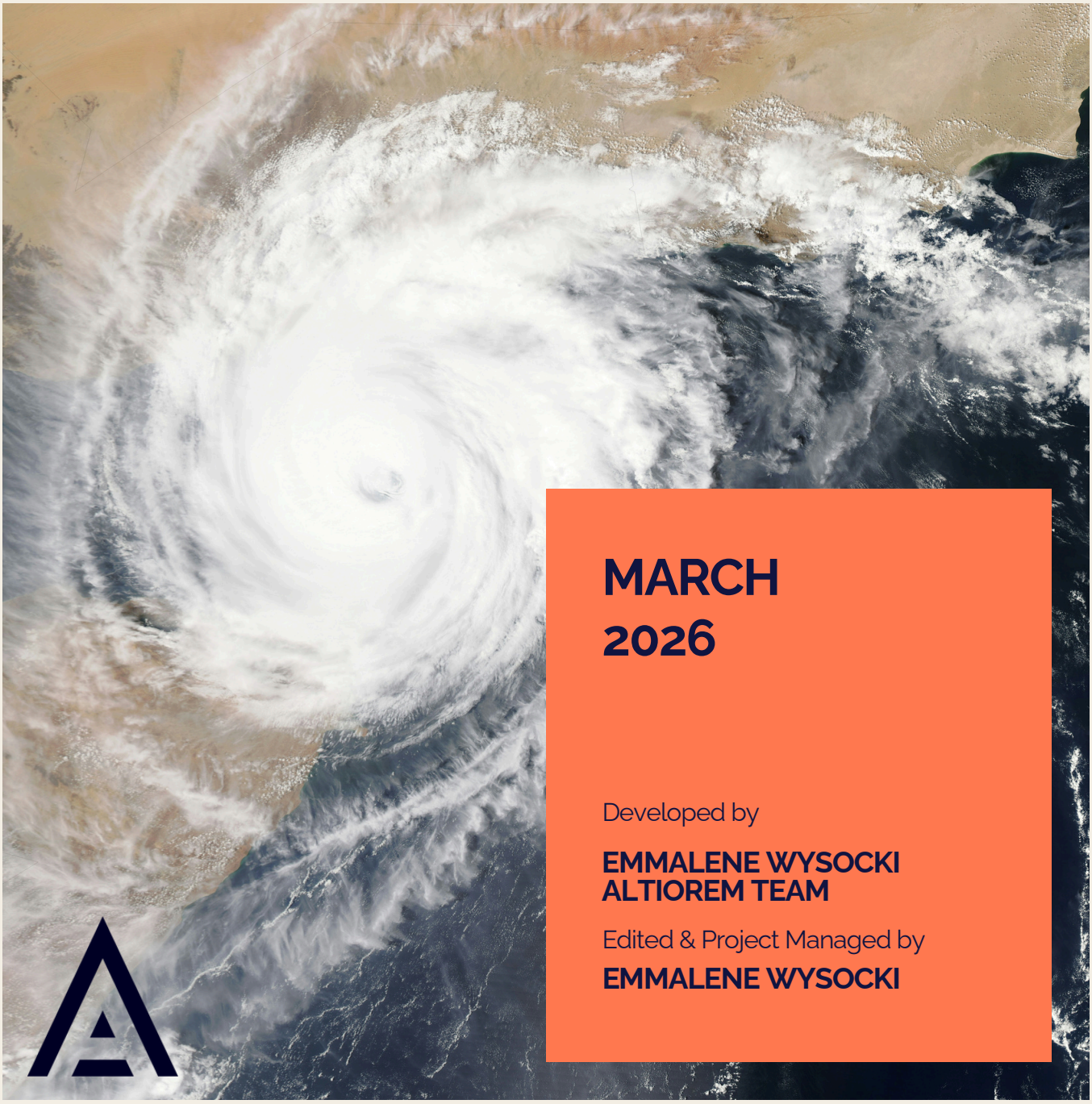
ALTIOREM EXPERT GUIDE

Mandatory Climate Reporting in Australia: A Practical Guide for 2026



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Introduction

Mandatory climate reporting is now a requirement across many major economies, including Australia. Governments and regulators have moved beyond voluntary guidance to require large companies and financial institutions to disclose financial impacts, climate-related governance, risks and opportunities, greenhouse gas emissions, scenario analysis, and transition planning. These disclosures are increasingly required to be subject to third-party assurance, placing them alongside financial reporting in terms of rigour and accountability.

