TNFD 2025 Status Report

September 2025

Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Foreword

Marking the two-year anniversary of the publication of the TNFD recommendations in September 2023, our inaugural status report demonstrates significant progress in market practice and standard setter engagement on nature-related issues. It is also highlights the task still ahead to bring nature into the core of business and financial decision making.

Our economies, and their ability to provide the products, services and financial returns that citizens and investors expect, are wholly dependent on the planet. Nature's resilience is everyone's business. Nevertheless, climate change and nature loss continue to accelerate, and we are now outside the safe operating space for at least seven of the nine identified planetary boundaries. It is critical that companies and financial institutions across all sectors and all geographies recognise that nature-related issues beyond climate change are not just a corporate social responsibility issue or a compliance exercise, but foundational to the resilience and future financial prospects of their businesses and capital portfolios.

As this report suggests, mindsets in business and finance are beginning to shift. Climate change and nature loss are now widely acknowledged as challenges that demand an integrated response. There is also growing recognition that while the salience of nature-related issues will vary across sectors and be specific to business models, evidence about the financial materiality of nature-related issues is now compelling.

Over the past four years, since the launch of the TNFD under the 2021 G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap, investors have become increasingly aware of nature-related physical and transition risks in their portfolios.

Central banks, through the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), have deepened their work on risks associated with accelerating nature loss. Standard setters, notably the IFRS International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), have expanded their efforts to bring nature beyond climate change into mainstream corporate reporting practice, leveraging the recommendations of the TNFD. Regulatory and capital market responses, from the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) in Europe to the Business Responsibility & Sustainability Reporting (BRSR) requirements in India and the ESG disclosure requirements for China's listed companies, have also evolved considerably in recent years.

Further collaboration and alignment of approaches among these and other actors is the key to adequately equipping business and finance with the tools, data resources and capacity building support needed to better manage the resilience of their businesses in the face of the declining resilience of the nature on which they depend. As outlined in this report, investors are now aware of the need to more proactively manage nature-related issues in their portfolios and are looking for more scalable opportunities to deploy capital into the transition to a net zero and nature-positive future. What remains elusive is clear, consistent information to inform their decision making.

The Taskforce is delighted to be able to contribute to, and help accelerate, global business and finance sector action on nature-related issues. We have done so by consciously building on the work and approach of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) before us; building on metrics from GRI, Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), CDP and others already widely used; and by aligning to reporting standards under development by the ISSB, GRI and others.

Our open innovation approach to guidance development has involved the active participation of thousands of market participants as pilot testers and feedback providers and the expertise and wisdom of scientific, conservation, civil society, Indigenous Peoples and standard setter partners. We are grateful for their support and participation.

As of 31 July 2025, over 1,800 organisations have signalled their engagement on nature-related issues by joining the TNFD Forum. Some 620 organisations, representing over USD 20 trillion in assets under management and over USD 7 trillion in market capitalisation, have voluntarily committed to making TNFD-aligned disclosures, and over 500 first and second generation TNFD-aligned reports have already been published.

This is an encouraging start, but we recognise this is new and complex for most market participants. The focus needs to be on an integrated approach to nature-related assessment, expanding the disclosure ambition of report preparers over time and improving the quality of reporting, for it to be genuinely decision useful for investors and other report users. We are humbled by the distance still to be travelled and remain committed to working with market participants on the data and capacity-building challenges that persist.

David Craig
Co-chair of the TNFD

H.E. Razan al Mubarak
Co-chair of the TNFD

Executive Summary

This first status report shows positive momentum only two years after the release of the TNFD's recommendations in September 2023 but also shows the challenges that remain to establishing an integrated approach to nature in corporate decision making and disclosure practice.

- Capital providers and companies increasingly appreciate that the resilience of the planet's ecosystems and biodiversity underpins the resilience of their business.
- Investors want standards based on the TNFD to emerge to provide comparable information on nature-related issues beyond climate change.
- While recognising that the assessment of nature-related issues remains new and is perceived to be complicated, this report also highlights what's possible – with metrics that already exist and by building on existing internal capabilities.

Note: Numbers based on analysis as at 31 July 2025. See methodology annex and supporting guide on page 32.

620 organisations & USD **20** trillion AUM

from over 50 countries or areas have publicly committed to getting started with reporting aligned with the TNFD recommendations.

63%

of TNFD survey respondents believe their nature-related risks and opportunities are more significant, or as significant to their future financial prospects, as their climate-related risks and opportunities.

500+

1st and 2nd generation reports have now been published with some alignment to the TNFD recommendations.

8.7

The average number of TNFD recommended disclosures reported (out of 14).

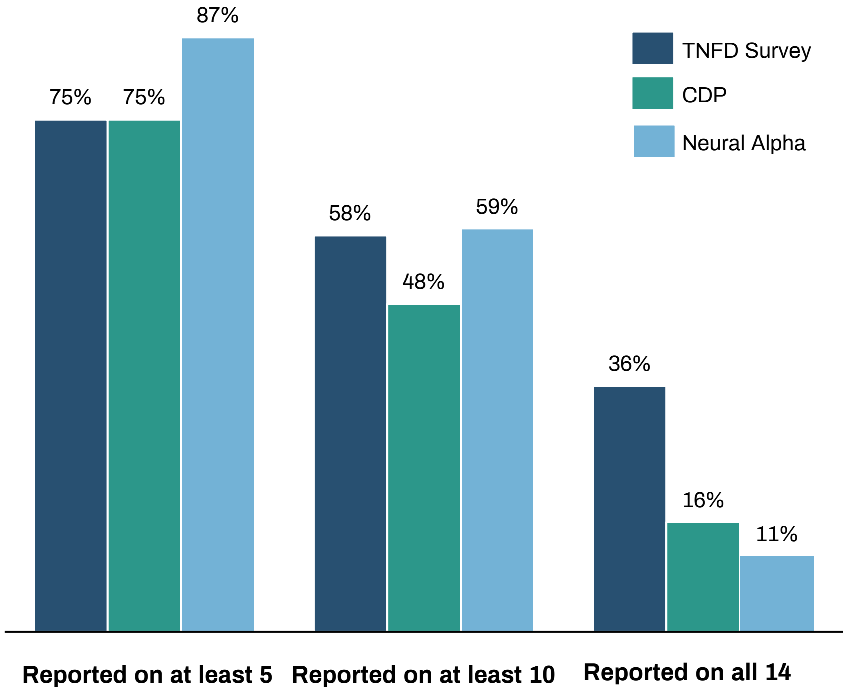
78%

of TNFD survey respondents who have published nature-related disclosures integrate them with climate-related reporting.

77%

of asset managers and asset owners surveyed by Responsible Investor Magazine want a dedicated nature standard based on the TNFD recommendations.

Among companies reporting at least one TNFD recommended disclosure

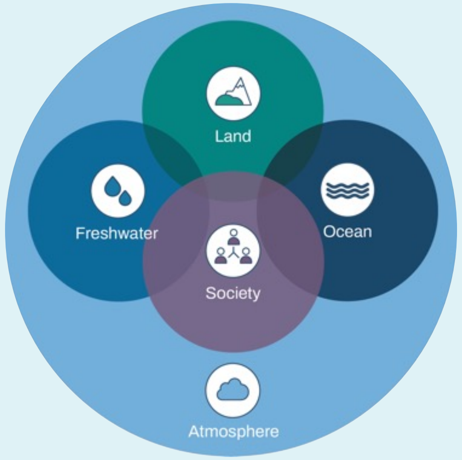


378k downloads
of TNFD recommendations and guidance.

690k unique users
of the TNFD website since recommendations launched.

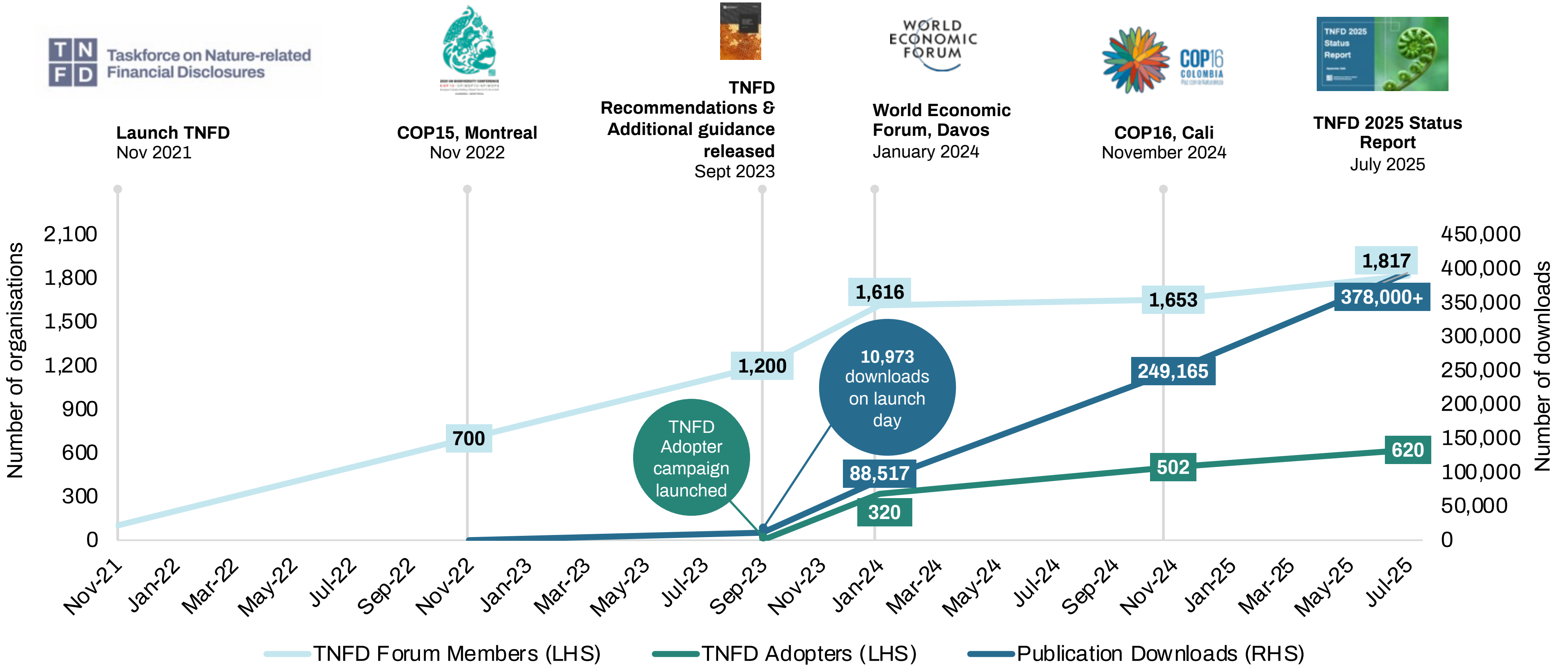
3.2M page views
of the TNFD website since recommendations launched.

The TNFD has focused on embedding an integrated approach to nature into corporate and financial market decision making through corporate reporting practices



Since its inception in 2021, the Taskforce has built on the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the Dasgupta Review on the Economics of Biodiversity, the Natural Capital Protocol, the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and others to mobilise market participants to embrace an integrated approach to nature-related issues beyond climate change. The interest and response from the market since the commencement of the Taskforce's work has been encouraging and steadily growing.

While the words 'nature' and 'biodiversity' are often used interchangeably, and many market participants have already been assessing their water and waste-related issues for years, the TNFD covers all aspect of nature across its four realms, except for GHG emissions covered by TCFD.



To prepare this first status report the TNFD has triangulated data and insights from a number of sources

Our goals and objectives with this assessment

To inform this first status report, the Taskforce set out to reveal evidence of market practice and perceptions related to four key areas:

1. Baselining and assessment of nature-related issues by both companies and financial institutions across sectors and geographies;
2. External corporate reporting of material information about nature-related issues by report preparers, including information aligned to the TNFD recommended disclosures and core disclosure metrics;
3. The perception of report users about the decision-usefulness of information now starting to be reported; and
4. Market perceptions of challenges and barriers to further assessment and reporting on nature-related issues that will inform the ongoing work of the Taskforce and other stakeholders.

Cutting across all of these issues is the experience of market participants when using metrics and data and ongoing efforts to build their institutional capabilities.

What we have done

As its first attempt to survey market practice and perceptions, the Taskforce triangulated data and insights as of 31 July 2025 with the support of a range of partners:

- The TNFD Secretariat collected over 800 responses to a survey of market participants issued in June-July 2025;
- Bloomberg provided the Taskforce with data and analytics covering 16,000 companies globally;
- CDP provided the Taskforce with insights from its corporate reporting platform covering 7,876 CDP reporting companies across sectors and geographies;
- Net Purpose analysed the use of the TNFD recommended metrics from 5,000 listed company reports;
- Neural Alpha using its Responsible Capital Artificial Intelligence (AI) platform analysed 1.4M corporate disclosures for 7k companies for alignment to the TNFD recommendations published in September 2023;
- The MSCI Sustainability Institute provided access to its index data (ACWI Index) to support our market size estimation; and
- Oliver Wyman assisted the TNFD Secretariat in analysing various datasets, providing market practice information, and uncovering insights that informed the conclusions presented in this report.

The Taskforce would like to thank these partners for their collaboration in providing data and analytics to inform this report.

Notes to guide interpretation

Because the TNFD has triangulated different sources of data to draw out the insights offered in this report, the sample size and confidence level varies across the different dimensions of analysis. Where relevant, the TNFD has flagged confidence concerns.

It is also important to note that this report is not a review or assessment by the Taskforce of the quality of nature-related assessment and reporting in the market today, but rather an overview of evidence of assessment and disclosure practice broadly, and aligned to the TNFD recommendations and guidance in particular.

As this is the TNFD's first report, time series analysis is not yet possible. It is the intention of the Taskforce to repeat this methodology as closely as possible in future years to report on changes in practice and market perceptions over time.

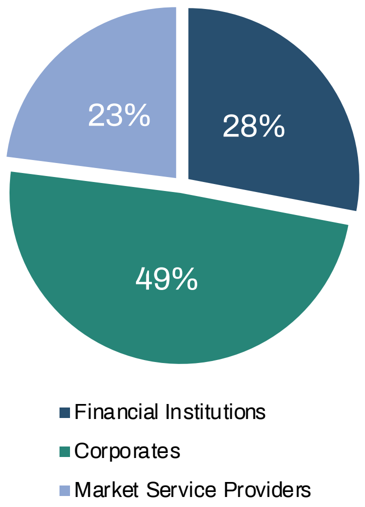
This report is not a review or assessment by the Taskforce of the quality of nature-related assessment and reporting in the market today, but rather an overview of evidence of assessment and disclosure aligned to the TNFD recommendations and guidance.

