





Introduction to IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards

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Current Practice & Challenges Increase Demand for Disclosure of Sustainability Information

Globally, the number of reporting companies has steadily increased, but currently there are still challenges faced by companies

Alphabet Soup of Acronyms

- Fragmented standard, with variety of users and their reporting objectives
- Intimidating and overwhelming anyone who want to grasp the basics
- Confusion among users of sustainability information, perpetuates inefficiency, increased cost, and lack of trust

STANDARDS

Specific rules for ESG measurement and disclosure





1997

2011

INDICES

Allow investors to track the performance of a company through their ESG reports.
Examples: Dow Jones
Sustainability Indices (DJSJ)
and Bloomberg

RATINGS

Agencies that collate information through surveys and other methodologies to gather ESG data from different organisations Examples: Sustainalytics

Greenwashing

- Mislead investors as to the true risks, rewards, and pricing of investment assets
- Represent a threat to the accuracy, reliability, and transparency of sustainability reporting
- Lead to a decline in consumer confidence in a company's brand and products

Lack of Assurance

- Lack of standardization
- Decrease trusts and confidences in sustainability information

FRAMEWORKS

High-level guidelines that provide principles and guidance for how information should be disclosed











2021

2000

2007

2010

2015

Leading to

- Growing and urgent demand for global standards
- Need for consistency in reporting and comparable information within interconnected corporate reporting







ISSB under Governance Structure of IFRS Foundation

Public accountability

IFRS Foundation Monitoring Board

Governance, strategy & oversight

IFRS Foundation Trustees

Independent standard-setting & related activity

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

IFRS Accounting Standards

IFRS Interpretations Committee

International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)

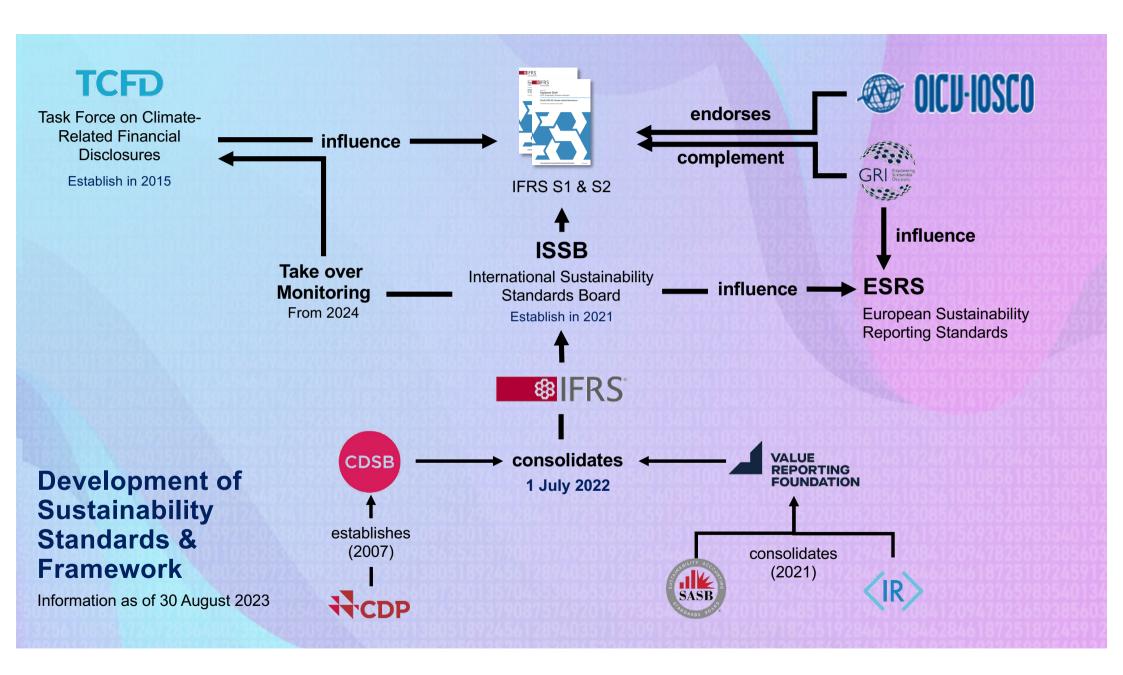
IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards

Established in November 2021 announced at COP26 in Glasgow

IFRS Advisory Council

(provides advice to Trustees, IASB & ISSB)









Sustainability | Regulatory and Framework Understanding the Frameworks



	POJK 51/2017	GRI Standards	TCFD	ISSB Standard	SASB Standard
Jurisdiction	Indonesia	International	International	International	International
Applicability	Public companies, Financial Services Institutions and Issuers	All Companies and organizations	All Companies and organizations	All Companies and organizations	All Companies and organizations
Focus	Sustainable finance. Create sustainable economic growth by aligning economic and social interests with the environment.	Sustainability pillar which addresses a company's external impacts on society and the environment.	Financial pillar which addresses climate change related financial impacts on company.	Financial pillar which addresses sustainability-related financial impacts on company. ISSB enhanced detail and scope than TCFD and embed industry-based approaches	Focus on sustainability issues expected to have a financially material impact on the company, aimed at serving the needs of most investors and other providers of financial capital.
Requirement	Companies are required to submit: Sustainable Finance Action Plan Sustainability report in accordance to POJK 51 requirements	 Universal Standards Sector Standards Topic Standards 	 Governance Strategy Risk management Targets and metrics 	Currently available: IFRS S1 – General requirements IFRS S2 – Climate- related disclosures With main structure similar to TCFD	Industry-specific disclosure topics and related accounting metrics







Building Block Approach

Sustainability reporting (broader multi-stakeholder focus)
Reporting on all sustainability matters that reflect significant positive or negative impacts on people, the environment and the economy

Jurisdictional initiatives and/or GRI

Investor focused generalpurpose financial reporting Sustainability-related financial disclosures (investor focus)
Reporting on those sustainability-related matters that may reasonably create or erode enterprise value over the short, medium and long term

FRS Sustainability

Financial reporting (investor focus)
Reflected in monetary amounts in the financial statements



Integrated Reporting

Information needs are not static and can move over time

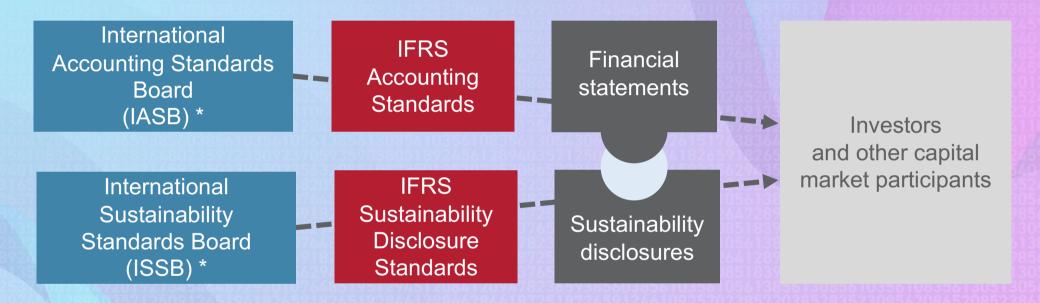








Compatibility between IFRS Accounting Standards & IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards



- Integrated Reporting Council to advise IASB and ISSB on connectivity via fundamental concepts / guiding principles of integrated reporting
- IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards compatible with IFRS Accounting Standards or other GAAP to meet investor needs







IFRS S1: General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information





Objective

require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users* of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

IFRS S1 Equivalent to IFRS Accounting Standards IAS 1 and IAS 8.

Effective Date: 1 January 2024 with earlier application permitted

*existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors

Core Contents

Governance

The governance processes, controls and procedures the company uses to monitor, manage and oversee sustainability-related risks and opportunities

Strategy

The approach for managing sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could affect the company's prospects, business model and value chain

Risk Management

The processes the company uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor sustainability-related risks and opportunities

Metrics and Targets

Information used to measure and monitor the company's performance in relation to sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including progress towards any company-set and mandated targets.







Linked to Financial Statement





Sustainability disclosures

Materiality

Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring that information could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the **primary users* of general-purpose financial reports** make on the basis of those reports, which provide information about a specific reporting entity.

Reporting Entity

Sustainability-related financial disclosures shall be **for the same reporting entity** as the related financial statements (e.g., parent & its subsidiaries as a single reporting entity).

