

## Who is required to report and by when?



Large listed issuers

Large financial entities

Licensed

insurers

Large listed debt or equity issuers

Registered banks

Building

societies

Managers of registered investment schemes

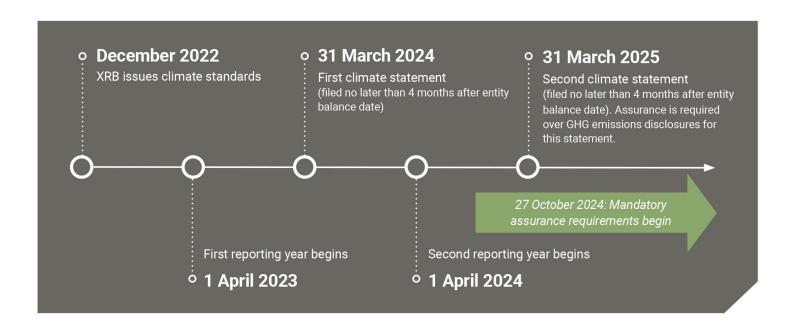
Credit unions

Some Crown financial institutions (via letters of expectation) Climate reporting
entities must exceed
the threshold of 'large' for
the previous two
accounting periods to
be considered
climate reporting entities.

Large listed debt or equity issuers = market capitalisation of over \$60 million

Large financial entities = NZ \$1 billion assets/total assets under management (or for insurers NZ \$250 million annual gross premium revenue)

# Example timeframe for a 1 April to 31 March reporting entity



## The climate-related disclosure framework

NZ CS 1 The disclosures

NZ CS 2 First-time adoption provisions

NZ CS 3 General requirements

The XRB will also issue non-mandatory guidance to assist reporting entities when making disclosures

## **Global developments**



### **Updated guidance**

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures October 2021

### **Prototype**

Technical Readiness Working Group November 2021

### Exposure draft

International Sustainability Standards Board *March* 2022

### **Timeline**





## **Strategy disclosures**

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# **Strategy Summary of proposed section**

### **Objective**

To enable primary users to understand the impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on an entity's business model, strategy and financial planning over the short, medium, and long term, including actual and potential financial impacts.

#### **Disclosures**

- · Climate-related risks and opportunities
- The impacts including financial impacts, transition and adaptation plans
- The resilience of its business model and strategy to different climate-related scenarios (including, at a minimum, a 1.5 degree and a greater than 2 degree scenario)
- The methodologies and assumptions relating to scenario analysis

# What are climate-related risks and opportunities?





#### Physical risks & opportunities

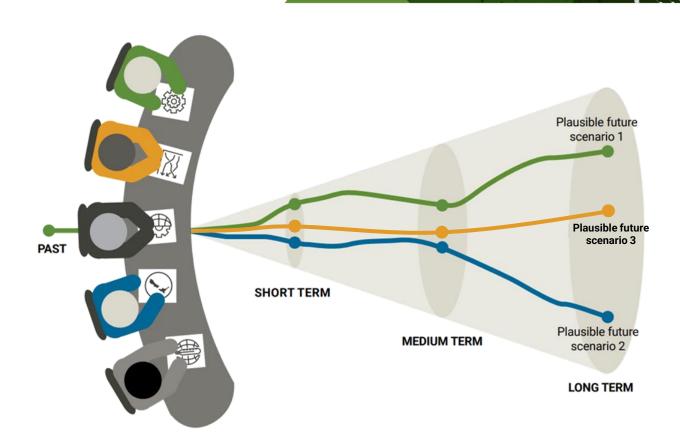


# What are transition and adaptation plans?



Adapted from TCFD guidance

## What is scenario analysis?







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# Metrics and Targets Summary of proposed section

### **Objective**

To enable users to understand how an entity measures and manages its climate-related risks and opportunities.