The survey conducted by the TNFD to inform this status report attracted global interest

The Taskforce received 850 survey responses from report preparers, report users and market intermediaries

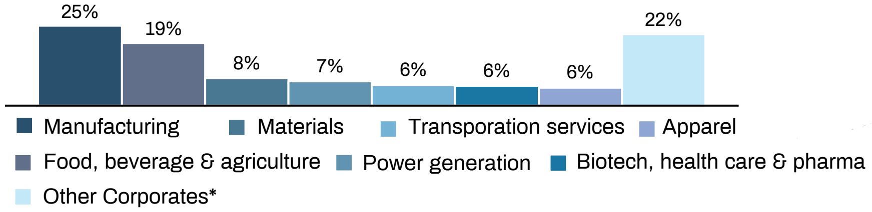
49% of the survey respondents were corporates, followed by financial institutions and service providers

Respondents by organisation and sector type

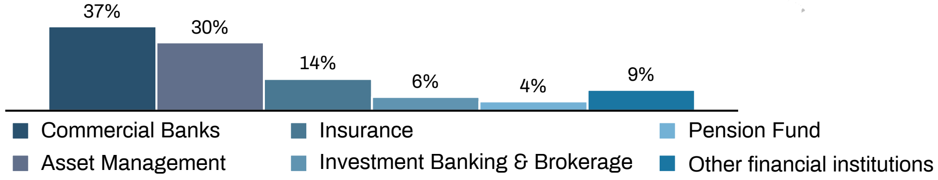


Survey respondent by organisation type

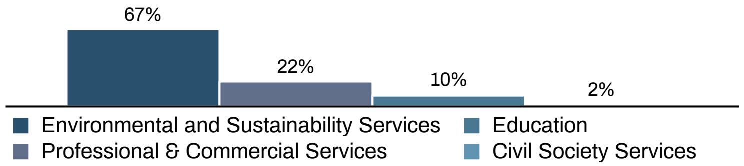
Corporates (N= 460)



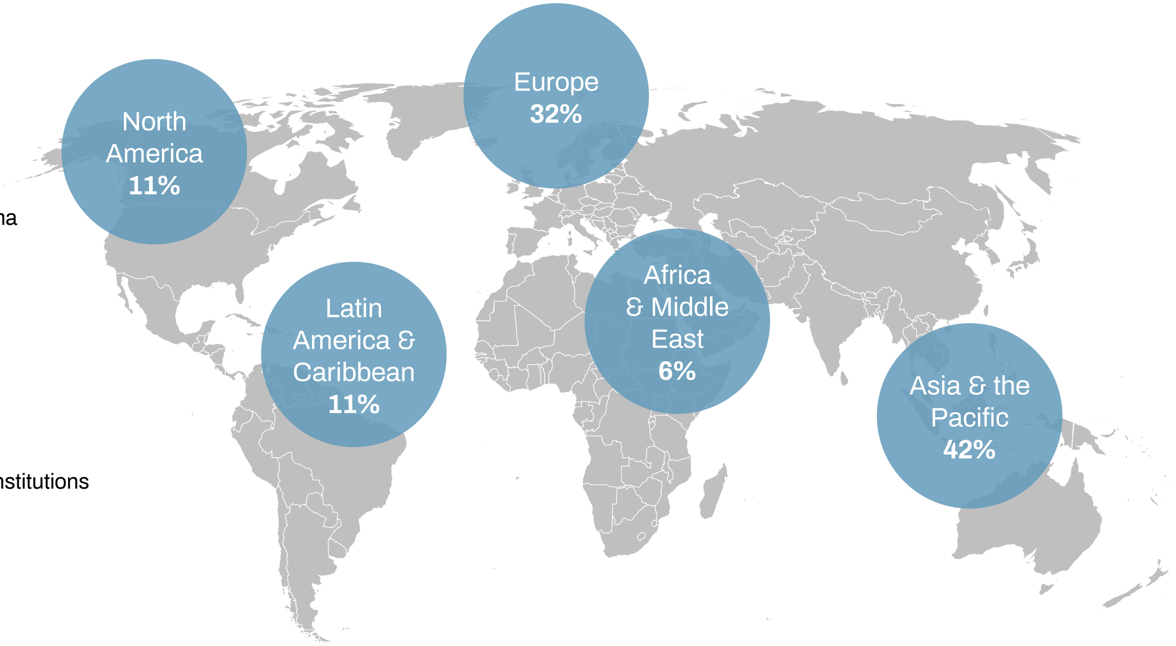
Financial Institutions (N= 237)



Market Service Providers (N = 153)



Asia and the Pacific—particularly Japan—provided the highest number of respondents, closely followed by Europe



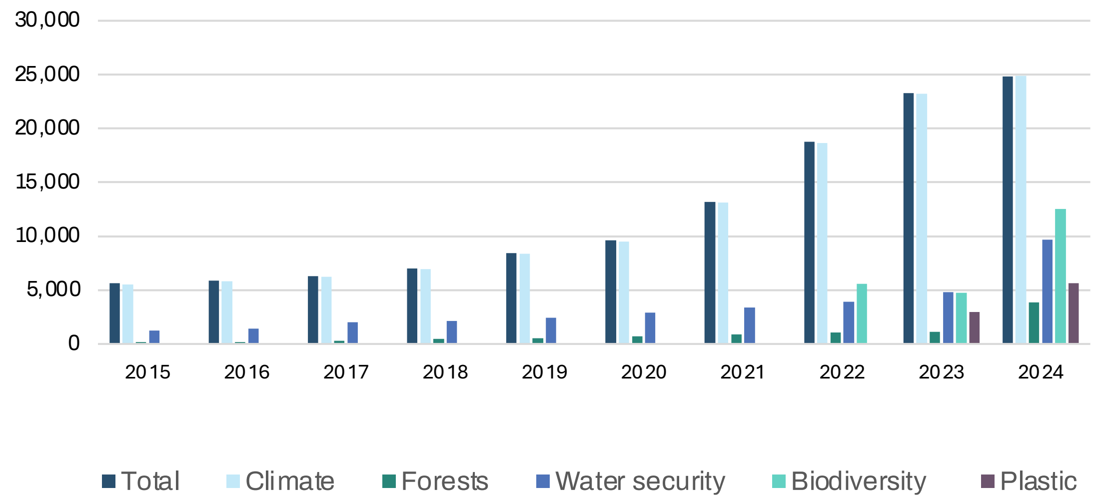
Source: TNFD Survey. *Note: Other corporates include Construction, Real Estate, Infrastructure and Energy Utilities, Fossil Fuels, Retail, and Hospitality; Other financial institutions includes Sovereign Wealth Funds, Security & Commodity Exchanges, Consumer Finance, Mortgages, and Finance.

Market assessment and reporting on nature-related issues beyond climate change have been happening for some time

While nature-related issues beyond climate change are new for the majority of market participants, many have been reporting on nature-related aspects of their business for many years. GRI and SASB metrics and CDP disclosure requirements, upon which the Taskforce was able to build, have been in place for many years. The successful negotiation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework – 'the Paris Agreement for nature' – in 2022 and the implementation of a suite of EU regulations in 2023 have likely been key triggers for consideration of a broader array of nature-related issues.

Nature-related reporting beyond climate has increased and diversified since 2022

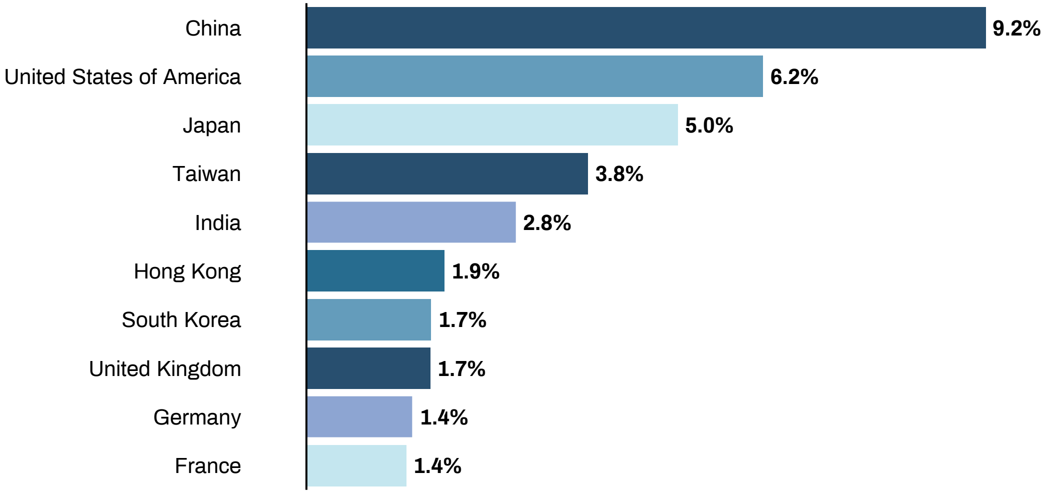
Number of disclosing companies (2015-2024)



Source: CDP, n = 24,836 company disclosures

Nature-related reporting is still largely in G20 economies although TNFD adopters are from 50+ jurisdictions

Percentage of global companies reporting against a nature metric, split by country or territory – (Top 10, Bloomberg)



Source: Bloomberg, n = 16,885 companies

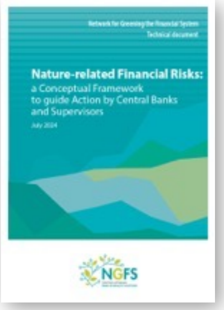
There are two main drivers behind the growing focus on nature-related assessment and reporting. The first is increasing policy and regulatory attention

Growing evidence and quantification of physical climate risk, the global insurance protection gap, and the economic and trade impacts of water stress and ecosystem fragility are elevating policy maker attention on nature issues beyond climate change and natural disasters

G20 SOUTH AFRICA 2025

The TNFD was launched as one of the strategic initiatives in the 2021 G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap. Since then, the Taskforce has regularly updated G20 representatives, providing updates, research and insights into its deliberations, most recently at the G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG) meeting in South Africa in April 2025.

Central Banks & nature as a systemic risk issue


Nature-related Financial Risks: a Conceptual Framework to guide Action by Central Banks and Supervisors

The Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) is a group of over 125 central banks and supervisors working on a basis to share best practice, to contribute to the development of environment and climate risk management in the financial sector, and to mobilise mainstream finance to support the transition toward a sustainable economy.

In March 2022, the NGFS concluded that nature-related risks could have significant macroeconomic implications, and that failure to account for, mitigate and adapt to these implications is a source of risk for individual financial institutions as well as for financial stability.

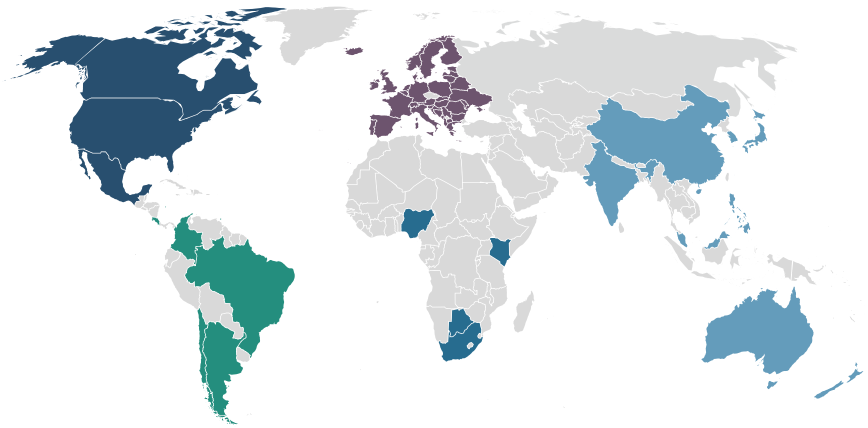
In September 2023, the NGFS encouraged all central banks and supervisors to assess and act on economic and financial risks stemming from nature loss.

In July 2024, the NGFS published its conceptual framework for nature-related financial risks.

The NGFS is now working on providing central banks and supervisors with nature scenarios for assessing nature-related economic and financial risks, building from its recommendations toward the development of scenarios, published in December 2023.

The NGFS has been a Knowledge Partner of the TNFD since the TNFD's inception. In particular, the TNFD and NGFS have been coordinating efforts to align their respective conceptual frameworks and work on nature scenarios.

Countries or areas the TNFD has engaged with policy makers and/or financial regulators



"At the end of the day, nature will call the shots"

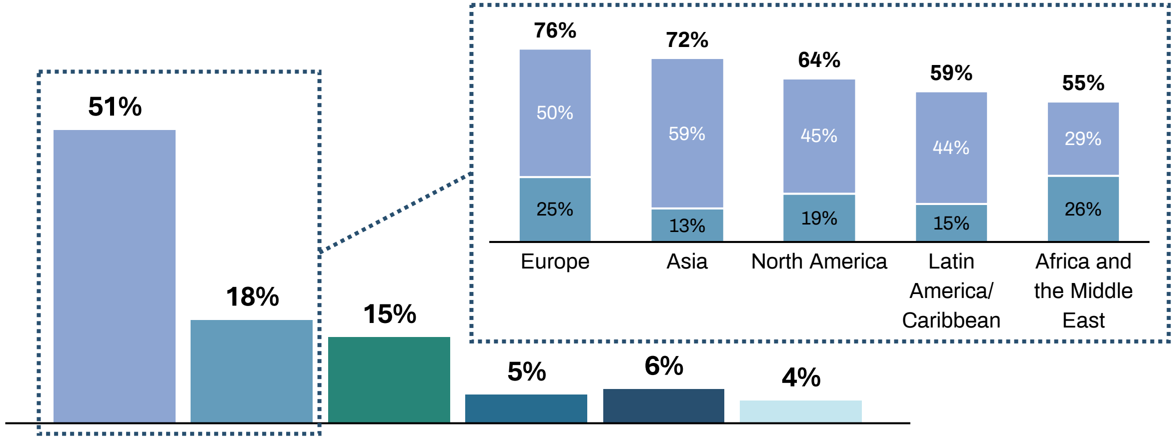
Ravi Menon, Singapore Climate Envoy, former Managing Director, Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) and former Chair, Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)

A majority of market participants indicate they already have regulatory requirements, or expect to have them in the next three years

While regulatory developments have evolved quickly in Europe, current requirements and future expectations of regulatory requirements are particularly notable in Asia. This sentiment across geographies has helped to build broad awareness of the TNFD across a wide range of industry sectors.

Almost 70% of survey respondents have existing regulatory requirements or expect them in the next three years

Which of the following best describes your organisation's current sustainability reporting (including ESG, climate and nature)?

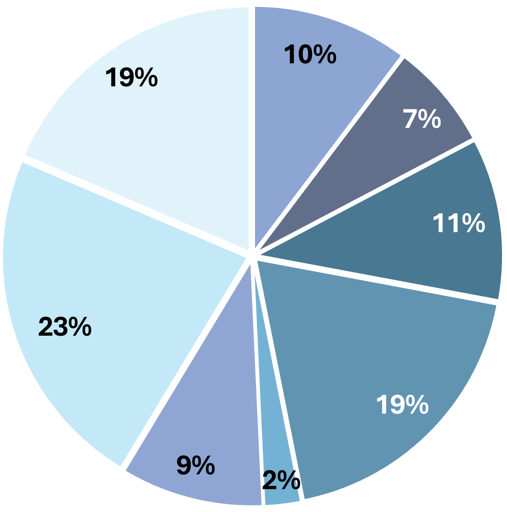


- We have or will have, in the next three years, sustainability reporting requirements as a publicly listed business on a stock exchange
- We are not a listed company but have other sustainability reporting requirements or will have in the next three years
- We do not have sustainability reporting requirements but report our climate and/or nature-related information publicly
- We do not have sustainability reporting requirements but intend to report our climate and/or nature-related information publicly in the next three years
- We do not have sustainability reporting requirements and do not intend to report such information in the future
- Other

Source: TNFD Survey (n = 241)

Sustainability reports referencing the TNFD show awareness and early assessment and reporting practice across sectors

Organisations in Neural Alpha data that have any TNFD terms in documentation and that show some intentional use of the TNFD's recommended disclosures



- Agriculture, Food & Beverage
- Consumer Goods
- Energy Extractives, Mining & Minerals Processing
- Construction, Real Estate and Infrastructure, Energy Utilities
- Renewable & Alternative Energy
- Resource Transformation
- Financial Institutions, Service Providers and Investment Managers
- Other: Consulting, Service Providers, Business & Environmental Services, Health Care & Medical Technology, Technology, Communications & IT, Transportation

Source: Neural Alpha (n = 542)

The second driver is investor concern. Investors increasingly recognise that they have nature risk in their portfolios, but need tools and information from investees to identify, assess and manage it

The Taskforce has seen a significant increase in investor interest and knowledge about nature-related issues over the past three years as a result of concerted efforts from a wide range of actors across the investment community. Over 50% of investors indicate they are 'very concerned' about the impact of nature loss on financial markets.

Networked knowledge sharing and engagement has grown

The PRI Spring Initiative has mobilised 92 participating investors, representing USD 15 trillion in assets under management, and convened over 120 company engagement calls.

Nature Action 100 (NA100) has mobilised over 230 institutional investors, representing over USD 30 trillion in assets under management or advice, from around the world. The NA100 corporate benchmark of 100 companies includes 20 TNFD adopters.

Nature is now featuring in stewardship guidance to investees

ShareAction's *Point of No Returns 2025* analysis of 76 of the world's largest asset managers, representing over £63 trillion, showed that 30% of asset managers have published an assessment of the direct impacts and dependencies from their investments on biodiversity, and a further 24% have carried out but not published their assessments.

