ICE & SDGs

MENTAL MODELS
TO
PREPARE FOR
IFRS S2 EXAM

Think Clearly. Connect Deeply. Apply Confidently.
Master Sustainability Disclosure with the Right Mindset.

Your Mindset. Your Advantage.
Your Success in IFRS S2.

ICE&SDGs

Published by

Global Institute for Circular Economy
and
Sustainable Development Goals
(ICE&SDGs)

2026

Learning guide

FUNDAMENTALS OF SUSTAINABILITY ACCOUNTING (FSA CREDENTIAL)

About the Publisher

Published by

Global Institute for Circular Economy and Sustainable Development Goals (ICE&SDGs)
Advancing research, innovation, policy dialogue, capacity building, and practical solutions to accelerate the transition toward a circular economy and the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

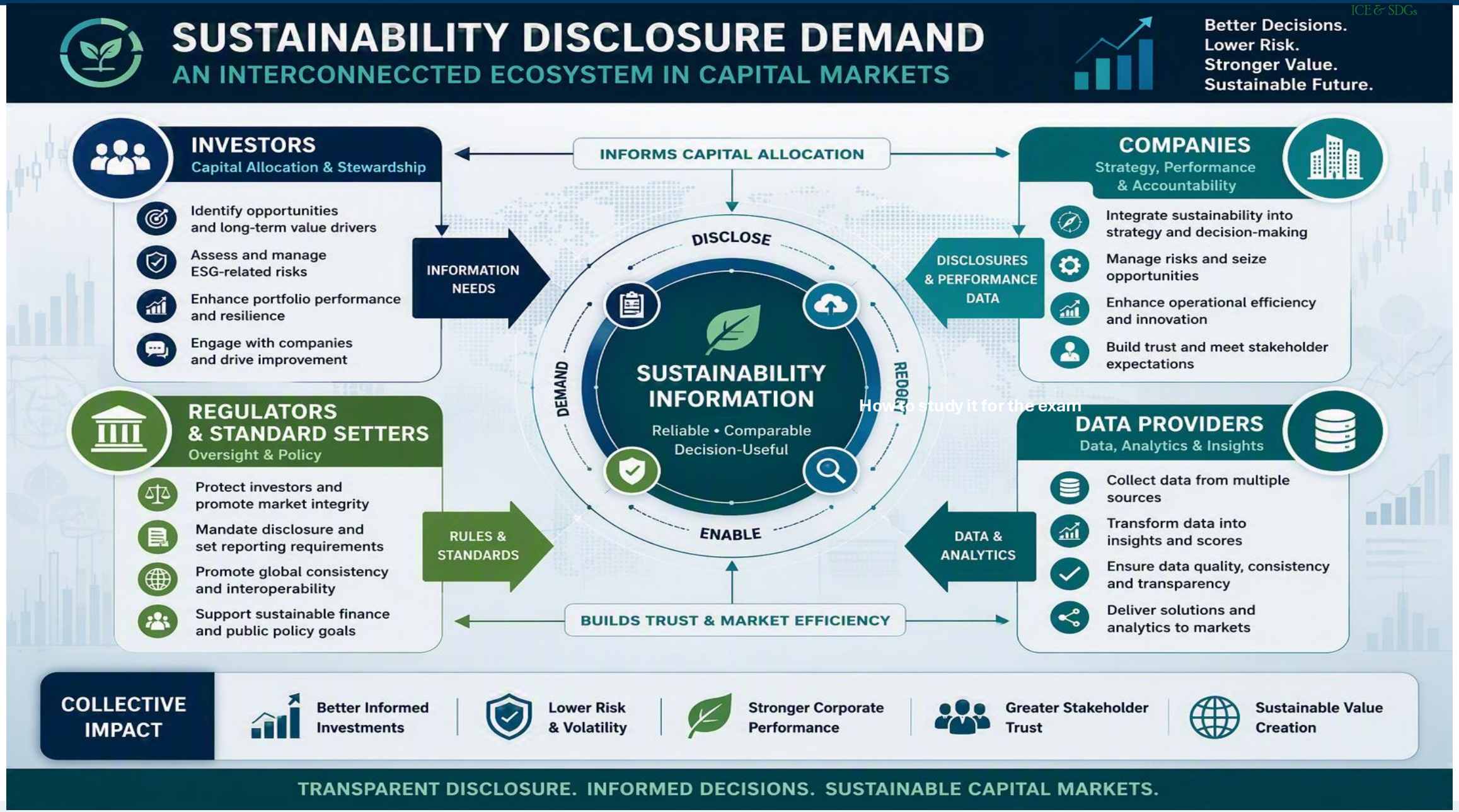
Citation Statement

Suggested Citation

Dr Shalini Sharma. (2026). Learning Guide on the Fundamentals Of Sustainability Accounting. Global Institute for Circular Economy and Sustainable Development Goals (ICE&SDGs).

Disclaimer
The views, opinions, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and contributors and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the Global Institute for Circular Economy and Sustainable Development Goals (ICE&SDGs). Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information presented; however, neither the publisher nor the authors make any representations or warranties regarding the completeness, accuracy, or suitability of the content. The information provided is intended solely for educational, research, and informational purposes and should not be construed as legal, financial, policy, environmental, or professional advice.

1. Demand For Sustainability Information



Probable exam questions and answers: set 1

Q1. Which users are the main audience for IFRS sustainability-related financial disclosures?	Existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors.
Q2. Why do investors demand sustainability information?	To assess risks and opportunities **affecting future cash flows**, **cost of capital** and **enterprise value.**
Q3. What makes sustainability information more useful than a general ESG story?	It is material, comparable, timely and linked to strategy, risk, performance or financial prospects.
Q4. How can companies use sustainability information internally?	For strategy, risk management, operational improvement, target-setting and performance management.

Q1. What is a common exam trap in this chapter?	Treating sustainability disclosure as only reputational rather than financially relevant.
Q2. How does sustainability information support stewardship?	It gives investors a basis for engagement, voting and monitoring management action.
Q3. What is the capital allocation implication?	Better information can help capital flow toward better-managed risks and opportunities.
Q4. What should an analyst test first?	Whether the issue is likely to affect enterprise value for that company and industry.

Concept flow diagram

Use this logic when answering scenario questions: Identify the issue, decide whether it is material, test disclosure quality, then connect it to valuation, risk, stewardship or capital allocation.

Key terms to memorize

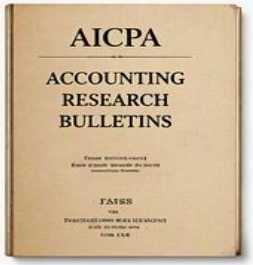
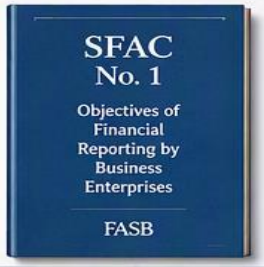
- Sustainability / ESG
- Enterprise value
- Primary users
- Capital allocation
- Stewardship
- Information asymmetry
- Standardized disclosure
- Investor protection
- General purpose reporting
- Market integrity
- Non-GAAP
- MD&A
- Intangibles
- Connectivity
- Forward-looking information
- Cross-functional team
- Internal controls
- Assurance readiness
- Board oversight
- Performance management
- Integration
- Screening
- Engagement
- Active equity
- Fixed income
- Private markets
- Normalization

Management-Defined Performance Measures (MPMs
Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)
MD&A is Management's Discussion and Analysis

EVOLUTION OF DISCLOSURE AFTER MARKET CRISES

From Historical Accountability to Modern Transparency

Each crisis revealed gaps. Each reform built trust.

