CPD CERTIFIED
The CPD Certification Service

WORKSHOP HANDOUT

With guest speakers

S&P Global

Managing and reporting on nature for banks

THIS INTERACTIVE WORKSHOP WILL START MOMENTARILY

Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative

Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

UN environment programme | finance initiative

With support from

IKI INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE

UNDP

The SSE is a UN Partnership Programme of

UN trade & development UNCTAD

United Nations Global Compact

UN environment programme | finance initiative

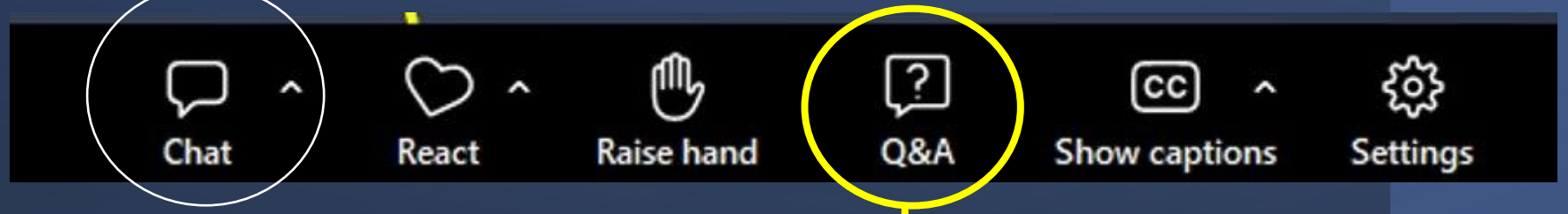
PRI Principles for Responsible Investment

Disclaimer

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

HOUSEKEEPING

CHAT FUNCTION:
Use the chat box to introduce yourself and make comments.



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

Today's Workshop



30 min video & 3.5h live workshop



Live Q&A throughout



Participation expected



Certificate requires survey

TRAINING MATERIALS



Find all training materials, including the slide handout and model guidance, under 'Resources' on the SSE webpage for this workshop.

6



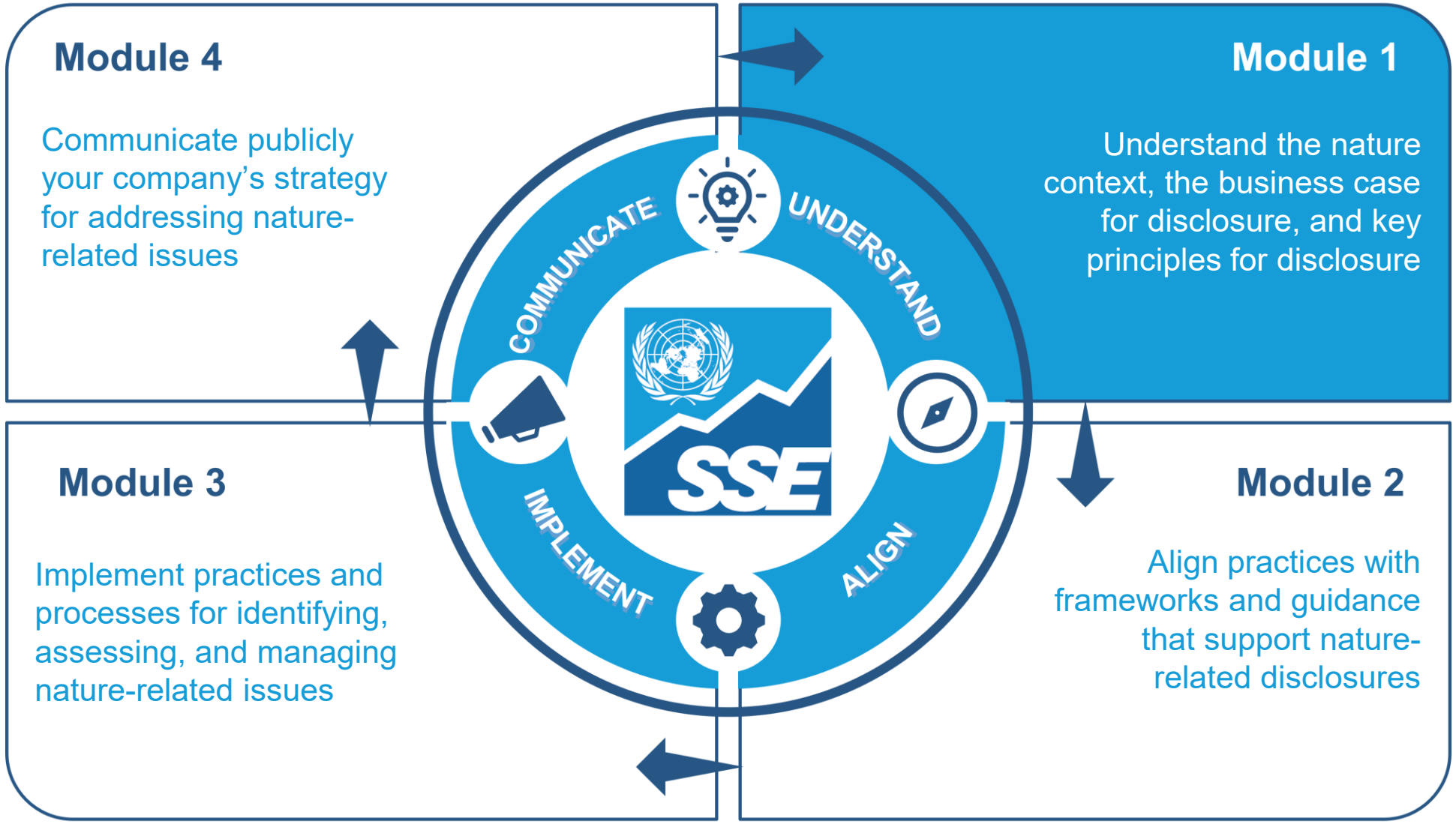
Preparatory video

- Explain **why** nature is relevant for your organisation

Today's Live training

- Be familiar with **what** resources are available to manage & disclose nature-related issues
- Understand **how** to identify, assess and manage nature-related issues
- Identify **who** requires this information and how to best integrate it into public disclosures

Our four training modules



Agenda

Duration	Topic
25 minutes	Introduction and course overview
25 minutes	**MODULE 1: UNDERSTAND**
45 minutes	**MODULE 2: ALIGN**
10 minutes	Comfort break
60 minutes	**MODULE 3: IMPLEMENT**
30 minutes	**MODULE 4: COMMUNICATE**
15 minutes	Wrap up, additional resources and questions explained
3.5 hours	

Zoom Poll

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

1. How well do you currently understand the link between nature and finance?

(Rating scale from 0-10)

Menti

Please use the link in the chat to access the Mentimeter. Keep that window open in your browser as we will come back to it again.

What exactly is **nature**?

Let's discuss



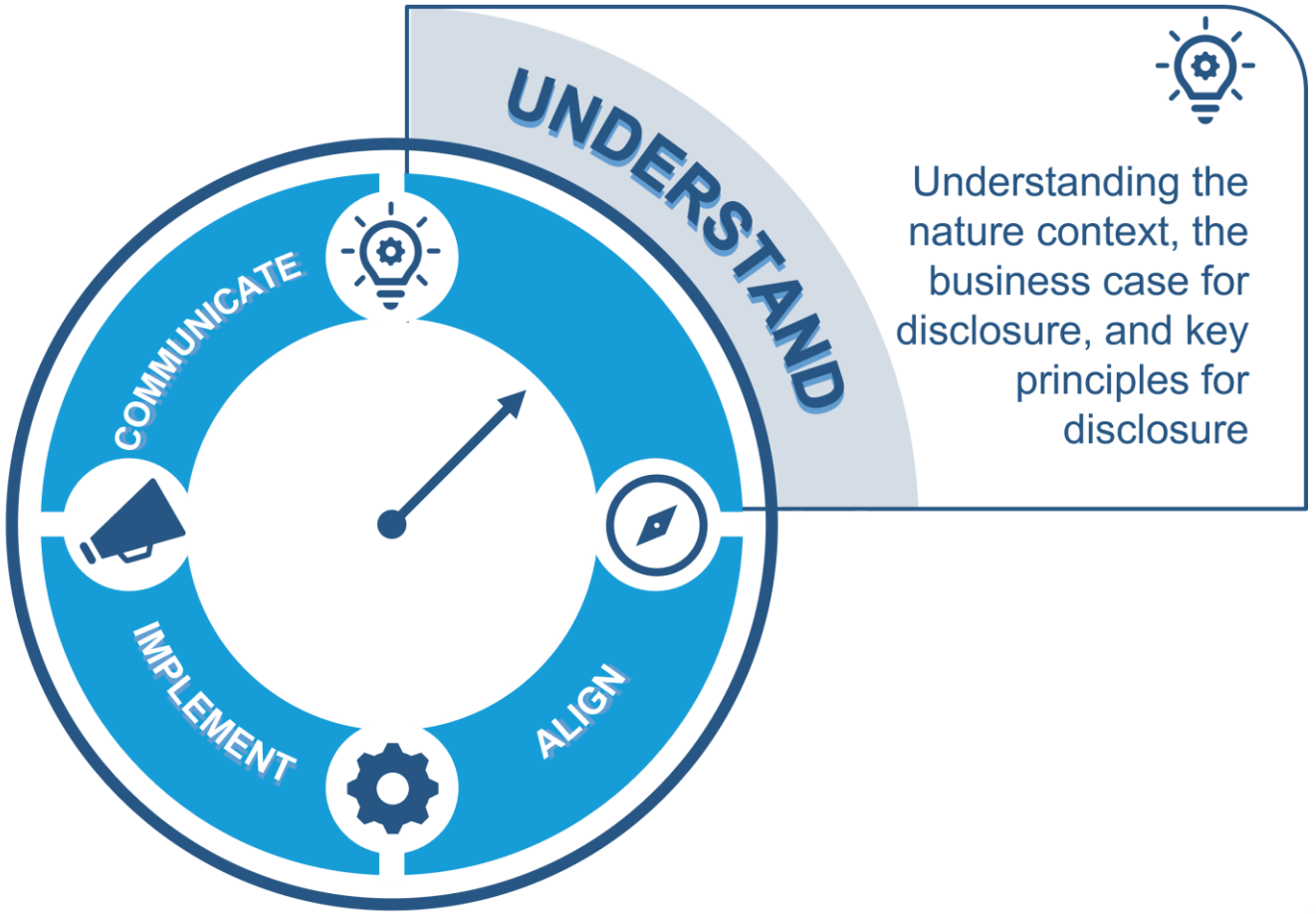
Nature underpins all life on Earth

Nature: The natural world, with an emphasis on the diversity of living organisms (including people) and their interactions among themselves and their environment

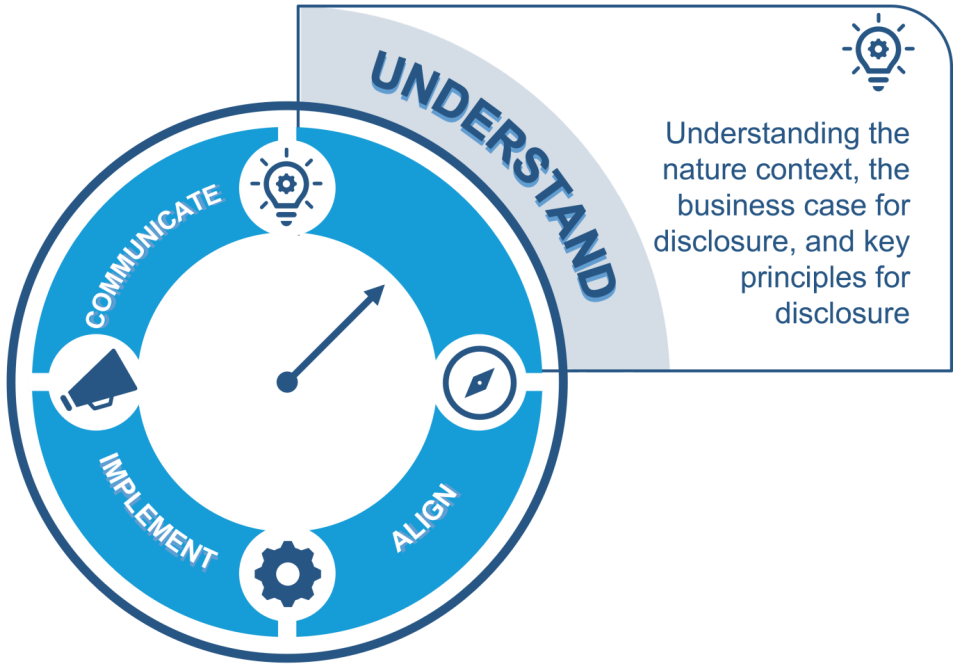
Biodiversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources, including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems

Source: TNFD (2025) Glossary

Module 1

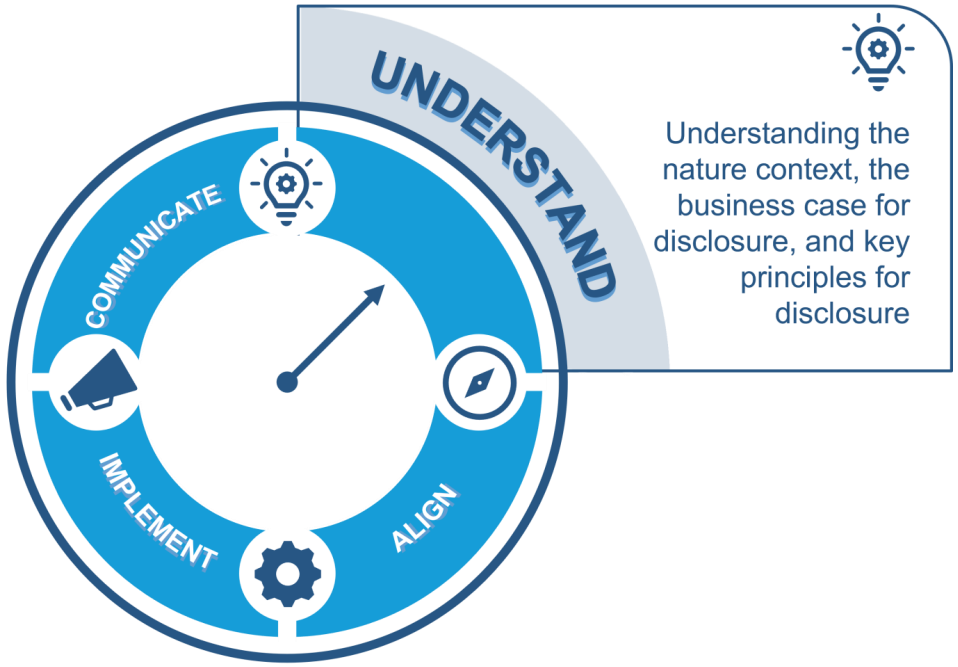

UNDERSTAND
Understanding the nature context, the business case for disclosure, and key principles for disclosure
ALIGN
IMPLEMENT
COMMUNICATE

Module 1



- Why nature matters
- What banks should know about nature
- Nature in financial portfolios

Module 1



Video Recap

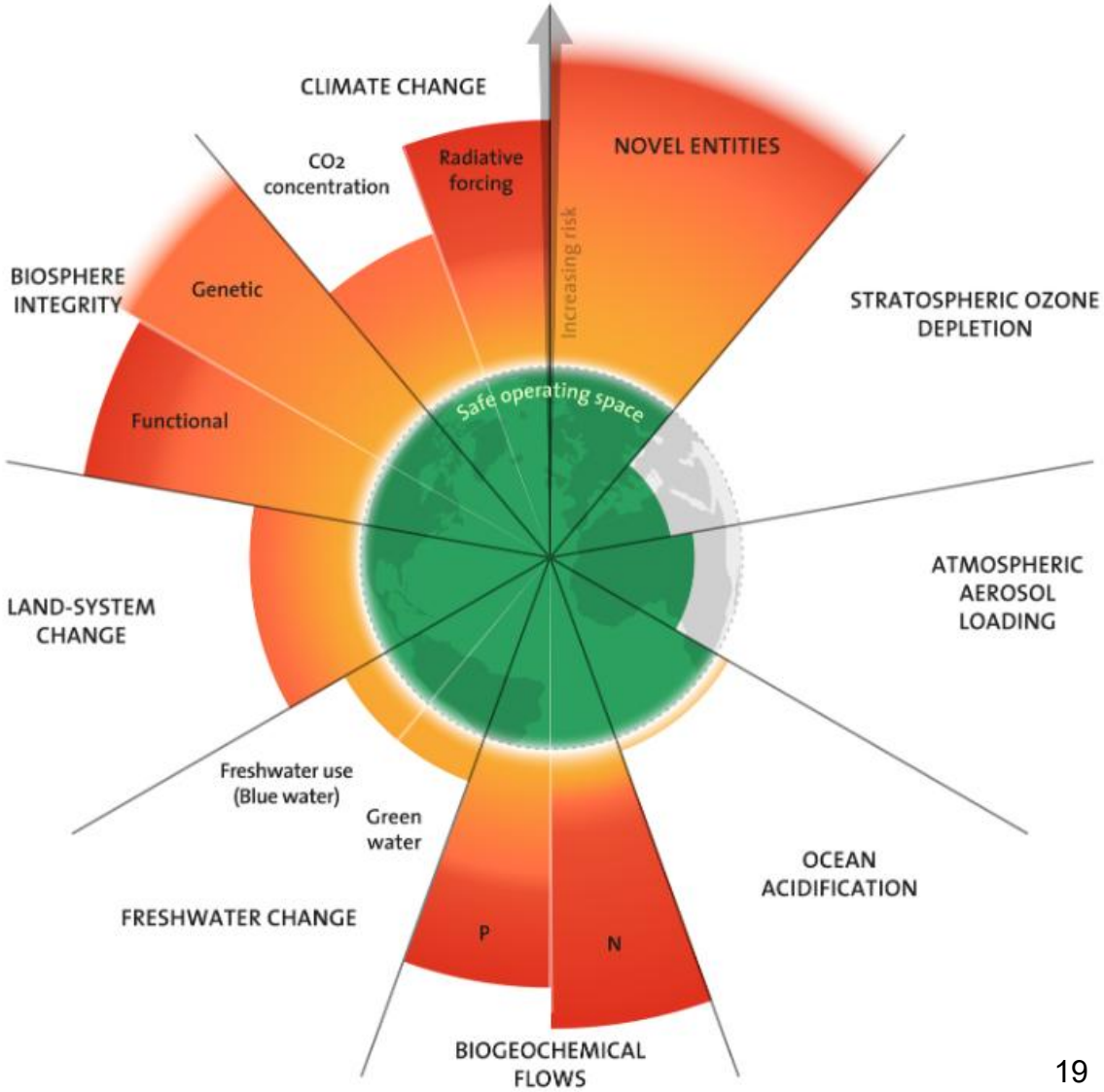
- Why nature matters
- What banks should know about nature
- Nature in financial portfolios

Human activities are breaching planetary boundaries

"Our planet's vital signs are flashing red. The Planetary Health Check 2025 makes it clear: We have to act now."

Potsdam Institute 2025

- Scientists have shown that seven of nine planetary boundaries are being transgressed.
- These are environmental thresholds we shouldn't cross if we want the planet to stay stable and healthy

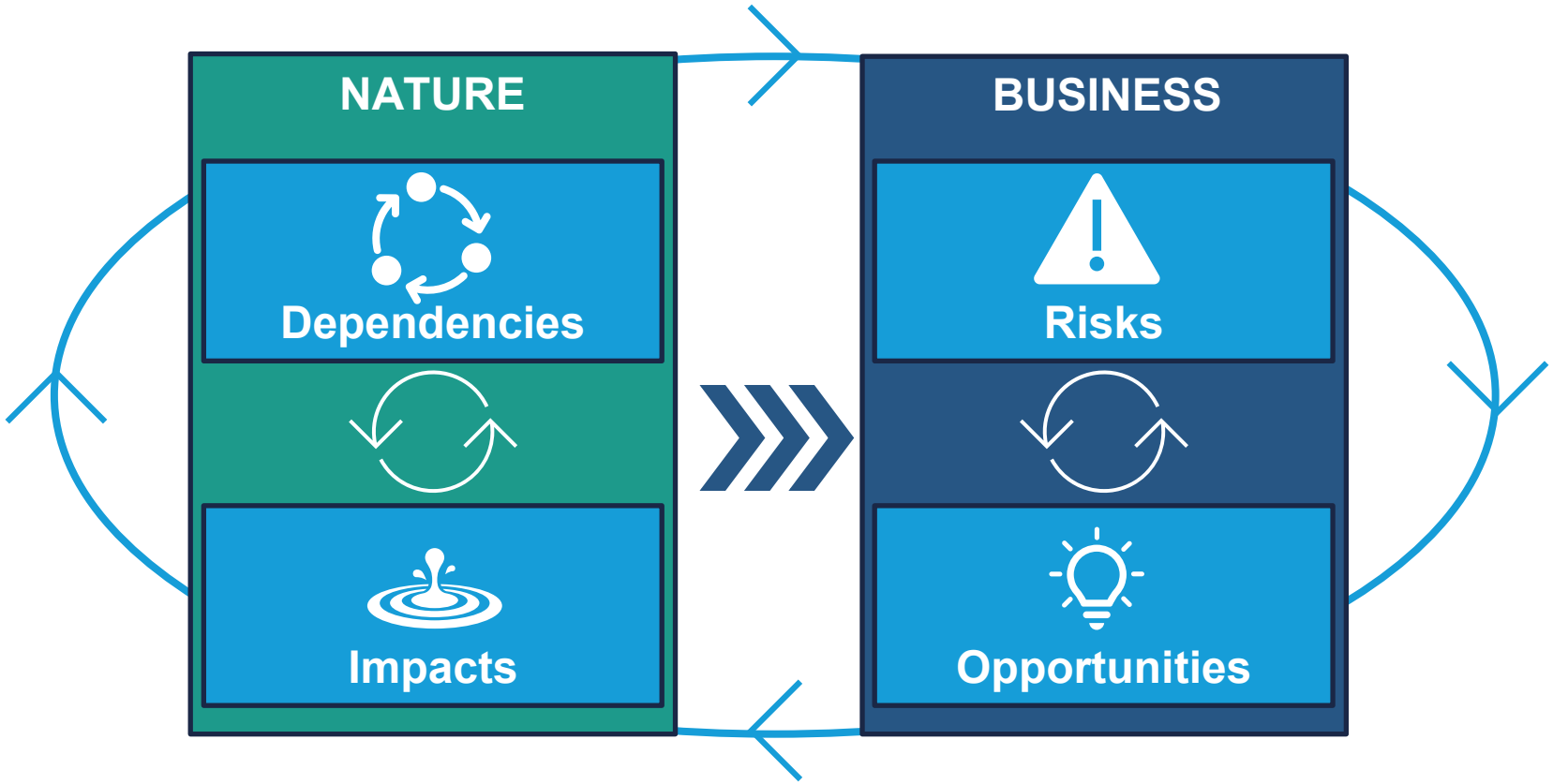


Source: [Planetary Health Check – Our planet's vital signs are flashing red]

Businesses and nature are systemically interconnected

Nature-related issues are evolving rapidly and have **clear strategic implications for companies and financial institutions**:

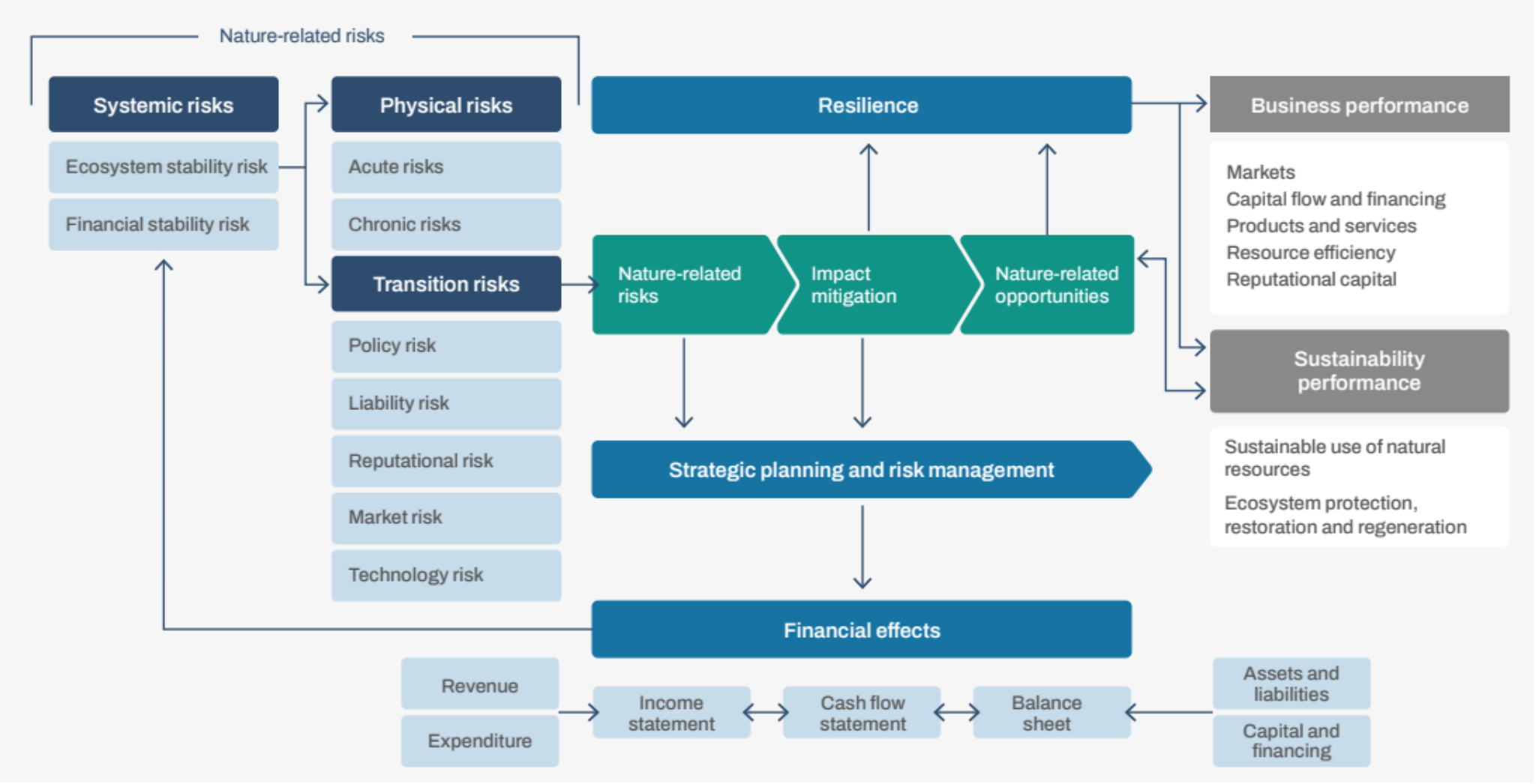
- today's impacts can accentuate tomorrow's dependencies
- understanding dependencies and impacts is essential for understanding risks and opportunities
- pursuing opportunities can enhance the resilience of the business by investing in the resilience of nature



Source: UN SSE, adapted from TNFD

Nature is a core strategic risk for organisations

There are close links between nature-related risks and organisational resilience, strategy and financial planning



Source: TNFD Recommendations 2023

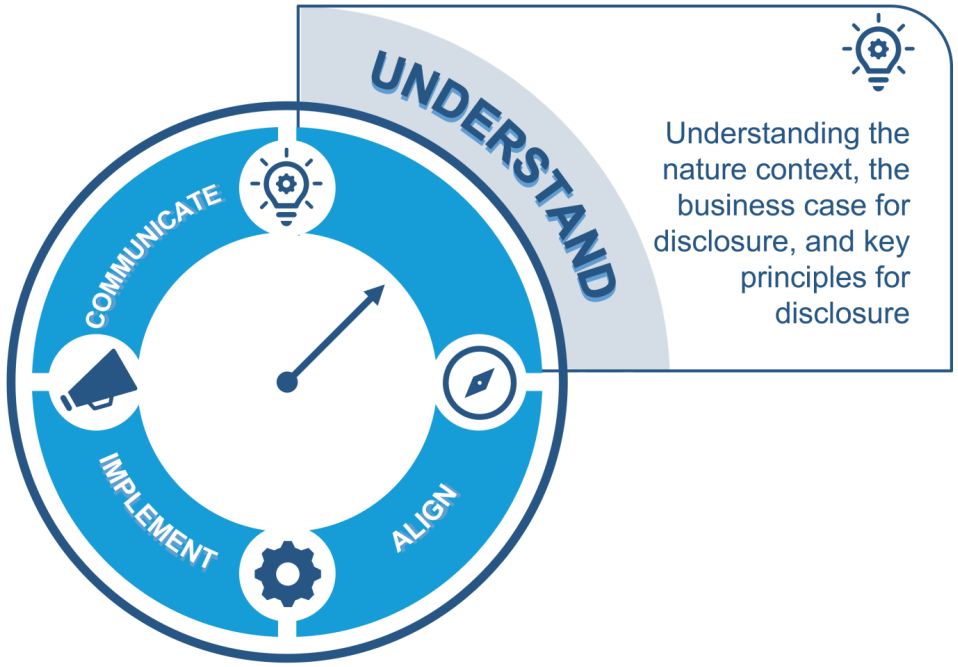
Zoom Poll

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

2. How many of the nine planetary boundaries have we already breached?

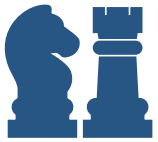
a. None
b. Four
c. Seven
d. All nine

Module 1



- Why nature matters
- What banks should know about nature
- Nature in financial portfolios

What banks should know about nature



1

Nature is a strategic management issue

As providers of capital and advisors to their customers, banks have a critical role to play



2

Banks are directly & indirectly exposed to nature-related risks

Through their own practices, as well as their credit and investment portfolios



3

Risks vary across retail, commercial & investment banks

Due to differences in product portfolios, exposure, clients and time horizons



4

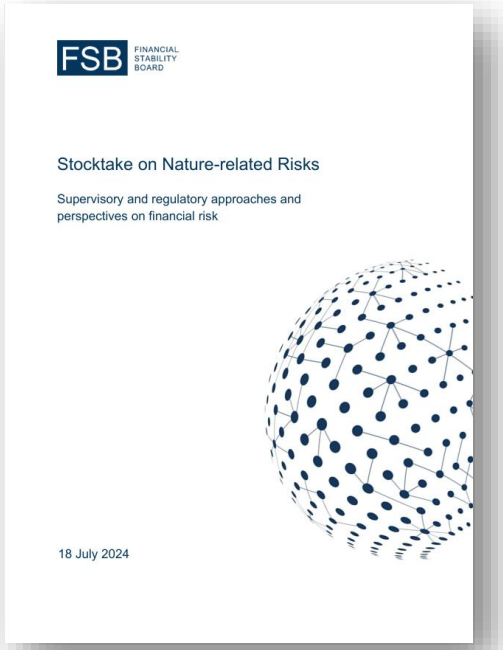
Expectations from central banks are rising

