

Consultation launch

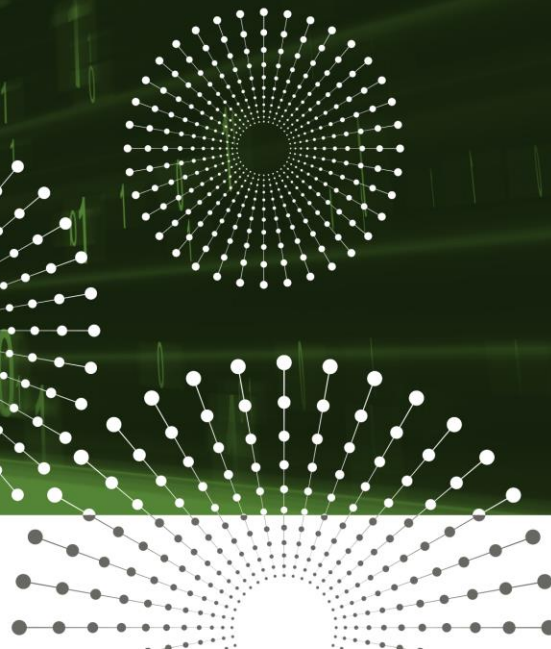
Climate-related Disclosures

Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standard 1

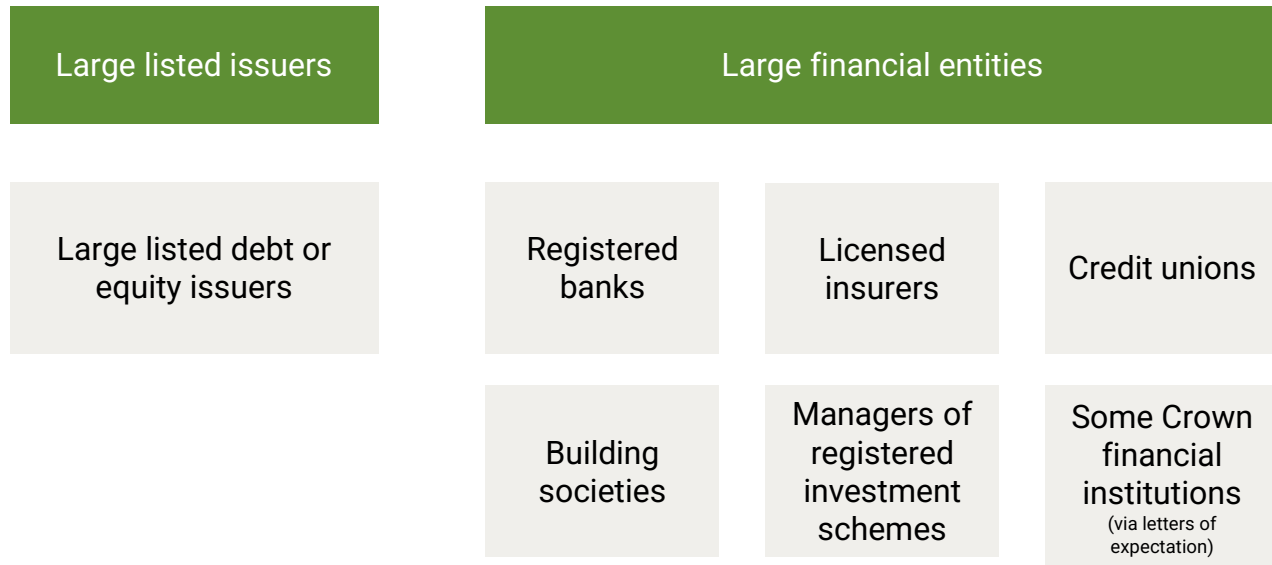
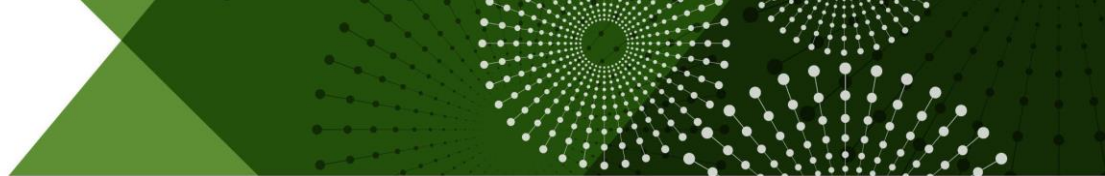
NZ CS 1



March 2022



Who is required to report and by when?

