

Enhancing the SASB Standards

An Overview of the Exposure Drafts





Overview of the July 2025 Exposure Drafts



ISSB seeks comments on two exposure drafts

The ISSB is currently seeking input from a broad range of stakeholders, including current users of the SASB Standards and those that are newer to them. The comment period closes on **30 November 2025**.



Exposure Draft of Proposed Amendments to the SASB Standards

- Proposed amendments to nine SASB Standards—all eight industries in the Extractives sector, and the Processed Foods industry
- Proposed 'targeted amendments' to topics that occur frequently throughout the SASB Standards (for example, water management), and would impact 41 industries



Exposure Draft of Proposed Amendments to the Industry-based Guidance on Implementing IFRS S2

 Proposal to align the IFRS S2 industry-based guidance with the climate-related content in the SASB Standards



SASB enhancements – July 2025 Exposure Draft

Priority industries

Comprehensive review of nine SASB Standards:

Extractives sector

- Oil & Gas (four industries):
 - Exploration & Production
 - Midstream
 - Refining & Marketing
 - Services
- Metals & Mining
- Construction Materials
- Iron & Steel Producers
- Coal Operations



Food & Beverage sector

Processed Foods

Targeted amendments

Alignment of metrics in **41 additional industries** on topics related to:

- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Energy management
- Water management
- Labour practices
- Workforce health & safety

Designed to maintain **consistent guidance** in various SASB Standards on key topics related to climate, nature and human capital, where relevant



The ISSB's approach to enhancing the SASB Standards

The ISSB took a comprehensive approach to developing the proposed amendments to the nine priority industries set out in the Exposure Draft. Specifically, the review considered whether:

- the industry description was appropriate and internationally applicable;
- the disclosure topics in each industry described the sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the prospects of most entities in the industry;
- the metrics and technical protocols were likely to result in material information across a variety of jurisdictions for primary users;
- challenges in applying the metrics could be resolved through better alignment with IFRS S1 or IFRS S2, or through improved interoperability or alignment with sustainability-related standards and frameworks; and
- the metrics and technical protocols could be simplified or clarified.



Amendments to priority industries: EM-CM example

SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE TOPICS & METRICS

Table 1. Sustainability Disclosure Topics & Metrics

TOPIC	METRIC	CATEGORY	UNIT OF MEASURE	CODE
	(1) Gross glebal-Scope 1 emissions and (2) percentage subject to evered-under emissions-limiting regulations	Quantitative	Metric tonnes (t) CO ₂ -e, Percentage (%)	EM-CM-110a.1
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Description of Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions targets Discussion of long- and short-term strategy or plan-to-manage Scope 1- emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an-analysis of performance against those targets	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	EM-CM-110a.2
Air Quality	Air <u>pollutant</u> emissions of-the-fellowing pellutants: (1) NO _x (excluding N ₂ O), (2) SO _x , (3) persistent organic pollutants. (4) particulate matter (PM ₁₀)- (4)-dioxine/ turane, (5)-volatile organic compounds, (5) hazardous air pollutants air pollutants (6) particulate matter (VOCe)- (6) polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and (7) heavy metals	Quantitative	Metric tonnes (t)	EM-CM-120a.1
Energy Management	(1) Total energy consumed, (2) <u>purchased</u> <u>electricity consumed, percentage grid</u> <u>electricity, 0) percentage elletrative</u> <u>energy consumed</u> and (4) <u>percentage</u> renewable <u>electricity consumed from (a)</u> <u>self-generation and (b) direct contracts</u>	Amendm Quantitative	ents to exis Gigajoules (GJ) ₁ Percentage (%)	ting metrics EM-CM-130a.1
Water Management	(1) Total water withdrawal, by source, withdrawn-(2) total water consumed; (3) percentages of water (a) withdrawn and (b) consumed from water-stressed locations percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water-Strees	Quantitative	Megalitres (ML), Thousand cubic metres (m³), Percentage (%)	EM-CM-140a.1
Waste Management	(1) Waste Amount of waste generated, (2) percentage-hazardous waste generated and (3) waste percentage-recycled	Quantitative	Metric tonnes (t), Percentage (%)	EM-CM-150a.1
Ecological Biodiversity Impacts	Description of environmental management policies and practices for operational facilities active sites	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	EM-CM-160a.1
	(1) Total spatial footprint of operations, (2) Terrestrial-land-area disturbed and (3); percentage of impacted-area restored	Quantitative	Square kilometres (km ²) Hectares (ha), Percentage	EM-CM-160a.2

