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BSR Prioritizes Compliance with Antitrust Laws

- Events facilitated by BSR can serve a valuable and precompetitive role in supporting companies to drive progress on climate transition planning.
- However, group activities of competitors may raise suspicions under antitrust or competition laws in the countries where participants do business. Specifically, agreements among competitors (both formal or informal, and secretive or public) that unreasonably limit competition are unlawful under these laws.
- BSR assigns the highest priority to **full compliance with antitrust laws**. It is thus vital that this event be conducted in a manner consistent with these laws.
- Any discussion of sensitive antitrust subjects should be avoided at all times before, during, and after our CTP event, and it is the responsibility of each participant to avoid raising improper subjects for discussion and engaging in any activity under which each of the participants can reasonably expect that another will follow a particular course of action or conduct in the areas prohibited under anti-trust laws.





1 - 1:55 p.m. **Climate Transition Plans Today and Tomorrow**

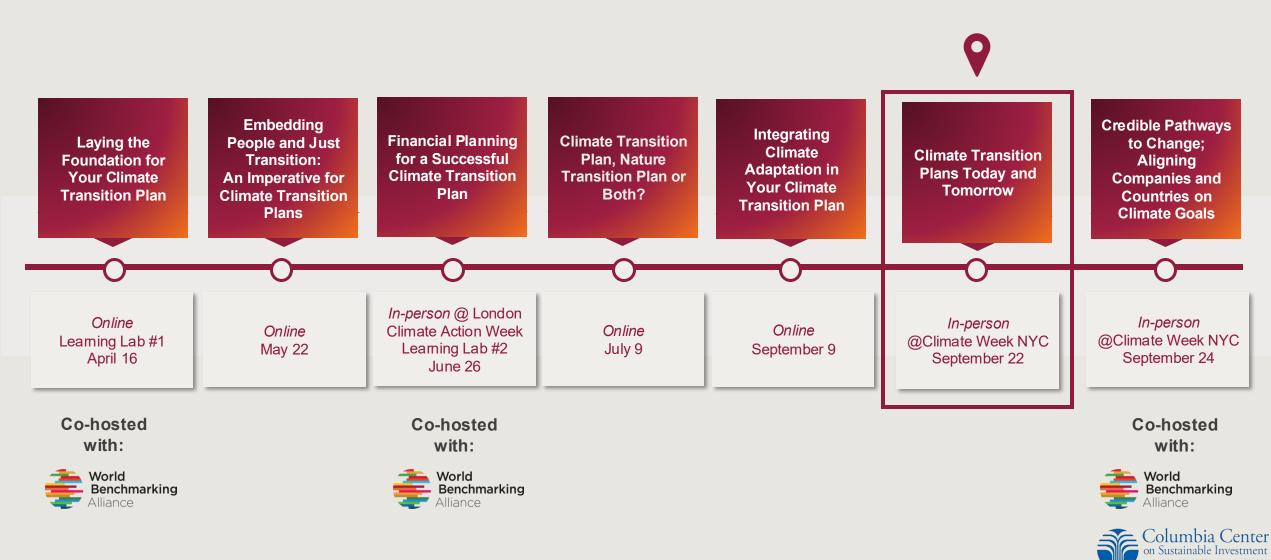
1:55 - 2 p.m. **Mini Break**

2 - 2:50 p.m. **Scenarios Workshop**

2:50 - 3 p.m. **Plenary**



Climate Transition Plan Event Series







5

Welcome & BSR Insights: The CTP Landscape 2025

15'

Fireside Chat: Experience of developing and launching the climate transition action plan in 2025

5

BSR Insights: Towards integrating nature, people, and adaptation in transition planning

25'

Peer Exchange: The future of transition planning – experiences and challenges developing more integrated transition plans

Winds at Play in 2025: 5 Key Highlights on Climate Transition Plans





Wave of New CTPs but Transition Planning Rigor Remains Limited 41% of large companies worldwide have published a transition plan for climate change mitigation.

Source: EY Global Climate Action
Barometer

Among the companies assessed in 2023 and 2024, progress is evident. The only indicator showing no improvement is the alignment of future capital expenditure with decarbonization goals.

Source: TPI Centre Research

More than half of CSRD preparers declare having a transition plan for climate change mitigation (55%).