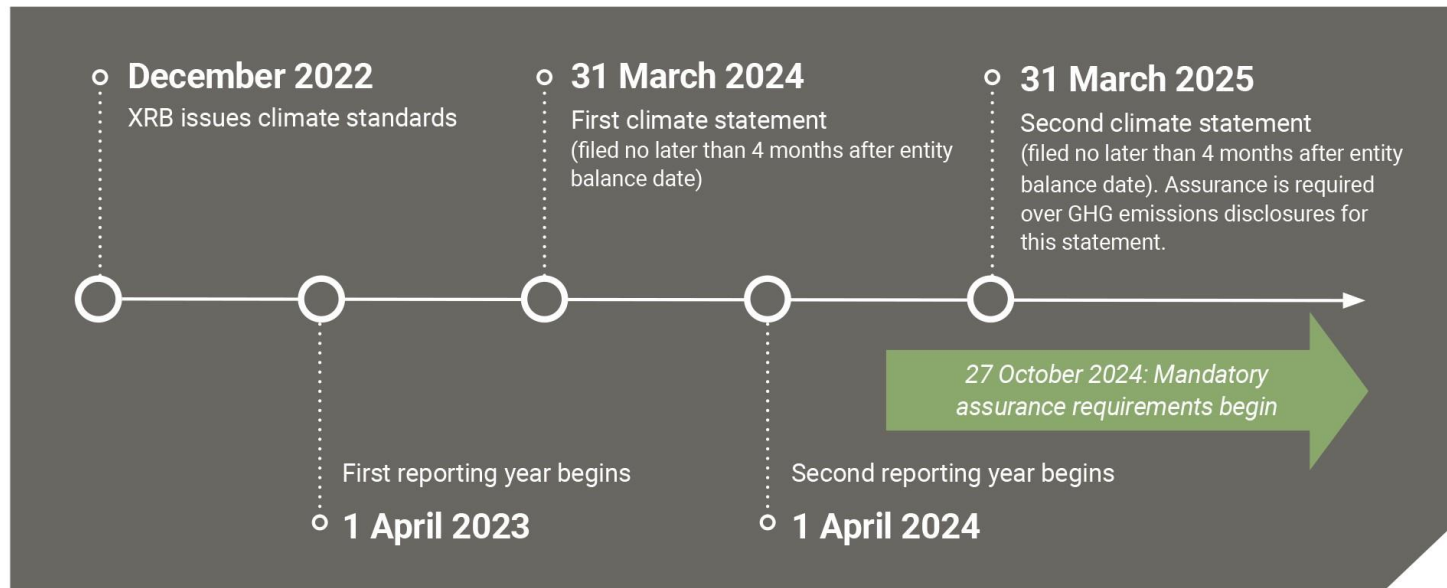


Climate reporting entities must exceed the threshold of 'large' for the previous two accounting periods to be considered climate reporting entities.

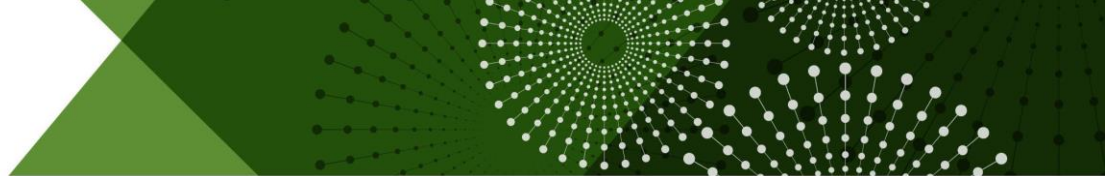
Large listed debt or equity issuers = market capitalisation of over \$60 million

