

**INTERNATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY STANDARDS BOARD IFRS SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE STANDARDS (“ISSB STANDARDS”)
IFRS S1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCLOSURE OF SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (*THE FOUNDATIONAL***

Objective	To require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities (“SR&O”) that is useful to users of general-purpose financial reports (“Users”) in making decisions relating to providing resources to that entity.			
Scope	SR&O that “could reasonably be expected to affect the entity’s prospects”, i.e., its cash flow, access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term. SR&O that could not reasonably be expected to affect an entity’s prospects are outside scope.			
Conceptual foundations	1. Fair presentation	2. Materiality	3. Reporting Entity	4. Connected Information
	Requires a complete, neutral, and accurate depiction of SR&O that could reasonably be expected to affect an entity’s prospects. Information disclosed must also be comparable, verifiable, timely and understandable. An entity must disclose additional information if compliance with ISSB Standards is insufficient to enable Users to understand the effects of SR&O on the entity’s prospects.	Only financially material information is required to be disclosed, i.e., information that, if omitted, misstated, or obscured, could reasonably be expected to influence User’s decisions.	Disclosures must be made for the same reporting entity as the related financial statements.	Information disclosed must enable Users to understand the connections within/across an entity’s various sustainability-related financial disclosures and its financial reports.
Core content	Governance	Strategy	Risk management	Metrics and targets
	Disclosure to enable Users to understand:			
<p>The governance processes, controls and procedures an entity uses to monitor, manage and oversee its SR&O, including, for e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How a designated governance body (e.g., a board or committee) is informed about SR&O. How that body takes into account SR&O when overseeing the entity’s strategy, its decisions on major transactions and its risk management processes and related policies. 	<p>An entity’s strategy for managing SR&O, including, for e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A description of current/anticipated effects of SR&O on the entity’s business model and value chain. Quantitative/qualitative information on how SR&O have affected the entity’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the reporting period. 	<p>An entity’s processes to identify, assess, prioritise, and monitor SR&O, including, for e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The processes and policies the entity uses in this regard, including information about how the entity assesses the nature, likelihood and magnitude of the effects of those risks and whether and how the entity prioritises sustainability-related risks relative to other types of risk. 	<p>An entity’s performance in relation to its SR&O, including, for e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For any targets, the metric used to set the target and monitor progress, the period over which it applies, the baseline from which progress is measured, any interim targets, performance against targets and any revisions to the target, with an explanation for any such revisions. 	
General requirements	1. Sources of guidance	2. Location	3. Timing	4. Comparative information
	Entities must refer to and consider the applicability of the disclosure topics in the SASB Standards	Must be provided as part of an entity’s general purpose financial reports but can be in various locations provided it is clearly identifiable.	Must be provided at the same time and in respect of the same reporting period as an entity’s related financial statements.	An entity must disclose comparative information in respect of the preceding period for all amounts and, if useful, for narrative disclosures.

**INTERNATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY STANDARDS BOARD IFRS SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE STANDARDS (“ISSB STANDARDS”)
IFRS S2 CLIMATE-RELATED DISCLOSURES (*THE CLIMATE-SPECIFIC STANDARD*)**

Objective	To require an entity to disclose information about its climate-related risks and opportunities (“CR&O”) that is useful to users of general-purpose financial reports (“Users”) in making decisions relating to providing resources to that entity.			
Scope	CR&O (including both physical and transition climate-related risks) that “could reasonably be expected to affect the entity’s prospects”, i.e., its cash flow, access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term. CR&O that could not reasonably be expected to affect an entity’s prospects are outside scope.			
Core content	This reflects IFRS S1 but in respect of climate and as supplemented with climate-specific concepts. Entities must also consider the applicability of the IFRS S2 Industry-based Guidance on Implementing Climate-related Disclosures.			
	Governance	Strategy	Risk management	Metrics and targets
	Disclosure to enable Users to understand:			
	<p>The governance processes, controls and procedures an entity uses to monitor, manage and oversee its CR&O, including, for e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How a designated governance body (e.g., a board or committee) is informed about CR&O. • How that body takes into account CR&O when overseeing the entity’s strategy, its decisions on major transactions and its risk management processes and related policies. 	<p>An entity’s strategy for managing CR&O, including, for e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of current/anticipated effects of CR&O on the entity’s business model and value chain. • Quantitative/qualitative information on how CR&O have affected the entity’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the reporting period. • Information on any climate-related transition plan it has. • An assessment (having used climate-related scenario analysis) of the resilience of the entity’s strategy and business model to climate-related changes, developments and uncertainties. 	<p>An entity’s processes to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor CR&O, including, for e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The processes and policies the entity uses in this regard, including information about how the entity assesses the nature, likelihood and magnitude of the effects of those risks and whether and how the entity prioritises climate-related risks relative to other types of risk. 	<p>An entity’s performance in relation to its CR&O, including, for e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate-related metrics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ greenhouses gas emissions, including Scope 1, 2 and 3; ○ the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related transition risks, physical risks and opportunities; ○ capital deployment for CR&O; ○ internal carbon pricing; and ○ how climate related considerations are factored into executive remuneration, and the percentage that is linked. • Climate-related targets the entity has set.