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Izvještavanje o održivosti: Konceptualne osnove i povezanost između finansijskog i nefinansijskog izvještavanja

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6. lipnja/juna 2023. – Batumi, Gruzija

Zurich University
of Applied Sciences



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3. Prednosti pripreme i prezentiranja državnih informacija povezanih s klimatskim promjenama i prirodom
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8. Slučaj zemlje: Švicarska

Pozadina



Potpisivanje: Kyotski protokol

11. prosinca/decembra 1997.: Protokol potpisale 84 zemlje.



Kyotski protokol: Prvi period

1. siječnja/januara 2008.: Sporazum ratificiralo oko 176 zemalja.



Kyotski protokol: Drugi period

1. siječnja/januara 2013.



Datum stupanja na snagu: Ciljevi održivog razvoja (engl. SDG) i Pariški sporazum

1. siječnja/januara 2016.: Ciljevi održivog razvoja stupaju na snagu.
22. travnja/aprila 2016.: Pariški sporazum potpisalo 196 stranaka.
4. studenoga/novembra 2016.: Pariški sporazum stupa na snagu.



Amandman iz Dohe: Kyotski protokol

8. prosinca/decembra 2012.: Sporazum je potpisalo oko 55 zemalja.



Ciljevi održivog razvoja (SDG) i Pariški sporazum

25. rujna/septembra 2015.: 193 stranke usvojile ciljeve održivog razvoja.
12. prosinca/decembra 2015.: 196 stranaka usvojilo Pariški sporazum.



31. prosinca/decembra 2020.: Amandman prihvatio oko 148 stranaka.

