

Digitizing Environmental Social Governance (ESG) Disclosures February 2, 2023

ROHIT BANSAL, XBRL SUBJECT MATTER EXPERT, IRIS CARBON

MADHU MATHEW, DIRECTOR OF TECHNOLOGY, HEAD OF DATA SCIENCE & DIGITAL SOLUTIONS, IFRS FOUNDATION

ANAND PADMANABHAN, PRESIDENT, IRIS BUSINESS SERVICES, LLC

MICHELLE SAVAGE, VP COMMUNICATIONS, XBRL US



Topics

Digitizing ESG Data US regulatory updates	Michelle Savage, VP Communications, XBRL US	
IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy Recent developments	Madhu Mathew, Director of Technology, Head of Data Science & Digital Solutions, IFRS Foundation	
CPE Questions		
Digital Reporting for The GAP	Anand Padmanabhan, President, IRIS Business Services, LLC	
Demonstration of ESG XBRL Preparation	Rohit Bansal, XBRL Subject Matter Expert, Iris Carbon	
CPE Questions	XBRL US	

Digital ESG Data

Scope 1 GHG Emissions

Carbon Dioxide

Thousand metric tons

GHG Emissions Metrics ²⁰	2019	2020	2021
Scope 1 GHG Emissions co ₂ e; thousand metric tons	516	1,057	1,548
Carbon Dioxide co ₂ ; thousand metric tons	292	659	1,071
Methane CH _a ; thousand metric tons	8.94	15.86	19 06
Nitrous Oxide N ₂ O; thousand metric tons	0.002	0.003	0.004
GHG Emissions Intensity ²¹ kg CO ₂ e/MMBtu gas produced	0.52	0.86	0.78
Methane Intensity (Leak/Loss Rate) ^{22, 23} percent; SWN production operations only	0.055%	0.075%24	0.055%
Total Methane Emitted ²⁵ thousand metric tons; SWN production operations only	8.94	15.86	19.06
Scope 2 GHG Emissions CO ₂ e; thousand metric tons	-	-	5.91
Carbon Dioxide co ₂ ; thousand metric tons	-	- /	5.89
Methane CH _a ; thousand metric tons	-	- /	0.00042
Nitrous Oxide N ₂ 0; thousand metric tons	-	-	0.000059
		Reporting entity	Period = 20

XBRL to Digitize ESG Data

- Open, nonproprietary (no licensing fees)
- Consistently capture metadata for unambiguous shared understanding
- Already used for financial statement reporting by public companies, banks and public utilities
- Being adopted for global ESG reporting



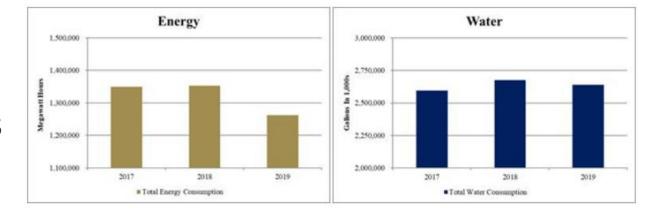
Challenges with ESG data

- Data collection
- Multiple ESG frameworks
- Handling differences between industries
- Allowing companies to tell their own ESG story
- Providing sufficient information to different types of data consumers



Challenges with ESG data

- Rendering graphical illustrations into comparable facts
- Enable commingling of ESG facts with financial and other types of data



- Establish consistent metrics for comparability
- Minimize burden on reporting entities



Securities and Exchange Commission

- March 2021 Request for comment published
- March 21, 2022 rule proposal: The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors
 - "...require a registrant to disclose certain climate-related information, including information about its climate-related risks that are reasonably likely to have material impacts on its business or consolidated financial statements, and GHG emissions metrics that could help investors assess those risks. A registrant may also include disclosure about its climate-related opportunities... would include an attestation requirement for accelerated filers and large accelerated filers regarding certain proposed GHG emissions metrics disclosures....