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

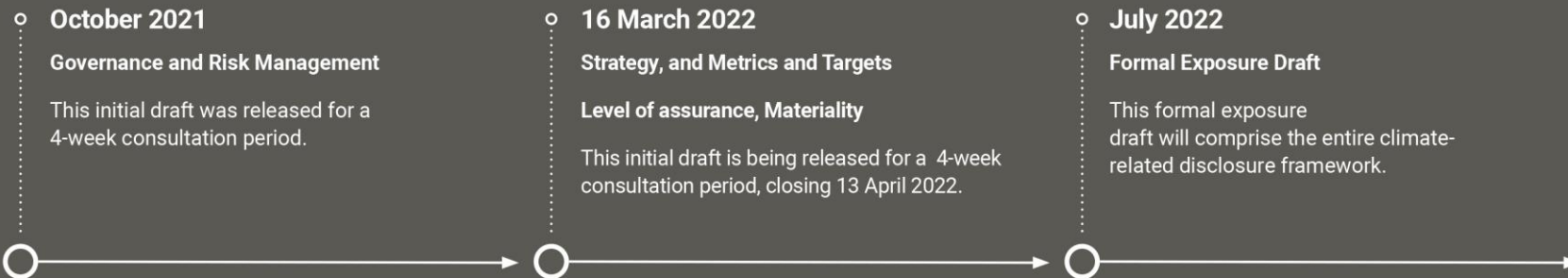
November 2021

Exposure draft

International Sustainability
Standards Board

March 2022

Timeline



Strategy disclosures

Jack Bisset, Policy Manager – Climate and Sustainability

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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.

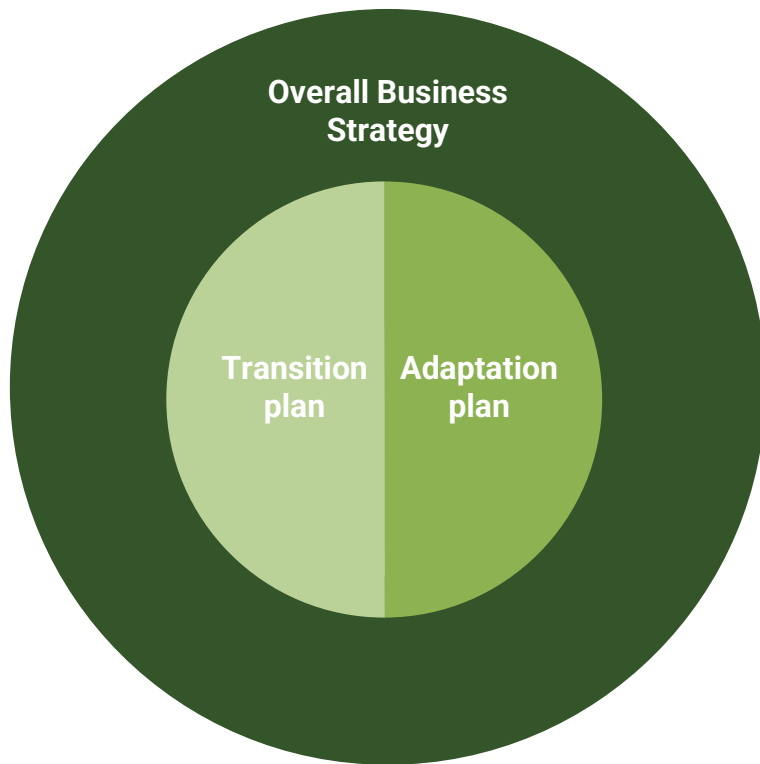
Disclosures

- 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?