Source: EFRAG

Companies that adopt a climate transition plan are 2.9 times more likely to experience significant decarbonization benefits and 3.3x more likely to reduce emissions in accordance with a 1.5°C pathway.

Source: BCG x CO2Al



Regulations around CTPs: Pushback, but Progress

ISSB IFRS S2

Climate-Related Disclosures (IFRS S2) require companies to provide information about transition plans. In 2025, guidance on transition plan disclosure under IFRS 2 was published.



In the **EU**, the CSRD requires issuers in scope to disclose their CTP. In the updated ESRS E1 draft post-omnibus, dependencies has been added as part of the core elements of a CTP.

In the **UK**, disclose against the TCFD recommendations, which has included CTPs since FY2022. They also launched a Transition Plan Requirements Consultation (June-September 2025).

Modeled after the UK TPT, the **Canadian** Transition Task Force launched in October 2024 with the aim of developing CTP criteria for adoption by regulators.

Climate Disclosure Bills introduced in California, New York, New Jersey, Illinois & Colorado in early 2025.



In **Switzerland**, large companies will be required to publish CTPs in line with Swiss climate targets as of 2025.

Hong Kong

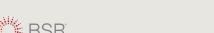
In 2025, new climate-related disclosure requirements (aligned with IFRS S2) for issuers under the Hong Kong Stock Exchange take effect.

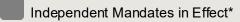
The **Singapore** Exchange (SGX) is mandating climate-related disclosures based on TCFD recommendations for issuers in from FY23 or FY24, depending on the industry.

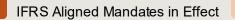
In **Australia**, the Treasury Laws Amendment bill, including new mandatory climate-related reporting requirements aligned with TCFD / ISSB is <u>effective from 2025</u>. They also launched a Climate-Related Transition Plan Guidance Consultation (August-September 2025).



Effective from FY2023, the Aotearoa **New Zealand** Climate Standards requires large listed companies to disclose the transition plan aspects of their strategy.







Winds at Play in 2025: 5 Key Highlights on Climate Transition Plans













Wave of New CTPs but Transition Planning Rigor Remains Limited



Regulations around CTPs: Pushback, but Progress



Supervisory and Investors Pressure Remains Strong



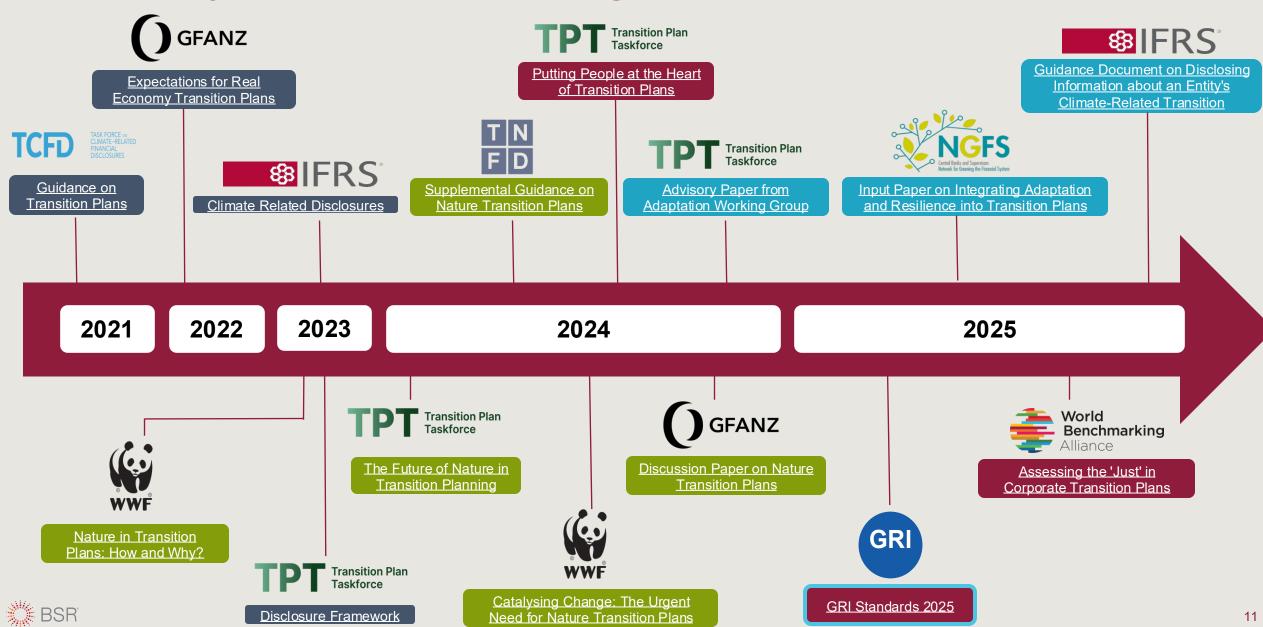
Voluntary Standards Keep Raising the Bar