Securities and Exchange Commission

- ...require certain climate-related financial statement metrics and related disclosure to be included in a note to a registrant's audited financial statements. The proposed financial statement metrics would consist of disaggregated climate-related impacts on existing financial statement line items. As part of the registrant's financial statements, the financial statement metrics would be subject to audit by an independent registered public accounting firm, and come within the scope of the registrant's internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR").
- ...The proposed rules would require a registrant ...to electronically tag both narrative and quantitative climate-related disclosures in Inline XBRL..."
- Timing phase-in:
 - Large accelerated filers first, followed by accelerated and non-accelerated filers, then SRCs, based on the effective date of the final rule
 - Registrants subject to Scope 3 emissions disclosures would have these disclosures delayed one year
- Final rule expected around Spring 2023





Structure

Public accountability

IFRS Foundation Monitoring Board

Governance, strategy, oversight

IFRS Foundation Trustees

Independent standard-setting

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

International Sustainability
Standards Board (ISSB)

IFRS Interpretations Committee



Simplifying the disclosure landscape towards a global baseline of sustainability disclosures that meet the information needs of investors

























FRAMEWORK FOR CONNECTING **FINANCIAL AND** SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE



Proposed General Requirements Standard Link



Proposed Climate Standard

Link

BlackRock.

"While the world moves towards a single standard, BlackRock continues to endorse TCFD- and SASB-aligned reporting."

2021 Letter to CEOs







ISSB objectives



Develop standards for global baseline of sustainability disclosures



Meet information needs of investors



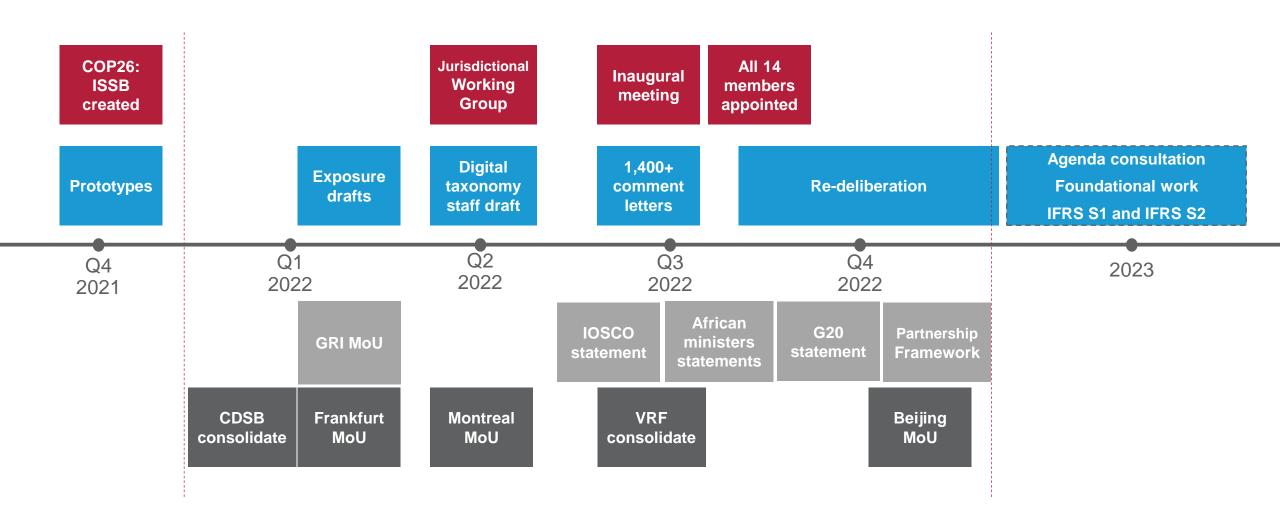
Enable companies to provide comprehensive sustainability information to global capital markets



Facilitate addition of disclosures that are jurisdiction-specific / aimed at broader stakeholder groups