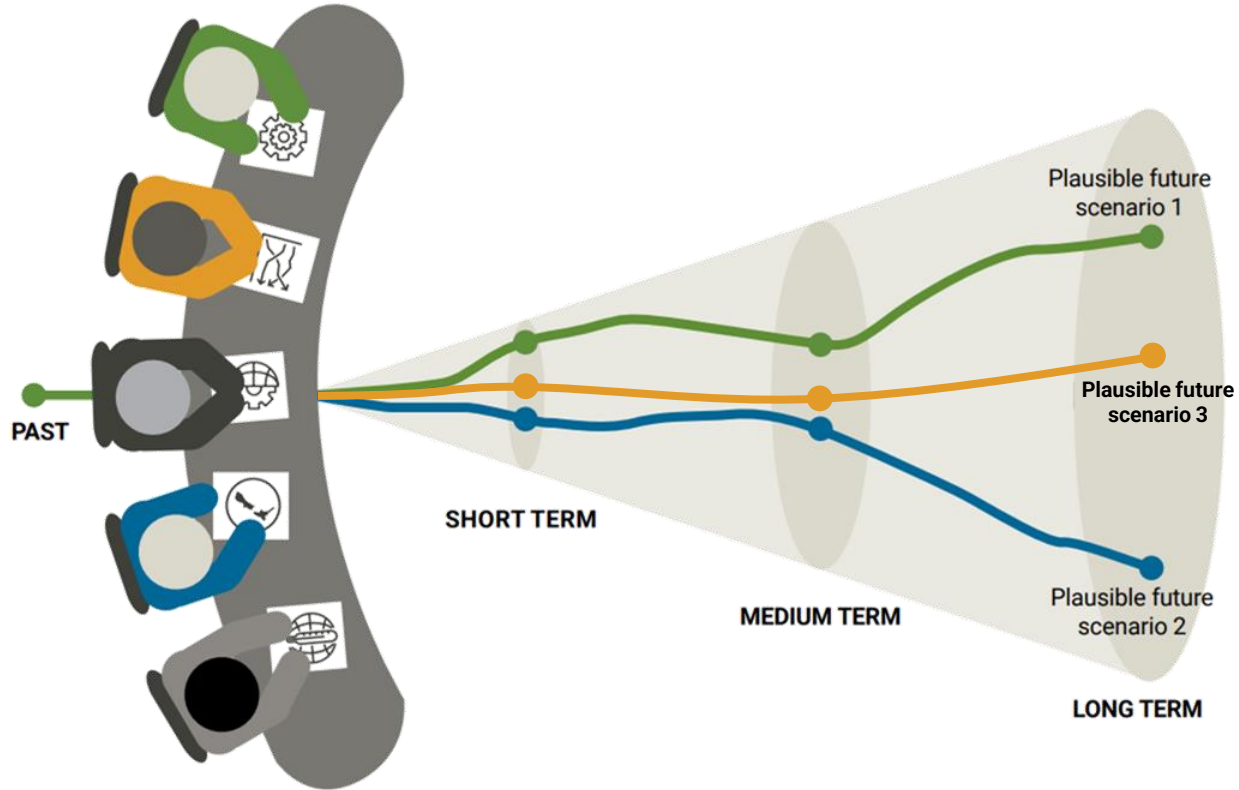


What are transition and adaptation plans?



Adapted from TCFD guidance

What is scenario analysis?



Metrics and Targets disclosures

Judy Ryan, Technical Advisor – GHG Emissions

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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

