
Towards the globalization of sustainability disclosure standards

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Abstract:

The article seeks to underscore the indicators of the trend towards the globalization of sustainability disclosure standards via global initiatives employed by companies in the preparation of sustainability reports, notably the initiative of the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation., which is considered one of the leading organizations to develop and promote worldwide accounting practices through the publication of worldwide Financial Reports. In 2021, IFRS established the International Sustainability requirements Council (ISSB) to promulgate sustainability disclosure requirements pertaining to financial and environmental matters., social and corporate governance practices, and on March 31, 2022, the International Sustainability Standards Council published its first proposed standards. One sets out general disclosure requirements related to sustainability (IFRS S1) and the other sets out climate-related disclosure requirements. (IFRS S2).

Keywords: sustainability accounting; sustainable development; sustainability disclosure; corporate governance.

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1. Introduction:

Sustainability disclosure is the process of a company disclosing its performance related to financial, environmental, and social activities as well as corporate governance practices. The disclosure includes regulatory reports, such as the company's commitment to the environment, and reports related to greenhouse gases, or may include voluntary reports such as corporate responsibility reports. Internationally agreed disclosure standards and metrics allow the information contained in sustainability reports to be available and comparable, giving stakeholders accurate and enhanced information that supports their decisions.

Among the most important initiatives and principles that companies can use in preparing reports are: Global Reporting Initiative, United Nations Global Compact, United Nations Responsible Investment Initiative, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Recommendations for Effective Corporate Governance Practices Disclosure and Disclosure Standards Board Climate Data, Sustainability Criteria Accounting Board.

The globalization of accounting consists of two sub-concepts: accounting compatibility and accounting standardization. With the employment of a third concept, which is accounting diversity, The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Foundation) is a premier organization dedicated to the promotion of accounting practices and the globalization of accounting standards., and it is an independent, private and non-profit organization based in London, the purpose of its establishment is to develop a set of high-quality and internationally applicable international accounting standards.

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) is an institution of the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation and is authorized to issue the full version of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS standards) and the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Enterprises (IFRS for SMEs).

In 2021,, it was announced that the International Sustainability Standards Council (ISSB) was established, which is responsible for issuing sustainability disclosure standards, which helps the company on how to disclose information related to sustainability, and on March 31, 2022, the International Sustainability Standards Council (ISSB) published its first proposed standards, one of which sets out general disclosure requirements related to sustainability (IFRS S1). The other sets out climate-related disclosure requirements (IFRS S2), these proposed draft proposals are based on the recommendations of the Working Group on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) and industry-based disclosure requirements from the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB).

Based on the above, the intervention aims to highlight the signs of the trend towards globalization of sustainability disclosure through global initiatives used by companies to prepare sustainability reports, and therefore the following problem can be raised: **What are the signs of globalization of sustainability disclosure standards?**

2.Accounting Globalization and Sustainability:

First, we will talk about what "globalization" means and why it's important. Then, we will talk about "sustainable development" and why it's important.

2.1 The concept of globalization of accounting:

It consists of two sub-concepts: accounting compatibility and accounting standardization. With the employment of a third concept, which is accounting diversity. It is under these three concepts that the impression is generated, or so it is assumed, that there are three stages of accounting on a global scale: (Ajila Mohammed, 2012, p. 107):

- **Accounting diversification stage:** At this stage, there is a huge difference or diversity in accounting methods and procedures between different countries of the world.
- **Accounting compatibility stage:** At this stage, it is assumed that the differences in accounting methods and procedures between different countries of the world will be reduced and these differences will be limited to what has been termed important and necessary differences.
- **Accounting consolidation stage:** At this stage, all differences are canceled or the differences are limited to the minimum, such as allowing a choice between two accounting methods or procedures only.

