

# 30 June 2025 Sustainability Reporting Jurisdictional Update

International Sustainability Reporting Bulletin

ISRB 2025/05

June 2025 (updated as at 14 October 2025)

## CONTENTS

### 1 Background

### 2 Major recent events in jurisdictional sustainability reporting

### 3 Jurisdictional update – European Union

### 4 US SEC and state legislation

### 5 Other Jurisdictional Updates

### 6 Sustainability Reporting Resources

## Background

The International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) and other standard setters and regulators in major jurisdictions have been very active during 2023, 2024 and in 2025 by beginning to bring sustainability reporting frameworks into laws and regulations and by planning to and publishing consultations on proposed requirements and/or a proposed roadmap.

In the United States (US), the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is working diligently to develop regulations by the end of 2025 under California climate disclosure rules SB 253, and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) decision to no longer defend the Climate Disclosure rules adopted in March 2024 does not automatically invalidate the rules.

In addition, the Council of the European Union (EU) has agreed on its position on the Omnibus proposals from the European Commission (EC) published in February 2025 in terms of thresholds and timing.

This publication provides a 'snapshot' of sustainability reporting developments for selected jurisdictions, including those being developed for use by entities in the EU and the US.

BDO also issues periodic International Sustainability Reporting (ISR) Bulletin [sustainability reporting updates](#) as sustainability standards are evolving quickly. Although it is comprehensive, this summary is not exhaustive and does not include all standard setting activities of the ISSB and other organisations.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The overview of recent developments in sustainability reporting and climate-related regulations at the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation and in the EU and the US highlights a growing global momentum towards standardised and mandatory disclosure of environmental, social, and governance information by companies.

In the EU, the revised draft of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) have been published on European Financial Reporting Advisory Group's (EFRAG) website, but they are not yet considered as the official Exposure Drafts and are subject to change following discussions and reviews. EFRAG is due to deliver its technical advice on the revised ESRS on 30 November 2025.

Jurisdictions on the adoption journey of the International Sustainability Standards Board's (ISSB™) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS®) Sustainability Disclosure Standards - IFRS S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information* (IFRS S1) and IFRS S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* (IFRS S2) (ISSB Standards), include but are not limited to Malaysia, China, Pakistan, UK, Canada, Australia, Thailand, Japan, Hong Kong, Brazil, Switzerland, Qatar, Kenya. The jurisdictions currently holding open consultations on sustainability disclosure is UK.

Despite ongoing legal challenges to SB-253 and SB-261, the CARB continues its efforts, as shown by its recent Enforcement Notice for the Climate Corporate

Data Accountability Act (SB 253), indicating for the first report due in 2026, reporting entities may submit Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from the reporting entity's prior fiscal year that can be determined from information the reporting entity already possesses or is collecting at the time the notice was issued.

## Major recent events in jurisdictional sustainability reporting

The following is a summary of some of the key recent sustainability reporting developments in various jurisdictions. Note that this list is not exhaustive:

JURISDICTION	SUMMARY
European Union	<p>The EC's first Omnibus package includes significant proposed changes to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), EU Taxonomy Regulation, and the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) and aims to simplify and streamline reporting requirements while maintaining transparency and compliance with the European Green Deal.</p> <p>The Council of the EU has agreed on its position regarding the Omnibus proposals from the EC published in February 2025. The EC proposed amendments to the CSRD to include entities with over 1,000 employees and a net turnover exceeding EUR 50 million or a balance sheet total over EUR 25 million, while removing listed small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) from the scope. The Council accepted the 1,000 employee threshold, however added a net turnover threshold of over EUR 450 million to reduce the reporting burden. Additionally, the Council proposed changes to the CSDDD, raising the scope to entities with more than 5,000 employees and a net turnover of EUR 1.5 billion, and postponed the CSDDD transposition deadline by one year to 26 July 2028.</p>
	<p>The revised draft ESRS have been published on EFRAG's website, but they are not yet considered as the official Exposure Drafts and are subject to change following discussions and reviews.</p> <p>The deadline for EFRAG to deliver its technical advice on the revision and simplification of the ESRS has been extended to 30 November, and the public consultation period has been extended to 60 days, running from the end of July 2025 to the end of September 2025.</p>
United States	<p>The SEC announced in March 2025 that it would no longer defend the climate disclosure rules adopted in March 2024, effectively pausing their enforcement while awaiting further legal or official action.</p>
	<p>In May 2025, the CARB provided an overview of SB 253 and SB 261, discussing compliance timelines, second-level regulations, and next steps. CARB is maintaining the schedule for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reporting in 2026 and Scope 3 in 2027, with specific timelines to be addressed in the rulemaking process.</p> <p>CARB aims to adopt implementing regulations for SB 253 by the end of 2025 and is considering guidance for SB 261.</p> <p>CARB will exercise enforcement discretion for initial reports due in 2026, allowing reporting entities to submit Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from the reporting entity's prior fiscal year that can be determined from information the reporting entity already possesses or is collecting at the time the notice was issued.</p> <p>The language in SB 253 may need to be clarified to ensure enforceability and alignment with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. CARB is seeking stakeholder input on these regulations.</p> <p>The CARB has released Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for SB 253 and SB 261, addressing questions and feedback from stakeholders during the public workshop in May 2025 and the public consultation in December 2024. CARB is actively seeking public feedback to refine the rules.</p>
	<p>California law, <a href="#">AB-1305</a> <i>Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures</i>, remains in place. The first report was due on 1 January 2025.</p>

## Jurisdictional update – European Union

The ESRS were formally brought into EU law and published in the Official Journal, marking a major step towards the implementation of the ESRS, with reporting set to begin for some companies as soon as the 2024 financial year.