To build systems and capabilities for assessing and responding to nature-related risk

Source: SSE, adapted from TNFD & UNEP-FI (2026) Asking Better Questions for Bank Chief Risk Officers and Risk Committees

Central Banks and MDBs

Key players are already taking stock of nature risk



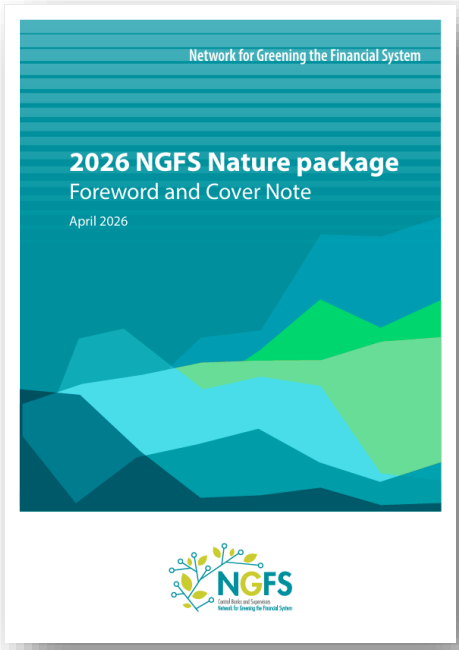
Financial Stability Board

Nature risks are increasingly recognized as material financial risks, but formal supervisory frameworks remain in their early stages



Multilateral Development Banks

Committed to systematically mainstreaming nature and biodiversity into their policies, investments, and operations

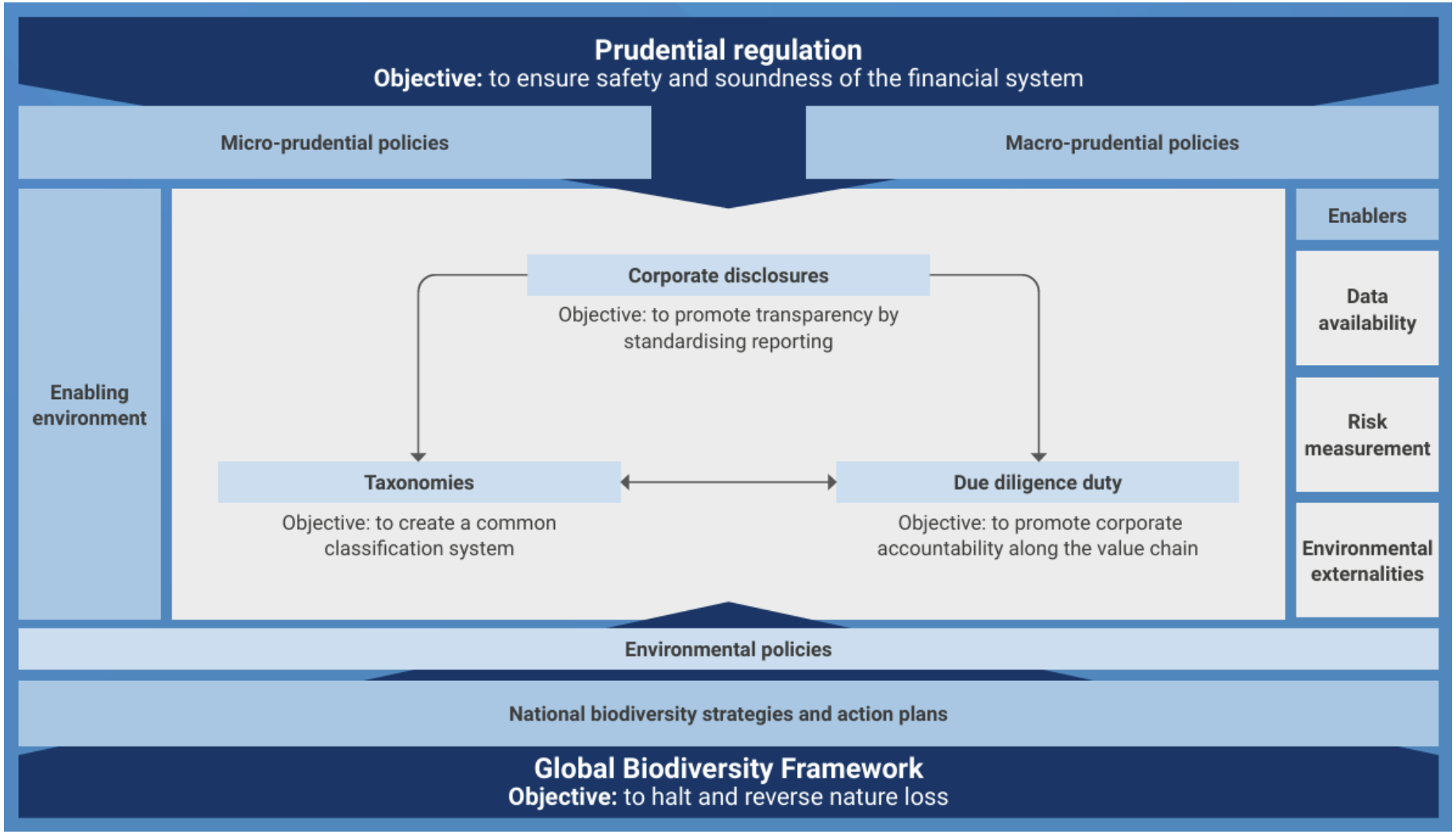


Network for Greening the Financial System

Released a package of materials to support central banks and supervisors to assessment nature-related financial risks

The nature-related policy landscape for banks

Policymakers are introducing nature-related initiatives across prudential regulation and the wider policy enabling environment.



Source: UNEP-FI & WWF (2024) Navigating Nature-Related Regulations for Banks: Mapping the Policy Landscape

Why do we need sustainability-related disclosure standards & regulations?

Regulatory compliance

Ensure compliance with new & evolving reporting standards

Gain competitive advantage

Gain a competitive edge by becoming a leader in sustainability & attract investors & clients



Attract investment

Meet growing investor demand for transparency in sustainability-related risk management

Holistic risk management

Use standards to systematically identify where risks are for effective strategy to manage them

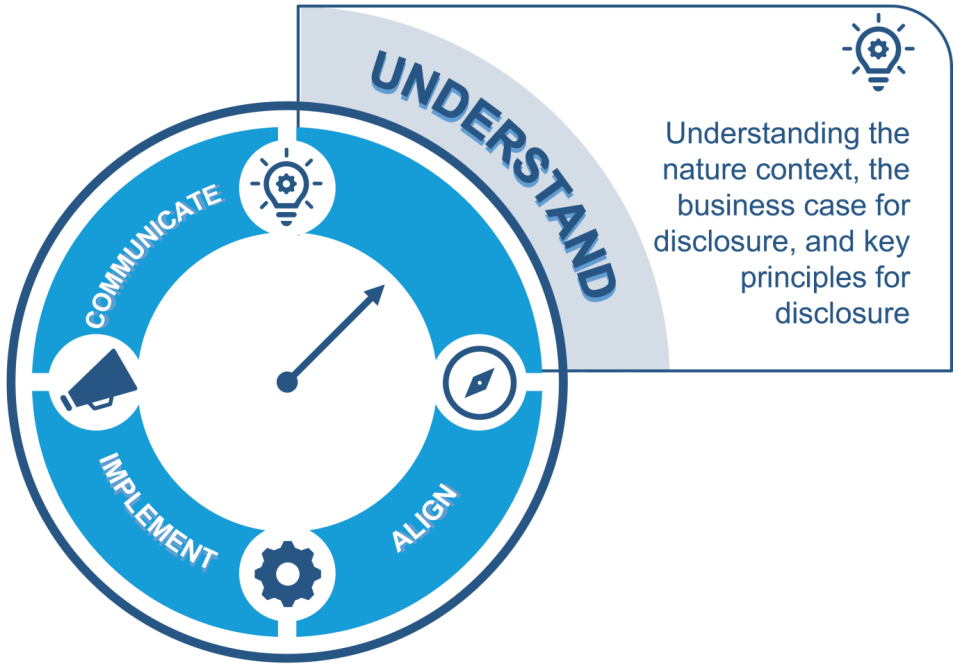
Build client trust

Build trust with clients by demonstrating a commitment to sustainable practices

Build resilience

Enhance ability to mitigate & adapt to material risks for long-term growth

Module 1



- Why nature matters
- What banks should know about nature
- Nature in financial portfolios



TNFD

Nature-related financial disclosure training

November 2026

S&P Global
Energy

Agenda

Module 1: Understand

Module 3: Implement

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Impact on nature: Top companies impact the environment significantly

Nature-related risk

IMPACT ON NATURE

How business activities change nature

DEPENDENCIES

How businesses rely on nature

Magnitude of impact

How much nature do company activities affect?

Significance of locations

How ecologically important are the affected locations?

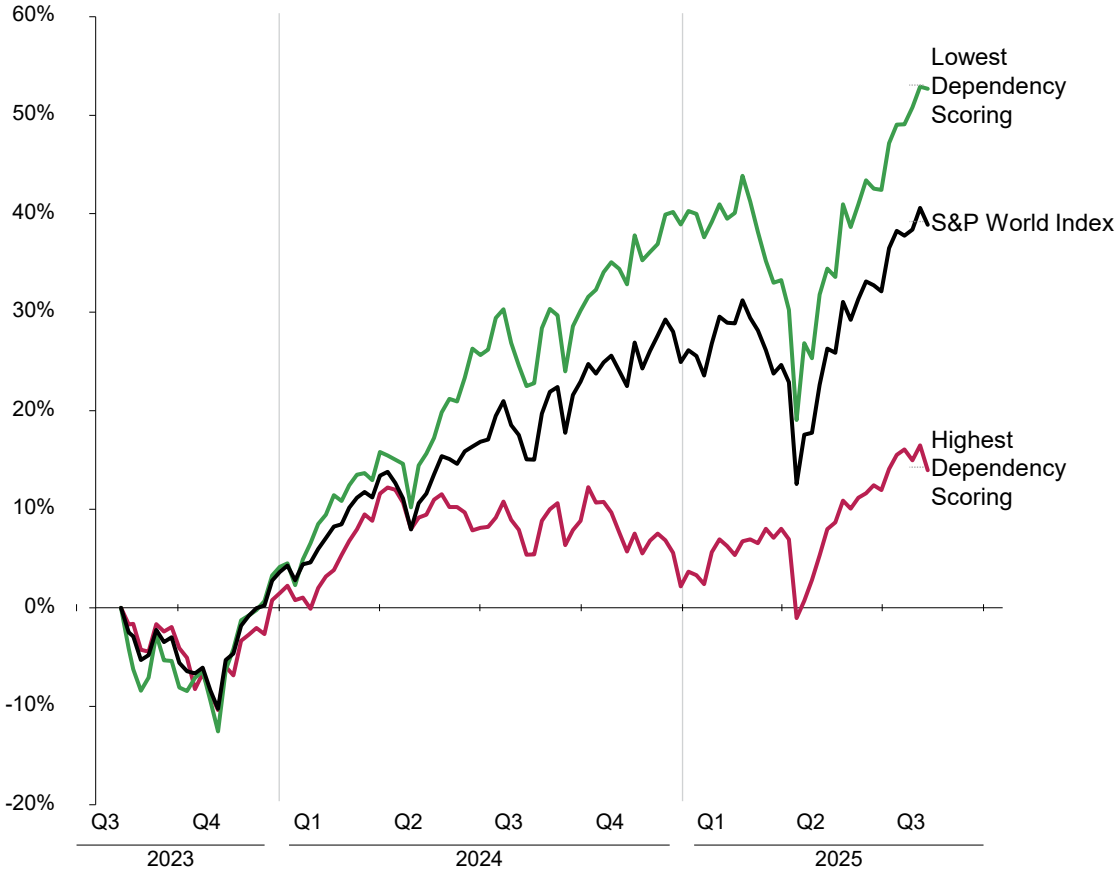
The scale of Impact: The Ecosystem Footprint of the top sectors is equivalent to 32 million football pitches of the Amazon rainforest being impacted (S&P Global 1200).



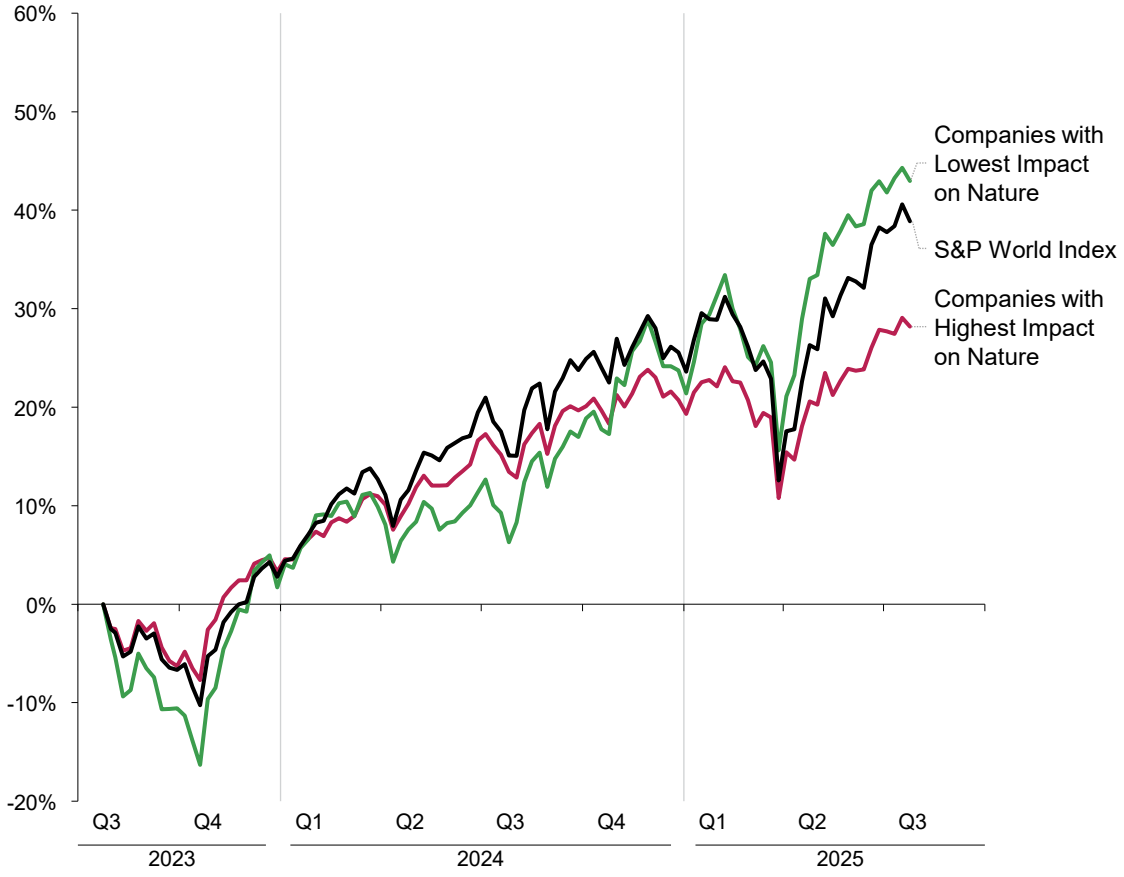
Sources: S&P Global 1200 Ecosystem Footprint – Sector Averages. Framework: UNEP and S&P Global Sustainable1 (2023), Nature Risk Profile.

Nature-related dependencies and impacts can matter for financial performance

Cumulative returns of S&P World Index based on Dependency



Cumulative returns of S&P World Index based on Impact

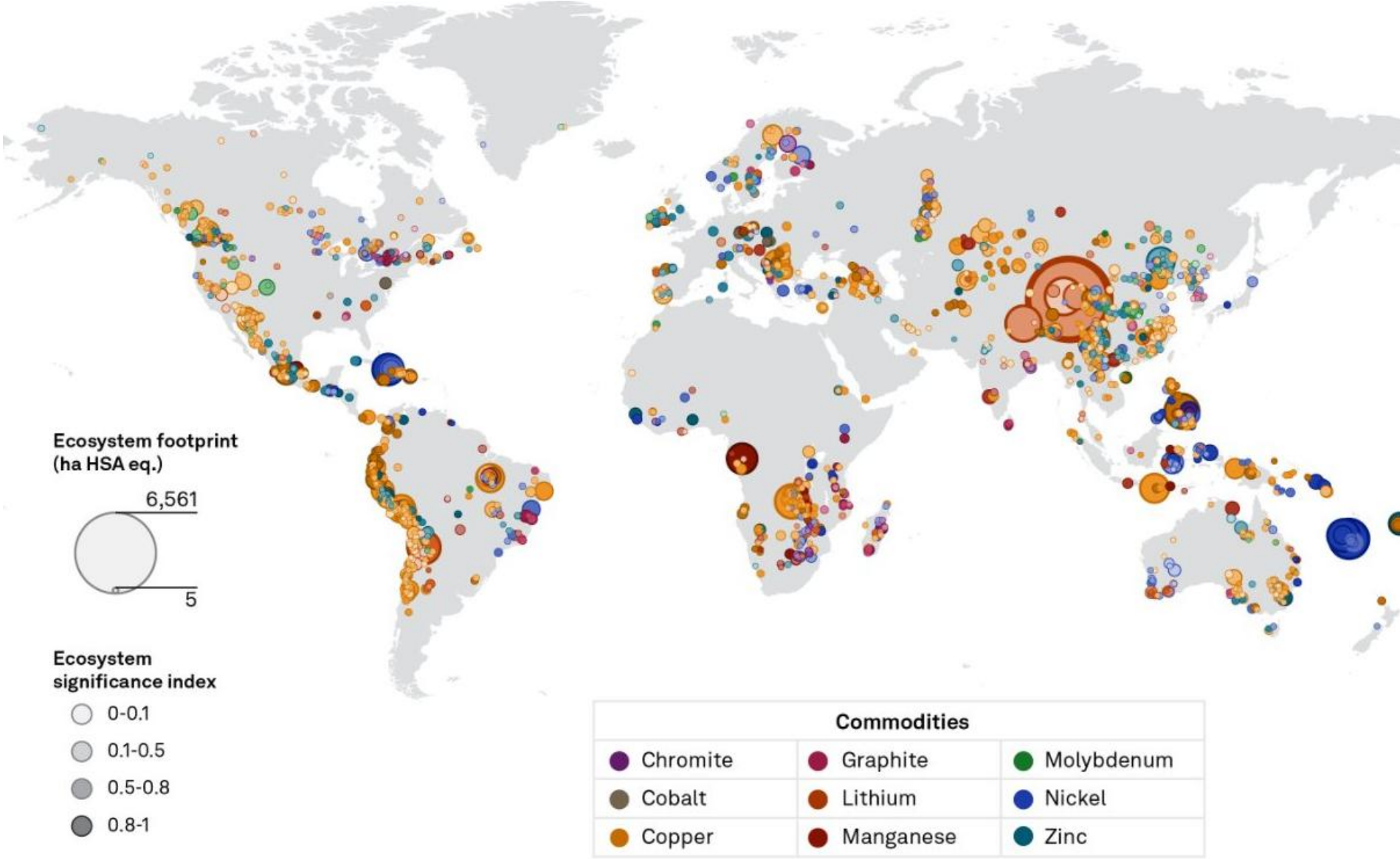


Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, S&P Global Energy Horizons. Analysis carried out using S&P Capital IQ Pro. Data from July 31, 2023, to July 31, 2025. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Charts are provided for illustrative purposes and reflects hypothetical historical performance. For details, please review our publication "Nature, Nurture and Numbers: Nature-Related Impacts on S&P World Index Performance".

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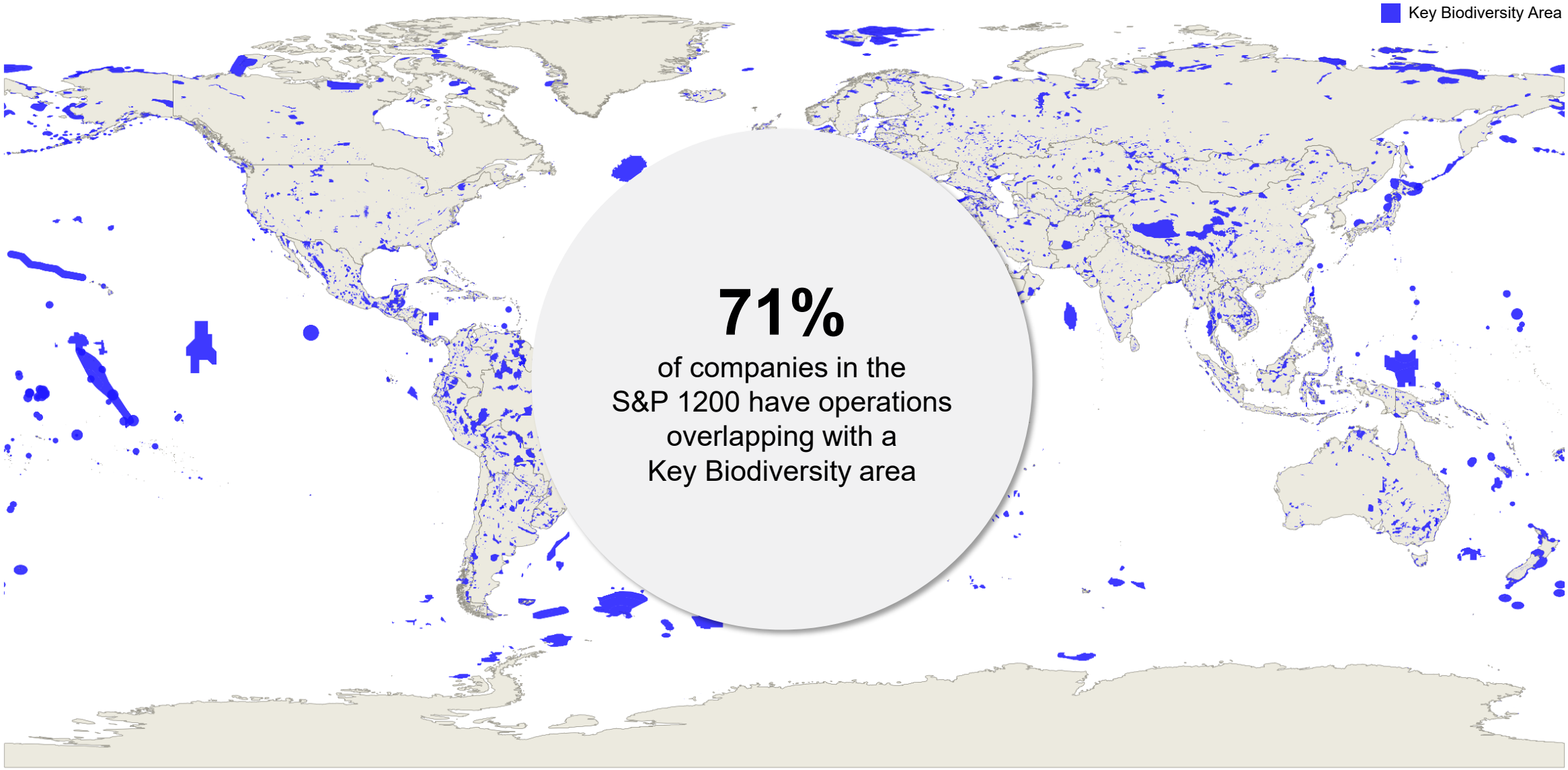
Nature Risk Screening for Banks: Almost three-quarters of energy climate transition mines globally operate in areas with significant ecosystems

- **Ha HSA eq.**: hectares-equivalent of highest significant area.
- **Mines Included:** Data covers development, operational, late exploration, and early exploration stages.
- **Ecosystem Footprint:** A key impact metric combining land use, ecosystem integrity, and significance, expressed in hectares equivalent of pristine areas.
- **Ecosystem Significance Index:** A composite index measuring biodiversity and ecosystem services, ranging from 0 to 1; values ≥0.1 are significant.



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Impact on Nature: Companies operating in Key Biodiversity Areas



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Dependency on nature: Companies face significant dependency risk

Nature-related risk

IMPACT ON NATURE

How businesses change nature

DEPENDENCY ON NATURE

How businesses rely on nature

Reliance on ecosystem services

How much do business activities depend on nature's services?

Resilience of ecosystem services

Can ecosystems keep providing the services businesses need?

57% of the world's largest companies[1] face significant dependency risk on nature across their direct operations.

Dependency risk combines high dependence with ecosystem services at risk.

Source: S&P Global Energy Horizons. 1. S&P 1200. Framework: UNEP and S&P Global Sustainable1 (2023), Nature Risk Profile.

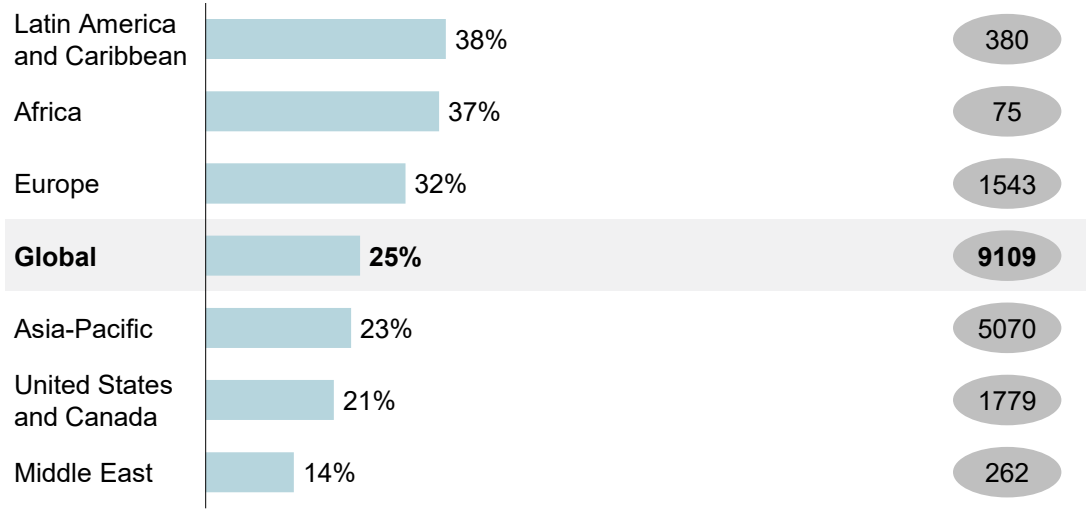
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Majority of companies do not have biodiversity policy or commitment, with significant regional and sector variation

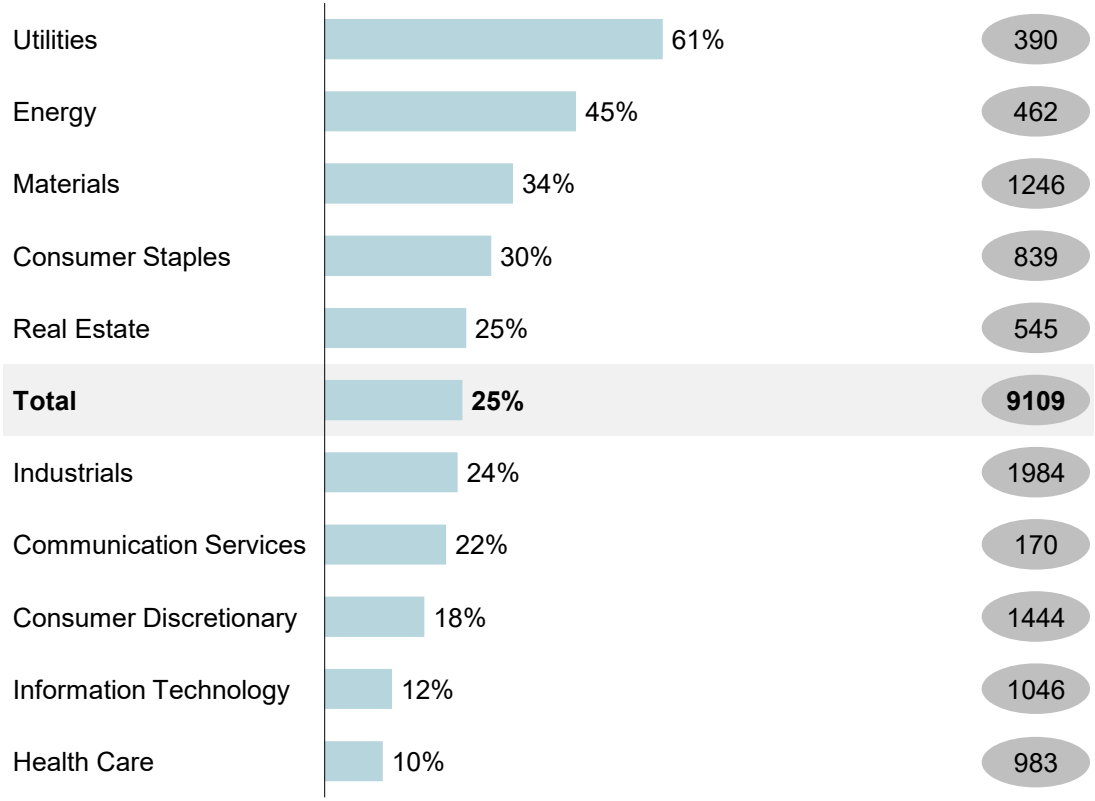
Share of companies with a policy or commitment on biodiversity (2024)

Number of companies investigated

By region



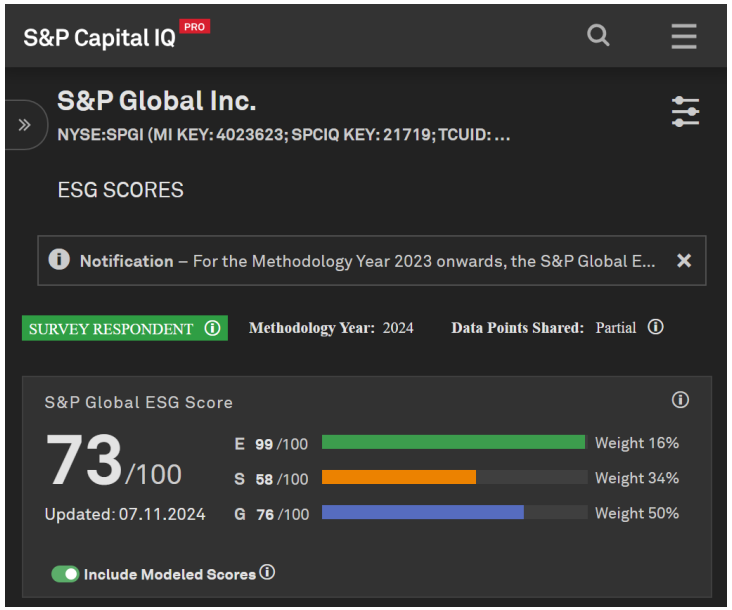
By sector



Source: S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment

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Nature and Biodiversity also impacts ESG Scores



Environment score
- Climate Strategy
- Water
- **Biodiversity**
  - Biodiversity Exposure & Assessment
  - Biodiversity Commitment
  - Biodiversity Mitigation Actions
  - Biodiversity Risk Assessment
  - No Deforestation Commitment
- Sustainable Raw Materials
- Waste & Pollutants
- Packaging
- Environmental Policy & Management
- Energy

Social score
- Human Capital Management
- Labor Practices
- Occupational Health & Safety
- Human Rights
- …

Governance score
- Corporate Governance
- Supply Chain Management
- Business Ethics
- …

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S&P Global perspective on nature and biodiversity

- **Increasing relevance of Nature** for capital allocation and portfolio assessment
- **Climate transition is linked** to nature and biodiversity
- **Companies are directly exposed** to nature-related impacts and dependencies
- **Companies are not fully prepared** for risks and opportunities. Gaps can help focus engagement
- **ESG Scores are linked** to transparency and performance on biodiversity

Scan to speak to a S&P Global specialist.