n- ployees licosis-5 Qu alify for lesign and Qu amarket Is that valer-or usage or anage No se	uantitative uantitative uantitative iew discle uantitative	Number. Rate, Hours (h) Rate Number Percentage (%) by annual sales-revenue Presentation currency; Percentage (%) OSUIP topic	EM-CM-320a.1 EM-CM-320a.2 EM-CM-410a.1 EM-CM-410a.2 S EM-CM-430a.1 EM-CM-520a.1
alify for design and Guesign a	uantitative uantitative	Percentage (%) by annual salee-revenue Presentation currency; Percentage (%) OSURE topic n/a	EM-CM-410a.1 EM-CM-410a.2 S EM-CM-430a.1
market is that vater or lusage or lu	uantitative lew discl	(%) by annual sales-revenue Presentation currency- Percentage (%) OSURE topic A Presentation	EM-CM-410a.2 CS EM-CM-430a.1
anage Ne	lew discl	currency; Percentage (%) OSURE topic n/a Presentation	CS EM-CM-430a.1
red from egal	-	n/a Presentation	EM-CM-430a.1
egal	uantitative		EM-CM-520a.1
rust		currency	
e	CATEGORY	UNIT OF MEASURE	CODE
Qu	uantitative	Metric tonnes (t)	EM-CM-000.A
<u>vyee</u>		Number	EM-CM-000.B
es and		Hours	EM-CM-000.C
sed			
			liscussion-of-efforts to minimise workers'-exposure to cryst the nature, context-and any corrective actions taken becau

Energy Management

Topic Summary Amendments to topics and industry descriptions

Construction The production of construction materials production can require requires significant energy, sourced primarily from direct fossil fuel combustion, such as natural gas, or as well as from-purchased electricity, which has implications for climate-related transition risks. Energy-intense-production has implications for climate change, and electricity purchases from the grid can create indirect Scope 2 emissions. Construction Materials materials entities also use alternative fuels for kilns, such as scrap tyres and waste oil-often waste generated by other industries. If properly managed, these alternative fuels can reduce lower-energy costs and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. However, potentially negative impacts could occur, such as releases of harmful air pollutants that entities need to minimise to obtain net benefits from using such fuels. Decisions about using use ef-alternative fuels, renewable energy and on-site electricity generation of electricity (versus purchases from the grid) can be important in influencing both the costs and reliability of energy supply. Affordable, easily accessible and reliable energy is an important competitive factor in this industry, with purchased fuels and electricity accounting for a significant proportion of total production costs. How a Construction Materials eenstruction materials-entity manages energy efficiency, reliance on various sources different types of energy and associated sustainability risks, and access to alternative energy sources can of energy may influence its profitability.

Metrics Amendments to technical protocols

EM-CM-130a.1. (1) Total energy consumed, (2) purchased electricity consumed, percentage grid electricity, (3) percentage alternative energy consumed and (4) percentage renewable electricity consumed from (a) self-generation and (b) direct

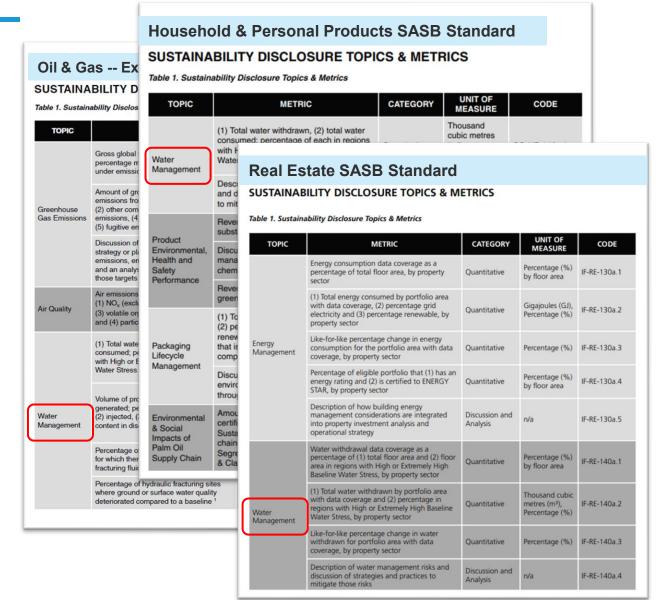
- An The-entity shall disclose (1) the total quantity amount-of energy it consumed as an aggregate figure, in
- 1.1 Total The scope of energy consumed consumption-includes all forms of energy used by the entity, from all sources, including fuel, electricity, heating, cooling and steam, energy purchased from external sources and energy produced by the entity itself (self-generated). For example, direct fuel usage, purchased electricity and heating, cooling and steam energy are all included within the scope of energy consumption.
- 1.2 Total energy consumed includes purchased or acquired energy and self-generated energy used by the entity. The scope of energy consumption includes only energy directly consumed by the entity during the
 - 1.2.1 Purchased and acquired energy is energy that is purchased or otherwise brought into the entity's
 - 1.2.2 Purchased energy includes energy from owned or operated generation facilities where energy attributes, such as certificates, have been sold or transferred.
 - 1.2.3 Self-generated energy is generation owned or operated by the entity that consumes the energy