	1929	1933–1934	1930s–1950s	1970s	2000s	2020s
CRISIS / CATALYST	THE GREAT DEPRESSION / STOCK MARKET CRASH	REGULATORY REFORM BEGINS	STANDARDIZATION MOVEMENT	FINANCIAL REPORTING EVOLUTION	CORPORATE SCANDALS & FINANCIAL CRISIS	SUSTAINABILITY & SYSTEMIC RISK AWARENESS
KEY RESPONSE & HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS						
OUTCOME	Exposed lack of reliable corporate information and market manipulation	SEC established. Mandatory disclosure to protect investors	Birth of accounting standards to ensure consistency	Conceptual framework established for decision-useful reporting	Governance reforms (e.g., Sarbanes-Oxley Act, 2002) strengthen oversight & controls	Demand for decision-useful sustainability information. Rise of global standards (e.g., ISSB)

TRANSFORMATION OF DISCLOSURE

Fragmented & Voluntary
Limited, inconsistent information

Regulated Disclosure
Mandatory filings, basic financials

Standardized Financial Reporting
GAAP/IFRS, comparability, consistency

Enhanced Transparency
Governance, risk, controls, MD&A

Integrated Financial & Sustainability Reporting
Materiality, long-term value creation, stakeholder impact

WHY IT MATTERS TODAY

- **TRANSPARENCY BUILDS TRUST** — Informed investors, confident markets
- **BETTER RISK MANAGEMENT** — More complete view of financial and sustainability risks
- **CAPITAL ALLOCATION EFFICIENCY** — Capital flows to sustainable, well-managed businesses
- **LONG-TERM VALUE CREATION** — Resilient businesses, stronger economies, sustainable future

BETTER INFORMATION. BETTER DECISIONS. STRONGER CAPITAL MARKETS.

IMPACT ON CAPITAL MARKETS

- **INFORMS INVESTORS** — Better decisions, lower information risk
- **PROMOTES FAIR MARKETS** — Equal access to material information
- **ENHANCES MARKET INTEGRITY** — Reduces fraud, improves accountability
- **SUPPORTS SUSTAINABLE GROWTH** — Long-term resilience for business & society

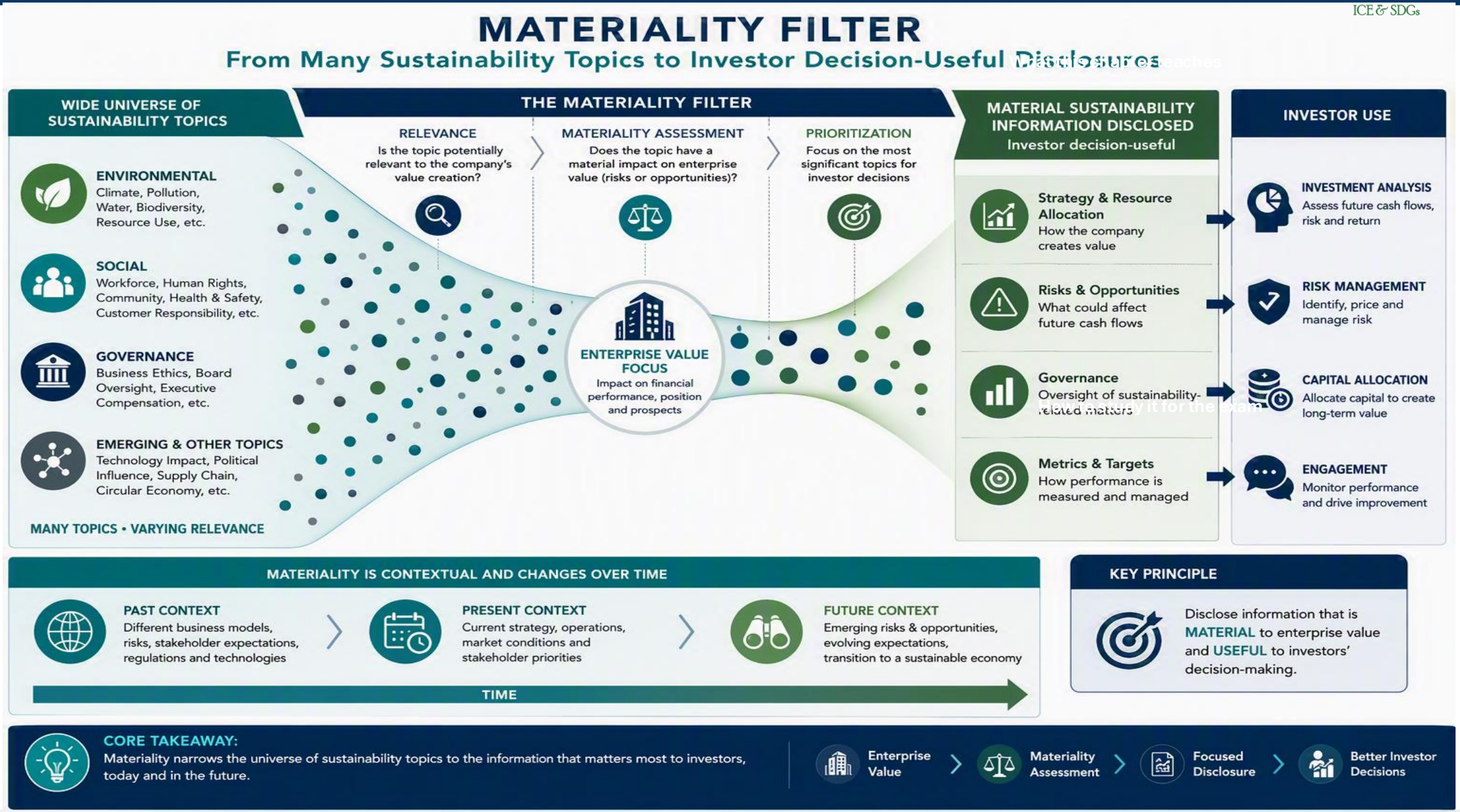
FROM CRISIS TO PROGRESS: History shaped disclosure. Standards drive confidence. Transparency sustains markets.

Probable exam questions and answers: set 1

Q1. What core problem did standardized financial disclosure address?	Lack of reliable and comparable information for investors.
Q2. Why is the 1929 crash context relevant?	It illustrates how market failures can drive disclosure reforms and investor protection.
Q3. What is the parallel with sustainability disclosure?	Sustainability reporting is moving from fragmented voluntary practice toward standardized decision-useful disclosure.
Q4. How do standards support capital markets?	They reduce information asymmetry and improve comparability and trust.

Q1. Who benefits from reliable disclosure?	Investors, companies and capital markets through better pricing and allocation of capital.
Q2. What is an exam-relevant inference?	Disclosure quality can affect market confidence and cost of capital.
Q3. Why are accounting procedures standardized?	To make reported information consistent, comparable and decision-useful.
Q4. What should candidates avoid?	Treating sustainability standards as unrelated to the history of financial reporting.

3. Materiality: A Guiding Principle for Required Disclosure



Probable exam questions and answers: set 1

Q1. What is material information?	Information that could reasonably influence decisions of primary users.
Q2. Is materiality purely quantitative?	No. Qualitative factors and context also matter.
Q3. Can materiality change over time?	Yes, as company circumstances and external conditions change.
Q4. Why is immaterial clutter a problem?	It can obscure material information and reduce understandability.

Q1. What is the IFRS S1 materiality lens?	Investor-focused information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities affecting prospects.
Q2. What is a likely exam trap?	Selecting a fixed percentage threshold as the only determinant of materiality.
Q3. How should analysts use industry context?	To judge whether management's material topics are complete and plausible.
Q4. What question should preparers ask?	Could this information influence investor, lender or creditor decisions?

