> Organizations should describe whether they consider existing and emerging regulatory requirements related to climate change (e.g., limits on emissions) as well as other relevant factors considered.
>
> Organizations should also consider disclosing the following:
> - processes for assessing the potential size and scope of identified climate-related risks and
> - definitions of risk terminology used or references to existing risk classification frameworks used.[4]

The same document also provides supplemental insurance-sector specific guidance. For example, for the same disclosure question, it provides:

> Insurance companies should describe the processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks on re-/insurance portfolios by geography, business division, or product segments, including the following risks:
> - physical risks from changing frequencies and intensities of weather-related perils;
> - transition risks resulting from a reduction in insurable interest due to a decline in value, changing energy costs, or implementation of carbon regulation; and
> - liability risks that could intensify due to a possible increase in litigation.[5]

Notably,