

AY-2. Are you responding as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation?

- Organisation

AY-3. Please provide the name of the organisation you are responding on behalf of:

First Nations Financial Management Board

AY-10. Would you like to include any additional introductory information?

- Yes

AY-11. Please provide any additional details relevant to you (if responding as an individual) or your organisation (if responding on behalf of an organisation).

The First Nations Financial Management Board (the FMB) is an Indigenous-led organization that operates in Canada. The FMB works with First Nations clients to develop fiscal capacity and responsible fiscal governance, and further serves First Nations by advocating for the necessary inclusion of First Nations' interests in financial policy matters throughout Canada and internationally.

Question 1—Strategic direction and balance of the ISSB’s activities.

Paragraphs 18–22 and Table 1 of the Request for Information provide an overview of activities within the scope of the ISSB’s work.

01-A. (a) From highest to lowest priority, how would you rank the following activities?

Please drag and drop to rank, where 1 is the highest priority and 4 is the lowest priority.

<i>beginning new research and standard-setting projects</i>	1
<i>supporting the implementation of ISSB Standards (IFRS S1 and IFRS S2)</i>	2
<i>researching targeted enhancements to the ISSB Standards</i>	3
<i>enhancing the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Standards</i>	4

01-B. (b) Please explain the reasons for your ranking order and specify the types of work the ISSB should prioritise within each activity.

We recommend the ISSB prioritize (i) new research and standard-setting projects and (ii) supporting the implementation of ISSB Standards (IFRS S1 and IFRS S2)). As noted in the ISSB’s Request for Information (RFI), ISSB activities are interrelated. These two projects are examples of such overlap.

Research and standard-setting projects are important because the global baseline for sustainability-related disclosures requires further enhancements.

Each jurisdiction will ultimately choose whether or not IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 will become mandatory in its jurisdiction. While endorsement by reputable international associations –such as the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) which endorsed the standards on July 25, 2023 – will hopefully assist in jurisdictional uptake, implementing the standards may very well be a long-term endeavour.

In our view, given the importance of enhancing the baseline for early adopters, the ISSB ought to prioritize both of these activities. The lessons learned from implementing S1 and S2 will also inform preparation of reporting standards. This will result in improved drafting and implementation of any future standards.

01-C. (c) Should any other activities be included within the scope of the ISSB’s work? If so, please describe these activities and explain why they are necessary.

- No:

We think the current list of activities is adequate for the two-year period in question. In addition, significant budget has been committed to foundational activities. We think the current list is adequate.

Question 4—New research and standard-setting projects that could be added to the ISSB’s work plan: Biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services

The research project on **biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services** is described in paragraphs A3–A14 of Appendix A to the Request for Information. Please respond to these questions:

04-A. (a) Of the subtopics identified in paragraph A11, to which would you give the highest priority? Please select as many as applicable.

Please explain your choice and the relative level of priority with particular reference to the information needs of investors. You may also suggest subtopics that have not been specified. To help the ISSB analyse the feedback, where possible, please provide:

- **a short description of the subtopic (and the associated sustainability-related risks and opportunities); and**
 - **your view on the importance of the subtopic with regard to an entity's sustainability-related risks and opportunities and the usefulness of the related information to investors.**
- Freshwater and marine resources and ecosystems use:
First priority.
 - Land-use and land-use change:
Second priority.
 - Pollution (including emissions into air, water and soil):
Fourth priority.
 - Resource exploitation (for example, material sourcing and circular economy):
Third priority.
 - Invasive non-native species:
Fifth priority.
 - Other—please specify:
Indigenous-specific Standards for BEES
Indigenous peoples have been the long-term stewards of the world's biodiversity since time immemorial. Despite making up only 20% of the Earth's territory, Indigenous lands contain and Indigenous peoples steward 80% of the world's remaining biodiversity. We believe Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and style of decision-making is vital to any research regarding biodiversity. The ISSB should ensure it works with Indigenous peoples to understand how they have effectively stewarded their lands and biodiversity, including having done so despite significant industrial development (e.g. agriculture; mining and extraction) on their lands. Risks and opportunities here will exhibit cross over with other research project topics as well. For example, we think that in the absence of Indigenous knowledge and input in decision making that there are:
 - Serious risks of continued biodiversity loss;
 - Loss of social licence and community good will for industrial developments and projects;
 - Loss of share value to shareholders as projects and industrial developments fail to meet sustainability requirements, as national requirements change in response to, e.g., the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Question 4—New research and standard-setting projects that could be added to the ISSB's work plan: Biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services

04-B. (b) Do you believe that sustainability-related risks and opportunities related to biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services are substantially different across different business models, economic activities and other common features that characterise participation in an industry, or geographic locations such that measures to capture performance on such sustainability-related risks and opportunities would need to be tailored to be specific to the industry, sector or geographic location to which they relate?