The purpose of mandatory climate reporting is not narrative transparency alone. Regulators and investors expect climate-related risks and opportunities to be identified, assessed, and disclosed in a consistent and decision-useful way, supported by credible data and governance processes. For finance teams, this means climate disclosures must be capable of standing up to scrutiny from auditors, regulators, and capital providers.

2025–2026: From policy design to implementation

From 2025 onwards, climate disclosure regimes have moved into active implementation in many jurisdictions.

- Australia, the UK, the EU, and parts of the United States now have mandatory or quasi-mandatory climate reporting requirements in place.
- The International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), through the IFRS S2 standard, has established a global baseline that underpins many new climate reporting regimes, even where jurisdictions apply local modifications.
- Large entities are required to disclose:
    - Current and anticipated financial effects of climate-related risks and opportunities
    - greenhouse gas emissions (Scopes 1 and 2, with Scope 3 phased in)
    - material climate-related risks and opportunities
    - governance arrangements
    - transition plans (disclosure required only if they exist in a company).

Practitioner insight: Quantifying financial impacts (asset manager perspective)

For some investment firms, the most challenging aspect of implementation has not been governance or emissions disclosure but quantifying and publicly disclosing the current and anticipated financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities. Estimating portfolio-level impacts under different scenarios requires judgement, imperfect data and forward-looking assumptions. Getting comfortable that these estimates are defensible, internally consistent and suitable for public disclosure has proven to be a significant governance and legal consideration.

- For some large Australian organisations, 2025 was the first year in which climate disclosures became mandatory. Others enter the regime during 2026 and 2027, as well as 2028 (for Group 3 calendar year reporters). In practice, a significant number of entities are still establishing core governance structures, data systems, and internal processes needed to meet reporting expectations.

Why this matters in 2026

Climate reporting is now treated as part of mainstream corporate and financial reporting.

- Climate disclosures are increasingly included inside financial statements and risk reporting.
- Inconsistent, unsupported, or poorly scoped disclosures may expose organisations and directors to regulatory, legal, and reputational risk.
- Investors and lenders are using climate disclosures to assess risk, allocate capital, and set long-term strategy, particularly where transition plans and scenario analysis are weak or absent.

For organisations that did not fully implement requirements in 2025, 2026 represents a critical catch-up period before assurance requirements and regulatory scrutiny intensify.

Purpose and scope of this guide

What this guide does

- Explains global convergence in climate reporting so organisations do not design disclosures in isolation.
- Explains Australia's mandatory climate reporting regime in detail, where obligations are already live.
- Provides practical *HOW* guidance to support Australian reporting readiness in 2026.
- Helps multinational organisations understand how to design a single reporting foundation and layer jurisdiction-specific requirements where needed.

What this guide does not do

- Provide jurisdiction-specific *HOW* guidance outside Australia.
- Replace or reinterpret legal, accounting, or technical standards such as CSRD, ESRS, or ISSB requirements.
- Act as a technical manual for emissions calculation, climate modelling, or scenario tool selection.

Acknowledgements

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* This guide is for informational purposes only and does not constitute professional, financial, or investment advice.

Global mandatory climate reporting

This section provides global context, so organisations do not design their reporting in isolation. It explains the common disclosure structure now used across jurisdictions and the role of ISSB standards as a global baseline, while highlighting key points of divergence. The aim is to help organisations design scalable reporting foundations without attempting to manage every jurisdiction separately.

Common disclosure structure

Mandatory climate reporting generally requires disclosure of:

- financial impacts
- governance of climate-related risks and opportunities
- impacts on strategy and financial planning
- risk identification and management processes
- greenhouse gas emissions and targets
- scenario analysis and transition planning

The ISSB, through IFRS S2, has formalised this structure as a global baseline. Many new or updated climate reporting regimes either adopt IFRS S2 directly or apply closely aligned requirements, with local modifications.

Key areas of divergence (and why they matter)

European Union (EU)

The EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) requires companies to apply a double materiality approach, which is defined and detailed in the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). In addition to financial risk, entities must disclose their impacts on the climate and environment. CSRD also extends beyond climate to broader sustainability topics, increasing scope and data requirements. Implementation is phased and evolving, with some later reporting waves delayed, adding timing and scope complexity compared to other jurisdictions.