LIMITATIONS OF TRADITIONAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Why Investors Need Broader Sustainability Information

TRADITIONAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: WHAT THEY SHOW

BALANCE SHEET

Snapshot of Financial Position

ASSETS	LIABILITIES & EQUITY
Cash	Payables
Inventory	Debt
Property, Plant & Equipment	Other Liabilities
Receivables	Shareholder Equity
Investments	
Total Assets	**Total Liabilities & Equity**

Focuses on historical, quantifiable, financially recognized items

INCOME STATEMENT

Summary of Financial Performance

Revenue	XXX
Cost of Goods Sold	(XXX)
Gross Profit	**XXX**
Operating Expenses	(XXX)
Depreciation & Amortization	(XXX)
Operating Profit	**XXX**
Interest Expense	(XXX)
Tax Expense	(XXX)
Net Profit	**XXX**

Reflects past performance, not future value drivers or risks

WHY THIS MATTERS TO INVESTORS

- Incomplete risk assessment
- Misjudged future cash flows
- Underestimated costs & liabilities
- Missed opportunities for value creation
- Lower comparability across companies

SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION COMPLEMENTS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Identifies material sustainability risks and opportunities → Improves risk management and resilience → Informs strategy and capital allocation → Enhances long-term performance and value → Builds trust with investors and stakeholders

WHAT TRADITIONAL STATEMENTS DO NOT CAPTURE WELL

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

- Brand, reputation, intellectual property
- Innovation, data, software
- Customer relationships, licenses

ESG RISKS

- Environmental degradation
- Social license, community impact
- Governance failures, ethics, compliance

TECHNOLOGY DISRUPTION

- Rapid innovation and obsolescence
- Digital transformation risks
- Cybersecurity threats

CLIMATE CHANGE

- Physical risks (extreme weather, resource scarcity)
- Transition risks (policy, carbon pricing, market shifts)

HUMAN CAPITAL

- Talent attraction & retention
- Workforce skills & productivity
- Health, safety & well-being

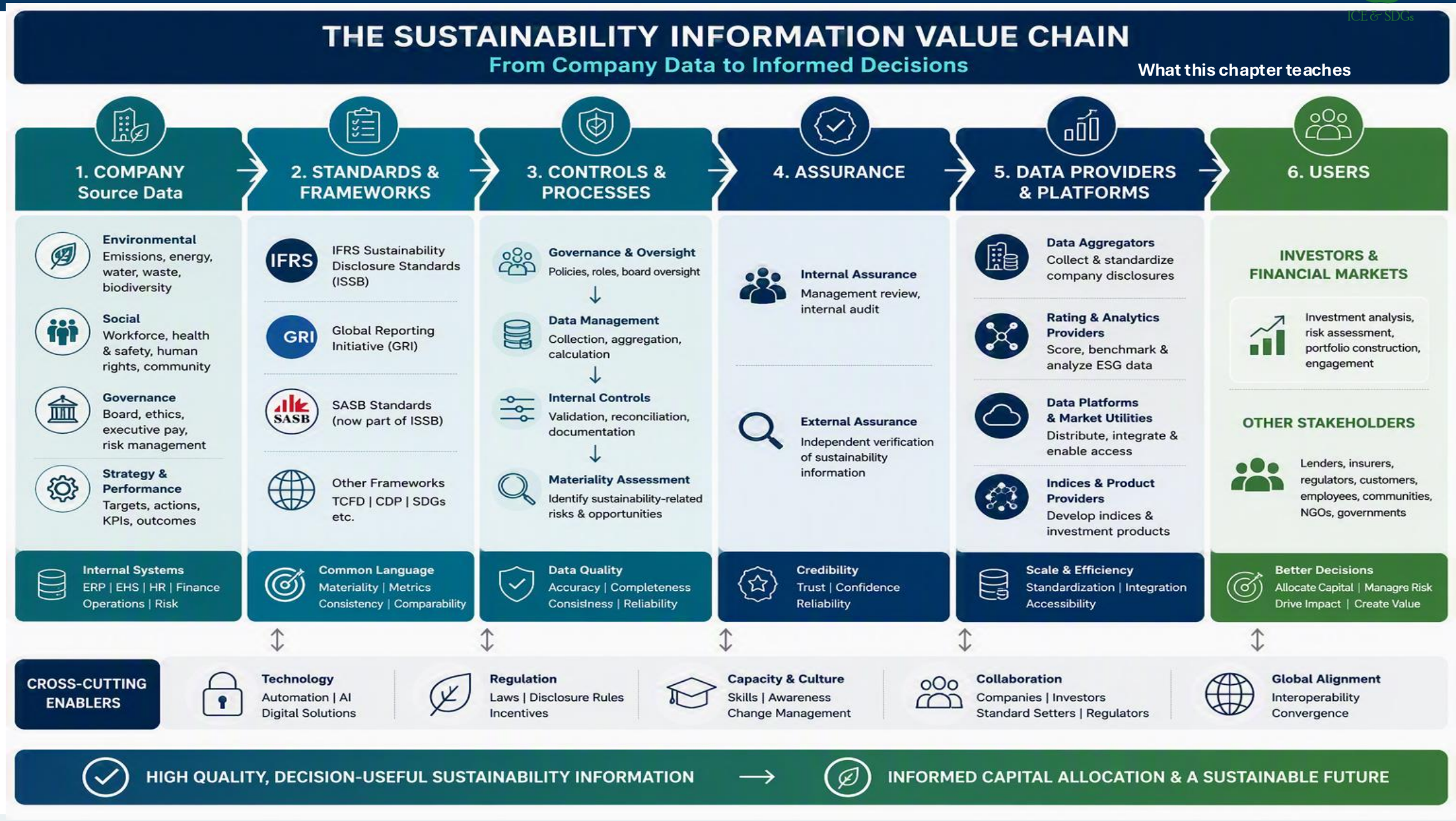
THE BOTTOM LINE: Financial statements tell you where a company has been. Sustainability information helps you understand where it is going.

Probable exam questions and answers: set 1

Q1. Why can financial statements be incomplete for valuation?	They may not fully capture unrecognized intangibles, emerging risks and future-oriented sustainability matters.
Q2. How do sustainability disclosures complement statements?	They provide context on risks, opportunities, strategy and performance drivers.
Q3. What is connectivity?	Linkage between sustainability information and financial statements, strategy and prospects.
Q4. Name a financial statement area affected by climate risk.	**Impairment, useful lives, provisions, asset retirement obligations or fair value assumptions.**

Q1. What should analysts do with non-GAAP information?	Reconcile it to IFRS/GAAP measures and assess quality and bias.
Q2. What is a common exam trap?	Saying sustainability information replaces financial statements.
Q3. Why do investors need forward-looking context?	Valuation depends on expected future cash flows and risks.
Q4. What type of risk can precede accounting recognition?	Regulatory, physical climate, reputational, human capital or technology risks.

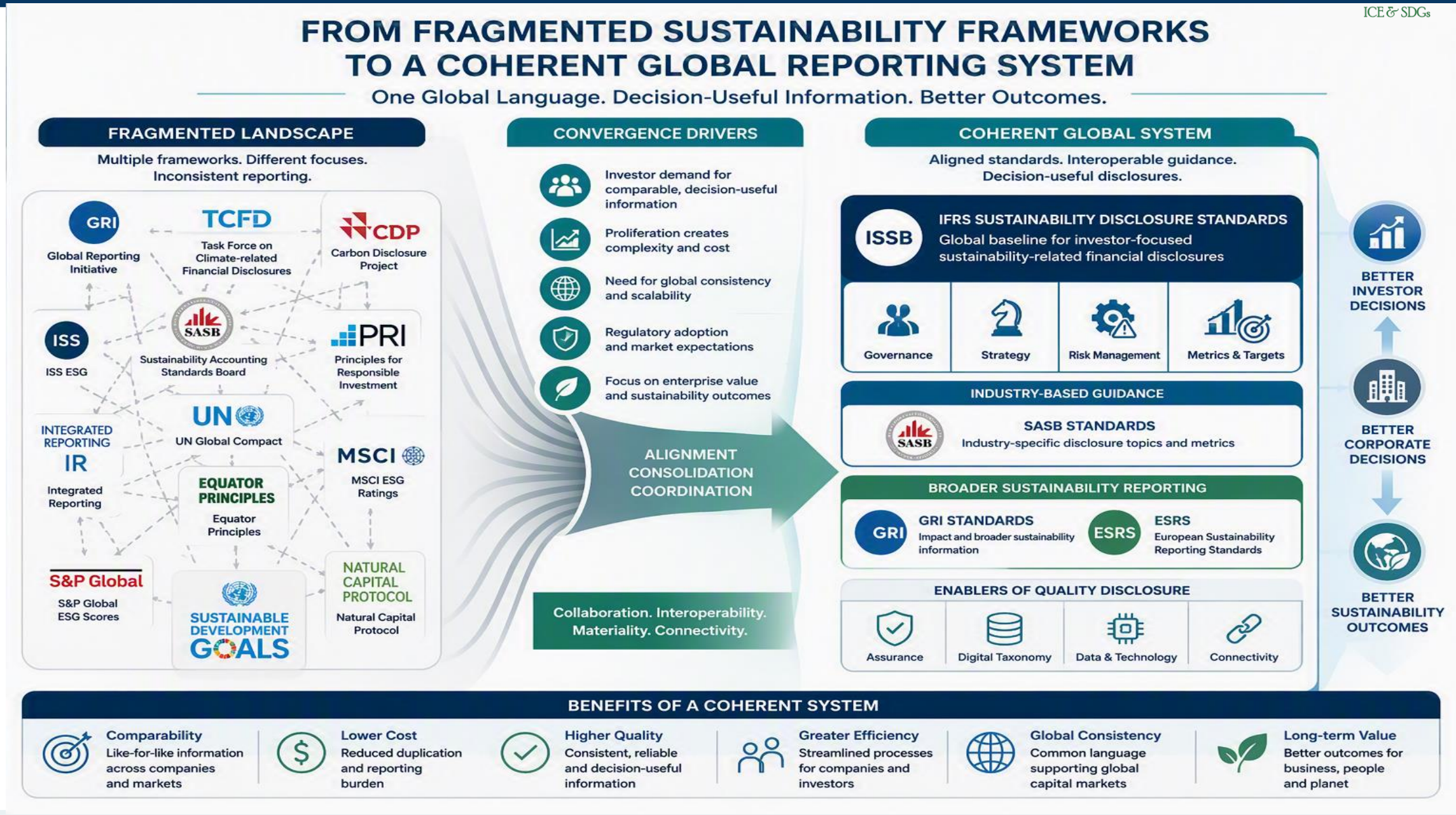
5. Sustainability Information Value Chain and Data Providers



