



NO. 06

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING SERIES

Carbon, Nature, and the Value Chain

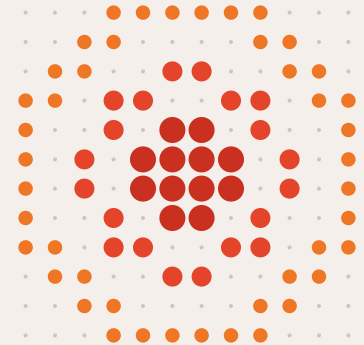
The topics driving your next report

Carbon, Nature, and the Value Chain

The topics driving your next report



By Tyler J. Butler



75%

Average share of total emissions that sits in Scope 3, across all sectors in CDP's sample (CDP, 2026)¹

802

Organizations signed up as TNFD Adopters in 2026, up from 502 in 2024 (TNFD's own count)²

1.44°C

How far 2025's global average temperature ran above the 1850 to 1900 average (WMO)³

01

Where your next report gets harder

Your Scope 1 and 2 numbers finally tie out. Then procurement asks which suppliers need a deforestation statement. A customer questionnaire wants your nature risks listed by site. Finance asks whether last year's renewable energy certificates will still count.

Each request comes from an area where the data is thinner and the rules are still being written. Most of that area is your value chain. On average, Scope 3 accounts for 75 percent of total emissions in CDP's 2026 analysis.¹

This guide gives each topic its status as of October 2026, with settled items kept apart from estimates. No. 03, The Standards Map covers frameworks, No. 04, The Rulebook covers laws, and No. 05, Prove It covers data and assurance.

IN THIS GUIDE

01 Where your next report gets harder

02 Scopes 1, 2 and 3 in plain terms

03 The accounting rules are being rewritten

04 Targets, transition plans and credits

05 Nature moves into the report

06 The value chain rules, one by one

07 Physical risk and this year's climate data

08 Prioritize when you cannot do everything

09 What to watch next

● 02

Scopes 1, 2 and 3 in plain terms

Greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting sorts emissions into three scopes, a structure from the GHG Protocol's corporate accounting standards.

Scope 1

Direct emissions from sources you own or control, such as fuel burned in your boilers, furnaces and vehicles.

Scope 3

Everything else in your value chain, upstream and downstream, sorted into 15 categories.

Scope 2

Emissions from producing the electricity, heat, steam and cooling you buy.

Location-based and market-based

Two ways to count Scope 2. Location-based uses the average mix of the grid where you operate. Market-based reflects the contracts and certificates you buy.

Scope 1 and 2 are your operations. Scope 3 is everyone you buy from and sell to.

How the three scopes map to the value chain, with example Scope 3 categories. Arrows follow goods and services from suppliers to customers.

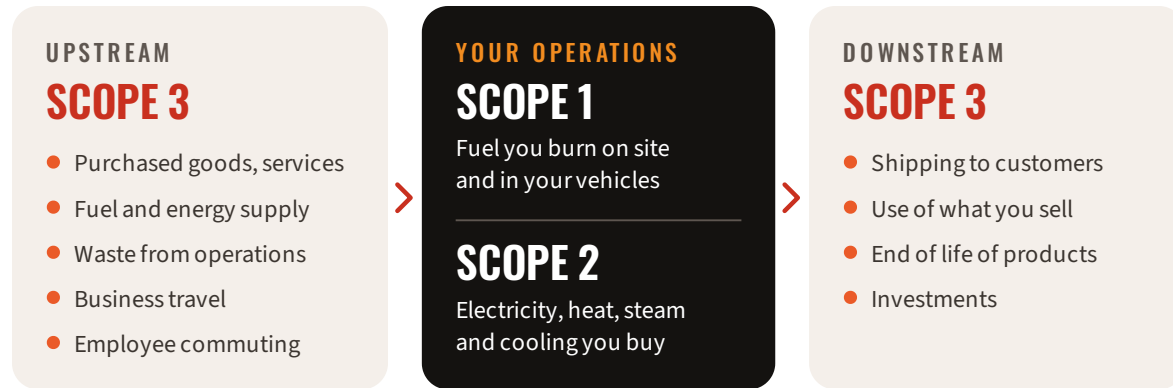


Figure 1. A simplified map. The Scope 3 categories shown are examples.

