Practice Guideline 8 AASB S2 Climate-Related Disclosures
January 2027

Contents

Preface to Practice Guideline 8

Practice Guideline 8 (PG 8) is the Australian adaptation of International Standard of Actuarial Practice 8: IFRS S2 Climate-Related Disclosures (ISAP 8) as approved by the International Actuarial Association (IAA) Council in November 2025.

In adapting ISAP 8 to create PG 8 for application by members, the aim has been to follow the ISAP as far as possible given local circumstances. Based on the nature and extent of the differences between PG 8 and ISAP 8, the Institute has assessed that there is "strong convergence" between PG 8 and ISAP 8.

Where a Member is required to perform work outside Australia in conformity with ISAP 8 , the Member should refer to the relevant professional practice document implementing ISAP 8 in that jurisdiction. If no such professional practice document exists, PG 8 may provide helpful guidance.

The principles and requirements of PG 8 are consistent with ISAP 8 except for the key edits listed below. Appendix 1 provides the full list of differences from ISAP 8.

- Addition of Paragraphs 2 and 3 in the Introduction to clarify that AASB S2 disclosures are only required for certain entities under the Corporations Act, and that PG 8 was written with that audience in mind. Members performing Applicable Services for other entities, such as public sector entities, should apply the laws, policies, or regulatory frameworks relevant to their circumstances. Where specific guidance is lacking, Members may apply the broad principles in PG 8 and PG 1.

- Edits to Section 2.6 to replace 'pension funds' with 'superannuation entities'. Added context explaining that superannuation entities were considered by AASB, which decided that no modification or addition to IFRS S2 was needed.

- Addition of "(including relevant legislation or regulatory guidance on the interpretation of an aligned scenario)" in Section 3.1.2e to direct Members to local legislation or regulatory guidance.

ISAP 8 is complemented by the International Actuarial Note 200 (IAN 200) which is an educational document intended to assist actuaries involved in the preparation of disclosures under IFRS S1, IFRS S2 and ISAP 8. Members may find IAN 200 useful as a complementary educational document.

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Introduction

This Practice Guidance (PG) provides guidance to Members when performing Applicable Services in connection with the application of Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard S2 on Climate-Related Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

The Australian Accounting Standards Board makes Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures under section 336A of the Corporations Act 2001. Broadly, this means that the standard applies to all Australian entities who meet mandatory reporting thresholds, as per the Corporations Act 2001.

The development of PG 8 did not explicitly consider public sector entities that may disclose under AASB S2 or any other relevant climate disclosure obligations under applicable Commonwealth, state or territory laws, policies or regulatory frameworks, but the principles may still be applicable. Members working for public sector entities should consult guidance relevant to their entities, if available. If specific guidance is lacking, Members may apply PG 8 and general professional principles in PG 1 in performing Applicable Services.

While responsibility for climate-related disclosures rests with the entity making the disclosures, the Member may perform Work supporting the preparation of the disclosures. The considerations in this standard apply to a Member engaged in such Work.

The Member should note that AASB S2 allows considerable flexibility to an entity in preparing the climate-related disclosures if the entity is constrained by the availability of information or resources. However, under AASB S2, an entity with a high degree of exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities, and with access to the necessary skills, capabilities, or resources, is expected to apply more advanced quantitative approaches to preparing the climate-related disclosures.

The Actuaries Institute intends for this PG to:

- Facilitate consistent and appropriate standards of actuarial practice in connection with AASB S2;
- Increase public confidence in Applicable Services provided in connection with AASB S2;
- Facilitate collaboration with other disciplines and relevant authorities; and
- Demonstrate the Actuaries Institute's commitment to support the work of the AASB in achieving high quality, sustainability-related standards.

1. General

1.1. Application

This PG applies to Members when performing Applicable Services to support the preparation by an entity of climate-related disclosures in accordance with AASB S2. The scope and nature of the Applicable Services a Member provides related to AASB S2 will depend on the specific requirements of the assignment. The Member should consider applying the guidance in this PG to the extent relevant to the scope and nature of the assignment.

1.2. About this Practice Guideline

1.2.1. This Practice Guideline:

a. Has been prepared in accordance with the Institute's Policy for Developing Professional Practice Documents; and

b. Is to be applied in the context of the Code.

1.2.2. This Practice Guideline is not mandatory. Even so, if this Practice Guideline covers the Services a Member provides, then the Member should consider explaining any significant departure from this Practice Guideline to the Principal and Record that explanation.