#### **Disclosures**

#### Metrics

- Cross-industry metrics including GHG emissions (gross scopes 1, 2, and 3 (value chain))
- Industry-metrics and/or entity-specific metrics used

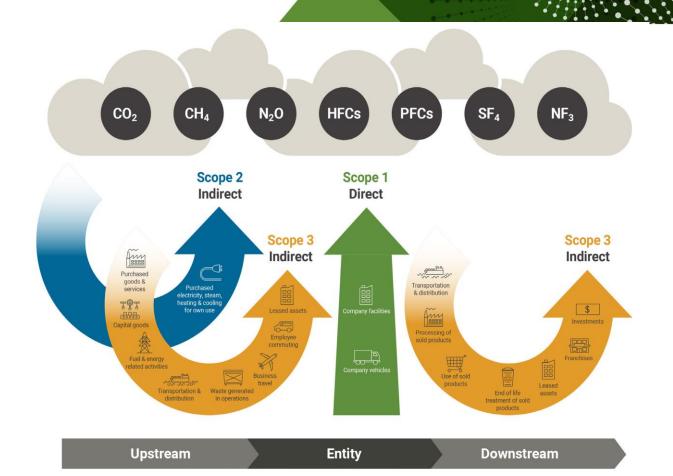
#### **Targets**

Targets used and performance against targets

#### Methodologies and assumptions

- Methodologies and assumptions used in calculations
- · Significant estimation uncertainties

### **Emissions scopes**





## **Materiality**

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# Materiality The concept

Materiality involves a user and purpose-based judgement about what information is relevant—whether providing or withholding information is likely to influence primary users' decision making

# **Materiality Proposed definition**

### Materiality

Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that primary users make on the basis of their assessments of an entity's enterprise value across all time horizons, including the long term.

# Materiality Summary of proposed section

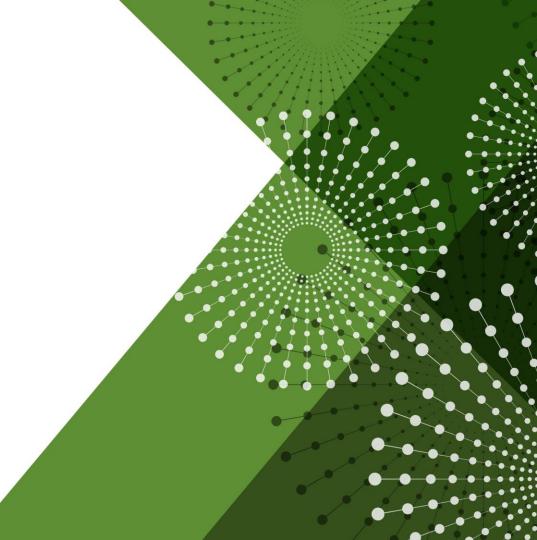
#### **Key proposals:**

- Material information could include information about an entity's impacts *on* the climate, if those impacts could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's enterprise value
- No uniform quantitative threshold for materiality, or predetermination of what would be material in a particular situation, is made
- Disclosures are presumed to be material, but an entity need not disclose if it determines information would not be material relating to its own specific facts and circumstances
- Assess whether information is material in the context of the climate statement as a whole



## **Assurance**

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### What needs to be assured

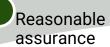
GHG emissions are the subject of mandatory assurance.
Assurance practitioners carrying out this work must comply with all applicable auditing and assurance standards issued by the XRB.

#### Intended scope of assurance engagement:

- Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions
- Additional requirements for the disclosure of GHG emissions (e.g., consolidation approach)
- Requirement to prepare a GHG emissions report and provide a link/cross reference to this report
- Confirmation that GHG disclosures have been drawn from the GHG emissions report

### Assurance

## **Proposed minimum level**



- Limited assurance
- •This is a lower level of assurance compared to reasonable
- Framed as a negative conclusion, i.e., "Nothing came to our attention..."

- This is the highest level of assurance
- Framed as a positive conclusion

Entities can obtain reasonable assurance over some, or all, of their GHG emissions disclosures, or any other disclosures, if they wish



# Over to you...

We are keen to hear your feedback and this can be provided formally and informally.

The full consultation document can be found here:

https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/climate-related-disclosures/consultation-and-engagement/strategy-and-targets-and-metrics

To help you wrap your head around the information in this consultation document, we're hosting a series of Deep Dive events between 28 March – 1 April. Register to attend here

#### To provide feedback you can:



Submit via www.xrb.govt.nz Comment on our LinkedIn page

The consultation closes 13 April 2022