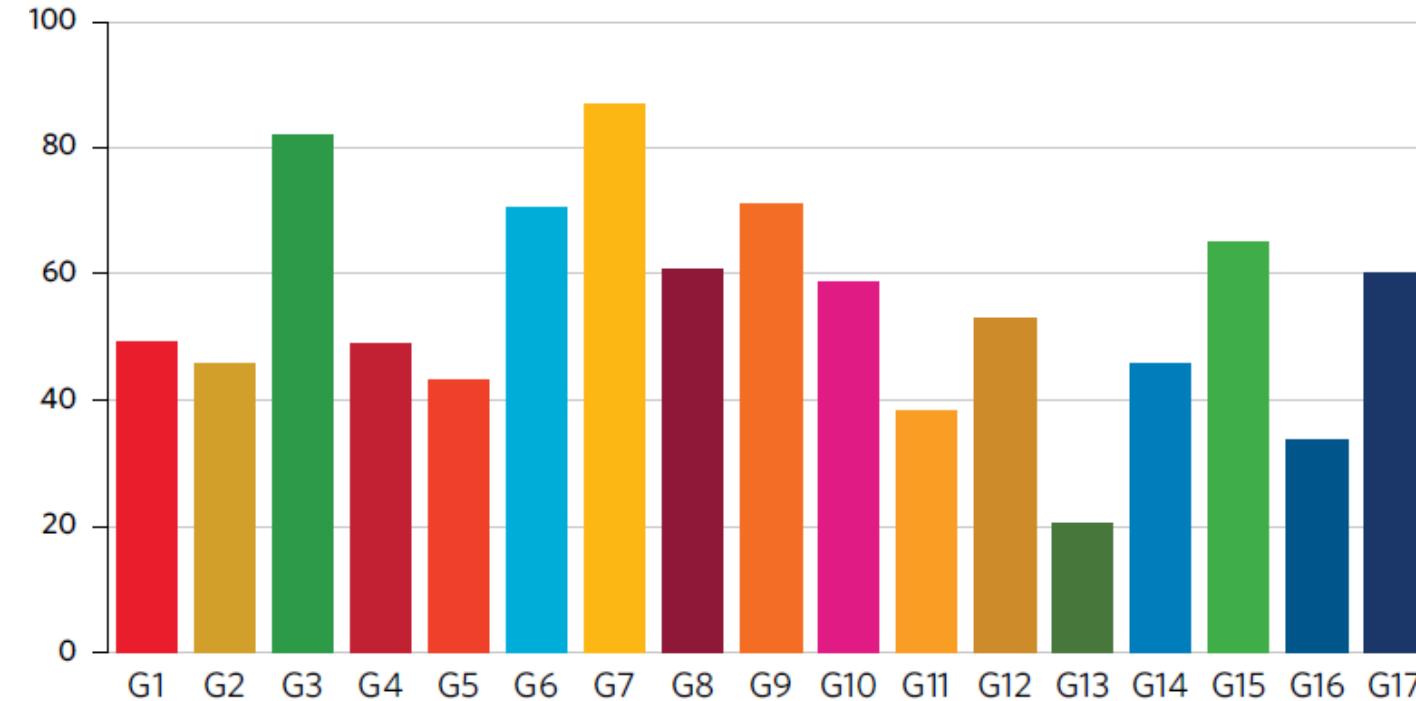
Pozadina



Pozadina

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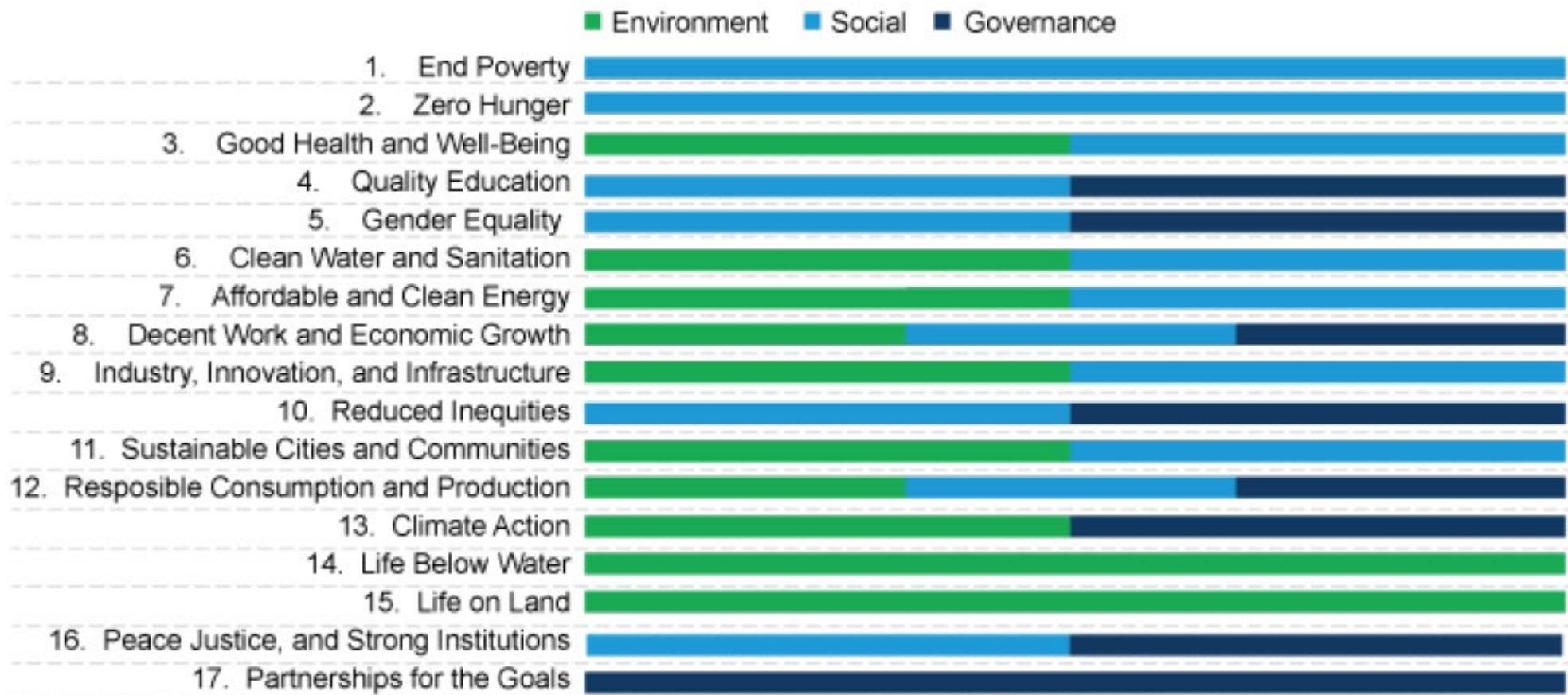
Zemlje ili područja s dostupnim podacima od 2015., po cilju (postotak)