United Kingdom (UK)

The UK has embedded mandatory climate reporting based on the former TCFD framework and is transitioning to ISSB-aligned sustainability standards. Climate risk is already integrated into financial supervision.

United States (US)

At the federal level, climate disclosure requirements remain legally uncertain. In practice, many organisations are driven by state-level requirements (notably California) and by overseas obligations, particularly in the EU and UK.

Australia

Australia has implemented a phased mandatory climate reporting regime aligned with IFRS S2, applying initially to large entities from financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2025, with further cohorts captured in 2026 and 2027, as well as 2028 (for Group 3 calendar year reporters).

Other jurisdictions

New Zealand, Japan, China, Singapore, Turkiye and others have introduced or are implementing mandatory or near-mandatory regimes aligned with TCFD or ISSB principles and adapted to local regulatory systems.

Canada is progressing ISSB-aligned standards and has foreshadowed mandatory requirements in some areas, but a comprehensive securities-regulator climate disclosure rule has been paused and timelines remain evolving.

In India, the Securities and Exchange Board of India has introduced broader ESG reporting requirements of a limited set of indicators, including carbon emissions and energy use for the 1,000 largest Indian companies, while the Reserve Bank of India is in the consultation phase for ISSB aligned disclosure requirements.

Practitioner insight: While jurisdictions differ in how they implement climate reporting; most are converging around a common disclosure structure. Organisations that design their reporting around ISSB-aligned requirements and document where local differences apply are better positioned to scale disclosures across markets without duplicating effort.

Implications for organisations starting or resetting in 2026

- Most regimes share a common disclosure foundation that can be used as a starting point.
- Jurisdictional differences are typically incremental and can be addressed through layering over the core foundation.
- Aligning to the structure and concepts of ISSB (particularly IFRS S2) can support scalability across jurisdictions, but organisations should assess whether more resource-intensive disclosures are required in their relevant jurisdictions before proceeding.

The next section focuses on how these global requirements apply in Australia and what organisations should prioritise in 2026.

Australia's mandatory climate reporting

This section grounds the guide in Australia's live regulatory framework. It explains who is required to report, when reporting applies, and how Australia's regime operates under IFRS S2, the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS), and ASIC guidance. It also outlines the roles of regulators, assurance pathways, and liability settings, clarifying where accountability sits and why climate reporting must be treated as regulated corporate reporting.

Sustainability is reshaping the role of finance

1. how companies are valued
2. how investment and credit decisions are made
3. how risk is assessed at both firm and system level

Australia has implemented a phased mandatory climate reporting regime aligned with IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures. The regime applies to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and is being introduced in stages based on entity size. Climate disclosures form part of regulated corporate reporting and are subject to regulatory review and assurance.

For many organisations, Australia's regime marks a transition from voluntary or guidance-based climate reporting to prescriptive, legally enforceable disclosure. Although the structure build on established frameworks, the level of quantification, documentation and assurance readiness required to achieve compliance is materially higher.

Standards, regulators, and oversight

Mandatory climate disclosures are set out in the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS), issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and aligned with IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures. Climate disclosures are mandatory; broader sustainability disclosures under IFRS S1 are not. Regulatory oversight is shared across:

- **AASB** — standard setting
- **ASIC** (Australian Securities and Investment Commission) - compliance and enforcement
- **APRA** (Australian Prudential Regulation Authority) - climate risk expectations for regulated financial institutions

Entities in scope and timing

The regime applies to public and private companies, financial institutions and certain government entities that meet prescribed size thresholds. Entities are grouped as follows:

- **Group 1 (large entities):** reporting from financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2025
- **Group 2 (medium entities):** reporting from financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2026
- **Group 3 (smaller entities):** reporting from financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2027

Note: Regulatory Guide 280 (RG 280) for Group definitions.

For many Group 1 entities with a 30 June year-end, first mandatory disclosures will be published in 2026. Group 2 entities should treat 2026 as a preparation and transition year.

Regulatory expectations and accountability (ASIC and directors)

In 2025, ASIC issued Regulatory Guide 280 (RG 280), which sets out how the regulator expects sustainability reports to be prepared and reviewed under the *Corporations Act 2001*. RG 280 highlights key judgement areas ASIC is likely to scrutinise, including misleading or deceptive conduct risk, cross-referencing between sustainability and financial reports, and the need for clear connectivity between climate disclosures and financial assumptions.

