



# Climate Governance

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### Climate risks



Risk of indirect impacts from issues such as policy constraints on emissions, imposition of carbon tax, water restrictions, land use restrictions or incentives, and market demand and supply shifts.

The risks from changes driven from governments and markets.

Risk of direct impacts from issues such as the disruption of operations or destruction of property.

The risks from changes driven from the physical changes in the climate.

### **Climate-Related Risks, Opportunities, and Financial Impact**



Source: TCFD Final Recommendations Report, and CGI Glossary



# **SGX Consultation Process**



3.

Directors' Training on Sustainability

4.

Sustainability Report Timeframe

SGX Consultation 2021

2.

Sustainability Report Assurance



5.

Common Set of Core ESG Metrics

1.

Mandatory Climate Reporting



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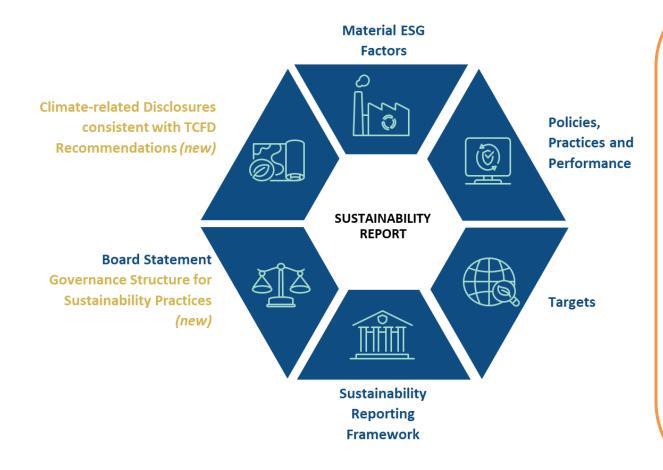
Disclosures on Board Diversity

Source: SGX's Climate and Diversity presentation from September 2022



# **Mandatory Climate Reporting**





Sustainability reports for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2022

- The sustainability report must describe the sustainability practices with reference to the following primary components:
  - a) material environmental, social and governance ("Material ESG") factors;
  - b) climate-related disclosures consistent with the recommendations of the TCFD ("Climate-related Disclosures") NEW
  - c) policies, practices and performance;
  - d) targets;
  - e) sustainability reporting framework; and
  - f) Board statement and associated governance structure for sustainability practices NEW

Source: SGX's Climate and Diversity presentation from September 2022

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### Climate-related disclosures



### **TCFD Recommendations**

### Governance

Disclose the organization's governance around climaterelated risks and opportunities.

### Strategy

Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.

### Risk Management

Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.

### Metrics and Targets

Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.

### Sustainability reports for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2022

- Disclosure is on a 'comply or explain' basis.
- Disclosures will be mandatory progressively for an issuer in any of the TCFD-identified Industries

Agriculture, Food and Forest Products

Energy (

Materials and Buildings

Transportation

Financial

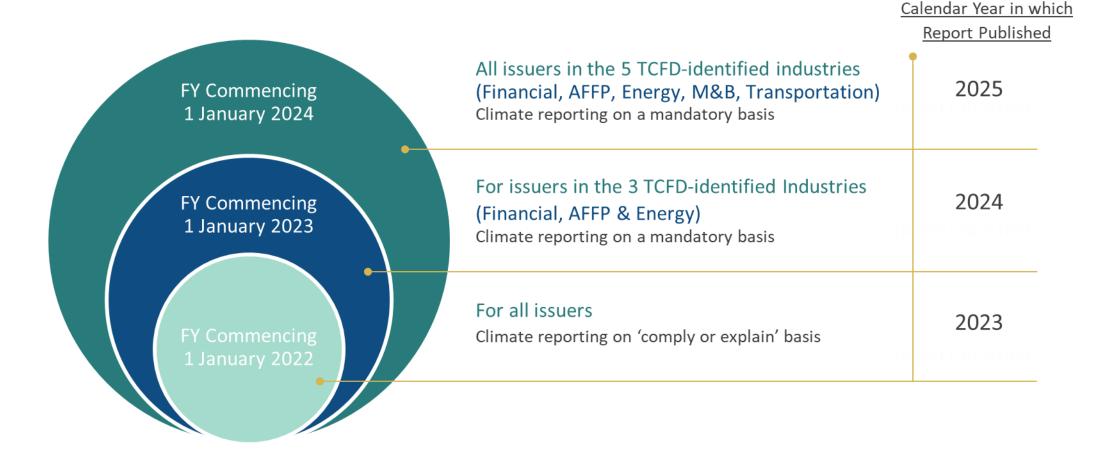
Source: SGX's Climate and Diversity presentation from September 2022