2.2. The importance of accounting globalization:

The importance of globalization and accountability appears in the positives achieved, which can be highlighted as follows (Ahmed Bahida, Mohamed Fodoa, 2019, p. 109):

- Work to remove obstacles to the flow of trade in services between countries, which includes accounting work, thus increasing the volume of international trade.
- Accounting acquires a global character, which is positively reflected on it by increasing interest in it, and working to develop it and give it a position within the global economy.
- Work to reduce the costs of accounting services.
- Bring practices closer together countries by adopting internationally accepted international standards.
- Supporting and supporting international organizations that are one of the most important pillars of the accounting system, such as the World Trade Organization.
- Pressure governments to accelerate the modernization of the profession, as well as work to develop regulations and legislation, and facilitate the procedures applied to meet the requirements of globalization.

2.3. Sustainable development concept:

Many countries in the world reached a consensus at the 1992 Earth Conference, in Brazil, to define sustainable development as: development that reconciles environmental, economic and social development, so a valid circle is established between these three poles, economically effective, socially fair and environmentally feasible, it is development that respects natural resources and ecosystems, supports life on earth and ensures the economic aspect without neglecting the goal. Social manifests itself in the fight against poverty, unemployment and inequality and the search for justice.

The definitions of sustainable development then differed according to the angle from which it is viewed (Al-Judi Satouri, 2016, p. 300):

- From an economic point of view, sustainable development for developed countries means reducing energy and resource consumption, while for developing countries it means employing resources to reduce poverty and improve the living environment of the individual.

From a social point of view, sustainable development means seeking to stabilize population growth and raise the level of health and education services.

- With regard to the environmental aspect, it means the protection of natural resources and the optimal and rational use of agricultural land and water resources.
- At the technological level, it means moving society into the era of clean industries that use environmentally cleaner technology and produce minimal polluting gases.

Sustainable development is defined as progress that satisfies the demands of current generations without jeopardizing the capacity of future generations to fulfill their own needs, while considering environmental, social, and economic factors.

2.4 Sustainable Development Goals:

In 2015, the United Nations Conference was held, after which a sustainable development plan was agreed, extending to 2030, Member States are accountable for monitoring the advancement of the plan's implementation. The strategy comprises 17 principal objectives., in addition to several sub-goals. These main objectives can be mentioned as follows (Shalhi Taher, Touati Amer, 2017, pp. 76-77):

- Get rid of all kinds of poverty everywhere.
- Get rid of hunger, make sure there is enough food for everyone, better nutrition, and support farming that can last.
- Make sure that everyone, of any age, can live a good life and be happy.
- Make sure that everyone has access to a good education, and encourage people to keep learning throughout their lives.

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- Make sure that everyone has access to water and cleaning services and that they are managed in a way that lasts.
 - Make sure that everyone can afford to use current, dependable, and long-lasting energy services.
 - Encourage long-term, fair, and inclusive economic growth, full and useful employment, and good jobs for everyone.
 - Build strong facilities, push everyone to become more industrialized, and promote new ideas.
 - Getting rid of unfair differences within and between countries.
 - Make sure that everyone can live in safe, resilient, and long-lasting towns and human settlements.
 - Make sure that patterns of production and spending are sustainable.
 - To achieve sustainable growth, we need to protect the oceans, seas, and marine resources and use them in a way that doesn't harm them.
 - Protect, restore, and encourage the long-term use of land ecosystems; handle trees in a way that doesn't harm them; fight desertification; stop and reverse land degradation; and stop the loss of biodiversity.
 - Making it easier to put plans into action and starting a global relationship for sustainable development.

3. Sustainability Disclosure and Sustainability Reporting Principles:

We will address the concept of sustainability accounting disclosure, sustainability accounting disclosure objectives, global initiatives that companies can use in preparing sustainability reports, and the benefits of sustainability reports.

3.1. The concept of accounting disclosure on sustainability:

There are many theories that have been concerned with disclosure, according to the agency theory there is an asymmetry in information between parties within the market and companies use disclosure to reduce this problem. However, that theory was criticized for focusing on economic considerations and not taking into account the potential use of environmental and social information. Consequently, two theories have arisen to elucidate the dissemination of sustainable development information: the stakeholder theory and the legitimacy theory.