Scope 3 is usually the largest part, and its share varies by sector.¹

Scope 3 is 75 percent of total emissions on average, and more in these sectors

Scope 3 emissions as a share of total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, percent. Averages from CDP's 2026 technical note. The all-sector average is in red.



Figure 2. Averages for the companies in CDP's sample. CDP reports financial services as over 99 percent.¹

IN PRACTICE Screen all 15 Scope 3 categories with spend or activity data before you ask any supplier for primary data. Then aim outreach at the few categories that carry most of the tonnes.

03

The accounting rules are being rewritten

The GHG Protocol is replacing its separate standards with one. Its July 29, 2026 development plan describes a consolidated Corporate Standard. It would merge the current Corporate Standard, the Scope 2 Guidance, the Scope 3 Standard and the output of the Actions and Market Instruments workstream.⁴

Publication is expected jointly with ISO, the International Organization for Standardization. The dates are the standard setter's own estimates and can move: a consultation draft in Q2 2027 and a published standard in Q4 2028.⁴

WHAT CHANGES FOR SCOPE 2

The open question is how you may claim clean electricity under the market-based method. A consultation from October 20, 2025 to January 31, 2026 proposed hourly matching and deliverability.⁵ Clean power would have to be generated in the same hour you use it, on a grid that can deliver it to you.⁵

The proposal kept both Scope 2 methods.⁵ It drew nearly 1,100 responses, and GHG Protocol's summary says hourly matching and deliverability "showed low levels of support."⁶ As of October 2026 nothing has been adopted, and the question now sits inside the consolidated standard.

📍 WHAT THE RESEARCH SAYS

Bjorn, Lloyd, Brander and Matthews, Nature Climate Change, 2022. Analysis of renewable energy certificate use by companies with science-based targets.⁷

Widespread use of renewable energy certificates (RECs) inflated the estimated effect of companies' mitigation efforts. If the trend continued, the authors estimated that 42 percent of committed Scope 2 reductions would not result in real-world mitigation.

Why it matters. This is the evidence behind the hourly matching debate, so expect the question to return. Record where and when each certificate was generated.

WHAT CHANGES FOR SCOPE 3

Scope 3 accounting moves into the consolidated standard, so the nearer changes come from the bodies that use your Scope 3 data. The new standard from the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) changes which categories a target must cover (section 04).

Scope 3 reporting under SB 253, California's climate disclosure law, starts in 2027. California Air Resources Board staff have proposed limiting it at first to five categories, as reported by Mayer Brown.⁸ They are purchased goods and services, fuel- and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, business travel and employee commuting.⁸ That is a proposal as of October 2026 (see No. 04, The Rulebook).

LAND AND REMOVALS

One GHG Protocol piece is final. The Land Sector and Removals Standard was published January 30, 2026 and takes effect January 1, 2027. It covers land management, land use change, carbon dioxide removals and biogenic products.⁹ If you buy agricultural commodities or claim removals, it reaches your inventory first.

IN PRACTICE Keep reporting Scope 2 both ways. Hourly matching has not been adopted, so do not rebuild your inventory around it.



No revised GHG Protocol corporate standard is final as of October 2026. Keep your current methods and document them well.

Targets, transition plans and credits

SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS

SBTi validates corporate emissions targets. It published the final Corporate Net-Zero Standard Version 2.0 on June 11, 2026. Companies can submit targets under Version 1.3.1 or Version 2.0 from Q1 2027 until January 31, 2028. After that, Version 2.0 is mandatory.¹⁰

These changes matter most to the reporting team.¹¹

- **Scope 3 coverage follows significance.** A target must cover every Scope 3 category that represents 5 percent or more of emissions in categories 1 to 14. This replaces the old fixed-percentage thresholds.
- **Scope 2 gets its own target,** covering 100 percent of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling.
- **Certificates have conditions.** Version 2.0 recognizes market instruments and certificates if they accurately convey emissions attributes, use volume matching and sit in transparent, secure tracking registries.

Carbon credits are treated as "a complement and not a substitute" to cutting your own footprint.¹⁰ SBTi's dashboard showed 12,092 companies with validated targets as of October 2026.¹²

Announcing a target earns more attention than missing one. A 2025 study of 1,041 firms with emissions targets ending in 2020 found that 88 (9 percent) failed and 320 (31 percent) disappeared.¹³ Only three of the failed firms were covered by the media.¹³ Your report is where progress gets stated, whether or not anyone asks.

