IFRS
Sustainability

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Proposed IFRS® Taxonomy Update

IFRS® Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy 2024—Update 1

Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures

Comments to be received by 28 September 2026

IFRS® Foundation

ISSB/PTU/2026/1

IFRS® Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy 2024

Proposed Update 1

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IFRS® Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy 2024—Proposed Update 1 *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures* is published by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) for comment only. Comments need to be received by **28 September 2026** and should be submitted by email to commentletters@ifrs.org or online at https://www.ifrs.org/projects/open-for-comment/.

All comments will be on the public record and posted on our website at www.ifrs.org unless the respondent requests confidentiality. Such requests will not normally be granted unless supported by a good reason, for example, commercial confidence. Please see our website for details on this policy and on how we use your personal data.

Copies of ISSB publications may be ordered from the Foundation by emailing customerservices@ifrs.org or by visiting our shop at https://shop.ifrs.org.

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Introduction

Why is the ISSB proposing changes to the IFRS® Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy?

IN1 The International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) is proposing changes to the *IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy 2024* to reflect the disclosure requirements in *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures*, which amended IFRS S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* and was issued in December 2025.

Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures

IN2 The ISSB has amended IFRS S2 to provide a timely response to specific application challenges identified during implementation of the Standard. The amendments provide additional relief and clarify existing relief from specific greenhouse gas emissions disclosure requirements.

IN3 To reflect the amended disclosure requirements arising from *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosure*, the ISSB proposes:

(a) to add a text element, an axis member and table to reflect disclosures relating to measurement and disclosure of Scope 3 Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions;

(b) to reflect the use of alternative classification systems—beyond the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)—to disaggregate information about financed emissions by modifying two tables to replace a breakdown (axis) and adding a text element; and

(c) to update any references to renumbered paragraphs.

Reading this proposed update

IN4 This document uses taxonomy-specific terminology. For an explanation of terminology used in this proposed update, please refer to *Reading IFRS Taxonomy Updates* and *Using the IFRS Taxonomy—A preparer's guide*.

IN5 In this IFRS Taxonomy Update, changes to the IFRS Taxonomy elements are shown in tables.

IN6 New elements are shaded in green. For amended element labels or references, added text is underlined and deleted text is struck through. Elements provided for context only (that is, to which no changes have been made) are set out in grey text.

IN7 Indents are used to show a taxonomy presentation (or calculation) parent–child relationship between IFRS Taxonomy elements.

Next steps

IN8 The ISSB will analyse comments received on this Proposed IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy Update and make any necessary amendments. The ISSB will then approve and publish an IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy Update.

Invitation to comment

IN9 The ISSB invites comments on this Proposed IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy Update, particularly responses to the questions asked in this section. Comments are most helpful if they:

(a) respond to the questions as stated;

(b) specify the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy item, table or group of items to which they relate;

(c) contain a clear rationale; and

(d) include any alternative the ISSB should consider, if applicable.

IN10 General comments on the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy as a whole, or any aspect of it, are also welcome. However, any IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy amendments resulting from such comments would be considered in future updates.

Questions for respondents

Question 1—Accurate reflection of amendments arising from *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures*

Do the proposed changes to the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy accurately reflect the amendments arising from *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures*, in particular:

(a) changes reflecting amendments:

(i) limiting the measurement and disclosure of Scope 3 Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions to financed emissions—by adding a new element and a new table (paragraph 1(a)–(b) and paragraphs B1–B6);

(ii) disaggregating financed emissions by industry—by amending two tables to replace an axis (paragraph 1(c)–(d) and paragraphs B9–B10); and

(b) the renumbering of some paragraphs (paragraph (e) and paragraph B11)?

If not, please specify what changes you suggest instead and why.

Deadline

The ISSB will consider all comments received in writing by 28 September 2026.