Director accountability and duties

Climate disclosures approved by the board are subject to the same duties of care and diligence as financial reporting under the *Corporations Act 2001*. Directors are expected to understand the basis for disclosures, key judgements made, and the extent to which assumptions are supported by data and governance processes.

Transitional liability settings for certain forward-looking disclosures support early implementation but do not remove the need for a reasonable basis, documented judgement, and internal consistency with financial reporting and risk management.

Boards should be able to demonstrate:

- active oversight of climate disclosures
- informed challenge of key assumptions
- clear sign-off pathways and documentation

Assurance and liability

Australia applies a staged assurance pathway, moving from limited assurance over specific parts of the report in the initial reporting years towards broader coverage and reasonable assurance over time. For Group 1 calendar-year reporters, this partial assurance approach applies for the first two reporting years.

In practice, some organisations have reported that authors review the broader report when assessing disclosures, focusing on whether assumptions, methodologies and judgements have a reasonable basis, even where disclosures are not yet formally within the assurance scope.

Transitional liability settings apply separately to:

- forward-looking statements
- certain climate-related disclosures, including Scope 3 emissions, scenario analysis and transition plans.

Connectivity with financial reporting

Connectivity expectation

ASIC expects sustainability reports to be prepared and lodged in a way that enables users to understand the connections between climate disclosures and the annual financial report. This means assumptions used in scenario analysis, transition plans, and risk disclosures should be internally consistent with financial reporting, particularly where climate risks affect asset values, provisions, or capital allocation.

Connectivity is a recurring focus for regulators and auditors and a common source of challenge where climate reporting is treated as separate from finance.

Common financial reporting touchpoints

Auditors and regulators assess whether climate disclosures align with assumptions used in the financial statements. Common areas of focus include:

- asset impairment and useful lives
- provisions and contingent liabilities
- capital expenditure and funding assumptions
- insurance availability and cost
- going concern and long-term viability

Where climate disclosures indicate material risk, the absence of financial impact is itself a judgement that should be explainable.

Practical implications for 2026

For organisations commencing or strengthening reporting in 2026:

- Climate disclosure obligations are live, even where first publication occurs later
- Governance and sign-off processes should already be in place
- Early engagement with auditors on scope and assurance expectations is critical
- Initial disclosures should prioritise clarity, consistency and explainable assumptions

Australia: Getting started or resetting climate reporting in 2026

This is the core practical section of the guide. It translates regulatory requirements into sequenced, governance-led actions that organisations can realistically implement in 2026. The focus is on establishing credible foundations in governance, boundaries, emissions data, scenario analysis, and assurance readiness, rather than technical perfection which should help late starters prioritise what matters most first.

For organisations commencing or strengthening climate reporting in 2026, the objective is not full technical maturity in the first reporting cycle. The priority is to establish credible foundations that support compliant disclosure, withstand scrutiny and can be strengthened over time.

The steps below reflect sequencing used by early reporters and align with expectations under Australia's mandatory climate reporting regime and ASIC's reporting guidance.

Establish governance, ownership and sign-off

Climate reporting must sit within formal governance structures and be owned by accountable decision-makers.

Organisations should:

- assign board-level oversight for climate-related risks and disclosures (often within existing risk, audit or sustainability committees)
- define executive responsibility for climate reporting and emissions data
- establish clear internal sign-off pathways, including legal and finance review
- document roles, responsibilities, escalation processes and "who signs what"

Practitioner insight: Climate reporting becomes materially easier to manage when it is governed like financial reporting, with clear ownership, repeatable processes and documented assumptions. Structure matters less than whether accountability is explicit and sign-off is informed.

What good looks like in 2026: board and management can clearly answer:

- who at board and executive level has ultimate accountability for climate-related risks, disclosures and sign-off
- whether directors and relevant executives understand the mandatory requirements, regulator expectations and standard market practice (and how that understanding has been built)
- how ownership for key components of the report is allocated and coordinated, including emissions data (Scope 1-3), scenario analysis assumptions and transition planning inputs.

Confirm scope, boundaries, and material climate risks

Before building data or modelling capability, organisations should establish clarity on what is in scope.

This includes:

- establishing internal and external stakeholder reference groups
- confirming reporting boundaries (entities, assets, portfolios)
- identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects
- distinguishing between physical and transition risks
- integrating climate-related risks into existing enterprise risk management and governance processes

Common trap: Treating climate risk management as a separate exercise, when it is easier, more robust, and more useful to feed into existing processes. In some cases, climate risk exercises generate long lists of potential risks that are never prioritised or integrated into the organisation's enterprise risk register. As reporting expectations become more detailed and auditable, organisations have reported that long lists of potential climate risks and opportunities are difficult to analyse and disclose in a meaningful way. This typically leads to greater focus on a smaller set of clearly material issues that can be assessed, documented and explained.