Expanding Scope: Integrated Approaches



CTP Ecosystem Moves towards Integration



Where and How to Embed Human Rights, Adaptation, and Nature into Your CTP?

Integrating adaptation into transition planning touches nearly every CTP element—creating multiple practical entry points.

Foundation

Strategic ambition

Business model and value chain

Key assumptions and external factors

Implementation Strategy

Business operations

Products and services

Policies

Financial planning

Engagement Strategy

Engagement with value chain

Engagement with industry

Engagement with government, public sector, communities, and civil society

Metrics and Targets

Governance,
engagement, business
and operational
metrics and targets

Financial metrics and targets

Carbon credits

GHG metrics and targets

Governance

Board oversight and reporting

Management roles, responsibilities, and accountability

Incentives and remuneration

Culture

Skills, competencies, and trainings



Source: TPT Framework

Where and How to Embed Human Rights, Adaptation, and Nature into Your CTP?

- Commit to just transition principles
- Set SBTN and align commitments with recognized frameworks
- Establish adaptation as strategic priority and align with GCA, NDCs and/or NAPs

- Collaborate with communities, suppliers, and partners to build shared adaptation capacity
- · Participate in national and international adaptation planning
- Ensure meaningful participation and dialogue in planning and execution

- Appoint internal leaders across business units
- · Include adaptation, nature, and human rights in scenario planning, ERM, and strategy reviews

Foundation

Implementation Strategy

Engagement Strategy

Metrics and Targets

Governance

- Conduct climate risk and vulnerability assessments across operations and supply chains
- Build resilience through early warning systems, diversification strategies, and local partnerships
- · Anticipate, assess, and minimize social risks of the transition
- Identify, enable, and maximize opportunities and benefits of the transition

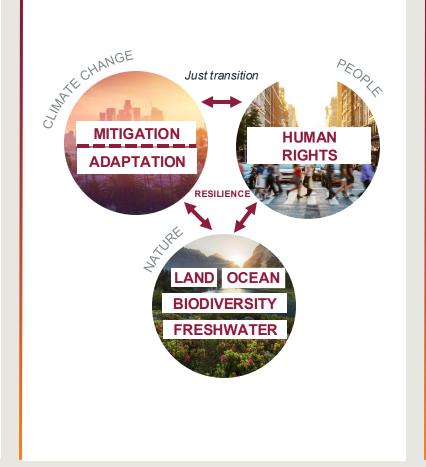
- Develop metrics that assess vulnerability reduction, risk preparedness, and business continuity
- Include community resilience indicators where feasible



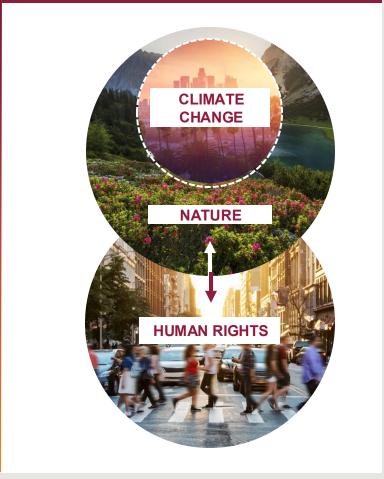
Climate Strategies alongside Nature and Human Rights Strategies



