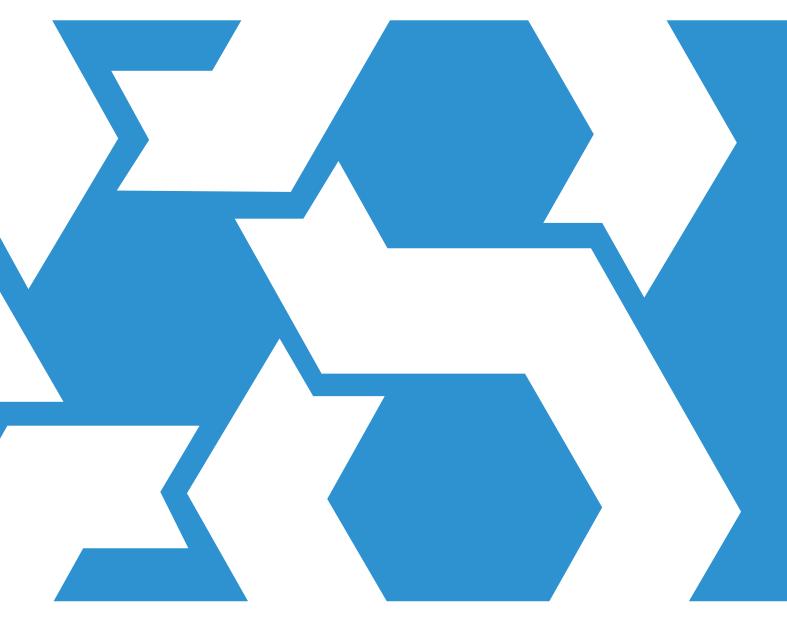


March 2022 **Exposure Draft** IFRS® Sustainability Disclosure Standard

[Draft] IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures Appendix B Industry-based disclosure requirements

Volume B27—Drug Retailers

Comments to be received by 29 July 2022



International Sustainability Standards Board

ED/2022/S2

This industry from Appendix B Industry-based disclosure requirements accompanies the Exposure Draft ED/2022/S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* (published March 2022; see separate booklet). It is published by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) for comment only. Comments need to be received by 29 July 2022 and should be submitted by email to commentletters@ifrs.org or online at https://www.ifrs.org/projects/open-for-comment/.

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Introduction

This volume is part of Appendix B of [draft] IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures and is an integral part of that [draft] Standard. It has the same authority as the other parts of that [draft] Standard.

This volume sets out the requirements for identifying, measuring and disclosing information related to an entity's significant climate-related risks and opportunities that are associated with specific business models, economic activities and other common features that characterise participation in this industry.

The industry-based disclosure requirements are derived from SASB Standards (see paragraphs B10–B12 of [Draft] IFRS S2 *Climate-related Disclosures*). Amendments to the SASB Standards, described in paragraph B11, are marked up for ease of reference. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through. The metric codes used in SASB Standards have also been included, where applicable, for ease of reference. For additional context regarding the industry-based disclosure requirements contained in this volume, including structure and terminology, application and illustrative examples, refer to Appendix B paragraphs B3–B17.

Drug Retailers

Industry Description

The Drug Retailers industry comprises companies that operate retail pharmacies and distribution centers that supply retail stores. Stores may be company-owned or franchised. Large companies-operate mainly in the U.S. and source drugs and other merchandise through wholesalers and distributors. The majority of the industry's revenues are derived from consumer sales of prescription and over-the-counter pharmaceutical products; other goods sold include household goods, personal care products, and a limited selection of groceries. Additionally, the pharmacy retailer segment is expanding its health-focused services by offering clinics at various retail locations, which adds to the industry's shifting sustainability landscape.

