
Global Preparers Forum meeting

14 November 2025

Update on the ISSB's Activities

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Content

1. Progress since June CMAC-GPF meeting

2. Adoption of ISSB Standards

3. Supporting implementation of ISSB Standards

4. Interoperability of ISSB Standards with other standards

5. ISSB research projects

6. Next ISSB Agenda Consultation

Progress since June CMAC-GPF meeting



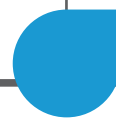
Milestones since June 2025 meeting

- First set of jurisdictional profiles
- E-learning modules
- Educational material about transition plan disclosures
- GRI equivalence agreement for GHG emissions



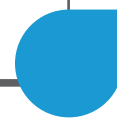
June
2025

- SASB Standards Exposure Draft
- Educational material about using ISSB Industry-based Guidance when applying ISSB Standards
- Start of phase 2 of research on nature and human capital



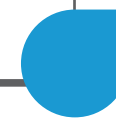
July
2025

- Preparer training in Australia
- Educational material about anticipated financial effects applying ISSB Standards



August
2025

- Preparer training in Nigeria
- Decision to finalise reliefs for disclosures of GHG emissions (targeted amendments to IFRS S2)



September
2025

- Preparer training in Hong Kong and Mexico
- Expected release of adoption-related content and tools



October
2025

Adoption of ISSB Standards



Jurisdictional progress

Americas

Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama

Asia-Oceania

Australia, Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong SAR, Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Thailand

EMEA

EU, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Nigeria, Qatar, Rwanda, Switzerland, Tanzania, Türkiye, Uganda, UK, Zambia, Zimbabwe

This list is based on information available to the IFRS Foundation as of 31 August 2025. The jurisdictions listed on this slide are those that have noted publicly that they have adopted or otherwise used ISSB Standards or have announced they will do so.

Profiles and snapshots provide transparency on progress

Clear market demand

Investors / Capital markets

Learn more about the degree of alignment of jurisdictional approaches to ISSB Standards and entities required to report

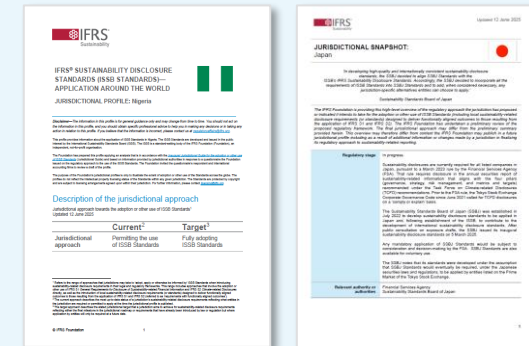
Regulators

Understand better the decisions of those jurisdictions that have already adopted ISSB Standards

Companies

Explore further the jurisdictional landscape and how to leverage ISSB Standards as a global passport to meet different jurisdictional requirements

Jurisdictional profiles and snapshots



Building on the May 2024 [Jurisdictional Guide](#) to provide information for stakeholders about:

- **jurisdictional approaches** to adoption or other use of ISSB Standards, including the extent of application, entities subject to the requirements and the effective date
- **status of jurisdictions** in their adoption journeys

Jurisdictional profiles

Describe jurisdictional approaches to adoption or use that have been **finalised**

First batch of 17 profiles

- 14 target full adoption of ISSB Standards
- 2 target adopting climate requirements in ISSB Standards
- 1 partially incorporates ISSB Standards

Americas


Brazil
Chile
Mexico

Asia-Oceania

Australia
Bangladesh
Hong Kong SAR
Malaysia
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
Chinese Taipei

EMEA

Ghana
Jordan
Kenya
Nigeria
Tanzania
Türkiye
Zambia



IFRS® SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE STANDARDS (ISSB STANDARDS)—APPLICATION AROUND THE WORLD

JURISDICTIONAL PROFILE: Nigeria

Disclaimer—The information in this profile is for general guidance only and may change from time to time. You should not act on the information in this profile, and you should obtain specific professional advice to help you in making any decisions or in taking any action in relation to this profile. If you believe that the information is incorrect, please contact us at enquiries@issb.org.

