

JURISDICTIONAL SNAPSHOT: Kyrgyzstan



'In order to ensure sustainable socio-economic development and increase transparency, the Kyrgyz Republic has approved a Roadmap for the formation of a national reporting system for sustainable development. The document provides for the introduction of international standards, including IFRS S1 and S2, and the creation of an effective institutional structure in this area.

In 2026, the Strategy for the Development of Corporate Financial Reporting and Auditing in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2026–2030 was approved. One of the priority areas is "The introduction and strengthening of public non-financial reporting and sustainability reporting". The objective of this priority area is to implement IFRS S1 and S2 and to establish an effective institutional framework in this field.'

Financial Market Regulation and Supervision Service (FSA), Kyrgyzstan

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 finalising its regulatory approach to sustainability-related reporting.

Regulatory stage	<p>In progress.</p> <p>FSA Kyrgyzstan has issued the Roadmap to Strengthen the National Sustainability Accounting, Reporting and Disclosure System for 2025–2029 and the Strategy for the Development of Corporate Financial Reporting and Auditing in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2026–2030 (in Kyrgyz) to support the development of a national reporting system for sustainable development. These documents provide for the introduction of international standards IFRS S1 and IFRS S2.</p> <p>The strategy and the roadmap express a policy intent and set out a timeline requiring application of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 by 2029 to 2030.</p> <p>The strategy and the roadmap outline a proposal to introduce amendments to accounting law and other related regulatory instruments between 2026 and 2027. The mandatory requirements for application of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 would initially apply to the listed entities regulated by the Kyrgyz Stock Exchange. The effective date will be determined depending on the speed of completion of the regulatory process. Subsequently, the requirements would apply to other publicly accountable entities.</p>
Relevant authority or authorities	Financial Market Regulation and Supervision Service (FSA Kyrgyzstan)

Proposed requirements

Name of framework or standards	IFRS S1 <i>General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information</i> and IFRS S2 <i>Climate-related Disclosures</i> .
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Date when requirements are proposed to become effective	To be determined, but no later than 2030.
Reporting entities	All publicly important organisations, which include public interest entities (such as banks, insurance companies, public joint-stock companies and other organisations significantly impacting public interests), large businesses and other financial institutions.
Required or permitted	Required.
Focus	Existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors.
Scope of sustainability-related risks and opportunities on which entities must report	Entities are expected to be required to report in accordance with the requirements in IFRS S1 and IFRS S2.
Materiality filter for disclosures	Required disclosures are subject to consideration of materiality. The definition of 'material information' is consistent with ISSB Standards.
Timing, location and reporting entity	Aligned with ISSB Standards.
Extension of transition reliefs	No extensions. As provided for in IFRS S1 and IFRS S2.
Jurisdictional modifications from requirements in ISSB Standards	None proposed.
Additional disclosure requirements	<p>Yes, permitted to use GRI Standards.</p> <p>IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 are mandatory.</p> <p>Any additional disclosures would be required to be clearly identified and not obscure information required by ISSB Standards in accordance with IFRS S1.</p> <p>GRI Standards or UNCTAD's recommendations on guidance on core indicators for entity reporting on contribution towards implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (GCI) may be applied voluntarily.</p>
Assurance requirements	<p>Legislative changes and amendments will be made to require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for all entities subject to the reporting requirement—limited assurance from the first year of reporting (2031); and for public-interest entities and large enterprises subject to the reporting requirements—reasonable assurance from the third year of reporting (2033).
Further information	Not applicable.
Relevant document(s)	<p>Roadmap to Strengthen the National Sustainability Accounting, Reporting and Disclosure System for 2025–2029 (in Kyrgyz)</p> <p>Strategy for the Development of Corporate Financial Reporting and Auditing in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2026–2030 (in Kyrgyz)</p>