Sustainability Disclosure Topics & Metrics

Table 1. Sustainability Disclosure Topics & Metrics

ΤΟΡΙϹ	METRIC	CATEGORY	UNIT OF MEASURE	CODE
Energy Management in Retail	(1) Total energy consumed, (2) percent- age grid electricity, (3) percentage renewable	Quantitative	Gigajoules (GJ), Percent- age (%)	HC-DR-130a.1

Table 2. Activity Metrics

ACTIVITY METRIC	CATEGORY	UNIT OF MEASURE	CODE
Number of pharmacy locations	Quantitative	Number	HC-DR-000.A
Total area of retail space	Quantitative	Square meters (m ²)	HC-DR-000.B
Number of prescriptions filled, percentage for controlled substances	Quantitative	Number, Percentage (%)	HC-DR-000.C
Number of pharmacists ³⁰	Quantitative	Number	HC-DR-000.D

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³⁰ Pharmacists are employees in the 29 1051 group of the EEO 1 Job Classification Guide who dispense drugs prescribed by physicians and other health practitioners and provide information to patients about medications and their use. Pharmacists may advise physicians and other health practitioners on the selection, dosage, interactions, and side effects of medications.

Energy Management in Retail

Topic Summary

Chain drug retailers operate thousands of locations that consume large quantities of energy. Electricity is used primarily for lighting and refrigeration purposes. Energy demand is often increased by the fact that many retail locations operate around the clock. Energy efficiency in operation and the diversification of energy portfolios across a range of supply sources can mitigate exposure to rising energy costs and limit a company's contribution to indirect greenhouse gas emissions.

Metrics

HC-DR-130a.1. (1) Total energy consumed, (2) percentage grid electricity, (3) percentage renewable

- 1 The entity shall disclose (1) the total amount of energy it consumed as an aggregate figure, in gigajoules (GJ).
 - 1.1 The scope of energy consumption includes energy from all sources, including energy purchased from sources external to the entity 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 The scope of energy consumption includes only energy directly consumed by the entity during the reporting period.
 - 1.3 In calculating energy consumption from fuels and biofuels, the entity shall use higher heating values (HHV), also known as gross calorific values (GCV), which are directly measured or taken from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), or the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA).
- 2 The entity shall disclose (2) the percentage of energy it consumed that was supplied from grid electricity.
 - 2.1 The percentage shall be calculated as purchased grid electricity consumption divided by total energy consumption.
- 3 The entity shall disclose (3) the percentage of energy it consumed that is renewable energy.
 - 3.1 Renewable energy is defined as energy from sources that are replenished at a rate greater than or equal to their rate of depletion, such as geothermal, wind, solar, hydro, and biomass.
 - 3.2 The percentage shall be calculated as renewable energy consumption divided by total energy consumption.
 - 3.3 The scope of renewable energy includes renewable fuel the entity consumed, renewable energy the entity directly produced, and renewable energy the entity purchased, if purchased through a renewable power purchase agreement (PPA) that explicitly includes renewable energy certificates (RECs) or Guarantees of Origin (GOs), a Green-e Energy
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Certified utility or supplier program, or other green power products that explicitly include RECs or GOs, or for which Green-e Energy Certified RECs are paired with grid electricity.

- 3.3.1 For any renewable electricity generated on-site, any RECs and GOs must be retained (i.e., not sold) and retired or cancelled on behalf of the entity in order for the entity to claim them as renewable energy.
- 3.3.2 For renewable PPAs and green power products, the agreement must explicitly include and convey that RECs and GOs be retained or replaced and retired or cancelled on behalf of the entity in order for the entity to claim them as renewable energy.
- 3.3.3 The renewable portion of the electricity grid mix that is outside of the control or influence of the entity is excluded from the scope of renewable energy.
- 3.4 For the purposes of this disclosure, the scope of renewable energy from hydro and biomass sources is limited to the following:
 - 3.4.1 Energy from hydro sources is limited to those that are certified by the Low Impact Hydropower Institute or that are eligible for a state Renewable Portfolio Standard;
 - **3.4.2** Energy from biomass sources is limited to materials certified to a third-party standard (e.g., Forest Stewardship Council, Sustainable Forest Initiative, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification, or American Tree Farm System), materials considered eligible sources of supply according to the *Green-e Framework for Renewable Energy Certification, Version 1.0* (2017) or Green-e regional standards, and/or materials that are eligible for an applicable state renewable portfolio standard.
- 4 The entity shall apply conversion factors consistently for all data reported under this disclosure, such as the use of HHVs for fuel usage (including biofuels) and conversion of kilowatt hours (kWh) to GJ (for energy data including electricity from solar or wind energy).