The profile provides information about the application of ISSB Standards in Nigeria. The ISSB Standards are developed and issued in the public interest by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). The ISSB is a standard-setting body of the IFRS Foundation (Foundation), an independent, not-for-profit organisation.

The Foundation has prepared this profile applying an analysis that is in accordance with the [ISSB Jurisdictional Guide for the adoption or other use of ISSB Standards](#) (Jurisdictional Guide) and based on information provided by jurisdictional authorities in response to a questionnaire the Foundation issued on the regulatory approach to the use of the ISSB Standards. The Foundation invited the questionnaire's respondent and international accounting firms to review a draft of the profile.

The purpose of the Foundation's jurisdictional profile is only to illustrate the extent of adoption or other use of the Standards across the globe. The profile does not reflect the intellectual property licensing status of the Standards within any given jurisdiction. The Standards are protected by copyright and are subject to licensing arrangements agreed upon within their jurisdiction. For further information, please contact licensing@issb.org.

Description of the jurisdictional approach

Jurisdictional approach towards the adoption or other use of ISSB Standards¹
Updated 12 June 2025

	Current ²	Target ³
Jurisdictional approach	Permitting the use of ISSB Standards	Fully adopting ISSB Standards

¹ Rules to the range of approaches that jurisdictions may take to adopt, apply or otherwise be informed by ISSB Standards when introducing sustainability-related disclosure requirements in their legal and regulatory frameworks. This range includes approaches that involve the adoption or other use of ISSB S1 (General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information) and ISSB S2 (Climate-related Disclosures), as well as the introduction of local sustainability-related disclosure requirements (or standards) designed to deliver functionally aligned outcomes to those resulting from the application of ISSB S1 and ISSB S2 (referred to as requirements with functionally aligned outcomes).

² The current approach describes the most up-to-date status of a jurisdiction's sustainability-related disclosure requirements reflecting what entities in the jurisdiction are required or permitted to apply at the time the jurisdictional profile is published.

³ The target approach describes the stated jurisdictional target that a jurisdiction aims to achieve for sustainability-related disclosure requirements reflecting either the final regulations in the jurisdictional roadmap or requirements that have already been introduced to law or regulation but whose application by entities will only be required at a future date.

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Jurisdictional snapshots

Provide an overview of jurisdictional approaches to adoption or use **still subject to finalisation**

First batch of 16 snapshots

- 12 have proposed or finalised standards that are fully aligned with ISSB Standards or designed to deliver functionally aligned outcomes
- 3 have proposed to incorporate significant portion of ISSB Standards
- 1 considering permitting use of ISSB Standards

Americas



Bolivia
Canada
Costa Rica
El Salvador

Asia-Oceania

China
Indonesia
Japan
South Korea
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand

EMEA

Rwanda
Switzerland
Uganda
UK
Zimbabwe

 Updated 12 June 2025	
JURISDICTIONAL SNAPSHOT: Japan 	
<p><i>"In developing high-quality and internationally consistent sustainability disclosure standards, the SSBJ decided to align SSBJ Standards with the ISSB's IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards. Accordingly, the SSBJ decided to incorporate all the requirements of ISSB Standards into SSBJ Standards and to add, when considered necessary, any jurisdiction-specific alternatives entities can choose to apply."</i></p> <p>Sustainability Standards Board of Japan</p> <p><i>The IFRS Foundation is providing this high-level overview of the regulatory approach the jurisdiction has proposed or indicated it intends to take for the adoption or other use of ISSB Standards (including local sustainability-related disclosure requirements (or standards) designed to deliver functionally aligned outcomes to those resulting from the application of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2). The IFRS Foundation has undertaken a preliminary review of the proposed regulatory framework. The final jurisdictional approach may differ from the preliminary summary provided herein. This overview may therefore differ from content the IFRS Foundation may publish in a future jurisdictional profile including as a result of additional information or changes made by a jurisdiction in finalizing its regulatory approach to sustainability-related reporting.</i></p>	
Regulatory stage	<p>In progress.</p> <p>Sustainability disclosures are currently required for all listed companies in Japan, pursuant to a March 2023 rule by the Financial Services Agency (FSA). That rule requires disclosure in the annual securities report of sustainability-related information that aligns with the four pillars (governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets) recommended under the Task Force on Climate-related Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations. Prior to the FSA rule, the Tokyo Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Code since June 2021 called for TCFD disclosures on a 'comply or explain' basis.</p> <p>The Sustainability Standards Board of Japan (SSBJ) was established in July 2022 to develop sustainability disclosure standards to be applied in Japan and, following establishment of the ISSB, to contribute to the development of international sustainability disclosure standards. After public consultation on exposure drafts, the SSBJ issued its inaugural sustainability disclosure standards on 5 March 2025.</p> <p>Any mandatory application of SSBJ Standards would be subject to consideration and decision-making by the FSA. SSBJ Standards are also available for voluntary use.</p> <p>The SSBJ notes that its standards were developed under the assumption that SSBJ Standards would eventually be required, under the Japanese securities laws and regulations, to be applied by entities listed on the Prime Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.</p>
Relevant authority or authorities	<p>Financial Services Agency Sustainability Standards Board of Japan</p>

NEW adoption-related content and tools



Jurisdictional rationale for adoption

- Materials to support **jurisdiction's adoption considerations on strengthening capital markets and supporting cost effectiveness**
- Materials draw on jurisdictional evidence and international organisation's feedback
- Supporting tool to help jurisdictions navigate considerations and decision points
- **Published 30 October**



Jurisdictional readiness

- A guide to help jurisdictions **assess critical readiness elements** across **preparer and ecosystem readiness** that inform **suitable pace and scope of adoption**
- Includes a tool supporting jurisdiction assess readiness and navigate key considerations and decision points
- **Published 30 October**

Supporting implementation of ISSB Standards



Supporting IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 implementation



Develop and enhance **educational materials** that explain the core concepts underpinning IFRS S1 and IFRS S2



Convene the **Transition Implementation Group** (TIG) to discuss companies' questions related to implementing IFRS S1 and IFRS S2



Monitor the **progress of relevant standard-setters and framework providers** to assess potential implications for IFRS S1 and IFRS S2



Design and deliver comprehensive **regulatory and market capacity-building programme**



Support companies in using the **ISSB Taxonomy** to enhance efficient digital consumption and comparison of reports