TRANSITION PLANS

A transition plan sets out how the company will meet its climate targets. As of October 2026, what you must disclose depends on where you report:

- **ISSB.** The International Sustainability Standards Board's parent, the IFRS Foundation, published guidance on June 23, 2025 for transition plan disclosure under IFRS S2, the ISSB climate standard. It "does not add to or otherwise change the requirements in IFRS S2."¹⁴
- **UK.** The Financial Conduct Authority published rules on September 30, 2026. Listed companies must say whether they have a climate-related transition plan and where to find it, or explain why they have none. The rules do not require a plan, and they apply to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.¹⁵

- **EU.** The Omnibus I simplification law removed the due diligence directive's duty to adopt a climate transition plan.¹⁶ Disclosure under ESRS E1, the EU climate reporting standard, remains for companies in scope of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), as reported by Latham & Watkins.¹⁷

In EY's 2025 Global Climate Action Barometer, 64 percent of 857 large companies had a transition plan.¹⁸

CARBON CREDITS AND CLAIMS

🎯 WHAT THE RESEARCH SAYS

Probst and ten co-authors, Nature Communications, 2024. Synthesis covering 2,346 carbon crediting projects, about one-fifth of credits ever issued.¹⁹

Less than 16 percent of the credits issued to the projects studied were real emission reductions. Results ranged from 11 percent for cookstoves and 25 percent for avoided deforestation to 68 percent for destroying the industrial gas HFC-23.

Why it matters. A claim built on credits is only as good as the credits. Check the methodology and the label before the claim goes into the report.

The Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market (ICVCM) labels credits that meet its Core Carbon Principles (CCP). By April 1, 2026 it had approved 38 of the 59 methodologies it assessed.²⁰ For the claims companies make about credits, the Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative (VCMI) publishes the Claims Code of Practice, now at version 3.2.²¹ Quality also shows up in price, in data from MSCI, which sells carbon credit ratings (Figure 3).²²

Carbon credit quality and price, from two separate sources

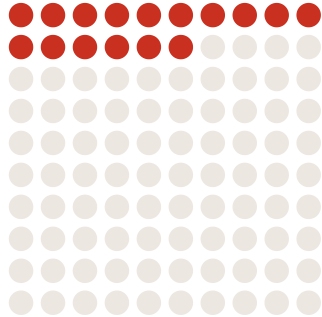
Left: share of credits in a 2024 study that were real emission reductions. Each dot is 1 in 100 credits studied.
Right: annual average of MSCI's carbon credit price indexes. The two panels come from different sources.

CREDIT QUALITY

Source: Probst et al. study, 2024

Fewer than 16 in 100

credits studied were real
emission reductions



CREDIT PRICE

Source: MSCI price indexes, annual average, USD per tonne

All credits, 2024



All credits, 2025



Higher-rated credits (BBB and above), 2025



Figure 3. Two separate sources. Left: the grid shows the Probst et al. finding at its upper bound of 16 in 100.¹⁹ Right: prices are from MSCI, a vendor of carbon credit ratings.²²

IN PRACTICE Report credits in their own table, apart from the inventory and from target progress. List the program, methodology, vintage and CCP label for each batch. GRI 102, the Global Reporting Initiative's climate standard, applies to reports published on or after January 1, 2027 and has a dedicated carbon credits disclosure (see No. 03).²³

Nature moves into the report

Nature-related disclosure covers how your business depends on nature, through water, soil and stable ecosystems, and how it affects them. The main reference is the framework from the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).

Uptake is growing. By TNFD's own count, it has 802 adopters in 2026, up from 502 in 2024.²

TNFD adopters grew by about 60 percent in two years

Organizations registered as TNFD Adopters, by TNFD status report. Taller stacks mean more adopters. Each dot is about 20 organizations. The latest count is in red.