- Yes

04-Bi. (i) Please explain your reasoning and provide examples of how sustainability-related risks and opportunities related to this topic will be substantially different across different industries, sectors or geographic locations.

We encourage the ISSB to conduct broad-based research regarding BEES. While we anticipate that the specifics of risks and opportunities across industries or sectors may appear substantially different, we think that commonalities will exist that will enable performance to be captured in a more general way. We like the approach taken in S2, including the accompanying guidance document with its industry-base guidance, and encourage the ISSB to use a similar model for BEES and other topics.

We generally think topic-specific, rather than industry-specific, standards will be most useful. This is because sophisticated investors, lenders and other users may be looking at various companies and financial reports when making investment decisions. We understand that users prefer consistency in reporting across companies, which will be better supported by topic-specific standards.

Question 4—New research and standard-setting projects that could be added to the ISSB's work plan: Biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services

04-C. (c) In executing this project, the ISSB could leverage and build upon the materials of the ISSB and other standard-setters and framework providers to expedite the project, while taking into consideration the ISSB's focus on meeting the needs of investors. Which of the materials or organisations referenced in paragraph A13 should be utilised and prioritised by the ISSB in pursuing the project? Please select as many as applicable.

Please explain your choices and the relative level of priority with particular reference to the information needs of investors. If you would like to suggest materials that are not specified, please select 'Other' and give your suggestion(s) in the comment box. You can suggest as many materials as you deem necessary.

To help the ISSB analyse the feedback, where possible, please explain why you think the materials are important to consider.

- The Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB) Framework application guidance for biodiversity and water-related disclosures
- The SASB Standards
- The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards (for example, GRI 304 – Biodiversity)
- The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
- The Science Based Targets Network
- The European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG)
- The European Commission's Align project
- The World Benchmarking Alliance
- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Other—please specify:

Generally, we encourage the ISSB to build off as many materials as possible.

We have reviewed the referenced list. We consider there are three buckets of resources, which we consider to be: (1) precedents; (2) guiding lights; and (3) beneficial work and resources. We set out our preferences for each of these buckets, along with some additional resources:

1 – Precedents

- SASB
- GRI – Biodiversity
- TNFD
- European Sustainability Reporting Standards

2 – Guiding Lights

- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989
- Paris Agreement
- GRI – Biodiversity

• Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB) Framework application guidance for biodiversity and water-related disclosures

3 – Beneficial Work and Resources

- Dasgupta Review: landmark work on the economics of biodiversity and nature.
- The Reconciliation and Responsible Investment Initiative
- ICM Indigenous Peoples and Mining Policy Statement and Mining Principles
- The First Nations Major Projects Coalition's Indigenous Sustainable Investment
- The Mining Association of Canada's Indigenous and Community Relationships Protocol
- European Commission's Align project
- European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG)
- Science Based Targets Network
- World Benchmarking Alliance

Finally, we recommend ISSB establish a consultative body with Indigenous Peoples. This will be essential to the conduct of ISSB's research, ensuring Indigenous Peoples' interests are included and that developing standards do not have unintended consequences on Indigenous Peoples (e.g. getting left with stranded assets).

Question 3—New research and standard-setting projects that could be added to the ISSB's work plan

Paragraphs 27–38 of the Request for Information provide an overview of the ISSB's approach to identifying sustainability-related research and standard-setting projects. Appendix A describes each of the proposed projects that could be added to the ISSB's work plan.

03-A. (a) Taking into account the ISSB's limited capacity for new projects in its new two-year work plan, should the ISSB prioritise a single project in a concentrated effort to make significant progress on that, or should the ISSB work on more than one project and make more incremental progress on each of them?