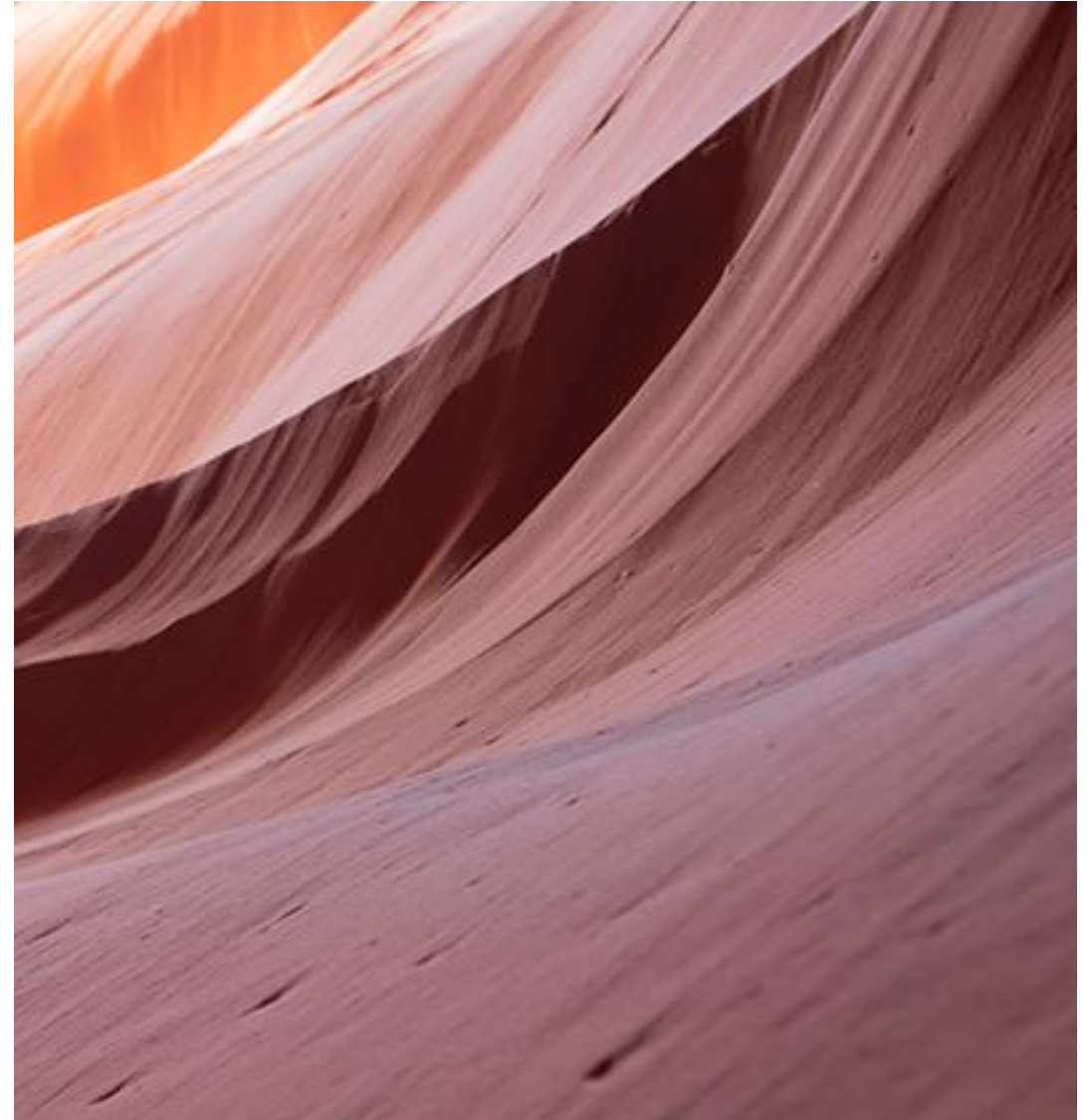
Issue **targeted amendments to IFRS S2** to provide **reliefs for GHG emissions disclosures** in response to application challenges



