
Application of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2

World Standard-setters Conference 2026
Breakout session

Speakers



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Agenda

- 1 Setting the scene
- 2 First impressions of applying IFRS S1 and IFRS S2
- 3 Supporting implementation activities

When to expect ISSB-based disclosures by jurisdictional effective dates

2025 reporting year	Australia, Bangladesh, EU, Hong Kong SAR*, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Türkiye (2024), Zambia
2026	Brazil*, Jordan*, Philippines, Qatar, Chinese Taipei
2027	Chile, Ghana, Indonesia, Kazakhstan*, Japan, Kenya, Rwanda, South Korea, Thailand
2028 or later	Honduras, Mongolia*, New Zealand*, Nigeria*, Oman*, Panama, Peru, Uganda, Zimbabwe*
To be determined	Bolivia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Switzerland, United Kingdom*, Uzbekistan

** Jurisdictions that explicitly permit and have special guidelines for the use of ISSB Standards before regulatory action is completed*

Panel discussion: First impressions of applying IFRS S1 and IFRS S2



Activities supporting the implementation of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2



Educational materials

explain core concepts in IFRS S1 and IFRS S2



Transition Implementation Group on IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 (TIG)

discuss questions related to implementing IFRS S1 and IFRS S2



Capacity building programme

build market readiness for implementation and adoption

Educational materials available at IFRS.org

Applying ISSB Standards

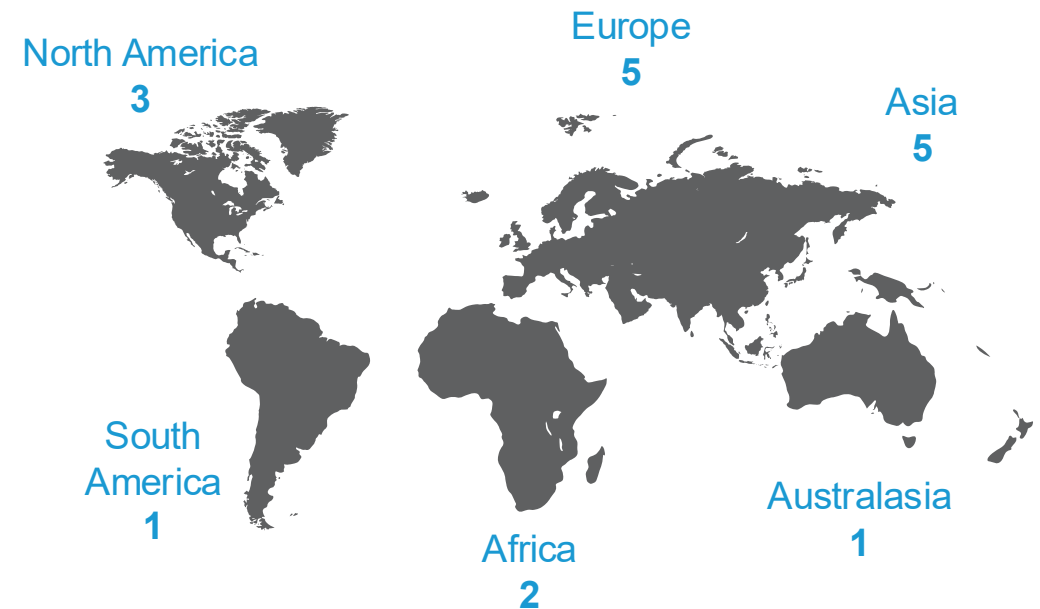
- Sustainability-related risks and opportunities and the disclosure of [material information](#)
- Explanation of [proportionality mechanisms](#)
- Disclosing information about [anticipated financial effects](#)
- Using the [SASB Standards to meet the requirements in IFRS S1](#)
- Using ISSB [industry-based guidance](#)
- Interoperability guidance: [ISSB Standards and ESRS](#)
- How to apply the [Integrated Reporting Framework with IFRS S1 and IFRS S2](#)

