

## Climate Disclosure Readiness Checklist

Five pillars common to IFRS S1 & S2, UK Sustainability Disclosure Standards, and AASB S1 & S2. Use this checklist to assess where your organisation stands before preparing a formal climate disclosure.

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### 01 Governance

Board oversight and management accountability for climate-related risks and opportunities.

- The Board (or a designated committee) has an explicit mandate to oversee climate-related risks and opportunities.
  - A committee structure is defined, with clear reporting lines back to the full Board.
  - Climate matters are reviewed on a standing cadence (e.g. quarterly), not on an ad hoc basis.
  - Named individuals (e.g. CFO, Head of Sustainability) are accountable for day-to-day climate risk management.
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### 02 Strategy

Integration of climate-related risks and opportunities into business strategy and planning horizons.

- Material climate-related risks and opportunities have been identified for the short, medium and long term.
  - Time horizons for "short", "medium" and "long" term are explicitly defined for your organisation.
  - A transition plan exists, or is in development, describing how the organisation will manage identified risks.
  - The financial effects of climate risks and opportunities on strategy and financial planning are assessed.
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### 03 Risk Management

Processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks, integrated into the wider risk framework.

- Climate risk identification follows a structured, documented process (e.g. ISO 31000 or equivalent).
- Climate risk is integrated into the enterprise risk register rather than tracked as a standalone exercise.

- Risks are scored on a consistent basis (e.g. likelihood x impact) so they can be prioritised against other risk categories.
- An internal or shadow carbon price is applied to capital allocation and investment appraisal decisions.

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## 04 Metrics & Targets

Completeness of GHG emissions data and ambition of stated reduction targets.

- Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are measured and reported on an annual basis.
- Scope 3 emissions are measured, estimated, or a credible plan exists to begin measuring them.
- At least one quantified emissions reduction target has been set, with a defined baseline year.
- The gap between the current target and a 1.5C-aligned pathway (per IPCC guidance) has been identified.

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## 05 Disclosure Quality

Completeness and rigour of the disclosure itself, and its alignment to a recognised reporting standard.

- A specific reporting standard has been selected (e.g. IFRS S1/S2, UK SDS, AASB S1/S2) and is referenced in the disclosure.
- Draft disclosures have been prepared covering all five pillars, not only metrics and targets.
- A plan exists for third-party assurance or verification of GHG data, even if not yet completed.
- A Board sign-off process for external disclosures is defined or in development.

### Using this checklist

Count the checked items within each pillar. Organisations checking most or all items across all five pillars are typically well-positioned to prepare a formal disclosure aligned to IFRS S1/S2, UK SDS, or AASB S1/S2. Gaps in Governance or Risk Management are usually the most time-consuming to close, so address these first even if Metrics & Targets data is still incomplete.

Want a scored, board-ready version of this assessment — built from your actual data, with a full IFRS S1/S2, UK SDS, or AASB S1/S2 disclosure report attached? GreenReporting generates this automatically from a short data entry wizard.

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This checklist is provided for general informational purposes only and does not constitute financial, legal, accounting, tax or regulatory advice. It is not a substitute for professional advice or for consultation with qualified advisers before preparing or submitting any external climate-related disclosure. GreenReporting has not independently verified any organisation's responses to this checklist.