

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



JURISDICTIONAL PROFILE: Qatar

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This profile provides information about the application of ISSB Standards in Qatar. 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 04 June 2026

	Current ²	Target ³
Jurisdictional approach	Adopting ISSB Standards with limited transition	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. 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

There are three financial sector regulators in Qatar. Each regulator has established its own set of rules and guidance for its regulated entities, introducing mandatory reporting under ISSB Standards. The three legal frameworks are as follows:

The **Qatar Financial Markets Authority (QFMA)** Governance Code for Listed Companies was issued in the Official Gazette (in Arabic) following [Board Decision No.5](#) of 2025 (QFMA Board Decision 5), taking effect immediately from 17 August 2025. Article 11 and Appendix 1.4 of the Code require listed firms to use ISSB Standards.

The Governance Code is available in [Arabic](#) and [English](#) on the QFMA website.

QFMA also established accompanying guidance document *The Qatar Financial Markets Authority's Guidance on Corporate Sustainability Reporting for Companies Listed on the Main Market—How to start the journey in applying the ISSB Standards?* (QFMA Guidance) (in [English](#) and [Arabic](#)) to help companies in implementing the mandatory provision in the Governance Code.

The **Qatar Financial Centre Regulatory Authority (QFCRA)** issued on 26 June 2025 the General Rule [RM/2025-1 Corporate Sustainability Reporting and Minor and Technical Amendments Rules 2025](#) requiring the use of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 for all Category A firms (banks, insurers and discretionary investment managers) and any other Category B (which includes all other, smaller firms) authorised firm designated by the QFCRA, and QFCRA guidance on [How to start the journey in applying the ISSB Standards](#).

The **Qatar Central Bank (QCB)** issued on 4 December 2025 its [Sustainability Reporting Framework \(SRF\) According to ISSB Standards: For Banks and Insurance Companies 2025](#) that sets out the framework for the implementation of ISSB Standards for all banks and insurance companies regulated by the QCB.

Summary of the timeline for the application of the jurisdiction's sustainability-related disclosure requirements by entities in the jurisdiction

The following entities are subject to the requirements starting from the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2026:

- Listed entities regulated by QFMA.
- Banks and insurance companies (listed and non-listed) regulated by QCB.
- All Category A firms and any other authorised Category B firm designated by QFCRA.

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 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information* and IFRS S2 *Climate-related Disclosures*.

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.

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 financial statements from the first year of reporting (subject to the transition relief for the first annual reporting period in paragraph E4 of IFRS S1, applicable to banks and insurance companies regulated by QCB, as well as all Category A firms and any other authorised firm designated by QFCRA).

The QFMA Guidance Table 1.2 does not permit the transition relief of publishing sustainability-related financial disclosures later than the related financial statements in the first year, thus requiring reports to be published at the same time as the financial statements from the first year of reporting by listed entities.

Transition reliefs: do the jurisdiction’s requirements include any **changes** to the transition reliefs included in IFRS S1 and IFRS S2?

Yes. The following extensions of transition reliefs are available to all reporting entities that are required to report in accordance with ISSB Standards:

	Description of relief	Duration of relief
IFRS S2	For entities using a method other than the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) in their prior reports, permission to continue using that other method has been extended by one additional year.	2 years
	Permission to not disclose Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions has been extended by one additional year.	2 years

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?

Yes, required for all entities listed on the Main Market, all banks and insurance companies regulated by QCB (listed and non-listed) and all QFCRA Category A firms (non-listed banks, Islamic banks and insurers).

In addition, the QFCRA may by written notice require any other authorised Category B firms to prepare and submit to the QFCRA a sustainability report.

The QFCRA may take account of various matters in deciding which Category B entities will be subject to reporting and may publish guidance about how any relevant matters are taken into account.

It should be noted that listed QFCRA firms will also be subject to the QFMA requirements for Corporate Sustainability Reporting. Currently, only one QFCRA firm is listed.

QFMA permits companies listed on the Venture Market to apply ISSB Standards.

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.

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

Required for some, permitted for others—please see above.

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 entities.

QCB and QFCRA have the following specific requirements:

- QCB requires branches and subsidiaries of foreign financial institutions operating in the State of Qatar, whose head offices do not apply the ISSB Standards at the group level, to prepare and submit a sustainability report at the branch level using ISSB Standards.
- If QFCRA branches and subsidiaries are part of a legal entity or wider corporate group, they may rely on sustainability reports issued at the legal entity or group level, as provided for in CSR Rule 9A.1.4. Where the legal entity or corporate group report is made under a standard that the ISSB has formally recognised as highly aligned with IFRS S1 and IFRS S2, the Regulatory Authority will generally consider this report as substantially similar to a report made under the CSR Rules.

