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# An update from the International Sustainability Standards Board

Better Information, Better Decisions

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# Overview

1. Introduction

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2. S1 – General requirements

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3. S2 – Climate

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4. Next steps

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5. How to prepare

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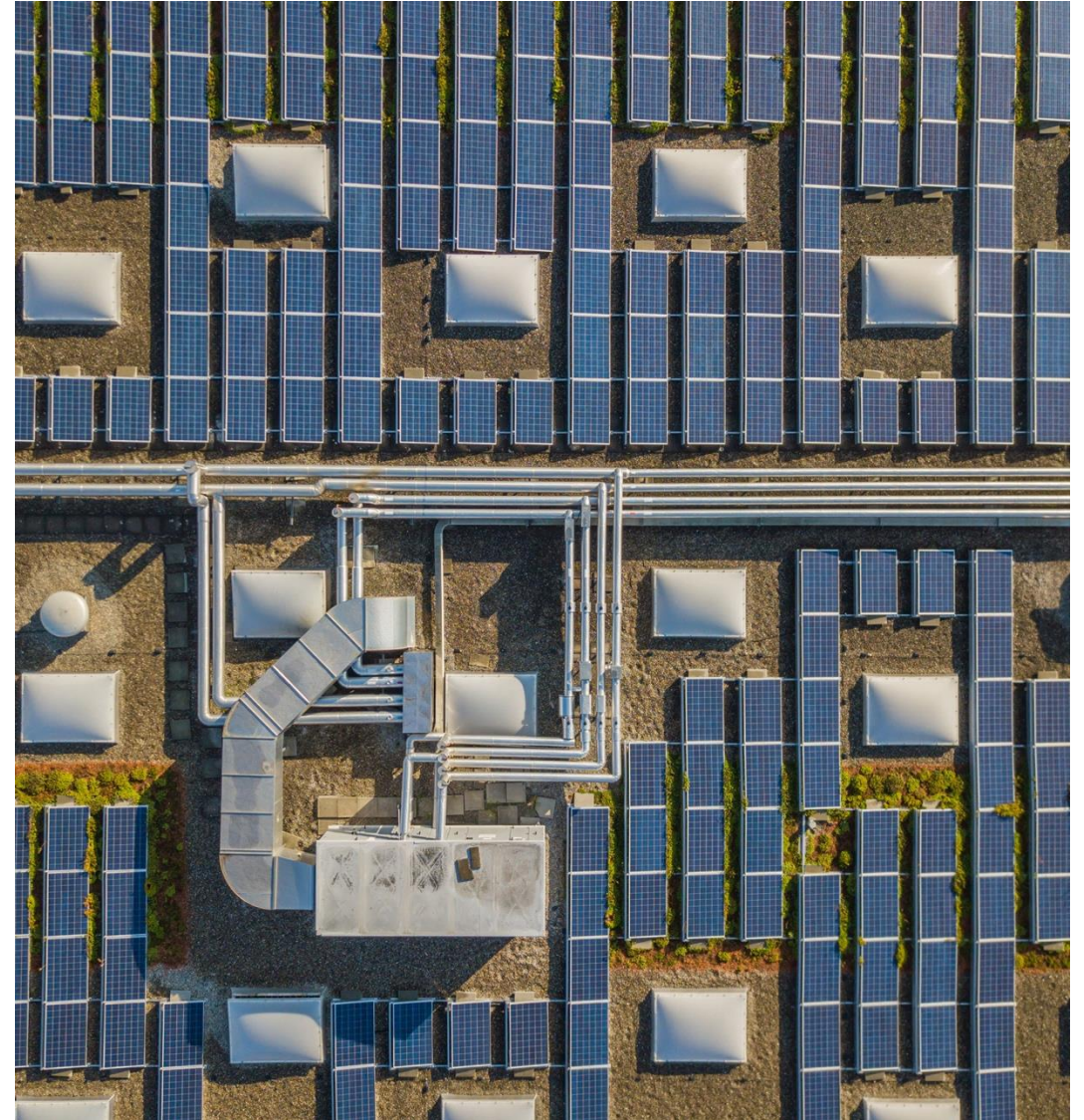
6. Global support

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## Market drivers for the ISSB

- Sustainability factors have become a mainstream part of investment decision-making
- End the alphabet soup of voluntary initiatives
- Support from international policy makers\* for a global baseline of sustainability disclosures for capital markets

\* G7, G20, Financial Stability Board



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Sustainability-related disclosure standards that are:

## Decision-useful

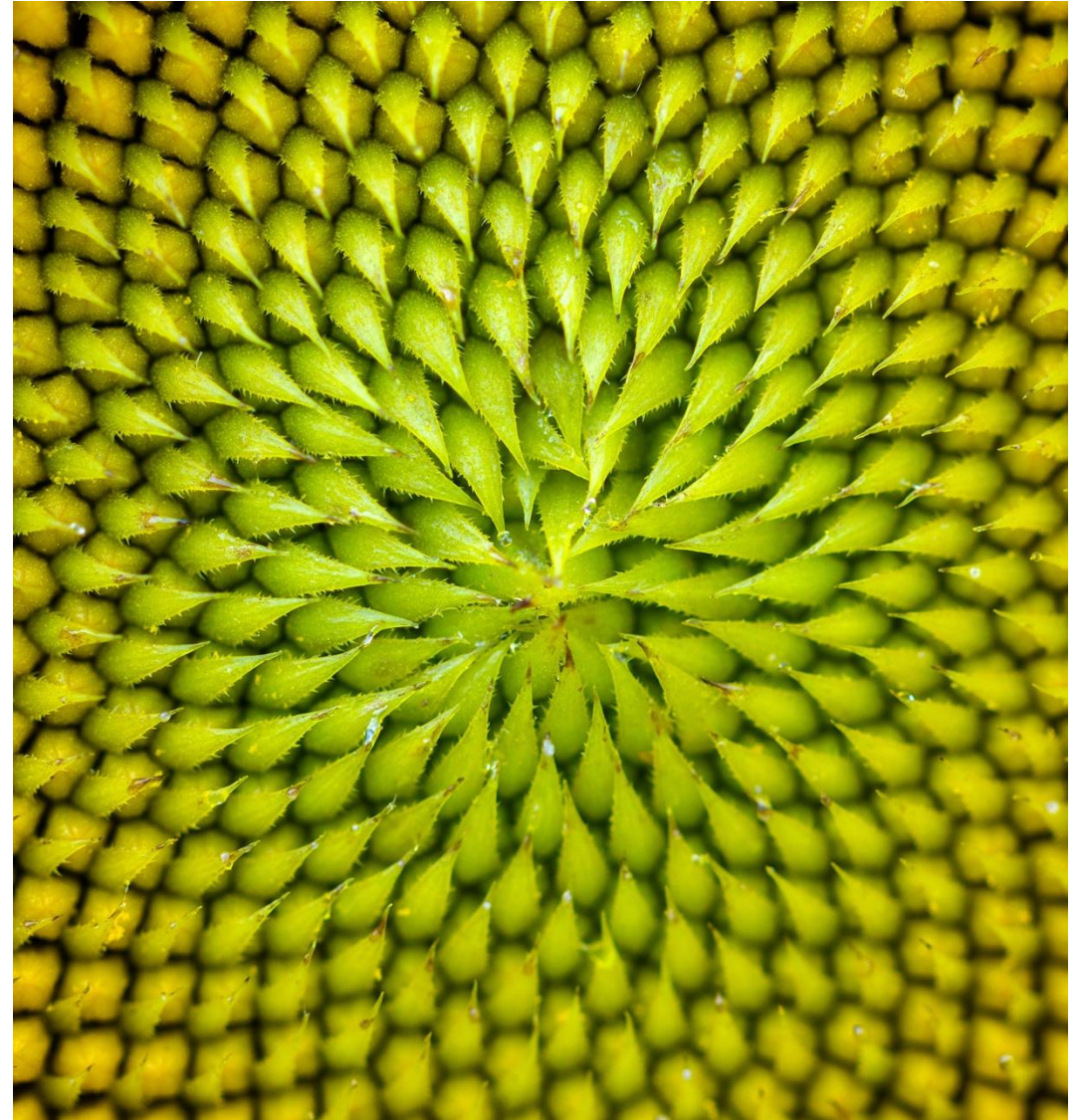
*Information to support investor decisions*

## Cost-effective

*Efficient for preparers*

## Market-informed

*Rigorous, transparent due process*



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## ISSB objectives



Develop standards for a global baseline of sustainability-related disclosures to **meet information needs of investors** globally

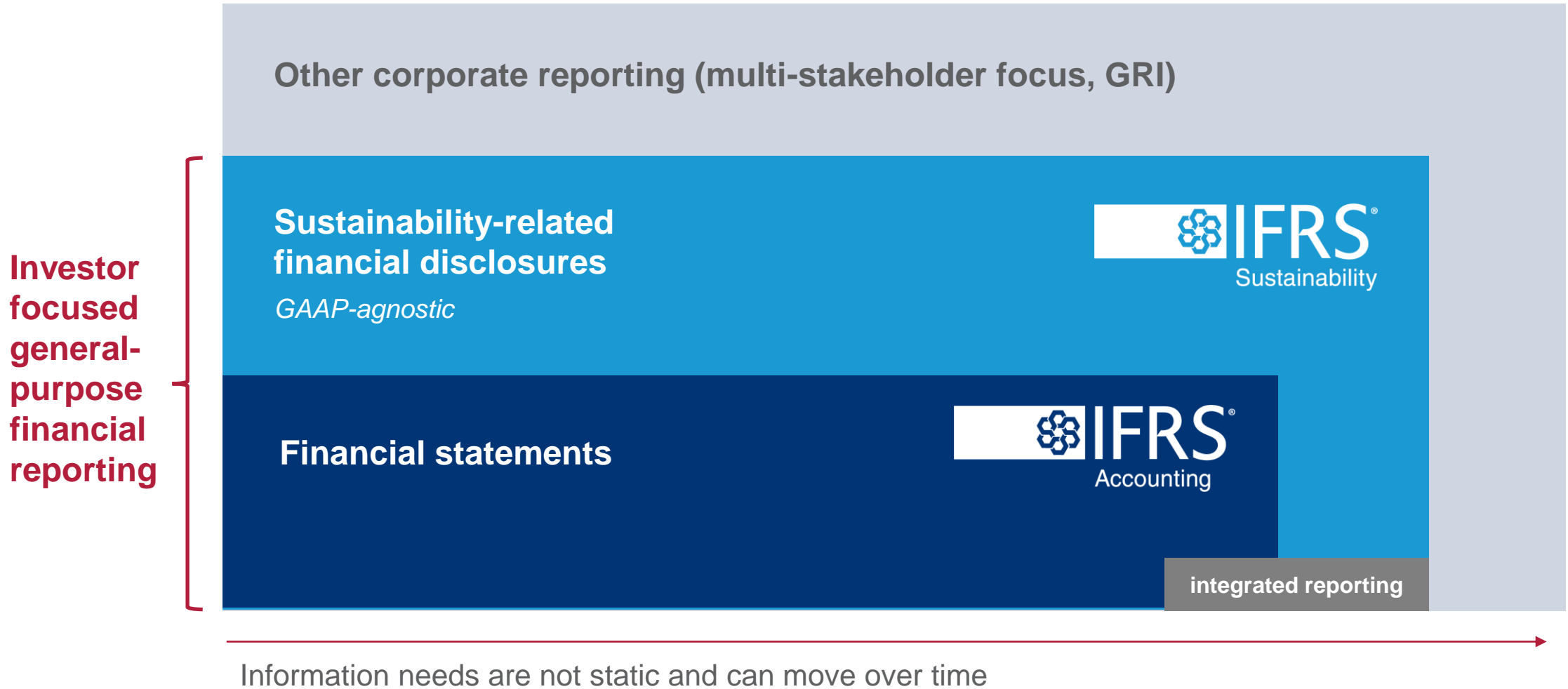


**Enable companies** to provide comprehensive, decision-useful sustainability information to global capital markets



Deliver a **common language of sustainability-related disclosures**, with the flexibility for regional **'building blocks'** to be added by regulators when necessary to meet local and multi-stakeholder information needs.

# Sustainability information tailored to audience needs



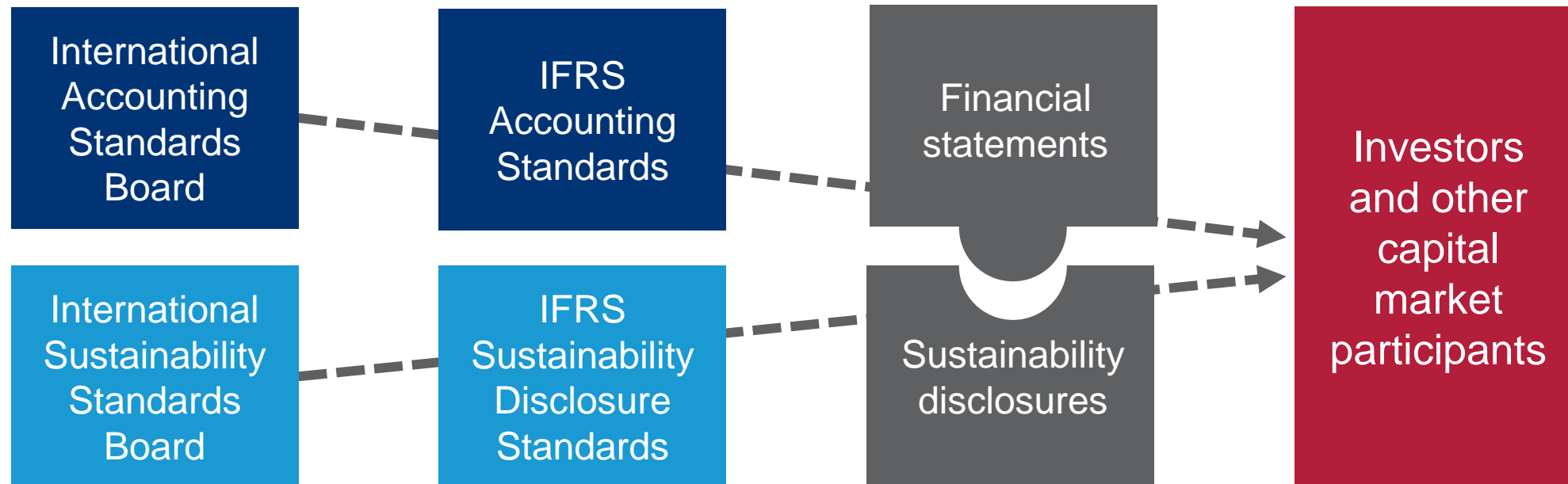
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# Building on investor-focused standards and frameworks