Considerations of Trade-offs and Synergies

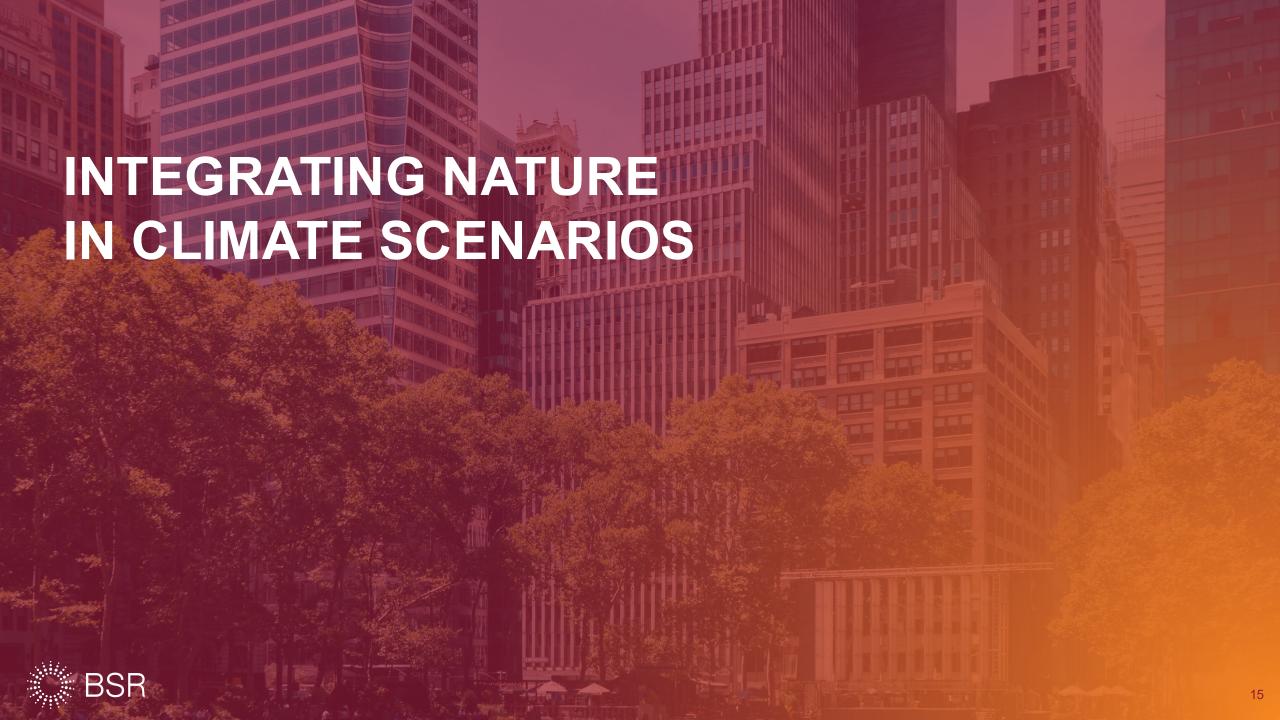


Integrated Planning





Source: BSR inspired by TNFD, 2024





15'

Introduction to the Landscape and Our Work: Understanding where the field is and how BSR's work adds value

35'

Sector Applications: Regroup per sector and explore how the integration of nature into climate scenarios looks like in your own value chains

10'

Plenary: Close out the afternoon and share insights from sector tables and reflections for the future

Current Landscape



Nature scenario frameworks are **emerging but remain fragmented**, with diverse methodologies and indicators.



Nature scenarios are typically **rooted in ecological science** and have been less aligned than climate scenarios with business and financial risk analysis frameworks.



Nature impacts and dependencies are complex and contextspecific, making it difficult to pair them with globally standardized climate projections.



Nature scenarios provide **multi-layered and local data** reflecting local conditions often requiring significant technical capacity to apply at business-relevant scales.

Integrating nature within climate scenarios can serve as an essential foundation to embed ecosystem dynamics alongside climate projections, offering businesses a holistic lens that challenges outdated assumptions, helps avert maladaptive or myopic actions, and strengthens resilience.