Figure 4. TNFD is the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures. These are TNFD's own counts. A November 2025 TNFD release gave a later 2025 figure of 733, which is not shown.²

WHERE NATURE SITS IN THE STANDARDS

- ISSB.** On April 22, 2026 the ISSB agreed to propose nature requirements as an IFRS Practice Statement. This companion document would complement IFRS S1 and IFRS S2, its general and climate standards, and would not be a new standard. The ISSB chair said: "Providing material nature-related disclosures is not optional; IFRS S1 already requires that."²⁴ In July 2026 the ISSB cleared the exposure draft for balloting with a 120-day comment period and said it plans to publish in October 2026. As of October 3, 2026, the IFRS Foundation's project page showed the exposure draft as still to come.^{24, 25}
- GRI.** GRI 101: Biodiversity 2024 is in effect for reports published on or after January 1, 2026. It asks for site-level and supply chain disclosure of impacts and of the direct drivers of biodiversity loss.²⁶
- Global target.** Target 15 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is a commitment by governments. They are to ensure that large and transnational companies

and financial institutions regularly monitor, assess and disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity.²⁷ It reaches you through national rules.

IN PRACTICE Start with a location list. One table of your sites and main sourcing regions is the first working paper for every framework in this section.

06

The value chain rules, one by one

Four EU rules reach into supply chains, including those of companies based elsewhere. Their dates have moved more than once. Where a status below comes from a law firm or tracker summary, the row says so.

RULE	WHAT IT DOES	STATUS AS OF OCTOBER 2026
CSDDD Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive	Requires very large companies to find and address human rights and environmental harms in their chain of activities.	After Omnibus I, it covers companies with more than 5,000 employees and net turnover above EUR 1.5 billion. The EU-wide civil liability regime was removed, and penalties are capped at 3 percent of net worldwide turnover. ¹⁶ Companies must comply by July 26, 2029, as reported by Covington. ²⁸
EUDR EU Deforestation Regulation	Requires due diligence showing that covered commodities and products are not linked to deforestation.	Applies from December 30, 2026 for large and medium companies and from June 30, 2027 for most micro and small operators. ²⁹ A Commission review in May 2026 ruled out a further delay, as reported by Coolset, a vendor tracker. ³⁰
Forced Labour Regulation Regulation (EU) 2024/3015	Targets products made with forced labor, whatever their origin or sector.	Applies from December 14, 2027. ³¹ The Commission published guidelines on applying it in June 2026, as reported by Baker McKenzie. ³²
CBAM Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism	Puts a carbon cost on the emissions embedded in certain goods imported into the EU.	The definitive period began January 1, 2026. Importers of 50 metric tons or less of covered goods a year are exempt. Certificate sales start February 1, 2027, and the annual declaration is due September 30 of the following year. As reported by ICAP, the International Carbon Action Partnership. ³³

You can be outside all four and still feel them. A customer in scope will pass its data needs down to you. CBAM turns your product's embedded emissions into a cost for your EU buyer.

IN PRACTICE List which of your products, suppliers and customers touch the EU market. When a customer questionnaire arrives, ask which rule it serves. The answer tells you how precise the data must be.

07

Physical risk and this year's climate data

Physical risk is the damage and disruption that heat, storms, floods, drought and fire cause to your sites and suppliers.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) confirmed in January 2026 that the global average surface temperature in 2025 was 1.44°C above the 1850 to 1900 average.³ Copernicus, using its ERA5 dataset, put 2025 at 1.47°C above the pre-industrial level.³⁴ The figures come from different datasets, so name the one you cite.

Disclosure has not kept pace. EY's 2025 barometer found that 92 percent of large companies assess physical risk and 44 percent say they have adaptation measures in place. Only 17 percent disclose the financial impact of their climate risks, a figure that covers physical and transition risks together.¹⁸

Nearly all companies assess physical risk. Few disclose the financial impact of climate risks.

Share of 857 large companies in 50 countries that take each step, percent. EY Global Climate Action Barometer, 2025. The third bar, in red, covers physical and transition risks together.



Figure 5. Each bar is a share of the 857 companies EY analyzed. The financial impact figure covers physical and transition risks together.¹⁸

The costs are already in company data. Nearly 4,000 companies reported USD 3 billion in extreme weather losses to CDP for 2025, a self-reported figure.³⁵

IN PRACTICE Pick your five most important sites or suppliers, by revenue or by how hard they are to replace. Name the main hazard for each and put a dollar range on at least one this year.

● 08

Prioritize when you cannot do everything

No team covers every topic in this guide at full depth in one cycle. The order below is our own guidance, and no standard sets it.