Q1. What role do data providers play?	They collect, transform, analyze and distribute sustainability data for market users.
Q2. Why can ESG ratings differ?	Different objectives, methodologies, weightings, data sources and estimates.
Q3. What is normalization?	Adjusting data to improve comparison across companies or over time.
Q4. Why is forward-looking sustainability data challenging?	It relies on assumptions about uncertain future outcomes.

Q1. What should analysts inspect in a rating?	Methodology, coverage, input data, estimation and materiality approach.
Q2. How do standards help the value chain?	They create common definitions, metrics and disclosure expectations.
Q3. What is an exam trap?	Believing a high ESG score always means low financial risk.
Q4. What strengthens data reliability?	Clear definitions, internal controls, review, assurance and consistent methodology.

6. Standards and Frameworks: From Fragmentation to Cohesion



Q1. What is the difference between a framework and a standard?	A framework provides principles or structure; a standard generally specifies required or recommended disclosures and metrics.
Q2. What is the ISSB global baseline?	Investor-focused sustainability-related financial disclosure standards for global capital markets.
Q3. Why was consolidation needed?	To reduce fragmentation, duplication and inconsistent reporting.
Q4. What do SASB Standards contribute?	Industry-specific disclosure topics and metrics.

Q1. Which core content structure is central to IFRS sustainability disclosure?	Governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.
Q2. What is interoperability?	Ability of standards and reporting requirements to work together and reduce duplication.
Q3. What is a likely exam trap?	Assuming all sustainability guidance uses the same materiality definition.
Q4. Why do analysts value industry metrics?	They improve comparability for material risks and opportunities among peers.

MATERIALITY COMPARISON

Three Lenses for Identifying What Matters

Different perspectives. Complementary insights. Stronger decisions.

SINGLE MATERIALITY (FINANCIAL MATERIALITY)

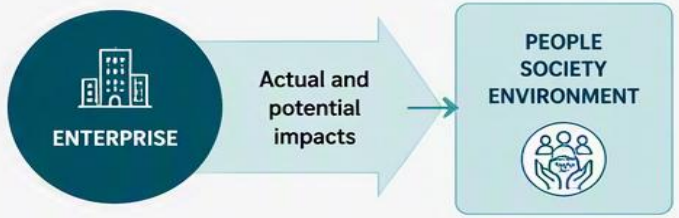
Focuses on sustainability matters that could **reasonably affect** the enterprise value.

Identifies what matters for:

INVESTORS & LENDERS
Assessment of enterprise value, financial performance and prospects

IMPACT MATERIALITY (INSIDE–OUT PERSPECTIVE)

Focuses on the enterprise's actual and potential **impacts** on people, society and the environment.



Identifies what matters for:

STAKEHOLDERS & SOCIETY
Assessment of broader impacts on people, society and the environment

DOUBLE MATERIALITY (TWO–WAY PERSPECTIVE)

Considers **both** the financial effects on the enterprise and the enterprise's impacts on people and planet.

Identifies what matters for:

INTEGRATED DECISION-MAKING
Balanced view to create sustainable value for enterprise and society

PRIMARY FOCUS	Enterprise value	People, society and environment	Enterprise value and broader impacts
DIRECTION OF LENS	Outside-in	Inside-out	Two-way
KEY QUESTION	How could this affect our financial performance and prospects?	How do our activities affect people, society and the environment?	How could this affect our financial performance and prospects, and how do we impact the world?
TYPICAL USERS	Investors, lenders, analysts	Communities, employees, civil society, regulators, customers	Investors, management, boards, stakeholders, policymakers
COMMON OUTCOMES	Better risk management, capital allocation, investment decisions	Greater accountability, license to operate, positive impact	Sustainable strategy, resilience, long-term value creation

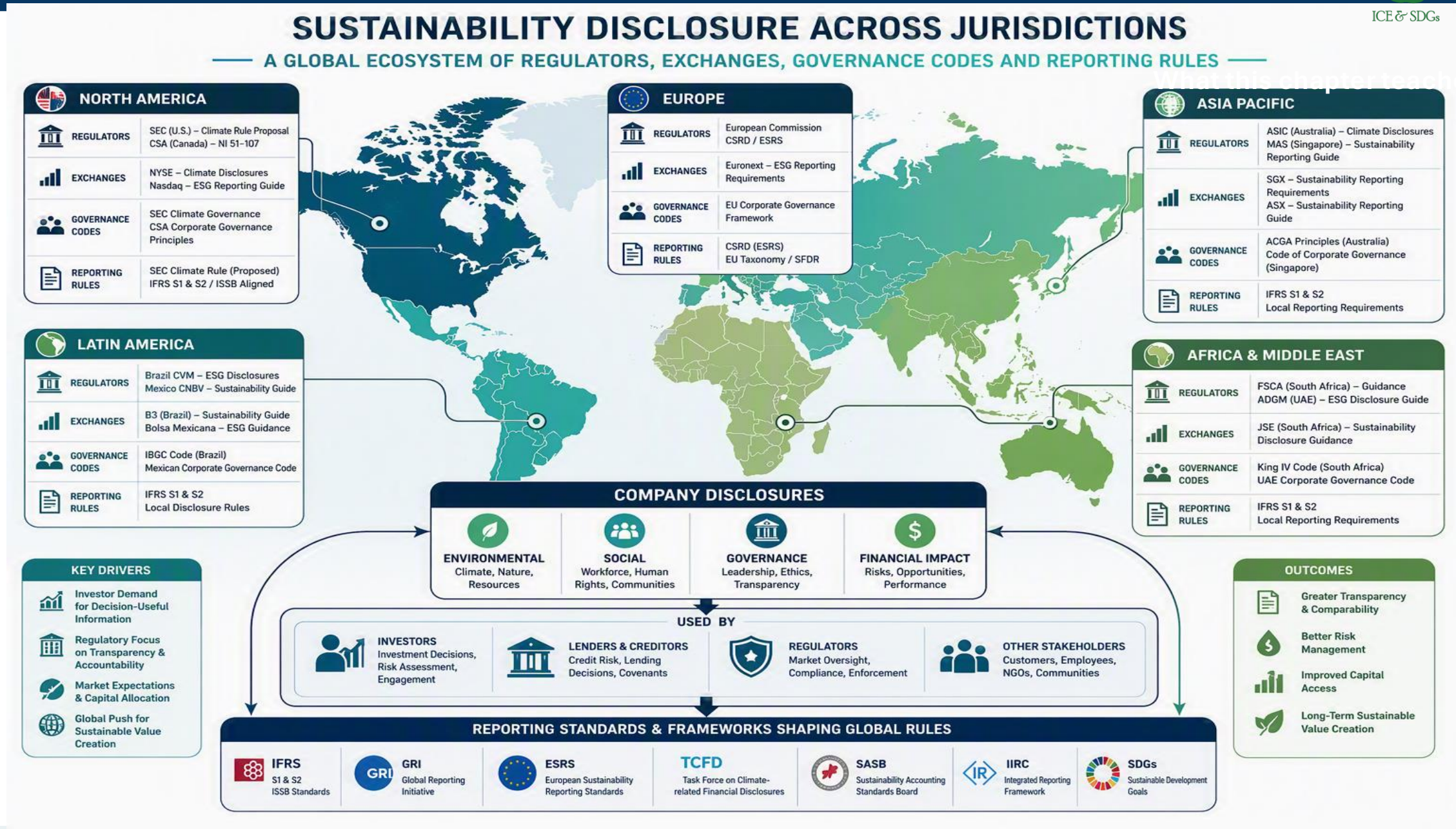
KEY TAKEAWAY: Materiality is not one-size-fits-all. Using the right lens—or combining them—helps organizations focus on what truly matters for informed decisions and sustainable value.