Pozadina

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Subjekti iz javnog i privatnog sektora trebaju prilagoditi politike i uvjete poslovanja kako bi u obzir uzeli faktore koji se odnose na okoliš, društvo i upravljanje (engl. ESG) koji proizlaze iz ciljeva održivog razvoja



Pozadina

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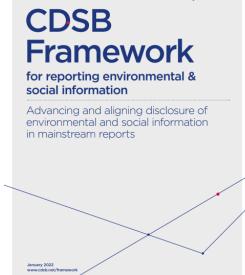
U privatnom sektoru postoje različiti okviri za objavljivanje ESG informacija i informacija povezanih s klimatskim promjenama različitim korisnicima, na primjer:

Radna grupa za objavljivanje financijskih informacija povezanih s klimatskim promjenama – Odbor za financijsku stabilnost (engl. Financial Stability Board, FSB)



Izvor: <https://www.fsb-tcfd.org/> [preuzeto 29.05.2023.]

CDSB Framework [Okvir CDSB-a] – Odbor za standarde objavljujuća informacija o klimi (engl. Climate Disclosure Standards Board, CDSB)



Izvor: <https://www.cdsb.net/> [preuzeto 29.05.2023.]

Zaklada za izvještavanje o vrijednostima – bivše Međunarodno vijeće za integrirano izvještavanje (engl. International Integrated Reporting Council, IIRC) i Odbor za računovodstvene standarde održivosti (engl. Sustainability Accounting Standards Board, SASB)



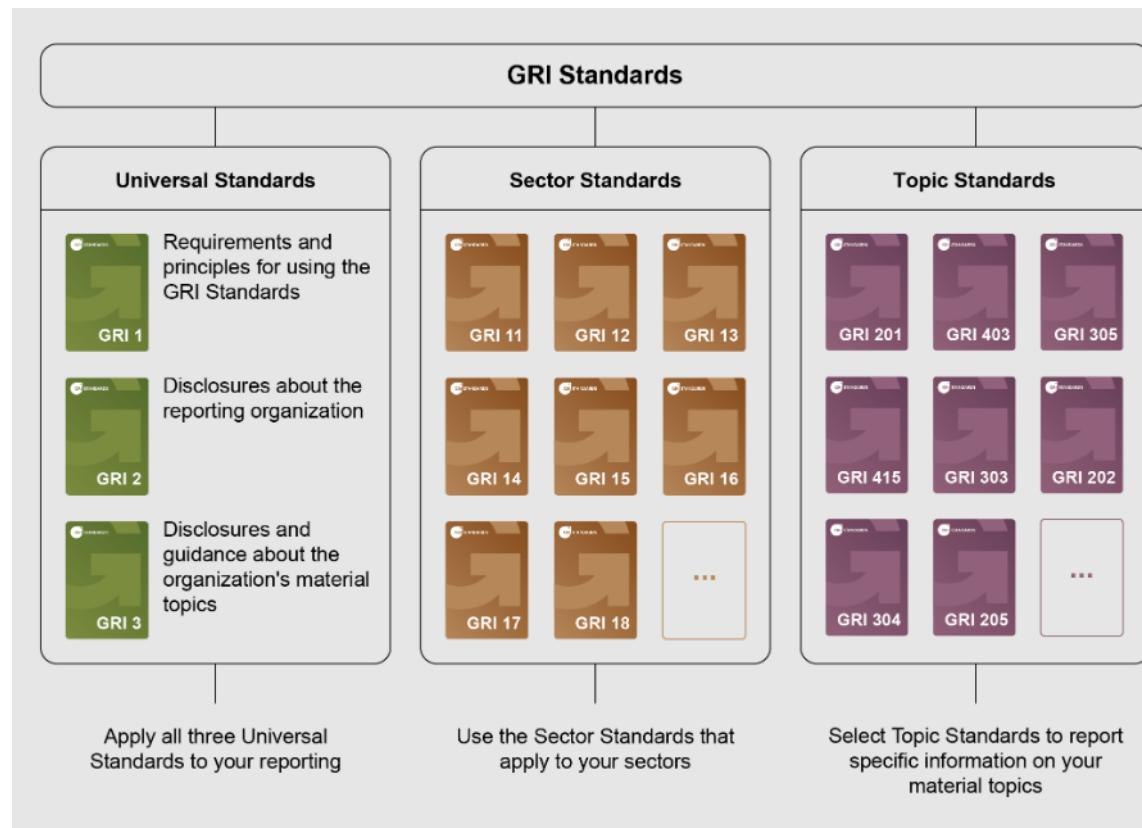
Izvor: <https://www.valuereportingfoundation.org/> [preuzeto 29.05.2023.]