- More than one project

03-Aii. (ii) If more than one project, which projects should be prioritised and what is the relative level of priority from highest to lowest priority? You may select from the four proposed projects in Appendix A or suggest another project (or projects). Please explain your response.

- Biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services:

Research in biodiversity, ecosystems, and ecosystem services (BEES) is the ISSB's next logical step. We believe that BEES-related risks and opportunities could reasonably be expected to affect an entity's cash flows, access to finance, or cost of capital over the short, medium and long term.

In addition, we believe that the research ISSB undertakes will show that there are many links to both human rights (HR) and human capital (HC) with BEES. Accordingly, we think that by beginning with BEES, ISSB will find essential interconnections with HR and HC as research and reporting topics.

BEES DISCLOSURES WILL PROVIDE INVESTOR-USEFUL INFORMATION

The Swiss Re Institute (Swiss Re) writes that "[biodiversity] loss poses a threat to economic sectors that depend on the provision of ecosystem services for their operations". Swiss Re's research showed that 55% of global GDP is highly or moderately dependent on biodiversity and ecosystem services. The Taskforce on Nature Markets (TNM) goes further, concluding "that nature is fundamental to all our economic activities". The TNM describes our economic prosperity from our overuse of nature as "unequal and temporary". Biodiversity loss will deplete resources, changing the costs of a business achieving its objectives in the short, medium and long terms. Australia's "Black Summer", for example, resulted in significant loss to natural capital assets: the Kangaroo Island fires caused losses of livestock and losses of plantation timber worth between \$100-900 million. The Adelaide Hill fires destroyed world-famous winery and viticulture areas.

Biodiversity loss caused by business activities may also have unintended consequences to communities and companies. An example of such unintended consequences can be found in the recent wildfires in Lahaina, Hawaii. The fires have been attributed to invasive grasses that resulted from the development of plantations in Lahaina.

An additional unintended Lahaina residents have filed a class action lawsuit against Hawaii's major electric utility, the public company, Hawaiian Electric. The lawsuit alleges that by failing to turn off its power lines during the forecasted fire conditions, despite warnings from the National Weather Service, Hawaii Electric caused among other things, loss of life, serious injuries, and destruction of property. On August 29, 2023, Hawaii Electric's share value is down more than 30%.

Ecosystem services are generally undervalued. In our view, this poses opportunities to companies who take the time to value ecosystem services, both from a market perspective and vis-à-vis stakeholders or other partners. For example, Cacao de Colombia, a chocolate company, has partnered with the Arhuacos peoples to produce some of the world's finest chocolate using a specific white cacao plant. The Arhuacos believe that the white cacao plant native to their land is sacred. The Arhuacos have said they would not partner with anyone but Cacao de Colombia, and have additionally said that "we will partner only so long as our project does not disturb our balance with nature". (See Novogratz, J., Manifesto for a Moral Resolution, MacMillan Publishing Group (New York: 2020) at pgs. 50-55). In short, to ensure the profitability and success of Cacao de Colombia, the company must preserve its relationship with the Arhuacos which requires using the cacao flower in an environmentally sustainable manner. The state of this relationship, the costs of maintaining it, and the company's environmental use of the cacao flower would be material to shareholders and investors.

Overall, we anticipate BEES research will result in investor-useful standards that will provide investor-useful information regarding, among other things:

- Financial risks posed by biodiversity loss;
- Financial opportunities posed by valuing ecosystem services;
- Its ability to maintain resources and relationships, and the associated value of same;
- Its ability to manage its dependencies and impacts in the short, medium, and long-term, and associated value of same.

CONTINUATION OF THE BASELINE

We think the ISSB should prioritize BEES research in order to continue growing the global baseline of sustainability disclosures. A growing body of research shows the interrelation between BEES, climate change, human rights and human capital, making BEES research the next step in building the baseline. It will continue the work of S2, and set the baseline for HR and HC.

The biosphere is finite but has not been used in business in a finite way. In the landmark work, The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review (Abridged Version), it is emphasized that we are not external to nature, but rather, we are part of it. All businesses rely on, make use of, and impact upon nature. This absolute truth means that companies' use of nature impacts humans.