How to comment

Please submit your comments electronically:

Website	https://www.ifrs.org/projects/open-for-comment/
By email	commentletters@ifrs.org

Your comments will be on the public record and posted on our website unless you request confidentiality and we grant your request. We do not normally grant such requests unless they are supported by a good reason, for example, commercial confidentiality. Please see our website for details on this policy and on how we use your personal data. If you would like to request confidentiality, please contact us at commentletters@ifrs.org before submitting your letter.

Proposed changes to the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy to reflect *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures*

1 *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures* amends IFRS S2 to provide a timely response to specific application challenges identified during implementation of the Standard. The amendments:

(a) clarify that an entity is permitted to limit measurement and disclosure of Scope 3 Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions to financed emissions as defined in IFRS S2;

(b) permit the use of alternative classification systems—beyond the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)—to disaggregate information about financed emissions;

(c) clarify the availability of the jurisdictional relief from using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004), if only part of an entity is required to use a different method for measuring greenhouse gas emissions; and

(d) introduce a jurisdictional relief from using global warming potential values from the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessment report for converting greenhouse gas emissions.

2 Applying the Foundation's general policies for taxonomy modelling (see Appendix A), the ISSB proposes:

(a) regarding amendments to the measurement and disclosure of Scope 3 Category 15 emissions:

(i) to add a text element to enable an entity that limits its measurement and disclosure of Scope 3 Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions to financed emissions, as defined in IFRS S2, to tag information the entity is required to provide about how it has applied the limitation in accordance with paragraph 29B of IFRS S2 (see paragraphs B1–B4);

(ii) to create a new table that enables an entity that includes Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions in its measurement of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions to tag:

1. the disclosure of its total Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions; and

2. the subtotal of financed emissions included in that total (see paragraphs B5–B8);

(b) regarding alternative classification systems:

(i) to modify two tables to replace the disaggregation by industry that refers to GICS with a disaggregation by industry that refers to the use of an entity's selected industry-classification system (see paragraphs B9–B10);

(ii) to add a text element to allow an entity to tag the disclosure of its selected industry-classification system (see paragraph B10); and

(c) to update any references to renumbered paragraphs (see paragraph B11).

3 The amendments outlined in paragraph 1(c)–(d) do not require any changes to the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy, because related disclosures are already captured by existing taxonomy elements (see paragraphs B12–B14).

Disclosure of early application

4 *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures* applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The disclosure amendments will already be in effect before the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy is amended. Therefore, the ISSB does not propose to model the disclosure of the fact of early application of *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures*.

Transition

5 *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosure* includes transition requirements to adjust comparative information. These are not modelled in the Taxonomy because the resulting disclosures can be tagged using existing elements reflecting the requirements to revise comparative information—for example, the 'Retrospective application and retrospective restatement' axis.

Approval by the International Sustainability Standards Board of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy—Proposed Update 1 published in July 2026

IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy—Proposed Update 1 *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures* was approved for publication by all 12 members of the International Sustainability Standards Board.

Emmanuel Faber	Chair
Jingdong Hua	Vice-Chair
Suzanne Lloyd	Vice-Chair
Richard Barker	
Jenny Bofinger-Schuster	
Verity Chegar	
Jeffrey Hales	
Hiroshi Komori	
Bing Leng	
Ndidi Nnoli-Edozien	
Veronika Pountcheva	
Elizabeth Seeger	

Appendix A—General policies for taxonomy modelling applied in this Proposed Taxonomy Update

A1 This appendix includes the general policies of the IFRS Foundation (Foundation) for taxonomy modelling that were most relevant to this Proposed Taxonomy Update:

(a) addition of elements to reflect requirements in IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards (see paragraphs A2–A9); and

(b) amendment of the properties of an element (see paragraphs A10–A12).

Addition of elements to reflect requirements in IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards

A2 As a general policy, elements are added for the presentation or disclosure requirements in amended IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards. This section describes the modelling policies related to:

(a) narrative elements (see paragraphs A3–A6); and

(b) dimensional relationships (see paragraphs A7–A9).