Consolidated into the IFRS Foundation



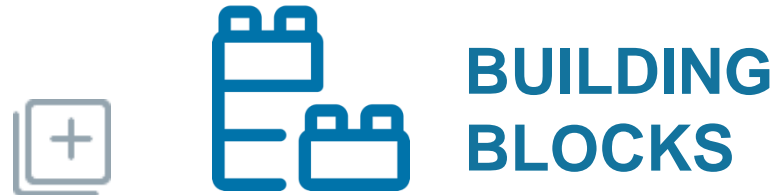
## Designed for communication to investors



Connectivity supported through the principles of integrated reporting



# Towards a comprehensive global baseline for disclosure



- May be added to meet jurisdiction-specific requirements (eg **ESRS**)
- May be adopted to meet broader multi-stakeholder needs (eg **GRI Standards**)

## ISSB Standards



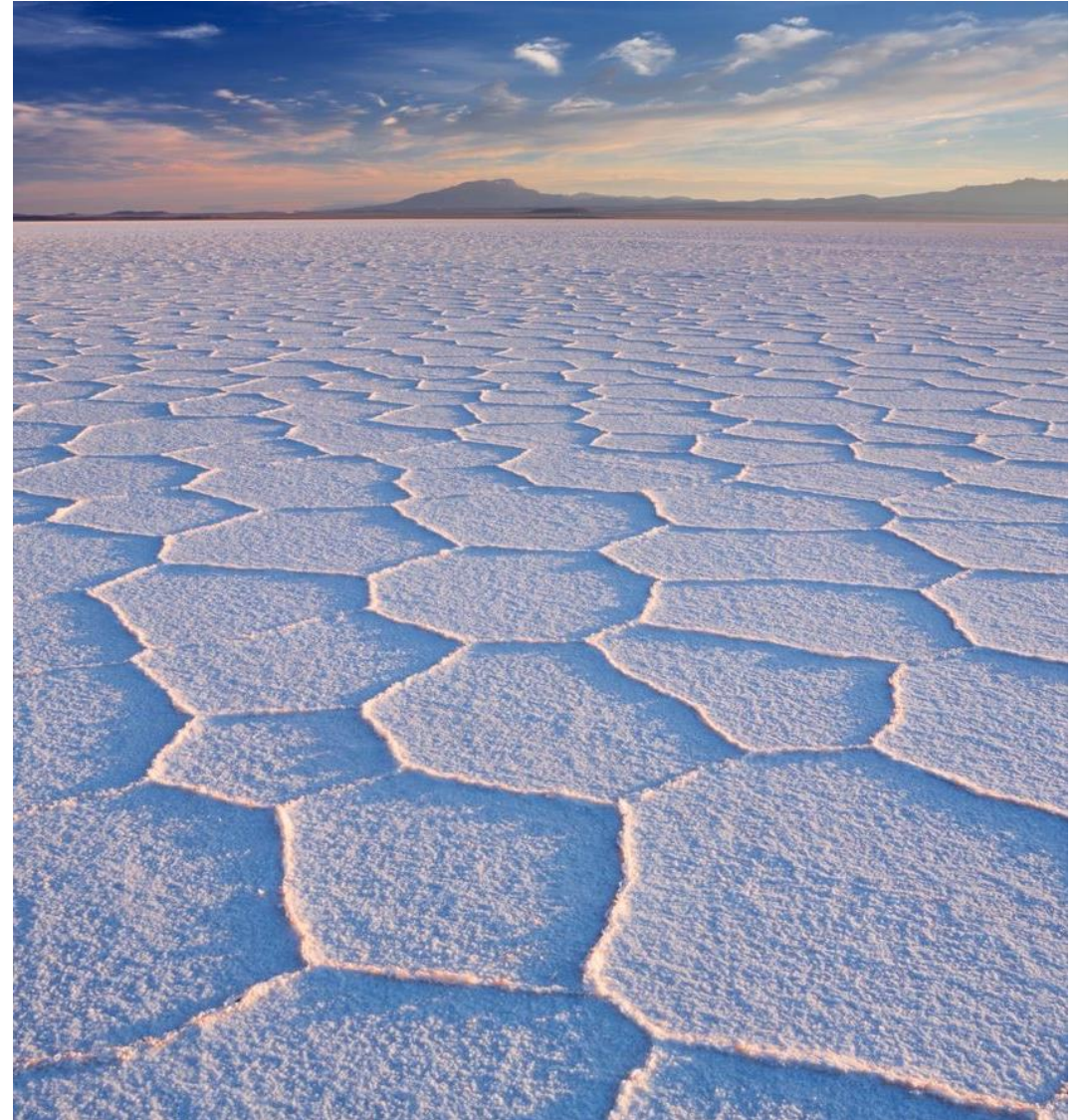
### BASELINE

- Provides a comprehensive foundation of disclosure
- Common language for comparable, cost effective, decision-useful disclosures
- Designed to meet investor needs across global capital markets

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## Achieving efficient reporting through interoperability

- Ongoing dialogue with **jurisdictions** to ensure consistency across reporting requirements, eg the European Commission
- Adopted the **TCFD structure** to align with existing reporting and regulation
- **CDP** to align platform to ISSB climate standard
- Work with **GRI** to further harmonise the sustainability reporting landscape



## ISSB members bring diverse experiences and global perspectives



**Sue Lloyd**  
**Vice-Chair**

From: **New Zealand**  
Region: **At large**  
Former: Vice Chair  
**IASB**



**Emmanuel Faber**  
**Chair**

From: **France**  
Region: **At large**  
Former: Chair and  
CEO, **Danone**



**Jingdong Hua**  
**Vice-Chair**

From: **China**  
Region: **At large**  
Former: Vice  
President and  
Treasurer, **World Bank**



**Richard Barker**

From: **UK**  
Region: **Europe**  
Former: Deputy  
Dean and  
professor of  
accounting at Saïd  
Business School,  
**University of Oxford**



**Jenny Bofinger-Schuster**

From: **Germany**  
Region: **Europe**  
Former: Senior  
Vice President for  
sustainability and  
operational  
excellence,  
**Siemens**



**Verity Chegar**

From: **USA**  
Region: **Americas**  
Former:  
Sustainable  
Investment and  
Stewardship  
Strategies,  
**California State Teachers' Retirement System's (CalSTRS)**



**Jeffrey Hales**

From: **USA**  
Region: **At large**  
Former: Chair,  
**SASB Standards Board**; Dr Hales  
also teaches at the  
**University of Texas**.

## ISSB members bring diverse experiences and global perspectives



**Michael  
Jantzi**

From: **Canada**  
Region: **Americas**  
Former: Founder,  
**Sustainalytics**;  
Managing Director  
of ESG Strategy,  
**Morningstar**



**Hiroshi  
Komori**

From: **Japan**  
Region: **Asia-  
Oceania**  
Former: Senior  
Director and Head  
of Stewardship,  
ESG Division,  
**Government  
Pension  
Investment Fund  
(GPIF)**



**Bing  
Leng**

From: **China**  
Region: **Asia-  
Oceania**  
Former:  
Sustainability  
reporting initiatives,  
**Chinese Ministry of  
Finance**; Member,  
IASB's IFRS  
Taxonomy  
Consultative Group



**Ndidi  
Nnoli-Edozien**

From: **Nigeria**  
Region: **Africa**  
Former: Group  
Chief  
Sustainability and  
Governance  
Officer, **Dangote  
Industries**



**Tae-Young  
Paik**

From: **South Korea**  
Region: **Asia-  
Oceania**  
Former: Professor  
of accounting at  
**Sungkyunkwan  
University (SKKU)**



**Veronika  
Pountcheva**

From: **Bulgaria**  
Region: **Europe**  
Former: Senior  
Vice President of  
corporate  
responsibility,  
**METRO**



**Elizabeth  
Seeger**

From: **USA**  
Region: **Americas**  
Former: Managing  
Director,  
Sustainable  
Investing, **KKR**

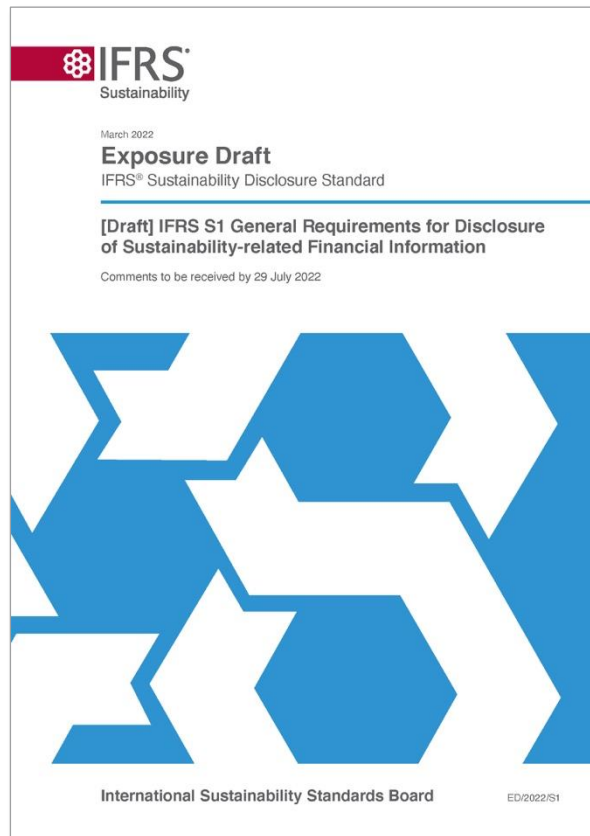
## Projects in the ISSB work plan

	Next milestone
Consultation on Agenda Priorities	Published Request for Information
General Sustainability-related Disclosures (S1)	Issue S1 (final standard)
Climate-related Disclosures (S2)	Issue S2 (final standard)
IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy	Publish Proposed IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy (exposure draft)
Maintenance of the SASB Standards	Publish Proposed methodology for improving the international applicability (exposure draft)
Inherited SASB Standards Projects	Publish exposure drafts for projects that were at advanced stage at the time of the VRF consolidation

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## S1: General Requirements for Sustainability-related Disclosure

# S1: General Requirements for Sustainability-related Disclosure



- Asks for disclosure of **material information** about **sustainability-related risks and opportunities** to meet investor information needs
- Applies **TCFD structure** (four pillars) whenever providing information about sustainability
- Requires **industry-specific disclosures**
- For matters other than climate (S2), refers to **sources to help companies** identify sustainability-related risks and opportunities and disclosures
- Can be used by companies that report to **any GAAP**

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## S1: Key concepts



Emphasises need for **consistency and connections** between financial statements and sustainability disclosures



Financial statements and sustainability disclosures published **at the same time**, but with transitional relief



Does **not specify a location** for disclosure within general purpose financial reporting and **allows for additional information**, to facilitate application in different jurisdictions

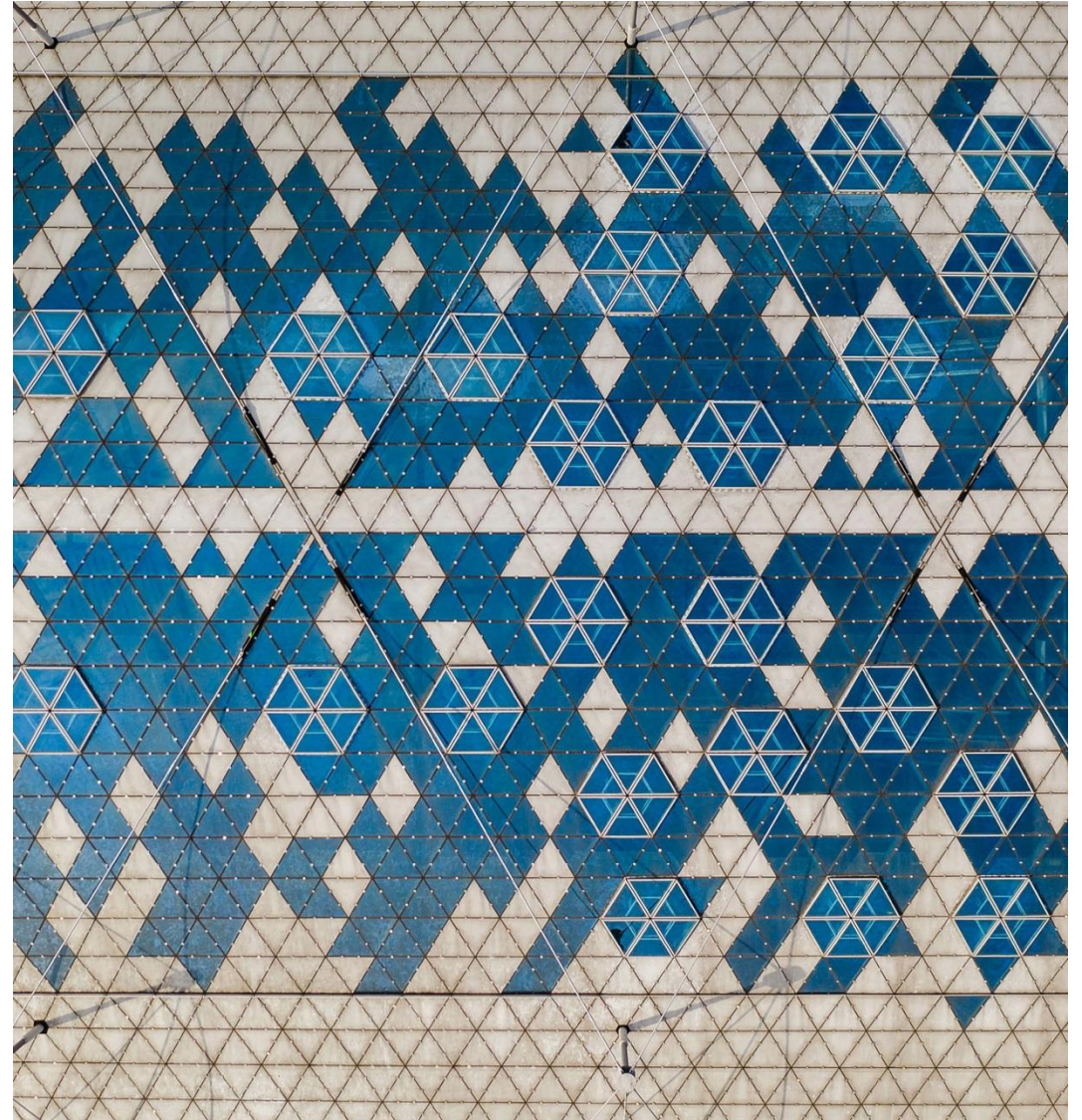


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## Identifying material sustainability information

*“Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to **influence investor decisions.**”*

IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards use the same definition of ‘material’ as IFRS Accounting Standards.