Probable exam questions and answers: set 1

Q1. What is investor-focused materiality?	Information that could influence primary users' decisions about providing resources to the entity.
Q2. What is impact materiality?	Information about the company's actual or potential impacts on people, society and the environment.
Q3. What is double materiality?	A two-lens approach covering financial effects and broader impacts.
Q4. Which materiality lens is used by IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards?	Investor-focused financial materiality.

Q1. Which standards emphasize impact materiality?	GRI Standards.
Q2. Which standards use double materiality?	European Sustainability Reporting Standards.
Q3. What is a key analyst skill?	Translating broader impacts into possible financial risks or opportunities when relevant.
Q4. What is an exam trap?	Assuming the same disclosure is required under every materiality lens.

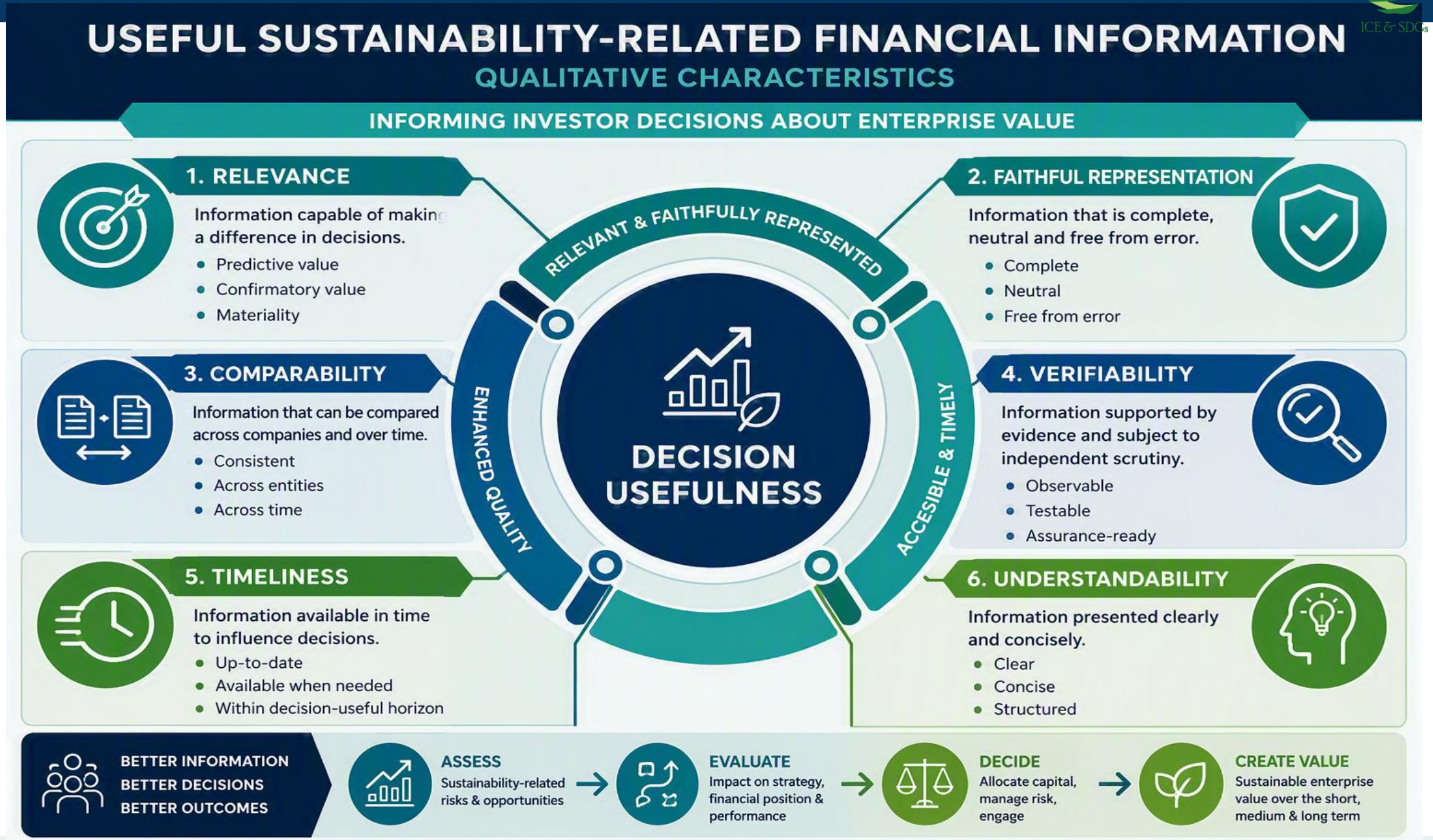
8. Sustainability Disclosure Across Jurisdictions



Probable exam questions and answers: set 1

Q1. What is the difference between a standard-setter and a regulator?	Standard-setters develop standards or guidance; regulators can mandate, enforce or incorporate requirements.
Q2. Why do jurisdictions matter for analysis?	They affect disclosure scope, reliability, comparability and compliance obligations.
Q3. What is comply-or-explain?	A governance approach where companies either comply with a code or explain non-compliance.
Q4. Can IFRS Sustainability Standards be adopted differently by jurisdictions?	Yes, adoption and implementation can vary by local law or regulation.

Q1. What is a common exam trap?	Assuming all companies face the same reporting rules.
Q2. How do governance codes influence disclosure?	They can shape board oversight, controls and accountability expectations.
Q3. What should analysts compare before using data?	Reporting boundaries, metrics, assurance, rules applied and period covered.
Q4. Why do regulators mandate disclosure?	To improve transparency, investor protection and market efficiency.