Where BSR Comes in

Where we were

Where we are

Where we're going

- Made possible by a climate thought leadership grant, BSR has published climate scenarios for the past three years.
- For the first time, BSR has attempted to integrate nature within its climate scenarios. These new scenarios are a first step toward achieving businessready nature-climate scenarios.
- In its first iteration, BSR has taken inspiration from leading nature data and scenarios frameworks, including TNFD, UN Environmental Program, WWF, IPCC, NGFS, Nature Finance, Stockholm Resilience Center, and more.
- BSR has laid the groundwork for future integration of nature within climate scenarios. As the landscape evolves, we will continue to update and refine our work.



Sneak Peek into Our Work

Current Policies

Minimal climate and nature action today results in disastrous climate and nature impacts and disruption by 2050.



Key Scenario Characteristics

- A lack of climate and nature policies allow resource exploitation and greenhouse gas emissions to continue business-as-usual
- Anti-globalism inhibits global supply chains, increasing land conversion, habitat fragmentation, and biodiversity loss
- Europe and Asia experience the greatest economic damages from heatwaves, while Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and North America are most exposed to drought
- By 2050, fossil fuels still account for over 70% of the world's total energy needs

4 scenario narratives...

Key Scenario Assumptions

3.0°C+ warming by 2100

No policy changes—continuati

Slow technology change

Low use of CO₂ removal

Low regional policy variation

FBA Sector

Current Policies

- 2020s Extreme weather threatens annual yields and global warming shifts productive growing regions raising food insecurity
- 2030s Nations on-shore food production, where increased land use change threatens soil quality and pollinator effectiveness
- 2040s Increasing nationalism causes global agricultural traders to fragment, straining global supply networks

Net Zero 2050

- 2020s Dairy and livestock producers face crippling carbon taxes
- 2030s Plant-based diets prevail, growers and producers overhaul ingredients and recipes to avoid carbon taxes
- 2040s Pollinator-friendly agrivoltaics and biomass grown on marginal land restore soil health, cut pesticide use, and raise yields

Delayed Transition

- 2020s Adoption of unproven ag tech drives sunk costs for farmers and disproportionate disturbances for wildlife
- 2030s Solar, wind and biomass build-outs sprawl over farms and pastures
- 2040s Rising food prices leave lower-income consumers unable to afford new diets, dampening demand for premium products

Fragmented World

- 2020s Disjointed regulations force firms to maintain both net-zero and conventional chains, raising compliance and logistics risk
- 2030s Carbon-border tariffs divert high-carbon soy and beef to lax markets
 speeding tropical deforestation and biodiversity loss
- 2040s Net-zero countries struggle to maintain popular support as prices at the grocery store rise due to carbon tariffs

... and sector pilots underway!

Example of Critical Nature Dependencies for the FBA Sector Across Scenarios

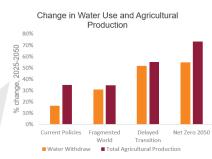
Regulation Services Freshwater and Soil Health Change in

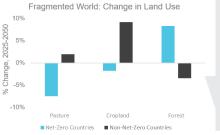
Farms comprise 70% of total global water consumption and 40% of this is lost to inefficient irrigation and management². Heavy consumption along with the introduction of water

pollutants, expose the industry to escalating systemic environmental and financial risks.

Transition pathways that align with

planetary boundaries strive for more efficient water management to improve recovery rates.





¹ TNFD Food and agriculture sector guidance (2024)

Climate Regulation and Pollination Services

Forests provide climate regulation and pollination services for nearby or integrated agricultural systems. More biodiverse farm ecosystems fend off pests and maintain productive output without or with less agrochemicals.

Net-zero countries will be better positioned to benefit from forest ecosystem services.

World Bank Water in agriculture (2022).



Our Methodology

Using its trademark climate scenarios as a foundation, BSR experts have layered nature-specific considerations within our narratives to depict and explain how those interactions might take shape across different scenarios.

3

Reflected on Climate Data Selection

Can we leverage relevant nature-related variables from our "climate" dataset?

Should we rethink the variables driving our narratives?

Layered Scenario-Specific Data

For missing biodiversity-specific data in our dataset, is there external data compatible with our scenarios?

Linked to ENCORE Data

How would the climate world in each scenario, impact nature?

How would the projected risks and climate measures interact with nature?

How would that affect specific industries?

Recognized IPBES Drivers

What are logical causal effects between climate and nature that apply to each scenario?

Could our climate projections shed light into how nature's contribution to people might be impacted?

