Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR)

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Opening panel

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IFRS S1 and IFRS S2: the first ISSB Standards



IFRS S1 covers all sustainability-related risks and opportunities

IFRS S2 provides more detailed requirements on risks and opportunities related to climate

Both standards:

- require disclosure of information material to investors and capital markets
- incorporate TCFD recommendations
- require cross-industry and industryspecific information
- offer guidance from SASB Standards for industry-specific disclosure



Making ISSB Standards the global baseline





Jurisdictional progress towards the adoption or other use of ISSB Standards

Americas	Asia-Oceania		EMEA		
Bolivia	Australia	Pakistan	EU	Türkiye	
Brazil	Bangladesh	Philippines	Ghana	Uganda	
Canada	China	Singapore	Kenya	UK	
Chile	Hong Kong SAR	South Korea	Nigeria		
Costa Rica	Japan	Sri Lanka	Switzerland		
El Salvador	Malaysia	Chinese Taipei	Tanzania		

This list of jurisdictions is based on information available to the IFRS Foundation as of 10 September 2024. A list of ongoing and completed jurisdiction consultations on sustainability-related disclosures is available: ifrs.org/ifrs-sustainability-disclosure-standards-around-the-world/jurisdiction-consultations-on-sustainability-related-disclosures



Strategic relationships

- CDP ISSB's climate standard is the foundational baseline for CDP's climate disclosure
- GHG Protocol governance arrangements so that the ISSB is actively engaged in updates to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard
- **GRI** seeks to deliver full interoperability through jointly identifying and aligning common disclosures making it possible to seamlessly report to multi-stakeholders

- Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT) the IFRS Foundation has assumed responsibility for TPT's disclosurespecific materials
- Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) – ISSB will consider how to build upon the recommendations of the TNFD to meet investors' information needs



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