1

Start with what already applies to you

Rules and standards in effect come first, such as GRI 101 if you report with GRI or CBAM if you import covered goods into the EU. No. 04, The Rulebook has the tests.

2

Follow the tonnes

Use your Scope 3 screening to rank categories. SBTi's 5 percent line is a useful yardstick for what counts as significant.¹¹

3

Separate fixed dates from estimates

Plan around dates set in law or in a final standard. Track estimates such as the GHG Protocol's Q2 2027 draft without rebuilding for them.⁴

4

Run one location screen

The same table of sites and sourcing regions feeds your nature disclosure and your physical risk review.

5

Write down your methods

One study found that 58 percent of U.S. public firms' self-reported emissions were later revised.³⁶ Record boundaries, emission factors and estimates as you go, and set your restatement rule now. No. 05, Prove It covers the controls.

The measuring itself pays off. After the UK's 2013 carbon disclosure mandate, affected firms cut emissions by about 8 percent relative to a control group of European firms, with no significant change in gross margins.³⁷

What to watch next

Some of the dates below are fixed in law or in a final standard. Others are targets or estimates, and those can slip.

Most of the fixed dates fall within the next 15 months

Milestones from October 2026 to July 2029, placed to scale in three lanes by topic. Dotted lines mark January 1 of each year. Numbers match the list below.