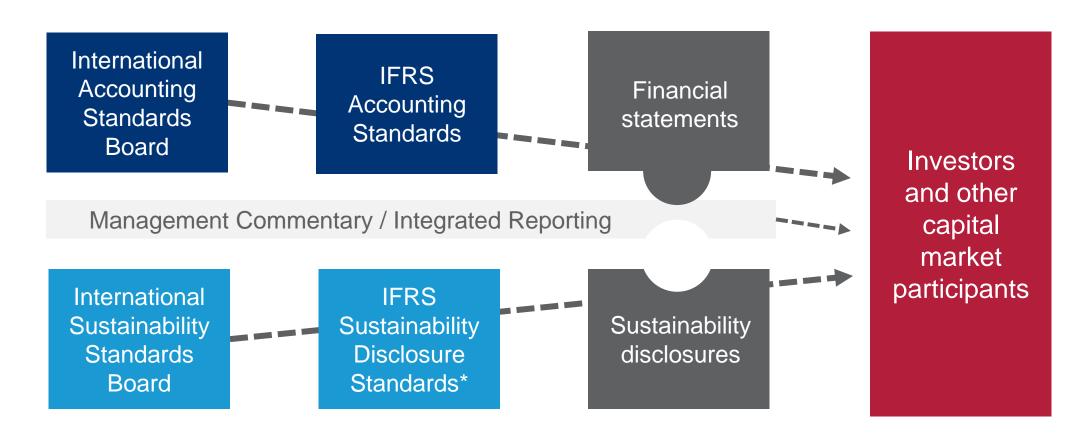


ISSB milestones





Designed for communication to investors





Comprehensive global baseline for capital markets

BUILDING BLOCKS:



- Possible additional requirements mandated by jurisdictions
- Voluntary standards adopted to meet broader multi-stakeholder needs (eg GRI Standards)

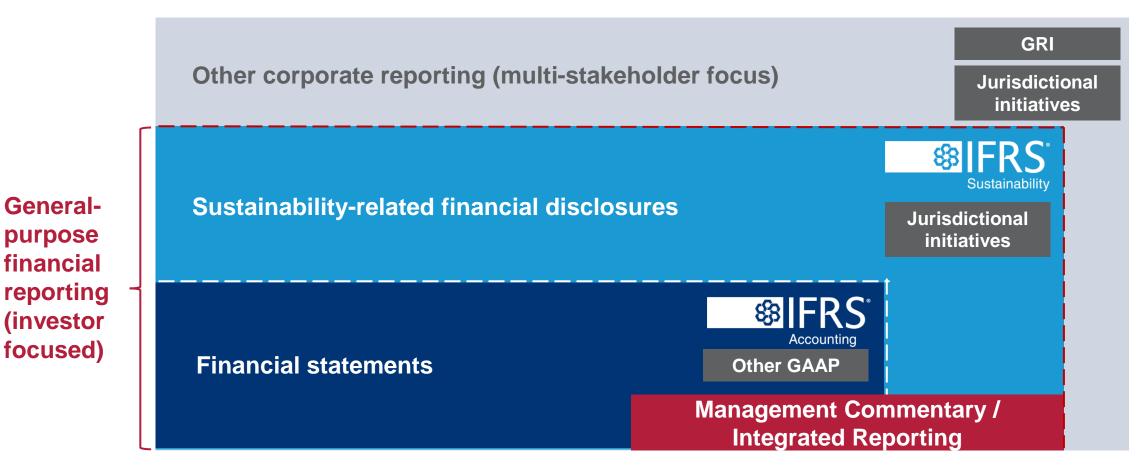
BASELINE:

IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards

- Act as a comprehensive foundation
- Common language to deliver comparable, decision-useful disclosures
- For global capital markets, meeting investor needs globally

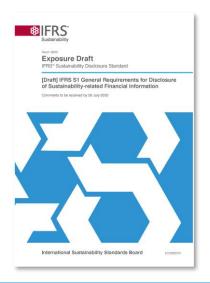


IFRS Standards within the broader reporting landscape





Key concepts in IFRS S1



- Asks for disclosure of material information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities
- Sets out general reporting requirements; other IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards (eg Climate Standard) set out specific disclosures
- Points to other standards and frameworks in absence of a specific IFRS Standard
- Equivalent to IFRS Accounting Standards IAS 1 and IAS 8