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# S1: Links sustainability and financial value creation

A company's ability to deliver financial value for **investors is inextricably linked to:**

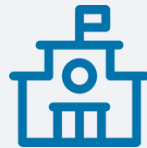
## Stakeholders

with whom it works  
and serves



## Society

in which it  
operates



## Natural

resources upon  
which it draws



Builds on concepts from the **Integrated Reporting Framework**

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## S1: Applies TCFD structure to report on sustainability issues



### Governance

Governance processes, controls and procedures a company uses to monitor sustainability-related risks and opportunities



### Strategy

A company's strategy for managing sustainability-related risks and opportunities



### Risk management

The process a company uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor sustainability-related risks and opportunities



### Metrics and targets

A company's performance in relation to sustainability-related risks and opportunities

# S1: Guidance for developing sustainability disclosures



## Which risks & opportunities?

To identify **risks and opportunities** to report, a company uses ISSB Standards and **shall consider:**

- **SASB Standards**

A company also **may consider:**

- CDSB Framework application guidance
- industry practice
- materials of investor-focused standard setters



## Which metrics?

To identify what information to disclose, a company uses ISSB Standards, and for matters other than climate, **shall consider:**

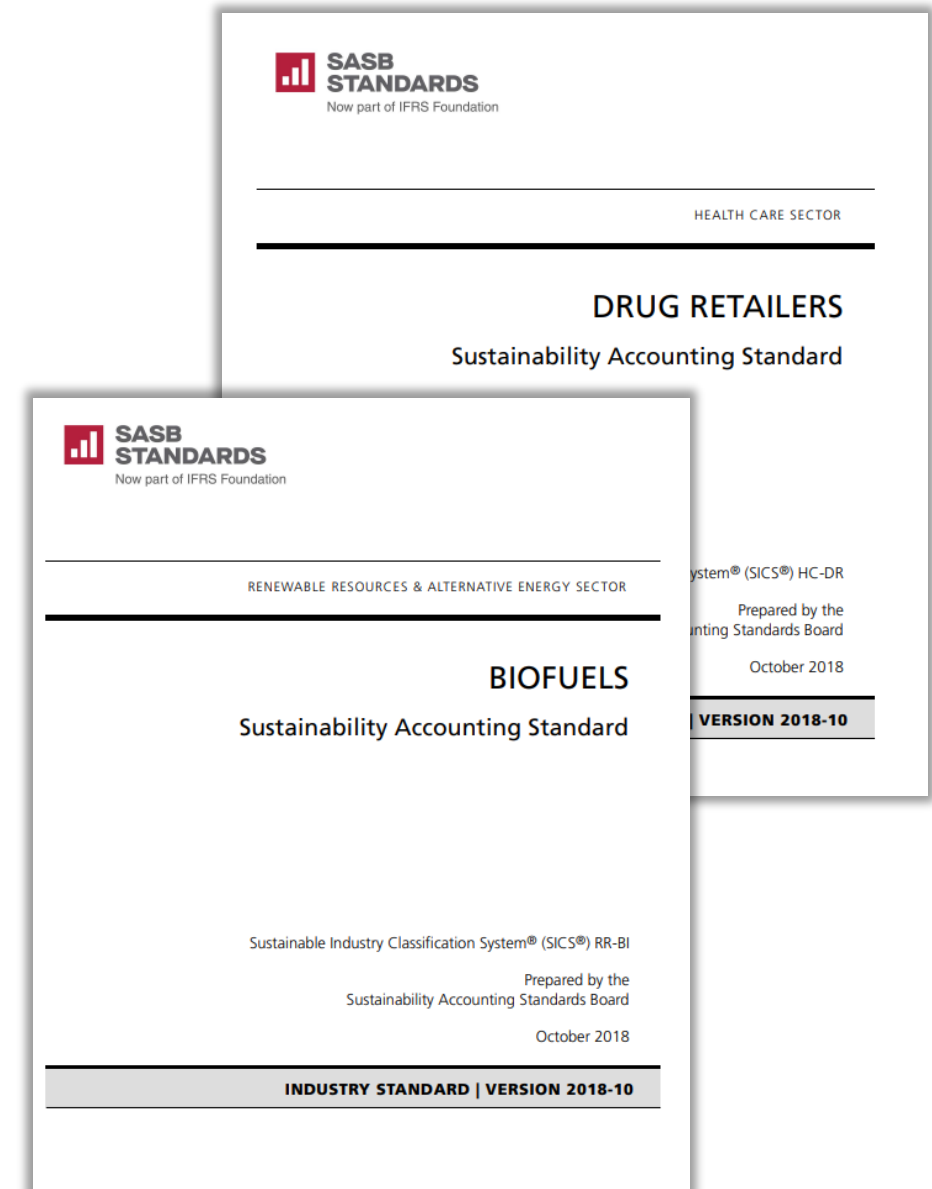
- **SASB Standards**

A company also **may consider,** to the extent it meets investor information needs:

- CDSB Framework application guidance
- industry practice
- materials of investor-focused standard setters
- GRI Standards
- European ESRS

## Both S1 and S2 recognise the value of industry-specific sustainability disclosures

- S1 requires companies to consider SASB industry standards, in the absence of an ISSB Standard, to identify sustainability risks or opportunities and disclosures
- S2 requires industry-specific disclosures and provides illustrative climate-related metrics from SASB industry standards.



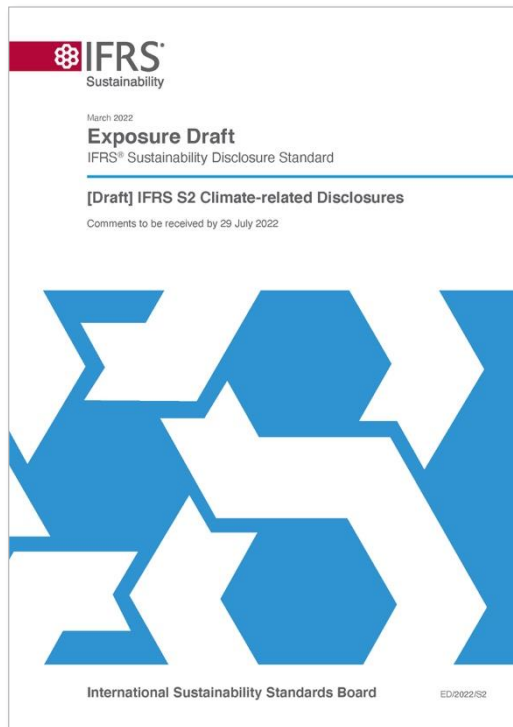


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## S2: Climate



## S2: Climate-related Disclosures



### Transition planning

Emissions targets and use of carbon credits



### Climate resilience

Resilience of business strategy in multiple scenarios



### Scope 1-3 emissions

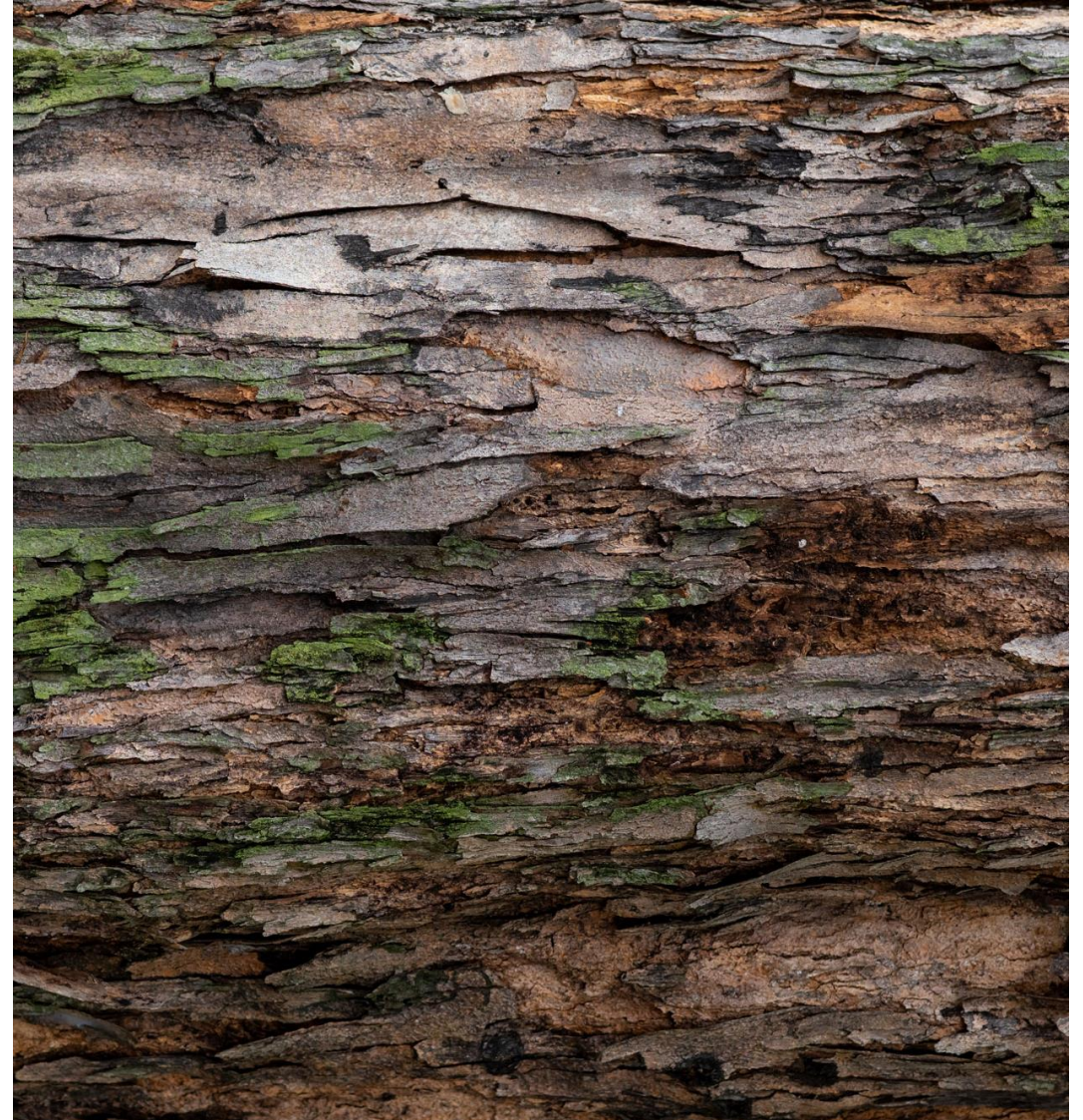
Requirement to disclose GHG emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol

*S2 requires these disclosures if the reporting company determines they are material information.*

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# GHG Emissions

- **Scope 1:** emissions that a company makes directly
- **Scope 2:** indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy consumed by the company
- **Scope 3:** all other indirect emissions that occur in the company's value chain





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## S2: Scope 3 GHG emissions

- Scope 3 GHG emissions disclosure, across 15 categories\*, when material
- Use of GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard
- Disclosure of how and why the entity has used specific inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques to measure its GHG emissions, and information about changes



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Companies with emissions associated with investments (or other forms of financing) are required to report financed emissions.

Applies to companies with business activities associated with:

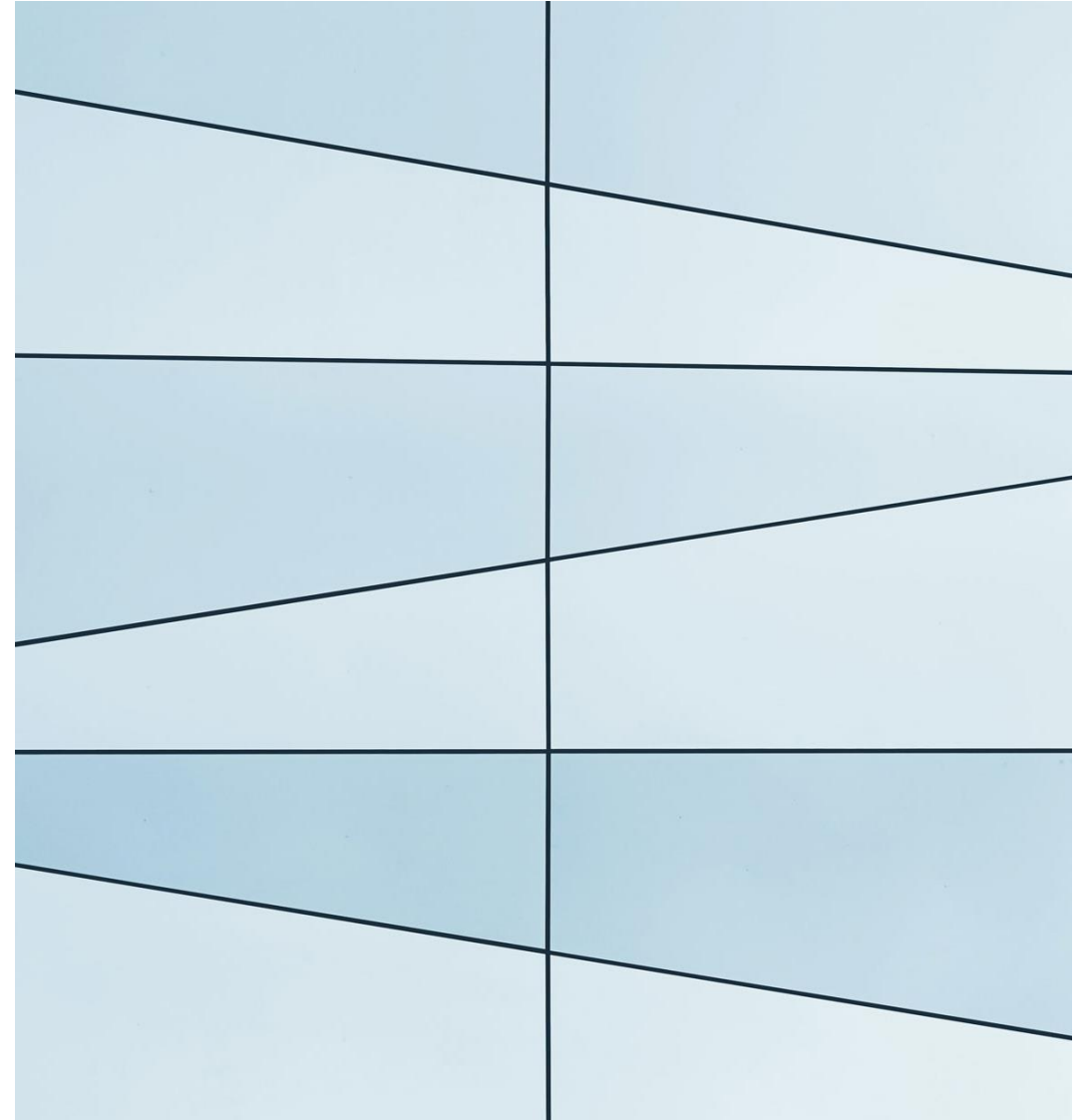
- Asset Management & Custody Activities
- Commercial Banks
- Insurance