Narrative elements

A3 Two element types can be used to tag narrative information:

(a) *text elements*—usually used to reflect disclosure requirements expected to be expressed in free text format. Although there is no maximum character length for text elements, the Foundation generally uses text elements to reflect disclosure requirements that are anticipated to be only one to two sentences or a short paragraph. The larger the block of text, the greater the risk that it might contain formatting that is important to understand the content; formatting cannot be captured by a text element.

(b) *text block elements*—usually used to reflect larger chunks of information. Text block elements are useful to reflect the disclosure of information with unspecified content, structure or format because they can capture numeric disclosures, narrative explanations, tables or graphs. In theory, text block elements can maintain the formatting of the disclosure; however, feedback from stakeholders suggests that this formatting is not yet useful.

A4 The IFRS digital taxonomies aim to help users of general purpose financial reports to digitally consume narrative information without causing undue cost and effort for preparers. Accordingly, narrative elements should provide users with blocks of narrative information that are appropriate for efficient analysis and allow users to compare narrative items of information from different entities and time periods.

A5 Separate text or text block elements are only created for disclosures that are expected to be:

(a) *separately understandable* to users (that is, without typically needing to be considered along with other closely related disclosures before they can be understood and be useful); and

(b) *readily identifiable* for tagging in general purpose financial reports (that is, not typically being commingled with the text of other disclosures or scattered across many locations in a report).

A6 Such elements are typically created at the most detailed level(s) at which both these criteria are met.

Dimensional relationships

A7 Dimensional (that is, tabular) relationships can be an efficient way of communicating specific characteristics for many related line-item concepts in a structured way. Dimensions can be particularly useful for disclosure requirements that are disaggregated by many characteristics. However, dimensional relationships can be difficult to understand and should be used sparingly.

A8 Using dimensions can reduce the number of elements in the IFRS digital taxonomies. Dimensions allow some characteristics to be included in axes and members, meaning fewer separate line-item concepts are necessary for tagging information. However, pursuing a more simply structured taxonomy is not necessarily a good enough reason to create a dimensional relationship.

A9 Dimensions are useful to communicate:

(a) *numeric disaggregation of a concept*—axes can be used to communicate the breakdown of a monetary or numeric value, by shared characteristics, into components that make up that value; and

(b) *specific characteristics of a concept*—axes can be used to communicate specific characteristics of a concept that are not a monetary disaggregation.

Amending the properties of an element

A10 If a new or amended IFRS Standard slightly changes the meaning or details of a requirement or concept, the Foundation can reflect this change in the IFRS digital taxonomies by amending the properties (such as labels) of an element or by creating a new element. Specifically, the Foundation:

(a) amends element properties only if the fundamental meaning of the requirement or concept has not changed and if maintaining continuity and easy comparability in reported data over time provides more benefit to users than creating a new element would; and

(b) creates new elements and deprecates old elements if the fundamental meaning of a concept has changed, leading to a risk of preparers and users inappropriately comparing information corresponding to the old and the new concept.

A11 It is possible to change the standard label, documentation label, guidance label and references for a concept.

A12 It is not possible to change the concept name, type, balance attribute or period attribute of an element. In these cases, the Foundation deprecates the old concept and creates a new concept.

Appendix B—Details of application of general taxonomy modelling policies

This document uses standard acronyms. 'ET' refers to element type and 'ER' to element reference type. Element type 'T' refers to text, 'TB' to text block, 'M' to monetary, 'G' to greenhouse gas emissions (metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalent) and 'B' to Boolean. Element reference type 'D' refers to disclosure, 'E' to example and 'R' to a general reference. A short code appended to labels is used to refer to axes and members: '(A)' refers to an axis, '(M)' refers to a member and '(DM)' refers to the domain of the axis.

Limitation of measurement and disclosure of Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions

B1 *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures* clarifies that an entity is permitted to limit measurement and disclosure of Scope 3 Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions to only its financed emissions. For the purpose of the limitation, an entity is permitted to exclude greenhouse gas emissions attributable to derivatives.