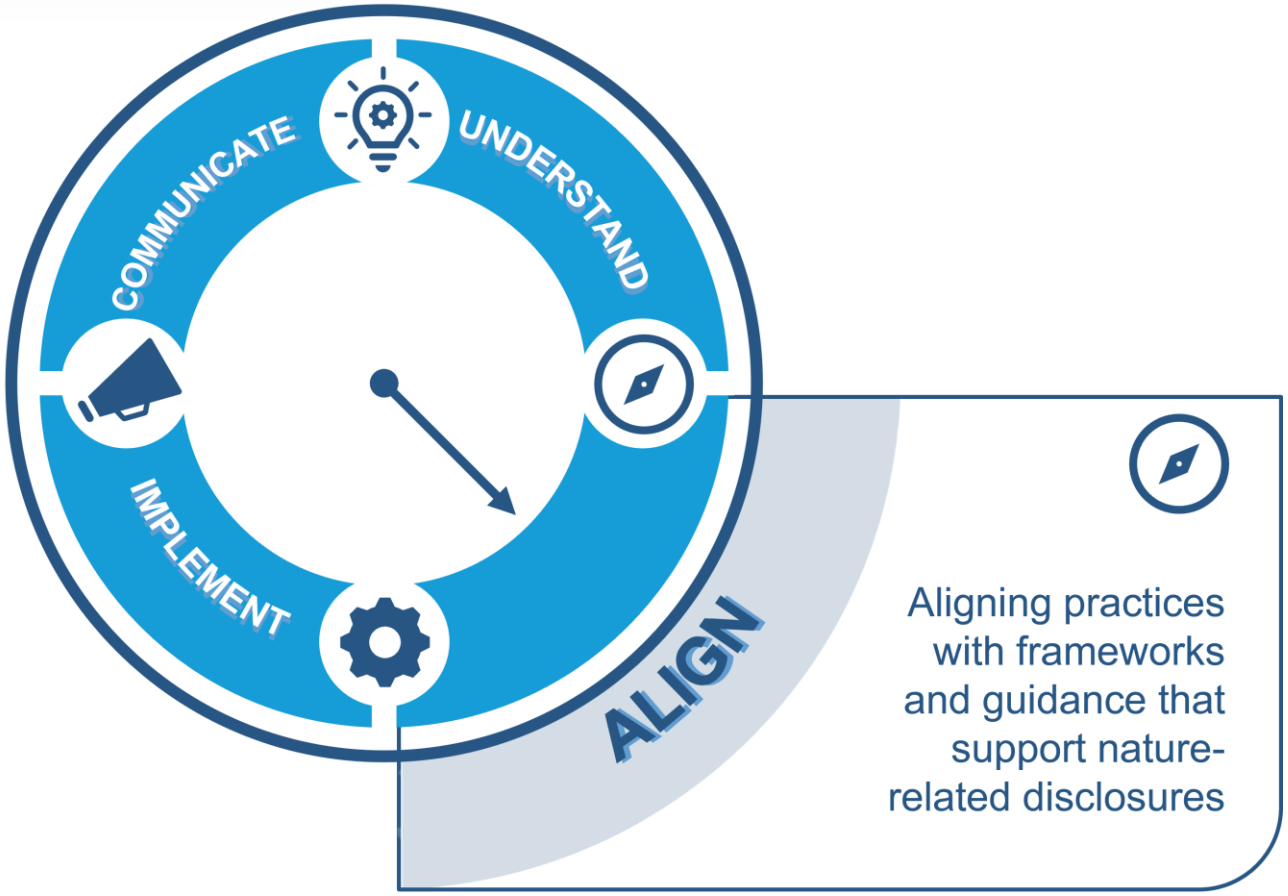
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Key takeaways



- ☑ All businesses and financial institutions are dependent on nature
- ☑ Growing recognition of systemic risks to the banking sector from nature-related risks
- ☑ Investors increasingly expect banks to integrate nature risk into their portfolios

Module 2


COMMUNICATE
UNDERSTAND
IMPLEMENT
ALIGN
Aligning practices with frameworks and guidance that support nature-related disclosures

Module 2



- What is the TNFD?
- The TNFD recommendations & guidance
- TNFD and the broader disclosure landscape

Module 2



- What is the TNFD?
- The TNFD recommendations & guidance
- TNFD and the broader disclosure landscape

Overview of the TNFD

Mission

The TNFD has developed a set of disclosure recommendations and guidance that encourage and enable business and finance to assess, report and act on their nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

Our aim is to support a shift in global financial flows away from nature-negative outcomes and toward nature-positive outcomes, aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework.

Approach

Market-led:
40 Taskforce Members and 1800+ institutional supporters in the Forum

Science-based:
20 of the world's leading scientific and standards bodies as partners

Government-supported:
G7 and G20 support

The Taskforce

Financial Institutions

AP7, AXA, Bank of America, Bank of China, Banorte, BlackRock, BNP Paribas, FirstRand, HSBC, Macquarie, MS&AD insurance Group Holdings, Mirova, Norges Bank Investment Management (NBIM), Norinchukin Bank, Rabobank, SwissRe, UBS

Corporates

AB InBev, Acciona, Anglo American, Bayer, Bunge, City Developments Limited, Dow, EcoPetrol, GSK, Grieg Seafoods, Holcim, LVMH, Natura, Reckitt, Suzano, Swire Properties, Tata Steel

Service Providers

Deloitte, EY, KPMG, Moody's, PwC, S&P Global

Source: TNFD

The TNFD's basis for development

Directly usable and valuable to market participants, notably corporates and financial institutions, as well as policy and other actors

Market Usability

Globally Inclusive

Ensure the framework and approach is relevant and accessible worldwide, across emerging and developed markets

Science-Based

Follow a scientifically anchored approach, incorporate well established and emerging scientific evidence, and converge towards other existing science-based initiatives



Climate-Nature Nexus

Employ an integrated approach to climate- and nature-related risks, scaling up finance for nature-based solute<ions

Nature-Related Risks

Embrace nature-related risks that include immediate and material financial risks, as well as nature dependencies and impacts and their related organisational and societal risks

Integrated and Adaptive

Can be integrated into and enhance existing disclosures and other standards. Account for and be adaptive to changes in national and international policy commitments, standards and market conditions

Purpose Driven

Actively reducing risks and increasing nature-positive action by using the minimum required level of granularity to ensure achievement of the TNFD goal

Source: UN SSE, adapted from TNFD

TNFD's history & global engagement

June 2020: Scoping study published by Vivid Economics and Global Canopy

September 2020: Informal Working Group begins

June 2021: Launch; G7 Finance Ministers endorse TNFD

October 2021: Commencement of work; inclusion of TNFD in G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap

March 2022: First beta release of draft TNFD framework

June 2022: Second beta release of draft TNFD framework

November 2022: Third beta release of draft TNFD framework

March 2023: Fourth and final beta release of draft TNFD framework

September 2023: Publication of final disclosure recommendations

October 2024: 500+ organisations commit to TNFD-aligned disclosures at COP16

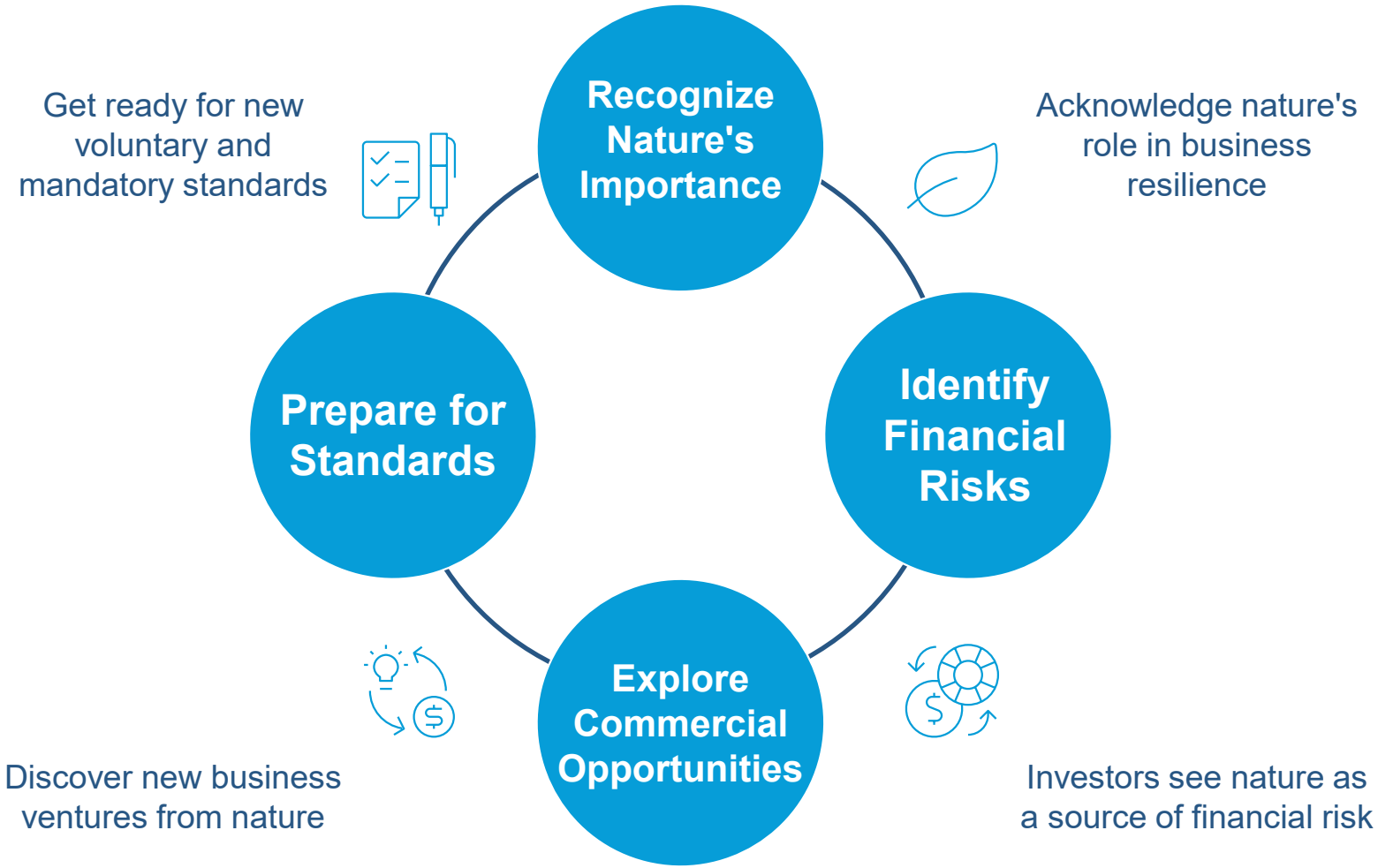
Draft guidance on transition planning and data roadmap released

January 2025: Bank of China joins the Taskforce

Two-year, 'open innovation' approach to recommendations development, including global pilot testing

Source: UN SSE, adapted from TNFD

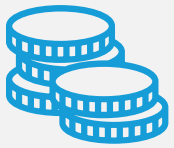
Why organisations are adopting the TNFD recommendations



Source: UN SSE

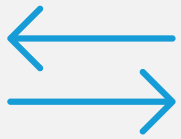
Relevance of the TNFD recommendations

The TNFD recommendations are designed to be used by organisations seeking or needing to provide decision-useful sustainability information to investors and other stakeholders



Investors and financial institutions

Corporates



Stock exchanges



Assurance and accounting firms



Regulators



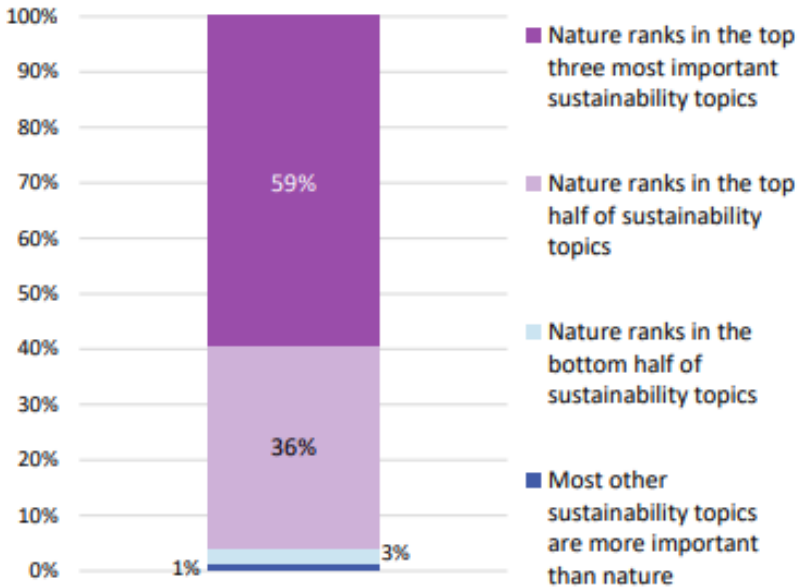
Data providers, credit rating agencies and financial service providers

Source: UN SSE, adapted from TNFD

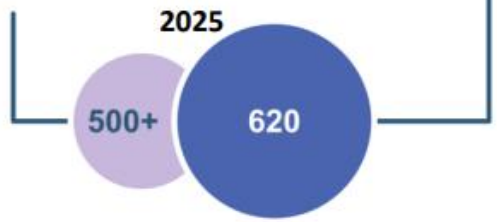
Key insights from TNFD's 2026 Status Report

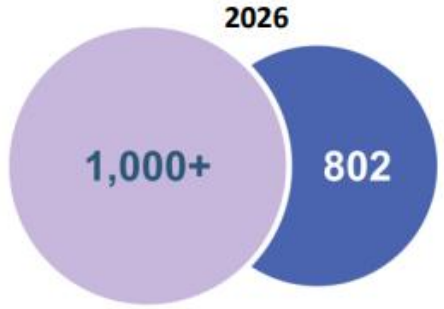
Spotlight on investor perspectives

Nature as a sustainability topic of concern



Reporters Using TNFD

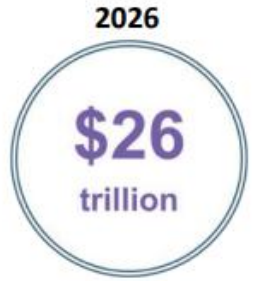




TNFD **Adopters**

TNFD Adopter **AUM ($USD)**





Average number of **TNFD-aligned disclosures**





Investors **concerned about impact of nature loss on their portfolio**



Investors who want **mandatory standards**



Globally-consistent standards are critical or very important



Investors **who use cross-sector and sector-specific metrics**



Investors who want **location-specific data**



Source: TNFD Status Report 2026

Module 2



- What is the TNFD?
- **The TNFD recommendations & guidance**
- TNFD and the broader disclosure landscape

Zoom Poll

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

4. Is your organisation using the TNFD recommendations and guidance?

a. Yes, and we're reporting on nature
b. Yes, but we haven't reported yet
c. No
d. I am not sure

The basis for the recommended disclosures



Source: UN SSE, adapted from TNFD

The TNFD General Requirements

There are six general requirements in addition to the 14 recommended disclosures

1. **The application of materiality**
2. **The scope of disclosures**
3. **The location of nature-related issues**
4. **Integration with other sustainability-related disclosures**
5. **The time horizons considered**
6. **Engage Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and affected stakeholders**

Source: SSE, adapted from TNFD

The TNFD 14 recommended disclosures

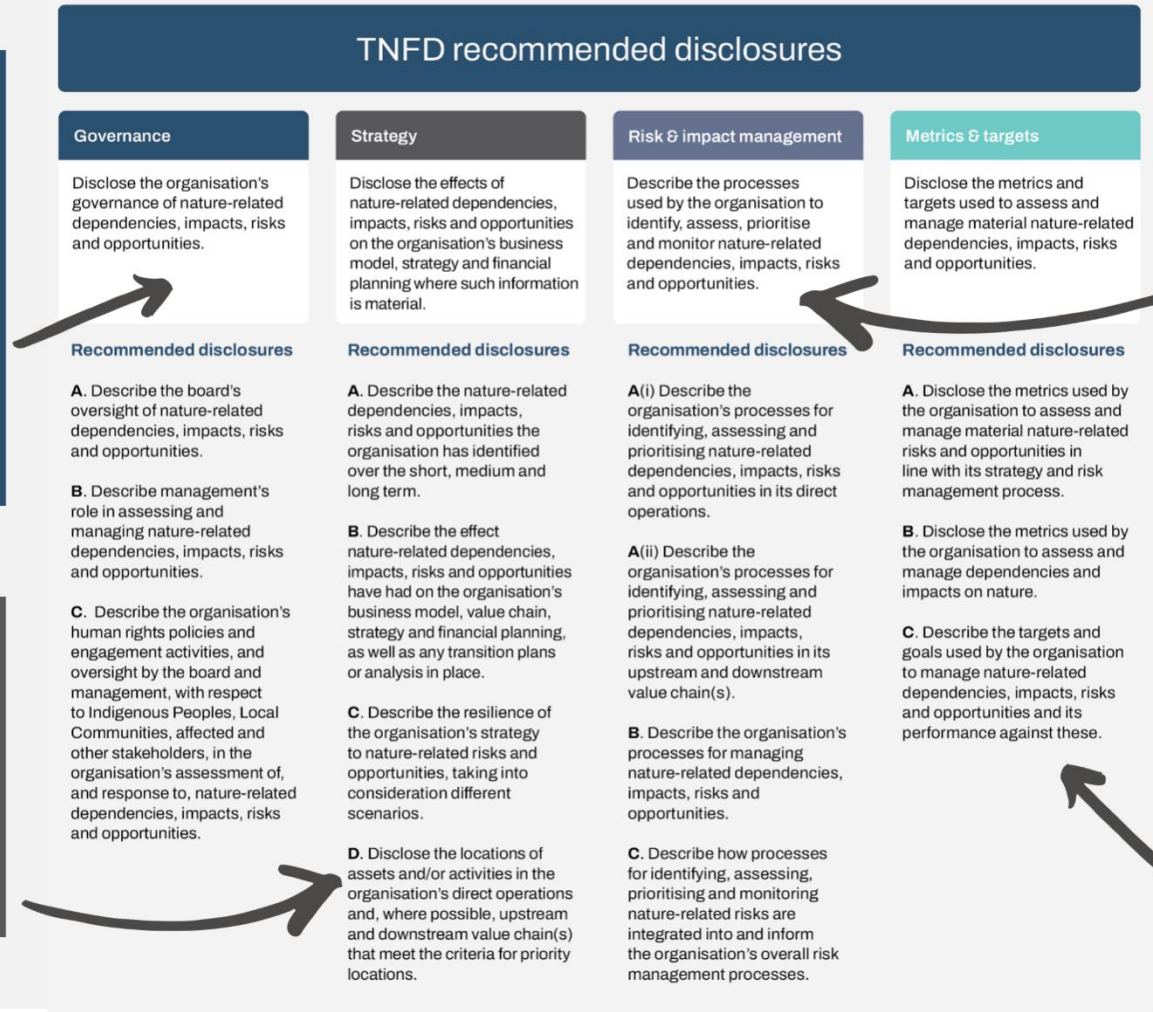
Fourteen recommended disclosures across four pillars

Governance

The governance processes, controls and procedures the organisation uses to monitor and manage nature-related issues

Strategy

The approach the organisation uses to manage nature-related issues



Risk & impact management

The processes the organisation uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor nature-related issues

Metrics & targets

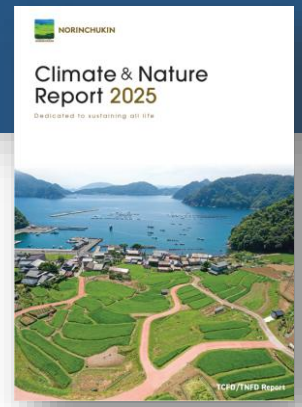
The organisation's performance in relation to nature-related issues, including progress towards any targets the organisation has set or is required to meet by law or regulation

Source: TNFD (2024) TNFD in a box

Governance disclosures

	Recommended disclosures	Additional guidance for Financial Institutions
Governance Disclose the organisation's governance of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	**A.** Describe the **board's oversight** of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	
	B. Describe **management's role** in assessing and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities .	
	C. Describe the organisation's **human rights policies and engagement activities**, and oversight by the board and management, with respect to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, affected and other stakeholders, in the organisation's assessment of, and response to, nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Including how they **work with investee companies**, counterparties or clients through advisory, investing, lending or re/insurance

Example: Governance



Main Meeting Bodies Handling the Bank's Climate and Nature Issues

Meeting Body	Chairperson	Major FY2024 Agenda Items, Discussions, and Reports (Related to Climate and Nature)
Supervisory Committee	Chairperson of the Supervisory Committee	●Initiatives and business performance (including sustainable management matters)
Board of Directors	President and Chief Executive Officer	●Net zero transition plan (including advanced scenario analysis, sector-specific targets and progress, and sector policies) ●Initiatives and business performance (including sustainable management matters) ●Selection of top risks ●Sustainability Advisory Board meeting results and responses
Sustainability Committee	Chief Sustainability Officer	Total of five meetings in FY2024 (including those co-hosted with other councils) ●Portfolio GHG emission reduction targets (real estate, automobiles, marine transport sectors) ●Natural capital and biodiversity initiatives ●Initiatives to increase agricultural incomes ●Initiatives for human rights in agriculture ●Initiatives and business performance (sustainability initiatives) ●Sustainability Advisory Board meeting results and responses
Risk Management Committee	Chief Risk Officer	●Selection of top risks ●Revisions of Risk Management Policy ●Partial revisions of Policy on Environmental and Social Considerations in Financing and Investment Activities
Portfolio Management Committee, Food and Agri Finance Committee	Chief Financial Officer	●Partial revisions of Policy on Environmental and Social Considerations in Financing and Investment Activities ●Allocation policy development (GHG emission visualization in investment portfolios)

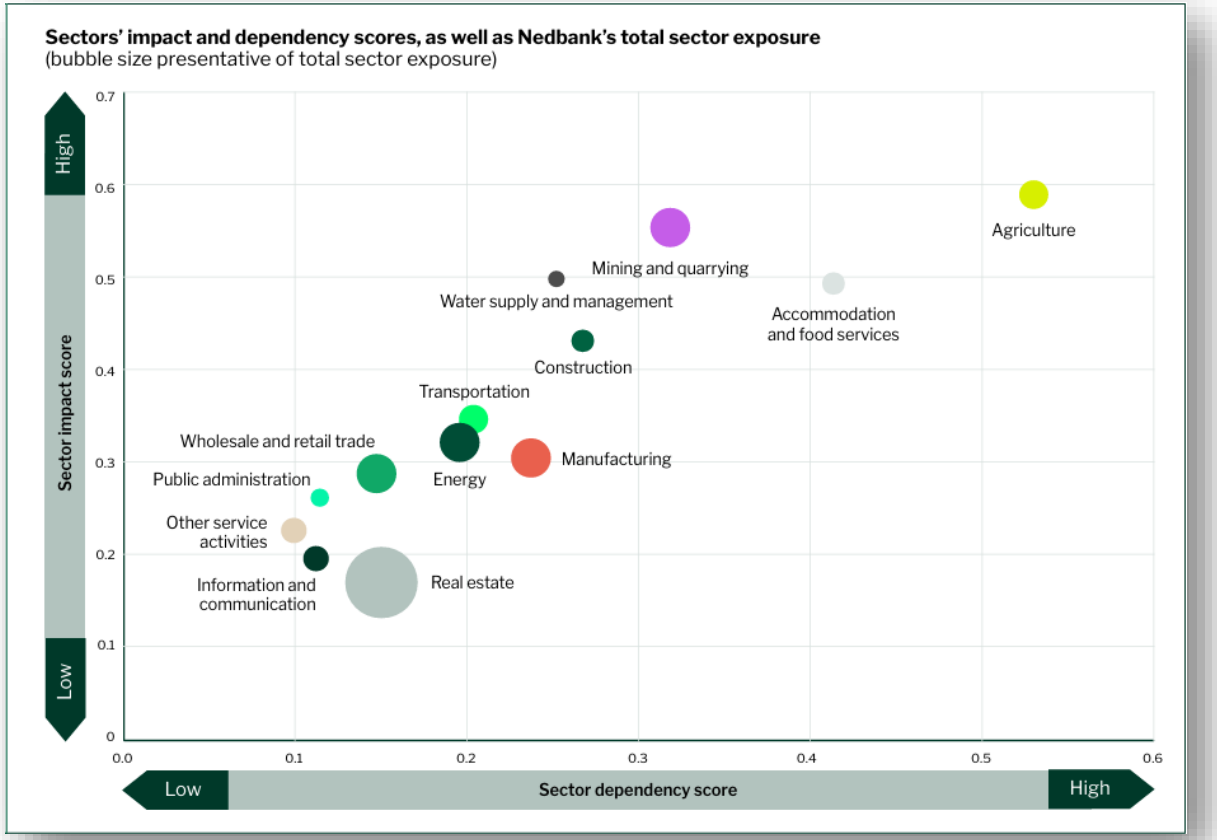
Nature-related issues considered by board and management committees summarised, including selection of top risks, natural capital and biodiversity initiatives and financing and investment policies.

Example from Norinchukin Climate and Nature Report 2025, P. 15

Strategy disclosures

	Recommended disclosures	Additional guidance for Financial Institutions
Strategy Disclose the effects of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities on the organisation's business model, strategy and financial planning where such information is material.	**A.** Describe the **nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities** the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long term .	
	B. Describe **the effect** nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities have had on the organisation's business model, value chain, strategy and financial planning, as well as any transition plans or analysis in place.	Including: • Sector or issue-specific **standards and policies** • Consideration of **risks/opportunities in products & services** • **Engagement/due diligence with counterparties** on DIROs.
	C. Describe the **resilience** of the organisation's strategy to nature-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration different scenarios.	Including **how outputs from scenario analysis are used** in risk management processes
	D. Disclose the locations of assets and/or activities in the organisation's direct operations and, where possible, upstream and downstream value chain(s) that meet the criteria for **priority locations**.	Including **locations in direct operations** that meet criteria for priority locations.

Example: Strategy



Initial assessment of sector dependencies and impacts across the bank's lending portfolio, conducted using the ENCORE tool.

Disclosure of specific nature-related risks and opportunities identified through the nature risk assessment



Chronic physical risks

Chronic physical risks result from gradual changes over time arising from droughts, sea-level rise, changing precipitation patterns, climate change, land and sea use change, pollution, invasive alien species and the overexploitation of organisms.

Climate and nature impacts

- Changing weather patterns and movement of climate belts causing geographical, long-term climate changes such as increased temperatures and reduced rainfall.
- Loss of biodiversity, ecosystem collapse, reduced suitability of arable land for crop cultivation, and loss of habitats due to the impacts of climate change and nature degradation.

Financial impacts

- Potential for increased insurance premiums or reduced availability of insurance on assets and clients in high-risk sectors and the most vulnerable locations as identified by the 2023 CRMA results.
- Increased operating costs of businesses and business disruptions.
- Reduced revenue and higher costs from negative impacts on the workforce (eg health, safety and absenteeism)

Climate and nature opportunities

- Providing finance solutions toward conservation and protection of biodiversity and ecosystems (eg water purification and conservation, sustainable forestry practices, and investing in nature-based solutions).
- Farming solutions, like water conservation and storage, improved soil health, advanced irrigation techniques, and shading.
- Enhancing Nedbank's own operational climate resilience and sustainability by continually improving resource efficiency, energy, water, and waste management through our green-building initiatives and sustainable supply chain.



Example from Nedbank Group Climate Report 2024, P. 63

Risk and impact management disclosures

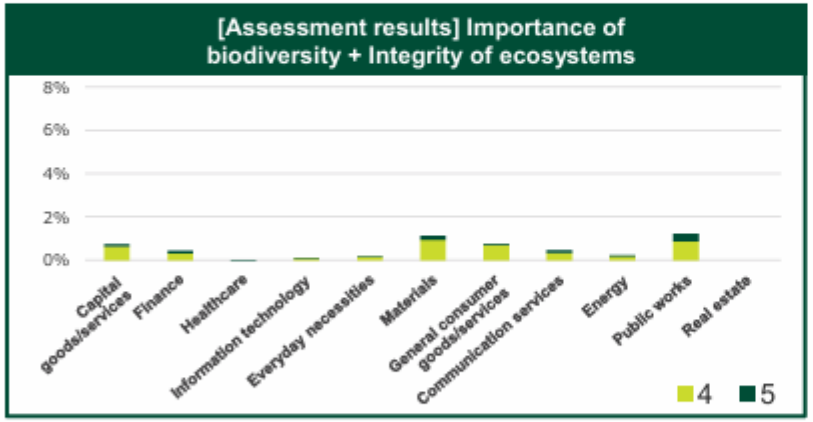
	Recommended disclosures	Additional guidance for Financial Institutions
Risk & Impact Management Describe the processes used by the organisation to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	**A. (i)** Describe the organisation's **processes for identifying, assessing and prioritising** nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its (i) **direct operations** and (ii) upstream and downstream **value chain(s)**	Under A (ii), primary focus should be on downstream value chains, i.e., financial institutions **lending or investment portfolios**.
	B. Describe the organisation's **processes for managing** nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	
	C. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring nature-related risks are **integrated into and inform** the organisation's **overall risk management processes.**	Including: • How risk functions, lending and investment teams **monitor DIROs in operations/portfolios** • Integration of nature risk into **credit, market, operational, underwriting & investment risk** • Exemption for **confidential information**.