Pozadina

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U privatnom sektoru postoje različiti okviri za objavljivanje ESG informacija i informacija povezanih s klimatskim promjenama različitim korisnicima, na primjer:

Globalna inicijativa za izvještavanje (engl. Global Reporting Initiative, GRI)



Pozadina

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Razvoj standarda u privatnom sektoru

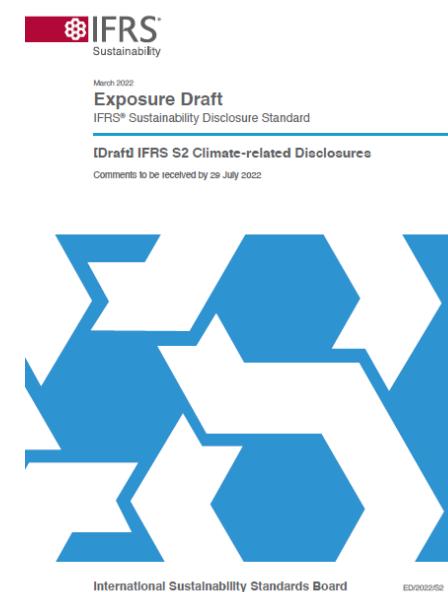
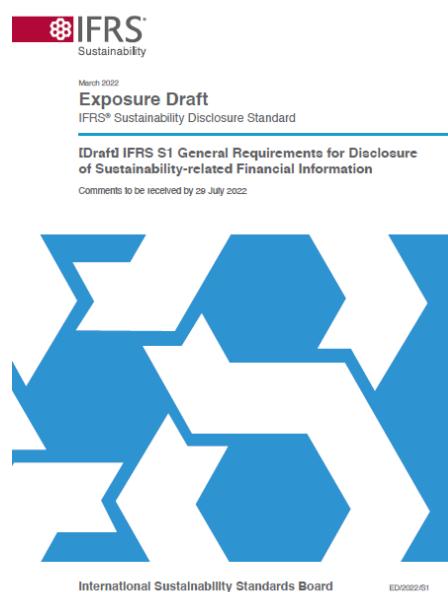
- Zaklada za IFRS najavljuje osnivanje Odbora za međunarodne standarde održivosti (engl. International Sustainability Standards Board, ISSB) tijekom Konferencije Ujedinjenih naroda o klimatskim promjenama (COP26) u Glasgowu (Škotska) u studenom/novembru 2021.
- U lipnju/junu 2022. donijeli odluku o spajanju VRF-a i CDSB-a (spojeni 1. kolovoza/augusta 2022.).
- Ali neće biti spajanja s GRI-jem zbog njegove široke primjene.

Pozadina

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Odbor za međunarodne standarde održivosti (ISSB)

Misija ISSB-a je razviti standarde koji će dovesti do sveobuhvatnih, kvalitetnih globalno utemeljenih informacija o održivosti usmjerenih na potrebe investitora i finansijskih tržišta.



Pozadina

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Nacrt standarda za javnu raspravu IFRS S1 Opći zahtjevi za objavljivanje finansijskih informacija povezanih s održivosti

- Cilj: Objaviti informacije o rizicima i mogućnostima povezanim s održivosti korisnicima kako bi procijenili vrijednost poduzeća i odlučili osigurati im resurse.
- Područje primjene: Informacije o rizicima i mogućnostima povezanim s održivosti.
- Osnovni sadržaj: Objave o:
 - upravljanju
 - strategiji
 - upravljanju rizicima, i
 - metrici i ciljevima.