Dasgupta writes that global climate change will increasingly be a major cause of biodiversity loss and will result in subsequent changes to the functional integrity of ecosystems. Existing technologies and our economic uses of nature will need to change in turn. He further writes that neither climate change nor biodiversity loss can be quelled on its own. It will require harmonized and tandem efforts to manage these interrelating issues.

Human rights are also implicated. For example, the exploitation of biodiversity resources often causes transfers of wealth from poorer to richer countries (Dasgupta at pg. 66). The TNM writes that "[nature] rich countries, rural communities, and Indigenous Peoples have been systematically disadvantaged by the unsustainable use of nature. This history has been marked by political and economic dependency, military conflict and human rights violations" (pg. 13).

In other words, the exploitation of BEES has real social and human rights effects, reinforcing and exacerbating inequity while worsening the world's nature and climate crises.

BEES research will also show results for human capital. Current corporate decision-making requires increased diversity and styles of decision-making to make better decisions for businesses. This will be increasingly true as biodiversity loss and subsequent restoration form greater parts of business.

For the foregoing reasons, we think that the BEES topic is the best place for ISSB to continue its work, as it will almost certainly build upon S1 and S2, and will be a springboard to both HR and HC. Bluntly, we also think that the urgency to establish standards for BEES is equivalent to that of climate change. If we, users of nature, enter a stage where we have exhausted the world's renewable nature resources, inequity between the Global North and South will increase. Food insecurity will increase. What gets measured, gets managed. We urge the ISSB to next prioritize the topic of BEES.

Question 2—Criteria for assessing sustainability reporting matters that could be added to the ISSB's work plan

Paragraphs 23–26 of the Request for Information discuss the criteria the ISSB proposes to use when prioritising sustainability-related reporting issues that could be added to its work plan.

02-A. (a) Do you think the ISSB has identified the appropriate criteria? Please explain your response.

- Yes:
Generally, yes we think that the correct factors have been identified. Indigenous rights considerations should be represented particularly by criteria #2, 3, 4, and 5. The ISSB should ensure that criteria #7 encapsulates engaging with Indigenous Peoples regarding research and standards that might impact them, and their rights, title and interests.

02-B. (b) Should the ISSB consider any other criteria? If so what criteria and why?

- Yes:
Whether or not the project supports UNDRIP, or the Paris Climate Agreement

Question 5—New research and standard-setting projects that could be added to the ISSB's work plan: Human capital

The research project on **human capital** is described in paragraphs A15–A26 of Appendix A to the Request for Information. Please respond to these questions:

05-A.

(a) Of the subtopics identified in paragraph A22, to which would you give the highest priority? Please select as many as applicable.

Please explain your choices and the relative level of priority with particular reference to the information needs of investors. You may also suggest subtopics that have not been specified.

To help the ISSB analyse the feedback, where possible, please provide:

- a short description of the subtopic (and the associated sustainability-related risks and opportunities); and
- your view on the importance of the subtopic with regard to an entity's sustainability-related risks and opportunities and the usefulness of the related information to investors.

- Worker wellbeing (including mental health and benefits):

Third priority.

- Diversity, equity and inclusion:

First priority.

- Labour conditions in the value chain:

Second priority.

- Other—please specify:

Indigenous-Specific Subtopic for Human Capital

We encourage the ISSB to include an Indigenous-specific human capital subtopic. Indigenous participation on boards, executive officers and in upper management leads to better outcomes for companies.

In brief, our position is that Indigenous peoples are integral subject matter experts for companies because all companies are about nature. Indigenous peoples are the longterm and most effective stewards of the world's biodiversity. Worldwide, we see that company's agricultural and extractive industries take place upon or have effects upon Indigenous lands. Indigenous participation at a company – especially in decision-making roles – will better equip companies to make meaningful relationships with Indigenous peoples to come to effective long-term and effective partnerships (e.g. Cacao de Colombia partnership with Arhuacos peoples; Māori (through Moana New Zealand) and Nissui Corporation joint ownership of seafood company Sealord; and partnership of Premium Brands of British Columbia and a coalition of Mi'kmaw First Nations to jointly acquire seafood company Clearwater Seafoods).

Such representation will increase expertise and competence; create longer-term and more sustainable use of resources to ensure long-term viability of the company's goals; and limit certain risks (e.g. litigation). The presence or absence of such directors or executive officers could significantly alter the 'total mix' of information available about the company, impacting their investment decision. Reconciliation and Responsible Investment Initiative, for example, would want and expect to see this kind of disclosure available for investment decisions.