Enhance the **SASB Standards**

2025 educational material

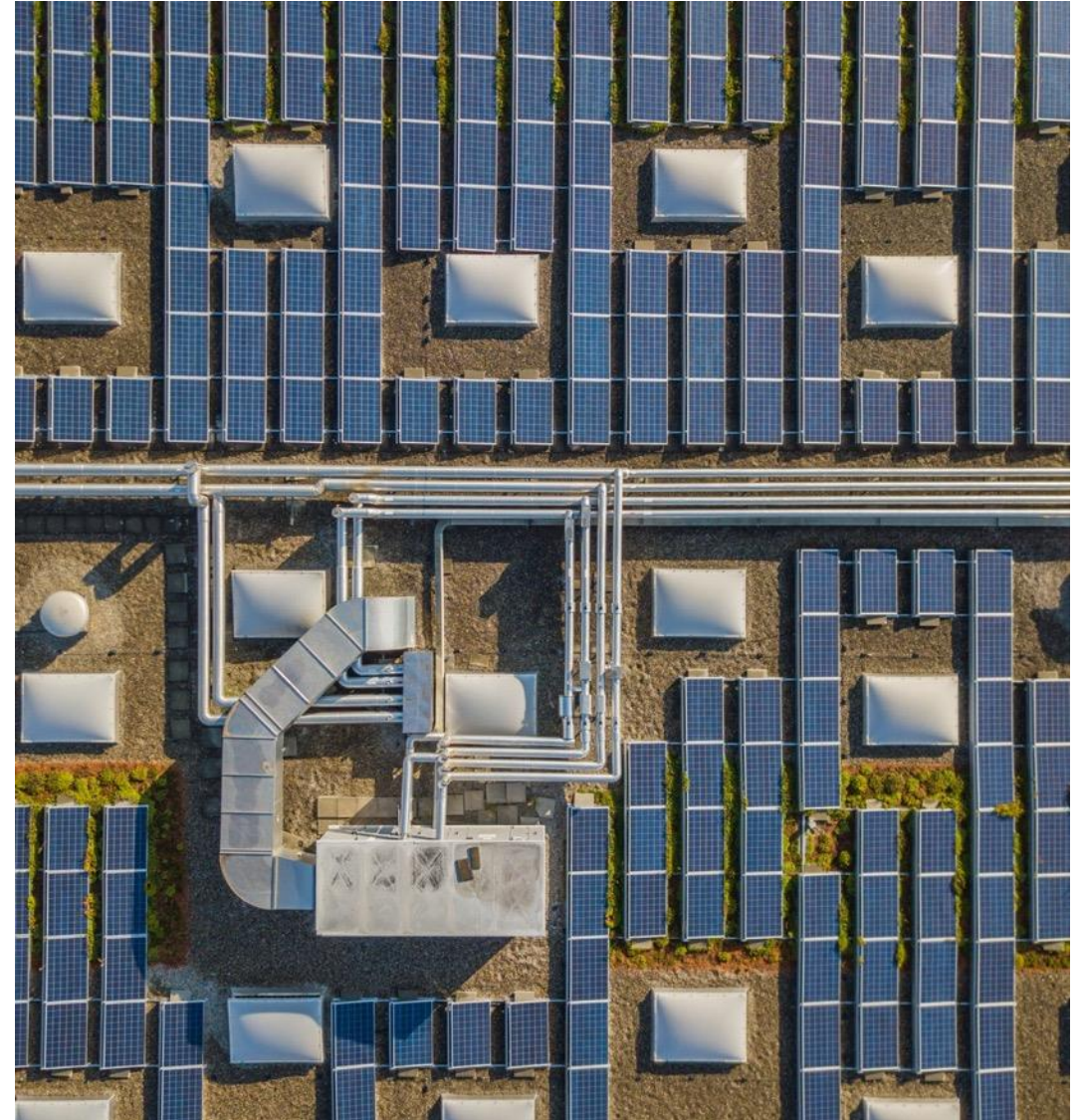
- Explanation of [proportionality mechanisms](#) (Jan)
- How to apply IFRS S1 when reporting [only climate-related disclosures](#) in accordance with IFRS S2 (Jan)
- [Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosure requirements](#) applying IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures (May)
- Disclosures about [transition plans](#) (June)
- Using ISSB [industry-based guidance](#) (July)
- Disclosing information about [anticipated financial effects](#) (Aug)



Targeted amendments to IFRS S2

- Provide (optional) reliefs to **ease application** of some of the requirements related to the disclosure of GHG emissions
- Urgent response to **support implementation**
- Comment period closed on 27 June 2025
- July 2025 ISSB discussed preliminary **feedback**
- September 2025 ISSB discussed comprehensive feedback and **refinements** to the proposals

Targeting publication of amendments in 2025



Enhancing the SASB Standards

Background

The SASB Standards serve as an important **source of guidance** in IFRS S1 for sustainability-related disclosures beyond climate

In 2018 the SASB Standards were comprehensively updated

In 2023 the ISSB made narrow-scope amendments to enhance international applicability of the SASB Standards

Approach

Enhancing the SASB Standards **over time** instead of proposing amendments to all 77 SASB Standards simultaneously