On 26 February 2025, the EC published its first [Omnibus package of proposals](#) to simplify and streamline reporting requirements while maintaining transparency and compliance that is consistent with the European Green Deal. The proposals include changes to the scope and timing of adoption of the CSRD, EU Taxonomy Regulation and the CSDDD. These proposals would significantly affect the scope and extent of sustainability reporting requirements in the EU.

BDO's has published an article that contains the key information you need to know about these proposed changes.

[The EC's first Omnibus arrives - key takeaways - BDO](#)

BDO also published [The EC's First Omnibus - Key Proposed Changes to the CSRD](#), which provides further detailed overview of the first Omnibus package of proposals published by the EC on 26 February 2025.

EU Parliament and European Council have approved the 'stop-the-clock' directive, delaying CSRD and CSDDD application timelines by up to two years to ease regulatory pressure, especially on SMEs.

### EU Council agrees position on EC omnibus

The Council of the EU [agreed](#) on its stance regarding the Omnibus proposals from the EC published in February 2025. The EC proposed in the Omnibus package to amend the CSRD to include entities with over 1,000 employees and a net turnover exceeding EUR 50 million or a balance sheet total over EUR 25 million, i.e. to remove listed SMEs from the scope of the directive.

The Council accepted the 1,000-employee threshold, however added a net turnover threshold of over EUR 450 million to reduce the reporting burden. Additionally, the Council proposed changes to the CSDDD, raising the scope to entities with more than 5,000 employees and a net turnover of EUR 1.5 billion, with the view that larger entities are better equipped to handle due diligence costs. The Council also postpones the CSDDD transposition deadline by one year to 26 July 2028.

### Omnibus and Accountancy Europe's Analysis

Accountancy Europe published three factual analysis of the EC's Omnibus proposal released on 26 February 2025. These analyses focus on the [CSRD](#), [sustainability reporting standards](#), and the [CSDDD](#). These documents aim to provide stakeholders with an initial overview of the main proposed changes anticipated to transform sustainability reporting and due diligence practices across Europe.

### EFRAG is tasked to simplify the ESRSs

The EC [tasked](#) the EFRAG Sustainability Reporting Board (SRB) with simplifying the ESRS following the publication of the first 'omnibus' package. This initiative aims to simplify EU rules, boost competitiveness, and unlock additional investment capacity. The EC plans to adopt a delegated act to revise and simplify the ESRS, considering EFRAG's technical advice.

Key points in the revision include reducing mandatory datapoints, clarifying provisions and materiality instructions, simplifying the standards' structure and presentation, and enhancing interoperability with global sustainability reporting standards. EFRAG has submitted its [work plan](#) to the EC, detailing the steps to provide technical advice on revising and simplifying the ESRS. This plan, approved by the EFRAG SRB, aims to reduce the reporting burden for companies while maintaining the quality of sustainability disclosures. The plan includes a public consultation on the Exposure Drafts, and emphasises close coordination with the EC throughout the process.

The deadline for EFRAG to deliver its technical advice on the revision and simplification of the ESRS has been extended from 31 October to 30 November. Consequently, the EFRAG Sustainability Reporting Board (EFRAG SRB) has decided to extend the public consultation period from the originally planned 30-45 days to 60 days, running from the end of July 2025 to the end of September 2025.

## EFRAG's progress report on simplifying ESRS

EFRAG released a [progress report](#) detailing proposed revisions of the ESRS showing developments in its plan to develop technical advice on revised and simplified ESRS. The report outlines six key levers aimed at reducing mandatory datapoints by over 50%:

- ▶ Simplification of the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA)
- ▶ Better readability/conciseness of the sustainability statements and better inclusion in corporate reporting as a whole
- ▶ Critical modification of the relationship between Minimum Disclosure Requirements (MDR) and topical specifications
- ▶ Improved understandability, clarity and accessibility of the standards
- ▶ Introduction of other suggested burden-reduction reliefs
- ▶ Enhanced interoperability.

These proposals are subject to further discussions and decisions by the EFRAG SRB by the end of July 2025.

## Extended public consultation period for ESRS simplification

The deadline for EFRAG to deliver its technical advice on the revision and simplification of the ESRS has been extended from 31 October to 30 November. Consequently, the EFRAG SRB has decided to extend the public consultation period from the originally planned 30-45 days to 60 days, running from the end of July 2025 to the end of September 2025.

## ESMA releases public statement on ESRS supervision

ESMA released a [statement](#) on the ESRS supervision in the Omnibus environment. The public statement '*Navigating change together: ESRS supervision in the Omnibus environment*' addresses the challenges and commitments related to the first application of the ESRS by large public-interest entities. The ESMA acknowledges the uncertainties caused by the simultaneous implementation of ESRS, uneven transposition of the CSRD, and the Omnibus legislative proposals. ESMA emphasises its commitment, together with national competent authorities (NCAs), to promote transparent sustainability reporting and mitigate greenwashing risks.