1.2.3. Work performed under this PG is designated as an Applicable Service. As such, the Member's attention is directed towards the requirements of PG 1 (General Actuarial Practice).

1.3. Other relevant documents

1.3.1. This Practice Guideline will be applied in the context of the relevant legislation, regulation and accounting standards. If there is a conflict in wording, then the legislation, regulation and accounting standards take precedence over this Practice Guideline.

1.3.2. In this context, legislation, regulation and accounting standards include laws, regulations, prudential standards, subordinate standards, rules issued by government authorities and standards issued by professional bodies which have the force of law. Also included are relevant modifications or substitutions of these. Similarly, a reference to a Professional Standard or Practice Guideline includes any modification or replacement of that Professional Standard or Practice Guideline.

1.3.3. Apart from the Code or a Professional Standard, from legislation or from regulatory standards, no other document, advice or consultation can be taken to modify or interpret the requirements of this Practice Guideline.

1.4. Purpose

This Practice Guidance provides guidance to Members when performing Applicable Services to support the preparation by an entity of climate-related disclosures in accordance with AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures issued by the AASB. Its purpose is to increase intended users' confidence that:

- Applicable Services are carried out professionally and with due care;
- The results of the Member's Work are presented clearly;
- The uncertainties related to measurement of climate-related risks and opportunities are appropriately assessed and disclosed;
- The assumptions and methodology used in the Member's Work on AASB S2 are disclosed appropriately; and
- The Member has applied an appropriate level of precision commensurate with the degree of reliability of the Data, assumptions, and Models.

1.5. Relationship to PG 1

Compliance with PG 1 is a prerequisite to compliance with this PG.

1.6. Relationship to AASB S2 and AASB S1

To the extent required to perform the Work required under AASB S2, the guidance in this PG complements the guidance in AASB S2 and the Australian Accounting Standards Board S1 (AASB S1) on General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information, which is not repeated in this PG. This PG is not intended to contradict AASB S1 and AASB S2, and if there are inconsistencies, the wording of AASB S1 and AASB S2 takes precedence.

1.7. Cross-References

This PG refers to the content of AASB S1 and AASB S2. If AASB S1 and/or AASB S2 are subsequently amended, restated, revoked, or replaced after September 2024, the Member should consider the extent to which guidance in this PG remains applicable and appropriate.

2. Commencement Date

This PG is effective for Applicable Services commenced on or after 1 January 2027.

3. Definitions

3.1. Terms

This PG uses various capitalised terms whose precise meaning is defined in the Glossary of General Defined Terms used in Practice Guidelines or is defined in the Code.

This PG also uses key terms from AASB S1 and AASB S2, in which case they have the same intended or defined meaning as in AASB S1 and AASB S2. These terms are highlighted in the text with an underscore in orange colour (e.g., climate-related risks and opportunities).

Other capitalised terms used in this Practice Guideline have the same meaning as set out in the Code.

4. Appropriate Practices

4.1. Relevant Knowledge Requirements

In applying PG 1 paragraph 2.2.[1], the Member should have or obtain sufficient knowledge and understanding of the information necessary to perform the assignment. Specific considerations may include, depending on the nature of the assignment:

a. AASB S1 and AASB S2;

b. Any local requirements, including local law, relating to AASB S2 or climate-related disclosures;

c. The business, financial, and climate-related environment in which the entity operates;

d. The entity's approaches to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate-related risks and opportunities;

e. The relevant methodologies and assumptions used by the entity for which the disclosures are

[1] Knowledge of Relevant Circumstances.

being prepared;

f. The skills, capabilities, and resources of the entity that are available to perform the assignment; and

g. Aspects of climate science, climate risk modelling, and enterprise risk management as required to perform the assignment, including but not limited to understanding:

   i. How climate-related risks and opportunities could affect the entity's business model and value chain in relation to its assets, liabilities, and cash flows over the relevant time period;

   ii. The entity's processes for identification, assessment, prioritisation, and monitoring of climate-related risks and opportunities; and

   iii. Risks and factors that could affect the pace and direction of climate change, such as political and social risks, and risks associated with the interconnection of changes in the natural environment.

4.2. Materiality

The Member should understand the distinction between materiality with respect to the Applicable Services and to the preparation of an AASB S2 disclosure.