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*\*Categories identified in the GHG Protocol*

# 15 Scope 3 categories

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Purchased goods and services             | 8. Upstream leased assets                     |
| 2. Capital goods                            | 9. Downstream transportation and distribution |
| 3. Fuel and energy related activities       | 10. Processing of sold products               |
| 4. Upstream transportation and distribution | 11. Use of sold products                      |
| 5. Waste generated in operations            | 12. End-of-life treatment of sold products    |
| 6. Business travel                          | 13. Downstream leased assets                  |
| 7. Employee commuting                       | 14. Franchises                                |
|   | 15. Investments                               |



## S2: Scope 3 GHG emissions

### Reliefs and support



**Relief:**

Temporary exemption from this disclosure when first applying S2



**Relief:**

Permission to include information obtained from companies in the value chain with a different reporting cycle



**Relief:**

Use of reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort



**Guidance:**

Framework for Scope 3 measurement that incorporates use of estimation



*We recognise that companies need help, as best practice develops, in measuring Scope 3 GHG emissions. These reliefs and guidance provide companies with time to get their processes in place, and the guidance to support this disclosure.*

**Sue Lloyd**  
Vice-Chair, ISSB

# S2: Scope 3 measurement framework

Guidance to support companies

	A company shall prioritise the use of:	If prioritised information not available, consider:
<b>Measurement:</b>	<b>direct measurement</b>	<b>estimation</b> activity data and emission factors
<b>Data:</b>	<b>primary data</b> eg company-specific metric tons of waste generated	<b>secondary data</b> eg estimated metric tons of waste generated based on industry-average data
<b>Scope:</b>	<b>more granular data</b> cradle-to-gate GHG emissions for the product of interest	<b>less granular data</b> GHG emissions and/or activity data for the entire corporation
<b>Verification:</b>	<b>verified</b>	<b>not verified</b>

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## S2: Climate-related scenario analysis

Companies will need to use climate-related scenario analysis when reporting on climate resilience



### S2 includes application guidance on how to undertake scenario analysis

Building on TCFD materials

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The guidance requires:

- a method of climate-related scenario analysis **commensurate** with a company's circumstances
- consideration of the **degree of the company's exposure** to climate-related risks and opportunities
- the use of **reasonable and supportable information** that is available at the reporting date without **undue cost or effort**
- consideration of **skills, resources and capabilities** available to the company.

Companies may consider publicly available, off-the-shelf scenarios most relevant to their circumstances and most likely to support disclosure.

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## S2: Commensurate approach to scenario analysis

Companies are instructed to select a method of climate-related scenario analysis that is commensurate with its circumstances. An adaptation of TCFD's **stages of progression** will be included as application guidance to support this selection.

### JUST BEGINNING

Qualitative scenario narratives to help management explore the potential range of climate-related implications, using a more focused boundary such as a critical business unit or specific commodity inputs

### GAINING EXPERIENCE

Scenarios and associated analysis using quantitative information to illustrate potential pathways and outcomes, ideally for the company and its operations as a whole

### ADVANCED

Greater rigour and sophistication in the use of data sets and mathematical models to support statistical analysis and quantitative, company-specific outputs

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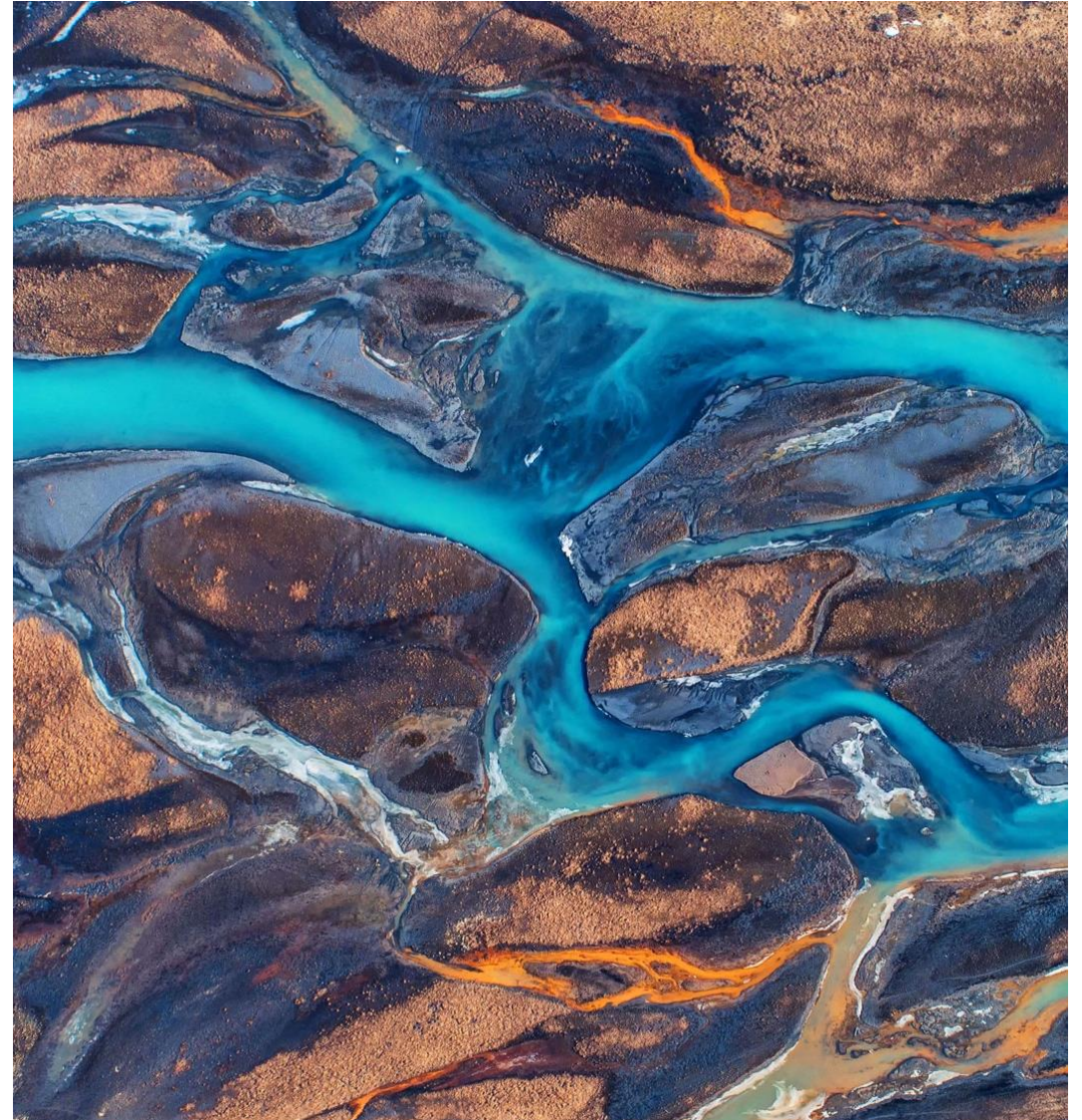
Designed to help companies:

- identify the appropriate stage to use
- navigate toward a more robust resilience assessment and related disclosures over time

## S2 application support

To support those using its standards, the ISSB will provide guidance, education materials or illustrative examples on:

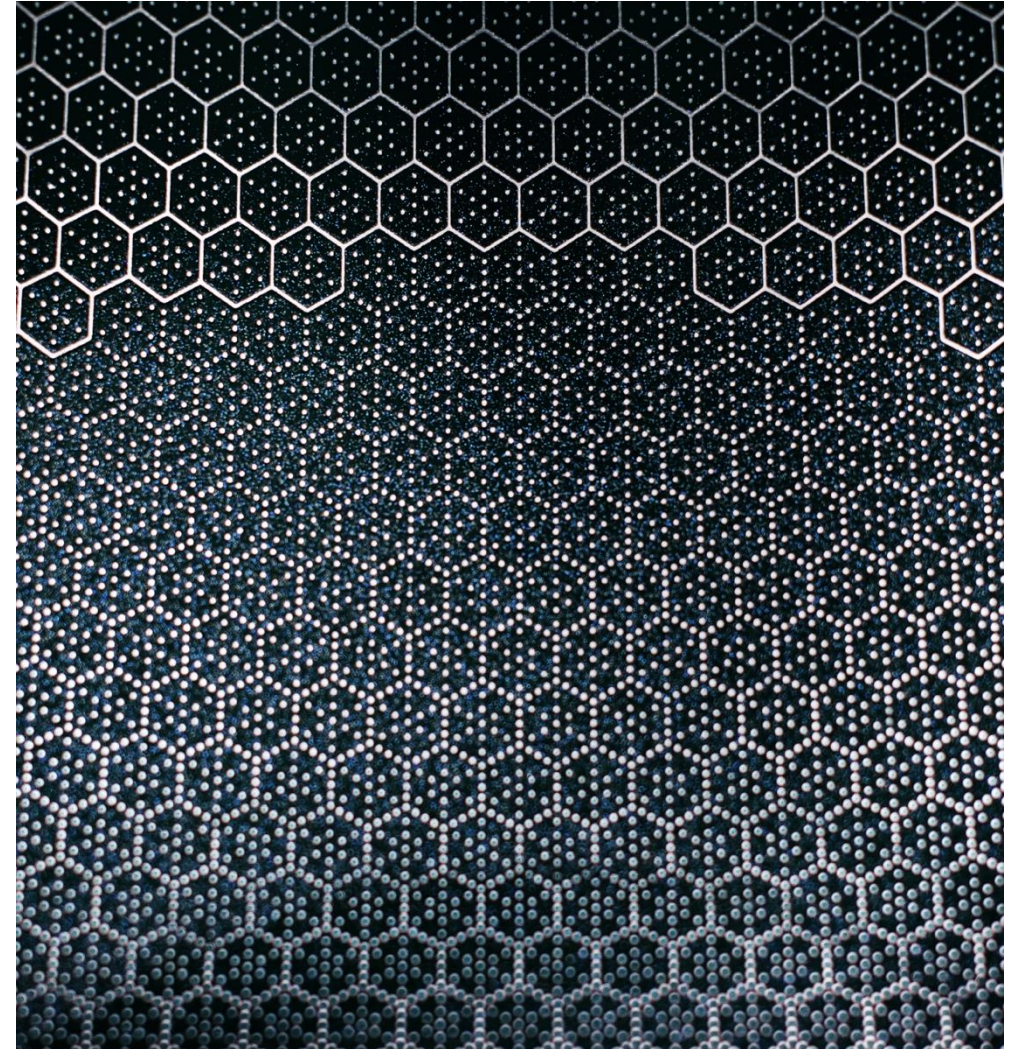
- Scenario analysis, using TCFD Guidance
- Industry-based climate disclosure, drawing on SASB Standards
- How to identify relevant sustainability-related risks and opportunities in the value chain, using Scope 3 GHG emissions as an example.
- Scope 3 GHG emission measurement
- Disaggregation of Scope 1-2 GHG emissions by consolidated accounting group and unconsolidated investees
- Potential disaggregation of GHG emissions by greenhouse gas (eg methane)



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# Mechanisms that support application

- Use of well-known **terminology and concepts**
- Provides **transitional reliefs**
- Proportionality:
  - the instruction to **use reasonable and supportable** information that is available without **undue cost or effort**
  - consideration of a company's **skills, capabilities and resources**
- Provides:
  - **guidance** within the Standards and educational materials
  - **sources of guidance** to identify sustainability-related risks and opportunities, and metrics
  - other clarifications, such as permitting **qualitative** scenario analysis and qualitative information on financial effects (rather than quantitative)
- Focussed exemption for competitive advantage concerns

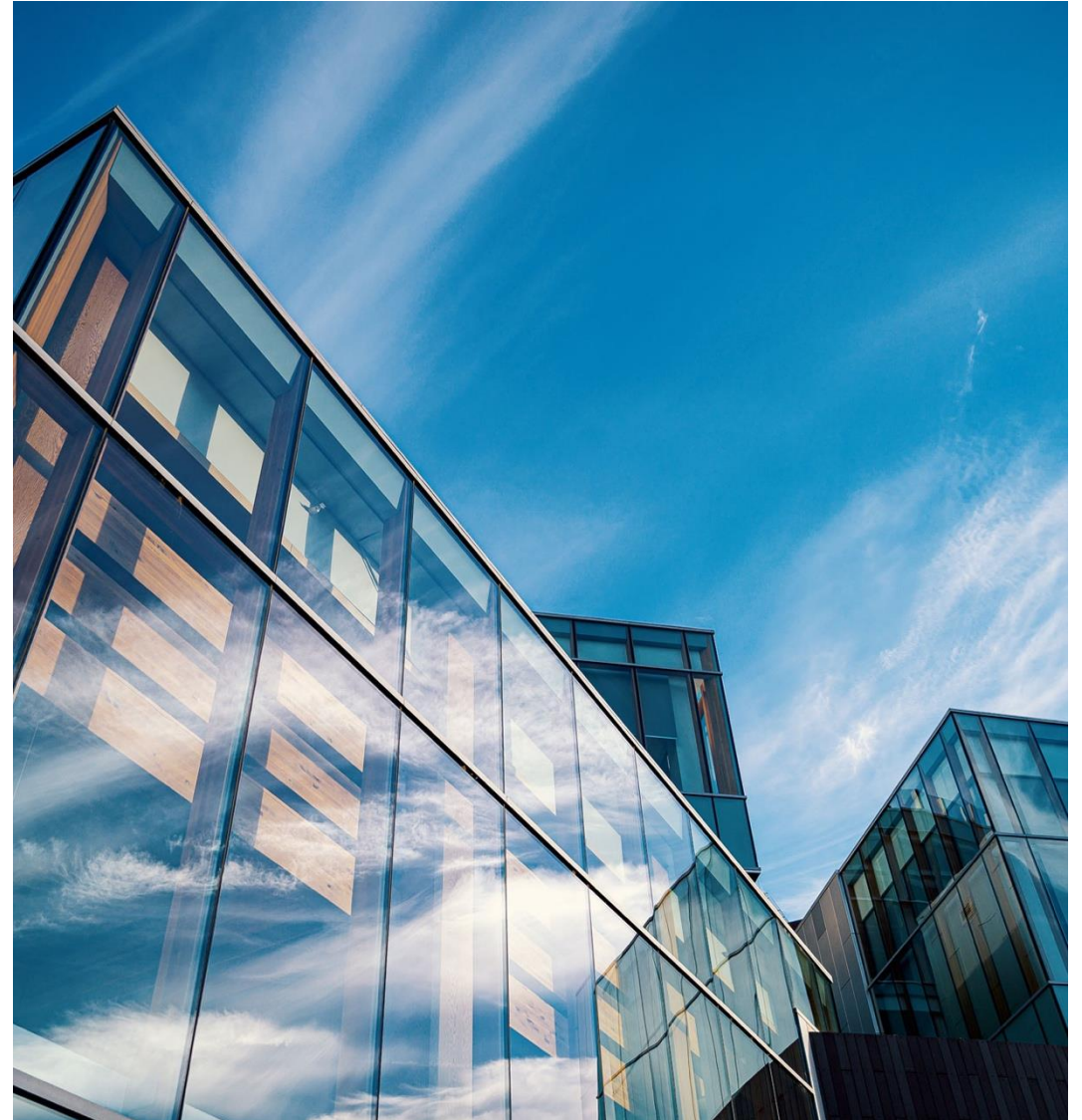




# Reliefs for first year of application

- provide disclosures about sustainability-related risks and opportunities beyond climate-related information
- Timing of reporting
- Scope 3 disclosure
- Applying Greenhouse Gas Protocol (in specific circumstances)
- Comparative reporting\*