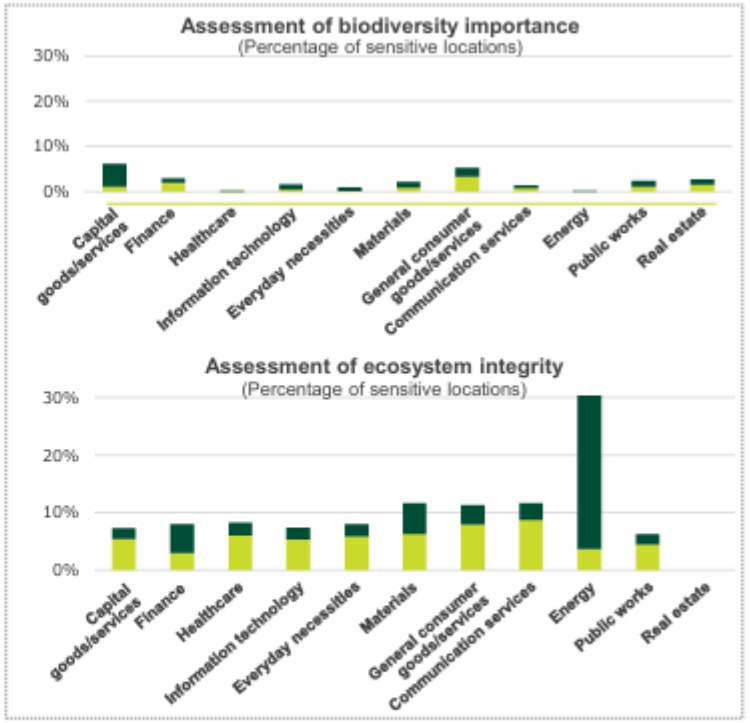
Example: Risk and Impact Management

Assessment of sensitive locations

Importance of biodiversity + Integrity of ecosystems

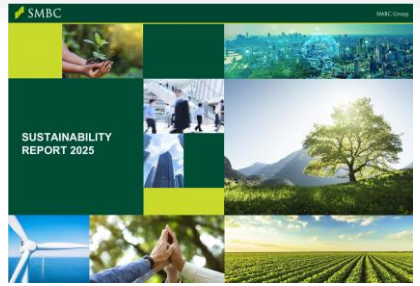
- For the "importance of biodiversity," indicators include biodiversity hotspots and protected areas; for the "integrity of ecosystems," indicators include a decrease in tree cover, biodiversity degradation, and species loss. Evaluation was conducted on a five-level scale from 5 (Very high) to 1 (Very low).
- Areas with a score of 4 (High) or higher were categorized as sensitive locations. The industry average for each sector was calculated based on the percentage of company locations falling into these areas (figure to the right).
- When averaging the percentage of sites rated 4 (High) or above for both "importance of biodiversity" and "integrity of ecosystems" by industry, there was little variation across industries, with even the highest being only slightly above 1% (figure below).





Importance of ecosystem service provision

- While local residents and companies depend on some form of ecosystem services in their region, the importance of ecosystem service provision is especially significant for Indigenous Peoples, whose lives and livelihoods are directly and heavily dependent on natural capital. Accordingly, and on this theme, in order to analyze negative impacts on local stakeholders connected with nature, we calculated the ratio of areas for each company where Indigenous People live within 500 m of an operational base and the average per industry.
- On this occasion, it was not possible to obtain effective assessment results due to bias in the sample. However, we will continue our efforts to collect and scrutinize data, and enhance risk assessment.



Description of methods to analyse nature-related risks downstream in the value chain, through assessing the importance of biodiversity, integrity of ecosystems, importance of ecosystem service provision and physical water risk for key sectors.

Example from SMBC Group Sustainability Report 2025, P. 97

Metrics and targets disclosures

	Recommended disclosures	Additional guidance for Financial Institutions
Metrics & targets Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	**A.** Disclose the **metrics** used by the organisation to assess and manage material nature-related **risks and opportunities** in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Core risk & opportunity metrics should be disclosed as well as **additional sector disclosure metrics** outlined in the guidance, relating to FIs' direct operations and financial portfolios.
	B. Disclose the **metrics** used by the organisation to assess and manage **dependencies and impacts** on nature.	Including: • Core dependency and impact disclosure metrics for direct operations and the **FI's portfolios**. • **Aggregate level disclosures** to avoid confidentiality issues.
	C. Describe the **targets and goals** used by the organisation to manage nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and its performance against these.	

Example: Metrics and Targets



CTBC Bank's green financing

Unit: NT$ million

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Green energy technology/circular economy/green power and renewables (A)[19]	166,653	193,737	142,019	139,072	127,375
Green loans (B)[20]	50,406	19,372	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sustainability-linked loans (C)[21]	60,277	19,925	N/A	N/A	N/A
Green energy technology/circular economy/green electricity and renewables/green loans /sustainability-linked loans (A+B+C)	277,336	233,034	142,019	139,072	127,375
CTBC Bank's institutional loan balance (D)[22]	1,374,007	1,320,188	699,935	615,474	625,782
Green energy technology/circular economy/green electricity and renewables/green loans/sustainability-linked loans as % of CTBC Bank's institutional loan balance (A+B+C)/D	20%	18%	21%	23%	21%

[19]Excluding duplication with green loans (B) and SLL (C) [20]Green loans as defined by the Join Credit Information Center [21]Excluding duplication with green loans [22]Overseas branches included since

CTBC Bank sustainable development bond underwriting and issuing

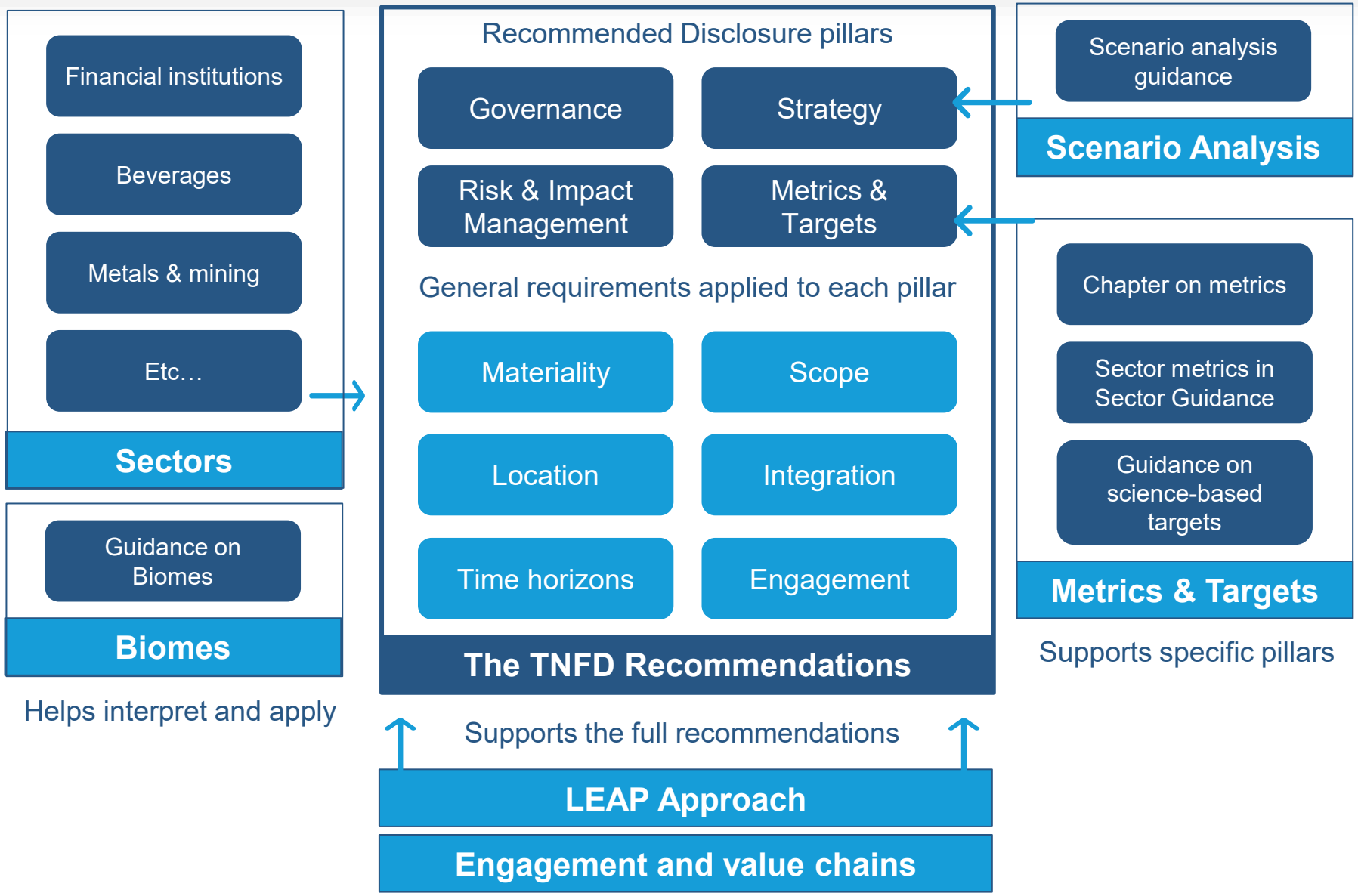
Unit: NT$ million

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Underwriting and issuance of green bonds	2,080	764	1,135	5,182	5,360

Disclosure of green finance metrics associated with CTBC Banks' financing and bond underwriting and issuance activities

Example from CTBC Holding 2023 Nature-related Financial Disclosure Report, P.53

The TNFD recommendations and additional guidance

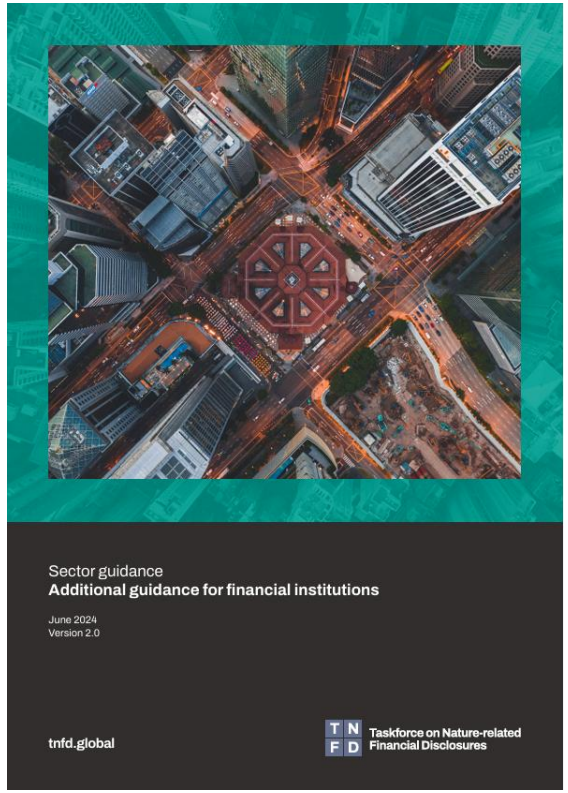


Source: UN SSE

Additional guidance for financial institutions

Developed to support banks, insurers and asset managers

- Provides a breakdown on how to disclose based on the type of financial institution.
- Additional guidance on recommended disclosures and metrics
- FIs can also refer to additional guidance for real economy sectors of interest to their financial activities to support their assessments and disclosures

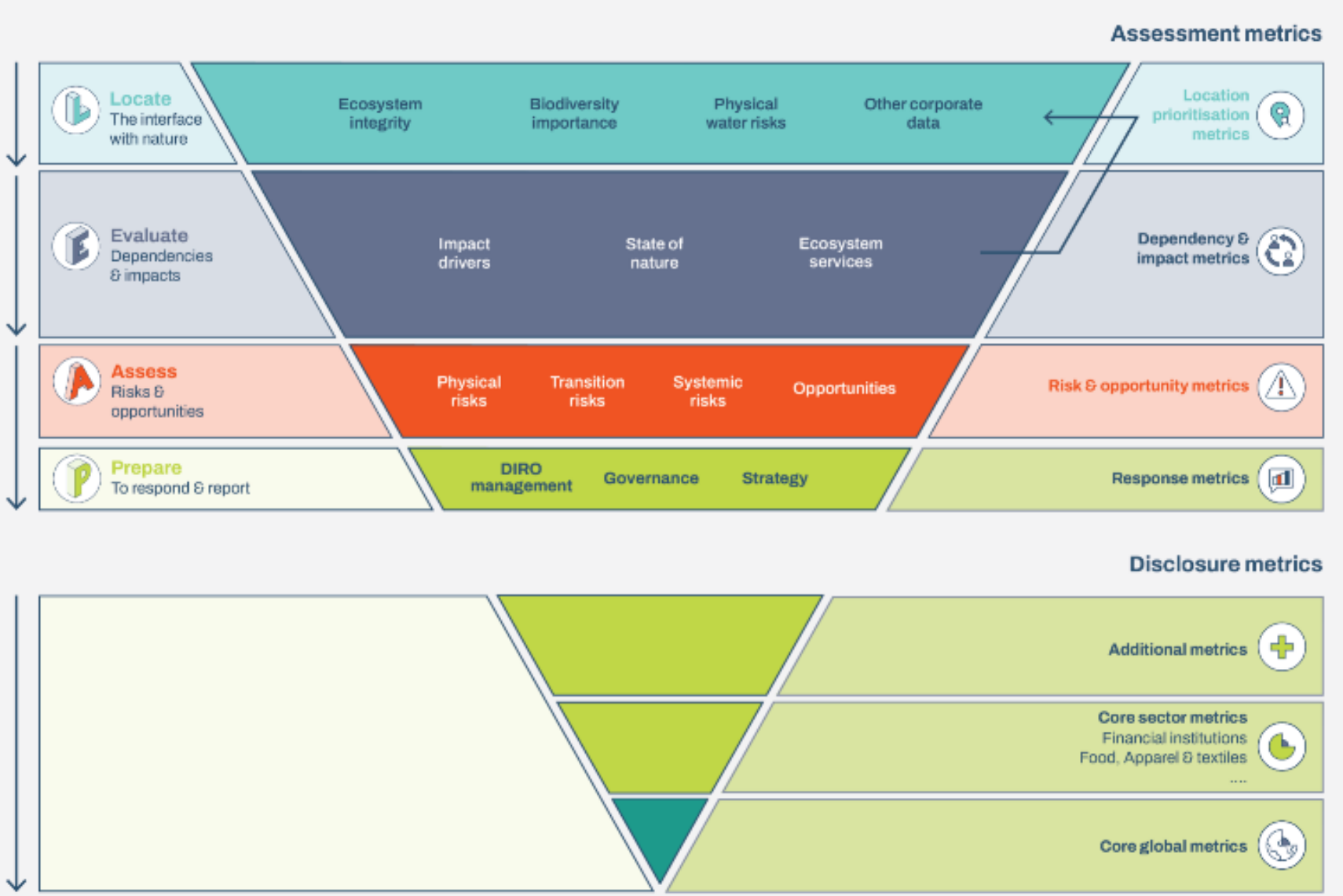


Source: TNFD

The TNFD measurement architecture

The TNFD measurement architecture separates **assessment** and **disclosure** metrics.

Disclosure metrics include **global** and **sector** metrics.



Source: TNFD

Engagement in the TNFD recommendations



[TNFD Recommendations]



[TNFD sector guidance]

General requirements

General requirement 6 on engagement

- Describe the process for engaging Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and affected stakeholders about their concerns and priorities with respect to nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in the organisation's direct operations and value chain.

TNFD recommended disclosures

Governance C

- Describe the organisation's human rights policies and engagement activities, and oversight by the board and management, with respect to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, affected and other stakeholders, in organisation's assessment of, and response to, nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

Sector Guidance

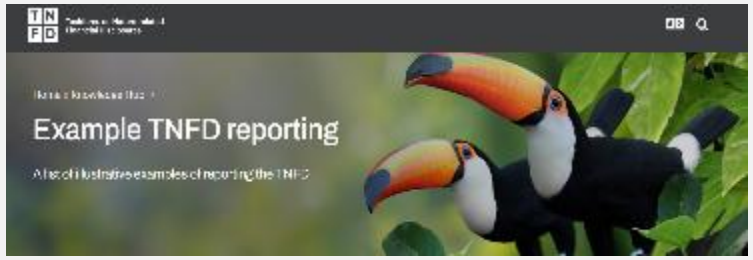
Financial institutions

- Describe how investee companies, counterparties or clients with whom there is a financial relationship through advisory, investing, lending or re/insurance are worked with to help ensure they engage relevant Indigenous People's, Local Communities and affected stakeholders in their assessment of, and response to, nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

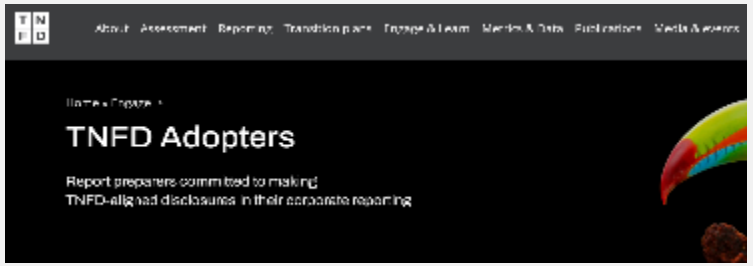
Where to find out more

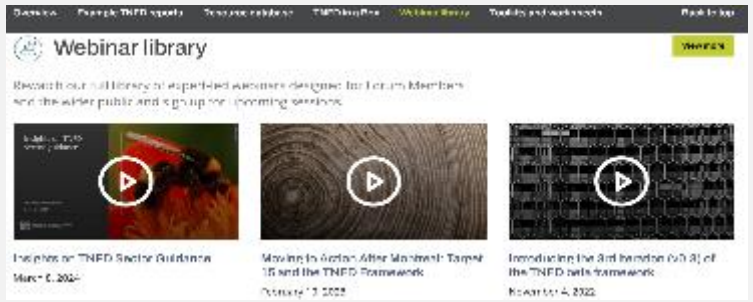
The TNFD Knowledge Hub contains a wide range of additional resources and tools – do take a look!













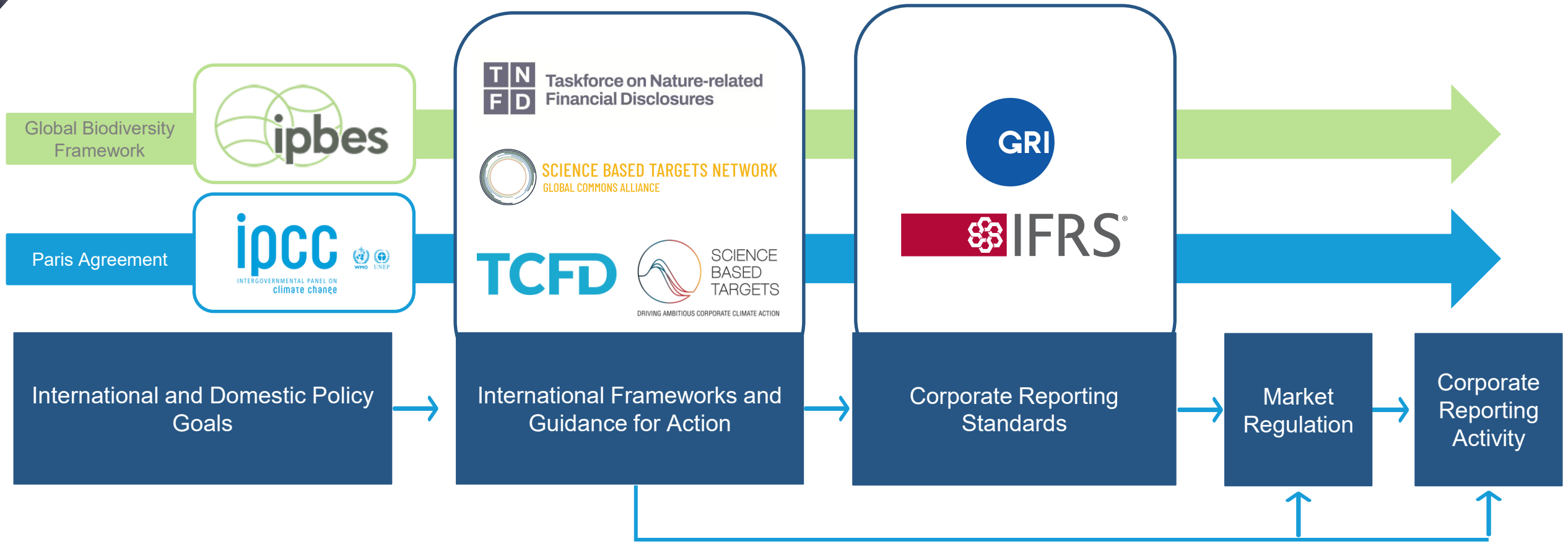
Source: TNFD

Module 2



- What is the TNFD?
- The TNFD recommendations & guidance
- **TNFD and the broader disclosure landscape**

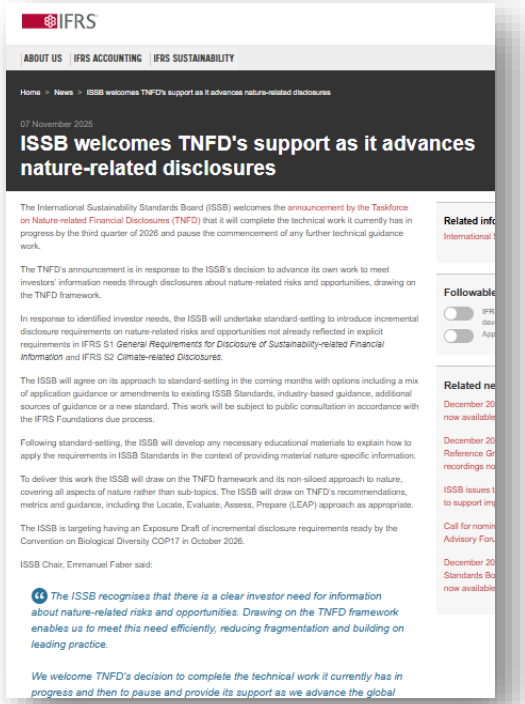
Global climate and nature-related reporting architecture



Source: UN SSE, adapted from TNFD

Interoperability & the TNFD Framework

Significant efforts made to improve the interoperability of reporting frameworks and standards


IFRS

ABOUT US | IFRS ACCOUNTING | IFRS SUSTAINABILITY

Home > News > ISSB welcomes TNFD's support as it advances nature-related disclosures

07 November 2025

ISSB welcomes TNFD's support as it advances nature-related disclosures

The International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) welcomes the announcement by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) that it will complete the technical work it currently has in progress by the third quarter of 2026 and pause the commencement of any further technical guidance work.

The TNFD's announcement is in response to the ISSB's decision to advance its own work to meet investors' information needs through disclosures about nature-related risks and opportunities, drawing on the TNFD framework.

In response to identified investor needs, the ISSB will undertake standard-setting to introduce incremental disclosure requirements on nature-related risks and opportunities not already reflected in explicit requirements in IFRS S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information* and IFRS S2 *Climate-related Disclosures*.

The ISSB will agree on its approach to standard-setting in the coming months with options including a mix of application guidance or amendments to existing ISSB Standards, industry-based guidance, additional sources of guidance or a new standard. This work will be subject to public consultation in accordance with the IFRS Foundations due process.

Following standard-setting, the ISSB will develop any necessary educational materials to explain how to apply the requirements in ISSB Standards in the context of providing material nature-specific information.

To deliver this work the ISSB will draw on the TNFD framework and its non-siloed approach to nature, covering all aspects of nature rather than sub-topics. The ISSB will draw on TNFD's recommendations, metrics and guidance, including the Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare (LEAP) approach as appropriate.

The ISSB is targeting having an Exposure Draft of incremental disclosure requirements ready by the Convention on Biological Diversity COP17 in October 2026.

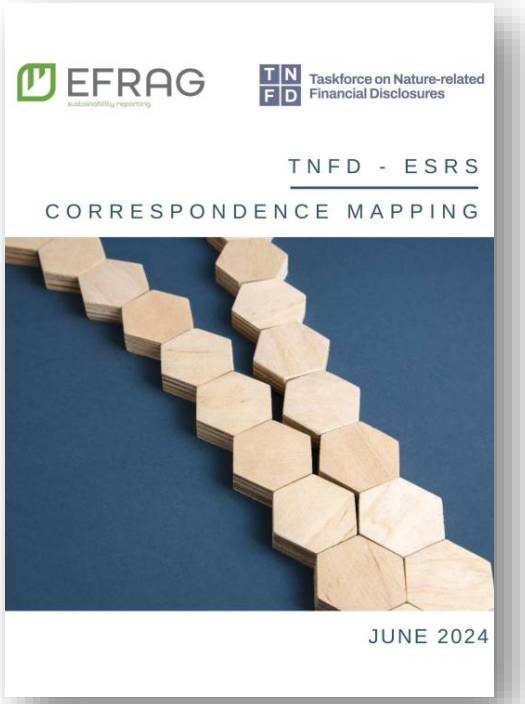
ISSB Chair, Emmanuel Faber said:

> *The ISSB recognises that there is a clear investor need for information about nature-related risks and opportunities. Drawing on the TNFD framework enables us to meet this need efficiently, reducing fragmentation and building on leading practice.*

We welcome TNFD's decision to complete the technical work it currently has in progress and then to pause and provide its support as we advance the global

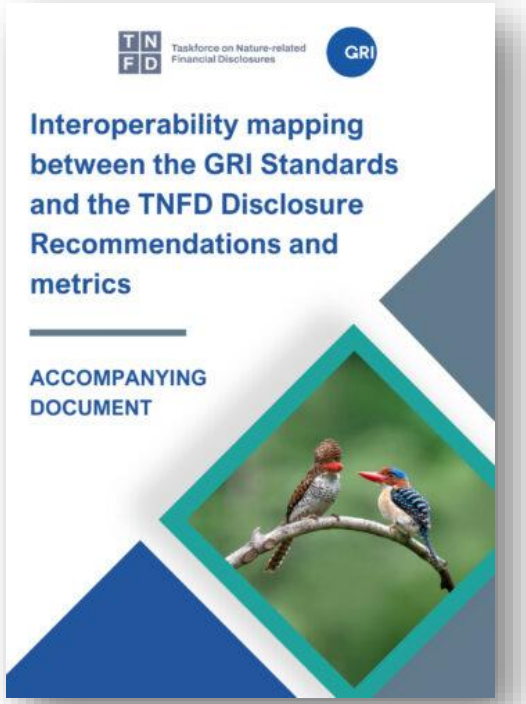
ISSB

Undertaking standard-setting to introduce incremental nature disclosure requirements, building on TNFD



ESRS

Strong consistency in nature-related reporting requirements, double materiality approach



GRI

Overall high level of alignment, focuses on impacts, not including dependencies, risks and opportunities.

TNFD satisfies different materiality approaches

TNFD's approach is designed to be flexible according to the organisation's materiality approach and reporting requirements



Alignment of the TNFD with ISSB and TCFD

International Sustainability Standards Board

ISSB

Conceptual foundations
Key concepts and approaches shaping the design of the recommendations

General requirements
Six general requirements that cut across the four pillars of recommendations

Recommendations
Widely adoptable recommendations tied to the same four pillars as TCFD

Recommended disclosures
14 recommended disclosures that organisations should provide alongside financial statements as part of the same reporting package to provide decision useful information.
Aligned with TCFD's 11 recommendations and extended with an additional three for nature.

Guidance for all sectors
Guidance for implementing the recommended disclosures for all organisations

Additional guidance for certain sectors and biomes
Guidance that highlights important considerations for certain sectors and biomes, and provides a fuller picture of potential nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in those sectors and biomes.
Additional guidance is provided for the financial sector and for non-financial sectors and biomes with the most significant dependencies and impacts on nature.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures

TCFD

"We are pleased to note the high-level of consistency within the finalised TNFD recommendations and the ISSB Standards, which both incorporate the architecture of the TCFD recommendations."

Sue Lloyd, Vice Chair of the ISSB

Source: TNFD (2023) Recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

ISSB standard-setting will draw from TNFD

“"Providing material nature-related disclosures is not optional; IFRS S1 already requires that. A Practice Statement will guide companies on how to provide such disclosures."



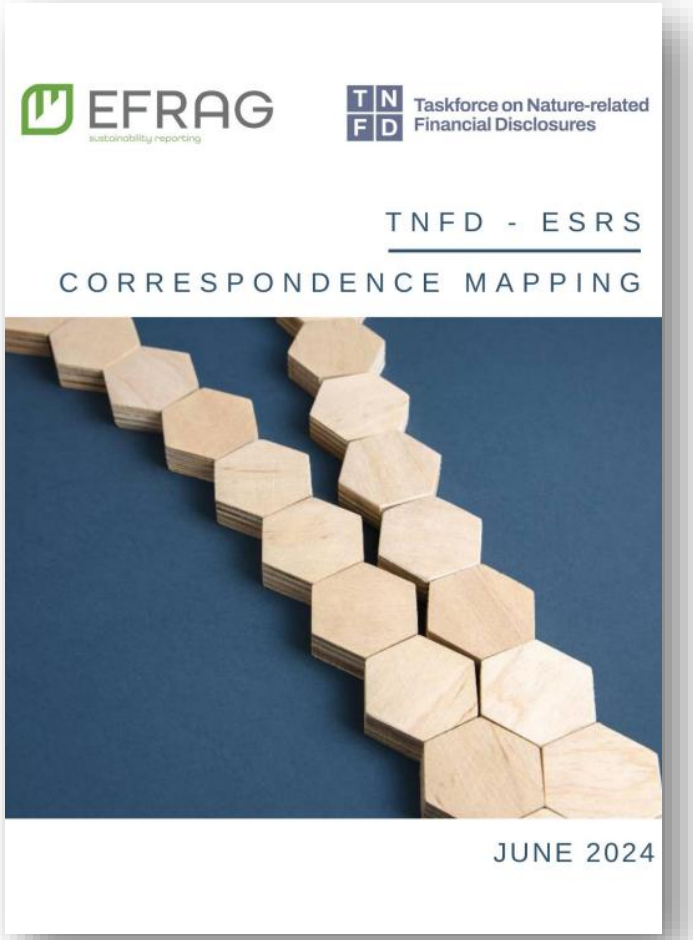
Emmanuel Faber, ISSB Chair

- In November 2025 ISSB agreed to introduce **incremental disclosure requirements on nature**, drawing on TNFD where relevant to investors.
- Proposed form will be a Practice Statement – has a **full effect of an IFRS Standard** and provides a pathway to an ISSB Standard in the future.
- Advances nature-related disclosures whilst **minimising disruption to IFRS S1 & S2** implementation.
- **Exposure draft** out for consultation until Feb 2027
- TNFD will **complete its in progress technical work by Q3 2026** and pause commencement of further technical guidance work.