B2 An entity that applies this limitation is required to describe the financial activities it has excluded from its measure of Scope 3 Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions and explain what it has treated as a derivative for the purpose of applying the limitation.

B3 The ISSB proposes to add a single text element, within the '[210000] Climate-related disclosures' group, to enable an entity both:

(a) to explain what the entity has treated as a derivative; and

(b) to tag a description of the financial activities the entity has excluded from its measure of Scope 3 Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions as a result of applying this limitation.

B4 A single element is proposed to reflect both of these disclosures, in line with the Foundation's policy to include text elements at the narrowest scope that the disclosed information is expected to be both separately understandable to users of general purpose financial reports and readily identifiable to preparers tagging general purpose financial reports (see paragraph A5). In this case, parts of paragraph 29B(a) and (b) of IFRS S2 are closely linked. Therefore, the ISSB expects entities will typically disclose both items of information together, and they will most easily be understood as a whole.

Figure B1—Extract from *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures* related to excluding financial activities from Category 15 emissions

Climate-related metrics

...

29B **If an entity applies the limitation in paragraph 29A, the entity shall:**

(a) **explain what it has treated as a derivative to enable users of general purpose financial reports to understand how it applied the limitation. ...**

(b) **describe the financial activities it has excluded from its measure of Scope 3 Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions as a result of applying paragraph 29A, including activities associated with derivatives.**

Table B1—Addition of text element corresponding to explanation of this exclusion

Element	ET	ER	Reference
Metrics and targets [abstract]			
Cross-industry climate-related metrics [abstract]			
Greenhouse gases [abstract]			
...			
Details of inclusion within Scope 3 GHG emissions	TB		
Explanation of limitation of measure of Scope 3 Category 15 GHG emissions	T	D	IFRS S2.29B

Total Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions and subtotal of financed emissions

B5 An entity that includes Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions in its measure of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions is required to disclose its total Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions and the subtotal of financed emissions included in that total.

B6 The IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy already models the potential disclosure of a breakdown of Scope 3 emissions by category (based on Example 2 in the *Accompanying Guidance on IFRS S2* Climate-related Disclosures) by using a 'Scope 3 emissions categories' axis in a table in conjunction with the 'Absolute gross Scope 3 GHG emissions' element.

B7 In line with the Foundation's policy on dimensional relationships (see paragraphs A7–A9), the ISSB proposes to model the disclosure required by paragraph 29C of IFRS S2, along with the disclosure of the total Scope 3 emissions required by paragraph 29(a)(i)(3) of IFRS S2, as a new logical table to facilitate the tagging of this disclosure.[1]

B8 The ISSB therefore proposes to model in the table a total (corresponding to the 'Scope 3 emissions categories' domain member) of 'Absolute gross Scope 3 GHG emissions' and two 'of which' subtotals (corresponding to 'Category 15-Investments' and 'Financed emissions'). An additional member would be added to the 'Scope 3 emissions categories' axis as a child of the 'Category 15-Investments' member to facilitate the tagging of the 'Financed emissions' subtotal. The axis would be associated with the 'Absolute gross Scope 3 GHG emissions' element currently included under the 'Greenhouse gases [abstract]' heading in the '[210000] Climate-related disclosures' group by wrapping that element with a new 'Scope 3 GHG emissions' table structure.

Figure B2—Extract from *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures* related to disclosing total Category 15 emissions and the subtotal of financed emissions

29C If an entity has included Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions in its measure of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 29(a)(i)(3), the entity shall disclose the total Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions and the subtotal of financed emissions included in that total.