*\*companies that only report on climate-related risks and opportunities in the first year need not provide comparative information about their sustainability-related risks and opportunities beyond climate in their second year.*



# When to start to provide the disclosures in S1 and S2?

- **Effective** for annual reporting periods beginning on or after **1 January 2024**
- **Available for use before** that date to the extent a company applies both Standards at the same time
- If a company applies before 2024 it will **disclose that fact**
- **No** requirements to provide:
  - **interim** sustainability-related financial reporting
  - **comparative** information in the **first annual reporting period**
- One year **relief** to focus initial efforts on disclosure of climate-related risks and opportunities

## Considerations in setting 2024 effective date



- Responding to investor demand
- Built on well-established standards and frameworks
- Transition reliefs
- Use of information that is reasonable and supportable and is available without undue cost or effort
- Committed to capacity building and providing guidance
- 18,000+ companies will collect data as required by S2 to disclose on the CDP platform for the 2024 financial year

# When to report?

Annual sustainability-related financial disclosures will need to be published at the same time as annual financial statements. However, **transition relief is available** for the first year of reporting:

	Annual sustainability-related disclosures to be provided...	For example, for those with calendar year-end reporting, this means annual sustainability information...
Companies required to do H1/Q2 earnings reporting...	... at the same time as the next H1/Q2 earnings reporting	July 2025 (release of H1/Q2 earnings reporting)
Companies voluntarily doing H1/Q2 earnings reporting...	... at the same time as the next H1/Q2 earnings reporting, but no later than 9 months after the end of the annual reporting period	30 September 2025 at the latest (in connection with release of H1/Q2 earnings reporting)
Companies that do not do H1/Q2 earnings reporting...	... no later than 9 months after the end of the annual reporting period	30 September 2025 at the latest

# Types of guidance



## Application Guidance

Guidance, sometimes presented as an appendix of a Standard, with the same authority as the main part of the Standard – ie applying it is required



## Illustrative Guidance

Guidance issued alongside a Standard to assist companies, demonstrating how the requirements in the Standard could be applied and sharing examples



## Educational materials

Separate materials developed to help companies apply the Standards

*Published with the Standards.*

*Published over time to meet preparer needs.*

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## Next steps



## Path to issuing S1 and S2



ISSB members  
took decisions  
based on  
consultation  
feedback

Staff working to  
ensure the  
Standards and  
guidance reflect  
decisions made

‘Balloting’ – ISSB  
members confirm  
the Standards are  
written accurately

Final editing,  
translating,  
digital tagging

**S1, S2  
issued  
toward end  
of Q2 2023**

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# Priorities

## Steps to deliver, strengthen and enhance adoption and application of S1 and S2:

- balloting process
- digital taxonomy
- capacity building
- regulatory adoption, working with IOSCO and jurisdictions
- voluntary application, working with companies and investors

## Work to:

- enhance international applicability of SASB Standards
- connect climate and nature by researching incremental enhancements to disclosures required by S2

## Focus on:

- connectivity with financial statements
- interoperability with GRI Standards



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## Q2 Agenda consultation

Public consultation on four projects to further understand standard-setting priorities:

- biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services
- human capital
- human rights
- integration in reporting





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# How to prepare



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## Ways to prepare for ISSB Standards

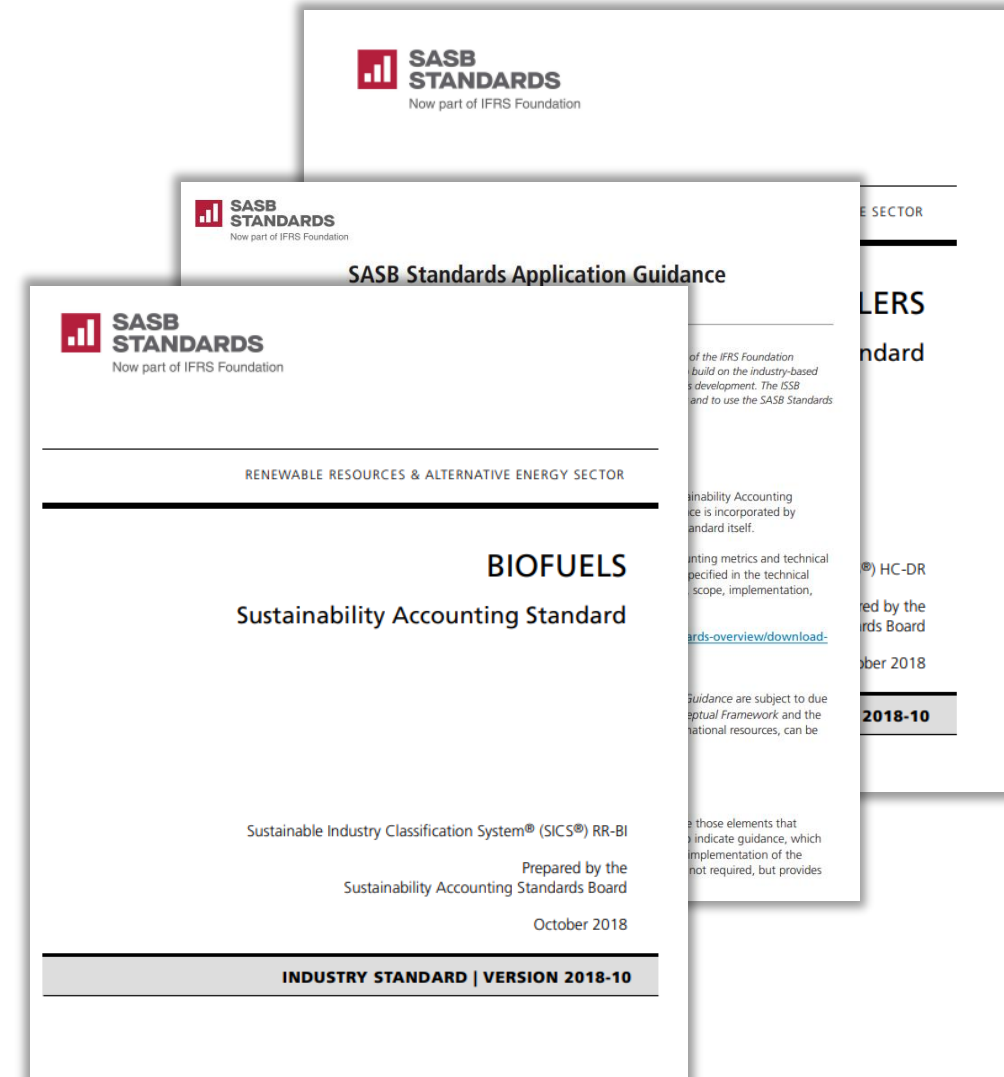
- Evaluate **internal systems and processes** for collecting, aggregating, validating sustainability-related information across the company and its value chain
- Consider the sustainability-related **risks and opportunities** that affect the business
- Review the ISSB's **proposed standards and supporting materials**, including the SASB Standards, CDSB Framework and TCFD Recommendations



# Adopt the SASB Standards

## Get ahead

- S1 requires companies to consider SASB Standards in the absence of a specific ISSB Standard
- 77 industry-based disclosure standards
- Provide investors with comparable information on the sustainability factors most relevant to financial performance and enterprise value
- Developed through rigorous, market-informed, due process
- Used by 2,500+ companies in 70 jurisdictions; 56% outside the US
- SASB Standards will continue to be supported on a standalone basis by the ISSB for at least 4 years and realistically probably longer, with ISSB Standards that build on the SASB industry-based standards to follow



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# Implement TCFD Recommendations

## Get ahead

ISSB Standards adopt the TCFD architecture of governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets

- Designed to solicit decision-useful, forward looking information that can be included in mainstream financial filings
- Recommends that organisations describe the resilience of their strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios
- 4,000+ supporters in 100 jurisdictions

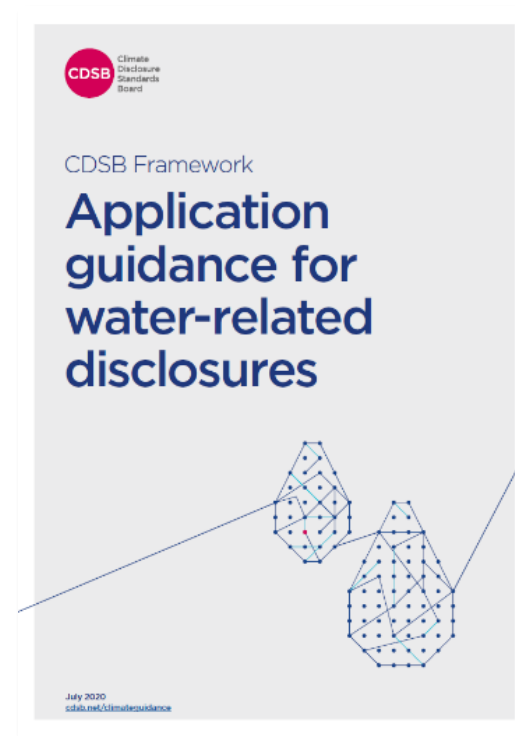


# CDSB Framework application guidance

Guidance around environmental and social issues that may be considered by companies, as referenced in IFRS S1



Assists in disclosure about risks and opportunities that biodiversity presents to an organisation's strategy, financial performance and condition



Offers a means of ensuring investors receive material water-related information needed

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# Integrated Reporting Framework

Use to drive connectivity



Drives connectivity between financial statements and sustainability-related financial disclosures



S1 uses concepts found in Integrated Reporting Framework to describe connection between sustainability and financial value








Supports high-quality corporate reporting



Underpinned by integrated thinking, to enhance quality of corporate governance

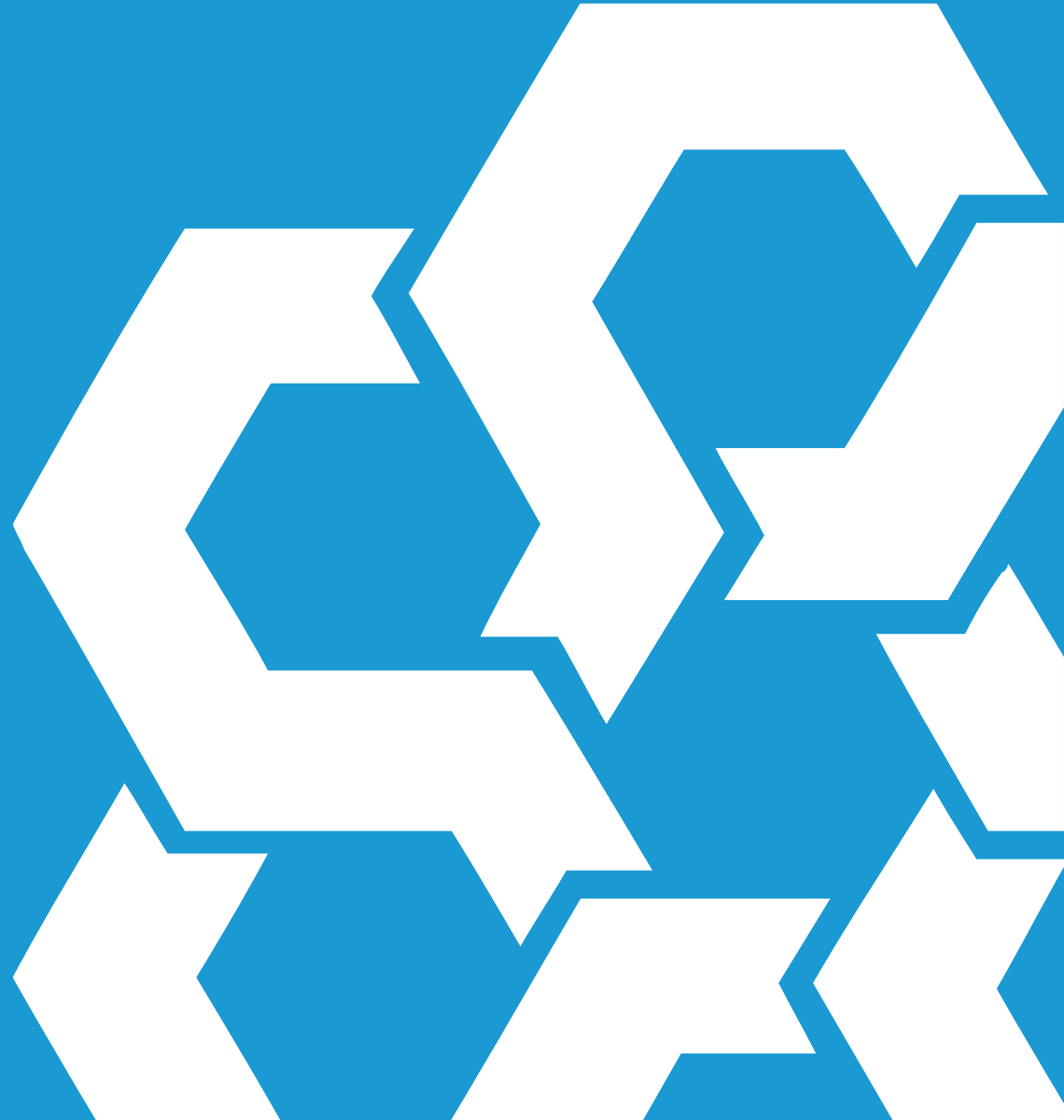
# What's in your toolkit?