Source: IFRS - Nature-related Disclosures

European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

Alignment mapping between the ESRS and the TNFD recommendations and metrics



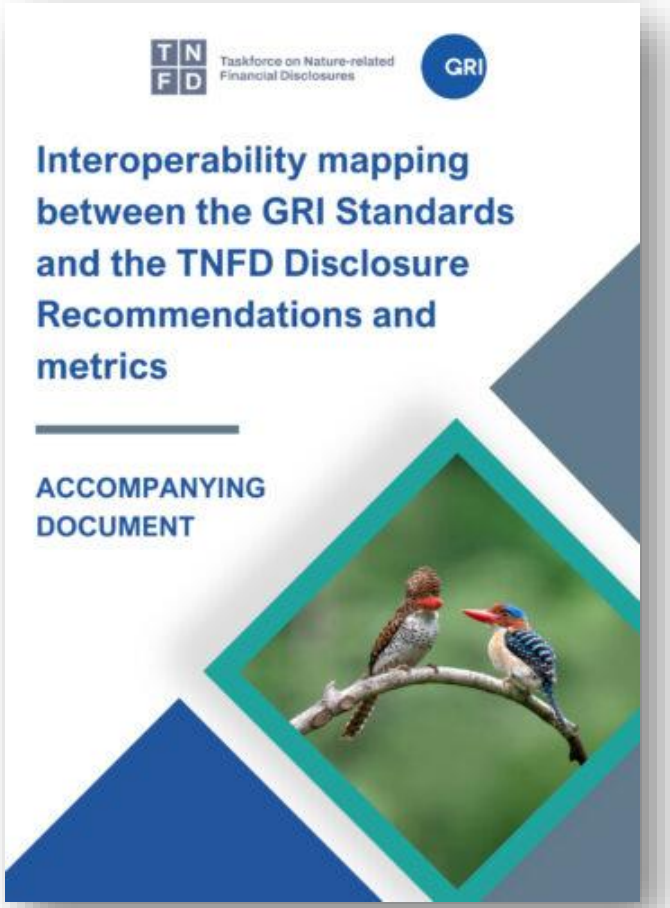
Source: TNFD - ESRS

Key Findings

- **Concepts and definitions:** Both the TNFD and ESRS recommend disclosure on nature-related impacts, risks and opportunities as well as dependencies on nature to the extent that they generate material risks.
- **Approach to materiality:** The ESRS require double materiality. The TNFD enables report preparers to use both a financial and impact materiality lens.
- **The LEAP approach:** The ESRS state that companies may conduct their materiality assessment on pollution, water, biodiversity and ecosystems, and circular economy using the LEAP approach
- **Reporting pillars:** Both TNFD recommended disclosures and the ESRS reporting areas are organised around the four disclosure pillars of TCFD also used in the ISSB Standards.
- **Recommended disclosures and metrics:** All 14 disclosures recommended by the TNFD are addressed in the ESRS. Strong consistency between the TNFD's core global disclosure metrics and the related metrics in ESRS.

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

Interoperability mapping of the GRI standards and the TNFD recommendations and metrics



Key findings

The mapping underscores the high level of alignment achieved, including:

- Consistent **concepts and definitions**
- The TNFD incorporation of the GRI **impact materiality** approach
- All the disclosures in **GRI 101: Biodiversity 2024** being reflected in the TNFD recommendations
- All the TNFD recommendations being reflected in the GRI standards, except those exclusively covering nature-related risks and opportunities
- Strong consistency between the TNFD **core global disclosure metrics** and the related metrics in the GRI standards
- The **TNFD LEAP approach** being referenced in the GRI 101: Biodiversity 2024

The mapping also identified high-level differences between the two approaches, including the GRI focus on impacts, not including dependencies, risks and opportunities.

Source: TNFD-GRI



What is unclear about the way the TNFD can be used?

Share your question in the Q&A box and we'll discuss a few

Key takeaways



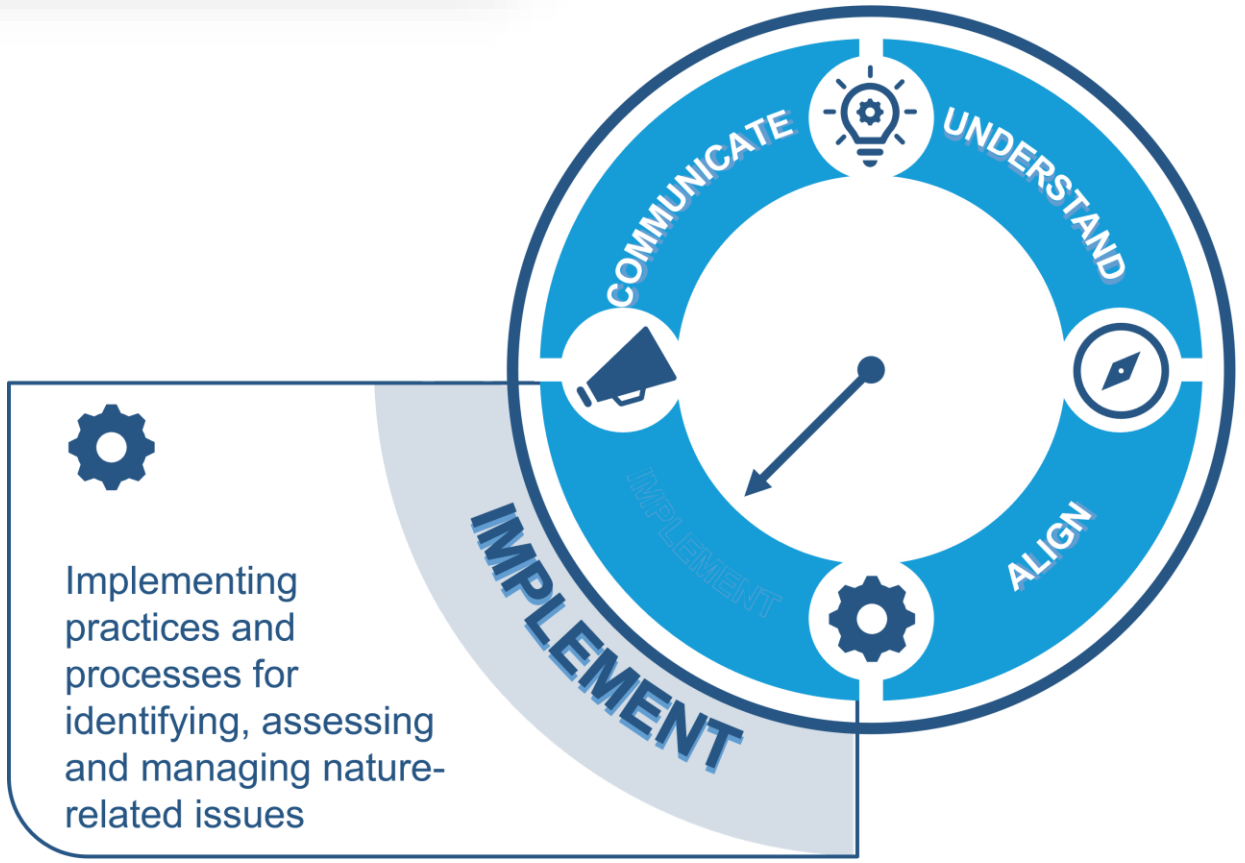
- The TNFD encourages and enables business and finance to assess, report and act on nature
- There is a wide range of TNFD resources – you can find what you need!
- TNFD has been developed to be used with other reporting standards and frameworks



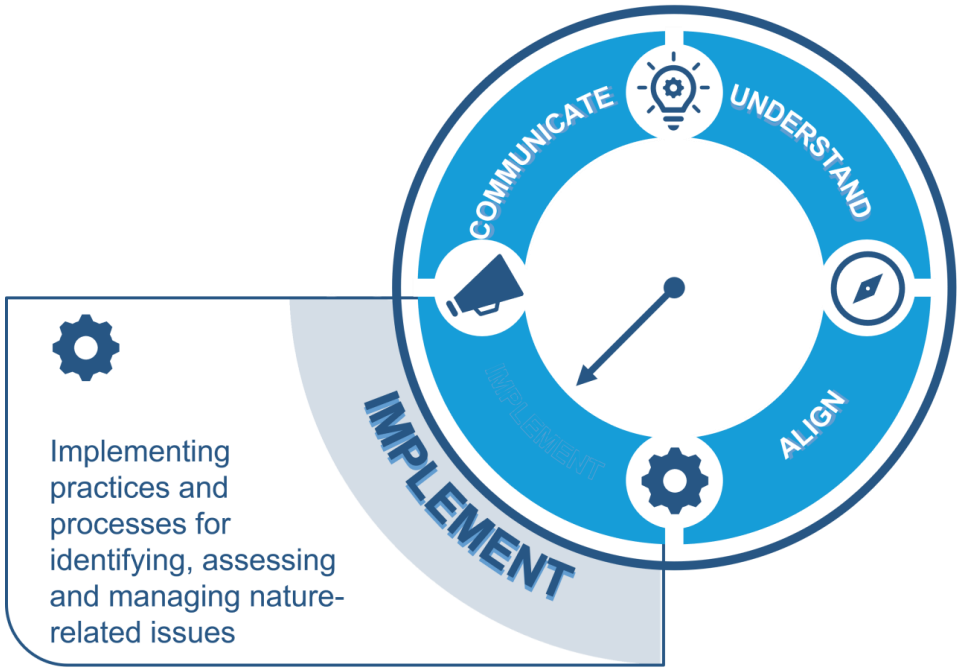
10 Minute Break



Module 3

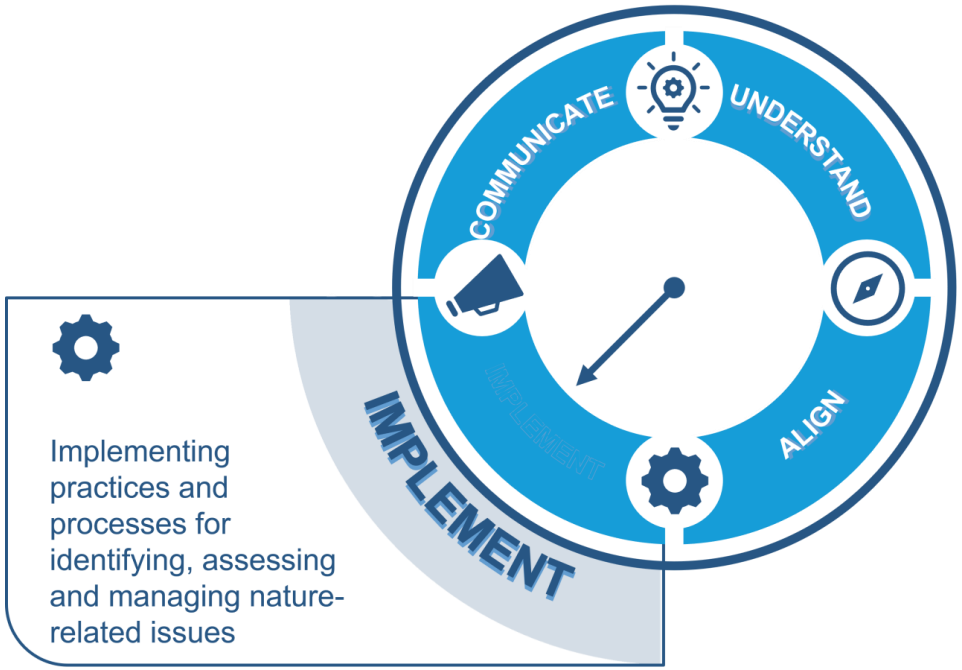

COMMUNICATE
UNDERSTAND
ALIGN
IMPLEMENT
IMPLEMENT
Implementing practices and processes for identifying, assessing and managing nature-related issues

Module 3



- Where to start
- What is LEAP?
- Using LEAP in practice

Module 3



- Where to start
- What is LEAP?
- Using LEAP in practice

Embedding nature into organisational processes

There are two key roles that banks can play

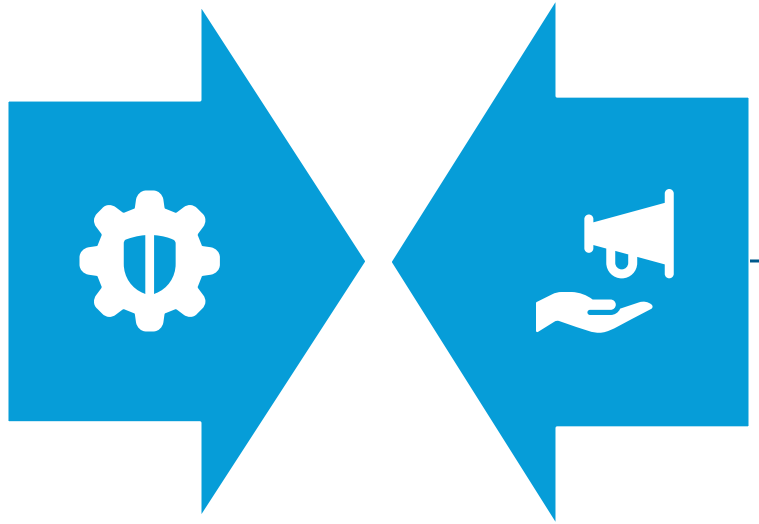
Adoption

Alignment

Aligning operations with nature.

Disclosure

Reporting nature-related Financial information.



Promotion & enabling

Client Engagement

Guiding portfolios on nature.

Risk Management

Mitigating client nature-related risk exposure.

Financing

Unlocking nature-positive investment capital.

Zoom Poll

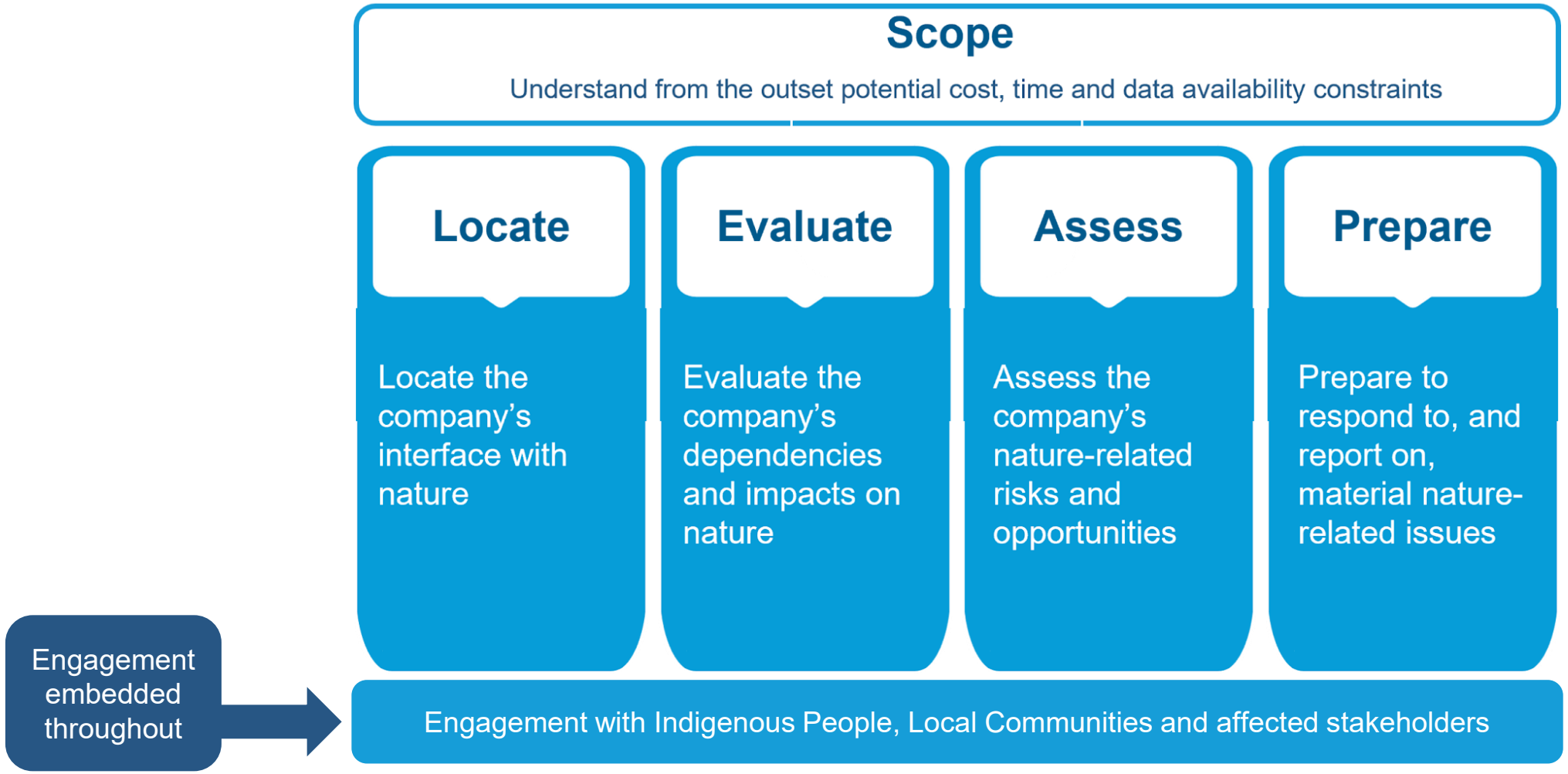
The zoom poll should appear on your screen momentarily. If it does not appear, feel free to answer in the chat.

5. How familiar are you with the TNFD's LEAP approach?
(Select one)

a. I'm using it already
b. I'm not using it yet, but I'm familiar with it
c. I've not heard of it

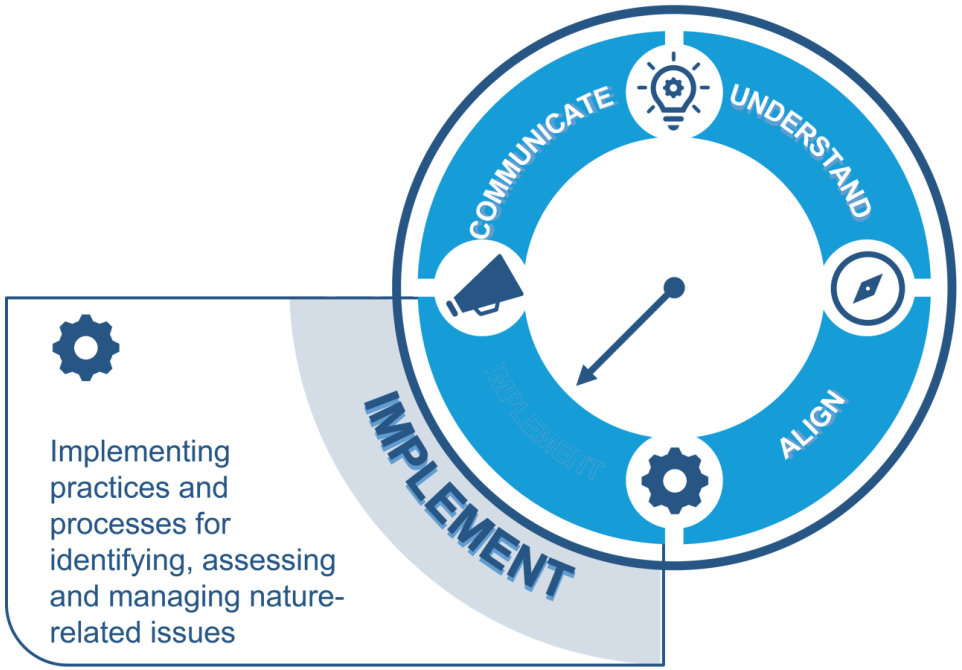
An embedded approach requires an understanding of nature

This is where the LEAP approach comes in….



Source: UN SSE, adapted from TNFD

Module 3



- Where to start
- What is LEAP?
- Using LEAP in practice

Menti

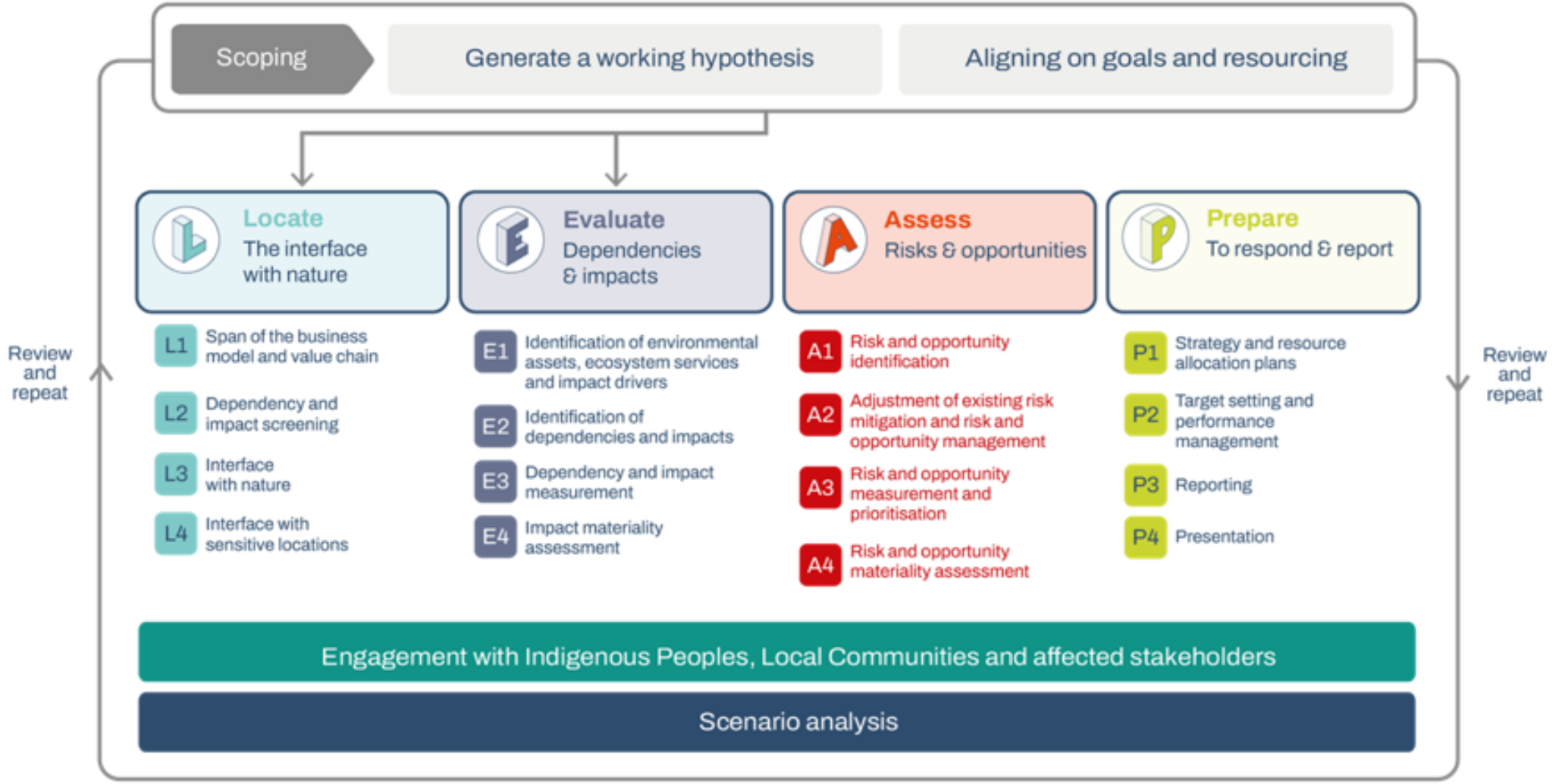
Please use the link in the chat to access the Mentimeter. Keep that window open in your browser as we will come back to it again.

What is LEAP?

Let's find out together in menti

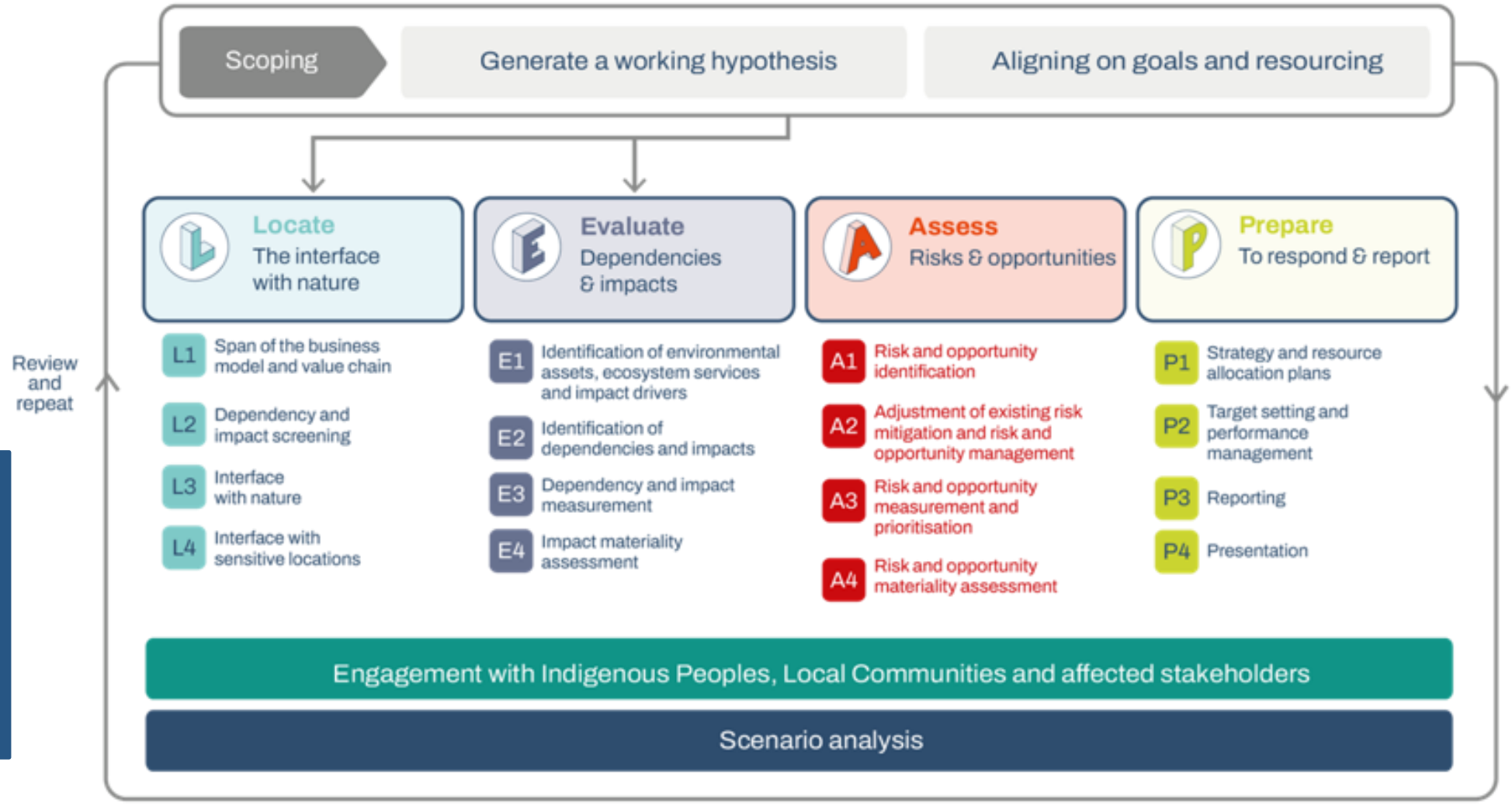
An overview of the LEAP approach

The LEAP approach has been designed to help organisations to take action



Source: TNFD (2024) TNFD in a Box

LEAP satisfies different materiality approaches



Identify material information with impact materiality lens

Identify material information with financial materiality lens*

Source: TNFD (2024) TNFD in a Box

**By taking into consideration the inputs identified in the Evaluate phase (i.e. no 'skipping' of E)*

The LEAP approach for corporates and financial institutions

For corporates and financial institutions, the entry point to an assessment will vary



Corporates

This may be assessed by organisational unit, product line, process or activity using asset-level data from internal sources and from other due diligence processes for value chain asset locations

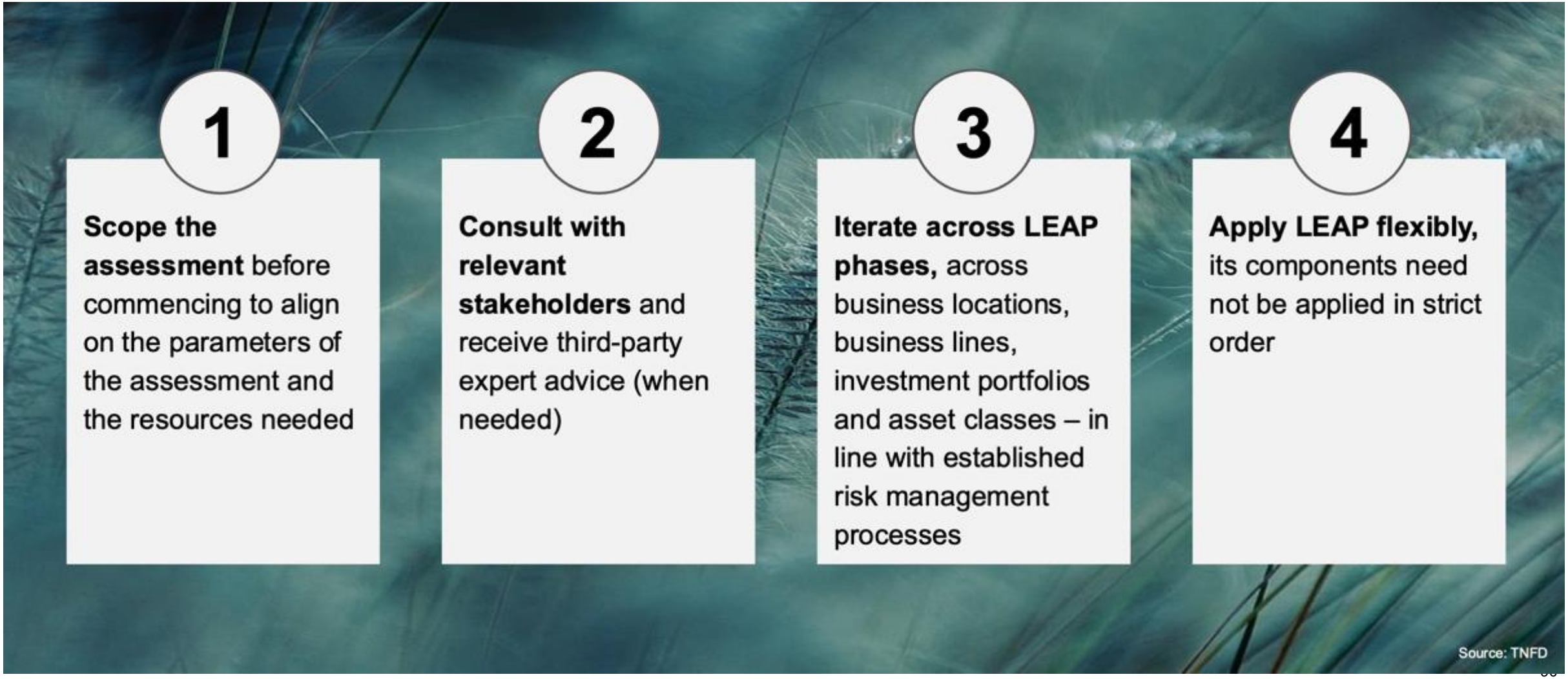
Financial institutions

It will be important to consider financed, facilitated, investment and/or insured activities and assets which may be most appropriate to assess by sector, geography and asset class

Source: TNFD

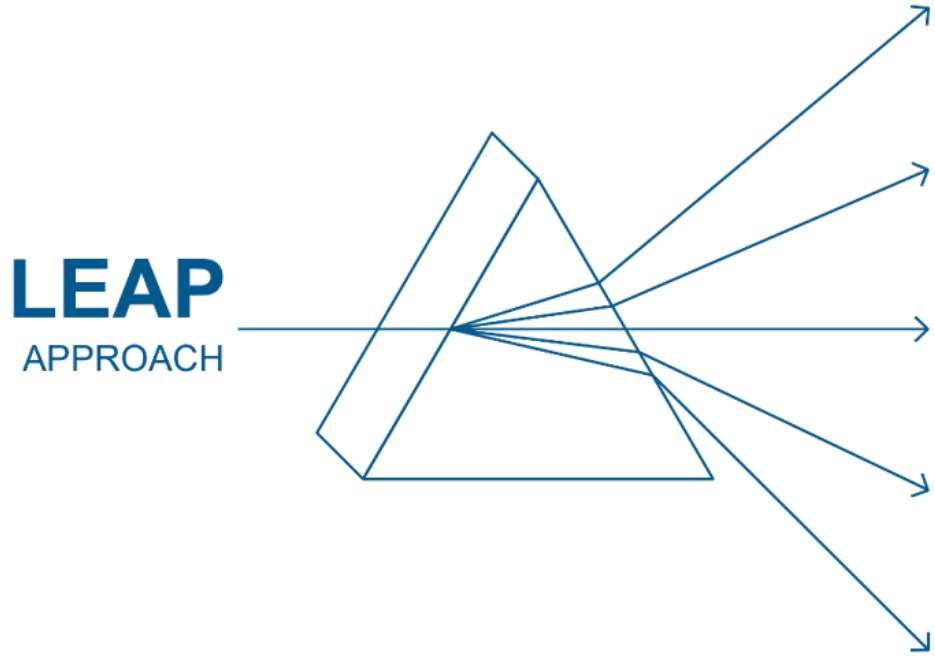
The LEAP approach: Overarching considerations

There are four overarching considerations that users of the LEAP approach need to consider



Source: TNFD

Why undertake a LEAP assessment?