Practitioner insight: Across mandatory climate regimes, the obligation is to disclose material information, i.e., information that could reasonably influence an investor's decision. In the case of Australia, the requirement is to disclose information that can reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects. In practice, most organisations apply materiality through judgement during report development and review, rather than through a standalone assessment process. Clearly documenting how materiality judgements are made and reviewed can strengthen defensibility and support consistency across jurisdictions.

Establish emissions data foundations (Scopes 1, 2 and 3)

Emissions data underpins several disclosure components and often drives assurance effort.

For 2026 readiness, organisations should:

- define emissions boundaries
- assign ownership for data collection, consolidation and validation
- document methodologies and assumptions used
- begin Scope 3 scoping, even where full reporting is phased
- Clearly document where estimates and/or third-party data are being relied upon and the level of confidence in these sources.

Practitioner insight: Scope 3 reporting typically takes several reporting cycles to mature. Organisations that delay scoping until it is mandatory often underestimate the governance, data quality and assurance effort required to produce compliant, auditable disclosures.

Finance-sector note: For financial institutions, financed emissions and portfolio footprints are required metrics. Early reporting frequently relies on third-party data; defensibility depends on being transparent about data sources, quality and limitations. Auditors may also examine how organisations assess and document the methodologies used by external data providers, particularly where portfolio emissions data is derived from proprietary models or estimates.

Making emissions data auditable

For early-stage reporting, the priority is to make emissions data explainable and reviewable, rather than technically perfect.

This typically includes:

- clear ownership and review of emissions data
- documented methodologies, assumptions and data sources
- version control for recalculations and updates
- evidence of management review and challenge

Auditors and regulators focus less on data precision and more on whether estimates can be explained, reproduced and supported.

Integrate climate into strategy, transition planning and scenario analysis

Climate disclosures must reflect how climate-related risks and opportunities influence business strategy and resilience.

A practical way to approach this is to map how the organisation creates and spends capital, identifying where climate-related risks and opportunities intersect with revenue streams, operating costs and investment decisions. This can also support the assessment of potential financial impacts under different scenarios.

Organisations should:

- assess impacts over short, medium and long-term horizons (which respectively should be defined, e.g., Short 0-3 yrs), as well as stating how the time horizons align with the organisation's strategy and planning.
- identify dependencies and vulnerabilities within business models and across the value chain (i.e. suppliers, required infrastructure, partners and customers)/
- conduct scenario analysis using at least one low-warming pathway and one high-warming scenario
- ensure transition plans are consistent with disclosed targets and assumptions

Note: For the purposes of Australian mandatory climate reporting, a low-warming scenario is one in which the increase in global average temperature is limited to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, as required under the *Corporations Act,* with reference to the *Climate Change Act 2022.*

Practitioner insight: Scenario analysis is most useful when it clearly distinguishes between transition risk and physical risk.

A practical way to structure transition plans:

- The “Three Horizons” framework

Transition plans are stronger when they separate:

- **short-term actions** (practical moves already funded/approved)
- **medium-term structural change** (operating model and capex shifts)
- **long-term innovation** (options, pilots, dependencies, uncertainty)

This structure helps investors distinguish between what is committed and what is exploratory, without forcing false precision.

What makes a transition plan credible?

In early reporting years, credibility matters more than precision. Credible transition plans:

- have clear management ownership and governance
- distinguish committed actions from aspirations
- align with targets, scenarios and capital planning
- disclose key dependencies and uncertainties

Plans without governance, financing logic, or strategic linkage are more likely to attract scrutiny.

Embed climate risk into existing risk management frameworks

Rather than creating parallel processes, climate risks should be integrated into enterprise risk management.

This includes:

- mapping climate risks to existing risk categories
- assessing and managing climate-related risks in line with the organisation’s risk appetite and decision-making frameworks
- ensuring consistency between climate disclosures and broader risk reporting

Why auditors/regulators care: Integration is a signal that the organisation is managing climate as a financial risk issue, not a standalone sustainability narrative.

Engage early on audit and assurance expectations

Assurance readiness should be addressed before disclosures are finalised.

