



## ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) REPORTING AND SUSTAINABILITY STANDARDS

### Duration:

2 Days (12 hours) (8:00 AM to 2:00 PM)

### Dates:

January 26-27, 2026 (Monday-Tuesday)

### Learning Objectives:

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- **Understand ESG & Sustainability Foundations**
  - Explain sustainability concepts, ESG pillars, impacts, dependencies, and global sustainability trends.
  - Understand the significance of sustainability-related risks and opportunities.
- **Interpret Global Sustainability Reporting Frameworks**
  - Understand and compare key frameworks: GRI, TCFD, TNFD, ESRS, and ISSB's IFRS S1 & IFRS S2.
  - Explain the role of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB).
- **Apply IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards**
  - Interpret IFRS S1 requirements on governance, strategy, risk management, metrics, and targets.
  - Apply IFRS S2 with focus on climate-related risks (transition & physical), opportunities, and climate metrics.
- **Develop ESG Reporting Competence**
  - Understand materiality, financial materiality vs double materiality.
  - Review how ESG disclosures connect with financial statements and management commentary.
- **Enhance Corporate Sustainability Decision-Making**
  - Communicate ESG information effectively to management, investors, regulators, and stakeholders.
  - Strengthen organizational readiness for sustainability reporting and regulatory changes.



## Content Highlights:

### Day 1

- **Introduction to Sustainability & ESG**
  - Meaning of sustainability and sustainable development
  - ESG vs Sustainability – key distinctions
  - Global sustainability issues: climate change, social inequality, governance failures
  - Stakeholder expectations and investor focus
- **Impacts and Dependencies**
  - Definition and examples of impacts on people, environment, and economy
  - Dependencies on natural resources, human capital, and ecosystems
  - Relationship to risks and opportunities
  - Usefulness for investors, regulators, and broader stakeholders
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**
  - Overview of the 17 SDGs
  - Mapping SDGs to corporate sustainability strategies
  - Case Study: IKEA Sustainability Strategy (People & Planet Positive)
- **ESG Reporting Frameworks**
  - Overview and comparison
    - i. **Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)** – impact-focused
    - ii. **TCFD** – climate-related governance, strategy, risk mgmt, metrics/targets
    - iii. **TNFD** – nature-related risk and opportunity framework
    - iv. **European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)** – double materiality
    - v. **ISSB** – global baseline focused on investor needs
- **IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards — Introduction**
  - Formation of the ISSB
  - Objective: Global baseline for sustainability disclosures

#### Two standards:

- i. IFRS S1 – General Requirements
- ii. IFRS S2 – Climate-related Disclosures



## Day 2

### ▪ IFRS S1: General Requirements

Sustainability-related risks and opportunities

ii. Conceptual foundations: relevance, faithful representation, connectivity

iii. Core content:

- Governance
- Strategy
- Risk management
- Metrics and targets

iv. Materiality and financial materiality approach

v. Reporting entity requirements

vi. Use of SASB standards where no specific ISSB standard exists

### ▪ IFRS S2: Climate-related Disclosures

Climate-related risks:

- Transition risks (policy, legal, technology, market)
- Physical risks (acute and chronic)
  - Climate-related opportunities
  - Core content areas:
    - i. Governance
    - ii. Strategy (including scenario analysis)
    - iii. Risk management
    - iv. Metrics & targets

Required climate metrics:

- GHG emissions – Scope 1, 2, 3
- Transition risks exposure
- Physical risks exposure
- Climate opportunities
- Capital deployment
- Internal carbon pricing
- Remuneration linked to climate targets

### ▪ Materiality in ESG Reporting

- Financial materiality in IFRS S1
- Double materiality in ESRS framework
- Conducting a materiality assessment
- Determining sustainability-related information that could influence investor decisions



#### ▪ **Management Commentary & ESG**

- Purpose of management commentary
- Linkage to financial statements
- Forward-looking information
- Identified limitations in Practice Statement 1
- Integration of ESG into narrative reporting

#### ▪ **Global Regulatory Environment**

- Adoption of ISSB Standards across jurisdictions
- Comparison table: ISSB vs ESRS
- Mandatory vs voluntary reporting requirements
- Trends in assurance and verification

#### **Certification:**

CBFS certificate of participation for participants who attend all days of training.

#### **Training Methods:**

Lecture, PowerPoint presentations, interactive discussions, global case studies, group activities, Oman-specific examples, reporting templates, quizzes, scenario-based exercises.

#### **Trainer Profile:**



#### **Mr. M. Gnanendran**

Lecturer at CBFS. He is a qualified Chartered Global Management Accountant of UK. He started his career in accountancy at KPMG Sri Lanka. He subsequently worked in many commercial organizations including Merchant Bank of Sri Lanka. He conducts training in accounting & financial statements, analysis & interpretation of financial statements. He has previously coached senior participants from financial and non-financial sectors on one-to-one basis.

#### **For registration, please contact:**

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