Technical project but also **important for building global support**

Prioritise some SASB Standards within **three sectors**:

- extractives and minerals processing
- infrastructure
- food and beverage

Status

Currently – Exposure draft of proposed amendments for **nine priority SASB Standards** open for comment until 30 November 2025

Next few months – Developing exposure draft of proposed enhancements for **three further SASB Standards**

ISSB considerations:

international applicability

interoperability with GRI Standards and ESRS

disclosure topics on nature and human capital

align language and concepts with IFRS Standards

reflect current investor information needs

Interoperability of ISSB Standards with other standards



GRI equivalence agreement

- **GSSB granted equivalence** for companies that report using both GRI 102 and IFRS S2
- These companies can use the equivalent IFRS S2 disclosures for **Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions** to meet GRI 102 requirements
- **Equivalence is one-way**: IFRS S2 can be used to satisfy GRI 102 on GHG emissions reporting



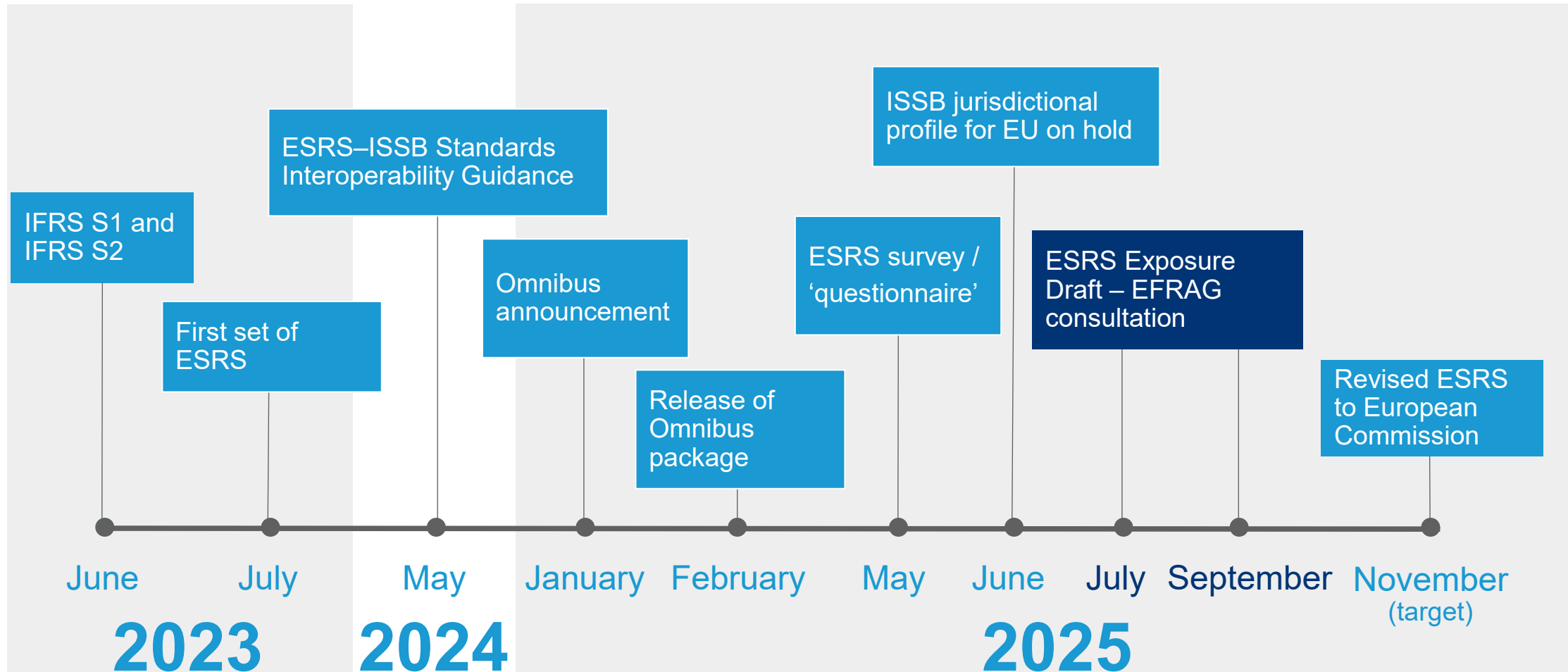
GRI 102 and IFRS S2: Statement on reporting on both standards and equivalence for IFRS S2 on GHG Emissions Disclosures