2023		2024	
	S1 and S2 available*		S1 and S2 available*
	Apply to advance industry-specific disclosure		Required to consider for S1 application, in absence of specific ISSB Standard
	Apply as basis for disclosures and for cross-industry climate disclosure		Optional guidance, in absence of specific ISSB Standard
	Use to guide disclosure on biodiversity and water		Use for integrating and presenting reporting that includes the ISSB's disclosures
	Use for integrating and presenting reporting that includes the ISSB's disclosures		

\*Fully incorporates TCFD

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# Global support

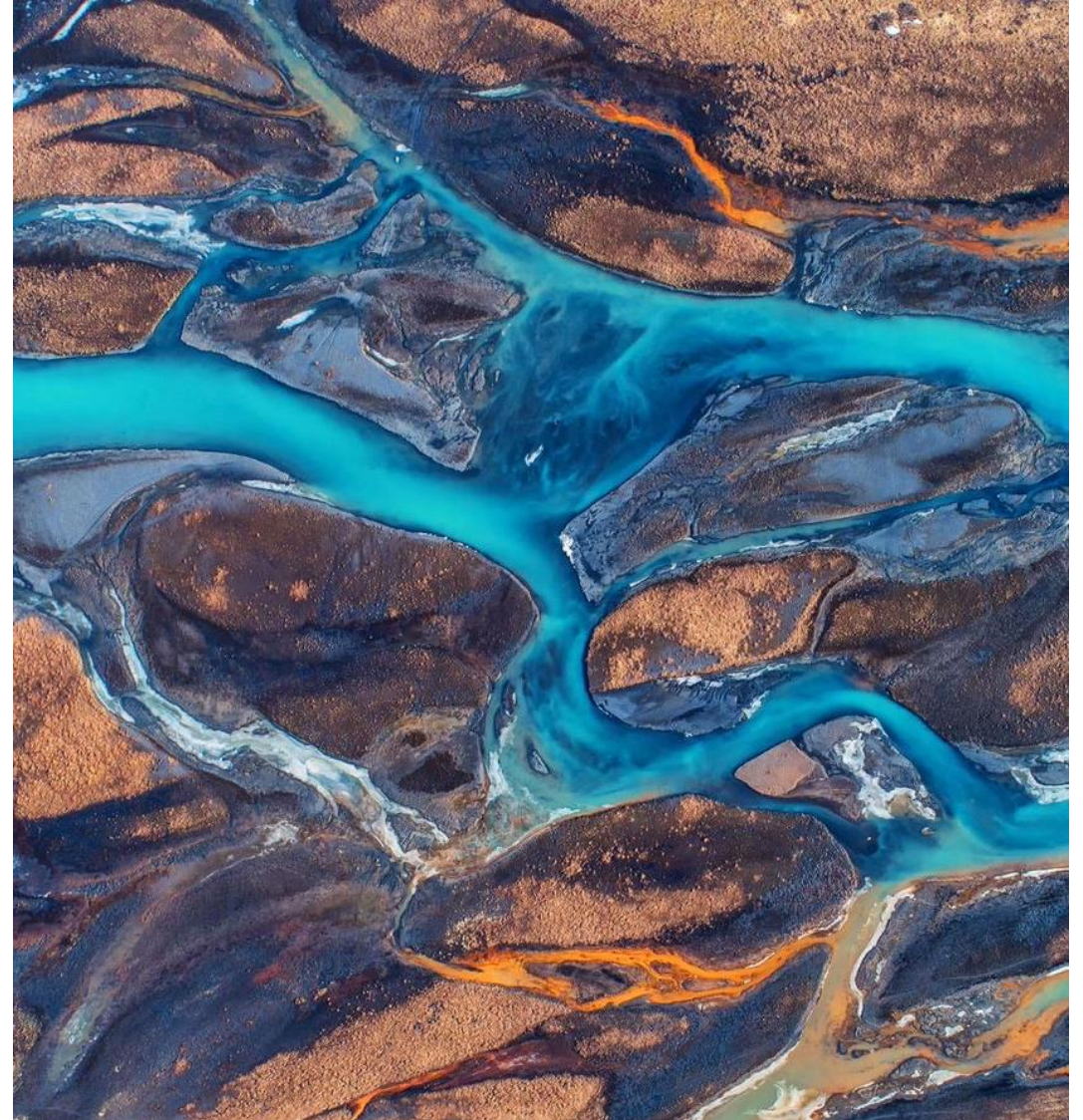




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## Capacity building with and through partners

- ~30 partners - global and local - committed to ensuring readiness through our Partnership Framework
- Together, considering specific circumstances of emerging and developing economies and smaller companies
- Focused on enabling consistent and comparable high-quality disclosures to bring benefits of sustainability-related disclosures to all

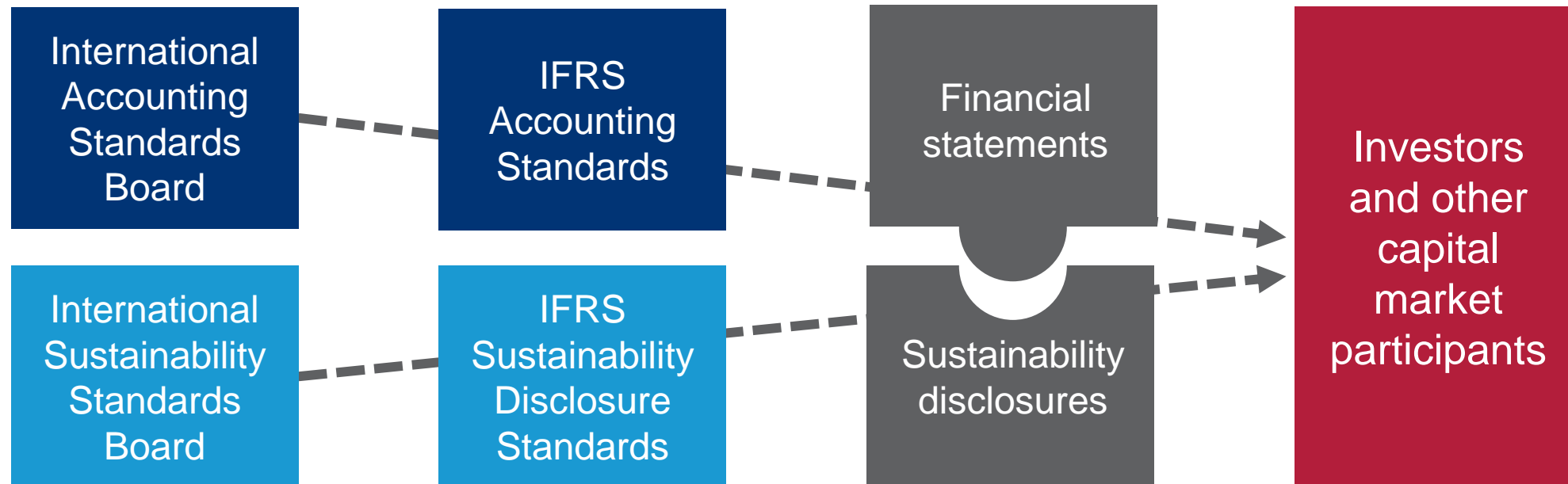


# ISSB at COP27: Towards implementation

1. Partnership Framework to **support capacity building** and implementation of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards launched
2. International **cooperation** with jurisdictions
3. CDP to align platform to IFRS S2, **reducing market fragmentation** and supporting the global baseline
4. ISSB announces at COP27 that Nigeria's FRCN is a **first-mover on adoption**



## Designed for communication to investors



Connectivity supported through the principles of integrated reporting

## Rodrigo Buenaventura, Chair of IOSCO's Sustainability Task Force

17 February 2023

"This announcement enables IOSCO to move forward with its independent assessment of the ISSB Standards in terms of quality and governance, with a view to completing its review in 2023. Our assessment team is ready to go, our assessment criteria have already been published and our Board is closely engaged. Mindful of the importance of reliable and robust sustainability information for financial markets around the world, we will make sure the assessment is done in a prompt, orderly, and thorough way."

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# Share your views: ISSB consults on next two-year work plan

***Comments due by 1 September 2023 via [ifrs.org](https://www.ifrs.org)***

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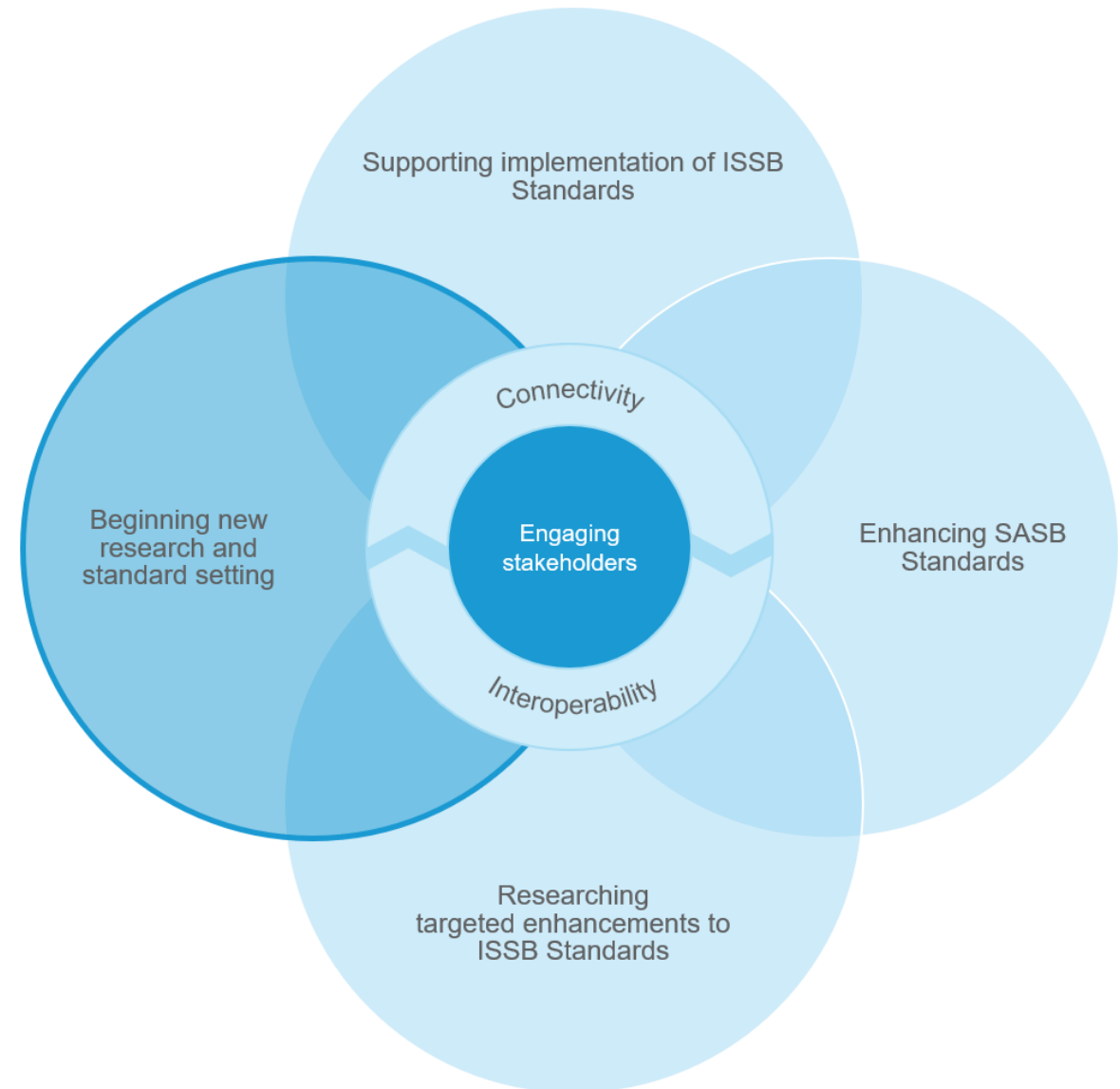
## Seeking feedback on

- 1 Strategic direction and balance of the ISSB's activities
- 2 Criteria for assessing the priority of new projects
- 3 Priority, scope and structure of potential new research and standard-setting projects

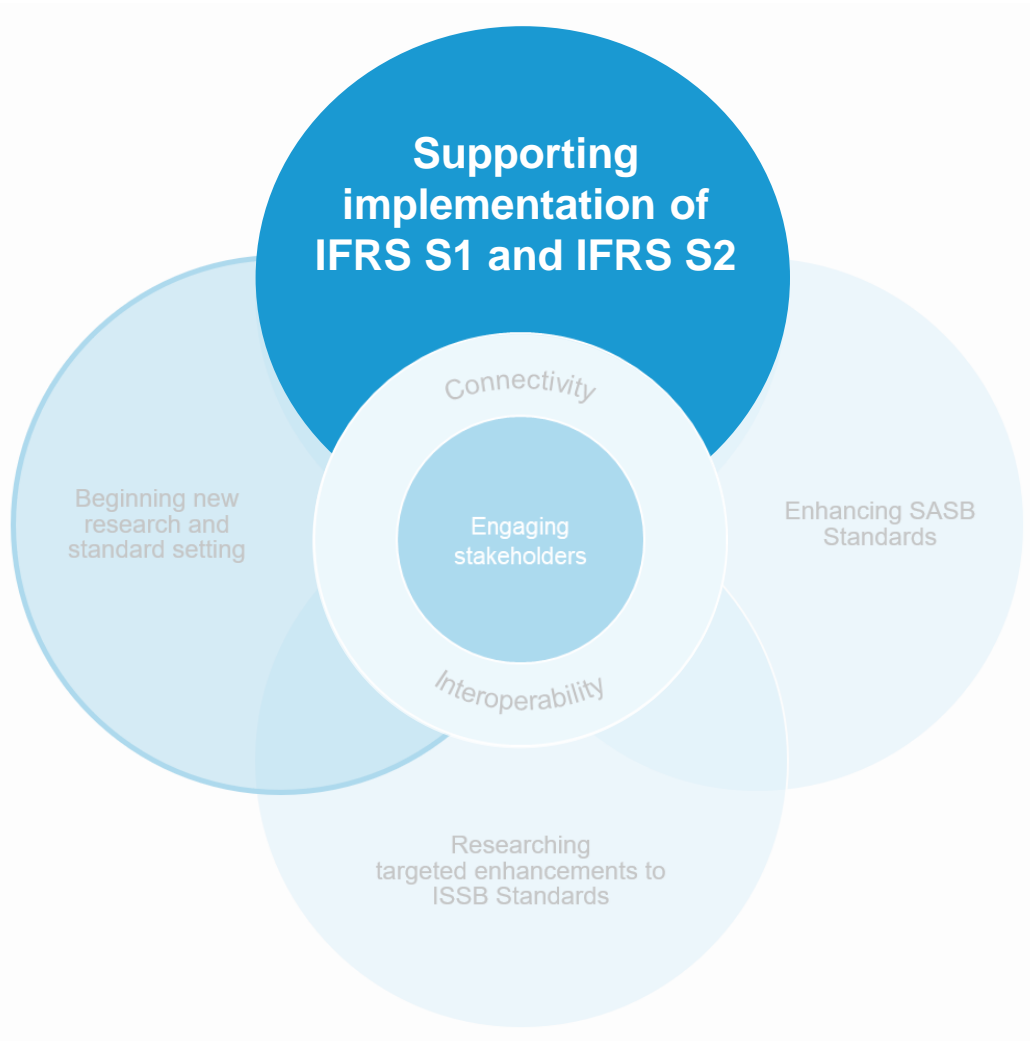


# 1 Strategic direction and balance of activities

- Strategic direction to deliver a comprehensive global baseline of sustainability-related disclosures
- How to prioritise activities
- Trade-offs to determine the balance of primary activities
- New two-year work plan