We further discuss this topic in our response to question 8.

Question 5—New research and standard-setting projects that could be added to the ISSB's work plan: Human capital

05-B. (b) Do you believe that sustainability-related risks and opportunities related to human capital are substantially different across different business models, economic activities and other common features that characterise participation in an industry, or geographic locations such that measures to capture performance on such sustainability-related risks and opportunities would need to be tailored to be specific to the industry, sector or geographic location to which they relate?

- Yes

05-Bi. (i) Please explain your reasoning and provide examples of how sustainability-related risks and opportunities related to this topic will be substantially different across different industries, sectors or geographic locations.

Please see our answer to question 4(b), which we say applies equally to this research topic.

Question 5—New research and standard-setting projects that could be added to the ISSB's work plan: Human capital

05-C. (c) In executing this project, the ISSB could leverage and build upon the materials of the ISSB and other standard-setters and framework providers to expedite the project, while taking into consideration the ISSB’s focus on meeting the needs of investors. Which of the materials or organisations referenced in paragraph A25 should be prioritised by the ISSB in pursuing its research? Please select as many as applicable.

Please explain your choices and the relative level of priority with particular reference to the information needs of investors. If you would like to suggest materials that are not specified, please select ‘Other’ and give your suggestion(s) in the comment box. You can suggest as many materials as you deem necessary.

To help the ISSB analyse the feedback, where possible, please explain why you think the materials are important to consider.

- The SASB Standards and related research and standard-setting projects
- The CDSB Framework for reporting environmental and social information
- The Capitals Coalition
- The International Labour Organization (ILO)
- The European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG)
- The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)
- The World Economic Forum (WEF) International Business Council’s core metrics and disclosures on sustainable value creation
- Other—please specify:
 - Canada Business Corporations Act Disclosure Models and Data
 - The Canada Business Corporations Act requires corporations incorporated under that legislation to make annual disclosures regarding diversity amongst board directors and senior management. The disclosure is described as a “comply or explain” system, where issuers are CBCA issuers are required to disclose certain details on their diversity policies or, if they do not have policies, explain why not. In addition, whether or not they have diversity policies, CBCA issuers are required to disclose certain diversity statistics annually. Diversity refers to women, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities and members of visible minorities.

Question 6—New research and standard-setting projects that could be added to the ISSB’s work plan: Human rights

The research project on **human rights** is described in paragraphs A27–A37 of Appendix A to the Request for Information. Please respond to these questions:

06-A. (a) Within the topic of human rights, are there particular subtopics or issues that you feel should be prioritised in the ISSB’s research? You can suggest as many subtopics or issues as you deem necessary.

To help the ISSB analyse the feedback, where possible, please provide:

- **a short description of the subtopic (and the associated sustainability-related risks and opportunities); and**
- **your view on the importance of the subtopic with regard to an entity’s sustainability-related risks and opportunities and the usefulness of the related information to investors.**

Indigenous-Rights Subtopic

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is a human rights instrument that is supported in 148 countries. The declaration does not establish rights, instead it recognizes the rights that “constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world” (Article 43). Indigenous peoples have the right to protect and conserve their lands (Article 29), and to develop and prioritize the productive use of their lands and territories (Article 32). Many industrial development activities take part on or have effects upon Indigenous lands and territories, including mining and extractive projects, agriculture, and financial services. Indigenous peoples’ rights are not always respected. See, e.g. *Complicity in Destruction*, a report co-authored by Amazon Watch and the Association of Brazil’s Indigenous Peoples that sets out issues faced by Indigenous peoples in Brazil. We urge the ISSB to prioritize a subtopic canvassing Indigenous rights within any research it conducts on human rights.

Risks to violating Indigenous peoples’ human rights include litigation, and loss of social licence. Opportunities arising from respecting Indigenous peoples’ rights include long-term, profitable and viable partnerships in Indigenous territories, reputational benefits, and social licence.

Question 6—New research and standard-setting projects that could be added to the ISSB’s work plan: Human rights

06-B. (b) Do you believe that sustainability-related risks and opportunities related to human rights are substantially different across different business models, economic activities and other common features that characterise participation in an industry, or geographic locations such that measures to capture performance on such sustainability-related risks and opportunities would need to be tailored to be specific to the industry, sector or geographic location to which they relate?