4.2.1. When establishing materiality of the Applicable Services, the Member should:

a. When appropriate for the Work, seek guidance from the Principal or the entity regarding materiality; and

b. In applying PG 1 paragraph 2.4.,[2] establish a threshold for materiality with respect to the Applicable Services not greater than the entity's threshold of materiality for its AASB S2 disclosures.

4.2.2. In all following paragraphs of this PG, any use of "material" or "materiality" is with respect to the Applicable Services carried out in accordance with this PG.

4.3. Proportionality

In applying PG 1 paragraph 1.6.[3], and in particular paragraph 1.6.2., the Member should take into

[2] Materiality.

[3] Reasonable Judgment.

account materiality. In addition, the degree of refinement in specific assumptions or methods recommended by the Member should be proportionate to the potential impact on the results of the Applicable Services. For example:

- The greater the entity's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities, the more likely it is that a more sophisticated form of climate-related scenario analysis will provide more useful disclosures.
- The greater the uncertainty in the underlying Data and assumptions, the less likely it is that increasing the sophistication in the analysis will provide more useful disclosures.

4.4. Use of Other-Party Expertise and Data

4.4.1. Work to support climate-related disclosures may involve significant reliance on information provided by other parties. This may include the use of the following:

a. Data from parties other than the entity;

b. Opinions and supporting analyses of other professionals and experts; and

c. Inputs and outputs from climate science, energy systems, and socio/macroeconomic models, and the assumptions and methodologies underpinning these models.

The Member should treat such reliance as being subject to PG 1, paragraph 2.3.[4]

4.4.2. In reference to PG 1 paragraph 2.3., in situations of particular climate-related disclosure Work in which it is the Member who selects the party on whom to rely, the Member should consider, to the extent practicable:

a. Identifying and evaluating the pertinent criteria the party has adopted to select its sources of Data, assumptions, and/or Models.

b. Identifying and assessing the extent to which it is appropriate to rely on the party's:

i Data;

ii Assumptions; and/or

[4] Reliance on Others.

iii Models (e.g., climate science, energy systems, socio/macroeconomic, catastrophe).

c. Maintaining awareness of the evolving sources of Data, assumptions, and Models in the marketplace from which to choose.

4.5. Preparation of Climate-Related Disclosures

For ease of reference, the section headings and topic order for this section 2.5. align with the section headings and topic order in AASB S2. References to the relevant AASB S2 paragraphs are also included.

4.5.1. Governance (AASB S2 paragraphs 5–7) – Where the Member is performing Work for the Principal to prepare, provide input to, or review disclosures with respect to the governance processes, controls, and procedures the entity uses to monitor, manage, and oversee climate-related risks and opportunities, the Member should consider how climate-related risks and opportunities:

a. Affect the entity's business model, value chain, and financial circumstances; and

b. Are reflected and considered in the entity's risk appetite framework.

4.5.2. Strategy (AASB S2 paragraphs 8–9) – Where relevant, the entity's strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities should be considered in performing the climate-related disclosure Work and incorporated into the Work.

When the entity's disclosed strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities affects the Work being performed by the Member and the Member assesses the disclosed strategy and/or its effects on the Work as not reasonable, the Member should consider engaging with the Principal and/or the entity to resolve the material issues, and should consider disclosing any unresolved concerns in their report to the Principal on the Work performed.

4.5.3. Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities (AASB S2 paragraphs 10–12) – When the Member is performing Work for the Principal to prepare, provide input to, or review disclosures with respect to the climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects, the Member should consider:

a. Whether the risks and opportunities identified by the entity that may apply are sufficiently broad in scope;

b. The appropriateness of and uncertainties related to the time horizons and projected effects for the risks and opportunities; and

c. The significant risks and opportunities that the Member is aware of and/or is aware that other similar entities have disclosed.

4.5.4. Business Model and Value Chain (AASB S2 paragraph 13) – When the Member is performing Work for the Principal to prepare, provide input to, or review disclosures with respect to the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's business model and value chain, the Member should consider the projected effect of the entity's strategy to manage these risks.

4.5.5. Strategy and Decision-Making (AASB S2 paragraph 14) – When the Member is performing Work for the Principal to prepare, provide input to, or review disclosures with respect to the effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on strategy and decision-making, the Member should consider:

a. The climate-related risk mitigation and adaptation strategies and the projected effects of such strategies incorporated into the entity's strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities; and

b. Where an entity has climate-related targets and a plan to achieve these targets that are incorporated into the entity's strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities, the reasonableness and sensitivities of the significant assumptions incorporated into the plans to achieve the targets.

