

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



JURISDICTIONAL PROFILE: Bangladesh

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This profile provides information about the application of ISSB Standards in Bangladesh. 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 [Inaugural Jurisdictional Guide on 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.

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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	Partially incorporating ISSB Standards	Partially incorporating ISSB Standards <i>Based on ISSB Standards being required only for banks and financial institutions regulated by the Bangladesh Bank.</i>

¹ Refers 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, as set out in Section 3.4 of the *Jurisdictional Guide*. This range includes approaches that involve the adoption or other use of IFRS S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information* and IFRS S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* directly, 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 IFRS S1 and IFRS 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 milestone in the jurisdictional roadmap or requirements that have already been introduced by law or regulation but where application by entities will only be required at a future date.

Regulatory approach to sustainability-related disclosures

Has the relevant authority(ies) in the jurisdiction published a decision to require sustainability-related financial disclosures?	Yes.
Does the jurisdiction's regulatory framework for sustainability-related disclosures adopt or otherwise use ISSB Standards?	Yes.
Description of and links to the relevant announcement, roadmap, standards and/or law or regulation.	In December 2023, Bangladesh Bank issued a circular , <i>Guideline on Sustainability and Climate-related Financial Disclosure for Banks and Finance Companies</i> , that mandates application of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2, to be implemented for all banks and financial institutions regulated by the Bangladesh Bank, for financial years starting from January 2024.
Summary of the timeline for the application of the jurisdiction's sustainability-related disclosure requirements by entities in the jurisdiction.	The disclosures outlined above shall be reported in the bank or finance company's annual report from the financial year starting on or after 1 January 2024.

Extent of application of ISSB Standards

Requirements

Applicable ISSB Standards: which ISSB Standards does the legal or regulatory framework adopt or otherwise use?	IFRS S1 <i>General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information</i> and IFRS S2 <i>Climate-related Disclosures</i> .
Scope: what information is an entity in the jurisdiction required to disclose?	Material information about the sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect its cash flows, its access to finance or the cost of capital over the short, medium or long term.

Focus: at whom is the information provided by sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the jurisdiction focused?	Existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors.
Placement of disclosures: does the jurisdiction require that an entity include sustainability-related financial disclosures as part of its general purpose financial reports?	Yes. Sustainability-related financial disclosures must be included in annual reports.
Timing of reporting: does the jurisdiction require that an entity report sustainability-related financial disclosures at the same time as its related financial statements?	Yes. Sustainability-related financial disclosures are required to be published at the same time as the related financial statements, as required by IFRS S1 (subject to transition relief for the first annual reporting period, consistent with paragraph E4 of IFRS S1).
Transition reliefs: do the jurisdiction's requirements include any extensions of the transition reliefs included in IFRS S1 and IFRS S2?	No.
Jurisdictional modifications: do the jurisdiction's requirements include any modifications to the requirements in IFRS S1 and IFRS S2?	No.
Schedule of differences between ISSB Standards and jurisdictional requirements, if applicable and available.	Not applicable.
Dual reporting: is 'dual reporting' allowed, such that entities in the jurisdiction may assert compliance both with IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards as issued by the ISSB and another set of standards (for example, compliance with both ISSB Standards and the jurisdiction's sustainability-related disclosure requirements)?	No.

Assertion of compliance: does the jurisdiction's legal or regulatory framework require entities to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance? Yes—with IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards as issued by the ISSB.

Reporting entities

Are all or most⁴ **domestic** publicly accountable entities either required or permitted to comply with the jurisdiction's sustainability-related disclosure requirements? No.
Under the current and target jurisdictional approach, sustainability-related disclosures are required only for some publicly accountable entities, namely, listed and non-listed banks and finance companies.

Are entities without public accountability either required or permitted to comply with the jurisdiction's sustainability-related disclosure requirements? No—neither permitted nor required.

What sustainability-related disclosure requirements apply to **foreign** publicly accountable entities? Foreign banks and finance companies that operate in Bangladesh are required to report in accordance with the same framework as domestic entities.

Reporting entity: do the jurisdiction's requirements specify that an entity's sustainability-related financial disclosures shall be for the same reporting entity as the related financial statements? Yes.

⁴ In accordance with the *Jurisdictional Guide*, 'most' publicly accountable entities is intended to capture the weight of the entities in relation to the economy or activity in the jurisdiction, instead of the number of entities subject to the requirements. It is based on the relative weight of listed entities captured by the requirements in relation to the jurisdiction's gross domestic product or the overall market capitalisation in the main equity index.

Other sustainability reporting considerations

Additional disclosure requirements: does the jurisdiction require or permit an entity to provide additional disclosures within the report that contains sustainability-related financial disclosures based on ISSB Standards?	No.
If additional disclosures are permitted or required, what is the basis for such additional information?	Not applicable.
Does the jurisdiction require that any such additional disclosures are clearly identified and do not obscure information required by ISSB Standards?	Not applicable.
Digital reporting: is digital reporting of sustainability-related disclosures required?	No.
If yes, what digital reporting taxonomy is used (if applicable)?	Not applicable.
Assurance: what level of assurance over sustainability-related disclosures does the jurisdiction require?	Limited assurance from the second year of reporting.
Other comments regarding the content of sustainability-related financial reporting or the use of ISSB Standards in the jurisdiction.	Not applicable.

Jurisdictional authorities

Organisation(s):	Bangladesh Bank Financial Reporting Council
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Role of the organisation(s):	<p>Bangladesh Bank regulates banks and finance companies in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Financial Reporting Council is a government regulatory agency with the responsibilities of standard setting, financial report monitoring and audit practice review of the financial reporting of public interest entities of Bangladesh.</p>
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Website:	https://www.bb.org.bd/
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