Organisations should:

- engage auditors early to agree scope and expectations
- identify data, estimates and disclosures likely to attract scrutiny

- document methodologies, controls and limitations
- ensure alignment between climate disclosures and financial statements where assumptions overlap

Practitioner insight: Assurance capacity is constrained. Organisations that engage early, focus on high-risk disclosures first, and build feedback loops with audit partners tend to avoid rework and escalation as assurance expectations increase.

Minimum viable reporting for 2026 (for late starters)

If you're behind, aim for a credible baseline that can improve year-on-year:

- **Accountability:** board oversight assigned; management owner named; sign-off pathway documented
- **Boundaries:** reporting boundary defined
- **Emissions:** Scope 1–2 measured with method disclosed; Scope 3 categories identified, with early focus on categories that are most complex or assurance-intensive
- **Targets:** where organisations disclose emissions reduction or climate targets (for example net zero commitments), the basis of the target should be clear. If offsets or removals are included in the target design, organisations should also explain the expected level of gross emissions reductions and the role offsets play in achieving the target.
- **Risk and strategy linkage:** risks clearly connected to strategy/financial planning
- **Scenario analysis:** scenario analysis initiated, with assumptions documented and an initial assessment of financial impacts across short, medium and long-term horizons. Where impacts cannot yet be quantified, organisations should document the rationale (for example measurement uncertainty or effects that cannot be separately identified) and explain how quantification capability will be developed over time.
- **Assurance pack:** evidence file started (methods, data sources, controls, review steps)

Remember: Credible foundations, transparency and internal consistency matter more than completeness in the first reporting cycle.

Judgement areas and common red flags

This section prepares organisations for where scrutiny actually falls. Drawing on practitioner insight, it highlights common judgement areas and recurring issues that attract regulator, auditor or investor attention. By making these risks explicit, this section helps organisations avoid avoidable errors, improve internal consistency and strengthen the defensibility of early-stage disclosures.

In practice, scrutiny focuses less on modelling sophistication and more on whether disclosures are internally consistent and supportable.

High-friction judgement areas

- defining reporting boundaries for complex groups or portfolios
- deciding what *material* means in practice (and documenting it)
- selecting Scope 3 categories and estimation methods
- Ensuring scenarios are clear and credible
- aligning scenario assumptions with transition plan claims
- determining the extent to which financial impacts can be quantified in early reporting years, and documenting the rationale where impacts cannot yet be reliably estimated
- ensuring climate statements don't conflict with financial reporting assumptions

Comparatives and methodology changes

Early disclosures will evolve as data improves, but changes must be transparent.

Organisations should:

- document baseline years and methods
- explain material methodology or boundary changes
- Clearly explain restatements

Unexplained year-on-year changes commonly attract audit and regulatory scrutiny.

Red flags that attract scrutiny

- claims that aren't supported by data (e.g., "on track" with no baseline)
- narrative that conflicts with metrics or risk statements
- repeated deferral of Scope 3 with no progress plan
- scenario analysis that has no strategic consequence (tick-box)
- transition plans with no financing logic (e.g. Capex commitments) or credible sequencing
- heavy reliance on third-party data with no quality controls disclosed
- *immaterial* used as a blanket shield (instead of a documented assessment

Where to find authoritative information (Australia-focused)

This section directs readers to the primary sources that govern, interpret and operationalise mandatory climate reporting in Australia. It is included to help organisations validate interpretations, monitor updates and deepen technical understanding where required. It does not provide technical calculation guidance.

What this section intentionally does not include

- step-by-step emissions calculation guidance
- recommendations on specific software or vendors
- jurisdiction-specific guidance outside Australia

Those decisions depend on organisational context, sector and risk profile.

Australian regulatory and standards sources

(These define what is required)

AASB Standards Portal –The portal presents AASB Standards and other AASB pronouncements that apply to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2021.

An Overview of Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (2025)

Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) – Source of the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS), aligned with IFRS S2. Use for definitive disclosure requirements and standard updates.

Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) – Relevant for banks, insurers, and superannuation funds. APRA guidance explains how climate risk is expected to be managed within prudential frameworks, complementing disclosure obligations.

Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) – ASIC is Australia's corporate regulator. It is responsible for administering and enforcing the *Corporations Act 2001*, including compliance with mandatory climate reporting and related sustainability disclosure requirements.