The statement highlights the need for a proportionate and realistic application of the Guidelines for Enforcement of Sustainability Information (GLES) during the initial years of ESRS implementation, allowing NCAs to adapt their supervisory approaches. It also notes that some NCAs may face temporary non-compliance with GLES due to national constraints but will continue to fulfil their supervisory obligations under national law, specifically in the year 2025, however NCAs will use comparable procedures in line with ESMA's guidance on sustainability information. ESMA emphasises ongoing efforts to harmonise supervisory approaches through coordination and discussions within its Sustainability Reporting Working Group.

## EFRAG releases revised draft ESRS

The revised draft ESRS have been published on [EFRAG's website](#).

*As noted by EFRAG 'The draft ESRS Amendments Exposure Drafts working documents released on 10 July 2025 do not represent yet an EFRAG position. They are made public as a basis for the discussion in the Sustainability Reporting Technical Expert Group meeting on 9/10 July and Sustainability Reporting Board meeting on 14/16 July 2025. They are not to be considered as the Exposure Drafts yet. They are unapproved and still subject to change reflecting the discussions in those meetings and for editorial and quality review that has not yet taken place. In addition, they are not accompanied by the necessary explanatory documents that are still being prepared and will accompany the Exposure Draft'.*

## EC releases EU Taxonomy Regulation Q&A

The EC has published a finalised its Commission Notice Q&A document in the Official Journal of the EU, explaining the EU Taxonomy Regulation and its related Delegated Acts to aid companies in implementing the rules.

The Commission Notice Q&A document can be accessed at the [link](#).

## EC adopts measures to simplify the application of EU Taxonomy

The EC has adopted measures to simplify the application of the EU Taxonomy in the form of a Delegated Act amending the Taxonomy Disclosures, Climate and Environmental Delegated Acts.

The changes, adopted as a Delegated Act, will be scrutinised by the European Parliament and the Council, and are set to apply from January 2026 for the 2025 financial year, with an option for companies to apply from 2026 financial year.

More details, Delegated Act amending the Taxonomy Disclosures, Climate and Environmental Delegated Acts, and the Annexes to the Delegated Act are available at the links in the [press release](#).

## US SEC and state legislation

### California Law Targets Carbon Offset Transparency

A California law, [AB-1305](#), mandates that companies marketing or selling voluntary carbon offsets in the state must disclose detailed information about the projects generating these credits, including location and timeline and how the claims were achieved. The law also requires similar disclosures from public and private companies that operate in California and purchase or use voluntary carbon offsets and make "net zero" or similar claims in the state. Companies must publish disclosures on their websites. The law went into effect on 1 January 2025.

### California Climate Legislation

Two of California's climate reporting laws, [SB-253 Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act](#) (SB 253) and [SB-261 Greenhouse Gases: Climate-Related risk](#) (SB 261), apply to large companies that do business in the state and exceed certain revenue requirements. Reporting under both laws is set to begin in 2026, and as the state moves toward implementation, some details and deadlines may be updated.

The CARB will develop and adopt regulations to implement the laws. These are expected to clarify the threshold for 'doing business' in California and specific due dates for GHG data, among other details. In the SB 253 bill text, CARB has a 1 July 2025 deadline to adopt implementing regulations. However, it was made clear that regulations under SB 253 are in a preliminary stage and CARB is working diligently to develop regulations by the end of 2025. Although CARB is not required to adopt disclosure regulations under SB 261, an open question is whether it will do so or publish guidance.

California is currently defending its climate requirements in federal court, and although litigation is ongoing, the current deadlines for California's climate disclosure laws (SB 253 and SB 261) remain in effect.

CARB has issued an Enforcement Notice regarding SB 253. This notice, released on 5 December 2024, indicated that CARB will not issue penalties in the first reporting cycle to companies who demonstrate good faith effort to comply with the law. According to the Notice, CARB recognises that companies may need some lead time to prepare their reports regarding their Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, which are due in 2026, based on 2025 data. Accordingly, CARB will exercise its enforcement discretion such that, for the first report due in 2026, reporting entities may submit Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from the reporting entity's prior fiscal year that can be determined from information the reporting entity already possesses or is collecting at the time the notice was issued.

GHG EMISSIONS REPORTING (SB 253)	
<b>Applies To</b> <sup>1,2</sup>	Public and private U.S. companies with total annual revenues > \$1 billion and do business in California
<b>Disclosure Highlights</b>	Report Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions data Calculate data in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol standards and guidance Obtain independent third-party assurance of all emissions data
<b>Reporting Frequency</b>	Annual
<b>Disclosure Process</b>	Companies must submit data to an emissions reporting organization to be contracted by the state board
<b>Non-compliance Penalties</b>	Up to \$500,000

	SCOPE 1 REPORTING	SCOPE 2 REPORTING	SCOPE 3 REPORTING
<b>First Report Due</b>	2026 <sup>3</sup> (2025 Data)	2026 <sup>3</sup> (2025 Data)	2027 <sup>4</sup> (2026 Data)
<b>Assurance Effective Date</b>	Limited: 2026 (2025 Data) Reasonable: 2030 (2029 Data)	Limited: 2026 (2025 Data) Reasonable: 2030 (2029 Data)	Limited <sup>5</sup> : 2030 (2029 Data)