4.5.6. Financial Position, Financial Performance, and Cash Flows (AASB S2 paragraphs 15– 21) – When the Member is performing Work for the Principal to provide input to disclosures required by an entity under AASB S2 with respect to quantitative information about the entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows:

a. Where quantitative information is to be provided for the anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities, the Member should consider providing range estimates reflecting the degree of measurement uncertainty and/or limitations associated with the Data, assumptions, and Models used for the quantitative information wherever feasible unless:

   i. The Principal requires point estimates; or

   ii. The Member believes providing a point estimate would be more appropriate than providing a range of estimates and discloses the rationale for providing only a point estimate.

b. In constructing Models and performing analyses to determine the current or anticipated financial effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity, the Member should consider, where possible and meaningful, undertaking this work in a manner that:

   i. Allows the effect of each individual climate-related risk and opportunity to be separably identifiable;

ii. Supplements the approach in 2.5.6.b.i with a view on the collective effect of groups of risks and opportunities; and

iii. Allows the effect of climate-related risks and opportunities to be separated into the entity's short-term, medium-term, and long-term time horizons.

c. The Member should assess and document the level of measurement uncertainty in the quantitative information provided on the effects of climate-related risks and opportunities. Such assessments should include the key sources of uncertainty and may be based on quantitative and/or qualitative analysis.

d. Notwithstanding that the assessment of whether quantitative information is useful for disclosure is the responsibility of the entity, the Member should provide the quantitative information to the Principal along with the assessment of measurement uncertainty to help the entity to make this assessment, even where measurement uncertainty is high.

e. Where the Member provides only qualitative information rather than quantitative information about the current or anticipated financial effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity, the Member should disclose the rationale for providing only qualitative information.

f. Where the Member is performing work for the Principal to review disclosures with respect to quantitative information about the current or anticipated financial effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity, the Member should consider the relevant aspects of the above considerations (2.5.6.a.–e.) in their review assessment.

4.5.7. Climate Resilience (AASB S2 paragraphs 22–23) – When the Member is performing work for the Principal on climate-related scenario analysis to assess climate resilience:

a. In advising the Principal on selecting or designing the scenarios, or performing a review of the scenarios proposed, the Member should consider factors such as the following:

i. Application of a broad range of scenarios capturing different plausible pathways for future climate-related transition risks and climate-related physical risks, including considering:

- A scenario aligned with the latest international agreement on climate change and relevant national strategies;
- Other relevant published scenarios from reputable bodies; and
- Use of scenarios that capture different carbon net-zero transition pathways, taking into consideration different emission, socioeconomic, political, and technological

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pathways.

ii. In using published scenarios:

- The level of relevance of such scenarios to the Member's Work; and
- Any material limitations and uncertainties of the published scenarios used, including when applying them to the entity. For example, considering whether there are reasonably foreseeable scenarios that may generate more adverse effects to the entity than the range of effects indicated in the published scenarios.

iii. The characteristics of climate change scenarios, including the following:

- Plausible variations in assumptions that could significantly affect future climate-related exposures;
- The long-term nature of climate change where material risk exposures could emerge over time;
- Interdependencies and interconnections between climate-related risks and other risks;
- Potential for the advance of, and/or perception of, climate change to generate disruption ahead of longer-term effects;
- Potential non-linear effects and feedback loops between different risk drivers; and
- Implications of climate system tipping points.

iv. Materiality for the entity's different time horizons (short term, medium term, long term).

v. Alignment of the scenario to the risk profile of the entity.

vi. The circumstances of the entity (AASB S2 paragraphs B2–B3 and B13).

vii. Disclosure of any material limitations and uncertainties when communicating outputs to the Principal or users of the Work.