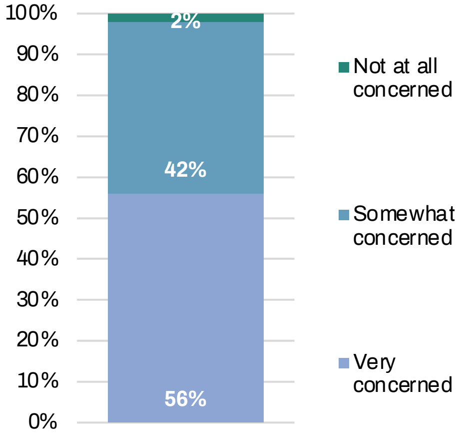
It also found that asset owners and managers are starting to integrate stewardship into voting, engagement and investment practices on nature and biodiversity, but progress remains uneven globally.

Investment community capacity building is expanding

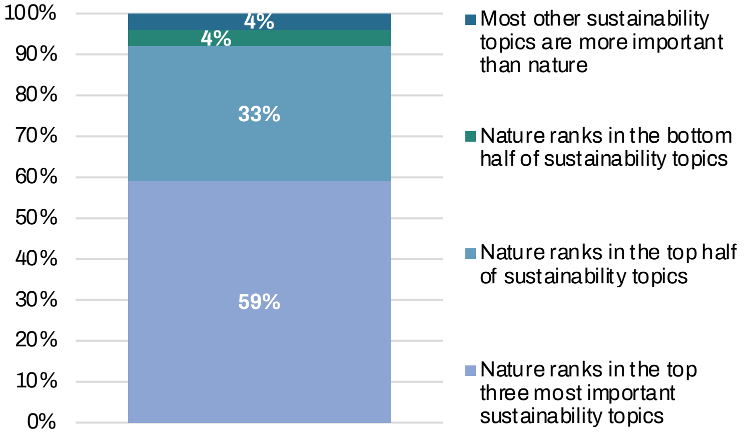
In addition to, and building on, the guidance of the Taskforce, a wide range of organisations, including PRI, Finance for Biodiversity Foundation (FfBF), the Institutional Investor Group on Climate Change (IIGCC), Accounting for Sustainability (A4S) and the International Forum on Sovereign Wealth Funds, have begun rolling out specific executive education and training programmes on nature-related assessment and risk management for asset owners and asset managers. Many of these are supported by the TNFD as a content partner.

Source: PRI, Nature Action 100, ShareAction

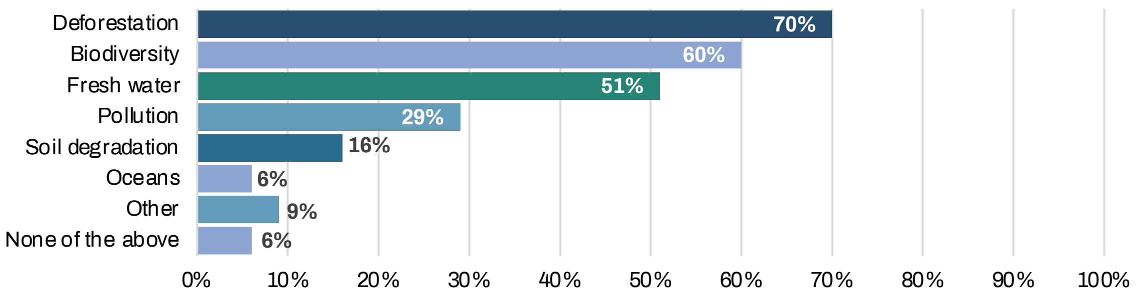
How concerned are you about the impact of nature loss on financial markets?



Where do you rank nature versus other sustainability topics?



Which nature-related topics is your organisation prioritising in corporate engagement?



Source: Responsible Investor 'Nature and Investor Survey 2025' (n=100)

Nature-related issues are increasingly acknowledged as material to the future financial prospects of businesses and financial institutions

Source: TNFD Publications and the Knowledge Hub's Case Study library

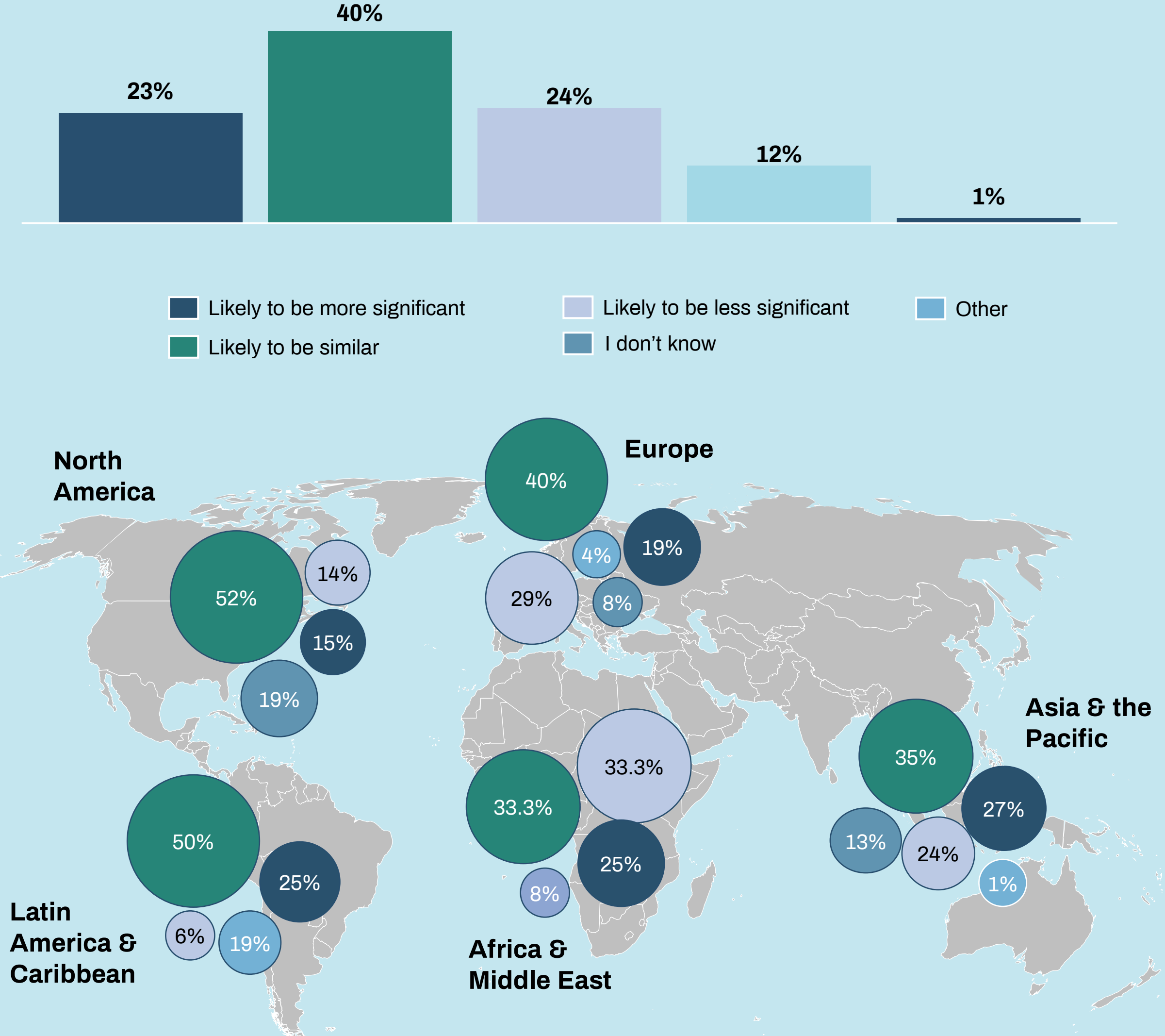
Like the Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change released in 2006, the *Dasgupta Review on the Economics of Biodiversity*, released in 2021, played a key role in catalysing the awareness of businesses and financial institutions about the importance of nature to the future of their businesses and capital portfolios.

> *"Aspects of nature are mobile; some are invisible, such as in the soils; and many are silent. These features mean that the effects of many of our actions on ourselves and others – including our descendants – are hard to trace and go unaccounted for, giving rise to widespread 'externalities' and making it hard for markets to function well."*
> The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review, 2021.

Since then, over 1,800 organisations have joined the TNFD Forum to learn more about how they can identify, assess, manage and disclose their nature-related issues. Not unlike cyber-related risks to a business, many nature-related dependencies and risks are poorly understood, partly because they are not readily visible through supply chains. Adverse impacts on nature contributed by an organisation can accentuate risks to the business from depleted ecosystem services that it depends on, including both physical and transition risks.

A recent report developed with the University of Oxford and Global Canopy highlights over 600 examples of the financial materiality of nature-related issues to business and finance.

"How significant do you believe your organisation's assessed nature-related risks and opportunities are to its future financial prospects compared to your assessed climate-related risks & opportunities?"



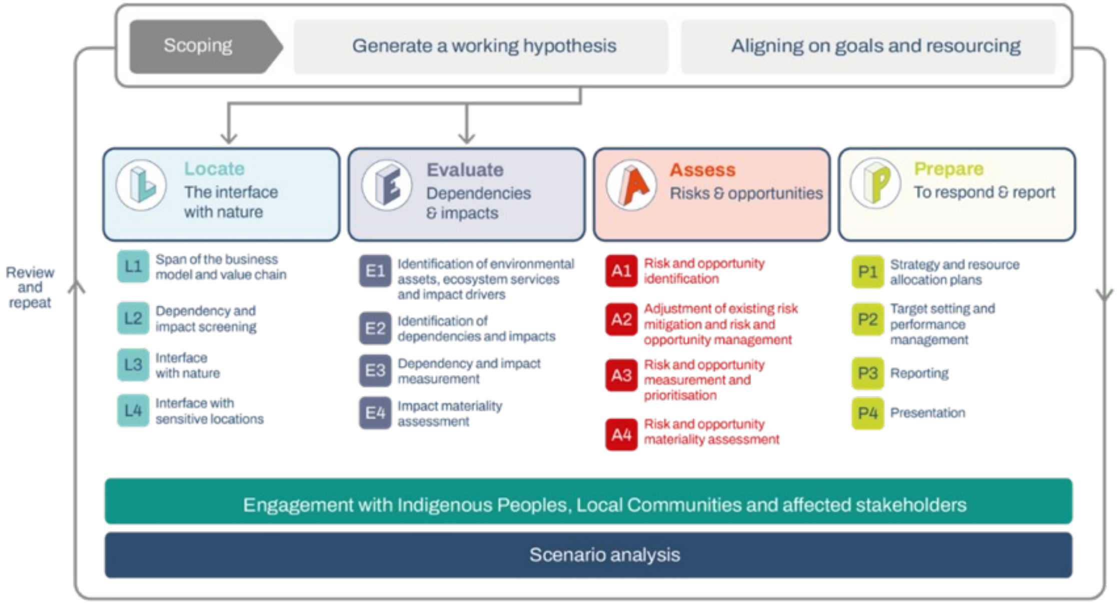
Source: TNFD Survey (n = 227)

In response to market demand, the TNFD developed LEAP, an assessment tool now widely used to inform corporate decision making, including with respect to disclosure

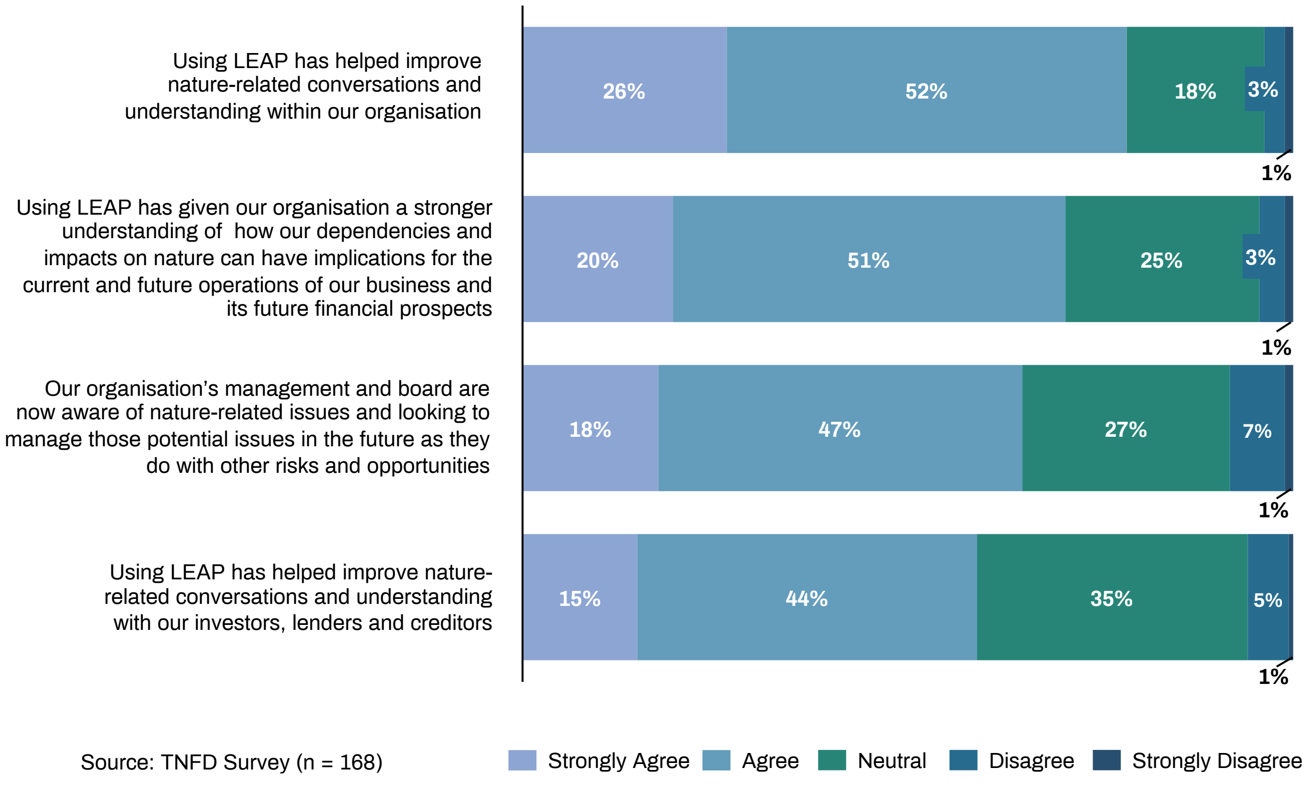
The Taskforce is encouraged by the response from a wide range of stakeholders that TNFD guidance has played a critical role across sectors and geographies in reframing how business and finance executives understand nature. It is helping them identify nature-related issues for their businesses, and to disclose information using a financial materiality and, where desired, an impact materiality approach.

The TNFD's LEAP guidance is an assessment tool for both companies and financial institutions. Early experience has highlighted that LEAP is not a rigid step-by-step application but can be used flexibly and iteratively across its 16 components.

Sector guidance and metrics have also been provided within the guidance and include signposts to useful data sources.



How strongly do you agree with the following statements?



Source: TNFD Survey (n = 168)

Recognition of the importance of nature is now translating into corporate disclosures for the benefit of investors and other report users

The Taskforce welcomes the pace of early adoption of the TNFD recommendations on a voluntary basis since their release in September 2023. An AI-based market scan suggests over 500 TNFD-aligned reports are now published.

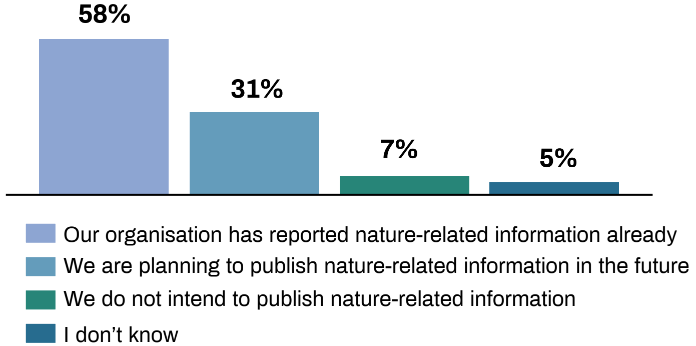
This multi-point analysis of current reporting in the market suggests that there are several hundred TNFD-aligned reporters that have taken up the Taskforce's recommendations but have not associated themselves with the TNFD as a self-identified TNFD Adopter.