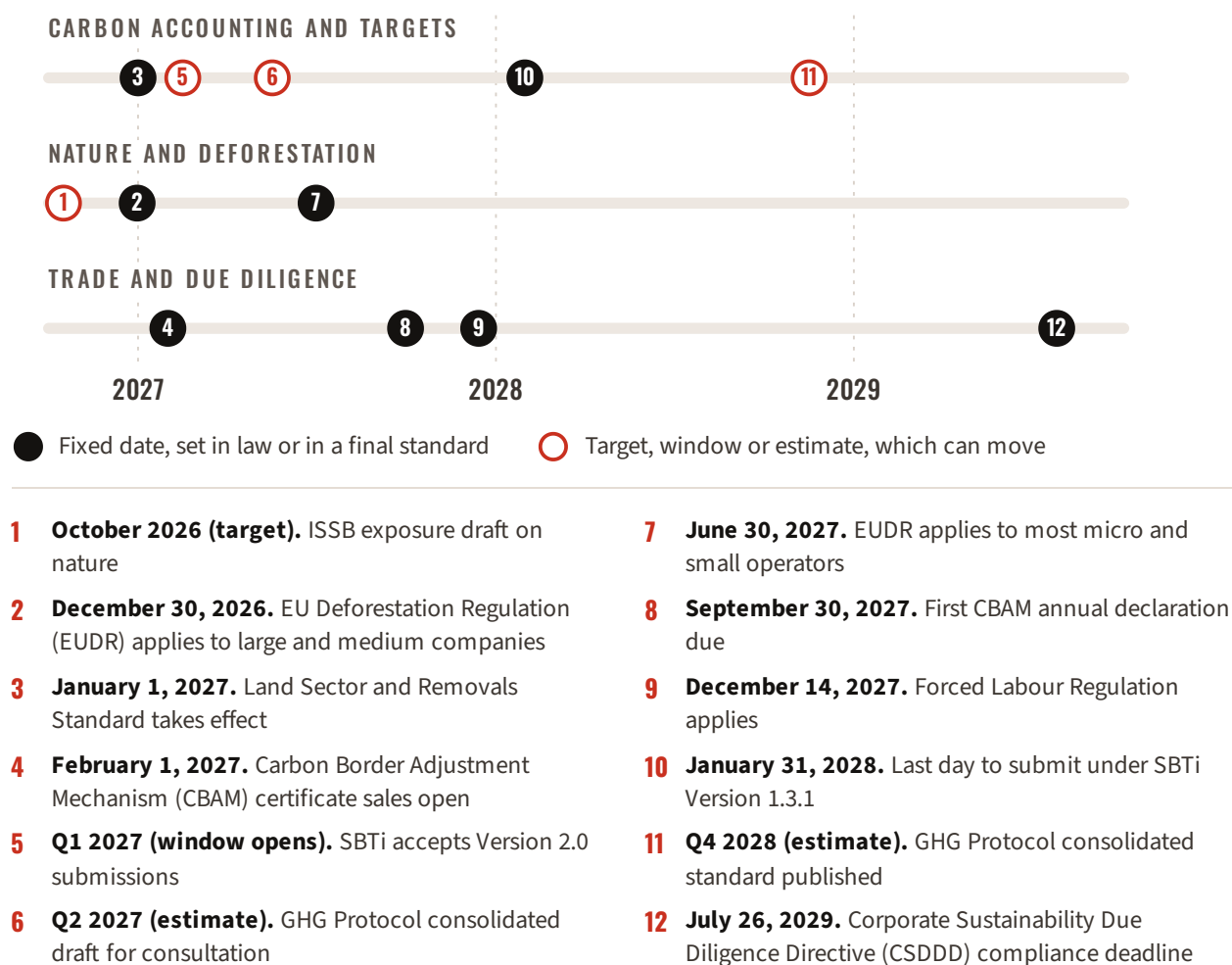


Figure 6. Dates for items 4 and 8 are as reported by ICAP and for item 12 by Covington. The first CBAM declaration covers 2026 imports. ISSB is the International Sustainability Standards Board, SBTi is the Science Based Targets initiative and GHG means greenhouse gas. ^{4, 9, 10, 24, 28, 29, 31, 33}

Two further items are expectations, so hold them loosely. Copernicus says the 1.5°C long-term limit "could be reached by the end of this decade."³⁴ TNFD expects work on an ISO standard based on its assessment approach to begin in Q4 2026 and conclude in 2028.²



RISING

Nature disclosure

1,154 organizations published TNFD-aligned disclosures in 2026, double the year before, by TNFD's own count.²



FALLING

Average credit prices

USD 3.5 per tonne in 2025, down from USD 4.3 in 2024, according to MSCI, which sells carbon credit ratings.²²



HOLDING

The carbon accounting rules in use

No revised GHG Protocol corporate standard is final as of October 2026. The consolidated standard is estimated for Q4 2028.⁴



SCHEDULED DATE

December 30, 2026

The EU Deforestation Regulation applies to large and medium companies from this date, according to the European Commission.²⁹

COLLABORATION FOR GOOD OUTLOOK

Our read is that the carbon accounting methods you use today will probably carry you through your next two reports. GHG Protocol's own estimate puts the consolidated standard at Q4 2028, and the hourly matching proposal drew low support.

The EU product rules that begin to apply from December 2026 and SBTi's Version 2.0 are more likely to reach your desk first. So is nature disclosure, where GRI 101 is already in effect and an ISSB draft is pending.

Estimates may move again. A team that keeps both Scope 2 numbers, a ranked Scope 3 screening and one site list should be able to absorb each change without starting over.

Our analysis, based on the sources cited in this section. Not a prediction from any single source.

TALK IT THROUGH

1. Which Scope 3 categories carry most of our emissions, and how old is that screening?
2. If hourly matching returns in the 2027 draft, which certificate records would we wish we had kept?

3. Would our current targets meet SBTi's Version 2.0 coverage rule for Scope 3, and when would we need to resubmit?
4. Where do we rely on carbon credits in a claim, and can we name the methodology behind each one?
5. Which sites and sourcing regions would we list first in a nature disclosure, and which EU rule is most likely to reach us through a customer?

START THIS WEEK

- ☐ Pull your latest Scope 3 screening and rank the 15 categories by tonnes.
- ☐ Confirm your report shows Scope 2 both ways: location-based and market-based.
- ☐ List every carbon credit used in a claim, with program, methodology, vintage and label.
- ☐ Build one table of sites and key sourcing regions for nature and physical risk.
- ☐ Put the fixed dates from Figure 6 on the team calendar, and mark the estimates as estimates.
- ☐ Ask procurement which suppliers and products touch the EU market.