b. When advising the Principal or the entity on the modelling and outcome of the financial impact of the scenarios, or performing a review of the modelling and outcomes, the Member should consider factors such as the following:

i. The appropriate evaluation tools and metrics to assess the effects on the financial position (effect on assets and liabilities), financial performance (profitability), and cash flows as outlined in AASB S2 paragraph 15;

ii. The type of climate-related scenario analysis to be performed (e.g., quantitative or qualitative);

iii. Whether the starting points for Model projections reflect current conditions and scientific consensus around climate change;

iv. The appropriate application of stress testing (e.g., one-time versus recurring shocks);

v. The effect of management actions under the scenarios;

vi. Model limitations around Data, assumptions, and/or Model methodology;

vii. Reliance on third-party Data, assumptions, and/or Models;

viii. Understanding the interconnectedness between multiple Models;

ix. Ensuring that related assumptions across different Models are consistent;

x. The ability of the outputs from modelling to distinguish between climate-related risk drivers versus other risk drivers;

xi. Ensuring the modelling of financial effects is performed at a sufficiently granular level;

xii. The need to identify and develop additional assumptions necessary for the entity; and

xiii. Disclosure of any material limitations and uncertainties when communicating outputs to the Principal or users of the Work.

4.5.8. Risk Management (AASB S2 paragraphs 24–26) – Where a Member is performing Work for the Principal to prepare disclosures on the processes and related policies the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise, and monitor climate-related risks and opportunities, or is performing a review of these disclosures, the Member should consider:

a. The entity's tolerance for climate-related risks, including how climate-related risks compare in magnitude against the entity's wider risks over different time horizons.

b. The extent and effectiveness of climate-related scenario analysis, including:

i. The extent to which scenario modelling is integrated into the overall risk assessment processes performed within the entity;

ii. Any limitations of the entity's climate-related scenario analysis, and the activities the entity is taking to address the limitations; and

iii. The extent to which the limitations of the entity's climate-related scenario analysis, including any modelling limitations, have been disclosed.

c. How the entity monitors its current and anticipated exposures to climate-related risks against its tolerance for climate-related risks.

4.5.9. Metrics and Targets (AASB S2 paragraphs 27–37) – When performing Work on climate-related emission metrics, the Member should consider common industrywide climate-related emission metrics and measurement approaches used for AASB S2 disclosures, and should consider disclosing if the metrics and measurement approaches used in the Applicable Services deviate from common practice in the industry.

4.6. Considerations for Superannuation Entities

The AASB considered Australian superannuation-specific issues but did not identify any that would warrant modifications to the requirements set out in IFRS S2. As there is no specific guidance for superannuation entities in AASB S2, the Member advising a superannuation entity on AASB S2 should consider the relevant guidance in AASB S2 applicable to commercial banks, asset managers, and insurers.

5. Communication

5.1. Reporting to Principal

In addition to complying with PG 1 Section 3. Communication, the Member should provide to the Principal, when appropriate to the engagement, the following:

5.1.1. For the effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows, the following items:

a. Disclosure of the current and anticipated effects consistent with the scope of the assignment;

b. Disclosure of any limitations or known omissions in how current or anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities are reflected in the analysis or disclosure information provided;

c. Where quantitative information is not provided, disclosure of the rationale for not providing quantitative information (see 2.5.6.e.);

d. Where quantitative information is provided as a point estimate only, disclosure of the rationale for not providing a range of effects (see 2.5.6.a.ii.); and

e. Where quantitative information is provided, disclosure of the level of uncertainty in the analysis or disclosure information provided, including the key sources of uncertainty (see 2.5.6.c.–d.).

5.1.2. For climate-related scenario analysis, the following items:

a. Disclosure of how the analysis has been conducted, including scope, methodology, time horizons used, selection of scenarios, Data, and assumptions;

b. Disclosure of the results of the climate-related scenario analysis;

c. Disclosure of any limitations or known omissions in the analysis provided;

d. Discussion of key sources of uncertainty; and

e. Disclosures of the extent to which the scenarios selected do not include a scenario aligned with the latest international agreement on climate change (including relevant legislation or regulatory guidance on the interpretation of an aligned scenario) or have departed from those outlined by relevant reputable bodies, and the rationale for such departures (see 2.5.7.a.i.).

5.1.3. For climate-related emissions calculations, in disclosing the metrics and measurement approaches used, disclose if the Member believes the metrics and measurement approaches used deviate from common practice in the industry (see 2.5.9.).

5.1.4. For all disclosure Work performed, a summary of any unresolved concerns regarding the incorporation of the entity's strategy into the Work, including but not limited to the entity's identification of climate-related risks and opportunities (see 2.5.3.), the portrayal of the entity's business model and value chain (see 2.5.4.), and the entity's strategies to manage climate-related risks and opportunities (see 2.5.5.).