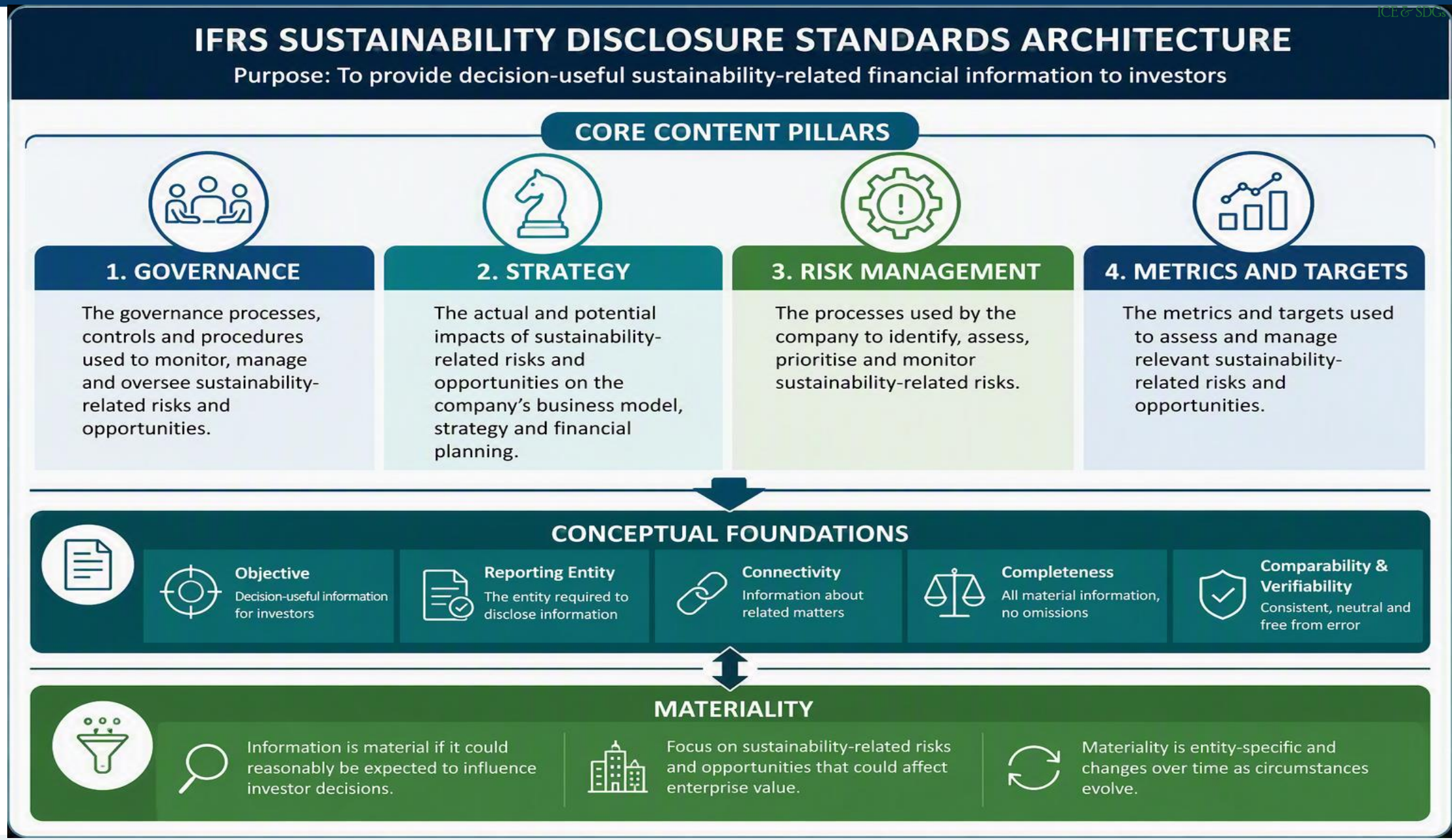


Probable exam questions and answers: set 1

Q1. What are the fundamental qualitative characteristics?	Relevance and faithful representation.
Q2. What are the enhancing characteristics?	Comparability, verifiability, timeliness and understandability.
Q3. What does relevance mean?	Information capable of making a difference to user decisions.
Q4. What does faithful representation require?	Complete, neutral and accurate/free-from-material-error information.

Q1. Why is comparability important?	It lets users evaluate companies across peers and periods.
Q2. Does useful information require perfect certainty?	No. Uncertain information can be useful if assumptions and uncertainty are explained.
Q3. What is a common exam trap?	Treating timeliness as a fundamental characteristic rather than enhancing characteristic.
Q4. How should analysts test usefulness?	Ask whether the information affects decisions, forecasts or risk assessment.

10. The IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards

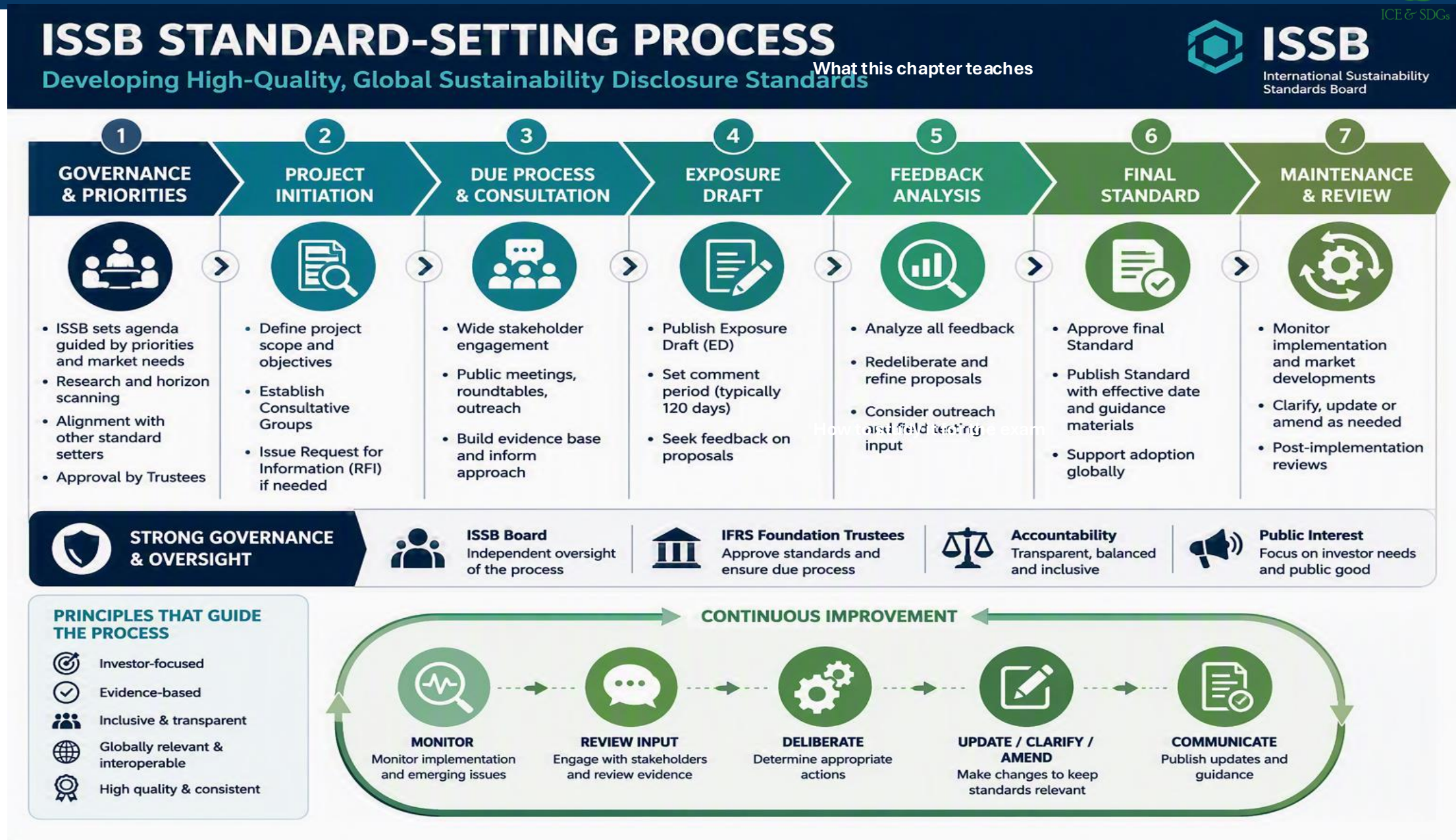


Probable exam questions and answers: set 1

Q1. What are the four core content pillars?	Governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.
Q2. What does IFRS S1 cover?	General requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures.
Q3. What does IFRS S2 cover?	Climate-related disclosures.
Q4. What is connected information?	Information showing links between sustainability matters, financial statements, strategy and prospects.

Q1. What should strategy disclosures explain?	Actual and potential effects of risks and opportunities on business model, strategy and financial planning.
Q2. What do metrics and targets show?	How the entity measures, monitors and manages relevant risks and opportunities.
Q3. What is a common exam trap?	Assuming disclosure is complete because metrics are disclosed without governance or strategy.
Q4. Who are the primary users?	Investors, lenders and other creditors.