JOINTLY PUBLISHED ON 26 JUNE 2025

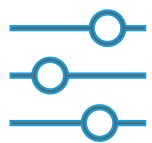
To provide **equivalent IFRS S2 GHG emission disclosures**, companies reporting in accordance with or with reference to the GRI Standards will have to:

- measure their GHG emissions in accordance with the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004)* and
- include a reference to the location where the information for each of the disclosures can be found as per the *Publish a GRI content index requirement in GRI 1: Foundation 2021*

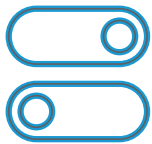
EU Omnibus package timeline



EU Omnibus: opportunities for efficient reporting



- **Most effective way** to ensure efficient reporting is to enable companies to use the **ISSB Standards as a starting point** and ‘top up’ with specific impact disclosures to achieve compliance with the CSRD/ESRS

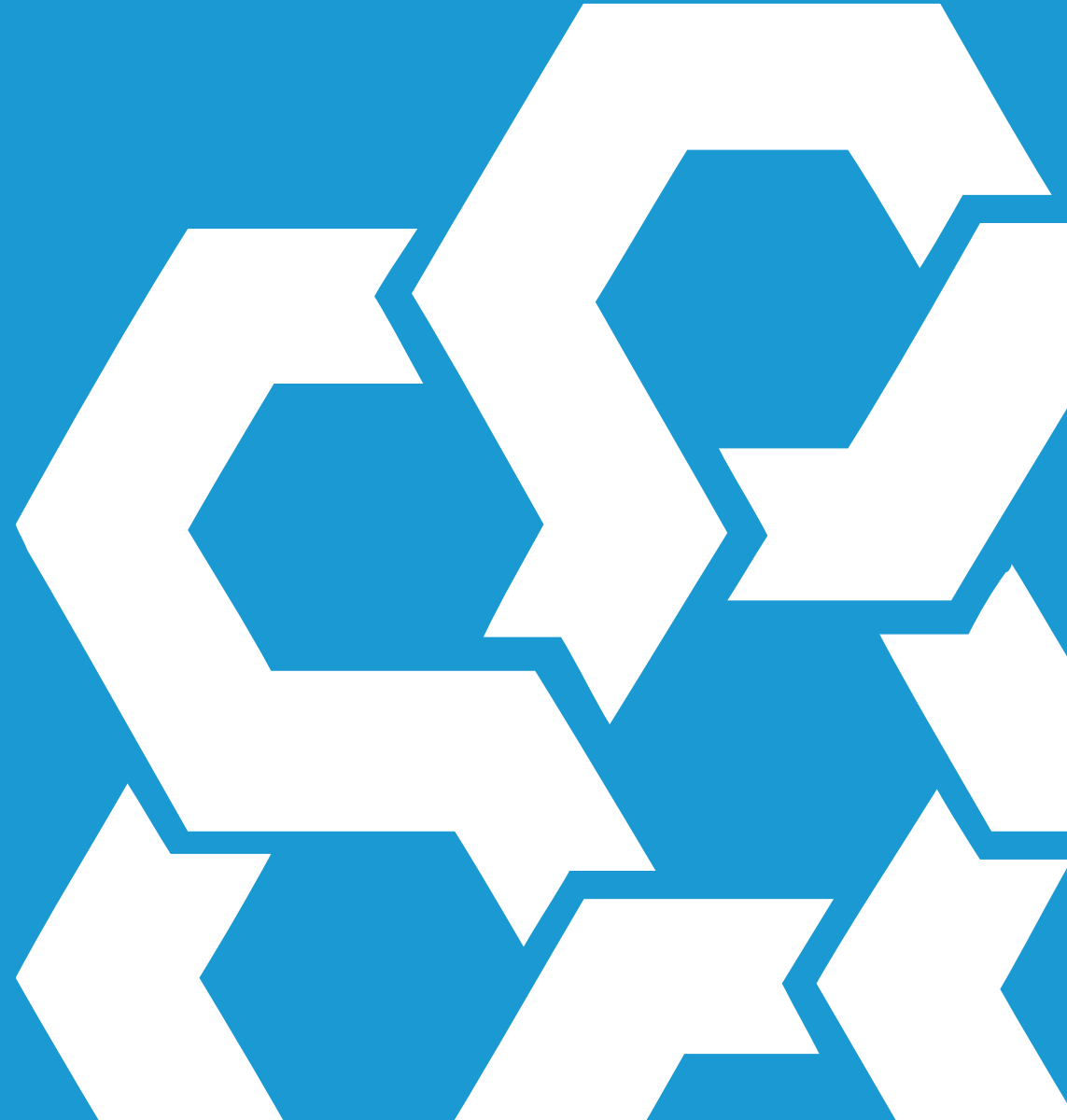


- **In the absence of equivalence** or alternative compliance, a company will need to **navigate between two sets of standards** to comply with both sets
- Less efficient solution

Proposed changes to ESRS

- Some positive aspects for further efficiencies (for example, on industry-based disclosures)
- Some proposals pose a significant risk to interoperability (for example, on anticipated financial effects)
- Overall significant change affecting the ESRS–ISSB Standards Interoperability Guidance

ISSB research projects



Research projects – Findings of Phase 1

Nature-related risks and opportunities

Investors	Effects on prospects	Disclosures	Other standards and frameworks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interest in nature-related information is strong. The use of information is nascent but rapidly developing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evidence on effects of nature-related risks and opportunities on a company's prospects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Companies already disclose nature-related information, but consistency and comparability are poor• Variation among sectors and industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TNFD, EFRAG, GRI - Similar to IFRS S1 and SASB Standards, with variation concentrated in the areas of strategy and metrics and targets*