SUSTAINABILITY ACCOUNTING STANDARD | CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS | 104



What are the proposed targeted amendments?

- Intended to maintain consistency of metrics that occur frequently in other SASB Standards (beyond the nine priority industries)
- Would affect five topics across 41 SASB standards:
 - greenhouse gas emissions
 - energy management
 - water management
 - labour practices
 - workforce health & safety





Interoperability considerations



When developing the proposed amendments, the ISSB regularly engaged with the GRI, EFRAG and the TNFD to inform interoperability and alignment efforts.



Appendix B in the SASB Basis for Conclusions provides an overview of the metrics where interoperability with the GRI Standards and alignment with the TNFD disclosure recommendations have led to significant proposed amendments to the SASB Standards



The ISSB is now seeking specific input on how the proposed amendments would affect the SASB Standards' interoperability and alignment with other sustainability-related standards or frameworks.



Consequential amendments: climate guidance exposure draft

- ISSB decision: exposure draft that proposes making consequential amendments to the Industry-based Guidance on Implementing IFRS S2 (IFRS S2 industry-based guidance) when the ISSB finalises amendments to the SASB Standards.
- Continue to maintain alignment between the IFRS S2 industry-based guidance and related content in SASB Standards.

Benefits: support the implementation of IFRS S2 and its high-quality application.

Improvements related to:

- International applicability
- Interoperability
- Evolution of climaterelated risks and opportunities in different industries



Enhancing the SASB Standards: consultation process



150-day comment period

(30 days longer than usual comment period for IFRS Foundation consultations)



Dynamic **online survey** which allows stakeholders to respond to specific areas of interest (for example, focus industries, interoperability, or topics including nature, human capital and climate)



Marked up changes to SASB

Standards and accompanying Basis for Conclusions (usual format for IFRS Foundation due process documents) and clean versions to assist review



Educational material to support understanding of how the SASB Standards are intended to be used by entities applying ISSB Standards



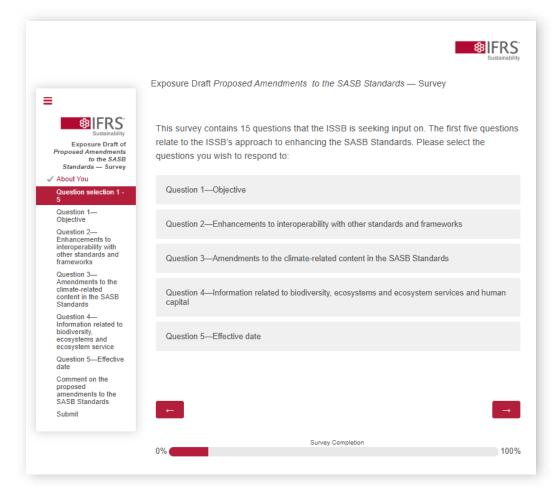
Call to action and next steps



Submit feedback using the ISSB's online survey

Visit the link below to submit a survey response or a public comment letter before 30 November 2025 to provide input on the proposed amendments.

https://www.ifrs.org/projects/workplan/enhancing-the-sasbstandards/ed-cl-sasb/





Next exposure draft: remaining priority industries

• The ISSB is preparing **another exposure draft** of proposed amendments to three further industries prioritised by the ISSB:



Electric Utilities & Power Generators



Agricultural Products Meat, Poultry & Dairy

The ISSB expects to publish this exposure draft in late 2025 or early 2026