Planirani završetak u drugom kvartalu 2023.



March 2022

Exposure Draft
IFRS® Sustainability Disclosure Standard

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

Comments to be received by 29 July 2022



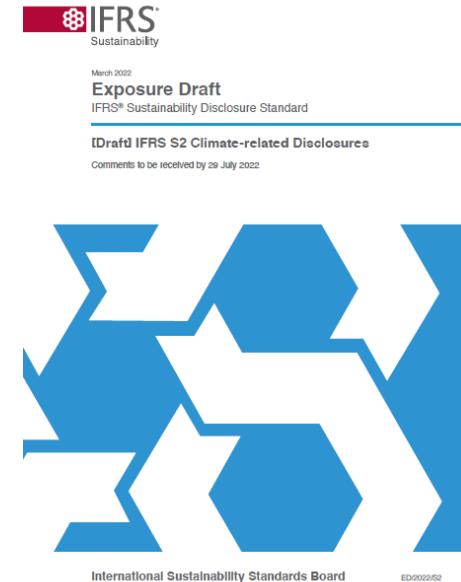
International Sustainability Standards Board

ED2022/S1

Pozadina

Nacrt standarda za javnu raspravu IFRS S2 Objave povezane s klimatskim promjenama

- Cilj: Objaviti informacije o rizicima i mogućnostima povezanimi s klimatskim promjenama korisnicima kako bi:
 - procijenili vrijednost poduzeća,
 - razumjeli način na koji upotreba resursa subjekta, kao i odgovarajućih inputa, aktivnosti, outputa i rezultata podupiru odgovor i strategiju subjekta za upravljanje znatnim rizicima i mogućnostima povezanimi s klimatskim promjenama, i
 - procijenili sposobnost poduzeća da prilagodi planiranje, poslovni model i poslovanje znatnim rizicima i mogućnostima povezanimi s klimatskim promjenama.
- Područje primjene: Informacije o rizicima i mogućnostima povezanimi s klimatskim promjenama.
- Osnovni sadržaj: Objave povezane s klimatskim promjenama o:
 - upravljanju
 - strategiji
 - upravljanju rizicima, i
 - metrici i ciljevima.



Izvor: <https://www.ifrs.org/> [preuzeto 29.05.2023.]

Planirani završetak u drugom kvartalu 2023.

Obrazloženje za razvoj državnog okvira za informacije povezane s klimatskim promjenama i prirodom

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Može privući kapital i imati efekt preljevanja na oblikovanje nacionalne politike u zemljama koje prezentiraju te informacije



Sve je veća potražnja za finansijskim informacijama povezanim s klimatskim promjenama i prirodom među investitorima



Postojeće informacije ne ispunjavaju potrebe investitora i drugih aktera

Prednosti pripreme i prezentiranja državnih informacija povezanih s klimatskim promjenama i prirodom

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Korisnici	Moguće prednosti
Vlade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bolji pristup kapitalu širokog spektra investitora.• Unutarnje sprečavanje rizika povezanih s klimatskim promjenama i prirodom, što donosi koristi u upravljanju i trošku kapitala.• Zemlja dobiva sposobnost oblikovanja diskursa o upravljanju rizicima i mogućnostima.• Zemlja povećava kapacitete za prepoznavanje, utvrđivanje prioriteta i investiranje javnog kapitala na načine kojima se povećava otpornost.• Zemlja je primjer drugima i pomaže u širenju izvještavanja o održivosti u privatnom sektoru.
Investitori	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Povećanje sposobnosti preciznijeg određivanja cijene rizika povezanih s klimatskim promjenama i prirodom.• Povećanje sposobnosti prepoznavanja mogućnosti za investiranje u projekte i usluge koji se odnose na prilagodbu i otpornost.• Povećanje informacija na osnovi kojih treba surađivati s vladama kako bi se potaknulo bolje upravljanje rizicima i iskorištavanje mogućnosti.
Ostali korisnici	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bolje informacije o kreditnim rizicima koji utječu na zemlju, podnacionalne subjekte i poduzeća.• Bolja vidljivost mjera koje su zemlje poduzele kako bi poboljšale svoju otpornost i privukle kapital investitora.