The Taskforce expects that broad market familiarity with water and waste reporting, and the high level of alignment with existing standards such as the SASB standards, ISSB S1, GRI's Biodiversity 101 and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) E2-E5 standards, will encourage others to follow suit as the nature-related standards landscape develops further.

Source: Bloomberg (water and waste reporting), Neural Alpha (AI-based analysis of presence of statements consistent with one or more of the 14 TNFD recommended disclosures), TNFD (Adopters as of 31 July 2025),

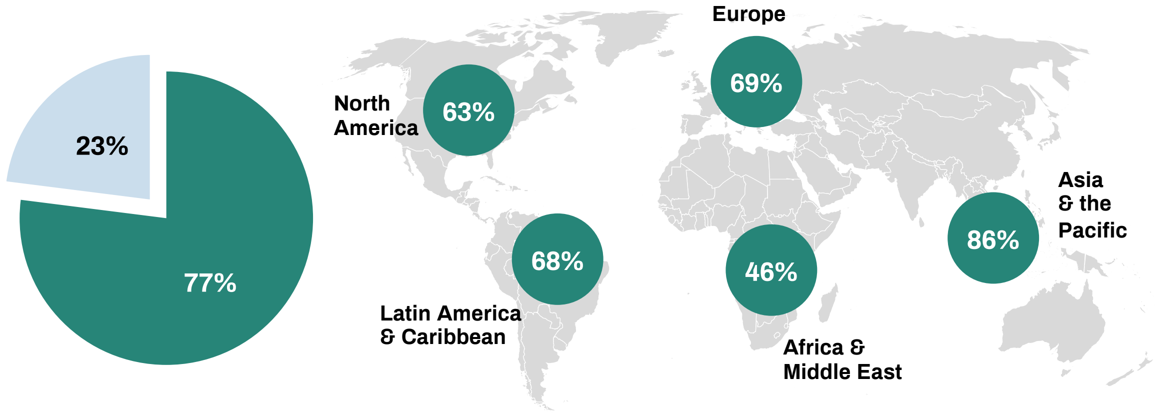
89%

of TNFD survey respondents have reported, or plan to report, nature-related information



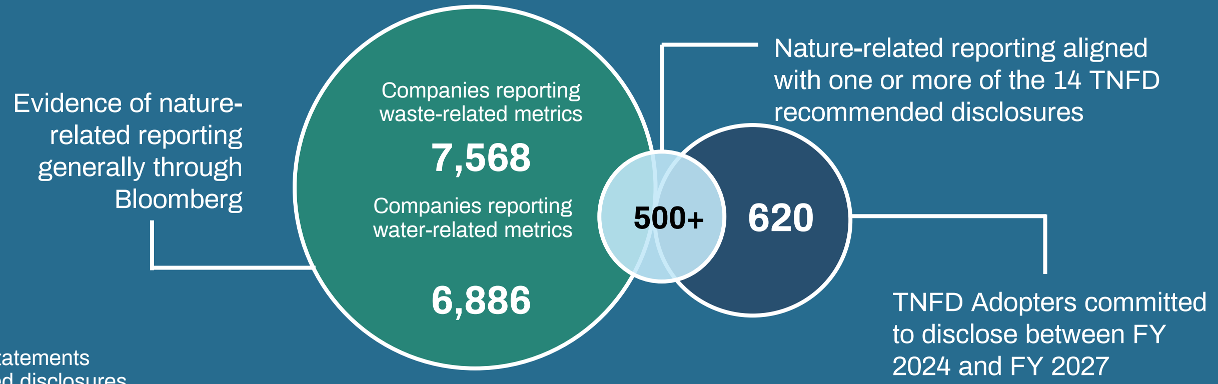
77%

of TNFD survey respondents use, or plan to use, TNFD to inform their reporting



Source: TNFD Survey Question - Which sustainability-related frameworks/standards has your organisation used or will your organisation use to structure its nature-related reporting?

500+ TNFD-aligned reports now published based on a market scan of public reporting



Bloomberg water and waste reporting

TNFD Adopters as of 31 July 2025

Neural Alpha AI-based market scan of the presence of statements consistent with one or more of the 14 TNFD recommended disclosures

This initial analysis shows evidence of reporting aligned with all 14 recommended disclosures

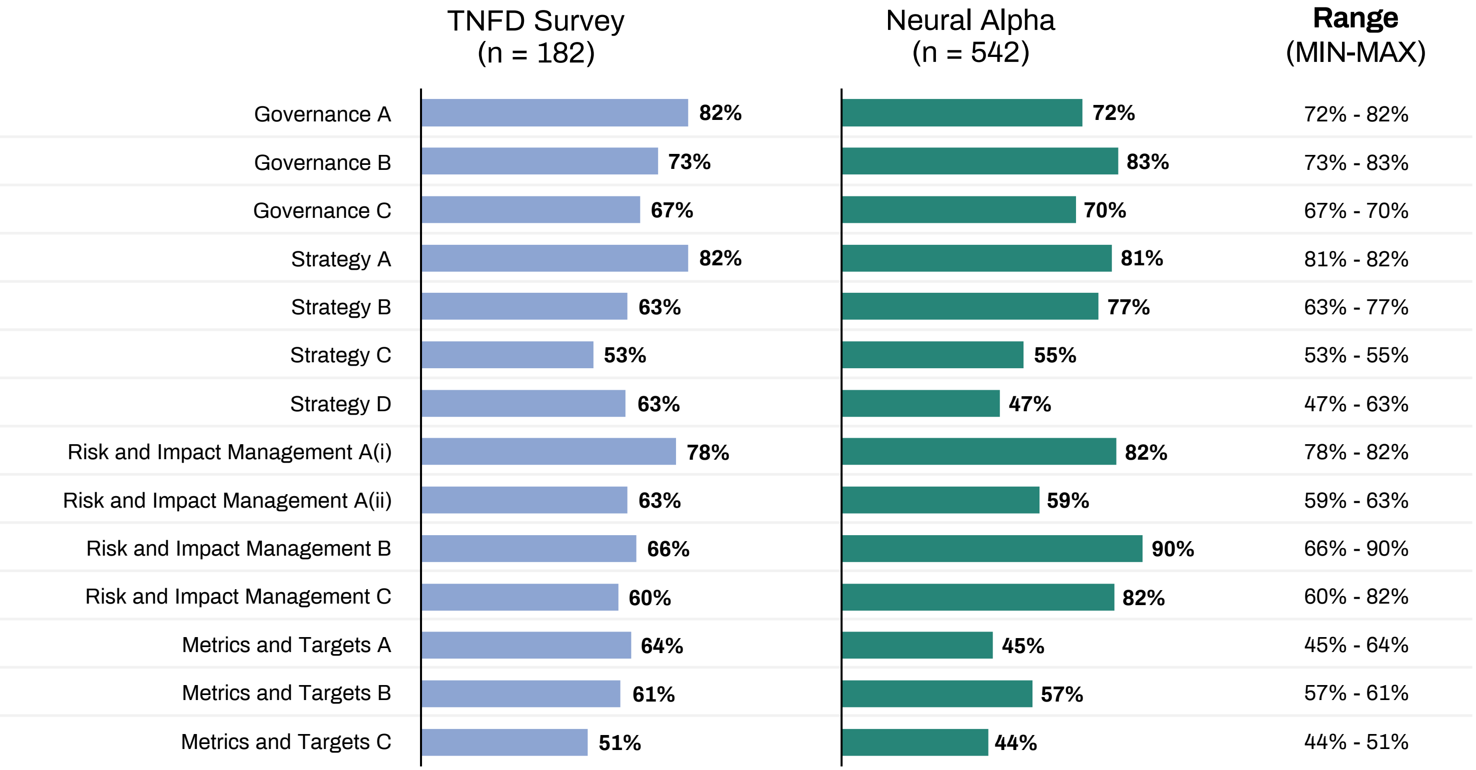
Following the precedent of the TCFD, the TNFD encouraged market participants to get started with their assessment and reporting of nature-related issues and build out the scope of their disclosures over time. As was seen in early TCFD-aligned climate reporting, risk & impact management and then governance-related disclosures have been the most common place to get started, while metrics & targets disclosures and the use of scenarios to assess the resilience of strategy (Strategy C) have had lower initial uptake.

TNFD recommended disclosures

Governance	Strategy	Risk & impact management	Metrics & targets
Disclose the organisation's governance of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Disclose the effects of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities on the organisation's business model, strategy and financial planning where such information is material.	Describe the processes used by the organisation to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.
Recommended disclosures	**Recommended disclosures**	**Recommended disclosures**	**Recommended disclosures**
A. Describe the board's oversight of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	**A.** Describe the nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long term.	**A(i)** Describe the organisation's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritising nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its direct operations.	**A.** Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess and manage material nature-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.
B. Describe management's role in assessing and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	**B.** Describe the effect nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities have had on the organisation's business model, value chain, strategy and financial planning, as well as any transition plans or analysis in place.	**A(ii)** Describe the organisation's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritising nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its upstream and downstream value chain(s).	**B.** Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess and manage dependencies and impacts on nature.
C. Describe the organisation's human rights policies and engagement activities, and oversight by the board and management, with respect to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, affected and other stakeholders, in the organisation's assessment of, and response to, nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	**C.** Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy to nature-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration different scenarios.	**B.** Describe the organisation's processes for managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	**C.** Describe the targets and goals used by the organisation to manage nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and its performance against these.
	D. Disclose the locations of assets and/or activities in the organisation's direct operations and, where possible, upstream and downstream value chain(s) that meet the criteria for priority locations.	**C.** Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring nature-related risks are integrated into and inform the organisation's overall risk management processes.	

Source: Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Recommendations 2023

Evidence of TNFD-aligned reporting against each recommended disclosure
(% of reports making at least one TNFD-aligned disclosure)



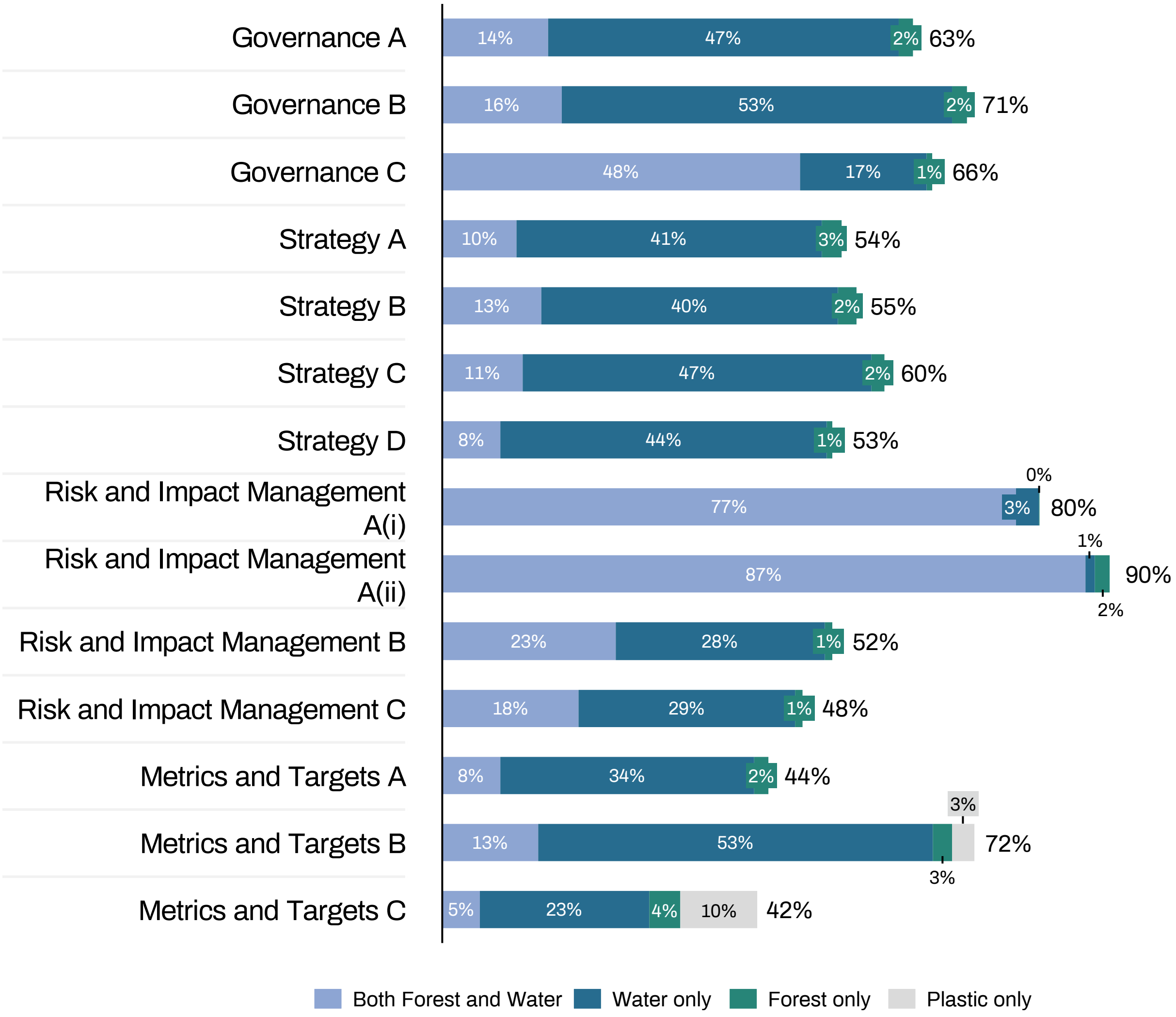
Source: TNFD Survey, Neural Alpha

CDP data suggests that potentially a much larger population of nature-related reporters exist that are not currently associated with TNFD

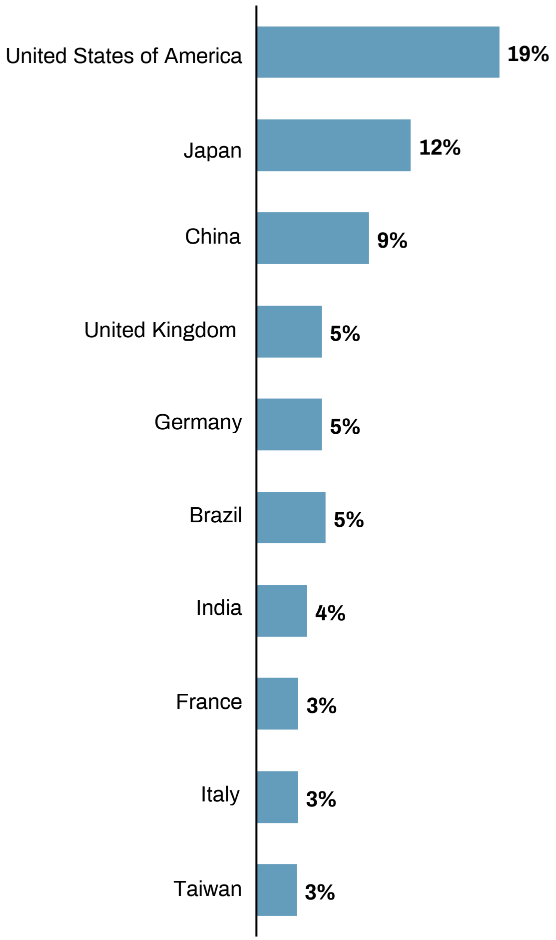
Legacy reporting on water, waste and forestry issues through the CDP platform means that a large number of reporting companies today are already underway with nature-related reporting as defined by the TNFD, but may not have associated themselves with the TNFD. This is particularly the case in the US, Chinese and German markets where relatively few organisations have so far identified themselves as TNFD Adopters.

It also underscores the opportunity to encourage these companies and financial institutions to build on what they are already doing and embrace the integrated approach to nature-related assessment and reporting advocated by the Taskforce.