- Yes

06-Bi. (i) Please explain your reasoning and provide examples of how sustainability-related risks and opportunities related to this topic will be substantially different across different industries, sectors or geographic locations.

Please see our answer to question 4(b), which we say applies equally to this research topic.

Question 6—New research and standard-setting projects that could be added to the ISSB’s work plan: Human rights

06-C. (c) In executing this project, the ISSB could leverage and build upon the materials of the ISSB and other standard-setters and framework providers to expedite the project, while taking into consideration the ISSB’s focus on meeting the needs of investors. Which of the materials or organisations referenced in paragraph A36 should be prioritised by the ISSB in pursuing its research? Please select as many as applicable.

Please explain your choices and the relative level of priority with particular reference to the information needs of investors. You can suggest materials that are not specified—please select ‘Other’ and give your suggestion(s) in the comment box. You can suggest as many materials as you deem necessary.

To help the ISSB analyse the feedback, where possible, please explain why you think the materials are important to consider.

- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Other—please specify:
Generally, we encourage the ISSB to build off as many materials as possible. We urge the ISSB to ensure its research takes UNDRIP into consideration.

Question 7—New research and standard-setting projects that could be added to the ISSB’s work plan: Integration in reporting

The research project on **integration in reporting** is described in paragraphs A38–A51 of Appendix A to the Request for Information. Please respond to these questions:

07-A. (a) The integration in reporting project could be intensive on the ISSB’s resources. While this means it could hinder the pace at which the topical development standards are developed, it could also help realise the full value of the IFRS Foundation’s suite of materials. How would you prioritise advancing the integration in reporting project in relation to the three sustainability-related topics (proposed projects on biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services; human capital; and human rights) as part of the ISSB’s new two-year work plan? Please explain your response.

- Integration in reporting project is a **lower priority**:
We are of the view that integration in reporting is a lower priority at this juncture. We encourage the ISSB to focus on implementation of S1 and S2, and to continue building its baseline of sustainability disclosures that will meet the information needs of investors, creditors and other lenders. As the ISSB works on the implementation of S1 and S2, and on enhancing the baseline, we anticipate it will receive crucial feedback from stakeholders about the strengths and weaknesses of utilizing S1 and S2. This practical, experienced-based user feedback will best position the ISSB for success on the integration in reporting project.

07-B. (b) In light of the coordination efforts required, if you think the integration in reporting project should be considered a priority, do you think that it should be advanced as a formal joint project with the IASB, or pursued as an ISSB project (which could still draw on input from the IASB as needed without being a formal joint project)? Please explain how you think this should be conducted and why.

- Formal joint project:
We recommend a formal joint project, to best take advantage of the expertise and experiences of ISSB and IASB staff and experts.

Question 7—New research and standard-setting projects that could be added to the ISSB’s work plan: Integration in reporting

(c) In pursuing the project on ‘integration in reporting’, do you think the ISSB should build on and incorporate concepts from:

07-Ci. (i) the IASB's Exposure Draft *Management Commentary*?

**If you agree, please describe any particular concepts that you think the ISSB should incorporate in its work.
If you disagree, please explain why.**

N/A

07-Cii. (ii) the Integrated Reporting Framework?

**If you agree, please describe any particular concepts that you think the ISSB should incorporate in its work.
If you disagree, please explain why.**

N/A

07-Ciii. (iii) other sources?

If you agree, please describe the source(s) and any particular concepts that you think the ISSB should incorporate in its work. If you disagree, please explain why.

N/A

07-D. (d) Do you have any other suggestions for the ISSB if it pursues the project?

N/A

08. Question 8—Other comments

Do you have any other comments on the ISSB's activities and work plan?

We propose that the ISSB prioritize a set of Indigenous-specific, investor-focused sustainability disclosures in its in its workplan.

The ISSB's proposed research projects strongly interrelate with what investors need companies to disclose regarding Indigenous Peoples. However, there are many important Indigenous-specific issues that are included in these topics. We believe that investors, lenders and other users of financial statements need additional disclosure about Indigenous Peoples. We suggest that the Indigenous-related disclosures should be incorporated in a single set of disclosures. This answer is not intended to be exhaustive.

