

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



JURISDICTIONAL PROFILE: Ghana

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This profile provides information about the application of ISSB Standards in Ghana. 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 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 profiles is only to illustrate the extent of adoption or other use of the Standards across the globe. The profiles do 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@ifrs.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 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.	The national standard-setter, Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana, has issued a roadmap for the adoption of ISSB Standards, including IFRS S1, IFRS S2 and all future ISSB Standards.
Summary of the timeline for the application of the jurisdiction's sustainability-related disclosure requirements by entities in the jurisdiction.	<p>Phase 1: Voluntary implementation</p> <p>All entities are permitted to voluntarily implement the ISSB Standards for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.</p> <p>Phase 2: Mandatory implementation</p> <p>(a) <i>Significant Public Interest Entities</i> are required to implement the ISSB Standards for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.</p> <p><i>Significant Public Interest Entities</i> refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listed entities on any recognised exchange in Ghana; • regulated non-listed entities (specifically, banks and insurance companies, corporate trustees and registered pension schemes); • public limited companies; and • private companies that are holding companies of public or regulated entities. <p>(b) All entities in the following categories are required to implement the ISSB Standards for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oil and gas upstream exploration; • development and production companies issued with petroleum agreements; • mining exploration and production companies; • oil and gas refineries; • automobile production companies; • cement manufacturing companies; and • power generation companies other than those generating power through renewable sources. <p>(c) <i>Other Mandatory Adopters</i> are required to implement ISSB Standards for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2028.</p>

Other Mandatory Adopters refers to all other companies incorporated under the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), except those classified in the roadmap as Significant Public Interest Entities, Government Organizations (excluding State-Owned Enterprises Reporting under IFRS) and Non-Mandatory Companies.

Non-Mandatory Companies

Certain entities referred to as 'Non-Mandatory Companies' are permitted but not required to implement ISSB Standards, defined as an entity that:

- does not trade debt or equity instruments in a public market;
- is not in the process of issuing its debt or equity instruments for trading in a public market; or
- does not hold assets in a fiduciary capacity for a wide group of non-equity holders as one of its primary businesses, and with annual revenue and total assets below established thresholds (currently set at not more than Ghanaian cedi (GHS) 50 million of revenue in each of the prior two years or GHS 40 million in total assets in the previous year).

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> , IFRS S2 <i>Climate-related Disclosures</i> and all future ISSB Standards.
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 should be presented in the annual report, after the directors' report but before the independent statutory auditor reports on the entity's financial statements.

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 reliefs 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)?	Not addressed in the framework.
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?

Current	Target (if different)
Yes—permitted.	Yes—required.
Permitted for all entities, including domestic publicly accountable entities.	Required for all domestic publicly accountable entities (see <i>Summary of the timeline for the application of the jurisdiction's sustainability-related disclosure requirements by entities in the jurisdiction</i> section above).

Are entities without public accountability either required or permitted to comply with the jurisdiction's sustainability-related disclosure requirements?

Yes.

Currently, all entities without public accountability are permitted to voluntarily implement the ISSB Standards.

As described in the section *Summary of the timeline for the application of the jurisdiction's sustainability-related disclosure requirements by entities in the jurisdiction*, future reporting requirements will apply to some entities considered 'Other Mandatory Adopters' and will remain permitted for entities considered 'Non-Mandatory Companies'.

What sustainability-related disclosure requirements apply to **foreign** publicly accountable entities?

Foreign publicly accountable entities are required to report in accordance with the same framework as domestic publicly accountable 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

<p>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?</p>	<p>Yes—permitted.</p>
<p>If additional disclosures are permitted or required, what is the basis for such additional information?</p>	<p>The roadmap does not have specific provisions requiring or permitting an entity to provide additional disclosures within the sustainability report; however, the Ghana Stock Exchange permits listed entities to apply GRI Standards for ESG reporting.</p>
<p>Does the jurisdiction require that any such additional disclosures are clearly identified and do not obscure information required by ISSB Standards?</p>	<p>Listed entities are required to apply ISSB Standards by Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana and therefore additional information is required not to obscure information required by ISSB Standards.</p>
<p>Digital reporting: is digital reporting of sustainability-related disclosures required?</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>If yes, what digital reporting taxonomy is used (if applicable)?</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p>Assurance: what level of assurance over sustainability-related disclosures does the jurisdiction require?</p>	<p>Not yet decided, though it is anticipated that some level of assurance over sustainability disclosures will be required starting from the second year of application of ISSB Standards.</p>
<p>Other comments regarding the content of sustainability-related financial reporting or the use of ISSB Standards in the jurisdiction</p>	<p>A statement of the responsibilities of the directors regarding the sustainability-related financial disclosures should be included in the directors' report in the annual report of reporting entities. The sustainability-related financial disclosures section in the annual report should be signed by two directors of the reporting entity and the Chief Sustainability Officer (or other persons designated to perform such a function in the entity).</p>

Jurisdictional authorities

Organisation(s):

[Bank of Ghana – Central Bank](#)
[Ghana Stock Exchange](#)
[Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ghana](#)
[National Insurance Commission](#)
[National Pensions Regulatory Authority](#)
[Securities and Exchange Commission Ghana](#)

Role of the organisation(s):

Bank of Ghana has a mandate to license, regulate and supervise financial institutions within the jurisdiction. To facilitate supervision, the Bank issues guidelines for the banking sector.

Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana is the local professional accountancy organisation and the regulator of the accountancy profession and practice, established by the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana Act, 2020. The Institute is mandated by the Companies Act, 2019 to determine reporting standards for application within the jurisdiction, and is therefore the local standards-setting body.

Ghana Stock Exchange provides a platform for trading securities and is mandated to issue Listing Rules that prescribe requirements for obtaining and maintaining a listing of securities on the Exchange.

Securities and Exchange Commission was established by the Securities Industry Act, 2016 (Act 929) with the objective to regulate and promote the growth and development of the securities market.

National Insurance Commission is mandated by the Insurance Act, 2021 (Act 1061) to ensure effective administration, supervision, regulation and control of the business of Insurance in Ghana.

National Pensions Regulatory Authority was established by the National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766) to regulate and monitor the operations of the three-tier pension scheme and ensure effective administration of all pensions in the country.

Website:

<https://www.icagh.org/>