Evidence of reporting that meets at least one CDP-Defined TNFD Disclosure Criterion



Percentage of companies by country or territory that meet at least one TNFD disclosure recommendation, as defined by CDP methodology (Top 10, CDP)

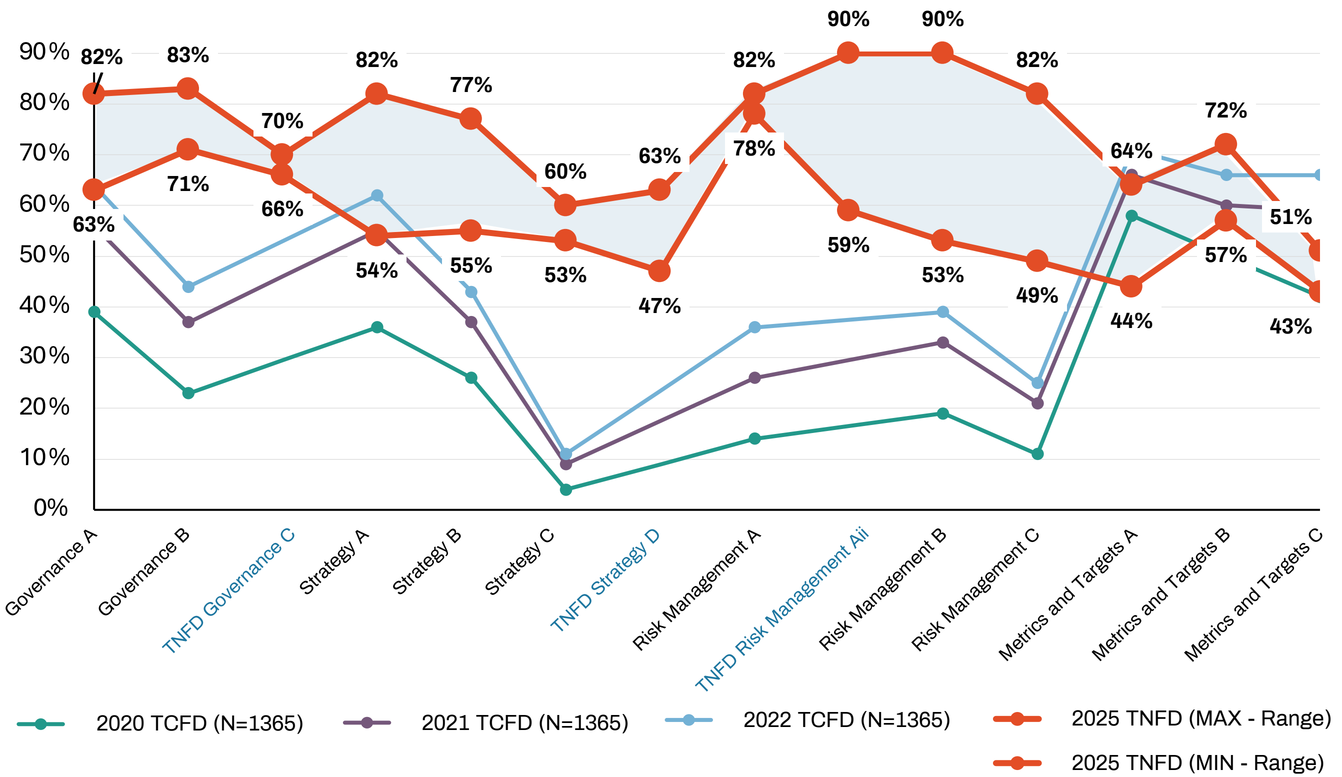


Source: CDP, n = 7,876 companies. Please note CDP Plastic disclosure only assessed for TNFD Metrics and Targets B and C. Stacked bar chart categories “both Forest and Water”, “Water only” and “Forest only” can be inclusive of Plastic metrics and targets but this was not visualized separately to improve readability of the graph.

This analysis suggests nature-related disclosure aligned to the intent of the TNFD recommendations is ahead of early comparable TCFD climate-related reporting

This result likely reflects the consistency of language, structure and approach with TCFD and the use of existing SASB, GRI and CDP nature-related indicators, enabling report preparers to leverage their internal climate reporting team and existing assessment capabilities as they commenced TNFD-aligned nature-related reporting activities.

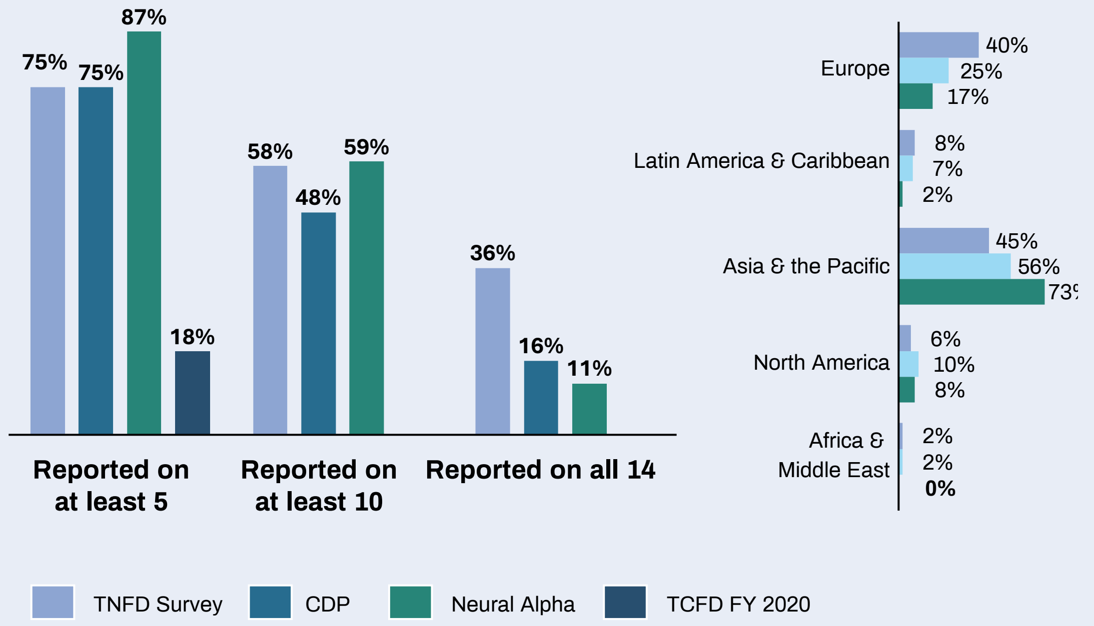
Percentage of TNFD-aligned and TCFD-aligned reporting against each recommended disclosure



Source: TNFD, TCFD. Three additional TNFD disclosures indicated in blue text

8.7 average number of TNFD recommended disclosures reported (out of 14)

Among companies reporting at least one TNFD recommended disclosure



While there are relatively minor differences across sectors, Asian and Latin American report preparers, followed by Europeans, reported against the most recommended disclosures

Low — High

Recommended disclosures		Agriculture, Food & Beverage (57)	Consumer Goods (39)	Energy, Mining & Minerals Processing (60)	Health Care & Medical Tech (12)	Construction, Real Estate, Infra & Utilities (103)	Renewable & Alternative Energy (13)	Resource Transformation (51)	Technology, Comms & IT (49)	Transportation (30)	Financial Institutions (126)	Consulting, Business & Services (13)
Governance	A)	75%	69%	63%	50%	76%	69%	75%	84%	73%	71%	62%
	B)	88%	85%	78%	83%	80%	92%	82%	90%	90%	82%	69%
	C)	72%	85%	80%	67%	67%	85%	75%	67%	57%	66%	54%
Strategy	A)	77%	82%	75%	75%	82%	85%	86%	90%	87%	79%	69%
	B)	70%	85%	62%	83%	82%	100%	84%	80%	77%	75%	69%
	C)	63%	51%	48%	83%	52%	69%	61%	71%	67%	40%	62%
	D)	54%	59%	53%	42%	50%	38%	55%	51%	50%	32%	46%
Risk & impact management	Ai)	79%	87%	73%	75%	86%	77%	86%	94%	80%	81%	62%
	Aii)	75%	79%	30%	75%	49%	85%	73%	84%	53%	52%	54%
	B)	89%	87%	85%	83%	89%	100%	98%	92%	87%	92%	85%
	C)	82%	82%	68%	83%	81%	85%	78%	92%	80%	87%	77%
Metrics and Targets	A)	46%	44%	50%	58%	48%	54%	47%	53%	47%	36%	46%
	B)	58%	67%	62%	58%	63%	62%	61%	73%	70%	37%	38%
	C)	47%	59%	52%	33%	54%	62%	45%	51%	50%	22%	23%

Recommended disclosures		Asia Pacific (301)	Europe (170)	North America (45)	Latin America/ Caribbean (25)	Africa & Middle East (12)
Governance	A)	77%	72%	51%	60%	58%
	B)	86%	81%	69%	92%	83%
	C)	69%	68%	80%	76%	67%
Strategy	A)	86%	79%	64%	68%	67%
	B)	81%	75%	60%	72%	83%
	C)	61%	50%	42%	32%	42%
	D)	53%	41%	40%	52%	17%
Risk & impact management	Ai)	84%	81%	73%	88%	75%
	Aii)	65%	55%	40%	56%	58%
	B)	91%	91%	82%	88%	92%
	C)	84%	82%	62%	92%	83%
Metrics and Targets	A)	51%	40%	36%	44%	25%
	B)	64%	50%	56%	40%	33%
	C)	48%	41%	36%	44%	17%

Sector insights

- A broad ability to get started on risk management, strategy and governance disclosures
- A lack of market experience with some TNFD recommended indicators and metrics
- Difficulty faced by financial institutions, given the contingency on data from their customers

Geographic insights

- Interest in Asia, particularly Japan, and Europe since the outset of the TNFD is confirmed in early reporting practice
- Encouraging early reporting momentum in Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular Brazil and Colombia

Source: Neural Alpha, TNFD

Early TNFD reporting highlights a move towards greater clarity, consistency and integration

The Taskforce is encouraged to see uptake of the General Requirements outlined in the TNFD recommendations, which were designed to ensure key information about the disclosures being made is clearly articulated for the benefit of report users

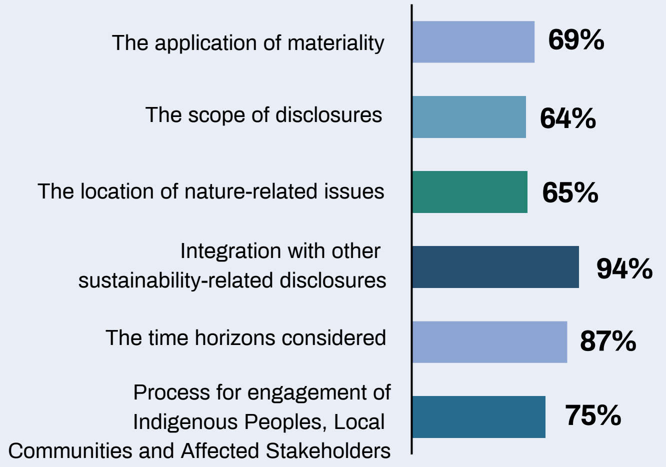
Aligned with the approach taken by standard setters and regulators – most notably now in the ISSB S1 standard and in the European ESRS 1 and 2 standards – the TNFD included in its recommendations a set of General Requirements to provide important and consistent contextual information for report users about the disclosures being provided.

These are:

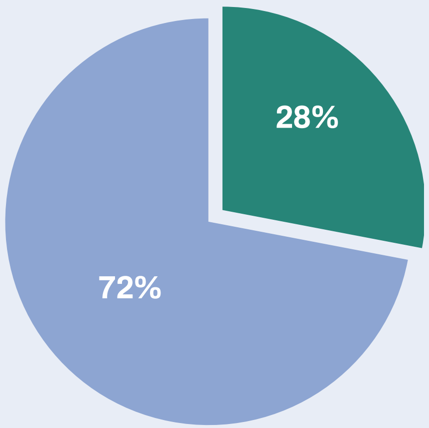
- The **approach to materiality** taken by the report preparer and applied consistently in the reporting;
- The **scope of the disclosures** and the process to determine that scope (for example, whether only covering water-related issues or whether covering all the organisation's assets and activities in its direct operations and value chain, or only a part);
- Whether the **location of nature-related issues** was considered in the assessment and disclosure of nature-related issues;
- Whether the disclosures were **integrated with other sustainability-related disclosures** (including climate and social-related disclosures);
- The relevant short-, medium- and long-term **time horizons considered**; and
- The process for **engagement with Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and affected stakeholders** in its assessment of nature-related issues.

The TNFD's General Requirements need to be applied consistently to ensure report users understand the context for the disclosures being made

Percentage of reporters that applied at least one of the General Requirements



28% of reporters applied all six of the General Requirements



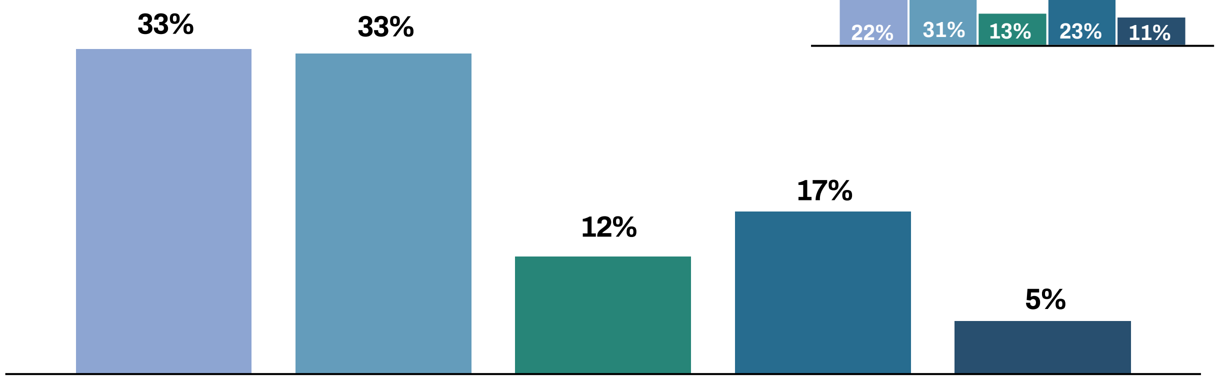
Note & Source: Percentage of TNFD reports that applied at least one of the six TNFD General Requirements, Neural Alpha (n = 561)

Encouragingly, a significant share of early reporters have moved towards integrated reporting

Reflecting the familiarity of the language, structure and approach of the TNFD recommended disclosures with those of TCFD on climate, report preparers have moved to integrate climate and nature disclosures, either in a standalone sustainability report or integrated with mainstream financial reporting.

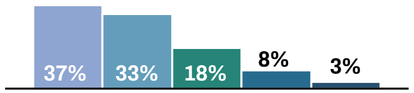
78% of TNFD survey respondents who have published nature-related disclosures integrate them with climate-related reporting

"Where did you publish your nature-related report?"

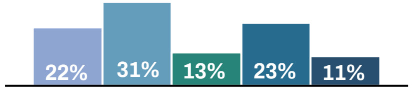


- In a standalone corporate sustainability report but integrated with our climate and social disclosures
- Integrated within our mainstream financial disclosures and our climate-related disclosures
- In a combined TNFD-TCFD report
- In a standalone TNFD report
- Other

Corporates (N= 177)



Financial Institutions (N= 64)



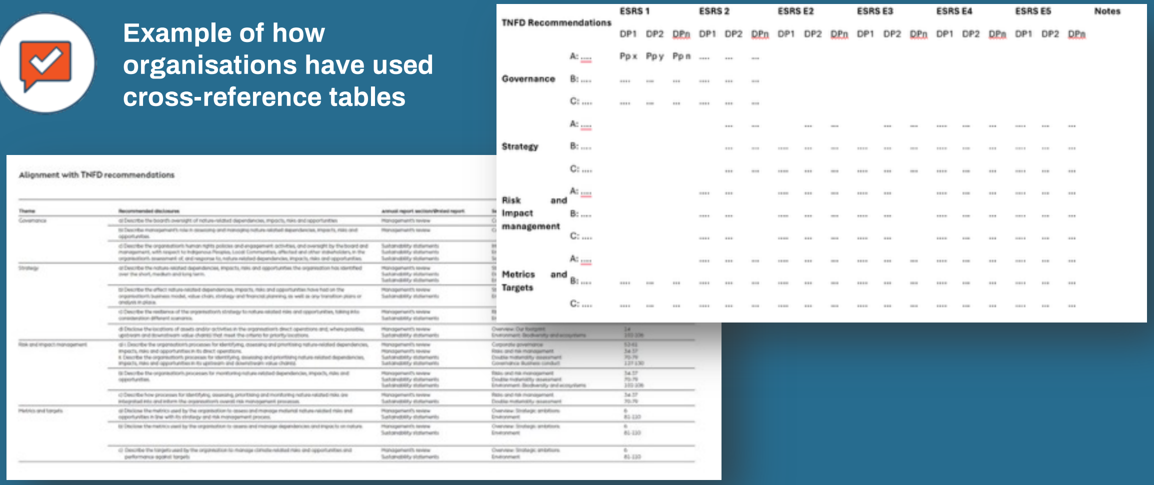
Source: TNFD Survey (n=241)

Correspondence tables: Promoting integration and efficiency of reporting

Consultations with market participants revealed growing interest in the use of correspondence and cross-reference tables in corporate sustainability reports to provide a convenient map for report users to find disclosures against different corporate reporting standards, including ISSB, ESRS, TNFD and GRI and product certification standards.