Sources

1. CDP, "Relevance of Scope 3 Categories by Sector," CDP Technical Note, version 4.0, April 20, 2026. https://assets.ctfassets.net/v7uy4j80khf8/PXGUPCinXE2AvHBxnLPTT/d93ad1e3ac29d076b9e38dfcbe95494e/Scope_3_Relevance_by_Sector_-_Technical_note_-_2026.pdf
2. Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures, "2026 Status Report," September 2026. https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/TNFD-2026-Status-Report-2026_WEB.pdf?v=1790002362
3. World Meteorological Organization, "WMO confirms 2025 was one of warmest years on record," press release, January 14, 2026. <https://wmo.int/news/media-centre/wmo-confirms-2025-was-one-of-warmest-years-record>
4. GHG Protocol, Standard Development Plan for the consolidated Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Corporate Standard, Version 3.0), July 29, 2026. [https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/2026-07/Consolidated-StandardDevelopmentPlan\(SDP\)-2026.07.29.pdf](https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/2026-07/Consolidated-StandardDevelopmentPlan(SDP)-2026.07.29.pdf)
5. GHG Protocol, "Release: GHG Protocol Opens Public Consultations on Scope 2 and Electricity Sector Consequential Accounting," October 20, 2025. <https://ghgprotocol.org/blog/release-ghg-protocol-opens-public-consultations-scope-2-and-electricity-sector-consequential>
6. GHG Protocol, "Scope 2 Public Consultation: Summary of Feedback," executive summary, July 29, 2026. <https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/2026-07/S2-ExecutiveSummary-PublicConsultation%20ummaryofFeedback-2026.07.29.pdf>
7. Bjorn, A., Lloyd, S. M., Brander, M., and Matthews, H. D., "Renewable energy certificates threaten the integrity of corporate science-based targets," Nature Climate Change 12, no. 6 (2022): 539-546. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-022-01379-5>
8. Mayer Brown, "California Climate Disclosure Laws: CARB Finalizes Its Initial Rulemaking, Resets the 2026 Deadline, and Previews the 2027 Framework," August 5, 2026. <https://www.mayerbrown.com/en/insights/publications/2026/08/california-climate-disclosure-laws-carb-finalizes-its-initial-rulemaking-resets-the-2026-deadline-and-previews-the-2027-framework>
9. GHG Protocol, "Land Sector and Removals Standard," January 30, 2026. <https://ghgprotocol.org/land-sector-and-removals-standard>