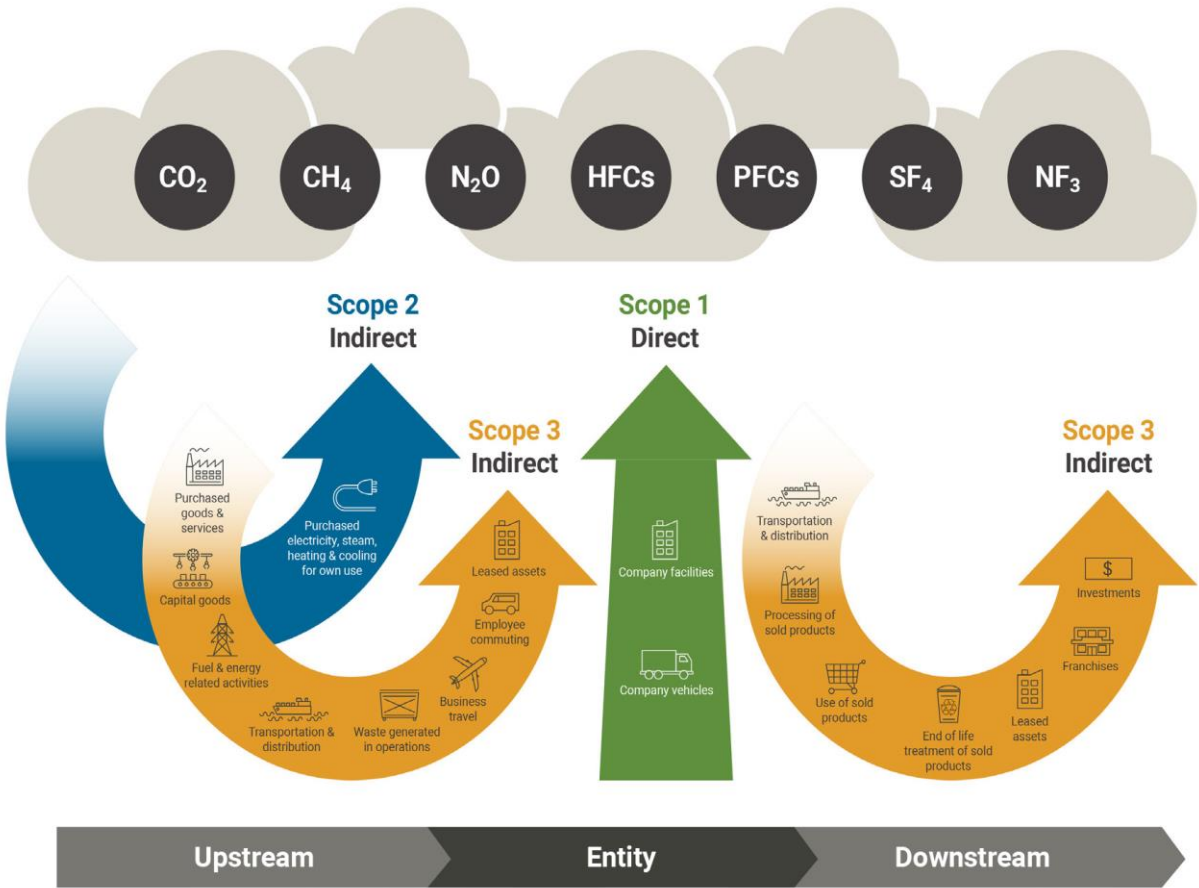
Targets

- Targets used and performance against targets

Methodologies and assumptions

- Methodologies and assumptions used in calculations
- Significant estimation uncertainties

Emissions scopes





Te Kāwai Ārahi Pūrongo Mōwaho
EXTERNAL REPORTING BOARD

Materiality

Lisa Kelsey, Senior Project Manager – Climate Standards

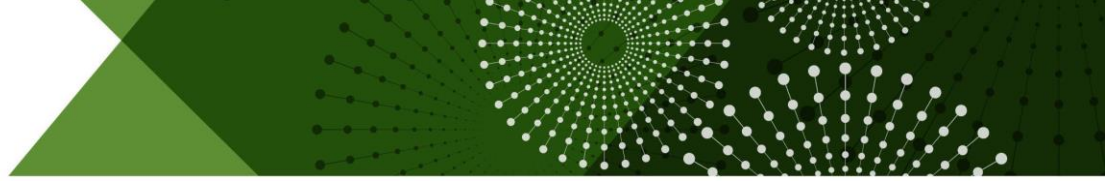
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Materiality