In February 2025, the TNFD issued a statement in support of the use of cross-reference tables to encourage report preparers to report against the TNFD recommendations and other standards in one integrated sustainability report.

Example of how organisations have used cross-reference tables



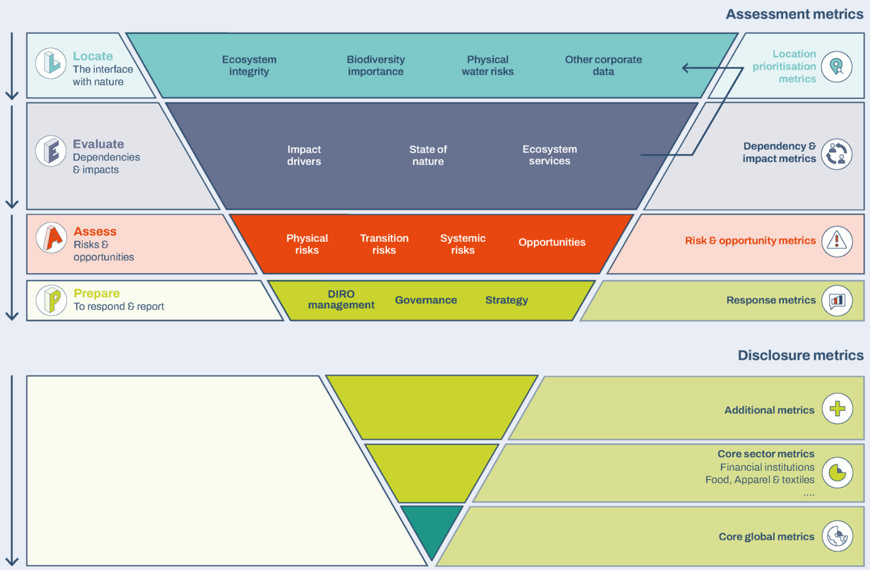
Source: Ørsted Sustainability Report 2023

As highlighted by current reporting practices, the strategic priority now is to mobilise more market participants to take an integrated approach beyond familiar issues of water, waste and forest aspects of nature

Since the inception of the Taskforce, market participants have sought clarity on the metrics required for nature-related corporate reporting beyond well known water, waste and forestry metrics. Report users, particularly investors, have also highlighted the need for a small 'core' set of nature-related metrics to be used consistently within and across sectors to aid comparability. Considerable concern has also been expressed about the lack of accessible, high-quality and timely nature-related data that meets audit and assurance standards for the purposes of corporate reporting.

Through a landscape analysis in 2022, the TNFD identified over 3,000 nature-related metrics in existing disclosure standards. After two years of consultation with market participants and a collaborative review and shortlisting process with leading scientific organisations and standard setters, the TNFD arrived at a tiered structure of assessment and disclosure metrics across the four realms of nature and the five drivers of nature change identified by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

Note: The TNFD recommended disclosure metrics can be found in Annex 1 and Annex 2 of the TNFD recommendations publication of September 2023



14 'core global' disclosure metrics for all companies across all sectors to disclose on a comply or explain basis

Aligned to the five recognised 'drivers of nature change' (excluding climate change, given the work of TCFD).

The Taskforce has subsequently issued sector-specific guidance including 'core sector' metrics for disclosure for over 50% of the SASB-defined sectors.

14 Core Global Indicators

Dependency & impact indicators

- Total spatial footprint
- Extent of land/freshwater/ocean-use change
- Pollutants released to soil, by type
- Wastewater discharged
- Waste generation and disposal
- Plastic pollution
- Non-GHG air pollutants
- Water withdrawal and consumption from areas of water scarcity
- Quantity of high-risk natural commodities sourced from land/ocean/freshwater

Risk indicators

- Value of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses exposed to nature-related **transition risks**
- Value of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses exposed to nature-related **physical risks**
- Description and value of significant lines/penalties or litigation in the reporting year due to negative nature-related impacts

Opportunities indicators

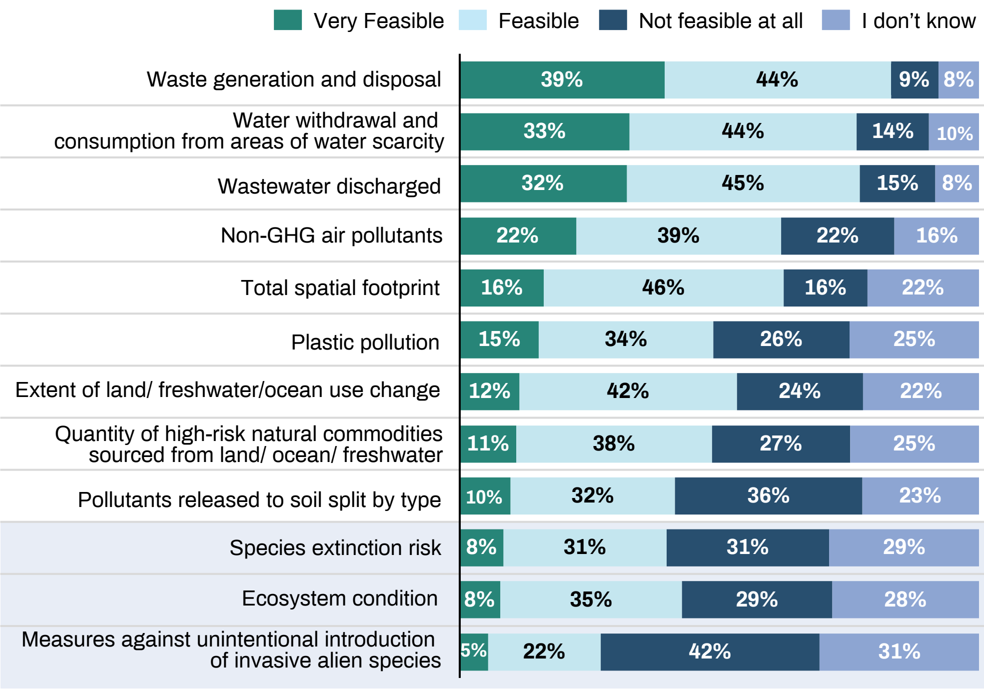
- Amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed towards nature-related opportunities, by type, with reference to a government, regulator or third-party taxonomy, where relevant
- Increase and proportion of revenue from products and services producing demonstrable positive impacts on nature, with a description of impacts

Analysis of early reporting experience highlights the need to build market familiarity with the TNFD core disclosure indicators and the measurement methods and data systems to enable their reporting

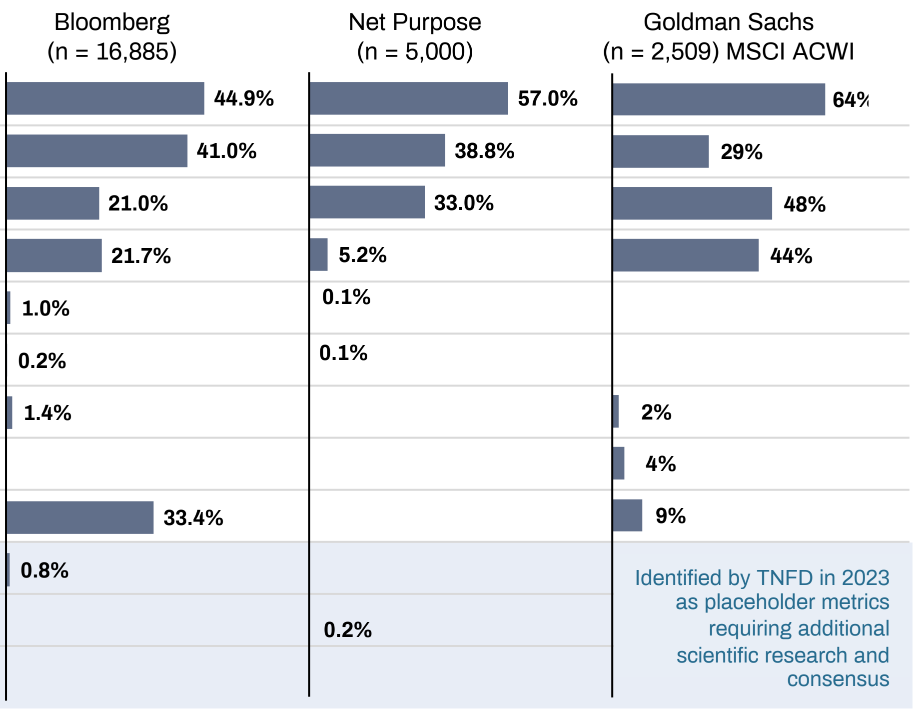
While it is clear that many market participants have started with existing water, waste and forestry indicators to commence their TNFD-aligned reporting, the Taskforce continues to address market concerns about measurement methods, consistency of metrics, and the availability and quality of data for reporting. The Taskforce anticipates that measurement against other core disclosure indicators will increase over time as a result of the demand signal provided by the TNFD and new technologies that enable cost-effective collection and assessment.

- Measures of air pollution, water and waste are typically metered by companies and already regulated for many sectors.
- Measurement of spatial footprint and land-use change, recommended by the Taskforce but not widely reported yet, is rapidly being enabled by new geospatial tools.
- When its recommendations were released in 2023, the TNFD identified the need for a metric related to invasive alien species, and state-of-nature metrics for species and ecosystems, but noted the need for additional research and consensus on what those should be. That work is now well underway with the Nature Positive Initiative (NPI), Fauna and Flora International (FFI) and other partners, with guidance on these metrics expected in 2026.

"From the report preparer perspective, which of the following TNFD disclosure metrics did you find feasible to report?"



Evidence of market use of nature metrics in corporate reporting

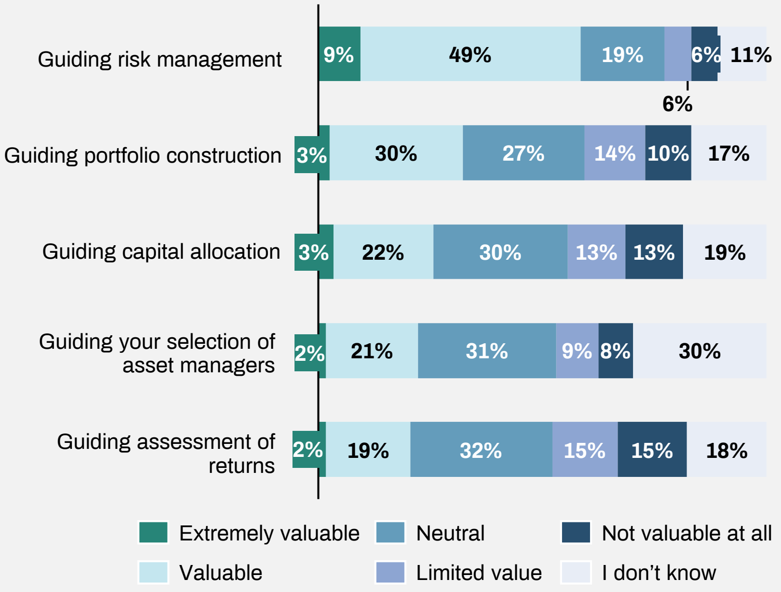


Source: TNFD Survey (n=169), Bloomberg, Net Purpose, Goldman Sachs Asset Management research shared with the TNFD

Investors have turned to the TNFD's LEAP assessment guidance to understand nature-related risks and opportunities in their portfolios and begun utilising disclosures from investee companies

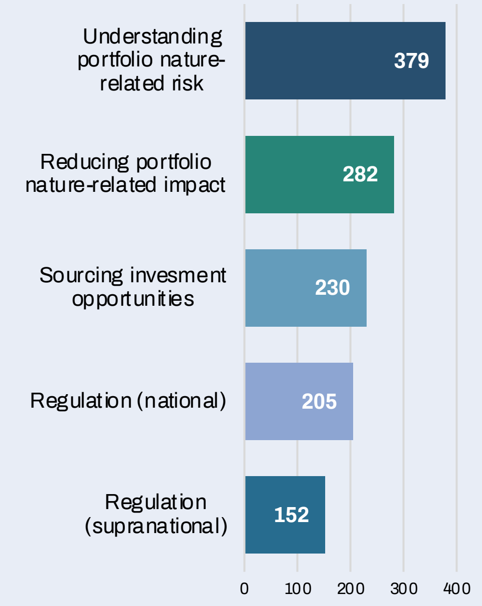
Response to both the TNFD survey and the Responsible Investor survey highlight a range of motivations. The Taskforce saw considerable participation in pilot testing of LEAP by asset managers during its development, which has likely helped build awareness and confidence.

How valuable has the first generation of TNFD reporting been in guiding the following decisions?



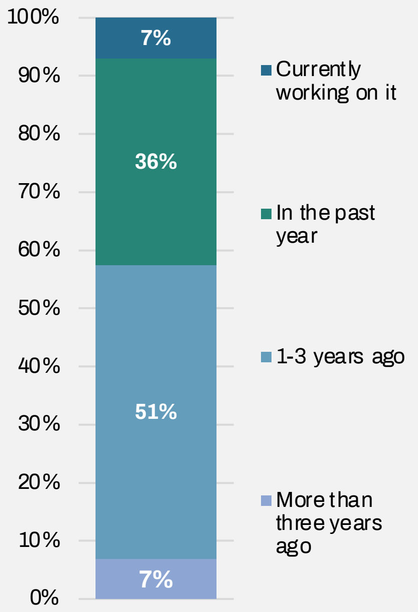
Source: TNFD Survey (n = 118)

What are the most important reasons for your organisation's focus on nature/biodiversity? (Ranking score)



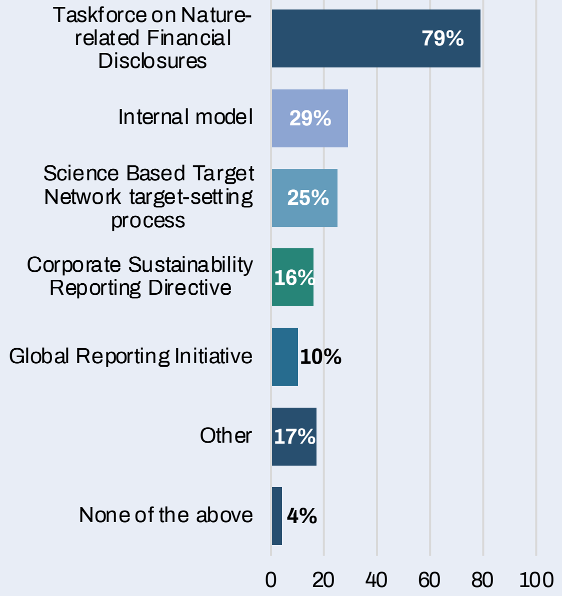
Source: Responsible Investor Nature Survey (n = 100)

When did your organisation undertake its first assessment of the nature-related risks, impacts and dependencies of investment portfolios?



Source: Responsible Investor Nature Survey (n = 100)

Which frameworks have you used/are you considering using for the assessment of nature-related risks, impacts and dependencies of your portfolios? (Multiple answers allowed)

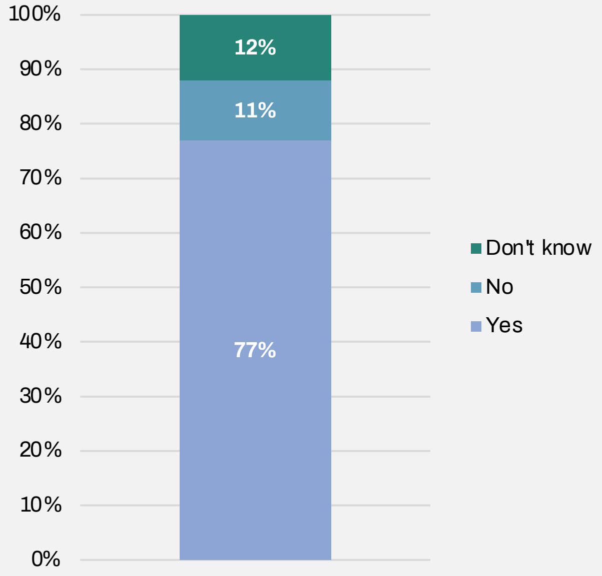


Source: Responsible Investor Nature Survey (n = 100)

The investment community are now looking for specific, consistent and mandatory standards on nature-related issues beyond climate change

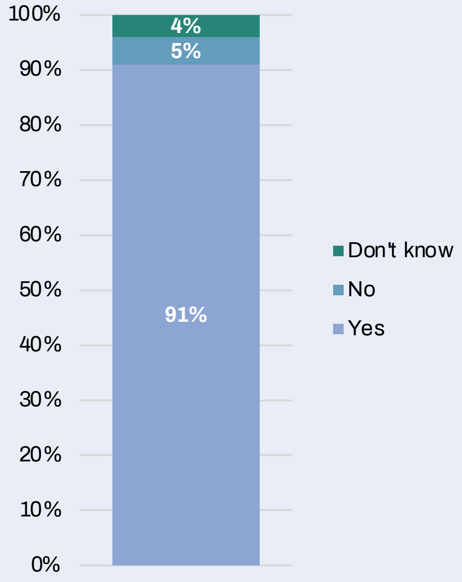
Responses to the Responsible Investor survey in June 2025, confirmed through the TNFD's own global market engagement with asset owners and asset managers, highlight a clear desire for nature-related reporting standards to draw from the approach developed by the TNFD as the best way to ensure consistent, comparable and decision-useful information to inform their risk management and capital allocation decision making.

Would you like to see the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) launch a dedicated standard for nature, biodiversity and ecosystem services?

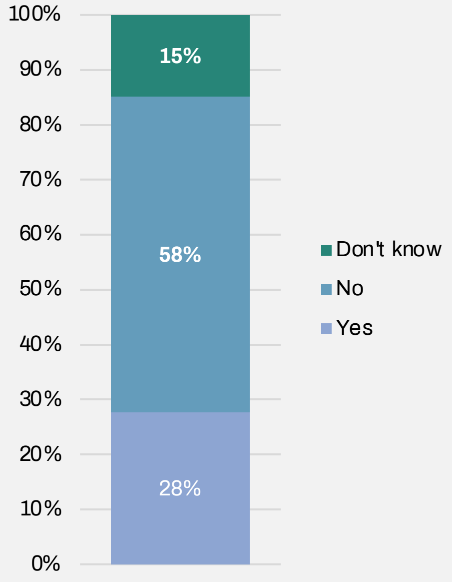


Source: Responsible Investor 'Nature and Investor Survey 2025' (n = 100)

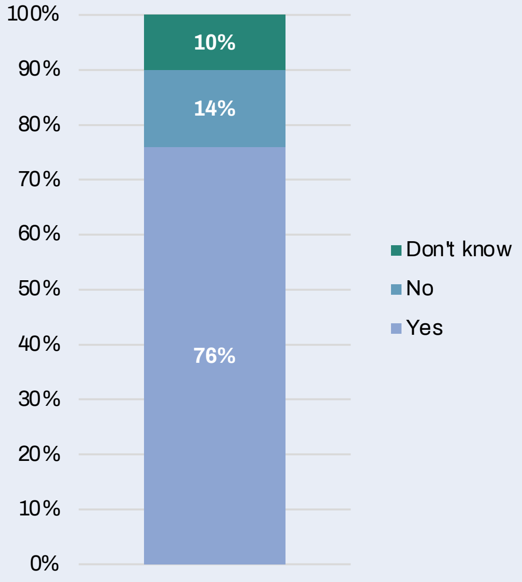
Should the ISSB's standard incorporate/adopt the TNFD's framework?



Should nature standards and regulation be separate from those on climate?



Would mandatory nature-related disclosures help your organisation to assess nature-related risks and impacts, identify nature-related opportunities and support nature-positive investment?



Challenges and priorities ahead

It is clear from the status of market practice outlined in this report that nature-related reporting is well underway, starting from the familiar foundation of water, forests and waste and forestry-related measurement and reporting encouraged by GRI, CDP and SASB over many years. The central challenge ahead is to encourage market participants across sectors and geographies to recognise nature as a strategic risk and opportunity management issue – driving risk, resilience and value across their business – and to move to an integrated rather than piecemeal approach to identifying, assessing and reporting their material nature-related issues across all realms of nature.

With the TNFD's recommendations now established in the market, the Taskforce's focus is now firmly on supporting ongoing incorporation of the TNFD recommendations into the global voluntary and mandatory reporting landscape, and to address practical barriers to market uptake. The two most frequently cited issues are knowledge and skills building; and data availability and quality concerns to enable reporting against the TNFD's recommendations and recommended disclosure metrics.

Our programme of priorities for 2026 reflect this feedback from the market.

Collaboration with standard setters, reporting platforms & other initiatives

The Taskforce will continue to support the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) with its Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Ecosystem Services (BEES) research project and SASB Standards enhancement project. The Taskforce also supports the periodic update of GRI reporting Standards.

The Taskforce will continue to liaise with national regulatory agencies to help them understand market practice about nature-related reporting and inform their standards development activities.

The TNFD also engages with a range of related and supporting initiatives, including the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) and Nature Positive Initiative (NPI) to ensure alignment of approaches and related market guidance.

Addressing measurement and data challenges to support quantitative reporting

As outlined in this report, the Taskforce recognises that quantitative reporting on many aspects of nature beyond water and waste are unfamiliar to most market participants. Given the location-specific context of nature-related issues, assessing dependencies and impacts on nature requires the ability to understand the state of nature in locations of interest, a task that requires some scientific knowledge and has been hindered by a lack of scientific data.

With the advent of new technologies, from geospatial, to eDNA and AI, state of nature measurement is evolving quickly. The Taskforce will continue to work with a range of measurement and data partners to catalyse and accelerate further progress. We are supporting the Nature Positive Initiative (NPI) and other partners to pilot test state of nature metrics, consulting with Fauna & Flora International (FFI) and other partners on invasive alien species metrics. We have also proposed the creation of a nature data public facility and launched a Grand Challenge for tech solutions to nature assessment for SMEs.

Additional guidance development

With the publication of the TNFD's disclosure recommendations and accompanying LEAP assessment and other guidance in September 2023, and the subsequent release of sector guidance covering over 50% of SICS sectors over the past two years, the Taskforce has largely concluded its proposed agenda of new guidance development and publication.

- There is strong demand from market participants for additional **sector guidance,** which the Taskforce will consider based on available resources and market demand and the timeline for the evolution of market standards.
- The Taskforce will release **Nature in Transition Planning** guidance at COP30 in November 2025 after a nine-month process of pilot testing with 14 companies and financial institutions.
- The Taskforce is also working to meet market interest in more guidance and case studies on **nature-related opportunities.**
- The Taskforce has commenced initial scoping research on **environmental crimes.**
- Following the positive market reaction to its **Asking Better Questions on Nature** for Board Directors, the Taskforce is preparing similar guides for release in late 2025 and 2026 for other key corporate and investment decision makers.

Market engagement & capability building support to market participants

The Taskforce has received very positive feedback about the Learning Lab content released on its website at the beginning of 2025, including instructional videos and case studies, and the release of white label training content for training organisations and the Train the Trainer programmes run this year in Cambridge UK and Singapore.

The Taskforce will continue to expand content available through these channels in 2026 in conjunction with our 22 Consultation Groups around the world.

The Taskforce's work with standard setters will continue in the pursuit of globally-consistent, comparable and decision useful reporting requirements based on an integrated approach to nature-related issues

Source: [TNFD Standards alignment and interoperability mapping guidance]

ISSB

The TNFD and ISSB have supported each others' respective efforts since both organisations were formed in late 2021. The ISSB has been a TNFD knowledge partner since the inception of the TNFD. The IFRS S1 Standard, SASB Standards and CDSB application guidance for water and biodiversity-related disclosures informed the TNFD recommendations and additional guidance. In February 2025, the TNFD briefed the ISSB Board on its work and in April 2025, the TNFD and IFRS Foundation signed an Memorandum of Understanding. This deepens the TNFD's support for ISSB's research project on Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Ecosystem Services (BEES) and enhancements of the SASB Standards.

ISO

The TNFD has a formal liaison role with the ISO Technical Committee/331 – Biodiversity – that is developing new standards focused on biodiversity issues. In May 2025, the TNFD proposed that ISO TC 331 consider further standard setting and to embed the TNFD's LEAP approach as an approach for corporates and financial institutions globally to identify, assess, manage and disclose nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

GRI

The TNFD and GRI have worked closely together since the inception of the TNFD to support the development of each others' guidance – notably GRI input to the TNFD recommendations and TNFD input into the revised GRI 101 Biodiversity Standard. The TNFD and GRI have developed a guidance document and correspondence table to help GRI reporters globally align with the TNFD recommendations and assist TNFD adopters in sustainability reporting according to GRI Standards. This mapping underscores the high level of alignment achieved between the TNFD recommendations and metrics and the GRI Standards reporting requirements and datapoints.

EFRAG

EFRAG and the TNFD have collaborated closely for over two years to maximise the consistency of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) environmental standards and the TNFD recommendations as they were being developed in parallel. The TNFD and EFRAG have jointly published a mapping of the correspondence between the ESRS and the TNFD's recommended disclosures and metrics, illustrating the high level of commonality achieved. This assessment highlights that all 14 TNFD recommended disclosures are reflected in the ESRS.

National regulatory engagement

The TNFD has briefed national regulatory bodies around the world as they have sought to understand possible approaches to regulatory arrangements for nature-related corporate reporting. In India, for example, where mandatory requirements already exist for the largest 1,000 companies, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and the TNFD jointly published a guide in September 2025 for companies to understand the interlinkages between the national Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR) requirements and the TNFD recommendations and guidance.

At COP30, the Taskforce will release recommendations on upgrading the accessibility and quality of nature data for market participants

High quality data on the state of nature is a global public good, critical for enabling the decisions of policy makers, scientists, civil society organisations, business and finance. For decades, that type of data has been collected almost exclusively by, and for, government and scientific organisations. The advent of new commercial technologies, coupled with demand drivers including corporate reporting, target setting and transition planning, have spawned a vibrant ecosystem of new commercial nature data and nature tech players.

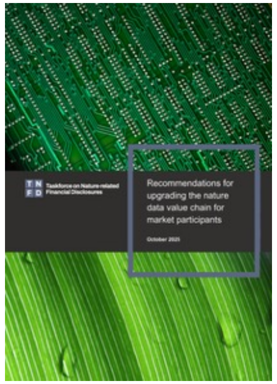
As a result, a 'two sided' market dynamic has emerged, with considerable commercial incentives in the data analytics marketplace downstream, while trusted public institutions collecting nature data upstream continue to struggle for adequate funding to collect the nature data the world needs.

In 2021, when the Taskforce was established, the TNFD consulted market participants widely on their data experience and identified challenges, gaps and opportunities across the nature data value chain.

In 2023, reflecting on market feedback and inspired by the example of the Net Zero Public Data Facility (NZDPU), the TNFD proposed consideration of a global Nature Data Public Facility (NDPF).

Insights in 2024 about the specific use of nature data to support early TNFD reporting, and consultations with upstream data providers, identified the need for a systemic, value chain approach to upgrading nature data for growing market needs. This includes the strategic priority of getting more funding to upstream public data collectors of critical state-of-nature data.

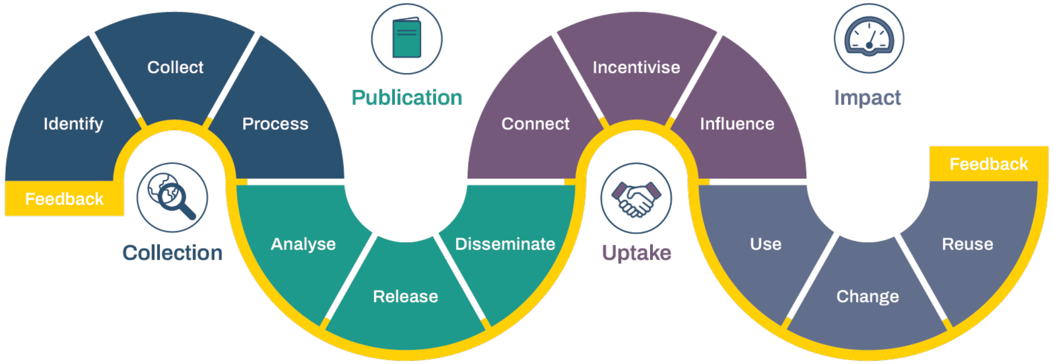
In 2022, the Taskforce launched the Nature Data Catalyst – a community of nature data and technology platform providers – to benefit from their experience across the nature data value chain and inspire further innovation. The Taskforce also developed the TNFD data catalogue to provide practical guidance to market participants on where to find relevant data sets and tools.



Recommendations to upgrade the nature data value chain

At COP30 in late 2025, the Taskforce will release a set of recommendations for systemically upgrading the nature data value chain in a way that provides market participants with streamlined access to a baseload of high-quality state of nature data while also creating much needed additional sources of funding for the upstream public institutions leading global efforts to collect this data.

The findings are based on extensive global consultations with nature data experts and end users, and the creation of a sandbox environment that tested over 100 nature data layers from more than 40 data providers. A set of integrated nature data principles underpin the proposal for a Nature Data Public Facility (NDPF).



Note: Further information [available on the TNFD website]

The Taskforce will continue to support the skills and capability building needs of market participants

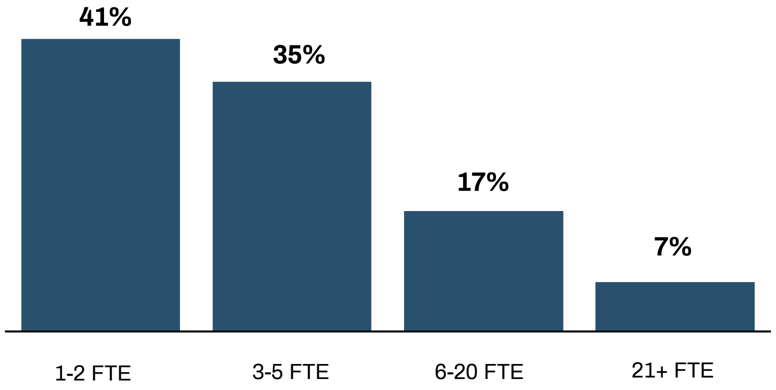
Internal capabilities for undertaking nature-related assessment and reporting, and the associated compliance costs, rightly remain key issues of focus for report preparers, standard setters, regulators and policy makers. While the Taskforce sought information on estimated costs to assess and prepare nature-related reporting, a significant number of survey respondents chose not to share any information, diminishing our confidence to draw any conclusions.

Anecdotally, many market participants have indicated to the Taskforce that their nature-related assessment and reporting activities are nested within their climate assessment and reporting teams, underscoring the opportunity and logic of pursuing further integration of both assessment and reporting activities.