Izvor: ZHAW na temelju „Sovereign Climate and Nature Reporting“ [Državni izvještaji o informacijama povezanim s klimatskim promjenama i prirodom] (Svjetska banka, 2022.)

Mogući rizici pripreme i dostavljanja državnih izvještaja povezanih s klimatskim promjenama i prirodom

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Korisnici	Mogući rizici
Vlade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Odjlev kapitala kada se formalno utvrde rizici povezani s klimatskim promjenama ili prirodom.• Scenariji usklađeni s okvirima izvještavanja mogu se razlikovati od stajališta vlada o budućim putanjama emisija.• Unatoč privlačnim investicijskim planovima, ljudski ili tehnički kapaciteti mogu biti ograničeni, a pristup kapitalu može uzrokovati nedovoljna ulaganja zemalja u ključne oblasti.
Investitori	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Napuštanje imovine u područjima koja su suočena s većim klimatskim i prirodnim rizicima.• Veća vidljivost mogućnosti može privući više interesa i kapitala investitora, povećati cijene investicijskih ciljeva i smanjiti finansijski povrat kapitala.
Ostali korisnici	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poteškoće u prikupljanju kapitala za podnacionalne subjekte i pritisak na poduzeća da objave i objasne investorima na koji način upravljaju rizicima.• Aktualni sudionici, koji smatraju da postojeći sustav funkcioniра – samo treba više političke volje – mogu vidjeti probleme zbog dodatne papirologije, umjesto većeg investicijskog kapitala.

Izvor: ZHAW na temelju „Sovereign Climate and Nature Reporting“ [Državni izvještaji o informacijama povezanim s klimatskim promjenama i prirodom] (Svjetska banka, 2022.)

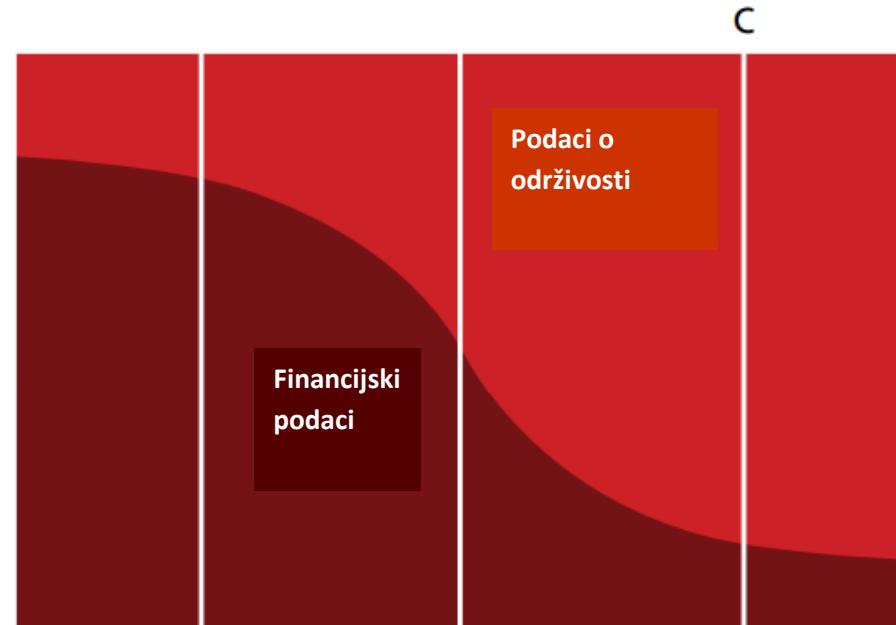
Povezanost/veza između finansijskog i nefinansijskog izvještavanja

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Prag značajnosti može se dosegnuti zbog održivosti ili finansijskih razloga, ili zbog i jednog i drugog. Kad je riječ o nekim pitanjima, prevladavaju aspekti održivosti. U drugim slučajevima, primarno su važna finansijska pitanja.

U pak trećim slučajevima, i jedno i drugo može biti jednakovo važno. (Lyndenberg, 2012.)