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

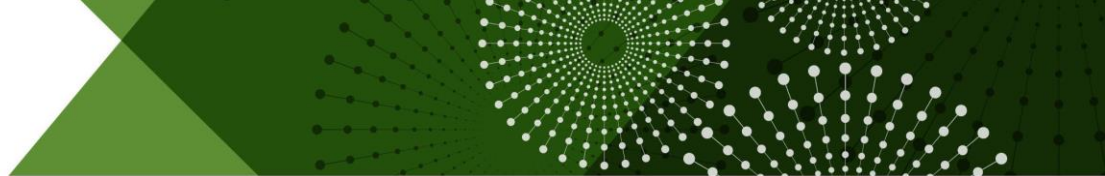
Proposed definition

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



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Assurance

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What needs to be assured

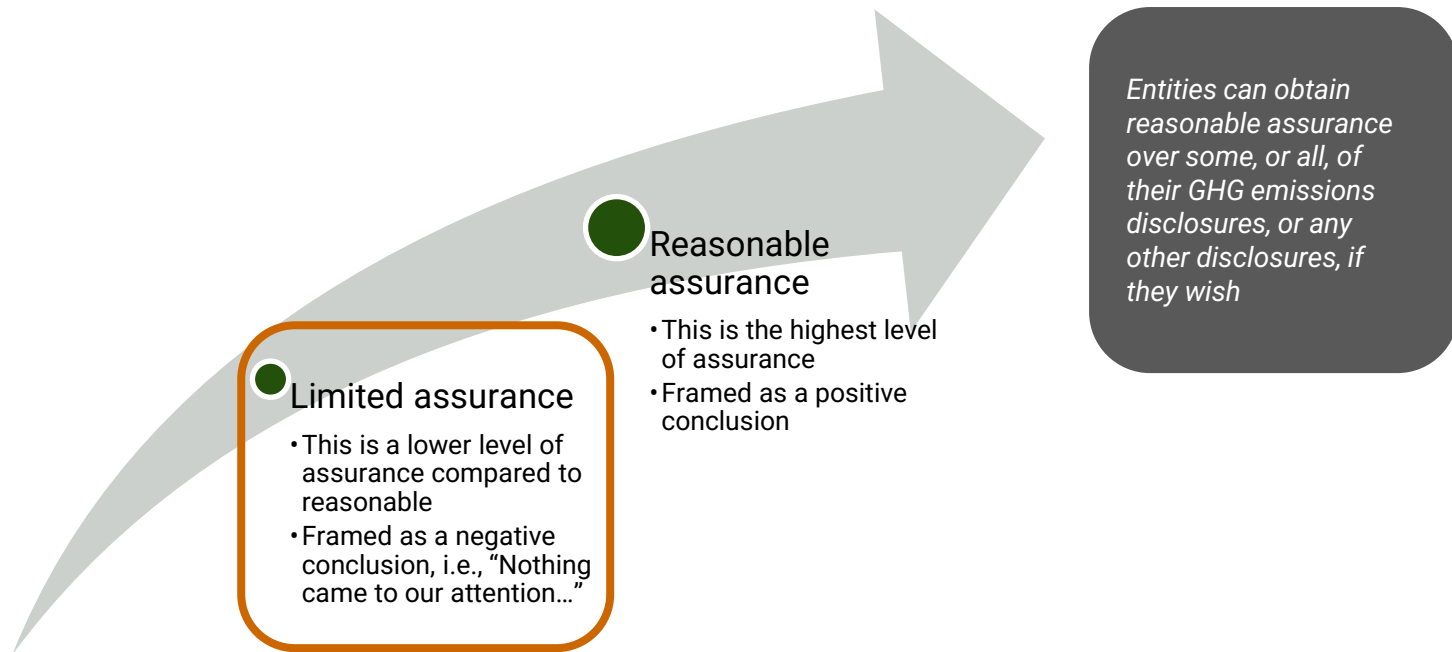
GHG emissions are the subject of mandatory assurance.
Assurance practitioners carrying out this work must comply with all applicable auditing and assurance standards issued by the XRB.

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





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:

Email us
Climate@xrb.govt.nz

Submit via
www.xrb.govt.nz

Comment on our
LinkedIn page

The consultation closes 13 April 2022