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. All listed firms under the QFMA, and QFCRA non-listed Category A and designated Category B firms.

Not for certain QCB- and QFCR-regulated branches and subsidiaries of foreign financial institutions, as noted above.

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?

Yes—permitted.

If additional disclosures are permitted or required, what is the basis for such additional information?

In accordance with Global Reporting Initiative Standards.
In accordance with European Sustainability Reporting Standards.

Does the jurisdiction require that any such additional disclosures are clearly identified and do not obscure information required by ISSB Standards?

Yes, the requirements of IFRS S1 would apply to any additional disclosures provided.

The QFMA Guidance paragraph 24 states: ‘This guidance does not require companies to adopt the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) or any other standards (such as the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)). Hence, companies are free to choose, as per their sole discretion, whether to adopt the GRI or the ESRS, with no prejudice to the ISSB Standards, and provided that the application of these standards does not obscure the essential information required by the International Financial Reporting Standards.’

The QFCRA Guidance paragraphs 26 to 27 state the following:

‘While the use of ISSB standards is mandatory, firms have the flexibility to use other corporate sustainability reporting standards in addition to ISSB standards, such as the Global Reporting Initiative (“GRI”) standards.

‘If other standards are used, firms must avoid obscuring material information required under the ISSB standards. The firm shall ensure that the sustainability-related financial disclosures are clearly identifiable and not obscured by that additional information (IFRS S1.62 and B27).’

The QCB SRF circular paragraph 5.4 states: ‘A financial institution is permitted to use other sustainability reporting standards in addition to ISSB standards, such as the Global Reporting Initiative (“GRI”) standards, provided that they complement and do not conflict with the ISSB requirements. If additional standards are applied, the financial institution must ensure that the material information required by the ISSB standards remains clear and distinctly identifiable.’ The paragraph cites IFRS S1.62 and B27 in a footnote.

Digital reporting: is digital reporting of sustainability-related disclosures required?

No. QFMA and QFCRA Guidance encourage the use of XBRL for sustainability reporting.

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?

QFMA's *Guidance on Corporate Sustainability Reporting* (introduction to paragraph 25) requires companies to obtain external assurance for the sustainability report in accordance with Chapter Five of the Governance Code for Listed Companies.

The framework for assurance of sustainability information is based on international auditing standards. The QFMA guidance refers to the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board's (IAASB) International Standard on Sustainability Assurance 5000, General Requirements for Sustainability Assurance Engagements; the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' (IESBA) International Ethics Standards for Sustainability Assurance, including International Independence Standards (IESSA); and the IESBA International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

The QFCRA announced in paragraph 3.6 of its consultation paper 2024/03 that it will develop and implement an assurance framework for the sustainability reporting framework. The assurance framework will be based on the assurance of sustainability information based on newly developed international assurance standards (i.e., ISSA 5000 and IESSA standards).

The QCB SRF Circular paragraph 10 on external assurance states: 'External assurance on sustainability reporting by financial institutions is necessary to ensure reliability of sustainability disclosure and to address concerns of greenwashing. A framework for assurance of sustainability information will be developed and implemented based on international assurance standards.'

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):

The Qatar Financial Market Authority ([QFMA](#))
 The Qatar Central Bank ([QCB](#))
 The Qatar Financial Centre Regulatory Authority ([QFCRA](#))

Role of the organisation(s):

The **Qatar Financial Markets Authority (QFMA)** regulates and supervises the Qatar Stock Exchange and activities related to securities in the Qatar capital markets in accordance with the Law No. 8 of 2012 (the 'QFMA Law') and the Regulations and Rules made under that law.

The **Qatar Central Bank (QCB)**—Financial Sector Regulator (Banks, Insurance Companies, Financing Companies, and Exchange House), established by 'QCB Law' No. (13) of 2012.

The **Qatar Financial Centre Regulatory Authority (QFCRA)** regulates and supervises banking, asset management, financial and insurance-related activities carried out in or from the QFC in line with the QFC Law No. 7 of 2005 and the Financial Services Regulations and related Rules.

Website:

www.qfma.org.qa ([Arabic](#), [English](#))