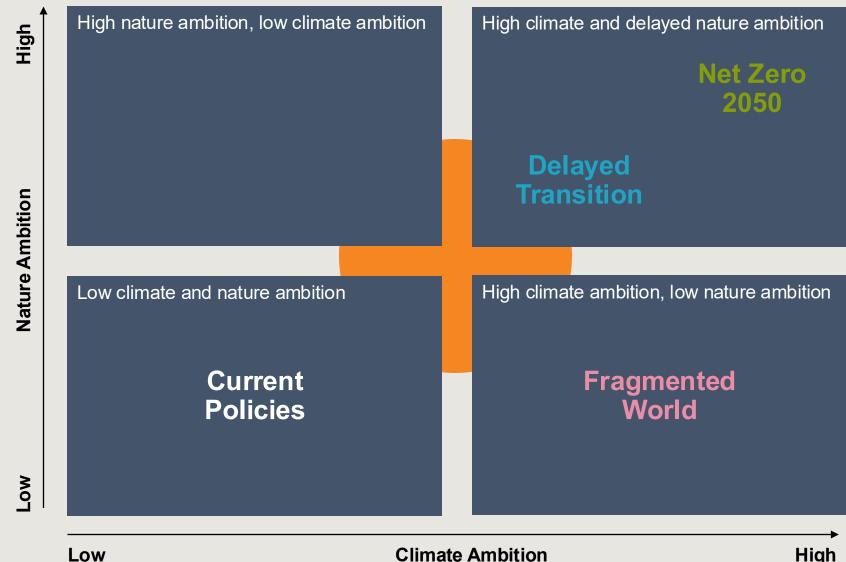
Considered Interactive Effects

What are other potential feedback loops we might have missed?

Would they generate cascading, compound or cumulative effects?



Our Scenarios





Our Scenarios



Current Policies

- A lack of climate and nature policies
- Resource exploitation and high GHG emissions
- Anti-globalism drives land conversion, biodiversity loss, and habitat fragmentation
- Severe economic losses from physical impacts across the world
- Fossil fuels remain the main global energy source



Net Zero 2050

- Skyrocketing carbon prices
- High costs to transition operating models, production, and supply chains
- Renewable energy prevails globally
- Governments protect biodiversity and ecosystem services and nature-based solutions scale
- Global temperatures begin falling in 2040, physical climate impacts stabilize



Delayed Transition

- Climate and nature policy stall in the 2020s, physical impacts rise
- In 2030, policies abruptly pick up, requiring rapid net-zero transitions
- Inflation, unemployment, and interest rates spike in the 2030s
- Nature protections are delayed behind climate policy, but nature's contributions to people become a priority
- Economic losses from physical impacts begin to stabilize



Fragmented World

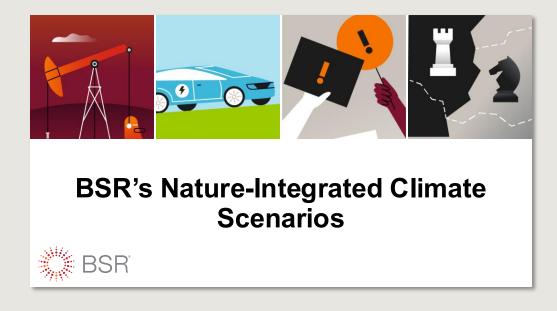
- Countries without net-zero targets follow current policies
- Countries with delayed net-zero targets push forward in 2030
- Geopolitical tensions rise causing trade embargoes and tariffs
- Nearshoring and supply chain redundancy prevail
- Physical impacts and duplicative procurement cause unsustainable natural resource exploitation, inhibiting ecosystem services



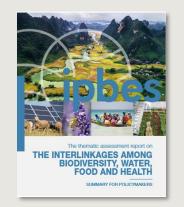
To Dive Deeper...

Upcoming Release:

Look out for BSR's first integration of *Nature Within Climate Scenarios* on October 13!



... In the meantime, dig deeper with IPBES and TNFD:







Thank You

BSR® is a sustainable business network that provides global insights, strategic advisory services, and collaborations to more than 300 member companies in Asia, Europe, and North America. BSR® helps its members to see a changing world more clearly, create long-term value, and scale impact.

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