5.1.5. For all disclosure Work performed, a summary of the reliance on other-party expertise, Data, assumptions, and Models (see 2.4), including the nature and extent of the reliance; the steps, if any, that were taken to determine the appropriateness of such expertise, Data, assumptions, and Models; and any known gaps or concerns with respect to the other-party expertise, Data, assumptions, and Models.

END OF PRACTICE GUIDELINE 8

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Appendix: Compilation of Differences between PG 8 and ISAP 8

i. Hyperlinks to Glossary removed and replaced with capitalised terms.

ii. Formatting and paragraph number changes made.

iii. References to ISAP changed to Practice Guideline (PG).

iv. The term “actuary” changed to “Member”.

v. The term “Actuarial Services” changed to “Applicable Services”. Applicable Services defined in the Glossary as: Services that are designated in an Institute Professional Standard or Practice Guideline as being Applicable Services.

vi. References to IAA replaced with “Actuaries Institute” where appropriate.

vii. References to ISSB or IFRS changed to AASB to refer to Australian Accounting Standards Board sustainability standards.

viii. Replaced “Preface to ISAP 8” with Section 1 “Preface to PG 8” which explains the relationship between ISAP 8 and PG 8 and directs actuaries working in overseas jurisdictions to ISAP 8. The preface also cross references the educational document IAN 200.

ix. Added "consider" after "should" and made appropriate grammatical edits in Sections 1.1 “Application” (was Section 1.2 “Scope” in ISAP 8), 4.4.2 (was Section 2.4.2 in ISAP 8), 4.5.2 (was Section 2.5.2 in ISAP 8), 4.5.6a (was Section 2.5.6a in ISAP 8), 4.5.6b (was Section 2.5.6b in ISAP 8), 4.5.8 (was Section 2.5.8 in ISAP 8), 4.5.9 (was Section 2.5.9 in ISAP 8) to align with Actuaries Institute drafting practice on use of the word “should”.

x. Renamed Section 1.1 “Application” (was Section 1.2 “Scope” in ISAP 8) to align with the Policy for Developing Professional Practice Documents.

xi. Added a new Section 1.2 “About this Practice Guideline”, which sets out the basis on which the PG was prepared, that it is not mandatory and that a Member should consider explaining any significant departure from the PG to the Principal and document such explanation.

xii. Added Section 1.3 "Other relevant documents" and inserted wording for Practice Guidelines consistent with the Policy for Developing Professional Practice Documents.

xiii. Edited Section 3.1 “Terms” (was Section 1.5 in ISAP 8) to explain that various capitalised terms are defined in the Actuaries Institute Glossary of General Defined Terms Used in Practice Guidelines, or in the Code of Conduct.

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xiv. Reversed the order of S1 and S2 in Section 1.7 “Cross-References” (was Section 1.6 in ISAP 8) for clarity and consistency.

xv. Replaced “June 2023” with “September 2024” Section 1.7 “Cross-References” (was Section 1.6 in ISAP 8) to refer to the date at which AASB S1 and S2 were approved.

xvi. Renamed section heading, updated phrasing to “Applicable Services commenced on or after” and updated effective date in Section 2 “Commencement Date” (was Section 1.7 “Effective Date” in ISAP 8).

xvii. Added the subheading “Terms” and the sentence "Other capitalised terms used in this Practice Guideline have the same meaning as set out in the Code" in Section 3 “Definitions” (was Section 1.5 “Defined Terms” in ISAP 8).

xviii. Removed formatting error in Section 4.5 “Preparation of Climate-Related Disclosures” (was Section 2.5 in ISAP 8).

xix. Added Paragraphs 2 and 3 in the Introduction to clarify that AASB S2 disclosures are only required for certain entities under the Corporations Act, and that PG 8 was written with that audience in mind. Members performing Applicable Services for other entities, such as public sector entities, should apply the laws, policies, or regulatory frameworks relevant for their circumstances. Where specific guidance is lacking, Members may apply the broad principles in PG 8 and PG 1.

xx. Edited Section 4.6 (was Section 2.6 ISAP 8) to replace ‘pension funds’ with ‘superannuation entities’. Added context explaining that superannuation entities were considered by AASB, which decided that no modification or addition to IFRS S2 was needed.

xxi. Added “(including relevant legislation or regulatory guidance on the interpretation of an aligned scenario)” in Section 5.1.2e (was Section 3.1.2e in ISAP 8) to direct Members to local legislation or regulatory guidance.

Document control box

Version	Title of Document	Name of approving Council or Committee	Date of approval	Date of publication
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