ZNAČAJNA OBJAVA



Izvor: Lydenberg (2012.) <https://iri.hks.harvard.edu/>

Slučaj državnog poduzeća: Ecopetrol - Kolumbija

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The screenshot shows the Ecopetrol website's "Management and Sustainability Reports" page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links to "Our company", "TESG", "Investor Relations", "Stakeholders", and language selection ("EN"). Below the navigation is a search bar with placeholder text "¿Qué estás buscando?" and a magnifying glass icon.

The main content area features several sections:

- Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)**: Includes logos for TCFD and the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures. It lists reports for 2021 and 2020 in both Spanish and English.
- Climate Change and Water Security (CDP)**: Includes the CDP logo and links to 2021 Climate Change and 2021 Water Security reports.
- Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics (SCM)**: Includes the World Economic Forum logo and a link to a PDF download.
- Metrics Report - Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)**: Includes the SASB logo and a link to the 2022 report.

At the bottom of the page, a footer note states: "Izvor: Ecopetrol <https://www.ecopetrol.com.co/wps/portal/Home/en/investors/sustainability-reports/sustainability-reports>".

Slučaj državnog poduzeća: Ecopetrol - Kolumbija

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2.2 Impact of climate-related opportunities and risks on the Company's business, strategy and financial planning

The Company is aware of the challenges of quantifying the financial and strategic impacts of the aforementioned risks and opportunities, and how these are reflected in the Company's strategy and financial planning in the short, medium and long-term. Therefore, the Ecopetrol Group has made progress in the analysis of the most relevant opportunities and risks and their probability of occurrence. This does not imply the absence of future analyses of

other climate-related risks and opportunities, considering that this exercise requires the availability of information and climate change scenario analysis.

An indicative estimate of the financial benefits of the Company's prioritized climate-related opportunities aligned with the 2040 Strategy is presented below (see Table 3).



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Slučaj državnog poduzeća: Ecopetrol - Kolumbija

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Table 03.
Main financial benefits of the climate-related opportunities

Opportunity category	Description	Probability	Magnitude of impact	Estimated EBITDA contribution of the EG in 2040
Products and services	Take advantage of gas outlook as a transition fuel, the need for logistics and transportation for other fuels and energies, and the growing demand for lower-emission petrochemical.	Very probable	Medium	Between USD 1,000 and 1,800 million
Products and services	Development of low carbon hydrogen projects (blue, green, white).	Very probable	Medium	Between USD 300 and 500 million
Products and services	Development of CCUS projects.	Probable	Medium	Between USD 1,000 and 1,500 million
Products and services	Implementation of NCS projects	Probable	Medium - Low	Between USD 200 and 250 million
Access to new markets	Transmission and toll roads business (ISA)	Very probable	Medium	Between USD 3,000 and 4,000 million

Note: Indicative figures

Slučaj državnog poduzeća: Ecopetrol - Kolumbija

Table 04.
Main estimated financial impacts of the prioritized climate-related risks

Risk category	Description	Probability	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial impact*
Acute physical risk	Climate variability phenomena have the greatest impact on Ecopetrol's infrastructure and operations. The "El Niño" phenomenon is characterized by: (i) lack of rainfall, which can drastically decrease the flows of surface water bodies, affecting both the use of fresh water and wastewater discharges due to the reduction in the dilution potential of the bodies receiving the water; (ii) increased temperatures, which causes heat waves and could have a direct impact on the health of our workers and cause an increase in epidemics and diseases; and, (iii) the potential negative impact on energy supply due to the decrease in the level of the rivers that feed the country's hydroelectric generation system.	Very probable	High in the economic dimension	>USD 50 million (in a three-year period)
Emerging regulatory risk	Increase in the Mines and Energy sector's emission reduction ambitions, above its current 29% contribution to 51% of Colombia's NDC by 2030, which would result in additional pressure for the Ecopetrol Group to increase its target by the same proportion, which would amount to an additional 2.4 MtCO ₂ e by 2030.	Low probability	High on the economic dimension	>USD 90 million (by 2030)
Technological risk	Failure to achieve competitiveness and resilience of the Oil & Gas business and the Company's assets concerning the energy transition in terms of costs, production and commercialization of hydrocarbons and profitable products, which comply with regulations and market requirements, due to limited access to technology.	Very low probability	Ver high on the economic dimension	Between USD 350 and \$400 million (in a three-year period)

*Information estimated at July 31, 2022. Indicative figures.