Identify and assess nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Develop plans for corporate strategy, risk management, resource allocation and resilience in response to nature-related issues

Identify, implement and measure performance against corporate goals and targets aligned to international goals and targets on nature

Support voluntary or regulatory corporate reporting requirements on nature-related issues, through TNFD adoption

Meet investor needs

Source: UN SSE, adapted from TNFD

Learning from LEAP pilot testers

Be Flexible

Few pilots completed with the exact same scope. Adapt to new data and tools.

High-Level Scoping

Stay high-level early on and avoid detailed analysis during scoping.

Secure Alignment

Secure senior management alignment early. Have a champion and clear terms.

Heatmapping

Heatmapping is a useful and accessible way to start. Use a sectoral approach.

Integrate Nature

Incorporate nature considerations into the overall business strategy.

Value Chain Dialogue

Emphasise the importance of dialogue across the value chain.

Range of Methods

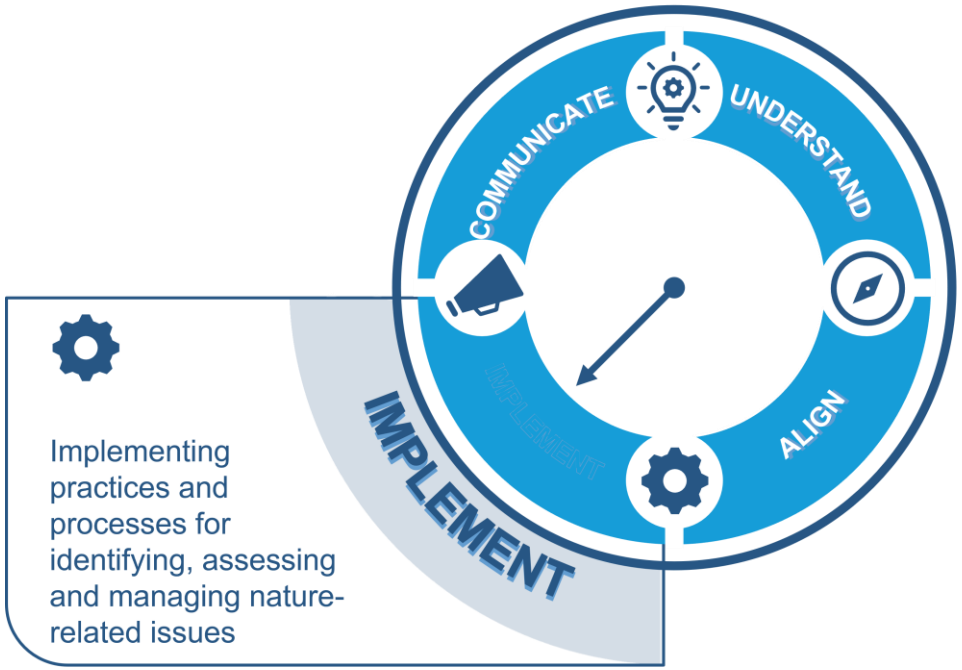
Use a range of methods and tools to support the assessment.

Integrated Reporting

Take an integrated approach to reporting climate and nature.

Source: UN SSE, adapted from TNFD

Module 3



- Where to start
- What is LEAP?
- **Using LEAP in practice**

Methodologies and tools to support LEAP

To access and identify tools relevant to your organisation explore the TNFD Tools Catalogue

Biodiversity Data

Data and indicators related to biodiversity.

Geospatial Data

Geospatial data on biome and land cover.

Water Data

Water-related data and risk indicators.

Life Cycle Inventory

Life cycle inventory and assessment tools.

Impact Assessment

Tools for assessing environmental impact.

Natural Capital Assessment

Tools for assessing natural capital.

Source: TNFD (2023) Guidance on the identification and assessment of nature-related issues: the LEAP approach

How to approach selecting tools

It's important to consider which tool best suits your organisations' needs, resources and capabilities

Questions to help guide organisations to select tools:

- What data do we already have and where is it held?
- What level of granularity and precision do we need?
- How recent do we need data to be?
- Do we have the skills and time available to use the tool effectively?
- What are my organisations data capabilities, procurement processes and resources?

Source: TNFD

Examples of tools and datasets for financial institutions

S&P Global Nature & Biodiversity Risk dataset & Nature Risk Platform	▪ Supports financial institutions to identify, assess, and manage location-specific nature-related **impacts and dependencies** associated with their business activities
Robeco Biodiversity Traffic Light	▪ **Assesses corporate positioning** on biodiversity, enabling investors to **identify leaders and laggards**
WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter	▪ **Free online tool** Corporate and portfolio-level screening tool
NatureAlign by NatureFinance	▪ A **suite of modules** to support stakeholders within the financial system in aligning their financial flows with nature positive outcomes.

Agenda

Module 1: Understand

Module 3: Implement

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Recap: LEAP process as foundational step for TNFD reporting

L **ocate** the interface with nature

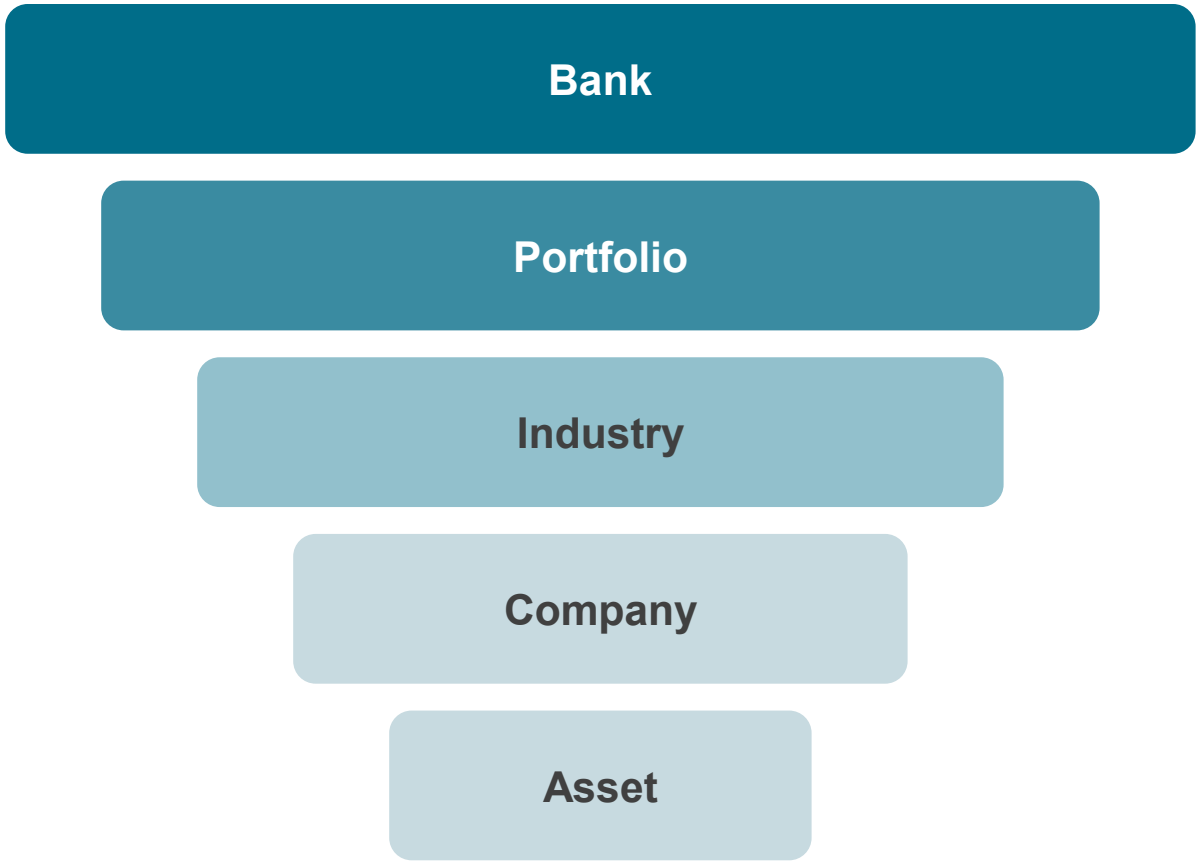
E **valuate** impacts and dependencies

A **ssess** risks and opportunities

P **repare** to respond and report

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Banks apply LEAP across several levels, from the portfolio down to the asset



Risk appetite, capital planning, disclosure

All lending and investment exposures

Sector exposure to nature impacts and dependencies

Client-level impacts, dependencies and financials

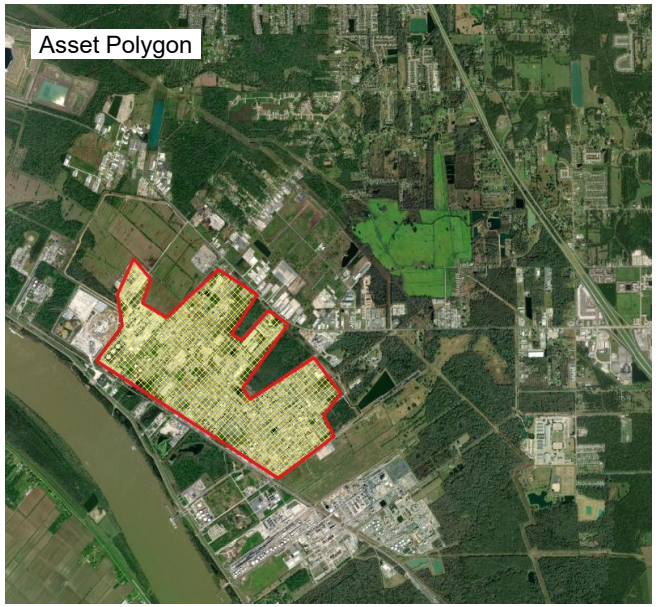
Site location and state of the local ecosystem *(see next slide)*

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S&P Global methodology: impact and dependency metrics per asset

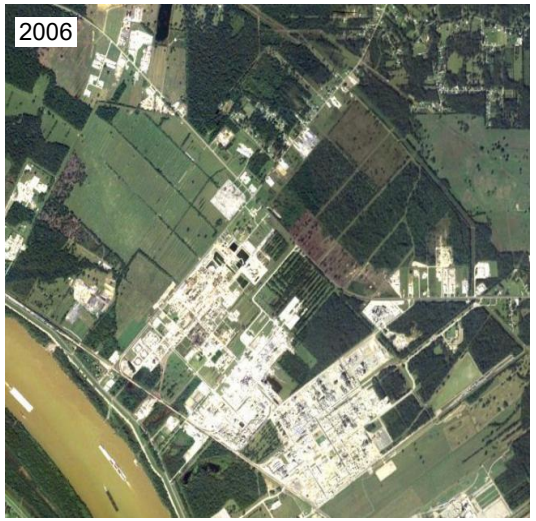
Impacts

Footprint	24.4 ha
Impact ratio	0.26
Ecosystem degradation	0.03
Ecosystem significance	0.45
Significance to species	0.00
Significance to people (ecosystem contribution)	0.45
Overlap with Key Biodiversity Area	0.0 ha
Overlap with World Database of Protected Areas	0.0 ha

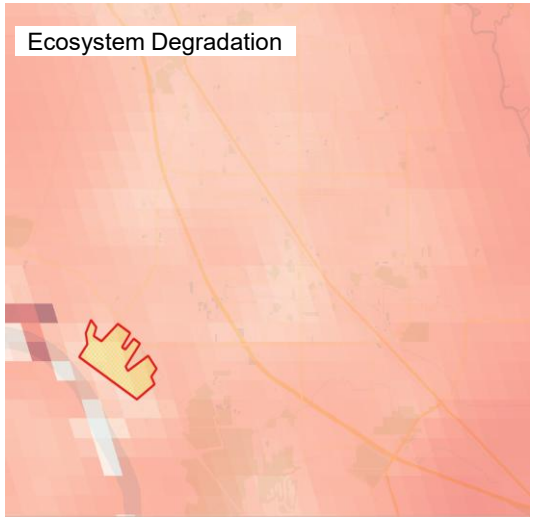


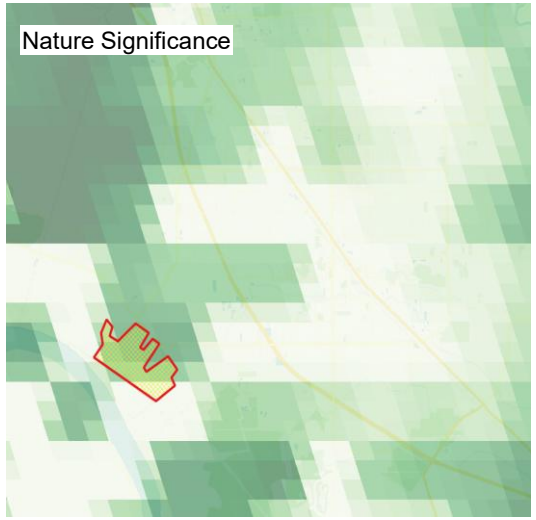
Dependencies

Composite dependency	0.75
Animal-based energy	0.00
Fibres and other materials	0.00
Genetic materials	0.00
Ground water	0.31
Surface water	0.31
Maintain nursery habitats	0.00
Pollination	0.00
Soil quality	0.00
Ventilation	0.00
Water flow maintenance	0.00
Water quality	0.61
Bio-remediation	0.59
Dilution by atmosphere and ecosystems	0.00
Filtration	0.57
Mediation of sensory impacts	0.00
Buffering and attenuation of mass flows	0.00
Climate regulation	0.57
Disease control	0.00
Flood and storm protection	0.56
Mass stabilisation and erosion control	0.47
Pest control	0.00









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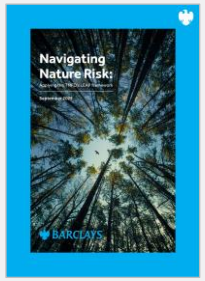
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Risk Thresholds: Very Low: 0-0.1, Low: 0.1-0.3, Medium: 0.3-0.5, High: 0.5-0.7, Very High: >0.7

S&P Global Energy

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Shinhan and Barclays both follow LEAP, but put the focus on different phases

	L Locate	E Evaluate	A Assess	P Prepare
 **Shinhan Financial Group** 2025 TNFD Report	Whole listed portfolio and 1,285 own sites; overlap with KBAs and protected areas, benchmarked against KOSPI 200	**Main focus** Dependency and Ecosystem Footprint scores for all 11 GICS sectors, based on S&P Global data	Three hot-spot sectors; risks and opportunities described per sub-sector, without financial figures	TNFD scenarios kept as narratives; link to ERM and Equator Principles; pilot nature metrics
 **Barclays** Navigating Nature Risk (2025)	Mining and European Power chosen from a 2023 sector heat map; c. 9,250 assets, financing attributed per asset	Land use, water use and air pollution per asset against the local state of nature; data quality scale DQ1-5	**Main focus** Six quantified risk drivers; nature-stressed EBITDA and credit rating per client	Client engagement; links to transition framework, risk models and ICAAP

Source: Shinhan Financial Group, 2025 TNFD Report; Barclays, Navigating Nature Risk (September 2025)

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Shinhan screened own sites and the full portfolio for sensitive areas

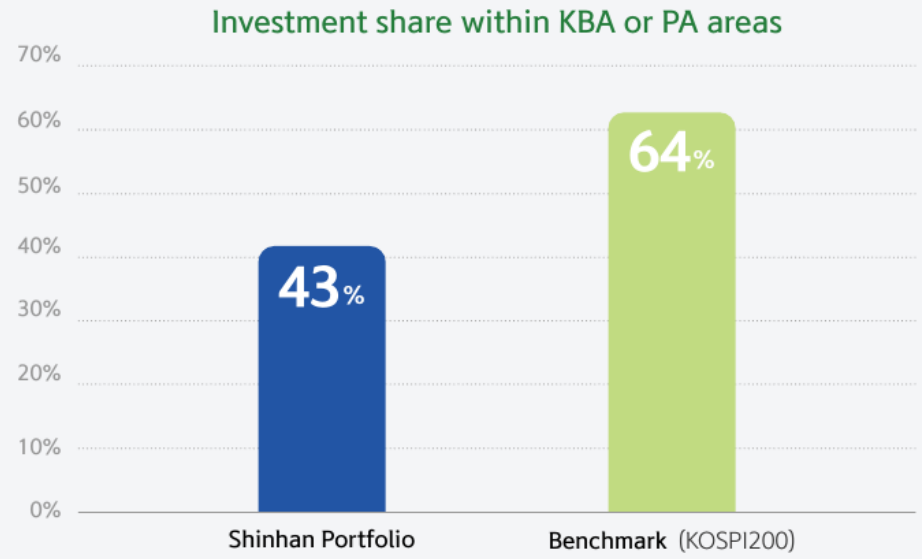
Own operations

Sensitive-area identification results for tangible assets

KBA overlap area and ratio	Area	0.3 ha	Global financial sector KBA overlap share: 5.16%
	Ratio	0.24%	
PA overlap area and ratio	Area	2.8 ha	Global financial sector PA overlap share: 5.02%
	Ratio	2.43%	
Sensitive-area identification grade	Very low		

Portfolio

Sensitive-area identification results for financial assets



Source: Shinhan Financial Group, 2025 Sustainability Report: TNFD Report

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Sector dependency scores show where Shinhan's portfolio is most exposed

Composite ecosystem-service dependency scores by sector

Ecosystem service		Communication Services	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Staples	Energy	Financials	Health Care	Industrials	Information Technology	Materials	Real Estate	Utilities
Investment share		6.7%	9.9%	6.8%	6.1%	1.2%	4.4%	25.2%	24.4%	14.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Provisioning services	Animal-based labor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Fibers & other materials	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.11
	Genetic resources	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Groundwater	0.08	0.21	0.33	0.29	0.13	0.47	0.27	0.18	0.51	0.23	0.62
	Surface water	0.08	0.21	0.33	0.29	0.13	0.47	0.27	0.18	0.51	0.23	0.62
Regulating & maintenance services	Biological remediation	0.19	0.28	0.28	0.59	0.11	0.40	0.26	0.40	0.38	0.53	0.24
	Buffering & attenuation of mass flows	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Climate regulation	0.30	0.24	0.13	0.64	0.04	0.03	0.37	0.11	0.41	0.29	0.51
	Dilution by atmosphere & ecosystems	0.01	0.29	0.26	0.03	0.00	0.14	0.19	0.46	0.13	0.00	0.00
	Disease control	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Filtration	0.01	0.20	0.27	0.57	0.05	0.34	0.18	0.16	0.28	0.40	0.36
	Flood & storm mitigation	0.31	0.38	0.41	0.74	0.09	0.11	0.44	0.03	0.39	0.53	0.58
	Habitat (nursery) maintenance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Ground stabilization & erosion control	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.65	0.52	0.52	0.47	0.55	0.50	0.59	0.60
	Mitigation of sensory impacts	0.01	0.32	0.03	0.51	0.07	0.11	0.23	0.04	0.27	0.49	0.16
	Pest control	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.11
	Pollination	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Soil-quality maintenance	0.05	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.12
	Ventilation	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.05
	Water-flow maintenance	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.35	0.01	0.31	0.19	0.01	0.41	0.18	0.34
	Water-quality maintenance	0.00	0.24	0.26	0.47	0.01	0.25	0.14	0.01	0.27	0.00	0.20

Dependency scores by sector and ecosystem service

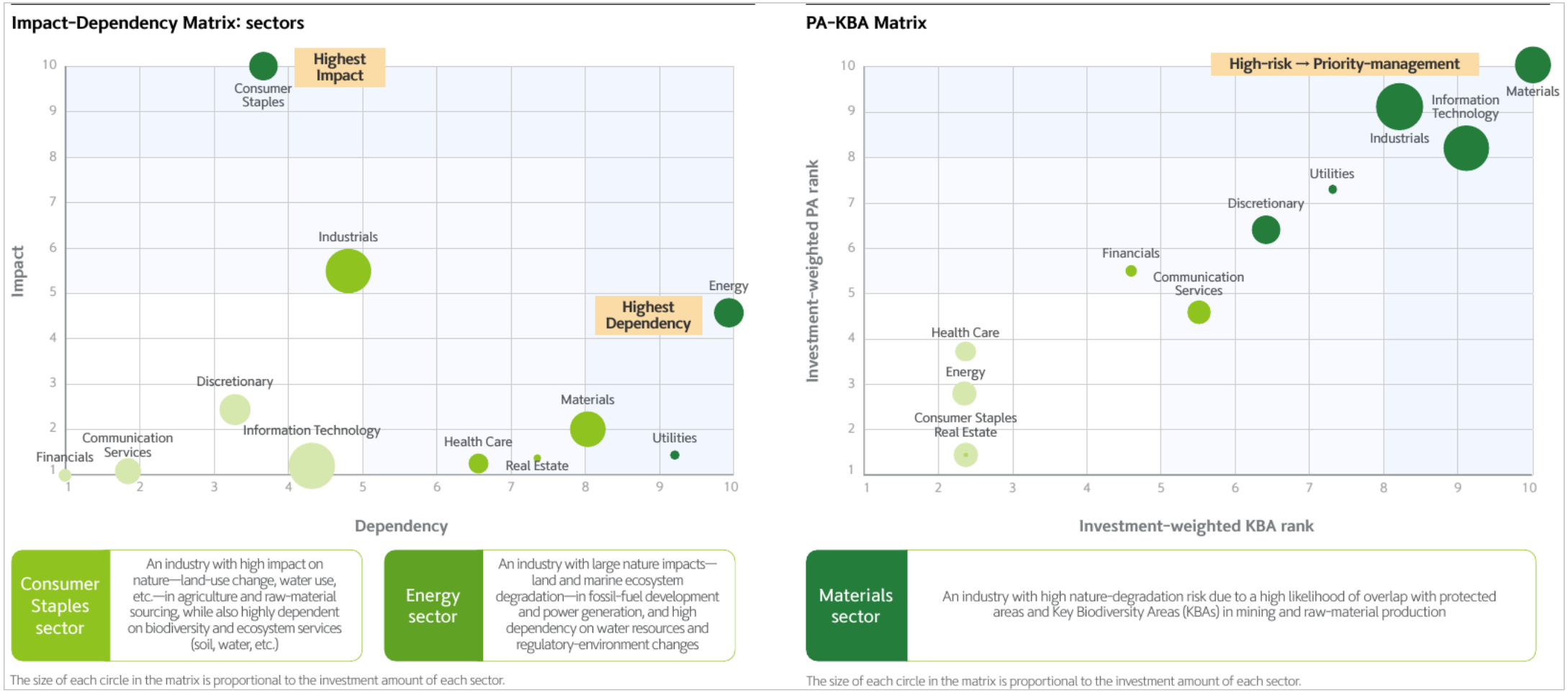
	Shinhan Financial Group	Benchmark
Communication Services	0.48	0.42
Consumer Discretionary	0.54	0.68
Consumer Staples	0.55	0.70
Energy	0.79	0.79
Financials	0.45	0.49
Health Care	0.66	0.66
Industrials	0.59	0.66
Information Technology	0.58	0.61
Materials	0.72	0.68
Real Estate	0.69	–
Utilities	0.76	0.71
Total	**0.61**	**0.61**



Source: Shinhan Financial Group, 2025 Sustainability Report: TNFD Report

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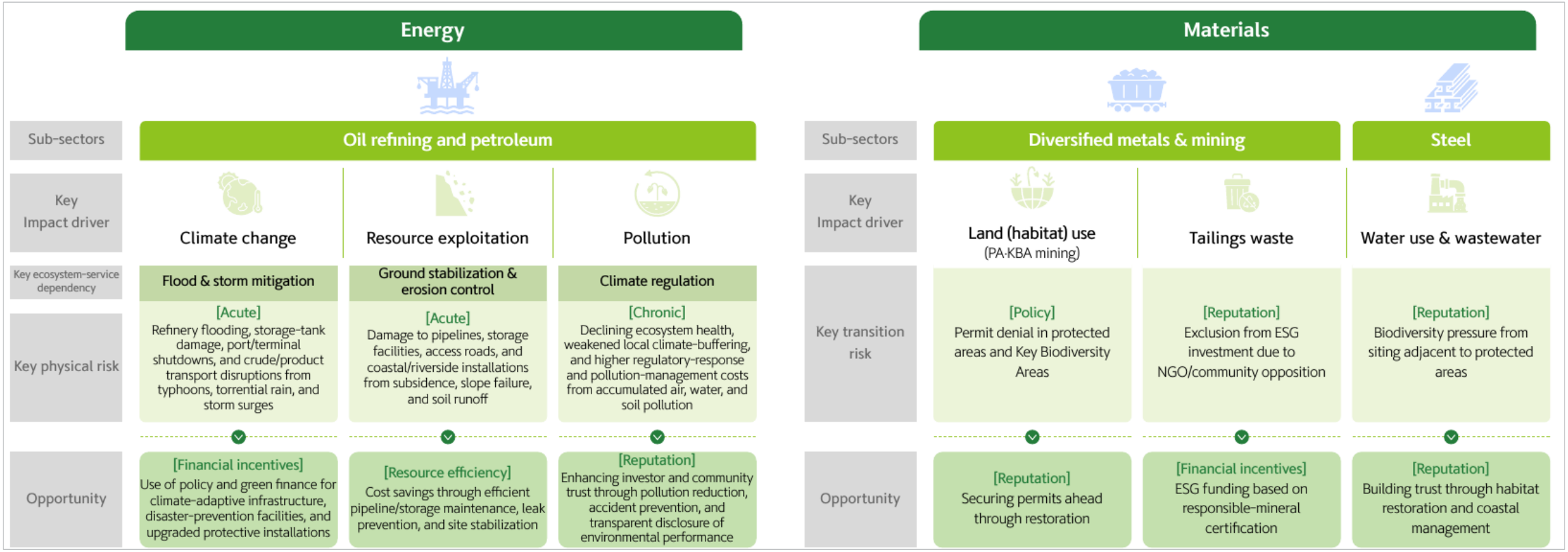
Impact, dependency and location point to three hot-spot sectors



Source: Shinhan Financial Group, 2025 Sustainability Report: TNFD Report

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Sector risks and opportunities have been described qualitatively

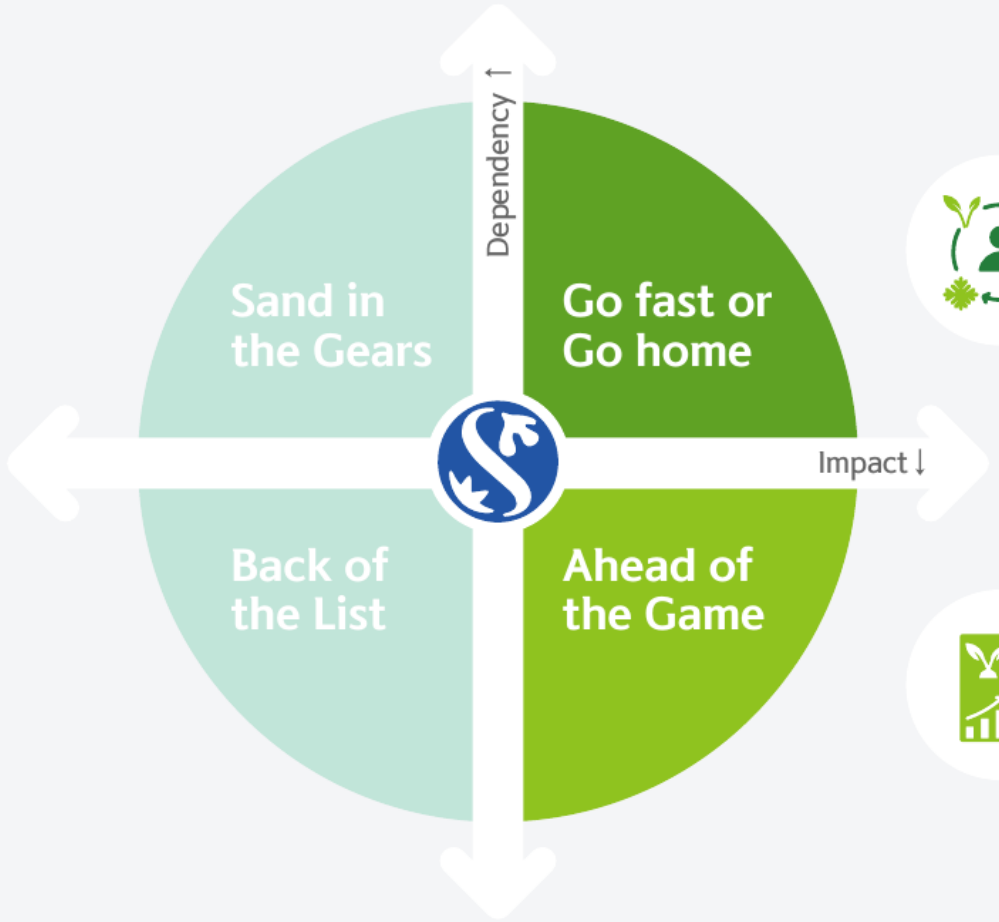


	Energy			Materials		
Sub-sectors	Oil refining and petroleum			Diversified metals & mining		Steel
Key Impact driver	Climate change	Resource exploitation	Pollution	Land (habitat) use (PA-KBA mining)	Tailings waste	Water use & wastewater
Key ecosystem-service dependency	Flood & storm mitigation	Ground stabilization & erosion control	Climate regulation			
Key physical risk	[Acute] Refinery flooding, storage-tank damage, port/terminal shutdowns, and crude/product transport disruptions from typhoons, torrential rain, and storm surges	[Acute] Damage to pipelines, storage facilities, access roads, and coastal/riverside installations from subsidence, slope failure, and soil runoff	[Chronic] Declining ecosystem health, weakened local climate-buffering, and higher regulatory-response and pollution-management costs from accumulated air, water, and soil pollution			
Key transition risk				[Policy] Permit denial in protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas	[Reputation] Exclusion from ESG investment due to NGO/community opposition	[Reputation] Biodiversity pressure from siting adjacent to protected areas
Opportunity	[Financial incentives] Use of policy and green finance for climate-adaptive infrastructure, disaster-prevention facilities, and upgraded protective installations	[Resource efficiency] Cost savings through efficient pipeline/storage maintenance, leak prevention, and site stabilization	[Reputation] Enhancing investor and community trust through pollution reduction, accident prevention, and transparent disclosure of environmental performance	[Reputation] Securing permits ahead through restoration	[Financial incentives] ESG funding based on responsible-mineral certification	[Reputation] Building trust through habitat restoration and coastal management