Climate-related disclosures

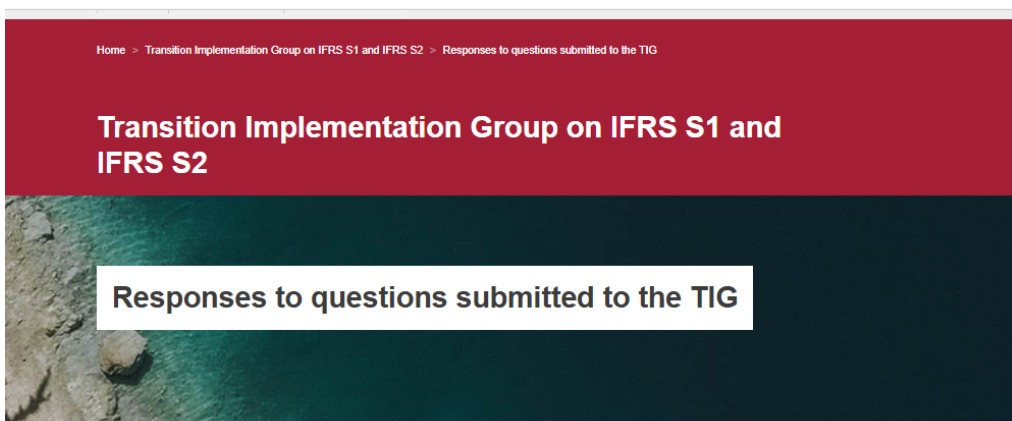
- [Climate resilience and climate-scenario analysis](#)
- How to apply IFRS S1 when reporting [only climate-related disclosures](#) in accordance with IFRS S2
- [Nature and social aspects](#) of climate-related risks and opportunities
- Disclosures about [transition plans](#)
- [Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosure requirements](#) applying IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures
- Comparison of [IFRS S2 with the TCFD recommendations](#)

Transition Implementation Group on IFRS S1 and IFRS S2

- **Public forum** for all stakeholders to share **implementation questions** with the ISSB and to follow discussion of those questions
- Discussions **help the ISSB determine actions**, if any, needed to address implementation questions (such as webinars, case studies or amendments)
- 17 members (13 preparers, 4 assurance providers) and 3 official observers
- Meeting summaries—which are **educational**—and recordings are published on ifrs.org



TIG resources



This resource presents responses to questions submitted to the Transition Implementation Group on IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 (TIG) that were categorised as questions that can be answered applying the words in IFRS S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information* and IFRS S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* (collectively referred to as ISSB Standards) where a specific paper on the question was not prepared for discussion by the TIG. This resource will be updated as implementation questions that fall within this category are received and reported to the TIG.

This resource presents responses to implementation questions reflecting ISSB Standards at the time these questions were reported to the TIG. While minor editorial improvements have been made, the responses do not reflect any changes introduced by the December 2025 *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures (Amendments to IFRS S2)*. Please refer to the [amended version of IFRS S2](#) for the most up-to-date requirements.

The questions are indexed below according to their respective submission numbers in the TIG submissions log. For any questions in the submissions log that are not addressed below, please refer to the TIG meeting and agenda paper referenced in the submissions log.

[Access the TIG submissions log](#)

Questions that can be answered applying the words in IFRS S1 and IFRS S2

+ 6. Reporting period alignment with financial reporting period

Questions that can be answered applying the words in IFRS S1 and IFRS S2

– 6. Reporting period alignment with financial reporting period

An entity currently reports emissions for the period October 1–September 30 while its financials are reported for the period January 1–December 31. Should the entity begin reporting emissions for the period January 1–December 31 when transitioning to IFRS S1 and IFRS S2?



Submission #6

Date: September 2024

Paragraph 64 of IFRS S1 requires that an 'entity's sustainability-related financial disclosures shall cover the same reporting period as the related financial statements.' Paragraph 29(a)(i) of IFRS S2 requires an entity 'to disclose its absolute greenhouse gas emissions generated during the reporting period'. Therefore, an entity applying the ISSB Standards is required to disclose its greenhouse gas emissions for the reporting period that is aligned to the entity's related financial statements.¹

¹ Paragraph B19 of IFRS S2 permits an entity, in specific circumstances and if specific conditions are met, to measure its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with paragraph 29(a)(i) using information for reporting periods that are different from its own reporting period if that information is obtained from entities in its value chain with reporting periods that are different from the entity's reporting period.

– 7. Early application of ISSB Standards

If an entity decides to incorporate certain ISSB requirements in 2023 as a preliminary step towards full implementation by 2024, will this initial action be considered as the first year of implementation?



