

# Appendix 4 – In-scope TPG24-33 disclosure requirements

The table below lists the disclosure requirements from TPG24-33: Reporting Framework for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures that were assured by the Audit Office during climate reporting pilot limited assurance engagements in 2024–25, and that will be assured as part of mandatory assurance in 2025–26.

TPG24-33 disclosure pillar	In-scope disclosure requirement
<p><b>Governance</b></p>	<p>An entity must disclose information about:</p> <p>G1. The governance body (or bodies) (which can include a board, committee or equivalent body charged with governance) or individual(s) responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. Specifically, the entity shall identify that body (or bodies) or individual(s) and disclose information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. How responsibilities for climate-related risks and opportunities are reflected in the terms of reference, mandates, role descriptions and other related policies applicable to that body (or bodies) or individual(s)</li> <li>b. How the body (or bodies) or individual(s) determines whether appropriate skills and competencies are available or will be developed to oversee actions designed to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities</li> <li>c. How and how often the body (or bodies) or individual(s) is informed about climate-related risks and opportunities</li> <li>d. How the body (or bodies) or individual(s) takes into account climate-related risks and opportunities when overseeing the entity’s strategy, its decisions on major transactions and its risk management processes and related policies, including whether the body (or bodies) or individual(s) has considered trade-offs associated with those risks and opportunities</li> <li>e. How the body (or bodies) or individual(s) oversees the setting of targets related to climate-related risks and opportunities (if any), and monitors progress towards those targets.</li> </ul> <p>G2. Management’s role in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee climate-related risks and opportunities, including information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Whether the role is delegated to a specific management-level position or management level committee and how oversight is exercised over that position or committee</li> <li>b. Whether management uses controls and procedures to support the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities and, if so, how these controls and procedures are integrated with other internal functions.</li> </ul> <p>G3. In preparing disclosures to fulfil the requirements in G1. and G2, an entity shall avoid unnecessary duplication. For example, if oversight is managed on an integrated basis, the entity would avoid duplication by providing integrated governance disclosures for requirements G1 (a) to (e) and/or other sustainability-related risks and opportunities.</p>
<p><b>Strategy – Climate-related risks and opportunities</b></p>	<p>S1. Describe climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity’s prospects.</p> <p>S2. Explain, for each climate-related risk and opportunity identified, whether the entity considers the risk to be a climate-related physical risk or climate-related transition risk.</p>

**TPG24-33  
disclosure pillar**

**In-scope disclosure requirement**

**Metrics and  
Targets – Scope 1  
and 2 emissions**

MT1. The following absolute gross GHG emissions generated during the reporting period, expressed as metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent:

- a. scope 1 GHG emissions
- b. scope 2 GHG emissions.

MT2. The approach it uses to measure its GHG emissions including:

- a. the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions the entity uses
- b. the reason the entity has chosen the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions it uses
- c. any changes the entity made to the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions under the relevant NSW Government methodology during the reporting period and the reasons for those changes.

MT3. For Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with disclosure requirement MT1, disaggregate emissions between:

- a. the consolidated accounting group (for example, for an entity applying Australian Accounting Standards, this group would comprise the parent and its consolidated subsidiaries)
- b. other investees excluded from disclosure requirement MT3a (for example, for an entity applying Australian Accounting Standards, these investees would include associates, joint ventures and unconsolidated subsidiaries).

MT4. For scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with MT1b, disclose its location-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions.