



Nature-Related Risk and Biodiversity Disclosure Course: TNFD LEAP and SBTN Targets

8 – 12 March 2027

Amsterdam - Zuidas business district hotel



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Introduction:

Nature-related risk and biodiversity disclosure training on TNFD LEAP and SBTN targets is a 5-day course for sustainability, risk, reporting and environmental managers, ending with a Nature-Related Risk Register and Disclosure Plan for a case organisation. Large developments, mining, real estate, agriculture and finance face investor and lender questions on nature dependencies and impacts that climate processes cannot answer, leaving risks unpriced and disclosures thin. Nominees already manage sustainability, risk or reporting work and practise each step through case studies on site data, portfolios and draft disclosures. CoreConcept Training Center delivers this nature-related risk course.

Course Objectives:

- Explain how nature dependencies and impacts turn into financial risks and opportunities for the organisation and its value chain
- Apply the TNFD LEAP approach to locate priority sites, evaluate dependencies and impacts and assess nature-related risks and opportunities
- Structure nature-related disclosures against the TNFD four pillars, general requirements and core metrics alongside IFRS S1 reporting
- Select biodiversity metrics and ecosystem condition indicators and test no net loss and net gain claims for credibility
- Set science-based targets for nature using the SBTN steps and the AR3T action framework within a nature positive strategy
- Produce a nature-related risk register and disclosure plan for a case organisation

Target Audience:

- Sustainability managers responsible for nature, biodiversity and land-use strategy across sites and value chains
 - Risk managers responsible for bringing emerging environmental risks into the enterprise risk register
 - Reporting managers responsible for sustainability disclosures and their alignment with investor expectations
 - Environmental managers responsible for site biodiversity performance in development, mining and agricultural operations
 - Portfolio and credit risk managers responsible for nature exposure in lending and investment books
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Course Outline:

Day 1: Nature Loss Drivers, Dependencies and the Case for Disclosure

- Global Biodiversity Framework Mission and Business Relevance for Organisations
- Drivers of Nature Change Across Land, Freshwater and Ocean
- Ecosystem Services Dependency Profiles for Mining, Real Estate and Agriculture
- Investor and Lender Nature Questionnaires Mapped Against Current Data
- Nature Readiness Gap Assessment Across the Organisation's Value Chain

Day 2: TNFD Recommendations and the LEAP Approach

- TNFD Four Pillars and Thirteen Recommended Disclosures Walkthrough
- TNFD General Requirements on Materiality, Scope and Location
- LEAP Approach Phases From Locate Through Prepare
- IFRS S1 General Provisions as the Base for Nature Disclosure
- TNFD Core Global and Sector Metrics Under Comply-or-Explain

Day 3: Applying LEAP to Sites, Portfolios and Value Chains

- Locate Phase Screening of Sites Near Sensitive Ecosystems
- Evaluate Phase Dependency and Impact Pathway Analysis
- Assess Phase Nature Risk and Opportunity Scoring Matrix
- Financial Institution Portfolio Screening for Nature-Sensitive Sector Exposures
- Nature-Related Risk Register Entries Linked to Risk Appetite

Day 4: Biodiversity Metrics, SBTN Targets and Nature Positive Credibility

- Biodiversity Metrics and Ecosystem Condition Indicator Selection Criteria
- Mitigation Hierarchy Applied Across Corporate Sites and Portfolios
- No Net Loss and Net Gain Claims Credibility Testing
- SBTN Five-Step Method for Science-Based Nature Targets
- AR3T Framework Actions Within a Nature Positive Strategy

Day 5: Case Study Practice and the Nature Risk Disclosure Plan

- Mixed-Use Real Estate Case LEAP Assessment Walkthrough
 - Mining Operation Case SBTN Target Draft and Review
 - Agricultural Supply Chain Case Dependency and Impact Findings
 - Bank Lending Portfolio Case Nature Disclosure Draft Review
 - Nature-Related Risk Register and Disclosure Plan Completion
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Skills You Will Gain:

- Nature Dependency Mapping
- LEAP Site Prioritisation
- Nature Risk Scoring
- Biodiversity Indicator Selection
- Nature Target Setting
- Disclosure Gap Analysis
- Portfolio Nature Screening
- Net Gain Accounting

Why Attend This Course:

- Deliver a Nature-Related Risk Register and Disclosure Plan to the sustainability lead and the risk committee for approval
- Decide which sites, suppliers or portfolio holdings need priority LEAP assessment and target setting
- Avoid unsupported nature claims, repeated investor follow-up questions and disclosure gaps that delay reporting cycles
- Brief colleagues in operations, finance and reporting with the dependency maps, metrics set and LEAP worksheets

Conclusion:

Back at work, the participant presents the Nature-Related Risk Register and Disclosure Plan to the sustainability lead, the risk committee and the reporting team. Management uses it to decide which sites and holdings receive a full LEAP assessment, which biodiversity metrics are collected and which SBTN targets are pursued first, and to set the content of the first nature-related disclosure. After the first reporting cycle, the organisation should review data gaps, target progress and stakeholder feedback against the plan and revise the weakest entries.

Frequently Asked Questions FAQ:

What should participants know before nature-related risk and biodiversity disclosure training?

Participants should already handle sustainability, risk, environmental or reporting work and know basic climate disclosure concepts. Site lists, supplier data or portfolio extracts from their own organisation help on the case study day but are not needed to follow the course.

How does nature-related risk and biodiversity disclosure training differ from a general sustainability reporting course?

A general sustainability reporting course covers the whole report across all topics. This course goes deep on nature: locating sensitive sites, evaluating dependencies and impacts, scoring nature risks, choosing biodiversity metrics and setting nature targets before any disclosure is drafted.

Why is nature-related risk harder to measure than climate risk for biodiversity disclosure?

Nature-related risk is location-specific and driven by several pressures, so no single indicator such as emissions can track it. Organisations need site-level data on land, freshwater, ocean and species, and targets that combine stopping harm with restoration.

What does a participant take back from nature-related risk and biodiversity disclosure training?

A Nature-Related Risk Register and Disclosure Plan for a case organisation, with prioritised sites, dependency and impact findings, a metrics set, draft SBTN targets and the structure of a TNFD-aligned disclosure ready to adapt at work.