Timing

Financial statements and sustainability disclosures published at the same time, but with transitional relief in the first year of reporting

Location

- Required to disclose as part of its general-purpose financial reports.
- Does not specify a location for disclosure within general purpose financial reports and allows for additional information, to facilitate application in different jurisdictions

Qualitative characteristics of useful sustainability-related financial information Relevance, faithful representation, comparable, verifiable, timely and understandable.







IFRS S2: Climate-related Disclosures





Objective

Require an entity to disclose information about its climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users* of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

In applying IFRS S2, a company is required also to apply IFRS S1

Effective Date: 1 January 2024 with earlier application permitted

Core Contents

Governance

Requires disclosure of material information about the governance processes, controls and procedures a company uses to monitor, manage and oversee climate-related risks and opportunities

Strategy

Requires a company to disclose material information about the **company's strategy** for **managing** climate-related risks and opportunities.

IFRS S2 also requires a company to use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its disclosures about its resilience to climate change.

Risk management

Requires a company to disclose material information about the processes the company uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related risks and opportunities

Metrics and targets

Requires a company to disclose metrics and targets to enable investors to understand the company's performance in relation to its material climate-related risks and opportunities

These metrics and targets include disclosure of a company's absolute **GHG** emissions, expressed as CO₂e and calculated using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.

^{*}existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors





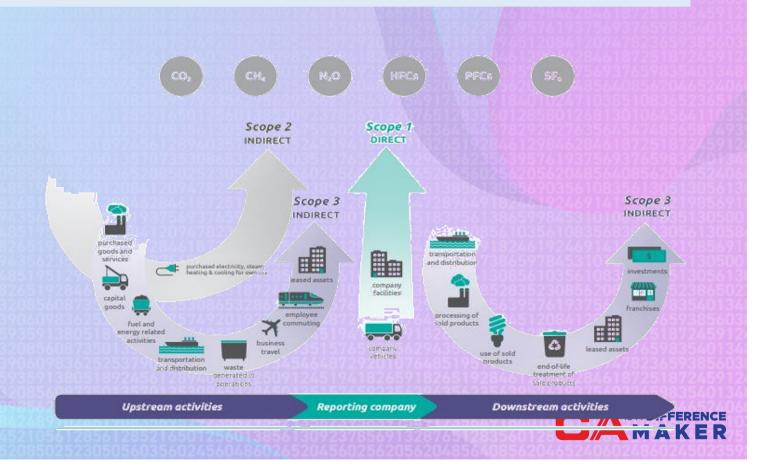


MAIN CONCEPT IN IFRS S2 GHG Emissions

Scope 1: Direct emissions which occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company.

Scope 2: Energy indirect emissions which accounts for the generation of purchased electricity that is consumed by the company.

Scope 3: Other indirect emissions (not included in Scope 2) and are a consequence of activities that occur outside the ownership or control of the company (upstream and downstream).







IAI Milestones





Establishment TF CCR IAI

Sep 2020 First established by DPN, DKSAK, DSAK, dan

TISAK

Apr 2022 TF CCR IAI

Membership Expansion



Increasing awareness related to the latest developments in sustainability through webinars

ISSB, IFAC, Kementerian Keuangan, KLHK, BKF, OJK, BEI, BCA, Blackrock, BNP Paribas, dll



Nov 2022

MOU signing with KADIN

Strengthening Information Disclosure related to Sustainability Disclosure Standards through Improving the Quality of Financial and Tax Reporting for Business Players.



Actively provide feedback to IFRS Foundation & ISSB

Sep 2020 Request for response on the establishment of ISSB

Dec 2020 Consultation paper on sustainability reporting

July 2021 Proposal of amendments to the IFRS Constitution

July 2022 Exposure Draft IFRS S1 and S2



Actively involved in Indonesia **B20** Event (2022)

Formulation of policy recommendations in the Integrity & Compliance Task Force



Dec 2022

Amendments to the AD/ART to support addition of an IAI body: Dewan Standar Keberkelanjutan (DSK IAI)



Nov 2023

Establishment of:

- **DP-DSK IAI**
- **DSKIAI**
- Tim kerja Keberlanjutan
- The Indonesia Sustainability Reporting Forum IFFERENCE





What is Next?