10. Science Based Targets initiative, "Corporate Net-Zero Standard Version 2.0," June 11, 2026. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/corporate-net-zero-standard-v2>
11. Science Based Targets initiative, "Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2.0 Main Changes Document," June 2026. <https://files.sciencebasedtargets.org/production/files/Corporate-Net-Zero-Standard-V2-Main-Changes-Document.pdf>
12. Science Based Targets initiative, "Target dashboard," updated weekly, accessed October 3, 2026. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/target-dashboard>
13. Jiang, X., Kim, S., and Lu, S., "Limited accountability and awareness of corporate emissions target outcomes," *Nature Climate Change* 15, no. 3 (2025): 279-286. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-024-02236-3>
14. IFRS Foundation, "IFRS Foundation publishes guidance on disclosures about transition plans," June 23, 2025. <https://www.ifrs.org/news-and-events/news/2025/06/ifrs-publishes-guidance-disclosures-transition-plans/>
15. Financial Conduct Authority, "PS26/19: Aligning listed issuers' sustainability disclosures with international standards," September 30, 2026. <https://www.fca.org.uk/publications/policy-statements/ps26-19-aligning-listed-issuers-sustainability-disclosures-international-standards>
16. Council of the European Union, "Council signs off simplification of sustainability reporting and due diligence requirements to boost EU competitiveness," press release, February 24, 2026. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/02/24/council-signs-off-simplification-of-sustainability-reporting-and-due-diligence-requirements-to-boost-eu-competitiveness/>
17. Latham & Watkins, "EU Sustainability: State of Play, The Conclusion of the Sustainability Omnibus Process," April 13, 2026. <https://www.lw.com/en/insights/eu-sustainability-state-of-play-the-conclusion-of-the-sustainability-omnibus-process>
18. EY, "2025 EY Global Climate Action Barometer," November 6, 2025. https://www.ey.com/en_us/insights/climate-change-sustainability-services/climate-action-barometer-survey
19. Probst, B. S., Toetzk, M., Kontoleon, A., Diaz Anadon, L., Minx, J. C., Haya, B. K., Schneider, L., Trotter, P. A., West, T. A. P., Gill-Wiehl, A., and Hoffmann, V. H., "Systematic assessment of the achieved emission reductions of carbon crediting projects," *Nature Communications* 15 (2024): article 9562. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-024-53645-z>
20. Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market, "Continually improving the independent carbon markets together," April 1, 2026. <https://icvcm.org/continually-improving-the-independent-carbon-markets-together/>
21. Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative, "VCM Claims Code of Practice," version 3.2, September 2026. <https://vcmintegrity.org/vcmi-claims-code-of-practice/>
22. MSCI, "Carbon Credits Come of Age in 2025," January 6, 2026. <https://www.msci.com/research-and-insights/blog-post/carbon-credits-come-of-age-in-2025>
23. Global Reporting Initiative, "GRI 102: Climate Change 2025," June 26, 2025. <https://globalreporting.org/pdf.ashx?id=29514>
24. IFRS Foundation, "ISSB Agrees on the Proposed Way Forward for Nature-Related Disclosures," April 22, 2026. <https://www.ifrs.org/news-and-events/news/2026/05/issb-agrees-proposed-way-forward-nature-related-disclosures/>
25. IFRS Foundation, "Nature-related Disclosures," ISSB project page, accessed October 3, 2026. <https://www.ifrs.org/projects/work-plan/biodiversity-ecosystems-and-ecosystem-services/>
26. Global Reporting Initiative, "GRI 101: Biodiversity 2024," January 2024. <https://www.globalreporting.org/pdf.ashx?id=24534>
27. Convention on Biological Diversity, "Target 15: Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts," Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/15>
28. Covington & Burling, "EU CSDDD/CSRD Omnibus Published in Official Journal: Transposition, Delegated Acts, and Guidelines Are Next," February 27, 2026. <https://www.cov.com/en/news-and-insights/insights/2026/02/eu-csddd-csrd-omnibus-published-in-official-journal-transposition-delegated-acts-and-guidelines-are-next>
29. European Commission, "Regulation on Deforestation-free Products," accessed October 3, 2026. https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/forests/deforestation/regulation-deforestation-free-products_en
30. Coolset, "EUDR timeline tracker: Delays, U-turns and the latest enforcement plan," updated September 24, 2026. <https://www.coolset.com/academy/eudr-delay-2025-explained>
31. European Commission, "Forced Labour Single Portal," accessed October 3, 2026. https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/goods/forced-labour-regulation_en
32. Baker McKenzie, "EU Publishes Guidelines on the Application of the EU Forced Labour Regulation," August 24, 2026. <https://globalimportblog.bakermckenzie.com/2026/08/24/eu-publishes-guidelines-on-the-application-of-the-eu-forced-labour-regulation/>
33. International Carbon Action Partnership, "EU adopts simplifications of CBAM rules ahead of the compliance phase starting in 2026," October 20, 2025. <https://icapcarbonaction.com/en/news/eu-adopts-simplifications-cbam-rules-ahead-compliance-phase-starting-2026>
34. Copernicus Climate Change Service, "Copernicus: 2025 was the third hottest year on record," January 14, 2026. <https://climate.copernicus.eu/copernicus-2025-was-third-hottest-year-record>
35. CDP, "Disclosure Dividend 2026," June 17, 2026. <https://www.cdp.net/en/insights/disclosure-dividend-2026>
36. Cohen, L., Rouen, E., and Sachdeva, K., "Widespread revisions of self-reported emissions by major US corporations," *Nature Climate Change* 16, no. 1 (2026): 33-36. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-025-02494-9>
37. Downar, B., Ernstberger, J., Reichelstein, S., Schwenen, S., and Zaklan, A., "The impact of carbon disclosure mandates on emissions and financial operating performance," *Review of Accounting Studies* 26, no. 3 (2021): 1137-1175. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11142-021-09611-x>

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Tyler J. Butler is the founder and CEO of Collaboration for Good, a social impact consultancy she founded in 2016. She has led corporate social responsibility and community investment at global technology companies, including a Fortune 500 company and the world's largest domain registrar. She is a certified GRI practitioner and has served on the Arizona Governor's Commission on Service and Volunteerism since 2015. Collaboration for Good led the development of the Arizona Sustainability Navigator, a statewide sustainability resource for small businesses, nonprofits, and government, built with contributions from public, philanthropic, and community partners.

This guide provides general information and is not legal, tax, accounting, or financial advice. Rules and standards change. Figures and rule status reflect sources available as of October 2026.

COLLABORATIONFORGOOD.COM · CONNECT@COLLABORATIONFORGOOD.COM · © 2026 COLLABORATION FOR GOOD