Source: Shinhan Financial Group, 2025 Sustainability Report: TNFD Report

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Shinhan’s scenarios stay narrative and lead to management directions



Go Fast or Go Home Scenario	
Dependency ↑, Impact ↓	In a structure where natural-capital impact declines but dependency rises, risks arise mainly as physical risks from the decline of climate- and disaster-related ecosystem services
Management direction	Strengthen physical-risk monitoring and response capacity, centered on dependency risks for climate- and disaster-related ecosystem services

Ahead of the Game Scenario	
Dependency ↓, Impact ↓	With natural-capital impact and dependency declining together, risks arise mainly as transition risks from stronger regulation and early adoption of market standards
Management direction	Enhance the natural-capital management system in response to regulatory and market-standard changes and strengthen transition-risk monitoring

Source: Shinhan Financial Group, 2025 Sustainability Report: TNFD Report

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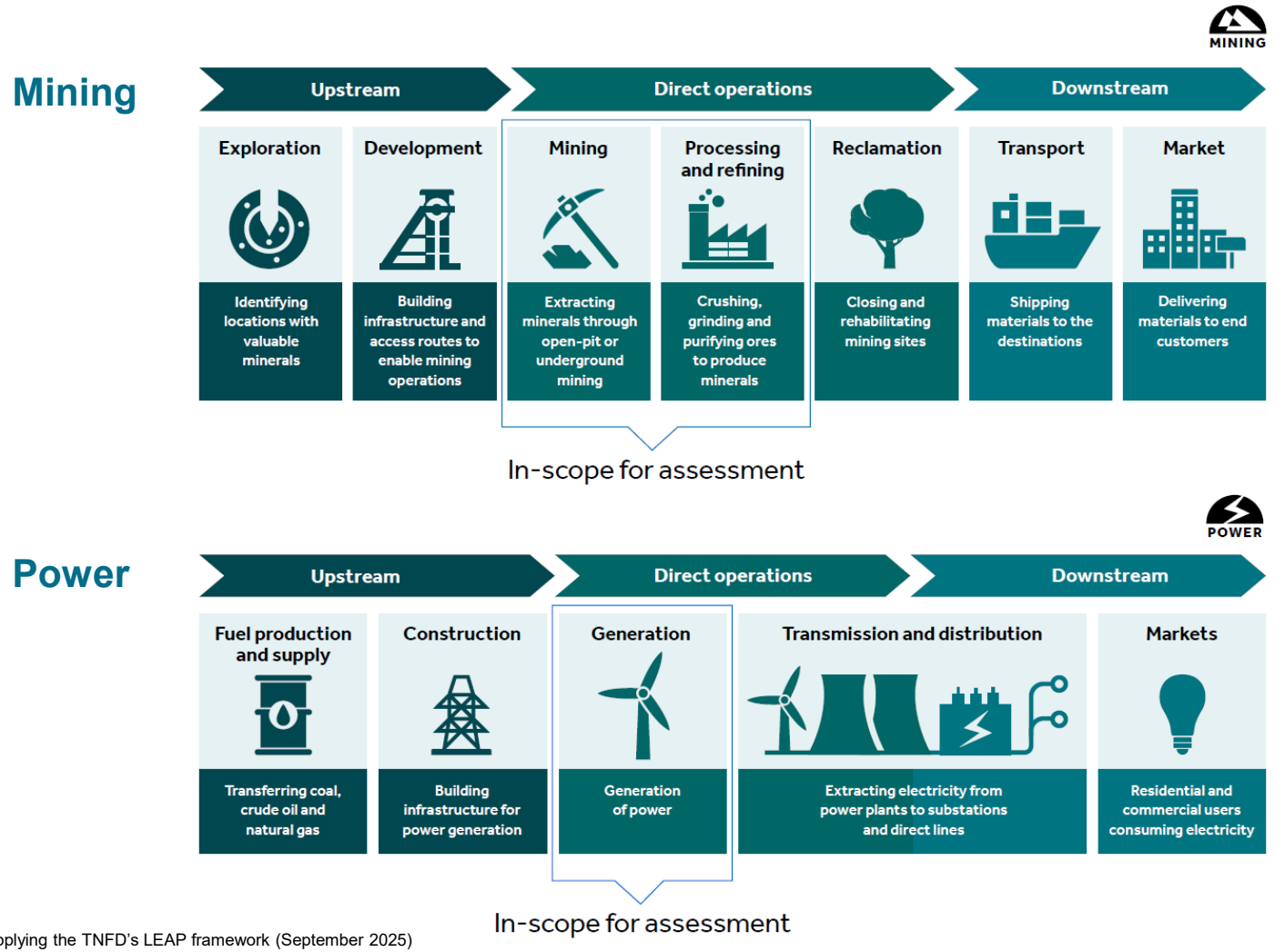
Shinhan covers the top of the funnel broadly, Barclays goes deep into two sectors

	Shinhan Financial Group	Barclays
Bank	Board oversight, Management response	Credit risk models; NEST informs ICAAP
Portfolio	All 11 GICS sectors and own sites, vs KOSPI 200	2023 nature sector heat map (earlier step)
Industry	Three hot-spot sectors identified	Mining and European Power in depth
Company	No client-level results disclosed	c. 70 clients: stressed EBITDA and rating
Asset	Own sites and indirectly portfolio companies	c. 9,250 mines and power plants

Source: S&P Global analysis based on Shinhan Financial Group, 2025 TNFD Report; Barclays, Navigating Nature Risk (September 2025)

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Barclays built on insights from prior years and consciously selected sectors and scope of the analysis



Source: Barclays, Navigating Nature Risk: Applying the TNFD's LEAP framework (September 2025)

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The mining portfolio assessed included 30 companies with 250 assets

Mining portfolio summary

30	£2bn[18]	250	75%
TOTAL COMPANIES ASSESSED (APPROX)	LOANS & ADVANCES & LOAN COMMITMENTS (APPROX)	NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL MINES (APPROX)	SHARE OF ASSETS IN SENSITIVE LOCATIONS (APPROX)

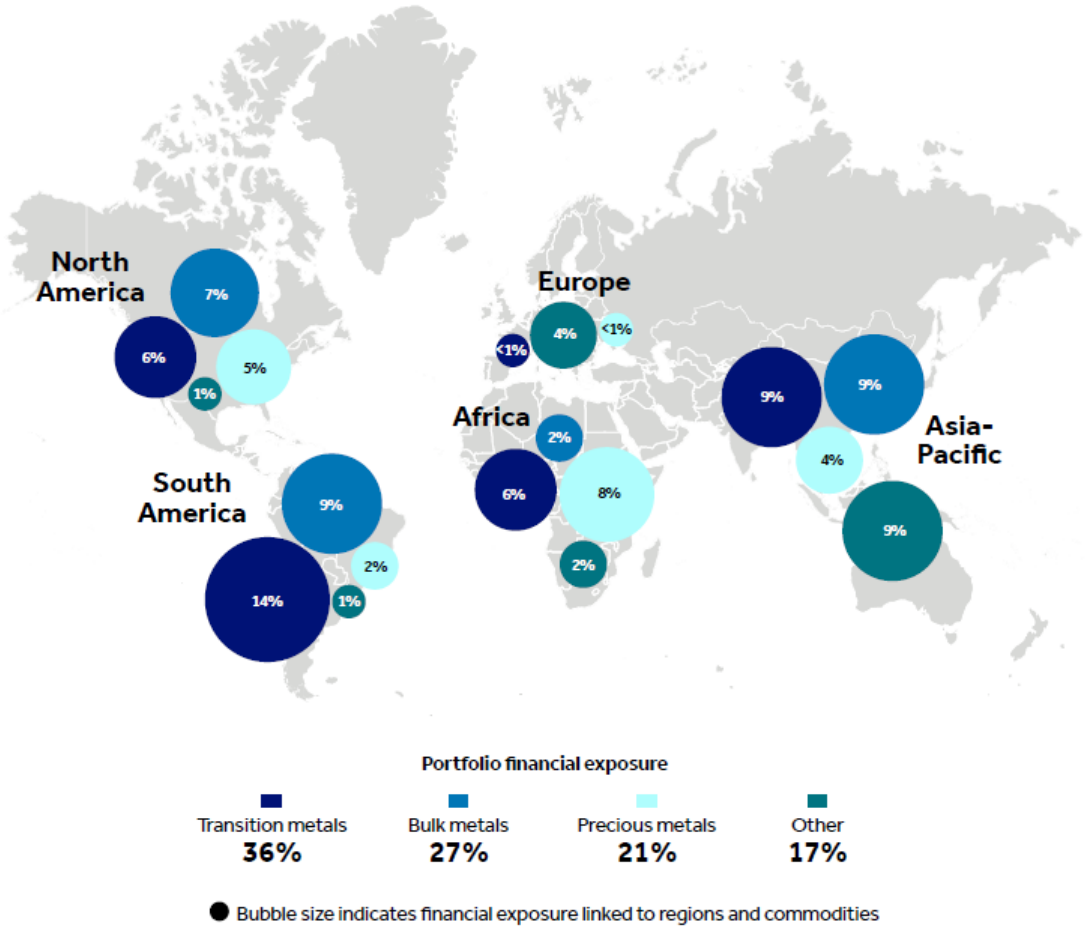
Top countries by number of mines

Australia · Brazil · Canada

Most widely mined commodities (by value)

Iron ore · Gold · Copper

Portfolio breakdown



Source: Barclays, Navigating Nature Risk: Applying the TNFD's LEAP framework (September 2025)

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The power portfolio assessed included 40 companies with 9,000 assets

Power portfolio summary

40	£4bn[21]	9,000	33%
TOTAL COMPANIES ASSESSED (APPROX)	LOANS & ADVANCES & LOAN COMMITMENTS (APPROX)	NUMBER OF POWER GENERATION FACILITIES (APPROX)	SHARE OF ASSETS IN SENSITIVE LOCATIONS (APPROX)

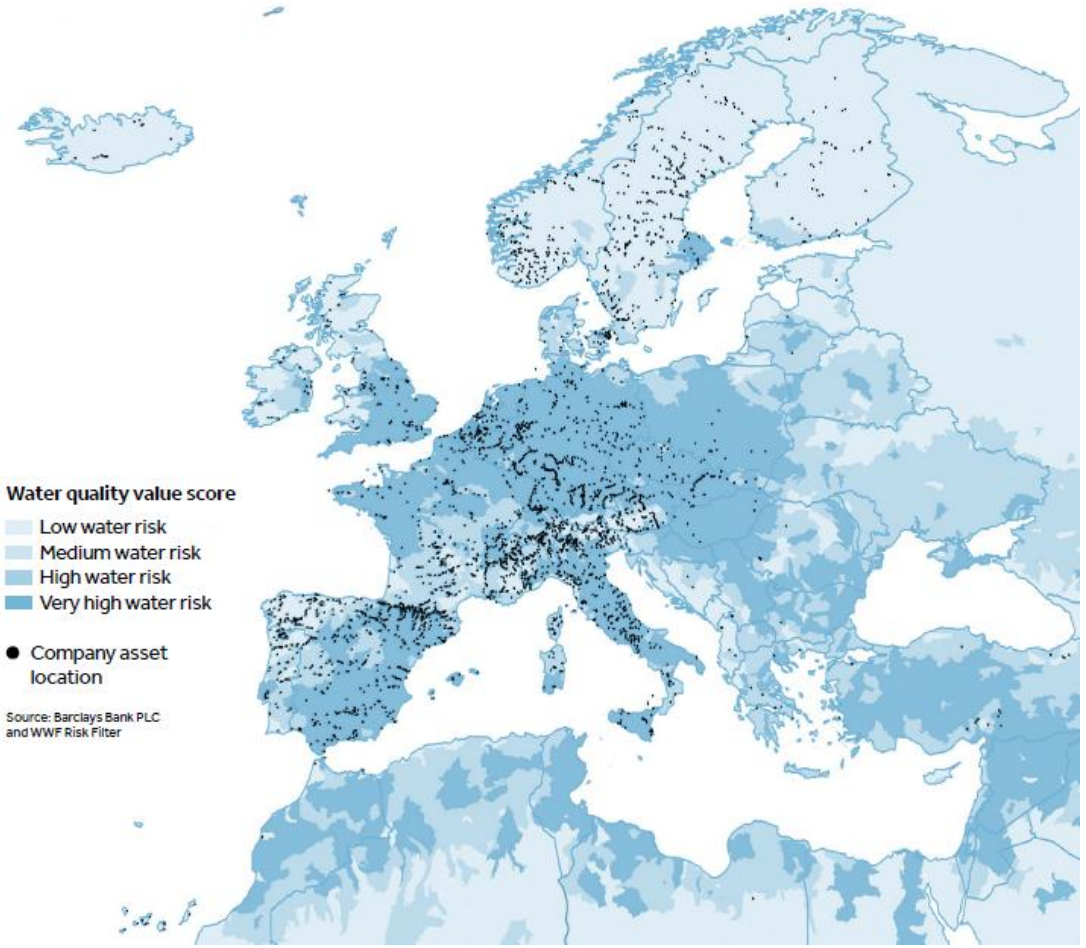
Top countries by number of power generation facilities

Spain | France | USA

Top power generation technology (by share of generation)

Nuclear | Natural gas | Wind

European power assets by areas of water quality



Source: Barclays, Navigating Nature Risk: Applying the TNFD's LEAP framework (September 2025)

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Evaluate: Determined sector-specific impacts and dependencies

Impacts and dependencies derived from ENCORE

Impacts

Mining

Land/water/sea use change			Resource exploitation		Climate	Pollution				Invasives and other	
Land use change	Freshwater ecosystem change	Sea use change	Water use	Other resource	GHG emissions	Air pollutants (non-GHG)	Water pollutants	Soil pollutants	Solid waste	Disturbances	Biological alterations

European Power

	Land/water/sea use change			Resource exploitation		Climate	Pollution				Invasives and other	
	Land use change	Freshwater ecosystem change	Sea use change	Water use	Other resource	GHG emissions	Air pollutants (non-GHG)	Water pollutants	Soil pollutants	Solid waste	Disturbances	Biological alterations
Hydro	Land use change	Freshwater ecosystem change	Sea use change	Water use	Other resource	GHG emissions	Air pollutants (non-GHG)	Water pollutants	Soil pollutants	Solid waste	Disturbances	Biological alterations
Thermal (incl. nuclear)	Land use change	Freshwater ecosystem change	Sea use change	Water use	Other resource	GHG emissions	Air pollutants (non-GHG)	Water pollutants	Soil pollutants	Solid waste	Disturbances	Biological alterations
Renewables	Land use change	Freshwater ecosystem change	Sea use change	Water use	Other resource	GHG emissions	Air pollutants (non-GHG)	Water pollutants	Soil pollutants	Solid waste	Disturbances	Biological alterations
Biofuels	Land use change	Freshwater ecosystem change	Sea use change	Water use	Other resource	GHG emissions	Air pollutants (non-GHG)	Water pollutants	Soil pollutants	Solid waste	Disturbances	Biological alterations

Dependencies

Mining and European Power

Direct physical inputs			Enable production processes				Mitigate direct impacts		Protect from disruption		
Ground water	Surface water	Fibres and other materials	Water-flow maintenance	Soil quality	Water quality	Pollination	Filtration	Bio-remediation	Climate regulation	Flood and storm protection	Mass stabilisation and erosion control

Metrics for asset-level impacts/dependencies

Impact/dependency	Selected impact/dependency metrics
Land use change (*impact*)	Land use area (ha) *Measures the total land area under company control which could potentially be converted or degraded.* Source: S&P Global[26]
Water use (*impact*)	Water withdrawn (Mm^3) for Mining Water consumed (Mm^3) for Power *Measures the extraction/consumption of water, which can negatively impact on water availability and quality.* Source: Company disclosed or Barclays estimated
Air pollution (*impact*)	Nitrogen oxides (NOx) (tonnes) Sulphur oxides (SOx) (tonnes) Particulate matter (PM2.5) (tonnes) *Measures selected non-GHG emissions, which can negatively impact localised air quality and ecosystem health.* Source: Company disclosed or Barclays estimated
Water supply (*dependency*)	Ground water and surface water supply score *Measures the asset-specific score comprised of materiality of dependency, relevance, and ecosystem resilience, which indicate the potential dependency on water supply.* Source: S&P Global[30]

Source: Barclays, Navigating Nature Risk: Applying the TNFD's LEAP framework (September 2025)

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Data is not always available but Barclays implemented a data quality scoring along the lines of the PCAF methodology

Data collection approaches and assigned quality scores

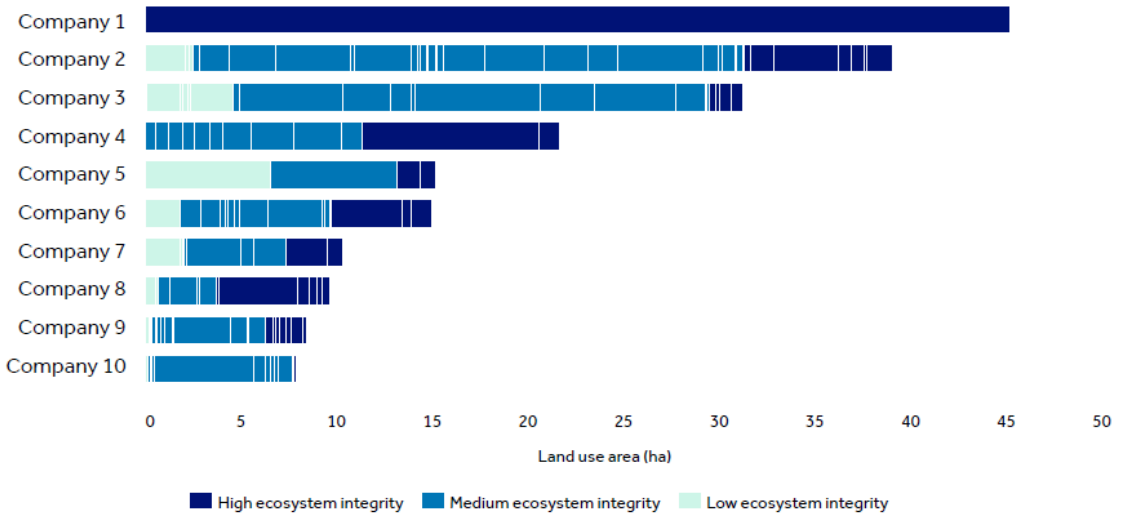
Data collection approach (ranked highest to lowest confidence)		Granularity	Source	Data source	Data quality score
Asset-level data – Company disclosed	Asset-level value disclosed by company, with no calculation by Barclays required	Asset	Company	Reported	**DQ1**
Asset-level data – Third party	Asset-level data disclosed by a credible third-party data provider with no calculation by Barclays required	Asset	Third party	Primary + estimated	**DQ2**
Company-level data attributed to asset – Company disclosed	Company-level value provided by the company, allocated to asset in proportion to the asset's revenue share (Mining) or power generation share (Power)[34]	Company	Company	Reported	**DQ3**
Company-level data attributed to asset – Third party	Company-level value provided by credible third-party data provider, allocated to asset in proportion to the asset's revenue share (Mining) or power generation share (Power)	Company	Third party	Estimated	**DQ4**
Intensity-based or sector average estimations	Factor intensity-based estimates or fallbacks using commodity, generation technology type, country or portfolio averages[35]	Sector / country	Internal, third party	Estimated	**DQ5**

Source: Barclays, Navigating Nature Risk: Applying the TNFD's LEAP framework (September 2025)

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Potentially critical companies or assets can already be shortlisted

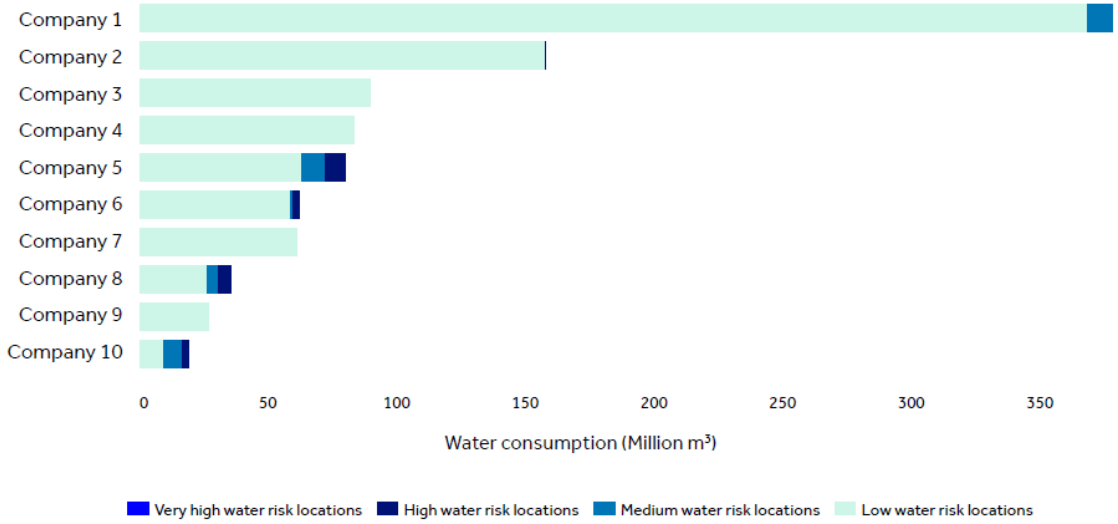
Assessed Mining companies' land use area per mine, by ecosystem integrity



The chart shows the total land use area for 10 companies in Barclays' Mining portfolio, the contribution of each individual mine, and the ecosystem integrity rating of the location in which the mines are situated. This analysis can support company engagement at both the asset and company levels, as well as allow for comparison across the wider portfolio.

Source: Barclays Bank PLC and S&P Global

Assessed European Power companies' water consumption by water scarcity ratings



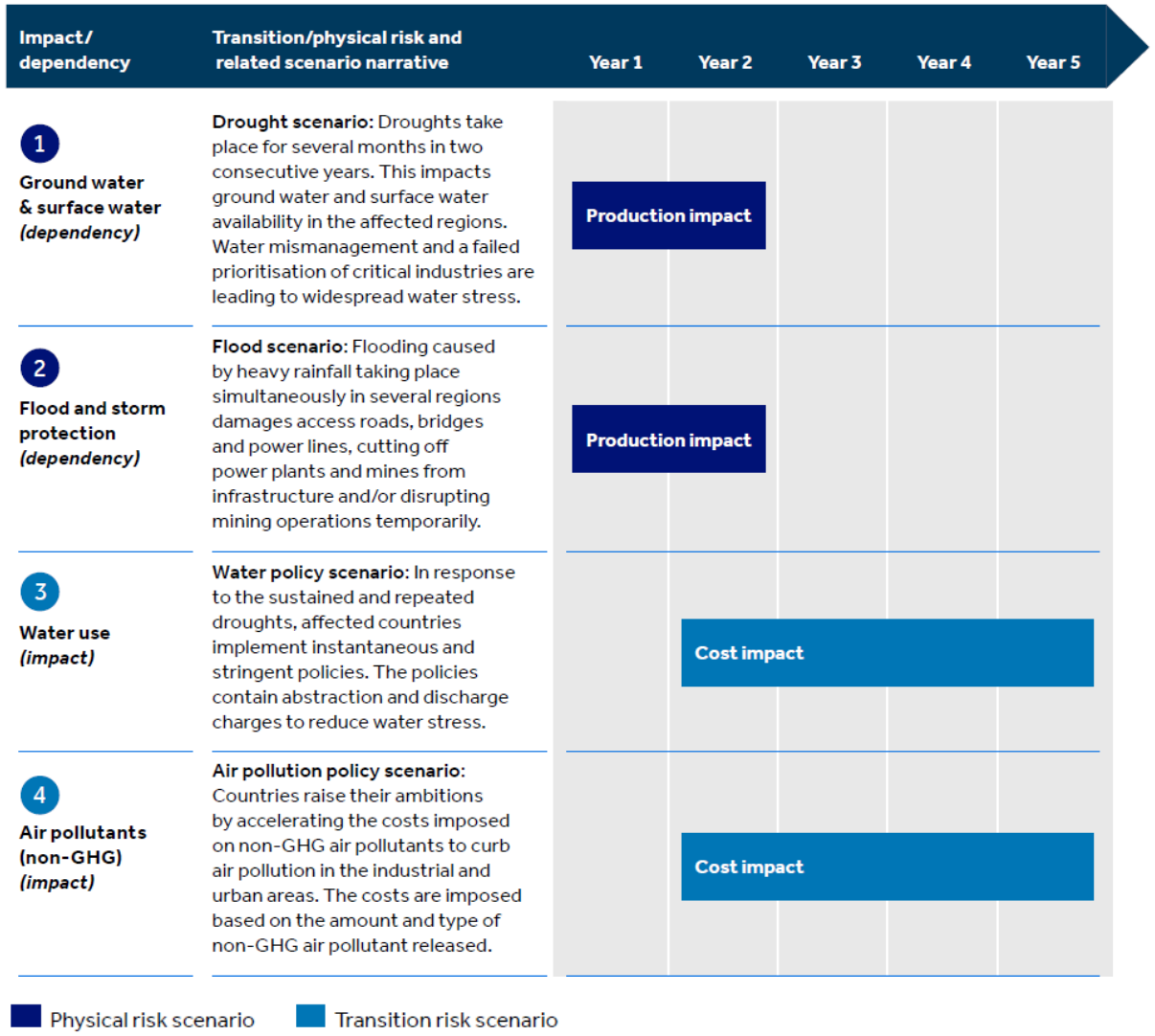
The chart shows the total water consumption of power assets for 10 companies in Barclays' European Power portfolio and the water scarcity rating of the locations in which the power assets are situated. It is not feasible to show the contribution of individual power assets as, in many cases, companies had hundreds of different assets.

Source: Barclays Bank PLC and WWF Risk Filter

Source: Barclays, Navigating Nature Risk: Applying the TNFD's LEAP framework (September 2025)

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Various concrete risk drivers form a five-year nature stress scenario



Selected scenario features

Timing:

- Physical events can hit several regions at once, or recur in the same region.
- Some policy drivers are triggered by the Year 1 droughts; others build up steadily over five years.
- All drivers peak together in Year 2

Calibration per asset, based on literature, past cases and policy analysis. For example:

- **Drought:** about three months of lost production, cutting a hit asset's annual output by 0-25%.
- **Water:** a base cost of $2.5/m³, rising by up to 65% depending on how strict the country's policy is likely to be (Yale EPI score).

Main limitations

Timing:

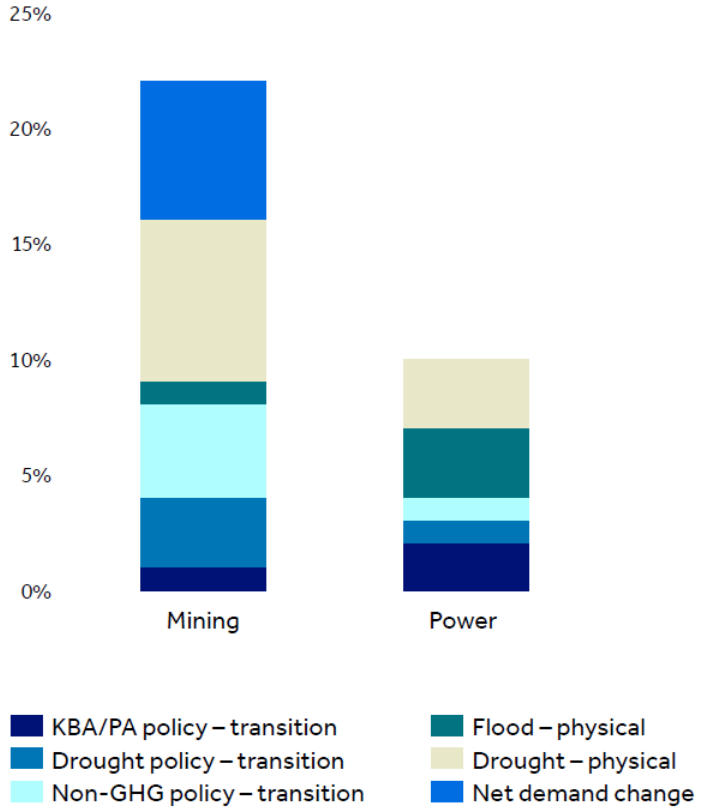
- **Missing transmission channels:** commodity and electricity price effects, extra capital spending and stranded assets were left out deliberately to keep the model simple. Higher prices would likely offset part of the losses.
- **Client mitigation not considered**

Source: Barclays, Navigating Nature Risk: Applying the TNFD's LEAP framework (September 2025)

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Financial impacts and credit risks can be determined with the scenario outputs

Cumulative EBITDA impact by scenario drivers



"For **Mining**, our analysis shows that transition risk drivers have the largest overall earnings impact, accounting for approximately 70% of total losses. However, on an annualised basis, drought risk emerges as the most significant driver. Mines in Australia, Brazil and Chile face the largest earnings decline."

MINING

In the Mining sample portfolio, cumulative earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) declined by around a quarter, primarily due to transition risks, which were partially offset by rising demand for certain critical minerals linked to climate transition.

POWER

The European Power sample portfolio experienced an approx. 10% decline, predominantly driven by physical risks.

Credit quality

- Broadly stable, mostly investment grade clients
- Some downgrades among miners with thin margins

"Physical risk drivers represent the largest earnings impact for the **European Power** sample, which account for ~60% of total losses. Power generation assets in France, Italy and Spain account for >60% of overall financial losses, with hydro and nuclear power plants most impacted."

Source: Barclays, Navigating Nature Risk: Applying the TNFD's LEAP framework (September 2025)

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The results inform Barclays' next steps laid out in the Prepare phase

1. Prioritise and engage with selected companies in the Mining and European Power portfolios
2. Inform internal risk management and client assessment approach and disclosures
3. Enhance methodology and apply it to other priority sectors where feasible (currently: **Automotive**)
4. Integrate nature factors as enabling components to the climate transition
5. Continue to engage and collaborate with relevant initiatives and forums to advance and align approaches to nature assessment in the financial services

Source: Barclays, Navigating Nature Risk: Applying the TNFD's LEAP framework (September 2025)

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Zoom Poll

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

6. Which phase of the LEAP process do you see as the most challenging?

a. Scoping
b. Locate
c. Evaluate
d. Assess
e. Prepare

Let us know why in the chat!

