, recruitment of directors with specific expertise or external advisory support?

**(See annex 1 for more questions and best practice indicators)**



# Step 4

Finally, directors can assess the quality and credibility of the sustainability-related financial disclosures they've reviewed so far by also reviewing disclosures on **judgements, uncertainties and errors**.



# Your framework for “Communicate”

- ❑ Assess the **sustainability narrative** for ISSB-alignment
- ❑ Assess **credibility** of sustainability-related financial information
- ❑ Oversee sustainability data **validation and assurance**



# Communicate



## Guiding Principle: Disclosure & Transparency



# Guiding Principle: Disclosure and Transparency

- The board promotes transparency, integrity and accountability through disclosures that fairly inform investors and stakeholders.
- It oversees systems that enable true and fair reporting of how changes in climate and nature affect financial performance and long-term prospects.
- Boards should:
  - Ensure the accuracy, credibility and integrity of climate and nature disclosures
  - Align reporting with strategy, commitments, and regulatory expectations

# Your framework for “Communicate”

- Assess the **sustainability narrative** for ISSB-alignment
- Assess **credibility** of sustainability-related financial information
- Oversee sustainability data **validation and assurance**

# Red flags in sustainability disclosures

- × **Vague language**, such as terms like “we care about” or “we commit to” without any concrete details allowing for assessment or following progress.
- × **Mismatched claims and data**, such as stating that the company is “decarbonizing” while emissions continue to rise without explanation.
- × **Incomplete risk references**, where the sustainability-related risks and opportunities identified do not correspond with the metrics and targets set and the sustainability-related financial information disclosed related to governance and strategy.
- × **Unmet or unmeasurable future commitments** that lack clear progression. For example, when previously announced or new targets or actions are not followed up or do not have plans to track progress or explanation of changes.
- × **No accountability**, where board and management oversight is claimed but no detail is provided on frequency, structure, or decisions, suggests symbolic rather than substantive engagement.



## Extract 1

“Climate change is one of the most important issues of our time, and we are deeply committed to playing our part. As a company, we care about the environment and are working hard to reduce our impact. We believe that sustainability is core to our future, and we will continue to take meaningful steps forward.”

# Quick Quiz

The zoom poll will pop up momentarily. If you do not see a pop up poll, feel free to answer in the chat.

5. Which red flag do you see?

- Vague language
- Mismatched claims and data
- Incomplete risk reference
- Unmet commitments
- No accountability



# Extract 1 Improved

“We have set a target to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by 2030, against a 2022 baseline. In 2024, we reduced emissions by 8%, bringing us to a cumulative reduction of 14% — on track with our annual milestones. Progress is reviewed quarterly by the Board's Sustainability Committee, and reduction targets are linked to the remuneration of our Chief Operations Officer.”



## Extract 2

“We commit to reducing Scope 1 emissions by 15% by 2025.” – 2023 report

“Our Scope 1 emissions increased by 4% this year, driven by production growth.” – 2024 report

# Quick Quiz

The zoom poll will pop up momentarily. If you do not see a pop up poll, feel free to answer in the chat.

6. Which red flag do you see?

- Vague language
- Mismatched claims and data
- Incomplete risk reference
- Unmet commitments
- No accountability



## Extract 2 Improved

"In our 2023 report, we committed to reducing Scope 1 emissions by 15% by 2025. Our Scope 1 emissions increased by 4% in 2024, driven by a 12% increase in production volumes. On an emissions-intensity basis, we achieved a 7% reduction. Given the production increase, we are revising our 2025 absolute reduction target to an intensity-based target of 15% per unit of output against our 2022 baseline, and have engaged our external auditors to review the revised methodology. We remain committed to absolute reductions beyond 2025 as our production stabilizes."

# Starting a discussion

Download  
the Model  
Guidance  
here:



## Step 4. Communicate

### Assess credibility of sustainability-related information

#### Initial question

**Ask yourselves** “Are there aspects of the sustainability-related financial disclosures that are at risk of accusations of misleading investors?”

#### Follow-up questions

- What other stakeholders will be using this information?
- Which stakeholder groups are most affected by, or influential over, sustainability-related risks and opportunities (e.g., employees, regulators, communities, customers, suppliers)?
- How does the board gain confidence that sustainability disclosures are accurate, complete and consistent across all public communications, including filings, investor briefings, websites and financial statements?

**(See annex 1 for more questions and best practice indicators)**

# Quick Quiz

On a scale from 1-10  
(0 = low, 10 = high)

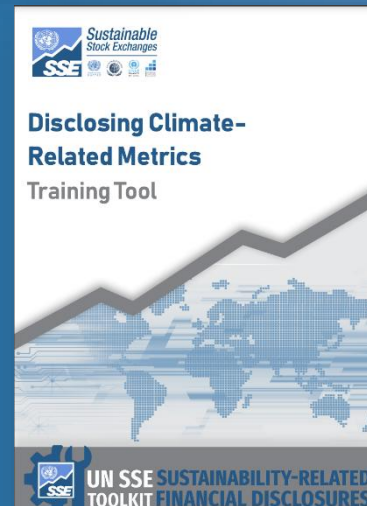
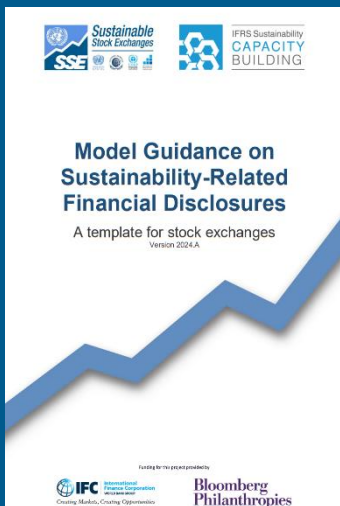
**7. How would you rate your readiness to effectively oversee ISSB-aligned disclosures, now that you're equipped with these tools and resources?**

The zoom poll will pop up momentarily. If you do not see a pop up poll, feel free to answer in the chat.