Submission #7

Date: September 2024

Paragraph 72 of IFRS S1 states that 'an entity shall not describe sustainability-related financial disclosures as complying with IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards unless they comply with all the requirements of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards.' Therefore, an entity's first year of application of the ISSB Standards is the year in which the Standards are applied in a manner that complies with the Standards.

+ 10. Location of reporting

[Webpage](#)

[TIG submissions log](#)

TIG discussions informing targeted amendments to IFRS S2

ISSB is focused on supporting implementation of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2.

Finalised targeted amendments that:

- **respond** to application challenges that were informed by Transition Implementation Group discussions
- are based on **market feedback**, providing application support to companies while keeping investor needs in focus and minimising disruption to jurisdictions
- provide **reliefs** and **clarifications**
- are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after **1 January 2027** (early application permitted)

Amendments cover GHG emissions topics:

Measurement and disclosure of **Scope 3 Category 15** GHG emissions beyond financed emissions

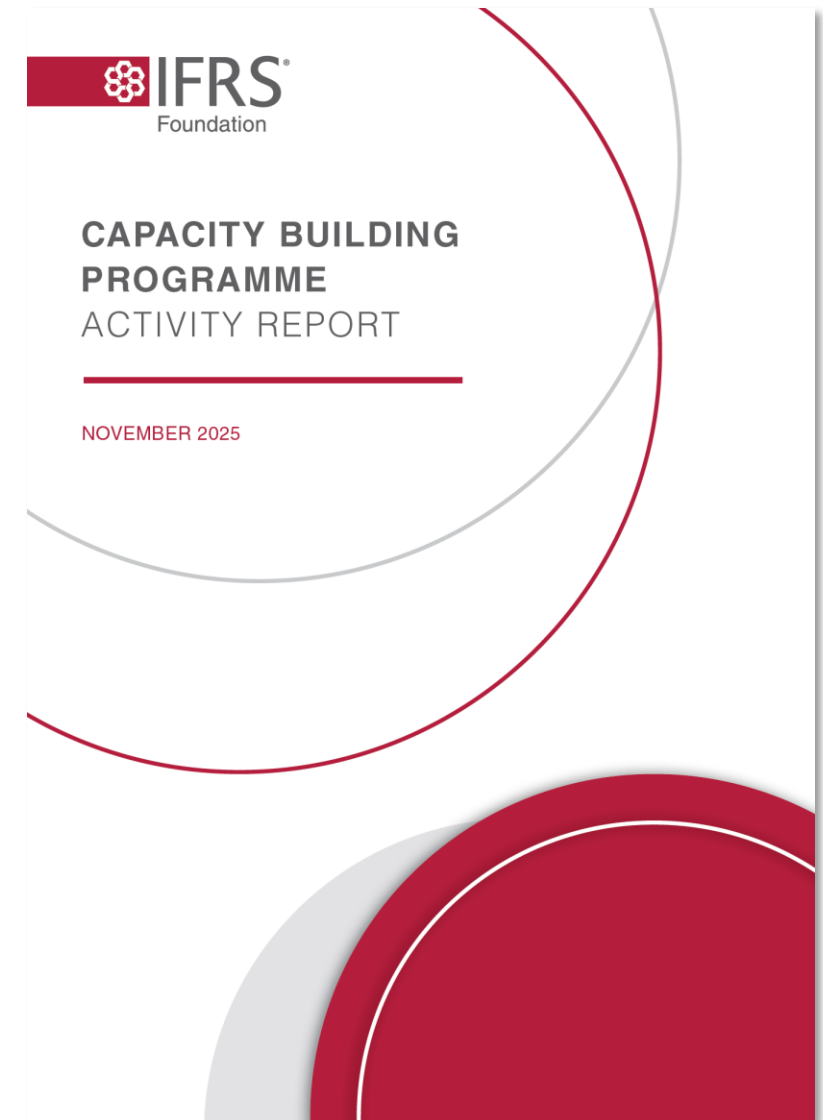
Classification system used to disaggregate financed emissions information for relevant entities

Measurement method and **global warming potential values** used to measure GHG emissions

Capacity building programme

To support the use of ISSB Standards, between COP29 and COP30 the ISSB:

- delivered training and engagement, with more than 60,000 attendees in all capacity building activities
- developed educational resources and tools, including e-learning platform with four modules
- advanced its global reach and inclusion, with a spotlight on capacity building in emerging markets and developing economies



Audience Q&A



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