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



Climate-related Disclosures Standard: IFRS S2



- Disclosure of material information about climate-related risks and opportunities
- Incorporates TCFD Recommendations
- Includes SASB Standards climate-related industry-based requirements
- Requires disclosure of information about:
 - Physical risks (eg flood risk)
 - Transition risks (eg regulatory change)
 - Climate-related opportunities (eg new technology)



Transition planning

Emissions targets and use of carbon offsets



Climate resilience

Resilience of business strategy in multiple scenarios

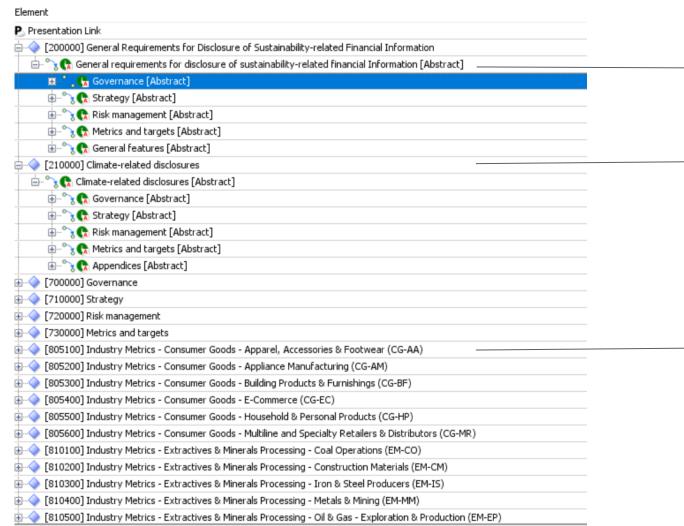


Scope 1-3 emissions

Requirement to disclose GHG emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard



Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy



General Requirements

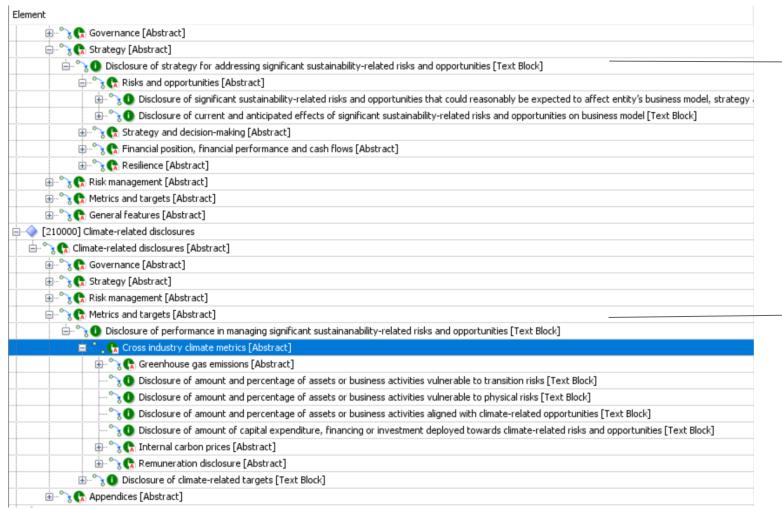
Climate-related Requirements

Industry Specific Metrics

<u>Download IFRS Sustainability Taxonomy</u> (Staff Draft)



Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy



S1: General Requirements / Strategy

S2: Climate-related Requirements / Metrics & Targets

CPE questions

Why GAP, Inc. chose digital reporting for ESG Disclosures

Problem Statement:

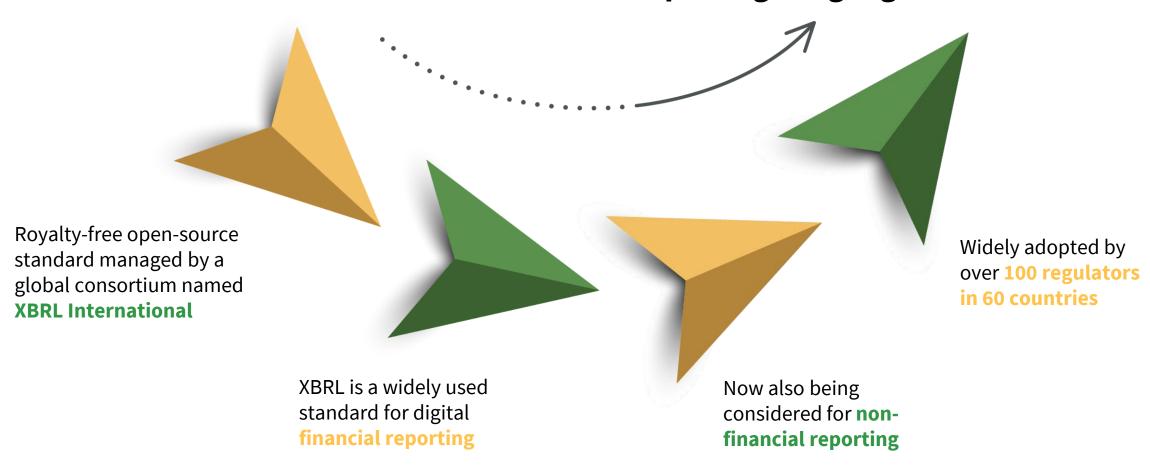
- Information accessibility to stakeholders
- Information comparability
- Different stakeholders (investors, consumers, data aggregators, and rating agencies)
 accessing ESG information in different formats.
- Mandates by Regulators in several countries including US have been announced. GAP wanted to assess effort and challenges in generating an iXBRL document of its reports.

The Solution

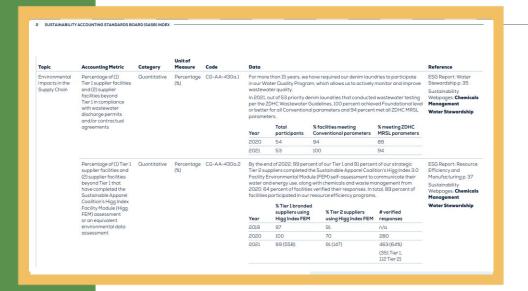
XBRL - Digital data reporting format

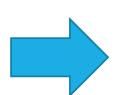
What is XBRL?

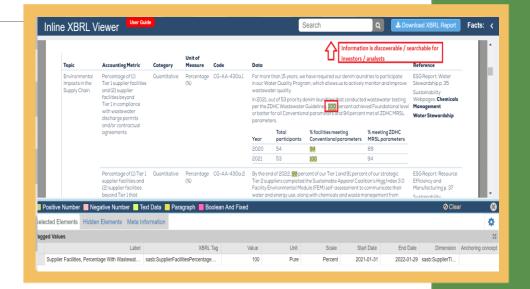
XBRL- eXtensible Business Reporting Language



What does this mean?









Traditional PDF

Information is locked in PDF format



Digital Reports-XBRL/iXBRL

Information is discoverable and also highly searchable both for machines and humans

Benefits of going digital way

- Validated and improved ESG Disclosure Reporting
- Easy access and highly searchable data
- Facilitates easy processing and evaluation of ESG data for various stakeholders

The Approach: Gap's way of Going Ahead

- Dry run on 2020 SASB index report using SASB taxonomy
- Publication of 2021 SASB index in digital format on their corporate website
- Click here to access GAP's 2021 Interactive ESG Data

What GAP has to say?

"Gap Inc. chose to make digital disclosures in XBRL to make its ESG report more *accessible* to various *stakeholders*."

"Having that machine-readable (XBRL) element is another way to ensure our disclosures are accessible to key stakeholders who are **processing** and **evaluating** our ESG performance. We believe it's important to make information available in a **useful, comparable, reliable, and importantly, accessible manner** and in a format where investors and stakeholders increasingly process information — in the digital format."

Marvin Smith, Director of ESG



DEMONSTRATION OF ESG XBRL PREPARATION

ROHIT BANSAL

XBRL SUBJECT MATTER EXPERT, IRIS CARBON

Limitations for granular data reporting

Data provided as references – leading multiple reports / sources

Same data source linked to S1 and S2

CPE questions