GHG EMISSIONS REPORTING (SB 261)	
<b>Applies To</b> <sup>1,2</sup>	Public and private U.S. companies with total annual revenues > \$500 million and do business in California
<b>Disclosure Highlights</b>	Climate-related financial risk reports that: Align with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework or equivalent reporting under another law, regulation, listing requirement or standard Include companies' measures to mitigate and adapt to the disclosed risks Identify disclosure gaps or omissions and outline efforts for more complete future disclosures
<b>Reporting Frequency</b>	Every two years
<b>Disclosure Process</b>	Companies must publish reports on their websites
<b>Non-compliance Penalties</b>	Up to \$50,000
<b>First Report Due</b>	1 January 2026

<sup>1</sup> The law defines a reporting entity as a partnership, corporation, limited liability company or other business entity formed under the laws of California, the laws of any other U.S. state or the District of Columbia, or under an act of U.S. Congress, with total annual revenues of more than \$1 billion and that does business in California.

<sup>2</sup> The laws do not clarify what it means to 'do business' in California. This will be established by CARB as it develops regulations to carry out the laws. Criteria could potentially align with amounts set by the California Franchise Tax Board.

<sup>3</sup> CARB will determine an exact date. Reporting period covers previous fiscal year.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning in 2027 and annually thereafter, on a schedule to be specified by CARB. Reporting period covers previous fiscal year.

<sup>5</sup> CARB may establish an assurance requirement for third-party assurance engagements of Scope 3 by 1 January 2027.

On 9 July 2025, CARB has released [FAQs](#) for SB 253 and SB 261. This document addresses some questions and feedback received from stakeholders during the public workshop in May 2025, and the public consultation in December 2024. CARB is still actively seeking public feedback as they continue to refine the rules.

### SEC Climate disclosure rules

SEC announced in March 2025 that it would no longer defend the Climate Disclosure rules adopted in March 2024, meaning they are not actively fighting legal challenges against the rules. The SEC's decision does not automatically invalidate the rules - the rules are held in 'abeyance' until officially invalidated by a court or rescinded by the SEC.

In other words, the regulation is not currently being acted on, but it is not canceled or removed.

## Other Jurisdictional Updates

### Jurisdictional profiles

According to the IFRS Foundation, 36 jurisdictions are progressing with the ISSB Standards, either through adoption or ongoing integration into their regulatory frameworks.

The IFRS Foundation has released 17 [jurisdictional profiles](#) to provide transparency and evidence of progress towards the adoption of the ISSB Standards. The profiles detail each jurisdiction's targets and current status regarding sustainability-related disclosure requirements, providing a clear picture of global progress towards a global baseline for sustainability disclosures for capital markets.

Additionally, 16 snapshots provide an overview of other jurisdictions' regulatory approaches still under finalisation.

PROJECT	SUMMARY	MORE INFORMATION
<b>Jordan</b>	<p>In January 2025, the Amman Stock Exchange (ASE) introduced the '<i>Climate-related Disclosures Regulatory Framework</i>'. This framework mandates that entities listed in the ASE20 index comply with the climate-related requirements of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 starting from 1 January 2027.</p> <p>Although the focus is on climate-related disclosures, the application of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 to all sustainability topics is supported.</p> <p>To support entities in meeting these mandatory disclosures, the ASE has released '<i>Climate-related Disclosure Guidelines</i>', which outline standards and principles aligned with both local and international best practices.</p>	<p><a href="#">ASE Climate-related Disclosures Regulatory Framework</a></p> <p><a href="#">Climate-related Disclosure Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">ASE Climate-related Disclosure Policy</a></p>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<p>In December 2024, the Malaysian Stock Exchange (Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad) announced amendments to its listing requirements, mandating main and ACE market participants to provide sustainability disclosures in accordance with the Malaysian National Sustainability Reporting Framework (NSRF). The NSRF requires the use of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 for sustainability-related information.</p> <p>Following a consultation that concluded in October 2024, the use of the ISSB Standards will be phased in as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Large main market listed issuers (with a market capitalisation of RM2 billion and above) from 1 January 2025.</li> <li>▶ Remaining main market listed issuers from 1 January 2026.</li> <li>▶ ACE market listed companies from 1 January 2027.</li> </ul> <p>Listed issuers can utilise transition reliefs, focusing on a climate- first approach, for two full financial years for main market listed issuers and three full financial years for ACE market listed companies.</p> <p>The Securities Commission Malaysia (SC) has published a guide titled '<i>Navigating the Transition: A Guide for Boards</i>' to assist company boards in adopting the Malaysian National Sustainability Reporting Framework (NSRF).</p>	<p><a href="#">NSRF</a></p> <p><a href="#">Press release</a></p>