27 Nov 2023

IAI membentuk DPSK dan DSK

Maret 2024

FGD terbatas tentang Pelaporan Keberlanjutan dgn pemangku kepentingan

April 2024

Konsultasi Publik atas Rencana (arah) strategis standar keberlanjutan

TBA

DSK menerbitkan rencana strategis standar keberlanjutan

TBA

DSK menyusun

DSK melakukan **FGD terbatas** dengan pemangku kepentingan untuk memperoleh **masukan** terkait **standar keberlanjutan** yang **selaras** dengan **kepentingan nasional dan kebutuhan** untuk melakukan pengelolaan risiko dan peluang terkait aspek keberlanjutan

Tren internasional dan arah kebijakan nasional yang memberikan dampak terhadap pelaporan keberlanjutan

Regulasi terkait pelaporan keberlanjutan

Kebutuhan pemangku kepentingan

Ekosistem pelaporan keberlanjutan

TBA

DSK menerbitkan Draf

Eksposur standar

keberlanjutan

standar keberlanjutan







DSK External Capacity Building



Podcast Youtube IAI terkait aspek-aspek keberlanjutan











Global Trends 2023





#1 The inflation crisis fuels wage pressures

Rising prices are putting challenges on employees and employers and putting pressure on wage demands and staff retention



#2 Hybrid work is "work in progress"

The future of work in the accountancy profession is hybrid, but adoption in practice has some way to go, and there are some challenges emerging.



#3 Addressing burnout has to be a priority

Stress and mental health issues are evident across the workforce, particularly with younger respondents in our survey



#4 Mobility is driving a possible talent crunch

Accountancy remains a career choice with high mobility and wide job opportunities but presents retention challenges for employers



#5 Technology is empowering, but concerns prevail

Technology is key to adding value, but the pace of change for some is overwhelming



#6 Inclusivity measures score well, but social mobility lags

Leaders are accessible and cultures appear inclusive, but many express concerns on social mobility



#7 Accountancy provides career security in turbulent times

With the global economy entering a challenging 2023, accountancy continues to provide long term career prospects and cross border opportunities.

Source: ACCA (2023)



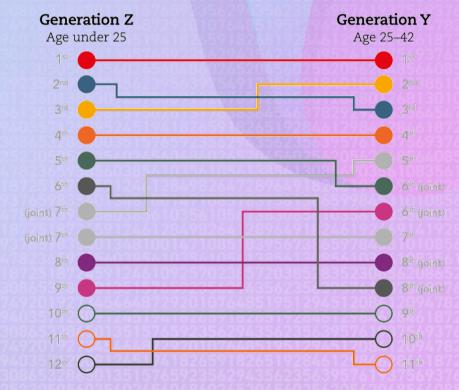


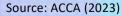
Attraction to Accountancy: The Fundamental Remain



43% of respondents agree their current role contributed to helping their organization or their client respond to sustainability and climate change issues

Long term career prospects
Opportunity to continually acquire new capabilities / learning
Opportunity to gain a professionally recognised qualification
Financial rewards
Moving careers across different countries / regions
Ability to become an entrepreneur
Moving careers / jobs across industries
Job security
Impact – having a job that makes a difference to society
Purpose – having a job that is essential to an organisation
Ability to work flexibly
Social mobility
Ability to undertake temporary work









How Accounting Education Could Be More Prepared



Students should understand the role the role of accountants in sustainability initiatives in organizations



Accountants are at the center of information flows and decision making—uniquely positioned to capture, analyze, report on, and assure sustainability information



Accountants have the relevant skills & competencies

- able to understand the company's business model and risks/opportunities
- able to identify sustainability-related risks and opportunities which has financial impacts and translate it into the financial statement
- able to to collaborate with experts



Accountants are subject to an ethical code, public oversight, and charged with acting in the public interest.



Accountants are globally connected to meet the needs of global capital markets, global clients and global supply chains.

Students should learn about:

- Updated reporting frameworks or standards
- The concept of sustainability/climate-related risks and opportunities
- The concept of physical risk and transition risk
- The climate-related risk management process, including risk identification, risk analysis, etc.





TERIMA KASIH











Journey to be a
Professional Accountant
is just one publick away

Tersedia d







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