11. Setting IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards



Probable exam questions and answers: set 1

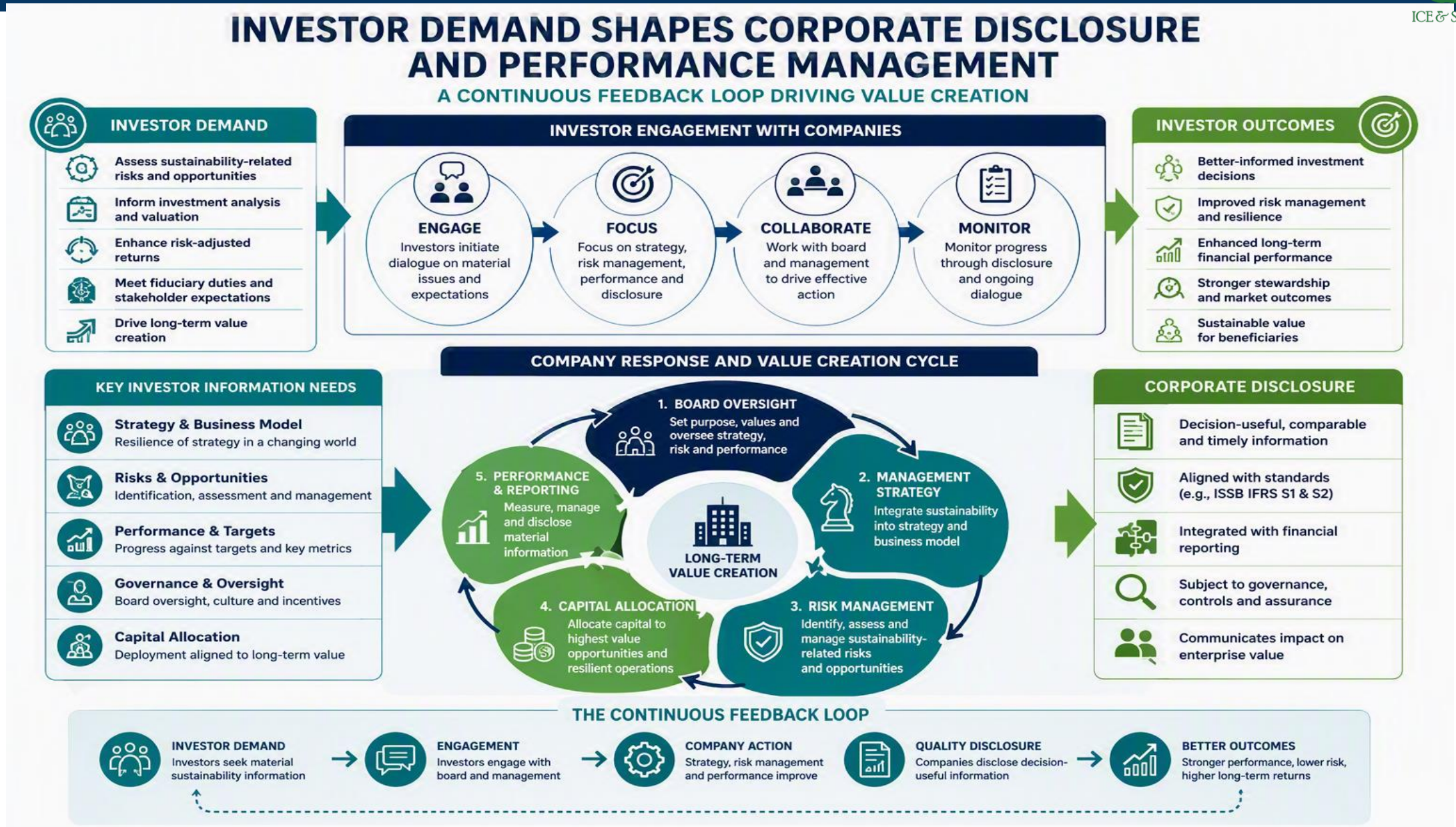
Q1. What does ISSB do?	Develops IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards.
Q2. How is ISSB different from IASB?	ISSB focuses on sustainability disclosure; IASB focuses on IFRS Accounting Standards.
Q3. Why does due process matter?	It improves transparency, quality, legitimacy and stakeholder input.
Q4. What are exposure drafts?	Proposals issued for public comment before final standards.

Q1. What role do SASB Standards play?	They provide industry-based disclosure topics and metrics.
Q2. What influenced the core content structure?	TCFD recommendations/framework.
Q3. What is a common exam trap?	Thinking the ISSB writes broad impact reporting standards rather than investor-focused standards.
Q4. Why maintain standards?	To keep them relevant as markets, evidence and practice evolve.

Probable exam questions and answers: set 1

Q1. Where might companies disclose sustainability information?	Annual reports, sustainability reports, integrated reports, websites and regulatory filings.
Q2. Why does disclosure location matter?	It affects accessibility, timing, reliability and assurance expectations.
Q3. What is reporting boundary?	The scope of entities, operations or activities covered by the disclosure.
Q4. What should analysts check before comparing metrics?	Boundary, period, methodology, assurance and standard applied.

Q1. What does trend data help assess?	Performance direction, target credibility and management progress.
Q2. What is a common exam trap?	Comparing two metrics without checking definitions and boundaries.
Q3. Why disclose investor-focused information?	To explain material risks and opportunities affecting enterprise value.
Q4. What improves disclosure credibility?	Clear methods, governance, controls, consistency and assurance.