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# Roadmap towards Mandatory Climate Reporting





Source: SGX's Climate and Diversity presentation from September 2022



# **Key Governance Developments**



#	Element	Previously	Changes from 1 Jan 2022
1	Assurance of Sustainability Reports	• Voluntary	<ul> <li>Sustainability reporting process <u>must</u> be subject to internal review.</li> <li>Companies may additionally commission an independent external assurance on the sustainability report</li> </ul>
2	Directors' Training on Sustainability	<ul> <li>Training for first time directors does not include a specific component on sustainability</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>All directors undergo one-time training on sustainability matters</li> <li>Companies to confirm that all directors have completed training in their first sustainability report for FY commencing on or after 1 January 2022</li> </ul>
3	Sustainability Report Timeframe	<ul> <li>In annual report –         within 4 months from         FY-end</li> <li>Sustainability report         within 5 months from         FY-end, with summary         in annual report.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must issue a sustainability report no later than 4 months after the end of the financial year; or</li> <li>If company has conducted external assurance on the sustainability report, no later than 5 months after the end of the financial year in which case a summary should be included in the annual report.</li> </ul>

Source: SGX's Climate and Diversity presentation from September 2022



# **Common set of ESG metrics**



• SGX's "Starting with a common set of Core ESG metrics" proposes a list of 27 core metrics for Singapore issuers

	Environmental considerations	Social considerations	Governance considerations
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	Absolute Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions GHG emission intensity Total energy consumption Energy consumption intensity Total water consumption Water consumption intensity Total waste generated	<ol> <li>Current employees by gender</li> <li>New hires and turnover by gender</li> <li>Current employees by age groups</li> <li>New hires and turnover by age</li> <li>Total turnover</li> <li>Total number of employees</li> <li>Average training hours per employee</li> <li>Average training hours per employee by gender</li> <li>Fatalities</li> <li>High-consequence injuries</li> <li>Recordable injuries</li> <li>Recordable work-related ill health cases</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Board independence</li> <li>Women on the board</li> <li>Women in the management team</li> <li>Anti-corruption disclosures</li> <li>Anti-corruption training for employees</li> <li>List of relevant certifications</li> <li>Alignment with frameworks and disclosure practices</li> <li>Assurance of sustainability report</li> </ol>

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# **Principles of Climate Governance**



# 1. Climate Accountability

The board should take responsibility for ensuring the company's long-term resilience to climate risks.

### 2. Subject Command

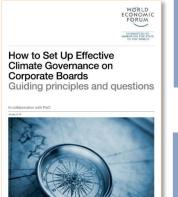
The board should be properly informed about climate-related risks and opportunities and able to make relevant decisions.

### 3. Board Structure

The board should implement the right board and committee structures to ensure that climate risks and opportunities are understood, managed and reported.

# 4. Materiality Assessment

The board should ensure that management fully identifies climate-related risks in the short, medium and long-term, assess their materiality, and takes appropriate action according to the materiality of the risks.



# 5. Strategic Integration

The board should ensure that management factors material climate-related risks and opportunities into the company's strategy, risk management process and investment decisions.

### 6. Incentivization

The board should align executives' incentives with the long-term success of the business. This may include climate-related targets in executive incentive schemes.

# 7. Reporting and Disclosure

The board should ensure that the company discloses its material climate-related risks, opportunities and strategic decisions to all stakeholders – especially investors and regulators. These disclosures should be included in financial reporting.

### 8. Exchange

The board should stay informed on current best practice in climate governance by maintaining dialogue with peers, policy-makers, investors and others.

Source: WEF and CGI Climate Governance Principles and Guiding Questions

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## **Useful Resources for Directors**



















10:00am (BST) Digital for Good -Poute to Net Zero: Driving Sustainable Preparing your board for the journey to Net role of technology in the Net

repeat of the event held in June challenges it offers...





has prepared the briefing paper.

Director lens on the

energy sector, Chapter

Zero New Zealand's

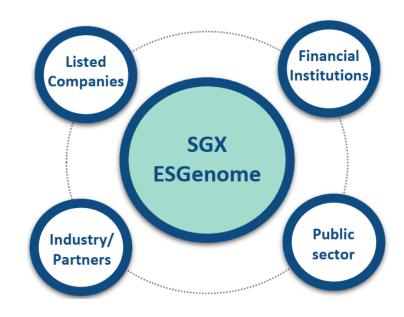
September webinar

The Role of the ESG

Primer on Climate Change: Directors' Duties and Disclosure **Obligations** In support of the Principles for Effective Climate Governance 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, July 2022











# thank

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