Table B2—Addition of corresponding table and axis members

Element	ET	ER	Reference
Scope 3 emissions categories—Axis and members			
Scope 3 emissions categories (A)			
Scope 3 emissions categories (DM)			
Category 15-Investments (M)		R	IFRS S2.29C
Financed emissions (M)		R	IFRS S2.29C
Scope 3 emissions categories—Line item			
Absolute gross Scope 3 GHG emissions	G	D E R	IFRS S2.29(a)(i)(3) IFRS S2.IE12 IFRS S2.29C

Industry-classification system

B9 *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures* amends the requirement for an entity that participates in financial activities associated with commercial banking or insurance activities to use GICS to disaggregate financed emissions information by industry. Instead, an entity that participates in such activities is required to select a system in accordance with paragraphs B62A and B63A of IFRS S2 and to disclose the industry-classification system it selects. The entity is also required to disclose information on how that selection results in information that enables users to understand the entity's exposure to climate-related transition risks.

B10 The ISSB proposes to modify two tables reflecting the disclosure of disaggregated absolute gross financed emissions by industry (one in the group '[211200] Climate-related disclosures - Financed emissions - Commercial banks' and one in the group '[211300] Climate-related disclosures - Financed emissions - Insurance'). Both these tables include a breakdown (axis) that refers to GICS. This axis would be replaced with one referring instead to

1 Note that modelling the disclosure using a table does not require or indicate that the disclosures should be formatted as a table in the human-readable report. The same tagging can be used however the numbers are arranged within a report.

disaggregation by an industry-classification system selected by the entity. The ISSB also proposes to add a text element to capture disclosure of information about the selected industry-classification system.

Figure B3—Extract from *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures* related to disaggregating financed emissions by industry

Commercial banking

...

B62A **When disaggregating information disclosed in accordance with paragraph B62(a)–(b) by:**

(a) **industry—an entity shall:**

(i) **select an industry-classification system that enables it to classify investees or counterparties in a manner that results in information that enables users of general purpose financial reports to understand the entity's exposure to climate-related transition risks. ...**

(ii) **disclose:**

(1) **the industry-classification system it used to classify investees or counterparties; and**

(2) **information that enables users of general purpose financial reports to understand how the entity's selection of that system fulfils the requirements in paragraph B62A(a)(i).**

...

Insurance

...

B63A **When disaggregating information disclosed in accordance with paragraph B63(a)–(b) by:**

(a) **industry—an entity shall:**

(i) **select an industry-classification system that enables it to classify investees or counterparties in a manner that results in information that enables users of general purpose financial reports to understand the entity's exposure to climate-related transition risks. …**

(ii) **disclose:**

(1) **the industry-classification system it used to classify investees or counterparties; and**

(2) **information that enables users of general purpose financial reports to understand how the entity's selection of that system fulfils the requirements in paragraph B62A(a)(i).**

Table B3—Change of breakdown (axis)—Illustration for 'Financed emissions - Commercial banks'

Element	ET	ER	Reference
Financed emissions by industry and asset class—Axis			
~~GICS classified industries (A)~~		~~R~~	~~IFRS S2.B62(a)~~ ~~IFRS S2.B63(a)~~
Industry (A)		R	IFRS S2.B62(a) IFRS S2.B62A(a)(i) IFRS S2.B63(a) IFRS S2.B63A(a)(i)
Financed emissions by industry and asset class—Line items			
Absolute gross financed emissions, Scope 1	G	D	IFRS S2.B62(a) IFRS S2.B63(a)
Absolute gross financed emissions, Scope 2	G	D	IFRS S2.B62(a) IFRS S2.B63(a)

continued...