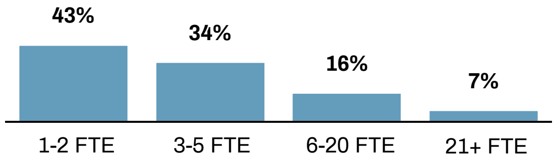
- 40% of organisations had 1-2 full time equivalent (FTE) people in their organisation working on nature-related reporting over the last 12 months, with an additional 35% of organisations utilising a team of 3-5 FTEs.
- Likely reflecting the complexity of the analysis and their resources, financial institutions typically have larger teams working on nature-related assessment and reporting than corporates.

Source: TNFD Survey

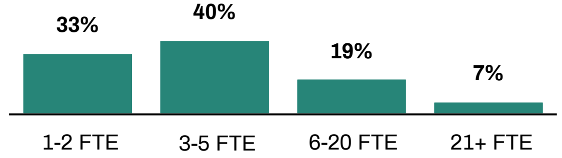
Number of FTE employees who worked on nature-related reporting over the last 12 months



Corporates (N= 166)



Financial Institutions (N= 57)

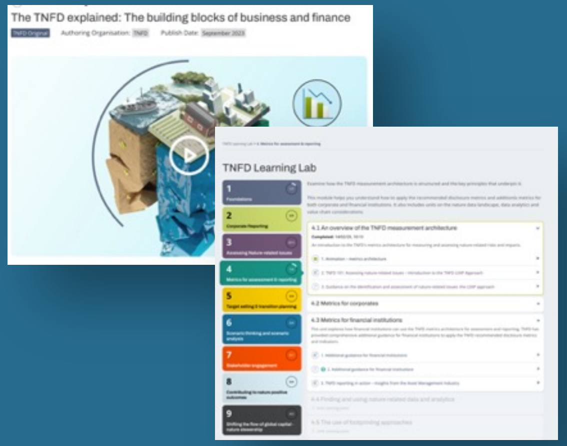


Responding to market capacity building needs

In early 2025, after a 12-month development process in collaboration with the Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership (CISL) in the UK, the TNFD released a suite of capacity building materials for market participants and third-party training providers. In its first six months, the Learning Lab attracted 3,416 registered users.

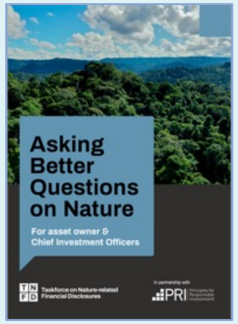
In January in the UK with CISL, and again in May in Singapore with the National University of Singapore (NUS), the TNFD Secretariat ran Train the Trainer sessions helping to seed a global ecosystem of training providers capable of delivering TNFD content to a wide range of market participants. In partnership with the Taskforce, UNEP-FI, PRI and WBSCD are also now delivering TNFD Preparer Forum training to companies and financial institutions in Asia and Latin America, with further programmes to be rolled-out in 2026.

Source: [TNFD Knowledge Hub]



The Taskforce will also continue to develop practical skill building guidance for specific decision-making audiences

As awareness of the materiality of nature-related issues beyond climate change has grown, the Taskforce has responded to interest from board directors and others for specific materials to help them assess these issues and discharge their responsibilities.



Source: [Asking better questions]

The 'Asking Better Questions on Nature' series is designed to help senior executives across business and finance surface critical insights about nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. The first guide released is specifically for board directors and was created in collaboration with Chapter Zero, Competent Boards, Commonwealth Climate and Law Initiative and Green Finance Institute.

How can board directors ask themselves, their board colleagues and company management better questions about nature to surface critical insights about how the resilience of the business depends on the resilience of nature?

Since its launch in May 2025, the Taskforce has engaged over 500 board directors through a series of global webinars and in person events with national professional board associations such as Institutes of Directors in Singapore, London and India.

Key outcomes

- This guide helps board members surface the decision-useful information they need to ensure that nature-related issues are being appropriately incorporated into the company's governance, strategy, risk management, capital allocation and corporate social responsibility decision making.
- The guide features 12 key questions that board directors may wish to ask of themselves around the board room and of company executives, and the sort of analysis they should expect to see from their organisations to support their decision making and discharge their fiduciary duty.
- The 12 questions were identified from discussions with experienced executive and non-executive board directors of leading organisations that are already considering climate- and nature-related issues.

Additional ABQN guides for asset owners and asset managers will be released in late 2025 and 2026.

1 Gaining an overview of nature's relevance to our business

1. How and where does our business depend and impact on nature?
2. How do our dependencies and impacts on nature give rise to potential financial and non-financial risks?
3. How do our dependencies and impacts on nature generate potential opportunities for the organisation?
4. What is the interplay between our nature- and climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities?

2 Integrating nature into decision making

5. How are we assessing and measuring our potentially material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities? What data are we using and generating?
6. How are we engaging with our value chain and Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, affected and other stakeholders to understand their views with respect to our nature-related issues?
7. How does management integrate nature into short- and long-term decision-making?

3 Understanding the external context: Market, standards, regulations and investor expectations

8. How do we expect our understanding of nature-related issues to change over time in our sector and in the markets and locations in which we operate?
9. Are we up to date with shifting regulatory developments, both and mandatory, industry standards and investor expectations across the jurisdictions in which we operate?

4 Organisational competence on nature-related issues

10. Does the board and senior management team have the requisite skills and experience to adequately manage the organisation's nature-related issues?
11. Are the organisation's skills and capabilities on nature-related issues, including assessment and learning, being institutionalised for the long term?

5 Board reflection

12. Are we confident that we are fulfilling our legal duties in relation to nature across the jurisdictions in which we operate? What evidence do we have that we are doing so?

For more information

The TNFD Recommendations & Assessment guidance

Recommendations

Assessment Guidance

Glossary

Sector guidance, including sector metrics

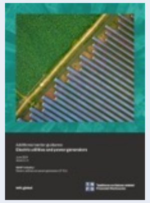
Apparel, accessories & footwear

Beverages

Construction materials

Engineering, construction & real estate

Electric utilities & power



Financial institutions

Fishing

Forestry & paper

Food & agriculture

Marine transport & cruise lines

Metals & mining

Oil & gas

Water utilities & services

Data-related guidance & reports

Standards alignment guidance

ESRS (EU)

GRI (Global)

BRSR (India)

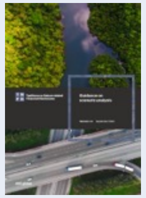
Additional guidance

Getting started with TNFD

Guidance on value chains

Guidance by biome

Guidance on scenario analysis



Engagement guidance

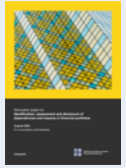
Target setting guidance

Research & Discussion papers

Financial Materiality

Nature in transition plans

Financed dependencies & impacts



Ocean-related issues

Source: [TNFD Publications]

About the Taskforce

The TNFD was launched in 2021, having been identified as a strategic priority in the G20's 2021 Sustainable Finance Roadmap. Like TCFD, it is designed to be a market-led initiative and is comprised of 40 individuals drawn from the following companies, financial institutions and market service providers.

Financial Services
- AP7
- AXA
- Bank of America
- Bank of China
- BlackRock Investment Institute (BlackRock)
- BNP Paribas
- FirstRand
- Grupo Financiero Banorte
- HSBC
- Macquarie Group
- Mirova
- MS&AD Insurance Group Holdings, Inc.
- Norges Bank Investment Management (NBIM)
- Norinchukin Bank
- Rabobank
- Swiss Re Institute
- UBS

Corporates
- AB InBev
- Acciona S.A
- Anglo American
- Bayer
- Bunge Ltd
- City Development Limited
- Dow
- Ecopetrol
- GSK
- Grieg Seafood
- Holcim
- LVMH
- Natura & Co
- Reckitt
- Suzano
- Swire Properties
- Tata Steel
- City Developments Ltd (CDL)

Market Service Providers
- Deloitte
- EY (Ernst & Young)
- KPMG International
- Moody's Corporation
- PwC (PricewaterhouseCoopers)
- S&P Global

Source: TNFD Taskforce Members

The work of the Taskforce is funded by governments and philanthropic foundations. The TNFD's major financial contributors and its original founding organisations are represented on the TNFD Stewardship Council. The TNFD does not accept financial contributions from private sector organisations, including its Taskforce members. Current funding partners of the TNFD who are also members of the Stewardship Council are:

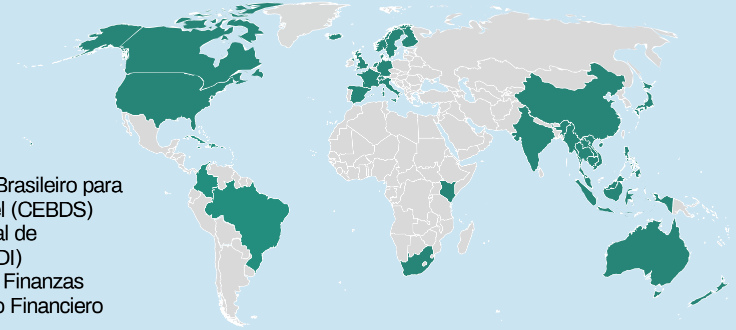
- Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)
- Global Canopy
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Government of Germany – The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection; International Climate Initiative (IKI)
- Government of Japan
- Government of the Netherlands – Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Safety
- Government of Norway – Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI)
- Government of Switzerland – Federal Office of the Environment (FOEN) and the Swiss Federal Department of Finance (FDF) State Secretariat for International Finance (SIF)
- Government of United Kingdom – Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)
- Macdoch Foundation
- The Rockefeller Foundation (United States
- United Nations Environment Program Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI)
- WWF

TNFD Consultation Groups
(Convenors)

North America
- **Canada:** The Institute for Sustainable Finance (ISF) and Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada (CPA Canada)
- **United States:** Ceres

Latam & the Caribbean
- **Brazil:** Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (CEBDS)
- **Colombia:** Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia (ANDI)
- **Mexico:** Consejo Mexicano de Finanzas Sostenibles (CMFS) and Grupo Financiero Banorte

Europe
- **France:** Entreprises pour l'Environnement (EpE) and Institut de la Finance Durable (IFD)
- **Germany:** BAUM e.V. (Network for Sustainable Business Germany) and Forum Nachhaltige Geldanlagen e.V. (FNG)
- **Italy:** Business for Biodiversity Italy (B4B Italia)
- **Netherlands:** Rabobank and NVB
- **Scandinavia:** Finance Denmark and Global Compact Network Denmark
- **Spain:** Forética
- **Switzerland:** Swiss Sustainable Finance and Global Compact Network Switzerland and Liechtenstein
- **United Kingdom:** Green Finance Institute (GFI)



Source: TNFD Consultation Groups

Africa & the Middle East
- **Kenya**: Kenya Bankers Association (KBA) and Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA)
- **South Africa:** The Banking Association South Africa (BASA) and the National Business Initiative (NBI)
- **UAE:** Global Climate Finance Centre (GCFC)

Asia and the Pacific
- **Australia/New Zealand:** Responsible Investment Association Australasia (RIAA)
- **Singapore:** The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- **China:** Institute of Finance and Sustainability (IFS), Hong Kong Green Finance Association(HKGFA) and Business Environment Council (BEC)
- **India:** Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
- **Japan:** Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation, MS&AD Insurance Group Holdings, and Norinchukin Bank
- **Korea:** National Institute of Biological Resources (NIBR), Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI)

Methodology annex

Bloomberg

Total universe: 16,885 (companies covered for reported sustainability-related data).

Data collection: Company-reported data from publicly available disclosures.

Data processing & QA: ESG Reported Data collected by Bloomberg goes through data quality procedures, both at pre-publication and post-publication stages.

Aggregation: By company count, % of companies, fiscal year, country or territory of domicile, TNFD-defined regions, and sector (Bloomberg Industry Classification System (BICS) mapped to SASB by TNFD).

Fiscal year: Data allocated to fiscal year based on period end date; Bloomberg also contributes a latest datapoint capturing disclosures from either of the last two fiscal years to provide a more representative view of current reporting.

Scope: Global coverage (>95% of market cap), all industries.

Assumptions & limitations: Uses latest rather than point in time disclosures, including restated data.

CDP

Total universe: 24,836 total company disclosures across all CDP environmental issues and questionnaires in 2024. 12,248 disclosed through the full corporate questionnaire. Of those, 8,482 real economy companies and financial institutions disclosed information on Forests and/or Water, as well as Plastics. The final sample used for this report follows a detailed methodology and comprises a subset of the 8,482 disclosures, namely 7,876 organisations that disclosed against ≥1 TNFD recommendation by meeting ≥1 CDP criteria

Data collection: Participation is driven by disclosure requests from buyers, investors and self-initiated companies.

Data processing & QA: Only raw self-reported response data was used; no post-processing or estimation applied.

Scope: 7,876 organisations, dominated by Asia, Europe and North America. Major sectors: manufacturing, services, materials, food/beverage/agriculture.

Definitions & metrics: Assessed TNFD alignment builds on granular mapping of fully aligned CDP questionnaire datapoints to the 14 TNFD recommendations. Sector-specific datapoints applied for financial services. Selected datapoints were translated into criteria. Disclosures classified as existing if at least one mapped criteria aligned to a TNFD recommendation.

Assumption & limitations: Current CDP questionnaire as a whole is only partially aligned with TNFD; in a few cases, partially aligned datapoints were used; Plastic disclosure only assessed for TNFD Metrics and Targets recommended disclosures B and C; SME questionnaire responses excluded due to fewer nature-related datapoints.

Download excel.

Neural Alpha (Responsible Capital)

Total universe: 1.4 million disclosures from 7,000 global companies.

Data collection: Responsible Capital (RC) ingested disclosures from regulatory platforms and company websites. RC scanned 1.4 million disclosure documents for "TNFD" references (including variants), AI-classified the 1,500 referencing companies to identify 542 intentional users and then used its ESG Assessment module with 30+ LLM prompts for alignment analysis. This analysis was complemented with some manual sampling.

Data processing & QA: Content mapped to 200,000+ legal entities and standardised via RC's taxonomy (policies, financials, sustainability reports). Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) linked all AI outputs to source passages for traceability. Prompts tested on 30 known reporters and non-reporters before full rollout.

Aggregation: Focused on classification and alignment assessment (not aggregation).

Scope: Global, all major industries, disclosures from 1970s onward; project narrowed to 2023–2025.

Definitions & metrics: Companies assessed on three TNFD dimensions - General Principles, 14 Disclosure Requirements and LEAP approach.

Assumptions & limitations: Coverage skewed to largest firms (smaller excluded). Alignment assessments subject to semantic interpretation.

Additional notes: Responsible Capital is Neural Alpha's AI-driven sustainability data platform for benchmarking, due diligence and screening.

Net Purpose

Net Purpose collects reported nature-linked data from companies. Ranging from operational nature risk metrics, to positive real-world outcomes. Using scientific literature to estimate the avoided negative impact on biodiversity and species loss derived from companies' products avoiding land use and air pollutant emissions.

Total universe: 5,000 listed companies

Data collection & QA: Company disclosures (annual/sustainability reports, 10-Ks) extracted with AI + human validation; sector/HQ data from FactSet. Updated nightly, with automated checks and client feedback loops.

Assessment principle: Focus on both operational data and the positive real-world progress companies are driving to improve nature-linked outcomes, not just disclosure quality.

Scope: Global, all sectors (MSCI ACWI breadth). Data mapped to fiscal year-ends; 2024 data collection still in progress.

Metrics: Reported, standardised and estimated data points. Coverage includes waste, emissions, water and positive impact proxies (e.g., land, biodiversity, air quality, recycling).

Assumptions & limitations: Fiscal year alignment applied consistently (e.g., Jan year-end → prior calendar year). Incomplete 2024 company reporting may reduce comparability.

The purchase of biodiversity credits to compensate for the production of this report

To address the dependencies and impacts related to the energy and water use of AI tools in preparation of this report, the TNFD has purchased 55 Tebu biodiversity units through Terrasos, contributing to 550 m² of cloud forest conservation in Colombia for 30 years, supporting water regulation, climate mitigation and adaptation, and the protection of endangered species.

The equivalence was calculated by Terrasos using the Potentially Disappeared Fraction of species (PDF) metric. PDF translates environmental pressures, such as emissions and water use, into an area-based metric, making it possible to link the nature-related footprint of this report to tangible biodiversity outcomes.

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Taskforce on Nature-related
Financial Disclosures