* IFRS Foundation and TNFD have signed a Memorandum of Understanding signalling both parties' commitment to build upon the TNFD recommendations in the ongoing work of the ISSB

Research projects – Findings of Phase 1



Human capital-related risks and opportunities

Investors	Effects on prospects	Disclosures	Other standards and frameworks
<p>Interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mainly driven by risk management and/or return enhancement varies between an entity's own workforce and the workers in its value chain in topics / metrics can vary by sector and/or jurisdiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong links exist between financial outcomes and many human capital factors (<i>for example, employee satisfaction, retention, development and working conditions</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most companies disclose some human capital-related information, but completeness, consistency and comparability are limited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of disclosures aligned with IFRS S1 but provide additional detail on human capital topics, primarily in an entity's direct operations

Research projects – Objectives of Phase 2

Phase 1 Building the foundation

2024 Q3–2025 Q2 - Collecting the dots

Phase 2 Analysing the implications

2025 Q2 Onwards - Connecting the dots



Assess **whether standard-setting is likely to result in improvements** to human capital and nature-related disclosure in a **feasible and cost-effective** way

Synthesise Phase 1 findings across two dimensions:



1. **Necessity**: whether there is a clear need for improved disclosure to investors
2. **Feasibility**: whether there is likely to be a practical and efficient approach to developing disclosure requirements

Careful consideration of pace of change in requirements as climate reporting is established

Next ISSB agenda consultation



Next agenda consultation

- Current ISSB work plan is for 2024–2026
- Begin an agenda consultation process in late 2026
- Issue a request for information on ISSB agenda in 2027, at the same time the IASB issues its request for information on its agenda



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