...continued

Absolute gross financed emissions, Scope 3	G	D	IFRS S2.B62(a) IFRS S2.B63(a)
Gross exposure	M	D	IFRS S2.B62(b) IFRS S2.B63(b)
Drawn portion of loan commitment	M	D	IFRS S2.B62(b)(ii) IFRS S2.B63(b)(ii)

Table B4—Addition of text element—Illustration for 'Financed emissions - Commercial banks'

Element	ET	ER	Reference
Financed emissions, commercial banks [abstract]			
...			
Methodology used to calculate financed emissions	TB	D	IFRS S2.B61(d) IFRS S2.B62(d) IFRS S2.B63(d)
Industry-classification system used for financed emissions and explanation of selection	T	D	IFRS S2.B62A(a)(ii) IFRS S2 B63A(a)(ii)

Renumbered paragraphs

B11 *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures* renumbers and repositions paragraphs B62(a)(ii) and B63(a)(ii) of IFRS S2 as paragraphs B62A(b) and B63A(b). The ISSB proposes to replace the relevant references in the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy with references to the new paragraph numbers. Table B5 lists the affected elements.

Table B5—Elements affected by reference renumbering in *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures*

Elements affected by renumbered references
Bonds (M)
Equity investments (M)
Explanation of disclosure of financed emissions for additional asset classes [text block]
Financed emissions asset class (A)
Financed emissions asset class (D)
Loans (M)
Project Finance (M)
Undrawn loan commitments (M)

Amendments not requiring taxonomy changes

B12 The amendments outlined in paragraph 1(c)–(d) do not require any changes to the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy because the related disclosures are already captured by existing taxonomy elements.

B13 When an entity discloses its greenhouse gas emissions measured in accordance with a method other than the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, paragraph B28 of IFRS S2 requires the entity to disclose the applicable method and measurement approach the entity uses to determine its greenhouse gas emissions and the reason, or reasons, for the entity's choice of method and measurement approach. This disclosure is reflected in the existing narrative element 'Method and measurement approach used in calculating GHG emissions if not measured in accordance with GHG Protocol [text block]'.

B14 Any disclosure relating to use of the jurisdictional relief from using global warming potential values can be captured as part of the same element, or its parent element 'Approach used to measure GHG emissions [text block]'.

Appendix C—Documentation labels for new elements

C1 The IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy includes documentation labels for its elements. A documentation label describes in text the meaning of an element.

C2 This appendix shows the documentation labels for new elements. Changes to documentation labels are discussed throughout this document. The documentation labels are also available in the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy files.

Table C1—Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions (paragraphs B1–B8)

Element label	Documentation label	ER	Reference
Explanation of limitation of measure of Scope 3 Category 15 GHG emissions	The explanation of how the entity has limited what it includes in its measure of Scope 3 Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions. Includes an explanation of what it has treated as a derivative and the financial activities it has excluded from its measure.	D	IFRS S2.29B
Scope 3 GHG emissions [table]	Schedule disclosing information about amount of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.	R	IFRS S2.29(a)(i)(3) IFRS S2.29C
Scope 3 GHG emissions [line items]	Line items are the concepts grouped together in a table (because they may relate to several different facts within a report). These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with members defined in one or many axes of the table.		
Financed emissions [member]	This member stands for financed emissions. Financed emissions are the portion of gross greenhouse gas emissions of an investee or counterparty attributed to the loans and investments made by an entity to the investee or counterparty. These emissions are part of Scope 3 Category 15 (investments) as defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011). 'Loans and investments' include loans, project finance, bonds, equity investments and undrawn loan commitments. For an entity that participates in asset management activities, financed emissions include greenhouse gas emissions attributed to assets under management.	R	IFRS S2.29C

Table C2—Industry-classification system (paragraphs B9–B10)

Element label	Documentation label	ER	Reference
Industry [axis]	Industry classification of, for example, an investee or counterparty. [Refer: Industry-classification system used for financed emissions and explanation of selection]	R	IFRS S2.B62(a) IFRS S2.B62A(a)(i) IFRS S2.B63(a) IFRS S2.B63A(a)(i)
Industry-classification system used for financed emissions and explanation of selection	The industry-classification system the entity used to classify investees or counterparties for disclosure of financed emissions and information that enables users of general purpose financial reports to understand how the selection of that system results in information that enables users to understand the entity's exposure to climate-related transition risks.	D	IFRS S2.B62A(a)(ii) IFRS S2.B63A(a)(ii)