## Committed activities

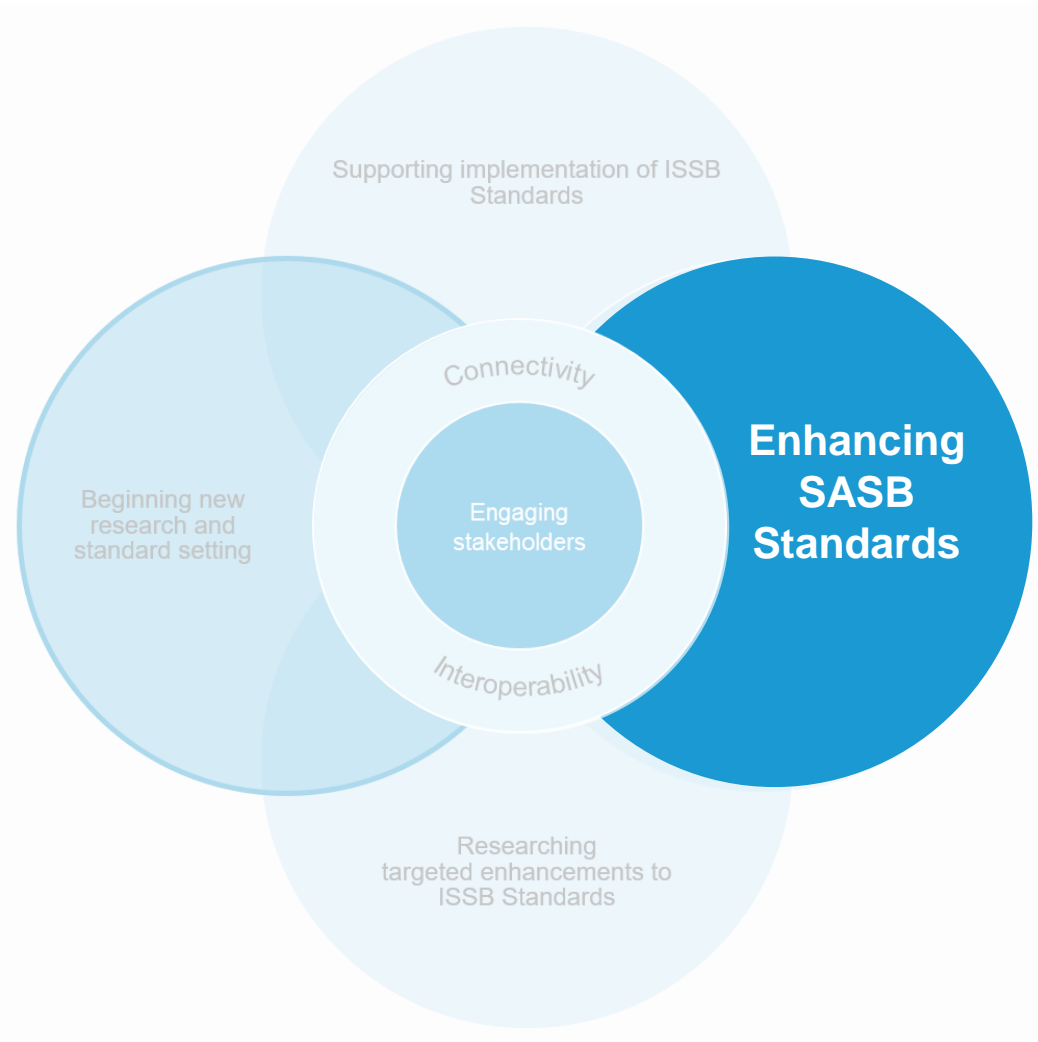


To help stakeholders obtain a common understanding of ISSB Standards and enable the delivery of the comprehensive global baseline of sustainability-related disclosures:

- develop further guidance
- processes to support application (for example, establish a transition implementation group)
- education and awareness programmes
- IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy



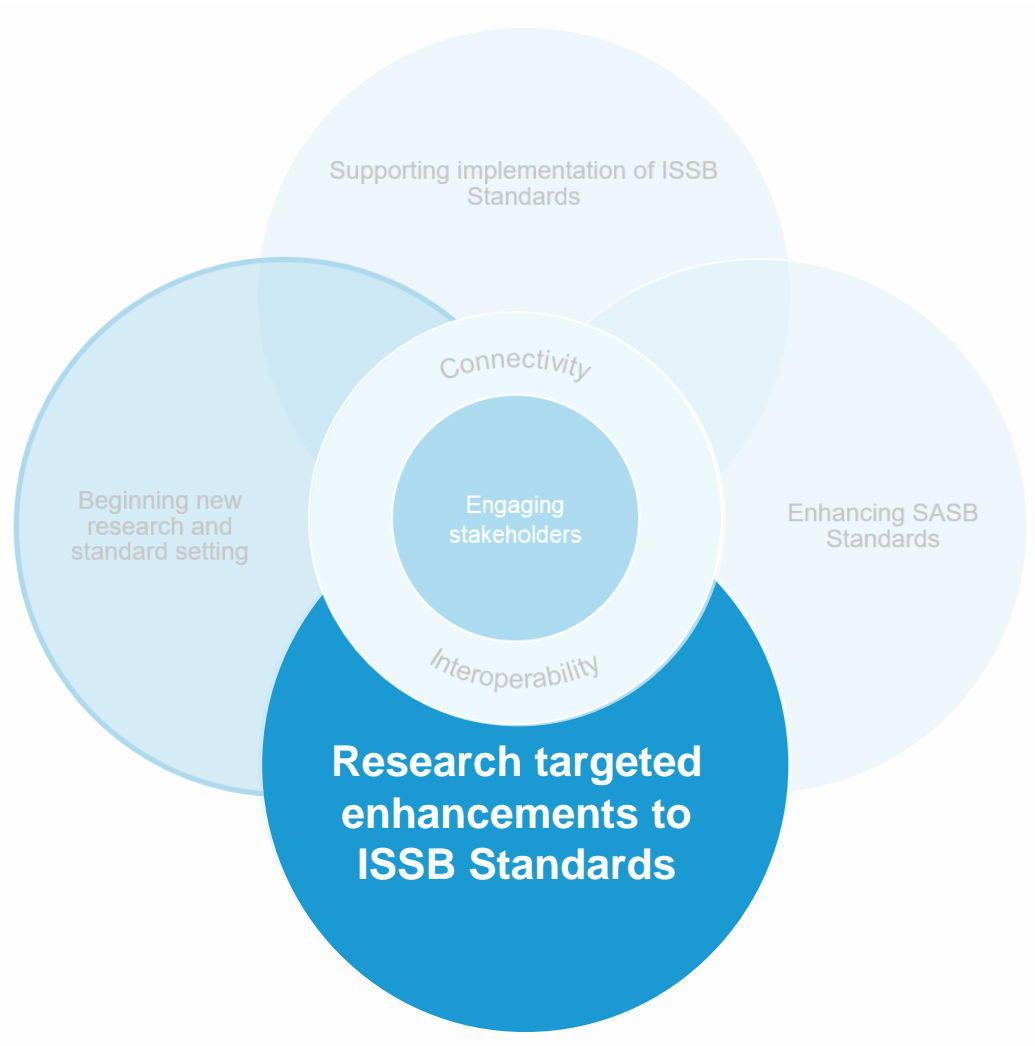
## Committed activities



To support the enhancement and maintenance of SASB Standards:

- targeted enhancements to international applicability of the SASB Standards
- advancing industry-based and standard-setting work inherited from the SASB Standards Board
- maintaining the SASB Standards through research, consultation, outreach and revisions

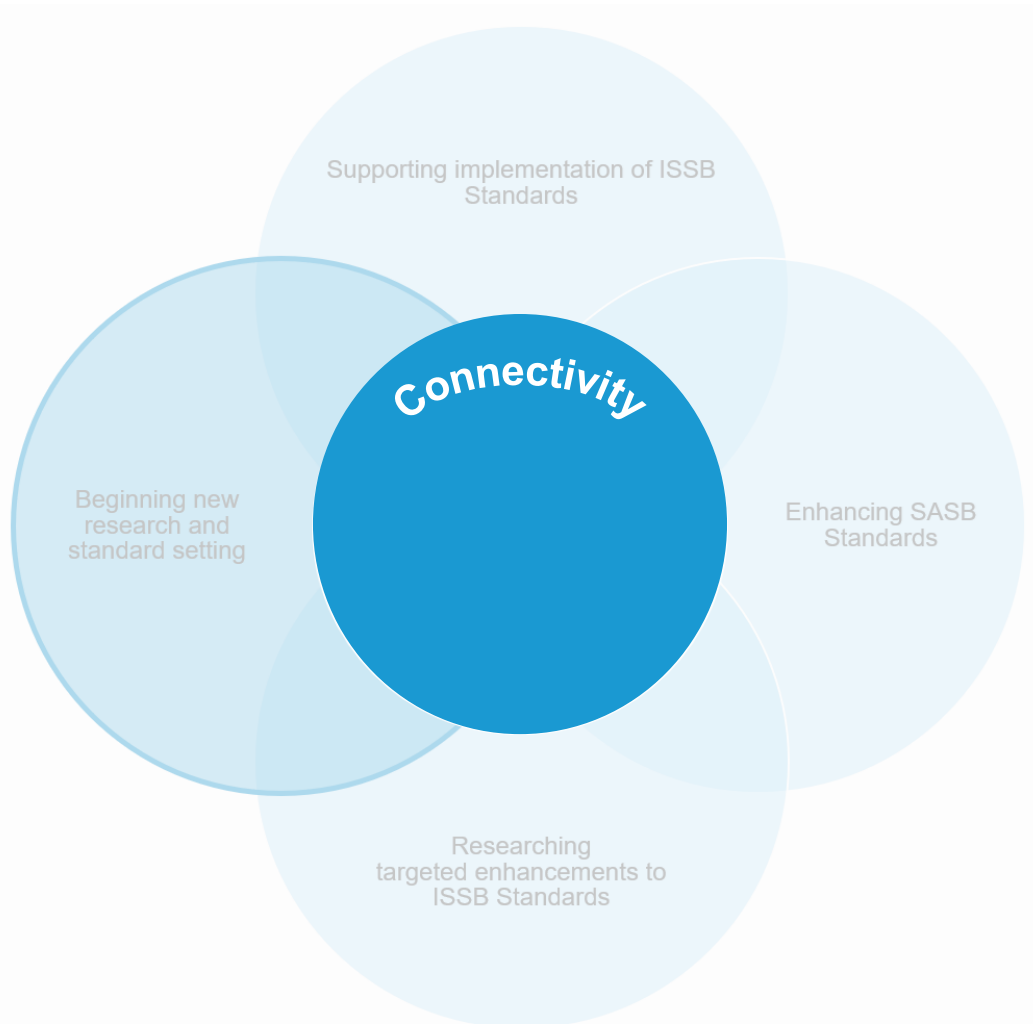
## Committed activities



To support the enhancement of disclosures under ISSB Standards:

- identify risks and opportunities at the intersection of climate and nature, as well as those closely associated with socio-economic aspects, such as the just transition to a lower-carbon economy
- explore location, value-chain and industry-based aspects of climate-adjacent risks and opportunities and associated metrics, and of climate-related strategies and transition plans

## Committed activities

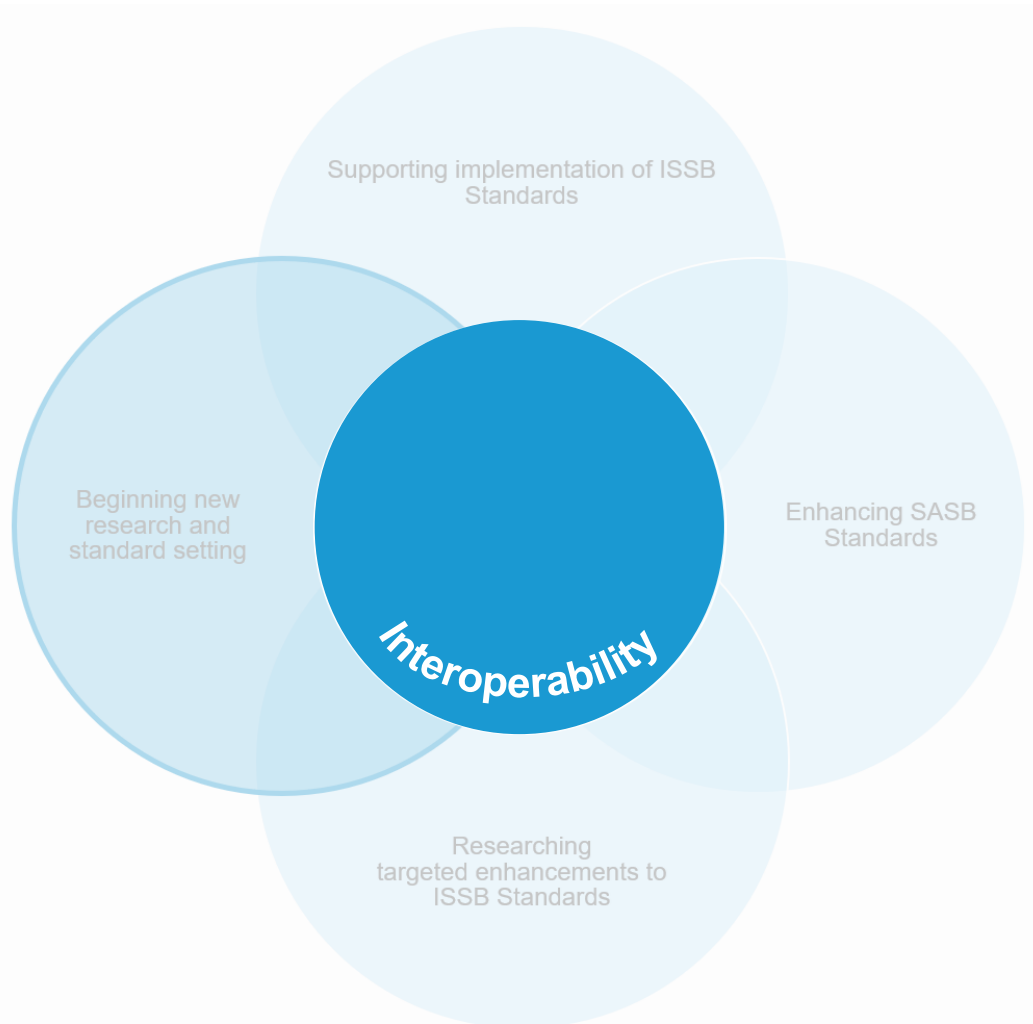


To facilitate the delivery of a coherent and comprehensive system of reporting that includes sustainability-related financial information and financial statements:

- ISSB's and IASB's respective requirements are compatible and complementary
- cohesiveness of IASB and ISSB work

*This activity is at the 'core' of all the ISSB's activities, including new projects*

## Committed activities

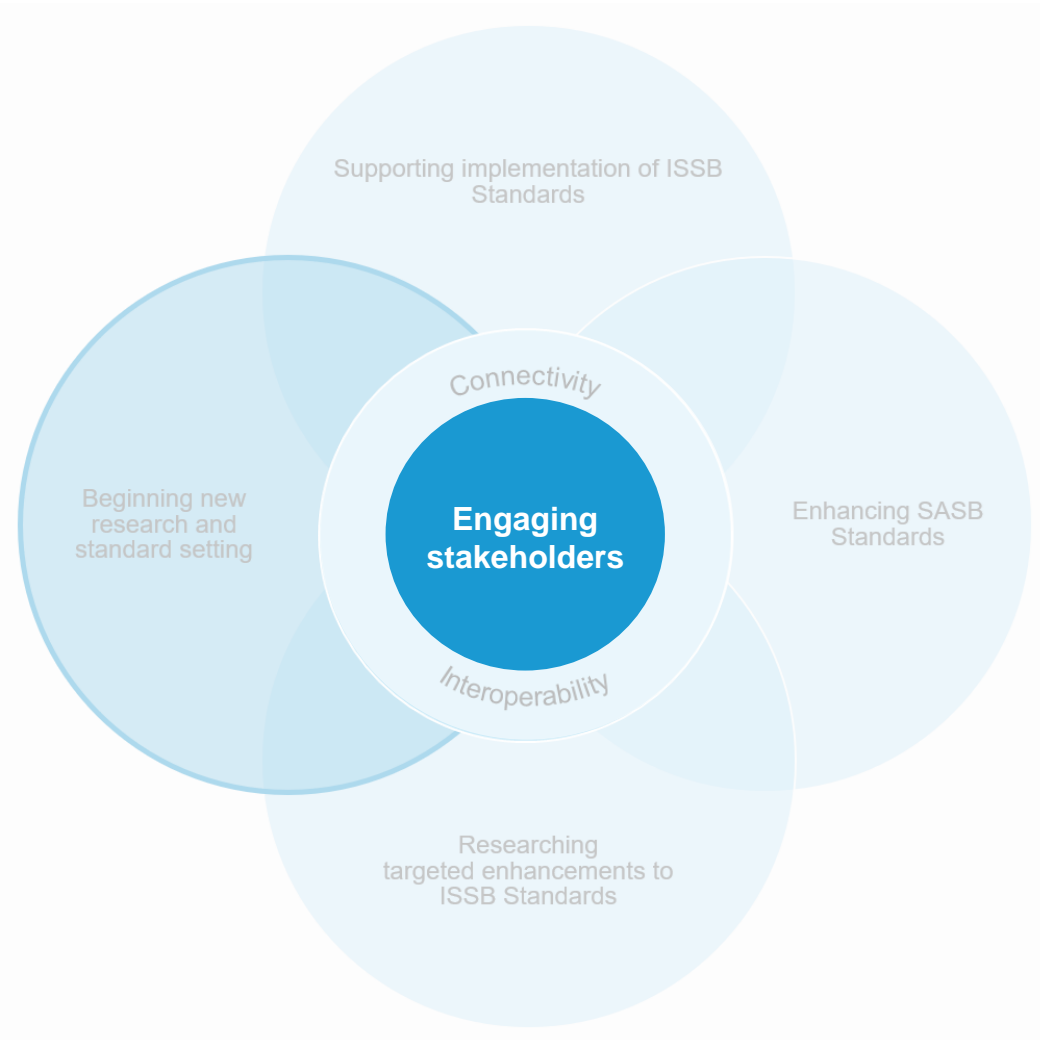


To facilitate the delivery of the global baseline of sustainability-related disclosures that support interoperability with other jurisdictional and voluntary initiatives

- Working with:
  - Jurisdictional Working Group
  - Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)
  - Sustainability Standards Advisory Forum
- Guidance on how to use the ISSB Standards in a way that is connected to and interoperable with other standards

*This activity is at the 'core' of all the ISSB's activities, including new projects*

## Committed activities



To promote the global use of the Standards and obtain input for the development of high-quality sustainability-related reporting requirements:

- advisory bodies
- consultative groups
- external events and conferences
- project outreach
- IFRS Sustainability Symposium

*This activity is at the 'core' of all the ISSB's activities, including new projects*

## 2 Criteria for assessing new projects

importance to **investors**

whether there are **deficiencies** in the way companies disclose on the matter

**type** of companies the matter is likely to affect, including whether it is more prevalent in some jurisdictions than others

how **pervasive** or acute the matter is likely to be for companies

**interaction** with other projects on the ISSB's work plan (or the IASB's)

complexity and **feasibility** of the potential project and its solutions

**capacity** of the ISSB and its stakeholders to make timely progress

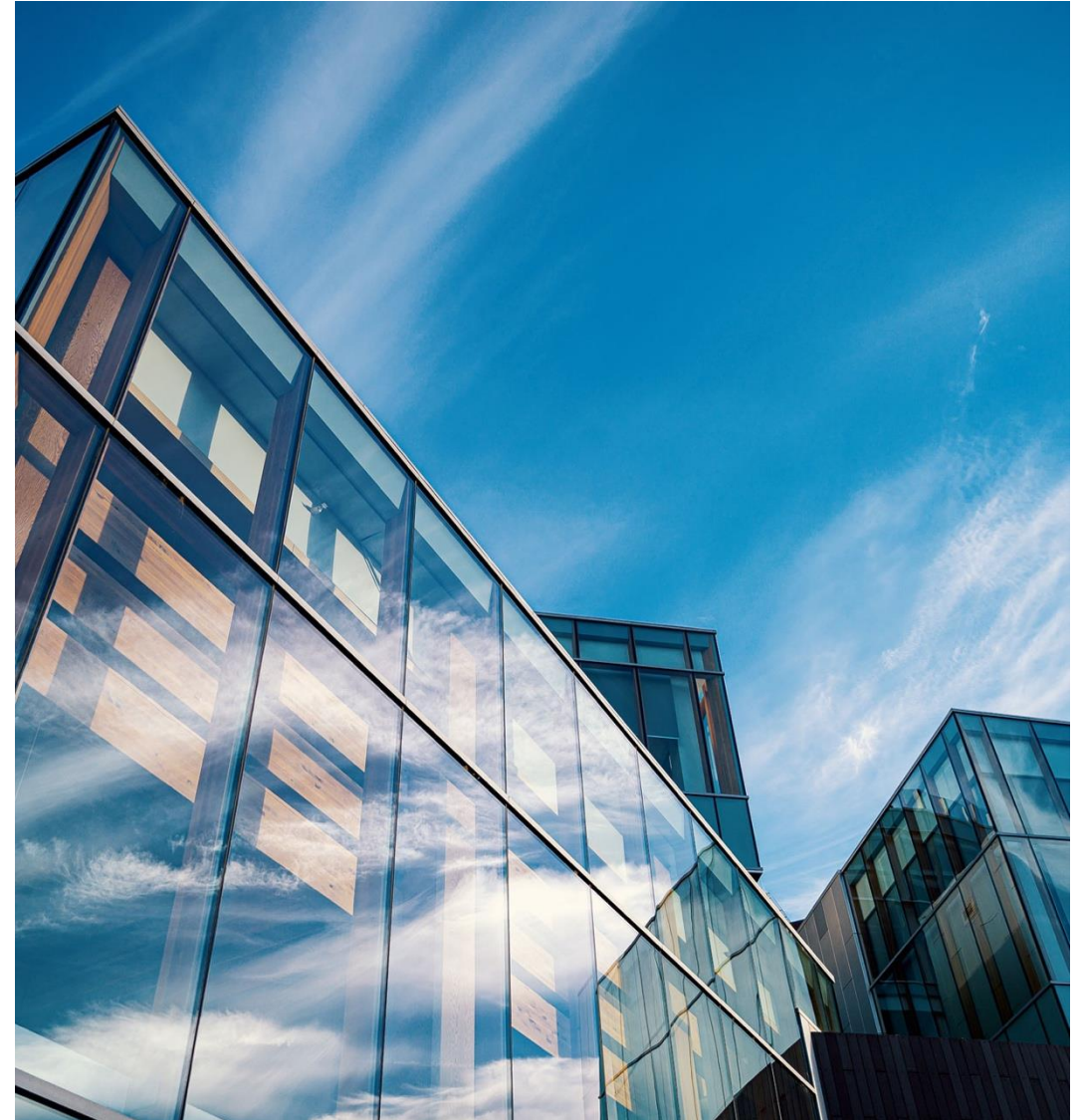
*Workstreams of other jurisdictional and voluntary sustainability standard setters and framework providers are also considered.*

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## 3 New research and standard setting projects

The Request for Information includes description of and seeks feedback on:

- research projects on the sustainability-related risks and opportunities associated with:
  - biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services
  - human capital
  - human rights
- a research project on integration in reporting



# New research and standard setting projects

- relative priority of the potential projects
- for the **sustainability-related subject matters**:
  - relative priority of subtopics, industries or sectors
  - priority of related materials and standards of other jurisdictional and voluntary standard-setters and framework providers
- for the project on **integration in reporting**:
  - relative priority and timeliness of advancing this project
  - whether project should be pursued as a formal joint project with the IASB
  - whether project should utilise IASB's Exposure Draft Management Commentary, the Integrated Reporting Framework, both, or other materials







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**Biodiversity** is a foundational characteristic of natural systems and it is a proxy for functional, productive and resilient **ecosystems** which are then able to provide the **ecosystem services** upon which life on earth relies



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**Human capital** refers to the people who make up a company's own workforce, and the workforce's respective competencies, capabilities and experience, and motivations to innovate



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**Human rights** are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person by virtue of being a human being. These universal rights range from the most fundamental, for example, the right to life, to those that make life worth living, such as the rights to food, education, work, health and liberty

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**Integration in reporting** not only encompasses where, what and how information on value creation can be connected through conceptual and operational linkages, but also the interdependencies, synergies and trade-offs between:

- different resources and relationships
- the ways in which the value that a company creates for itself and for its investors is inextricably linked to the value it creates for other stakeholders, society and the natural environment



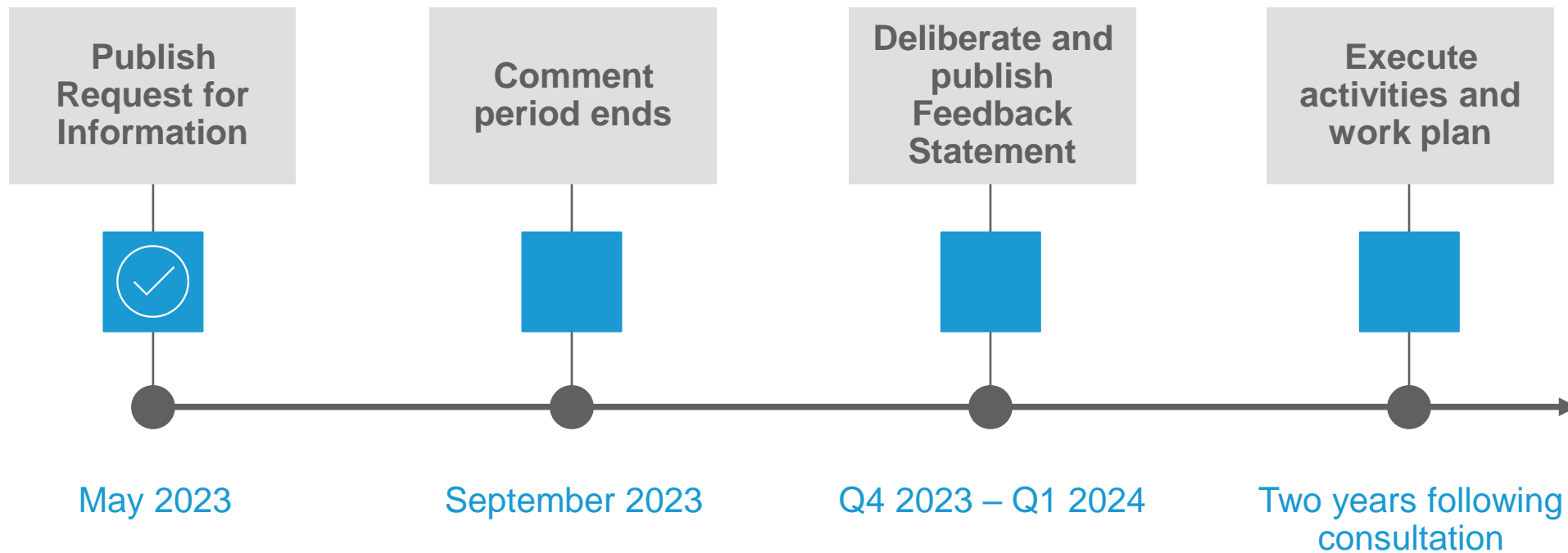
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## For consideration, to inform responses:

- All four research projects are resource intensive
- ISSB is seeking to better understand the overlap between topics and subtopics (for example, human rights and human capital)
- ISSB will leverage materials of the ISSB and other standard setters and framework providers to expedite the work, as appropriate
- Based on feedback, ISSB may add only one or two projects to the work plan
- Projects that are not included in the RFI should not be seen as 'off the table' for future work plans
- Primarily seeking feedback on the four new projects; however, you may suggest other projects
- Feedback that explains the importance of the projects in the context of meeting investors' information needs is particularly useful



# Timeline and next steps



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## How to comment



Complete a survey, or submit a comment letter

- ✓ Online at: [ifrs.org/projects/open-for-comment](https://ifrs.org/projects/open-for-comment)
- ✓ By email to: [commentletters@ifrs.org](mailto:commentletters@ifrs.org)



Open for comment  
until  
1 September 2023

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