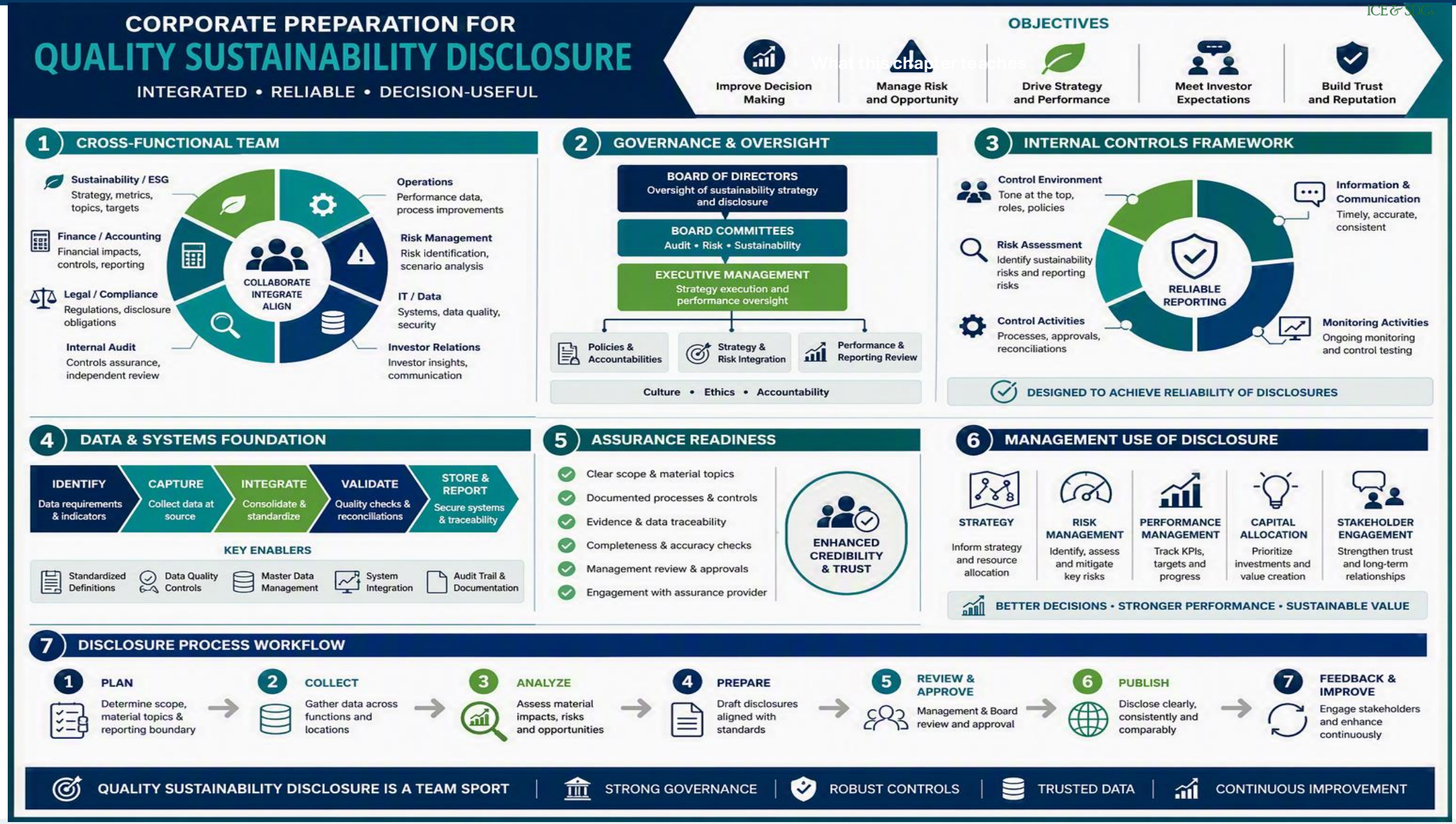


Probable exam questions and answers: set 1

Q1. Why do investors ask for sustainability information?	To improve analysis of material risks, opportunities, value creation and stewardship.
Q2. How can investor demand affect companies?	It can influence disclosure, strategy, governance, risk management and performance management.
Q3. What is stewardship?	Investor monitoring and engagement to protect or enhance long-term value.
Q4. Is more disclosure always better?	No; decision-useful, material and comparable disclosure is better.

Q1. What is a common exam trap?	Assuming all investors use sustainability data in the same way.
Q2. How does IFRS respond to investor demand?	By establishing standards for investor-focused sustainability-related financial information.
Q3. What should analysts watch after engagement?	Whether disclosure and underlying performance actually improve.
Q4. What is the connection to capital allocation?	Investors use information to price risk and allocate capital.

14. Considerations for Corporate Use



Probable exam questions and answers: set 1

Q1. Why is sustainability disclosure cross-functional?	Data and decisions span finance, operations, risk, legal, IT, sustainability and investor relations.
Q2. What is assurance readiness?	Preparation of processes, controls and evidence to support external assurance.
Q3. How does board oversight affect disclosure?	It supports accountability, governance and confidence in materiality judgments.
Q4. What should management use sustainability data for?	Strategy, risk management, performance monitoring and capital allocation.

Q1. What is a common exam trap?	Assuming the sustainability department alone owns disclosure quality.
Q2. What makes a target credible?	Clear baseline, scope, timeframe, method, governance and evidence of progress.
Q3. What should analysts check in controls?	Definitions, data ownership, review, approvals, reconciliations and audit trail.
Q4. How can disclosure preparation improve performance?	It reveals risks, gaps and opportunities that management can act on.

15. Considerations for Investor Use

INVESTOR USE OF SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION ACROSS ASSET CLASSES

SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION → ANALYSIS & INTEGRATION → INVESTMENT DECISIONS → VALUE CREATION & RESILIENT RETURNS

INVESTOR APPLICATION ACROSS ASSET CLASSES

ACTIVE EQUITY

- ESG integrates into fundamental research and stock selection
- Identifies material risks & opportunities affecting cash flows
- Supports scenario analysis and long-term growth assessment
- Engagement to drive performance improvement

KEY USE
Enhance returns by identifying mispriced risks and opportunities

PASSIVE INDEXES

- Sustainability data informs index design and methodology
- Negative screening, ESG tilts, best-in-class and thematic indexes
- Improves risk-adjusted returns and reduces downside risk
- Meets investor preferences at scale

KEY USE
Deliver market returns with sustainability characteristics

FIXED INCOME

- Assess issuer sustainability risk (Credit/ESG risk)
- Evaluate impact on credit quality, cash flows and covenants
- Inform spread analysis and relative value
- Support green, social, sustainability and sustainability-linked bonds

KEY USE
Improve credit risk assessment and portfolio resilience

PRIVATE MARKETS

- Integrate ESG in due diligence and deal screening
- Assess long-term value creation and operational improvement
- Drive value creation through active ownership
- Strengthen exit value and investor reporting

KEY USE
Enhance value creation and manage long-term risks

ENGAGEMENT & STEWARDSHIP

- Engage with companies on material ESG issues
- Influence strategy, governance and disclosures
- Vote proxies aligned to long-term value and sustainability
- Escalate or collaborate to mitigate systemic risks

KEY USE
Protect and enhance long-term shareholder value

LINK TO VALUATION & RISK ASSESSMENT

IDENTIFY
Material sustainability factors and trends

→ **ASSESS**
Impact on cash flows, cost of capital and business model

→ **QUANTIFY**
Incorporate into valuation models and credit analysis

→ **PRICE**
Reflect in expected returns, spreads and risk premiums

→ **MONITOR**
Track performance, update assumptions, manage risks

ENABLING FOUNDATIONS

QUALITY DATA
- Material, comparable and reliable data
- Standardized metrics and disclosures
- Third-party assurance

STANDARDIZED DISCLOSURE
- IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards
- Industry-based metrics (SASB)
- Global comparability and consistency

STRONG GOVERNANCE
- Board oversight
- Clear policies and incentives
- Robust risk management and controls

TECHNOLOGY & TOOLS
- Data platforms & analytics
- AI and scenario modeling
- Portfolio level insights and reporting

TRANSPARENCY & REPORTING
- Clear communication of material information
- Regular reporting and updates
- Builds trust and credibility

DRIVES BETTER OUTCOMES

ENHANCED RETURNS
Capture opportunities and improve risk-adjusted returns

RISK MITIGATION
Identify and mitigate material sustainability risks

RESILIENCE
Stronger portfolios across market cycles and disruptions

REAL-WORLD IMPACT
Support sustainable economy and societal outcomes

STAKEHOLDER VALUE
Create long-term value for investors, companies and communities

Probable exam questions and answers: set 1

Q1. How do active equity investors use sustainability information?	To identify material risks and opportunities affecting valuation and stock selection.
Q2. How do fixed-income investors use it?	To assess credit risk, cash-flow resilience, covenants, spreads and issuer quality.
Q3. Why are industry-specific metrics useful?	They focus on financially relevant issues for comparable business models.
Q4. What is normalization?	Scaling or adjusting metrics to improve peer and trend comparison.

Q1. What is a common exam trap?	Assuming a single ESG score is sufficient for investment analysis.
Q2. How can sustainability data affect valuation?	Through revenue forecasts, costs, capex, asset values, liabilities or discount rates.
Q3. How do passive investors use data?	For index construction, exclusions, tilts, benchmarking and stewardship.
Q4. What supports effective investor use?	Reliable data, comparable standards, clear methodology and materiality discipline.

Digital Content Notice
References to websites and external resources were accurate at the time of publication. The publisher is not responsible for the continued availability, accuracy, or content of external websites or third-party resources cited herein.

Ethical Use Statement
ICE&SDGs encourages the responsible use, sharing, and application of the knowledge contained in this publication to support evidence-based decision-making, sustainable development, social inclusion, and environmental stewardship.

Cataloguing Page
Library cataloguing information is available upon request.

For permissions and inquiries, please contact: Connect@ce-sdg.org

Learning guide

FUNDAMENTALS OF SUSTAINABILITY ACCOUNTING (FSA CREDENTIAL)

Published by

Global Institute for Circular Economy and Sustainable Development Goals (ICE&SDGs)
Hyderabad, India
EMAIL: Connect@ce-sdg.org I **URL:** www.ce-sdg.org

ICE & SDGs

PRICE
Rs. 500.00

MASTER IFRS S2 THROUGH POWERFUL MENTAL MODELS

IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures is not just about compliance—it's about communicating the sustainability story that shapes business value and resilience.

This book uses proven mental models to help you understand, analyze and apply IFRS S2 concepts with clarity and confidence.


Mindset Driven


Concepts Simplified


Disclosure Focused


Exam Ready

WHAT YOU WILL GAIN

- ✓ Deep understanding of IFRS S2 using mental models
- ✓ Ability to apply concepts to real-world scenarios
- ✓ Improved clarity, retention and exam performance
- ✓ Confidence to communicate climate-related information effectively

ICE&SDGs

Published by

Global Institute for Circular Economy and Sustainable Development Goals (ICE&SDGs)

2026