According to stakeholder theory, the company will transcend mere economic interests. to include social and environmental goals to meet the expectations of society and all related parties. As for the theory of stakeholders, it argues that a company's ability to create sustainable wealth depends on its relationship with the various parties associated with the company, and therefore the disclosure of sustainable development information can be considered a mechanism to meet the needs of those parties (Arafa, Meligy, 2016, 517).

Sustainability disclosure includes reports that include the quantity and quality of information related to financial, economic, social, environmental and ethical performance (Fateh Ghallab, 2012, 386).

3.2 Objectives of accounting disclosure on sustainability:

We find that there are two sets of objectives for accounting disclosure for sustainable development:

■ Internal objectives:

These objectives are focused on demonstrating the establishment's commitment to governmental and non-governmental laws and legislation, which eliminates its existence as a legitimate character and the authorization of its activities, and readiness to apply regulations and laws that will require the disclosure of sustainable development information and is expected to be binding on all establishments. The extra expenses incurred in safeguarding the environment, along with the dedication of the organization to sustainable development measures contributes to creating a state of psychological and health stability for its workers, which reduces the severity of work turnover and associated costs, and most importantly is to maintain its competitive position by improving its reputation towards parties related to its economic and social activities.

■ External goals:

These objectives can be summarized in the use of disclosure as a means to inform the community that the facility voluntarily disclose its role in sustainable development, thus demonstrating the commitment of the facility and its part in bearing the general responsibilities of society., and then improving its image within the community in which it carries out its activity, in addition to providing the opportunity to build better relationships between the facility and different groups of society such as government agencies, shareholders, employees of the facility, customers, suppliers, financiers, pressure groups, which It is considered to have a strong impact, especially in Western European countries and the United States, and disclosure is a means of managing negotiations between equity holders and others who exert pressure on the enterprise such as consumers, the public and other social bodies.

3.3 International initiatives that companies can use in sustainability reporting:

Sustainability disclosure is the process of a company's disclosure of its performance related to financial, environmental, social and corporate governance practices. Disclosure includes regulatory reports, such as the company's commitment to the environment, and reports related to greenhouse gases, or may include voluntary reports such as corporate responsibility reports. Internationally agreed disclosure standards and metrics allow the information to be Included in sustainability reports is available and comparable, giving stakeholders accurate and enhanced information that supports their decisions. Among the most important initiatives and principles that companies can use in preparing reports are (Amman Stock Exchange, 2018, pp. 11-12):

▪ **Global Reporting Initiative: GRI Initiative Reporting Global**

is a non-governmental organization that supports economic, environmental and social sustainability. It provides all companies and organizations with a comprehensive framework for sustainability reporting that is widely adopted around the world. The organization has issued and developed guidelines, most recently in 2016, issuing GRI Standards Reporting Sustainability: The purpose of issuing these standards is to assist reporters or reporters in preparing substantial and objective sustainability reports containing information on the company's most important sustainability issues, and to make sustainability reporting a general standard practice, from being an exceptional activity by a minority of leading companies to a general practice by all companies.

▪ **Compact Global UN:**

An initiative adopted by the United Nations to encourage companies around the world to adopt and report on the implementation of responsible and sustainable corporate policies and practices, companies align their operations and strategies according to ten universally accepted principles in the fields of human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption.

Investing Responsible of Principles Nations United: The United Nations Responsible Investment Initiative aims to help investors integrate environmental, societal and governance performance standards into investment decision-making and thereby improve long-term returns for beneficiaries.

▪ **UNCTAD Guidance on Good Practices in Corporate Governance Disclosure:**

which serves as a guide to identify the most important corporate governance issues that can be included in the report, and UNCTAD aimed from these guidelines to help developing countries and countries with economies in transition to enhance the ability of these countries to attract investment capital by improving their communication with stakeholders by promoting good practices in the Corporate Governance Disclosure.

The Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), which we will address in the points below.