PROJECT	SUMMARY	MORE INFORMATION
<p><b>China</b></p>	<p>In December 2024, the Chinese Ministry of Finance (MOF), along with other Chinese ministries and institutions, released the '<i>Sustainability Disclosure Standards for Business Enterprise - Basic Standard (Trial)</i>'.</p> <p>This standard is currently for voluntary application until mandatory requirements are established. It outlines general requirements for corporate sustainability disclosure, covering general provisions, disclosure objectives and principles, information quality requirements, disclosure elements, other disclosure requirements, and supplementary provisions. Specific standards and application guidelines will be provided later.</p> <p>Chinese authorities published a draft corporate sustainability disclosure standard for climate, and requested comments by 31 May 2025.</p> <p>The draft aims to regulate the disclosure of climate-related risks, opportunities, and impacts, ensuring the quality of information in line with the Sustainability Disclosure Standards for Business Enterprise - Basic Standard (Trial) released in December 2024.</p> <p>The purpose is to provide climate-related information to stakeholders for informed decision-making. The strategy involves developing national standards based on the ISSB Standards, reflecting China's circumstances, with the goal of introducing the basic corporate sustainability disclosure standard and climate standard by 2027.</p>	<p><a href="#">Press release</a></p> <p><a href="#">'Sustainability Disclosure Standards for Business Enterprise - Basic Standard (Trial)' (in Chinese language)</a></p> <p><a href="#">FAQs (in Chinese language)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Corporate Sustainability Disclosure Standard No. 1 - Climate (Trial) (Draft for Consultation) and Drafting Instructions for Corporate Sustainability Disclosure Standard No. 1 - Climate (Trial) (Draft for Consultation)</a></p>
<p><b>Pakistan</b></p>	<p>In January 2025, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) declared a phased adoption of the ISSB Standards. In the first instance, IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 will be required for listed companies based on criteria like total assets, turnover, and number of employees.</p> <p>Following a consultation that ended in October 2024, the largest listed entities must apply the standards for annual reporting periods starting from 1 July 2025. The second and third tiers of listed entities will follow in July 2026 and July 2027, respectively. From July 2027, the standards will also apply to unlisted licensed public interest entities.</p> <p>Requirements for assurance on sustainability reporting by the entity's auditor will be apply from the second year of reporting.</p>	<p><a href="#">Press release</a></p>

PROJECT	SUMMARY	MORE INFORMATION
<p><b>United Kingdom</b></p>	<p>The United Kingdom Treasury has published a '<i>Best Practice Guide on Climate, Environmental, and Sustainability Reporting</i>'. This guide highlights and assesses examples of reporting practices that align with the TCFD recommendations and other existing climate and environmental reporting standards. The examples are brought in from the 2023-2024 annual reports and accounts.</p> <p>The UK government initiated a consultation on the UK Sustainability Reporting Standards (SRS), which are based on the ISSB Standards, and climate-related transition plan requirements. Concurrently, a consultation document was released by the UK government to enhance regulatory oversight of third-party assurance services for sustainability-related financial disclosures.</p> <p>The UK SRS consultation seeks feedback on draft standards based on IFRS S1 and IFRS S2, with minor amendments for UK application. It also requests evidence on the costs and benefits of adopting these standards to guide future government decisions when it considers requiring mandatory reporting.</p> <p>Additionally, the consultation on third-party assurance services proposes that the planned Audit, Reporting and Governance Authority (ARGA) create a voluntary registration regime for entities offering third-party assurance services for sustainability-related disclosures. This proposed regime aims to build trust in the UK sustainability assurance market and help entities identify qualified providers.</p> <p>These consultations are open for comments until 17 September 2025.</p>	<p><a href="#">FRC project page</a></p> <p><a href="#">Best Practice Guide on Climate, Environmental, and Sustainability Reporting</a></p> <p><a href="#">Consultation page for the UK SRS</a></p> <p><a href="#">Questionnaire to respond to the consultation on the UK SRS</a></p> <p><a href="#">Consultation page for the climate-related transition plan requirements</a></p> <p><a href="#">Consultation page for the greater regulatory oversight of third-party assurance services for sustainability-related financial disclosures</a></p>
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>The Canadian Sustainability Standards Board (CSSB) has released the inaugural Canadian Sustainability Disclosure Standards, CSDS 1 and CSDS 2, which mark a significant milestone in promoting consistent and comparable sustainability reporting in Canada. These standards, now part of the <a href="#">CPA Canada Handbook – Sustainability</a>, provide guidelines for disclosing sustainability-related financial information and climate-related disclosures. The CSSB has included additional transition reliefs in CSDS for phased implementation, reflecting feedback from stakeholders and ensuring a smooth adoption process. These standards are voluntary unless required by regulators or governments. <a href="#">Supporting resources</a> are available to help organisations adopt a climate-first approach in their sustainability reporting.</p> <p>The Canadian Sustainability Standards Board (CSSB) has developed a multi-year strategic plan to guide its public interest mandate, based on extensive consultation. The <a href="#">proposed 2025-2028 Strategic Plan</a> outlines priorities such as establishing Canadian reference standards aligned with global frameworks, incorporating Indigenous Peoples' rights into sustainability disclosure standards, and supporting international standards development.</p>	<p><a href="#">Canadian Sustainability Disclosure Standards</a></p> <p><a href="#">CSSB 2025-2026 Annual Plan</a></p>