CPG 229 Climate Change Financial Risks (2021) – This PPG aims to assist an APRA-regulated institution in complying with Prudential Standards CPS 220 Risk Management (CPS 220), SPS 220 Risk Management (SPS 220), CPS 510 Governance (CPS 510), SPS 510 Governance (SPS 510) and, more generally, to outline prudent practices in relation to climate change financial risk management.
Regulatory Guide 280 (RG 280) – Explains ASIC's expectations on judgement, misleading conduct risk, cross-referencing and connectivity with financial reporting.

Sustainability reporting [information page] – Contains information about the sustainability reporting requirements under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Corporations Act).

Global standards and baseline frameworks

(These explain the structure most regimes are converging on)

IFRS Foundation / ISSB – IFRS, mostly through IFRS S2, requires companies to report on climate-related risks, opportunities, governance, and strategy, building on the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework to create a global baseline for sustainability reporting. Individuals can make a free account with IFRS to access the complete standards and accompanying guidance via the IFRS Sustainability Standards Navigator.

IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information (2025)

IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures (2025)

Introduction to the ISSB and IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards [Information page]

SASB Standards – Important guidance in fulfilling the requirements of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards.

The new disclosure landscape - Comparing sustainability standards and regulations: ESRS, IFRS S1/S2, SEC Climate Rule, and CA SB 253/261 (2025) – This report compares major sustainability disclosure regulations, including the ESRS, IFRS S1/S2, SEC Climate Rule, and California's SB 253/261. It provides an overview of their scope, implementation timelines, reporting requirements, and penalties, helping companies understand the complex landscape and align disclosures across multiple frameworks to reduce compliance burdens and enhance transparency.

Emissions accounting and data frameworks

(These support how emissions are measured, not what must be disclosed)

Greenhouse Gas Protocol – supplies the world's most widely used greenhouse gas accounting standards and guidance and a foundational framework for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions accounting across sectors.

- **All reports and resources authored by Greenhouse Gas Protocol** in Altiorem library.

Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) – Particularly relevant for financial institutions calculating financed emissions and portfolio footprints, including data quality scoring.

The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry

Market and investor guidance

(These indicate evolving expectations, not legal requirements)

Australian Banking Association (ABA) – Sector-specific resources and collaborative guidance for financial institutions, including Australian adaptations of global methodologies.

Investor Group on Climate Change (IGCC) – Useful for understanding investor expectations, policy developments, and emerging best practice.

- All reports and resources authored by IGCC in Altiorem library.

Scenario analysis and climate modelling sources

(Useful starting points, not mandated models)

International Energy Agency (IEA) – International Energy Agency (IEA) is a global organisation focused on energy policy and analysis.

- All reports and resources authored by IEA in Altiorem library.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) – IPCC is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change. It provides regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation.

Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) – NGFS comprises a group of central banks and supervisors who voluntarily work towards sharing best practices and developing environment and climate risk-management in the financial sector to mobilise mainstream finance in the transition towards a sustainable economy.

How to use these sources effectively

Organisations should:

- treat standards and regulators as authoritative
- use frameworks and methodologies to support defensible implementation
- reference market guidance to understand evolving expectations
- avoid over-reliance on secondary summaries or ESG data vendors without validation
- recognise that the economic impacts of climate change (both physical and transition) are contested and seek alternative viewpoints to understand ranges of possible outcomes.

Resources on specific concepts

Climate transition planning

James Tilbury (2025) Making sense of climate transition planning Retrieved 29 January 2026

Materiality

Altiorem's library resources on materiality

Greenly (2025) What is materiality? Retrieved 1 January 2026

James Tilbury (2025) Disentangling materiality and climate reporting Retrieved 6 March 2026

Scenario Analysis

Anthesis (2025) What is Climate Scenario Analysis? Tools, Examples, and How to Get Started Retrieved 8 December 2025

TNFD (2023) Guidance on scenario analysis Retrieved 24 December 2025

Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions

Anthesis (2025) What are Scope 1 2 3 Emissions? Retrieved 2 January 2026

Australian Government, Clean Energy Regulator (2025) Emissions and energy types Retrieved 20 January 2026

Scope 4 emissions

Christopher Lilholm (2026) Why “Scope 4” Thinking Matters: A Simple Coffee Example That Says a Lot About Sustainability Strategy Retrieved 29 January 2026

World Economic Forum (2022) You've probably heard of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, but what are Scope 4 emissions? Retrieved 1 January 2026