3.4. Benefits of Sustainability Reporting:

In general, the sustainability report is an effective tool for communication between companies and stakeholders to form a realistic idea of the company's impact, thus reducing the severity of rumors and building the company's reputation through its voluntary disclosure of its performance. The following are the most important benefits of companies issuing sustainability reports (ASE, 2018, p. 12):

- A statement of the company's ability to continue its work, especially in the long term.
- Understand the extent of the company's impact on the community and local environment, whether positive or negative

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- Increasing knowledge of the company's performance and achievements at all levels economically, socially, environmentally, locally and internationally.
- Increase knowledge of the ways and measures taken by Sustainability and future viability of the company.
- Ability to gain a comprehensive understanding of the company and its financial situation level in the long term and thus forming a decision regarding investment in the company or not.
- Knowing how fast the company is developing and prospering in various fields.

The following table shows the impact of sustainability reporting on potential corporate stakeholders and the impact of sustainable development on them:

Table 01: Impact of sustainability reports on stakeholders

Impacted by the application of sustainability	Related Parties
Create a safe work environment. Achieving packages of attractive features for them. Assistance with training and development Enhance career and professional development	Employees & Workers
Assist in compliance with all regulations Preparing an organized and periodic report	Organizers
Enhancing contribution to society Job creation Community Development and Development	society
Boost their confidence by choosing the right company Boost their confidence in receiving payments on time	Contractors & Suppliers
Optimal use of resources Reducing harmful gas emissions	environment
Enhance financial return and achieve stable growth Their contribution to local development at the national level	Contributors

Source: Amman Stock Exchange, Sustainability 1, 2018, p. 13.

The discussion will encompass the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation, the International Sustainability Standards Board, and the standards issued by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board, as well as the globalization of sustainability disclosure standards.

4.1. IFRS Presentation by the Financial Reporting Foundation:

On January 26-27, 2010, the Trustees of the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC Foundation) convened in Brazil and approved the renaming of the IASC Foundation to the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation (IFRS Foundation) and the renaming of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) to the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee. (www.ifrs.org).

International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation (IFRS Foundation) is an independent, private, not-for-profit organization headquartered in London, established to develop a set of international financial reporting standards, high quality and applicable worldwide. The International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation consists of a three-tier governance structure, based on an independent expert standard-setting board (IASB), governed and supervised by trustees from around the world (IFRS Trustees) who in turn are accountable to the IFRS Supervisory Board. The Advisory Board also advises the Trustees and the Management Board, and the Advisory Board consults extensively with a range of standing advisory bodies and advisory groups, including the Islamic Finance Advisory Group www.ifrs.org.

IFRS is funded by three main sources: self-income, contributions from accounting institutions and contributions from other entities, and the income of the institution in 2019 amounted to £31 million (www.ifrs.org), and the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation is supported by international organizations within the international regulatory framework, including: the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the Financial Stability Board (FSB), the Group of Twenty and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) and the World Bank (www.ifrs.org).

The International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation supervises the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which is authorized to issue the comprehensive International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) and the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs), established in 2009 for small and medium enterprises (approximately 250 pages, a reduced version of the International Financial Reporting Standards). IFRS is used by publicly accountable institutions, namely listed in the financial market, financial institutions such as banks, the International Financial Reporting Standard for SMEs is used in institutions that are not subject to public accountability (IFRS for SMEs, 2015, p. 03).

IFRS includes the rules and explanations put out by the International Accounting Standards Board. These include International Accounting Standards (IAS), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and explanations from the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC), as explained in International Accounting Standard 1. ((IAS 1) "Presentation of Financial Statements", pp. 1-2).

As of February 2023, there are 16 IFRS, 25 IAS, 15 IFRIC, and 5 SIC. From 1973 until 2001, the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) issued International Accounting Standards (IAS) and the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC). Subsequent to 2001, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) assumed responsibility, instituting International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee, which delivered interpretations (IFRIC).