Key takeaways



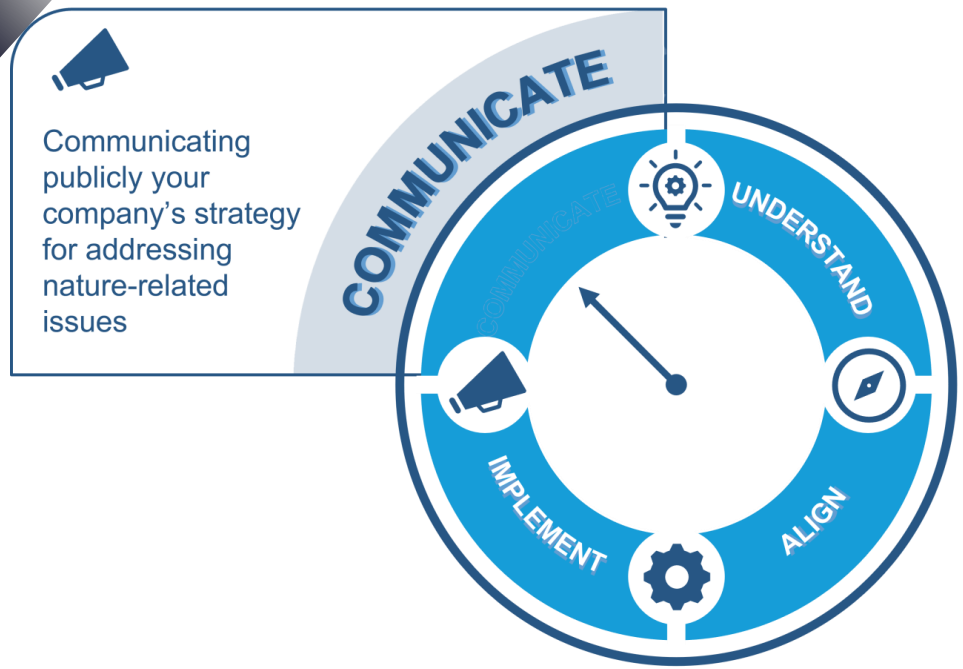
- Tackling nature-related issues requires an organization wide approach
- The LEAP approach is the starting point to identify, evaluate, assess & report nature-related issues
- There are tools and case studies available that can help you to do this!

Module 4

Communicating publicly your company's strategy for addressing nature-related issues



Module 4



- Engagement
- Investor reporting

Module 4

Communicating publicly your company's strategy for addressing nature-related issues



- Engagement
- Investor reporting

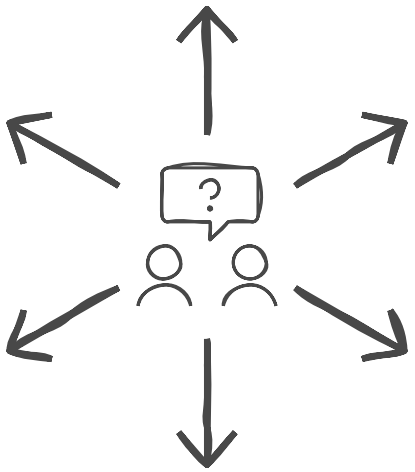
Stakeholder expectations on nature

Regulators & supervisors

Compliance
and oversight

Clients

Seeking nature-aligned
financial products



Policy Makers

Public interest and
governance

Investors

Seek financial returns and
sustainability

Indigenous Peoples

Cultural preservation and rights

Civil Society

Advocate for social
and environmental
causes

Source: UN SSE

Benefits of engagement



Meeting Standards

Helps organisations meet international standards, jurisdictional requirements and investor expectations.



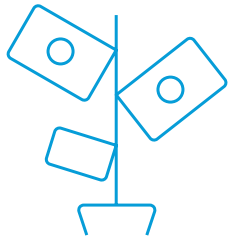
Managing Issues

Helps organisations to manage and respond to nature-related issues effectively.



Collaboration

Establishes inclusive, respectful and open collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and affected stakeholders.



Creating Value

Creates opportunities of value to the organisation that contribute to the restoration and protection of nature and benefit these groups.

Source: UN SSE, adapted from TNFD

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Effective engagement is critical to assess, manage and disclose nature-related issues

- Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities have proven highly effective in protecting ecosystems through their knowledge, community-led practices and institutions.
- Engagement is typically not defined in standard business procedures and is poorly executed.
- FIs asked to describe how investee companies, counterparties or clients are worked with to help ensure they engage relevant Indigenous People's, Local Communities and affected stakeholders



Source: TNFD

Source: UN SSE, adapted from TNFD

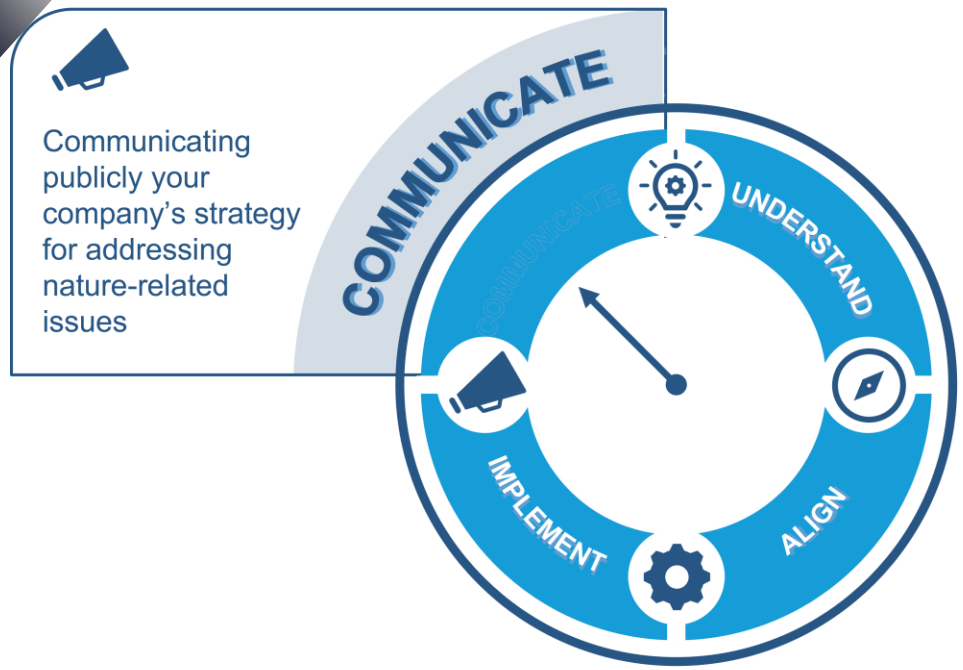
The role of banks

Growing recognition of the interlinkages between the financial sector, nature and Indigenous Peoples

1. **Recognize material financial effects**
   Nature-related issues and engagement quality are understood to have potentially material financial effects.
2. **Integrate indigenous knowledge**
   Incorporating indigenous knowledge contributes to improved risk mitigation and impact management for nature.
3. **Incorporate into due diligence**
   Banks can incorporate nature-related factors into due diligence and risk assessment processes at project and portfolio scales.
4. **Drive active stewardship**
   Corporate engagement can be used to drive active stewardship.
5. **Develop nature-based financing**
   Create opportunities for nature-based financing for communities.

Source: UN SSE, Adapted from UNEP FI & Shift Project

Module 4



Engaging Indigenous People & Local Communities

Investor reporting

You can get started now whilst regulations evolve

TNFD Adoption Pathway

Regulatory Developments

TNFD recommendations influence regulations



Standards Development

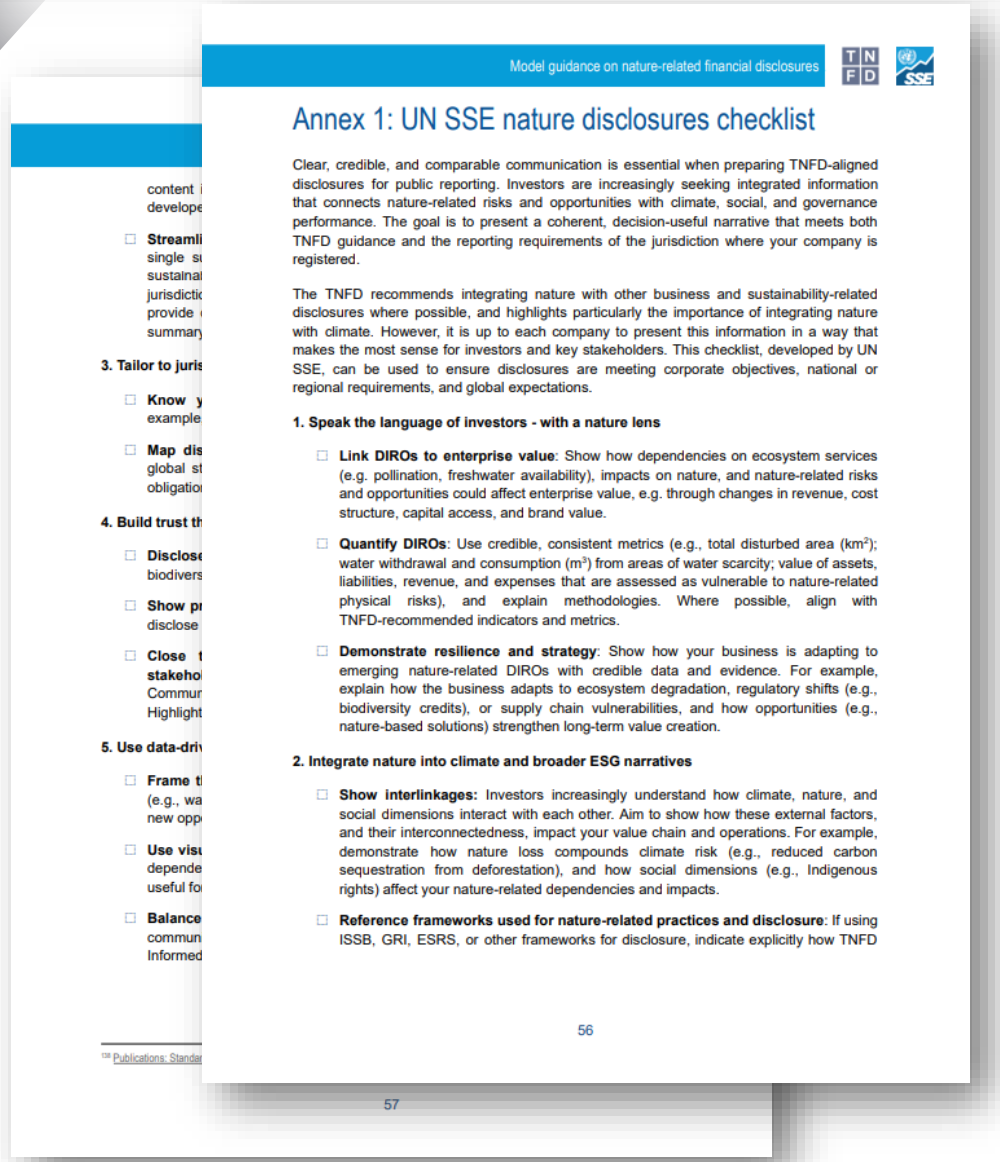
TNFD recommendations inform standards development

Voluntary Adoption

Companies begin using TNFD voluntarily

Source: UN SSE, adapted from TNFD

Communicating Nature-related information



Model guidance on nature-related financial disclosures

Annex 1: UN SSE nature disclosures checklist

Clear, credible, and comparable communication is essential when preparing TNFD-aligned disclosures for public reporting. Investors are increasingly seeking integrated information that connects nature-related risks and opportunities with climate, social, and governance performance. The goal is to present a coherent, decision-useful narrative that meets both TNFD guidance and the reporting requirements of the jurisdiction where your company is registered.

The TNFD recommends integrating nature with other business and sustainability-related disclosures where possible, and highlights particularly the importance of integrating nature with climate. However, it is up to each company to present this information in a way that makes the most sense for investors and key stakeholders. This checklist, developed by UN SSE, can be used to ensure disclosures are meeting corporate objectives, national or regional requirements, and global expectations.

1. Speak the language of investors - with a nature lens

- **Link DIROs to enterprise value**: Show how dependencies on ecosystem services (e.g. pollination, freshwater availability), impacts on nature, and nature-related risks and opportunities could affect enterprise value, e.g. through changes in revenue, cost structure, capital access, and brand value.
- **Quantify DIROs**: Use credible, consistent metrics (e.g., total disturbed area (km^2); water withdrawal and consumption (m^3) from areas of water scarcity; value of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses that are assessed as vulnerable to nature-related physical risks), and explain methodologies. Where possible, align with TNFD-recommended indicators and metrics.
- **Demonstrate resilience and strategy**: Show how your business is adapting to emerging nature-related DIROs with credible data and evidence. For example, explain how the business adapts to ecosystem degradation, regulatory shifts (e.g., biodiversity credits), or supply chain vulnerabilities, and how opportunities (e.g., nature-based solutions) strengthen long-term value creation.

2. Integrate nature into climate and broader ESG narratives

- **Show interlinkages:** Investors increasingly understand how climate, nature, and social dimensions interact with each other. Aim to show how these external factors, and their interconnectedness, impact your value chain and operations. For example, demonstrate how nature loss compounds climate risk (e.g., reduced carbon sequestration from deforestation), and how social dimensions (e.g., Indigenous rights) affect your nature-related dependencies and impacts.
- **Reference frameworks used for nature-related practices and disclosure**: If using ISSB, GRI, ESRS, or other frameworks for disclosure, indicate explicitly how TNFD

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Investor Language

Communicate effectively with investors interested in nature.

Integrate Narratives

Connect nature with climate and ESG stories.

Jurisdictional Tailoring

Adapt disclosures to meet local regulations.

Build Trust

Be transparent and report to stakeholders.

Data-Driven Narratives

Use data to support your nature disclosures.

Source: UN SSE

Speaking to an investor audience

Investor Language

Communicate effectively with investors interested in nature.

FIGURE 2. DRIVERS OF NATURE DEGRADATION AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Drivers of Nature Degradation → **Nature-related Risks** → **Impact / Dependency** → **BdB Risk Management**

Climate change

Habitat loss

Pollution

Overexploitation of resources (water and soil)

Introduction of invasive species

These four drivers are already considered within our Banco de Bogotá green taxonomy

Physical Risks

Direct impacts of natural degradation, such as water scarcity, soil erosion, and deforestation, which can affect the productivity and profitability of our clients.

Transition Risks

Changes in policies, regulations, technology, or market preferences designed to address nature loss.

Ecosystem Stability

Economic Stability

- *Credit Risk*
- *Operational Risk*
- *Liquidity Risk*
- *Market Risk*
- *Reputational Risk*





Example from Banco de Bogota Nature-related Risks & Opportunities Report 2025, P. 17

Integrating nature with existing narratives

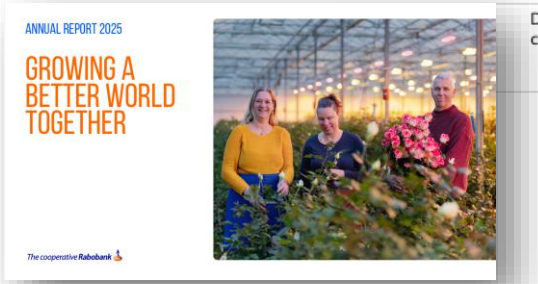
Integrate Narratives

Connect nature with climate and ESG stories.

Appendix 4: TNFD Reference Table

In the 2025 Annual Report, we disclose in alignment with ESRS. As we are a Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) taskforce member, we aim to ensure that we also align our reporting efforts with TNFD's disclosure recommendations. In the below reference table have included TNFD's main disclosure categories and reference to where in the 2025 Annual Report (or in other publications such as the Nature Vision and Approach) we address these disclosure recommendations.

Governance	A	Describe the Board's oversight of nature-related risks and opportunities	• The Governance section in the Sustainability Statements	• Rabobank Nature Vision and Approach page 11	
	B	Describe management's role in assessing and managing nature-related risks and opportunities	• The Governance section in the Sustainability Statement		
	C	Describe the organization's human rights policies and engagement activities, and oversight by the board and management, with respect to indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and other stakeholders, in the organization's assessment of, and response to, nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.	• Policies: Sustainability statements/Sustainability Policies • Sustainability statements/Social Information • The Governance section in the Sustainability Statement	• Sustainability Policy Policies briefing • Rabobank's theme policies and sector policies	
Strategy	A	Describe the nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium and long term.	• Sustainability statements/Impact, Risk and Opportunity Management • Sustainability Statements/Nature	• Rabobank Nature Vision and Approach page 9-10	With regards to opportunities, these are not fully quantified for each subtopic of Nature.
	B	Describe the effect nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities have had on the organization's business model, value chain, strategy and financial planning, as well as any transition plans or analysis in place.	• Sustainability statements/Impact, Risk and Opportunity Management • Sustainability Statements/Material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities and Their Interaction With Strategy and Business Model • Sustainability Statements/Nature	• Rabobank Nature Vision and Approach page 11-13	We are increasingly including nature-related DIRO in our business processes. We will continue to further develop our insights into the effects on i.e. financial planning.
		Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy to nature-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration different scenarios.	• Impact, Risk and Opportunity Management-sections in the Water, Pollution and Land Use chapters • Sustainability statements/Impact, Risk and Opportunity Management		



Example from Rabobank Annual Report 2025, P. 248

Meeting jurisdictional requirements



Jurisdictional Tailoring

Adapt disclosures to meet local regulations.

All organisations should **assess** their nature-related issues even if they do not **disclose** them

Who needs to **assess** their nature-related issues?

All organizations – large or small – publicly owned or privately held – should assess the nature-related issues associated with their operations and business model because:

- the acceleration of nature loss and the declining resilience of nature can have negative impacts on any business
- All businesses can lighten their footprint on nature to help contribute to nature-positive outcomes

Who needs to **disclose** their nature-related issues?

Many organisations need to disclose their nature-related issues to comply with current and future regulatory requirements by governments and to meet the growing needs for decision-useful data from regulators, stock exchanges and investors.

Some organisations may wish to voluntarily disclose their nature-related issues to show their commitment to sustainability and/or industry leadership position.

Being transparent to build trust

Build Trust

Be transparent and report to stakeholders.

Challenges and limitations

In this publication we provide an overview of ING's work-in-progress methodology to assess nature-related impacts and dependencies, and the results of this assessment. We've made our calculations based on the available data and the selected methodologies. Our approach and reporting may be subject to change due to regulations, data availability and quality, methodology updates, and other developments affecting our clients, the sectors in which they operate or society as a whole. Similarly, our internal calculations may be restated or recalculated as a result of changes in methodologies or baselines due to regulations, data availability and quality, or other changes that may occur and impact our alignment scoring. Some of these chances may relate to the challenges and limitations we encountered along the way. We've listed some of the most relevant issues we encountered below.

- Data availability: Given the limited coverage of ING clients in the databases used, we chose to work with industry-average proxies to be representative for our own portfolio. We are working to update our processes to collect more client-specific data point
- companies present in the dataset. To mitigate this, turnover), as this can be a more objective measure
- Data reliability: The data sources used (for example the best available data sources at the time. Howev rely on assumptions and averages. Therefore, resu considered carefully and in combination with othe
- Impact gaps: BIA-GBS does not model marine-base lead to underestimating some risks, for example in these risks in existing risk policies, for instance via t sector.
- Methodological limitations: The impact of the cons in the BIA-GBS, due to methodological reasons. We instance via the ESR framework sector policy on In

Analysed elements	Metrics used	Methodological notes
Contribution to direct impact drivers on biodiversity loss, including land- and freshwater ecosystem use, water use, and pollution	Biodiversity Impact Analytics, powered by the Global Biodiversity Score (BIA-GBS).[13] We used the MSAppbTI score, abbreviated as MSAppb*, using an intensity value (MSAppb* / turnover)	Climate change-related impacts were excluded, as ING is measuring and addressing climate change with our Terra approach Impact intensity is used, to enable objective comparison of industries
State of nature: Impacts on the state of species, using species extinction risks	Species Threat Abatement and Restoration Metric (STAR). Info on IUCN website	We used country-level STAR scores
State of nature: Impacts on the extent and condition of ecosystems	Ecoregion Intactness Index (EII) and Change Ecoregion Intactness (Change in EII)	We used country-level EII and Change in EII scores
State of nature: Water stress	Baseline Water Stress (BWS)	We used country-level BWS scores
Dependencies on ecosystem services	Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure (ENCORE)	We focused on critical dependencies, defined as activities with a "Very high" score in ENCORE



Example from ING Nature Report 2024, p13-14

Leading with data

Data-Driven Narratives

Use data to support your nature disclosures.

TCFD metric category	Metric	2024	2023
Assessment of physical risk	Proportion		
Assessment of transition risk	Exposure		
Portfolio decarbonisation[2] (covering Scope 1, 2 and 3 upstream and downstream of our customer emissions)	**Financed** Absolute Term loan Embedde Intensity (		
Climate-related loan opportunities[3]	Exposure Pillar 1 Pillar 2 Pillar 3 Other clim		

TNFD metric category	Data	2024	2023
C1.0 Total spatial footprint	Office space leased	12,257 sq. ft.	12,257 sq. ft.
C3.0 Water withdrawal and consumption from areas of water scarcity	Risks and opportunities 56	None	None
Exposure to sectors or companies with material dependence on nature (£'million)	Total loan book	1,027	606
Exposure to high impact or sensitive sectors or companies active in sensitive areas (by geography)	Considered as part of customer maps developed for natural capital asset register	Evaluation of natural capital risks, impacts and dependencies of the dairy sector p30	Measure of 20 largest exposures completed in 2023
Measure of biodiversity intactness or richness	Considered as part of customer maps developed for natural capital asset register	Scenario planning and stress testing p34	Measure of 20 largest exposures completed in 2023
Volume of financial flow to deliver nature-based opportunity or positive impact	Equate to financing for Pillar 2 of NFU Net Zero plan	£24.0 million	£11.9 million
Volume of financial flow with evidence of material mitigation of Nature-related risk through e.g. engagement, due diligence or KPIs	In development		



Example from Oxbury Bank 2024 Responsible Impact Report, p36 & 50

Key takeaways



- Engagement of Indigenous People & Local Communities is key to meaningful assessment & management of nature-related issues
- Preparing voluntary disclosures now will mean you are prepared for future reporting requirements
- Investor-grade information should speak the right language and be balanced and transparent



Let’s discuss a few of your questions

Share your questions in the Q&A

If you are joining from your phone, you may have to swipe through the screens to find the chat.

GOALS



- Explain **why** nature is relevant for your organisation
- Be familiar with **what** resources are available to manage & disclose nature-related issues
- Understand **how** to identify, assess and manage nature-related issues
- Identify **who** requires this information and how to best integrate it into public disclosures

Zoom Poll

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

7. How well do you understand the link between nature and finance now?

(Rating scale from 0-10)

Menti

Please use the link in the chat to access the Mentimeter. Keep that window open in your browser as we will come back to it again.

What is your main takeaway from today's training?

KEY RESOURCES

TRAINING MATERIALS

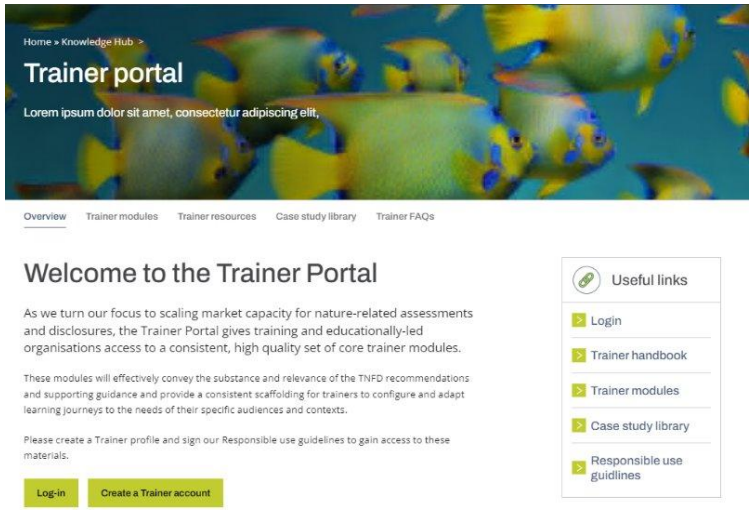


Find all training materials, including the slide handout and model guidance, under 'Resources' on the SSE webpage for this workshop.

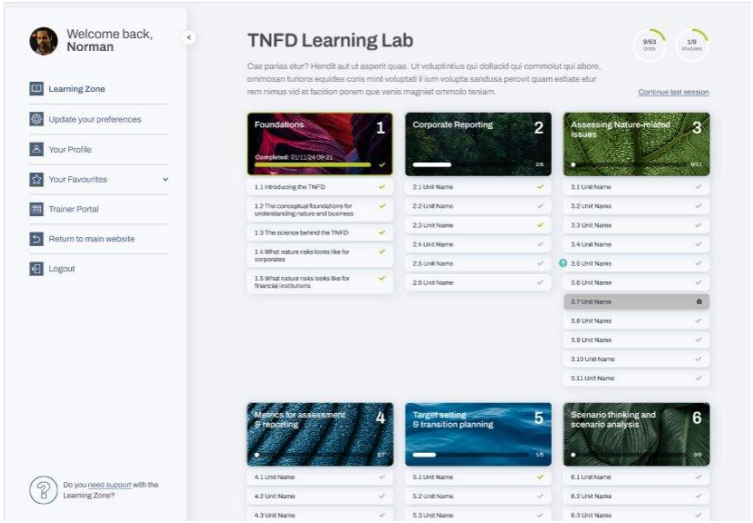
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Building capacity on nature: TNFD tools and resources

Trainer Portal



Learning Lab



Example reports

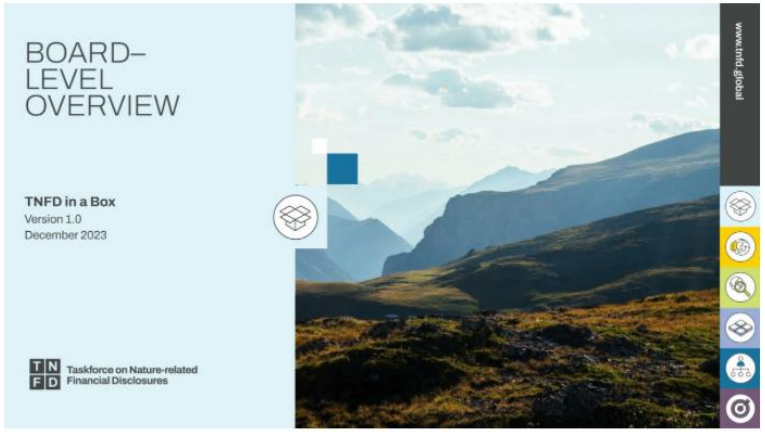
What is a TNFD-aligend report?

Upload your TNFD-aligned report

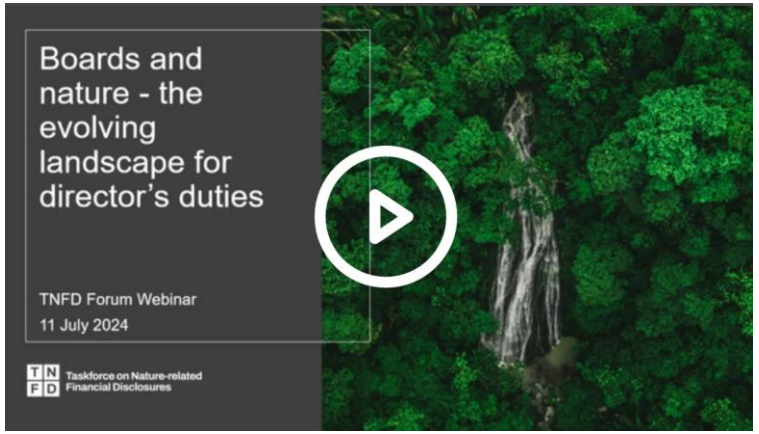
Upload your report
Submit a report online.

Company	Type of Report	Year Published	SASB Sector	Organisation Type	HQ Country or Area	Report Download
E SUN BANK	Integrated TCFD + TNFD report	2024	Consumer Finance	Financial Institution or Services	Taiwan, Province of China	View Report
Bank Australia	Mainstream annual report / Financial filings e.g. CSRD	2024	Mortgage Finance	Financial Institution or Services	Australia	View Report
Tokyu Fudosan Holdings Corp.	Nature/TNFD report	2024	Real Estate	Corporate	Japan	View Report
Storebrand	Integrated TCFD + TNFD report	2024	Consumer Goods	Financial Institution or Services	Norway	View Report

TNFD in a Box



TNFD Webinars



Access these resources on the TNFD Knowledge Hub:

What is your Nature Risk?

Request follow-up >

Learn more about S&P Global Nature & Biodiversity Risk Solutions, providing decision-grade metrics to assess a company's impact & dependencies on nature as recommended by the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and in line with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) LEAP approach.

COP17: Corporate nature commitments have more than doubled since landmark biodiversity agreement

S&P Global
Energy

Scan to speak to a S&P Global specialist.

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Module 1: Key resources

- TNFD Glossary
- Getting started with adoption of the TNFD recommendations
- SSE Model Guidance on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (Chapter 1)
- IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- NGFS (Network for Greening the Financial System) 2026 Nature Package
- FSB (Financial Stability Board) Stocktake on Nature-related Risks: Supervisory and regulatory approaches and perspectives on financial risk
- Joint Statement by the Multilateral Development Banks: Nature, People and Planet
- UNEP-FI & TNFD Asking Better Questions on Nature for Bank Chief Risk Officers and Risk Committees
- UNEP FI & WWF Navigating Nature-Related Regulations for Banks: Mapping the Policy Landscape



Module 2: Key resources

- TNFD 2025 Status Report
- TNFD Example Reporting Library
- TNFD Recommendations Report
- TNFD Additional Guidance for Financial Institutions
- TNFD Sector Guidance
- TNFD Biomes Guidance
- TNFD Standards Alignment & Correspondence Mapping



Module 3: Key resources

- Guidance on the TNFD LEAP Approach
- LEAP use cases
- TNFD Tools Catalogue
- UNEP WCMC Nature Tools Compass
- Guidance on Value Chains
- Guidance on Scenario Analysis
- Guidance on nature in transition plans
- UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking Nature Target Setting Guidance
- GFANZ Nature in Net-zero Transition Plans



Module 4: Key resources

- Guidance on engagement with Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and affected stakeholders
- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- Example TNFD Reporting Library
- Asking Better Questions on Nature for Board Directors
- SSE Model Guidance on Nature (including Annex 1: the Nature Disclosures Checklist)
- UNEP FI Nature-related finance and Indigenous Peoples Briefing
- UNEP FI Client Engagement on Nature Prototype Tool
- Shift Community Engagement, Nature and Financial Materiality Evidence Review



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Thank You!

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