## **Global Climate Disclosure Regimes**

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Jurisdiction	Policy	Applies to	Disclosures required	Relevant Dates
Brazil	BCB Resolution 139	<ul> <li>Financial institutions based on their size relative to Brazil's GDP</li> </ul>	Governance, strategy, and risk management (based on the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) categories)	First disclosure reports were due by June 29, 2023
Brazil	CVM Resolution 193	<ul> <li>Publicly traded companies, securitization companies, and investment funds in Brazil</li> </ul>	Climate-related risk disclosures, following the standards of the <u>International</u> <u>Sustainability</u> <u>Standards Board</u> (ISSB)	<ul> <li>Disclosure becomes mandatory on Jan. 1, 2026</li> </ul>
California	<u>SB-253</u>	Entities doing business in CA with revenue over \$1B	Scope 1, 2, and 3     emissions	<ul> <li>Scope 1 and 2 disclosures required in 2026</li> <li>Scope 3 required in 2027</li> </ul>
California	<u>SB-261</u>	<ul> <li>Entities doing business in CA with revenue over \$500M</li> </ul>	Climate-related     financial risk	Disclosure     required in 2026
California	<u>AB-1305</u>	<ul> <li>Entities buying, selling, operating; or marketing offsets in CA; Entities operating or making net-zero claims in CA</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Information related to voluntary carbon markets</li> <li>Claims about product or company emissions or net- zero targets</li> </ul>	Companies must update their websites by Jan. 1, 2024
Canada <sup>1</sup>	<u>Guideline B-15:</u> <u>Climate Risk</u> <u>Management</u>	Canadian federally regulated financial institutions (FRFIs)	<ul> <li>Governance, strategy, and risk management (based on TCFD categories)</li> <li>Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Dates differ by institution type</li> <li>Canada's largest six banks and four major insurance groups must disclose by March 30, 2025</li> <li>Other FRFI's first disclosures are due March 30, 2026</li> <li>For all FRFIs, scope 3 emission disclosures begin 1 year later than other disclosures.</li> </ul>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Canada also requires disclosure from organizations with federal procurement contracts over \$25M.



China	Corporate Sustainability Disclosure Standards (DRAFT)	Chinese companies, phased in by size	<ul> <li>Draft proposal</li> <li>ESG factors including Climate- related disclosures, largely following the standards of the <u>International</u> <u>Sustainability</u> <u>Standards Board</u> (ISSB)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Draft guideline issued in May 2024</li> <li>Plan for standards to be finalized by 2027</li> <li>Phased in approach once adopted</li> </ul>
EU <sup>2</sup>	Directive 2022/2464/EU : Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)	<ul> <li>Companies listed on an EU regulated market</li> <li>Phases in other companies and will eventually apply to US companies with EU subsidiaries based on size thresholds and whether they are listed on an exchange</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions</li> <li>ESG factors</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Phased in approach based on type of company, first companies beginning in Jan. 2025</li> <li>Non-EU country reporting delayed to 2030 (<u>as of</u> <u>spring 2024</u>)</li> </ul>
Hong Kong <sup>3</sup>	Enhancement of Climate- related Disclosures under the Environmental, Social, and Governance Framework	Companies listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange	<ul> <li>Governance, Strategy, and Risk Management (based on ISSB Climate Standard categories, see Appendix III)</li> <li>Scope 1, 2, and (phased in over time) 3 emissions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Effective beginning January 1, 2024</li> <li>Companies need to begin reporting on quantified measures in 2026</li> </ul>
Japan <sup>4</sup>	Cabinet Office Ordinance Concerning Disclosure of Corporate Information, etc	<ul> <li>Companies listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (including foreign companies listed in Japan).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Governance, Strategy, and Risk Management (based on TCFD categories)</li> <li>Emissions (if material)<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>	Became effective in March 2023, applying to listed companies with a fiscal year end of March 31, 2023 or later.
New Zealand	Financial Sector (Climate-related Disclosures and Other Matters) Amendment Act	<ul> <li>Registered banks, credit unions, and building societies; managers of registered investment schemes; licensed insurers; listed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Scope 1, 2, and (phased in over time) 3</li> <li>Governance, Strategy, and Risk Management</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Disclosures begin in 2024</li> <li>For fiscal years ending on or after October 27, 2024 (i.e., the second reporting period</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> EU has had directives since 2014, but companies could get out of complying by providing a clear and reasoned explanation for not doing so. See <u>Directive 2014/95/EU: Non-Financial Reporting Directive</u> (NFRD)..

<sup>3</sup> Similarly, <u>Hong Kong's 2020 Guidance</u> allowed companies to comply or explain.

<sup>4</sup> A primary source is available in Japanese at:

https://www.fsa.go.jp/news/r4/sonota/20230131/20230131.html

<sup>5</sup> Tomoko Fuminaga, *Japan Introduces Mandatory ESG Disclosures for Public Companies*, MORGAN LEWIS (Dec. 22, 2022) <u>https://www.morganlewis.com/pubs/2022/12/japan-introduces-mandatory-esg-disclosures-for-public-companies</u>.



Singapore	Enhancements to Sustainability Reporting	<ul> <li>issuers of quoted equity or debt securities; and Crown Financial Institutions based on assets; premium income; or combined market price</li> <li>Companies listed on Singapore stock exchange</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(based on TCFD categories)</li> <li>Scope 1, 2, and (phased in over time) 3</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>and onward), disclosures relating to GHG emissions also must have independent assurance</li> <li>Companies listed on SGX report their fiscal year</li> </ul>
	Regime and Board Diversity Disclosures	<ul> <li>Companies in finance, agricultural, good, forestry, energy, materials and building, transportation sectors</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Material ESG factors; policies, practices and performance; targets; sustainability reporting framework; and Board statement and associated governance structure for sustainability practices.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>beginning on or after January 1, 2022.</li> <li>Reporting for finance, agriculture, food, forest products, energy required starting with fiscal year 2023.</li> <li>Materials and buildings, and transportation sectors required starting with fiscal year 2024.</li> </ul>
UK <sup>6</sup>	Guidance on Mandatory Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (guidance for The Companies (Strategic Report) (Climate-related Financial Disclosure) Regulations 2022)	<ul> <li>UK companies traded on a UK regulated market; banking companies; authorized insurance companies; high turnover companies— based on employee size thresholds</li> <li>Traded LLPs; banking LLPs; or large LLPs that meet employee thresholds and additional requirements</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Scope 1 and 2 emissions (as required by the UK's earlier <u>Environmental</u> <u>Reporting</u> <u>Guidelines on</u> <u>Streamlined Energy</u> <u>and Carbon</u> <u>Reporting (SECR)</u> (guidance for The <u>Companies</u> (<u>Directors' Report</u>) <u>and Limited</u> <u>Liability</u> <u>Partnerships</u> (<u>Energy and</u> <u>Carbon Report</u>) <u>Regulations 2018</u>))</li> <li>Governance, Strategy, and Risk Management (based on TCFD categories)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Regulations took effect on April 6, 2022 and apply to all fiscal years starting on or after April 6, 2022</li> </ul>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The UK's 2022 policy updates the <u>Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report)</u> <u>Regulations 2013</u> and the Environmental Reporting Guidelines on Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) (guidance for The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018).