In 2021, it was announced that the International Sustainability Standards Council (ISSB) was established, which is responsible for issuing sustainability disclosure standards that help both companies disclose information related to sustainability, and on March 31, 2022, the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) published its first proposed standard. One establishes overarching sustainability disclosure rules (IFRS S1), while the other delineates disclosure requirements pertaining to climate (IFRS S1). The proposed draft presentation is founded on the recommendations of the Working Group on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) and the industry-specific disclosure requirements of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB).. (www.ifrs.org)

4.2. Concerning the International Sustainability Standards Board:

The Trustees of the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation (IFRS) formed the Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) on November 3, 2021, during the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26). The Trustees of the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation declared a merger with the Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB). The Value Reporting Foundation (VRF) merged with IFRS, with the CDSB merger finalized in January 2022 and the VRF merger finished in August 2022. (www.ifrs.org)

- Definition of the Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB):

A group of commercial and environmental NGOs committed to making climate-related disclosures as important as financial information in company reports. CDSB forms the basis of the work proposals Group on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), which established a framework to help organizations uncover climate-related risks and opportunities. Defines a framework for action (CDSB) An approach to reporting environmental information including climate change and social issues in financial reporting, such as integrated reports. ISSB will use CDSB's technical guidance to help it develop IFRS sustainability disclosure standards (IFRS www.ifrs.org).

- Value Reporting Organization (VRF) definition:

An international non-profit organization created by the union of the International Integrated Reporting Council and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). (IIRC) VRF has made available a number of materials, such as the integrated reporting framework, sustainable standards in accounting (SASB), and integrated thinking concepts. These resources are designed to help companies make transparent disclosures on sustainability, allowing investors and other stakeholders to assess and compare the value of companies.

The IFRS will utilize VRF resources and industry-specific SASB standards pertaining to environmental, social, and governance matters to formulate the standards, while the ISSB advocates for companies and investors to persist in endorsing and employing SASB standards until they are supplanted by IFRS sustainability disclosure standards. (www.ifrs.org).

4.3. Standards issued by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board:

The sustainability accounting standards on which the ISSB is based are issued by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), an independent, non-profit organization whose function is to issue, publish and develop standards for sustainability disclosure, the Board sets standards for more than 79 industries in 11 sectors, the Board was established in 2011. It is based in San Francisco, America. In 2013, the Council began issuing and publishing sustainability disclosure standards under the name of the Sustainable Industry Classification System, which helps companies disclose the three main sustainability factors according to the industry in which they operate (Hassan Abdul Karim, 2018, p. 84).

The Sustainability Accounting Framework comprises five factors of sustainability, together with the Sustainability Standards. Board has identified a set of indicators on which each of the five dimensions is based, as follows:

Table 02: Sustainability dimensions of the Sustainability Standards Board

Focus	Sustainability Dimensions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↪ Emissions from heating. ↪ Air quality. ↪ Energy management. ↪ Fuel management. ↪ Water and sanitation management. ↪ Waste and hazardous materials management. ↪ Effects of biological intolerance. 	<p>environment</p> <p>This aspect is evident in the engagement and investment of banks in non-renewable natural resources, which serve as a component of production or the management of detrimental emissions in the environment, stemming from routine activities that yield either positive or negative impacts on financial stability or operational efficacy.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↪ Human rights and social relations. ↪ Affordability. ↪ Customer welfare. ↪ Data security and data privacy. ↪ Fair disclosure and addressing. ↪ Fair marketing and advertising. 	<p>Social Capital</p> <p>This aspect indicates that the business aims to enhance the community's welfare as part of its mission. of obtaining direct approval in the company's business. It also deals with managing the relationship with external parties, whether customers, society or governance. It encompasses matters pertaining to human rights, national economic development, minority protection, affordability, access to quality services and products, and consumer privacy.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↪ Labour relations. ↪ Fair labor practice. ↪ Diversity and inclusion. ↪ Employee health, safety and well-being. ↪ Indemnification and interest. 	<p>Human Capital</p> <p>This dimension is represented in the integration of social, environmental and human factors to create additional value, whether through the return of resources in the production process, efficiency in product design, responsibility in their use or disposal.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Employment and development retention. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Lifecycle effects of products and services. ↳ Environmental and social impacts on assets and operations. ↳ Product packaging. ↳ Product quality and safety. 	<p>Business Model & Innovation</p> <p>This dimension is represented in the integration of social, environmental and human factors to create additional value, whether through the return of resources in the production process, efficiency in product design, responsibility in their use or disposal.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Systemic risk management. ↳ Accidents and safety. ↳ Business ethics and transparency of payments. ↳ Competitive behavior. ↳ Organizational and political structure. ↳ The effect of material sources. ↳ Supply chain management. 	<p>Leadership & Governance</p> <p>This dimension is represented in the management of topics related to the common business or process that are likely to conflict with the interests of the broader range of stakeholders and society associated with risk management, supply chain, corruption, bribery and resource sources.</p>