Izazovi za računovodstvo u javnom sektoru (RJS)

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- Sudionici uključuju investitore, ali postoje mnogi drugi koji bi mogli biti još relevantniji (npr. građani, međunarodne organizacije).
- Ostali subjekti javnog sektora (npr. ministarstva zaštite okoliša) već prezentiraju redovite i standardizirane izvještaje. Stoga:
- Fokus treba staviti na financijske izvještaje opće namjene (engl. General Purpose Financial Reporting GPFR).
 - Povezivanje financijskih informacija i informacija o održivosti
 - Na temelju financijskih podataka i podataka o održivosti
 - U suradnji s drugim subjektima javnog sektora, kako bi se izbjegla suvišnost (ili čak proturječnost).
 - Barem u početku financijske izvještaje opće namjene neće biti moguće automatizirati.

Slučaj zemlje: Švicarska

November 2021 | www.efv.admin.ch

2021 report on the long-term sustainability of public finances in Switzerland

COVID-19 crisis, demographics and climate change



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confédération suisse

Federal Department of Finance FDF

Izvor: <https://wwwefd.admin.ch/> [preuzeto 29.05.2023.]

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Slučaj zemlje: Švicarska

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4 Effects of climate change on public finances

4.1 Introduction

Climate change is becoming increasingly visible. According to the latest report issued by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): "It is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land. Widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere have occurred".³⁰ However, assessing the long-term effects of unbridled climate change is a complex and uncertain exercise. Estimates of the global cost involved range from 2.1% to 23% of annual global GDP in 2100.³¹ Nonetheless, there is universal agreement that progressive climate change will lead to more frequent and intense extreme weather events including droughts, flooding and forest fires. Higher temperatures and rising sea levels can also change entire regions and influence living conditions. This can necessitate significant investment to adapt to the new conditions.

An ambitious, efficient and coordinated climate policy is needed to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. Both climate change itself and the adjustment it requires can cause macroeconomic turbulence and contribute to financial market upheaval. As a result, supervisory authorities and central banks have started using climate risk analyses and climate stress tests to estimate the potential consequences for financial stability.³² However, the impact of climate change on public finances has received relatively little attention to date.

An initial attempt to outline initial conceptual correlations between climate change and public finances was made in the 2016 long-term outlook report on public finances. In recent years, the international community has also started examining these correlations in greater depth.³³ The next section builds on that work and aims to provide a qualitative assessment of the findings thus far in the context of an official sustainability report as regards public finances.

30 See IPCC (2021).

31 See Nordhaus (2017) and Burke et al. (2015).

32 See Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS, 2019) and Financial Stability Board (2020).

33 See Baur et al. (2021) and Baur and Bruchez (2021) for an overview.

Some of the effects are positive, such as new tourism opportunities in summer and lower heating costs; while others are negative, for example heatwaves affecting health and productivity. The aggregate effect is mainly negative. The overall negative economic impact is estimated at 0.43% of total consumption in 2060. However, the authors do stress that it is not possible to take account of all the effects. The potentially most significant gaps relate to the consequences of extreme weather events and the effects stemming

from Switzerland's relations with the rest of the world.

Ways in which climate change influences public finances

In the absence of a comprehensive quantification of the economic effects of climate change in Switzerland, there are no values assigned to the impacts on public finances.³⁶ However, the main ways in which climate change affects public finances in Switzerland can be presented and prioritised. Table 13 provides an overview of the main budget items in question.

Table 13: Budget items affected by climate change

Receipts	Public expenditure
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greenhouse gas levies• Mineral oil tax• Revenue from enterprises affiliated with the Confederation• Other taxes (VAT, income tax, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Infrastructure protection• Energy efficiency of public buildings• Subsidies to mitigate climate change• Subsidies to adapt to climate change and repair the damage caused• R&D financing• Negative emissions financing• Foreign aid in the area of climate change

36 The UK Office for Budget Responsibility, OBR, 2021 has attempted to quantify the consequences of climate change for the United Kingdom's public finances. Similar quantitative evaluations are also available for Germany (Infras and Ecologic, 2009) and Austria (Bachner and Bednar-Friedl, 2019). See also Baur et al. (2021) for further discussion.

Hvala vam!