PROJECT	SUMMARY	MORE INFORMATION
	<p>Canada's securities regulators have decided to pause the development of key sustainability reporting initiatives. This includes a new mandatory climate-related disclosure rule and amendments to diversity-related disclosure requirements. This decision, made by the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA), aims to support Canadian markets and issuers as they adapt to recent global developments. The move follows significant changes in sustainability reporting in major markets, such as the EU and the U.S. The CSA plans to monitor regulatory developments and may revisit these projects in the future.</p>	
Indonesia	<p>On 17 December 2024, the Indonesian Sustainability Standards Board (DSK IAI) ratified the Exposure Draft Sustainability Disclosure Standards (SPK), which includes DE PSPK 1 on <i>General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information</i> and DE PSPK 2 on <i>Climate-related Disclosures</i>. These standards align with IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 issued by the ISSB.</p> <p>Comment period closed on 31 March 2025.</p>	<p><a href="#">DE PSPK 1</a></p> <p><a href="#">DE PSPK 2</a></p> <p><a href="#">Summary of Differences</a></p> <p><a href="#">Press release</a></p>
Australia	<p>The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) has introduced a knowledge hub dedicated to AASB S2 Climate-related disclosures, which are based on IFRS S2. This hub serves as a comprehensive repository of information designed to help in the preparation of climate-related financial disclosures using AASB S2.</p> <p>The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) has opened a consultation on proposed amendments to AASB S2 Climate-related disclosures, which are based on the ISSB's recent exposure draft Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures - Proposed amendments to IFRS S2. The comment period for this consultation ended on 2 June 2025.</p>	<p><a href="#">AASB S2 Knowledge Hub</a></p> <p><a href="#">Press release</a></p> <p><a href="#">AASB Exposure Draft</a></p>
Thailand	<p>The Securities and Exchange Commission of Thailand (SEC Thailand) has released a hearing document '<i>Principles on guidelines for enhancing sustainability disclosures in line with ISSB Standards</i>', which was open for comments until 19 December 2024.</p> <p>The document is a proposal to amend the current sustainability reporting requirements in Thailand to align with IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 with the aim to ease the reporting burden on listed companies and enhance comparability among them.</p> <p>The timetable proposed for adopting IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 is shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ From 2026: Companies listed in the SET50 group</li> <li>▶ From 2027: Companies listed in the SET100 group</li> <li>▶ From 2029: Listed companies and new issuers in SET</li> <li>▶ From 2030: Listed companies and new issuers in MAI, REIT, IFF, and the Infra Trust and Property Fund.</li> </ul> <p>The disclosure of GHG emission information will be subject to limited assurance.</p>	<p><a href="#">Hearing document</a></p>

PROJECT	SUMMARY	MORE INFORMATION
Japan	<p>The Sustainability Standards Board of Japan (SSBJ) has released its first three sustainability disclosure standards, which align with the ISSB Standards but include some jurisdiction-specific alternatives. These standards, developed after a consultation in April 2024, must be applied together and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Universal Sustainability Disclosure Standard '<i>Application of the Sustainability Disclosure Standards</i>' (application standard)</li> <li>▶ Theme-based Sustainability Disclosure Standard '<i>General Disclosures</i>' No. 1 (general standard)</li> <li>▶ Theme-based Sustainability Disclosure Standard No. 2 '<i>Climate-related Disclosures</i>' (climate standard).</li> </ul> <p>The SSBJ has divided the requirements in IFRS S1 into two standards: the application standard and the general standard.</p> <p>The 'core content' of IFRS S1 is included in the general standard, while the basic requirements for preparing sustainability-related financial disclosures are in the application standard.</p> <p>Although the standards do not specify the scope and timing for entities required to apply them, they were developed with the expectation that they would eventually be mandated by Japanese securities laws for entities listed on the Prime Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE), with voluntary application by other entities.</p>	<p><a href="#">Press release</a></p> <p><a href="#">SSBJ issues Inaugural Sustainability Disclosure Standards to be applied in Japan</a></p> <p><a href="#">About SSBJ Standards</a></p>
Hong Kong	<p>In December 2024, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region has published a roadmap detailing mandatory sustainability disclosures.</p> <p>Key points include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Main board issuers must report climate-related disclosures based on IFRS S2 from 1 January 2025 on a 'comply or explain' basis, and large cap issuers must provide all climate-related disclosures based on IFRS S2 from 1 January 2026.</li> <li>▶ A consultation in 2027 will consider mandating these standards for listed publicly accountable entities from 1 January 2028.</li> <li>▶ Certain non-listed financial institutions will also be required to apply these standards by 2028.</li> <li>▶ A sustainability assurance regime will be developed using international standards.</li> </ul> <p>Following the Hong Kong Government's roadmap for mandatory sustainability disclosures, the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA) has published the final Hong Kong sustainability disclosure standards, fully aligned with the ISSB standards effective from 1 August 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ HKFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information</li> <li>▶ HKFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Press release from the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region</a></p> <p><a href="#">HKFRS S1</a></p> <p><a href="#">HKFRS S2</a></p> <p><a href="#">Infographic on the standards, links to an explanatory memorandum, FAQs, a live webinar and an implementation support platform</a></p>