# RESOURCES

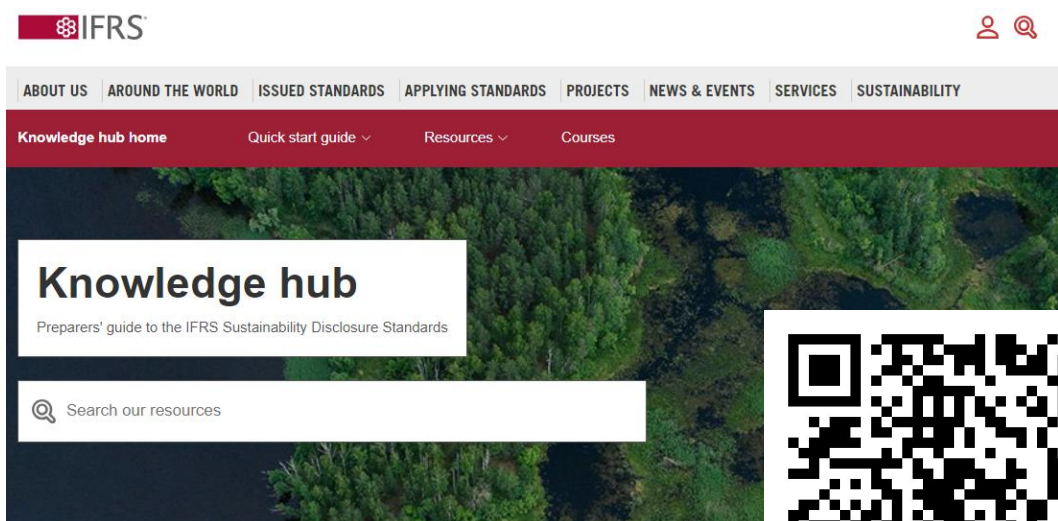


# UN SSE TOOLKIT



# 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 IFRS S2. It includes a searchable repository of resources, such as case studies, good practice guidance, webinars, and FAQs.



Link: [IFRS.org/knowledgehub](https://www.ifrs.org/knowledgehub)



## Other useful resources:

- ***Factsheet Series—Climate resilience and climate-related scenario analysis requirements in IFRS S2*** (March 2026)
- ***Factsheet Series—Proportionality Digest*** (January 2025)
- ***Four free e-learning modules*** to support adoption of the ISSB Standards



### 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

# Chapter Zero Alliance Resources

- **The Guiding Principles on Climate and Nature Governance - [Principles – Chapter Zero Alliance](#)**
- **Climate and Nature in the Board Room (30 minutes introductory course) - [Climate and Nature in the Boardroom - Chapter Zero Alliance](#)**
- **Chapter Zero Alliance Global Knowledge Hub - [Global Knowledge Hub home page | Chapter Zero Alliance](#)**
- **Chapter Zero Alliance Financial Sector Hub - [Financial Sector Hub – Chapter Zero Alliance](#)**

# Beyond the Balance Sheet aims to strengthen sustainability and climate disclosure and drive sustainable finance in emerging markets



**1** **One-stop shop** providing guidance, framework, capacity building, and technical assistance to improve sustainability and climate reporting tailored to emerging markets.

## Knowledge Hub

**2** **Tools and resources** comprising an online platform, digital toolkit, e-learning, company self-assessment, and extensive information to navigate the fast-evolving sustainability reporting landscape.

## Online Platform

**3** **Training:** jointly with UNSSE, CDP and IFRS Foundation, **trained 35,000 participants in 100+ markets on climate and sustainability disclosure**, expanding training to board members.

## Training

**4** **Public good** for regulators and stock exchanges, providing **resources and support to enhance transparency regulations** in 20+ emerging markets.

## Capacity-building and support

**5** **Public good** for companies and banks, providing resources to enhance their sustainability reporting journey and annual reports.

## Awards



[www.ifcbeyondthebalancesheet.org](http://www.ifcbeyondthebalancesheet.org)




[Sustainability Reporting Essentials E-Learning](#)



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## CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

*[FIRST\_NAME LAST\_NAME]*

Helped shape the workshop titled

### Board-level oversight of ISSB- Aligned Reporting

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# 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.

# THANK YOU TO OUR OFFICIAL SUPPORTERS





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## CONTACT DETAILS

SSE: [training@sseinitiative.org](mailto:training@sseinitiative.org)

Chapter Zero Alliance: [admin@chapterzeroalliance.org](mailto:admin@chapterzeroalliance.org)

IFRS Foundation: [capacitybuilding@ifrs.org](mailto:capacitybuilding@ifrs.org)

IFC: [rgermanova@ifc.org](mailto:rgermanova@ifc.org)

# Thank you!