INDIGENOUS-RELATED DISCLOSURES ARE APPLICABLE TO MANY INDUSTRIES ACROSS MANY SECTORS
Many, if not most, industries are "Indigenous-intensive" – i.e. industries that disproportionately affect Indigenous peoples, by operating on their lands or otherwise. Industries that pose a particular threat to Indigenous lands, rights, and title are commercial agriculture, mining, energy and infrastructure projects. Like scope 3 emissions, it paints an incomplete picture to not include the up- and downstream effects of a financial institution's investments or financed loans. Thus, financial services must also be included in any true view of industries that pose threats to Indigenous lands, rights, and title.

The Network for Greening the Financial System writes that "the physical effects of climate change and environmental degradation...drive financial risk". Most, if not all, businesses are reliant on nature and biodiversity. Investors need to know whether a company has the requisite experts to make decisions about the business' impacts and dependencies on natures. Indigenous peoples are the experts on biodiversity. Disclosures about a company's in-house Indigenous experts and decision-makers, and access to good Indigenous relationships outside of the firm (e.g. working groups) are material to the financial sustainability of a business.

EXAMPLES OF APPLICABILITY

- **Opportunity – Stability of Supply:** Sealord is an international seafood company based in Aotearoa New Zealand. It is equally owned by the Māori and a Japanese company, Nissui. The company is driven by Māori values, guiding principles and culture, including applying the principle of guardianship (kaitiakitanga): meeting the needs of today's population without damaging the ability of future generations to meet their needs. These operating views have contributed to sustainable relationships with the stakeholder Māori tribes (iwi), and ensure the long-term availability of the fish stocks upon which the company depends for its success.
- **Risk – Litigation:** A company's risk or history of litigation from Indigenous people is material to a company's financial sustainability. These risks may cause expensive delay or outright rejection of a project. Indigenous participation – whether at the board, senior manager, employer, contractor, working group, or benefits agreement level – lessens these risks. In the US, Enbridge's Line 3 Replacement Project – which passes through much tribal land – has been tied up in litigation with Indigenous and environmental groups for years.
- **Risk – Supply Chain:** Public outcry and public opposition can lead to supply chain issues that businesses must address in order to satisfy investors and stakeholders. In Indonesia, Nestle has advised it will stop sourcing palm oil from Indonesian producer AAL following an open letter from Indigenous Peoples and other concerned groups to Nestle and other companies. The letter alleged that that AAL had forcibly taken communities' land without consent and illegally occupied Indonesia's protected areas, among other concerns.
- **Risk – Senior Management:** The financial stability of a company requires maintenance of internal relationships (e.g. retention of employees, in-house experts and senior managers). In Australia, the mining firm Rio Tinto destroyed the Juukan Gorge Caves during its expansion of an iron ore project in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The expansion had been approved by authorities in 2013. Despite the approval, the destructive blasts led to a national inquiry and the dismissal of three top executives from their jobs.

ADDITIONAL INDIGENOUS DISCLOSURES

The issuer should describe each metric that applies to it, including setting out annual budgets, expended amounts and generated revenues that are associated with each metric. The examples here are not intended to be exhaustive.

History with Indigenous communities

- Describe prior litigation, and costs of same, including legal fees, damages or settlement amounts
- Describe relationships with communities, including names of communities, agreements entered into, joint projects, annual budget for liaising with communities, groups the issuer has yet to engage and how it intends to engage
- Does the issuer have FPIC for active projects, including the budget allocated for obtaining FPIC for any new or modified projects

Indigenous participation in projects

- Describe opportunities for Indigenous equity participation in projects on Indigenous traditional territories, including financial breakdown of any equity participation
- Describe Indigenous procurement policies, and the amount of tenders awarded to Indigenous owned businesses in the previous fiscal year(s)

Diversity

- How many Indigenous board members and senior managers does the issuer have?
- Describe diversity policies and targets for Indigenous board members, executive officers, and employees, including any associated annual budget for development and implementation
- Have staff received education or training on Indigenous cultural competency for their nation or region? Set out the annual budget for such training.

UNDRIP

- How are issuers complying with UNDRIP?
- Do issuers have reconciliation plans?
- Set out the annual budget allocated for these items