PROJECT	SUMMARY	MORE INFORMATION
Brazil	<p>The Brazilian Comissão de Valores Mobiliários (CVM) announced new resolutions that will make the standards issued by the Comitê Brasileiro de Pronunciamentos de Sustentabilidade (CBPS) mandatory starting 1 January 2026. These standards are aligned with IFRS S1 and IFRS S2.</p> <p>The resolutions, which were finalised after a public consultation that ended on 13 June 2024, include CVM Resolutions 217 and 218. These resolutions include the standards titled CBPS N° 01 ('<i>General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information</i>') and CBPS N° 02 ('<i>Climate-related Disclosures</i>'). Early adoption of these standards is permitted if both are applied together and the entity discloses this early application.</p> <p>Additionally, these resolutions are to be used in conjunction with CVM Resolution 193, which governs the preparation and disclosure of sustainability-related financial information based on the ISSB Standards, as well as the assurance of that information. CVM Resolution 219, published alongside CVM Resolutions 217 and 218, amends Resolution 193 to change the deadline for voluntary early disclosure of sustainability-related financial information to provide these disclosures within nine months of the fiscal year's end.</p>	<p><a href="#">Press release</a></p> <p><a href="#">Resolution 217 (CBPS N° 01)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Resolution 218 (CBPS N° 02)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Resolution 219 (amendments to CVM Resolution 193)</a></p>
Switzerland	<p>The Federal Council of Switzerland has initiated a consultation on amending the '<i>Ordinance on Climate Disclosures</i>', with the comment period ended on 21 March 2025.</p> <p>The proposal allows entities to fulfil climate-related reporting obligations using internationally recognised standards or sustainability reporting standards in the EU. It also sets minimum requirements for net-zero roadmaps for financial companies and corporates, and mandates the use of a human- and machine-readable electronic format for reporting. If approved, the amended '<i>Ordinance on Climate Disclosures</i>' will take effect on 1 January 2026.</p>	<p><a href="#">Press release and consultation document</a></p>
Qatar	<p>The Qatar Financial Centre Regulatory Authority (QFCRA) released proposed amendments to the General Rules on Corporate Sustainability Reporting.</p> <p>These amendments aim to align current sustainability reporting requirements with IFRS S1 and IFRS S2. The public comment period on these amendments closed on 25 March 2025.</p> <p>Subsequently, the QFCRA has issued the GENE (Corporate Sustainability Reporting) and Minor and Technical Amendments Rules 2025, along with guidance on applying the ISSB Standards, specifically IFRS S1 and IFRS S2. The new rules, effective from 1 January 2026, include amendments to corporate sustainability reporting and minor technical changes to various QFCRA rulebooks. The corporate sustainability reporting framework will apply to all Category A firms, such as larger firms such as banks and insurers, with a designation process for other firms. The guidance also addresses feedback from public consultations as well</p>	<p><a href="#">Consultation paper and attachments</a></p> <p><a href="#">GENE (Corporate Sustainability Reporting) and Minor and Technical Amendments Rules 2025</a></p> <p><a href="#">Guidance on 'How to start the journey in applying the ISSB Standards'</a></p> <p><a href="#">Press release</a></p>

PROJECT	SUMMARY	MORE INFORMATION
	as clarifies reporting requirements for QFC branches and subsidiaries.	
Kenya	<p>The Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK) announced a roadmap for adopting the ISSB Standards in Kenya. The roadmap outlines the following timelines for mandatory adoption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ From 1 January 2027: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public interest entities will adopt IFRS S1 and IFRS S2</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ From 1 January 2028: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large enterprises will adopt IFRS S1 and IFRS S2.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ From 1 January 2029: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small- and medium-sized entities will adopt IFRS S1 and IFRS S2.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The timing for public sector entities' adoption is yet to be determined.</p> <p>The Central Bank of Kenya published the <i>Kenya Green Finance Taxonomy</i> and the <i>Climate Risk Disclosure Framework</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Kenya Green Finance Taxonomy</i> aims to guide in evaluating and classifying economic activities based on how they impact climate objectives and promote the transition of the entities to a low-carbon economy.</p> <p><i>The Climate Risk Disclosure Framework</i> is designed to help commercial banks collate and disclose climate-related information aligned with global best practices and standards.</p>	<p><a href="#">Roadmap</a></p> <p><a href="#">Kenya Green Finance Taxonomy and the Climate Risk Disclosure Framework</a></p>
New Zealand	<p>The New Zealand External Reporting Board (XRB) has issued a request for information (RFI) to gather feedback from climate reporting entities on the potential costs and benefits of aligning the 'Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards' with international standards.</p> <p>The RFI, which collected comments by 13 June 2025, highlights the importance of international alignment but does not specify a preferred approach.</p>	<p><a href="#">RFI</a></p> <p><a href="#">Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards and AASB S2 interoperability overview and tool for preparers</a></p> <p><a href="#">Press release</a></p>
Rwanda	<p>The Rwanda Stock Exchange (RSE) has issued ESG Reporting Guidelines that highlight global best practices for sustainability integration and commonly reported ESG metrics. These guidelines provide a standardised process for stakeholder engagement, materiality analysis, disclosure development, and ESG performance reporting. They align with major global sustainability initiatives, including the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, the TCFD recommendations, the Integrated Reporting (IR) framework, and guidance from various peer exchanges.</p> <p>On 20 February 2025, the Steering Committee on IFRS Sustainability Standards Adoption (ISSBSC) in Rwanda, chaired by the Institute of Certified Public Accountants</p>	<p><a href="#">ESG Reporting Guidelines</a></p> <p><a href="#">IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards Rwandan draft Adoption Roadmap</a></p>

PROJECT	SUMMARY	MORE INFORMATION
	<p>Rwanda (ICPAR), launched a public consultation on the draft 'IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards Adoption Roadmap'.</p> <p>The consultation period ended on 19 March 2025.</p> <p>The roadmap outlines a four-phase adoption strategy over four years each, starting with climate-related financial disclosures for early adopters and gradually expanding to full compliance with the ISSB Standards. The initial focus will be on key metrics like Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions, with the scope of assurance expanding as entities improve their data collection processes.</p>	

## Sustainability Reporting Resources

### International Sustainability Reporting Bulletin 2025/05 30 June 2025 Sustainability Reporting Jurisdictional Update

BDO has published [International Sustainability Reporting Bulletin 2025/04 30 June 2025 Sustainability Reporting Update](#). This publication provides a 'snapshot' of sustainability reporting developments with a focus on the updates following the ISSB's issue of two IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards on 26 June 2023 and the EC's adoption of the ESRS on 31 July 2023.

### BDO published EU Reporting: Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive – Summary of Scope and Requirements

2024 was the first year in which companies were required to report in accordance with the EU's CSRD, which replaces the NFRD. [EU Reporting: Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive – Summary of Scope and Requirements](#) sets out an overview of key changes that have been introduced by the CSRD in comparison to the NFRD, together with a more detailed explanation of the very significantly expanded scope, the timing of adoption by different entities, and a high-level summary of what companies need to prepare for. It also includes an overview of the first batch of general sector-agnostic ESRS, and how (and the extent to which) the CSRD links these to IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards published by the ISSB at the IFRS Foundation.

### BDO published Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive ('CSRD' for Non-EU Companies)

[Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive \('CSRD' for Non-EU Companies\)](#) provides an executive summary of the CSRD, what is required by the CSRD, which non-EU entities are in scope of the CSRD and when as well as provides references to further resources available, making it a useful resource for those familiarising themselves with these new standards.

### Sustainability At a Glance - IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards

IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 set a 'global baseline' for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information and are expected to be endorsed and/or adapted by many jurisdictions worldwide. [Sustainability At a Glance - IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards](#) summarises IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 into a few pages, making it a useful resource for those familiarising themselves with these new standards.

### Sustainability At a Glance - European Sustainability Reporting Standards

BDO has published [Sustainability At a Glance - European Sustainability Reporting Standards \(ESRS\)](#). *Sustainability At a Glance - European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)* has been compiled to assist in gaining a high-level overview of the ESRS and summarises the disclosure requirements of each topical ESRS including certain definitions.

### Sustainability At a Glance – The Greenhouse Gas Protocol

[Sustainability At a Glance – The Greenhouse Gas Protocol](#) summarises measuring Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions into a few pages, making it a useful resource for those familiarising themselves with this protocol.

## **BDO published The EC's First Omnibus - Key Proposed Changes to the CSRD**

[The EC's First Omnibus - Key Proposed Changes to the CSRD](#) provides an overview of the first Omnibus package of proposals published by the EC on 26 February 2025. The proposals aim to simplify and streamline the reporting requirements of the CSRD, the EU Taxonomy regulation, and the CSDDD, while ensuring transparency and compliance with the European Green Deal.

For further information and guidance on sustainability, please refer to BDO's Global [Sustainability Reporting Micro-site](#).

For further information on the US SEC and state legislation, please refer to BDO US's [Sustainability and ESG site](#).



This publication has been carefully prepared, but it has been written in general terms and should be seen as broad guidance only. The publication cannot be relied upon to cover specific situations and you should not act, or refrain from acting, upon the information contained therein without obtaining specific professional advice. Neither BDO IFR Advisory Limited, and/or any other entity of BDO network, nor their respective partners, employees and/or agents accept or assume any liability or duty of care for any loss arising from any action taken or not taken by anyone in reliance on the information in this publication or for any decision based on it.

The BDO network (referred to as the 'BDO network' or the 'Network') is an international network of independent public accounting, tax and advisory firms which are members of BDO International Limited and perform professional services under the name and style of BDO (hereafter 'BDO member firms'). BDO International Limited is a UK company limited by guarantee. It is the governing entity of the BDO network.

Service provision within the BDO network in connection with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Accounting Standards (comprising IFRS Accounting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee and the former Standing Interpretations Committee), and other documents, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards as issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board, and European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) published in the Official Journal of the European Union, is provided by BDO IFR Advisory Limited, a UK registered company limited by guarantee. Service provision within the BDO network is coordinated by Brussels Worldwide Services BV, a limited liability company incorporated in Belgium.

Each of BDO International Limited, Brussels Worldwide Services BV, BDO IFR Advisory Limited and the BDO member firms is a separate legal entity and has no liability for another entity's acts or omissions. Nothing in the arrangements or rules of the BDO network shall constitute or imply an agency relationship or a partnership between BDO International Limited, Brussels Worldwide Services BV, BDO IFR Advisory Limited and/or the BDO member firms. Neither BDO International Limited nor any other central entities of the BDO network provide services to clients.

BDO is the brand name for the BDO network and for each of the BDO member firms.

© 2025 BDO IFR Advisory Limited, a UK registered company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

[www.bdo.global](http://www.bdo.global)