Source: Hassan Abdul Karim, *Employing Sustainability Standards to Enhance Disclosure and Transparency and Enhance Investor Confidence*, 2018, pp. 90-91 'Edited'.

The issued standards are for 11 sectors for more than 79 industries, which can be summarized in the following table:

Table 03: Sustainability Disclosure Standards for the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board

Standard Code	Industries	Standard Code	Sub-Sectors	Standard Code	Type of Industry		
HC0101	Biotechnology	HC0100	Biotechnology	HC0000	Healthcare		
HC0102	Pharmacy						
HC0201	Medical Equipment & Supplies	HC0200	Medical Technology				
HC0301	Healthcare delivery	HC0300	Healthcare providers				
HC0302	Healthcare Distributors						
HC0303	Care Management						
FN0101	Commercial Banks	FN0100	Banking & Advisory Banking			FN0000	Finance
FN0102	Investment Banking & Brokerage						
FN0103	Asset management and custody activities						
FN0201	Customer Finance		Funding				
FN0202	Mortgage Finance						
FN0203	Security and exchange of goods						
FN0301	Insurance	FN0300	Insurance				
TC0101	Electronic Manufacturing & ODM Services	TC0100	Technology	TC0000	Technology & Communication		

TC0102	Software & IT Services						
TC0103	Equipment						
TC0201	Semiconductors	TC0200	Semiconductors				
TC0301	Telecommunications	TC0300	Telecommunications				
TC0401	Internet & Media Services	TC0400	Internet & Media Services				
NR0101	Exploration & Production	NR0100	Oil & Gas	NR0000	Non-renewable sources		
NR0102	Extraction						
NR0103	Refining & Marketing						
NR0104	Services						
NR0200	Coal operations	NR0200	Coal				
NR0301	Iron & Steel Producers	NR0300	Minerals & Mining				
NR0302	Minerals & Mining						
NR0401	Building Materials	NR0400	Building Materials				
TR0101	Cars	TR0100	Cars	TR0000	Transportation		
TR0102	Spare						
TR0103	Car Rental						
TR0201	Airlines	TR0200	Air Transportation				
TR0201	Air Transport & Logistics						
TR0301	Shipping	TR0300	Shipping				
TR0401	Rail transport	TR0400	Land transportation and means of land transport				
TR0402	Road Transportation						
SV0101	education	SV0100	Consumer Services				
SV0102	Professional Services						
SV0201	Accommodation & Hotels	SV0200	Hospitality & Leisure	SV0000	Services		
SV0202	Gaming						
SV0203	Restaurants						
SV0204	Recreational buildings						
SV0205	Cruise lines						
SV0301	Advertising Marketing	SV0300	Media				
SV0302	Media Production and Distribution						
SV0303	Wire and satellite packages						
RT0101	Chemicals	RT0100	Chemicals	RT0000	Material Conversion		
RT0201	Defense & Aerospace	RT0200	Industrial Sector				
RT0202	Electrical/Electronic Equipment						
RT0203	Manufacturing						

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	machinery and goods				
RT0204	Containers & Packaging				
CN0101	Agricultural Products				
CN0102	Meat, poultry and dairy products	CN0100	Food		
CN0103	Processed foods				
CN0201	Non-alcoholic purchases	CN0200	purchases	CN0000	Consuming
CN0401	Food Retail & Distributors	CN0400	Retail		
CN0404	E-Commerce				
CN0501	Clothing, accessories and shoes	CN0500	Apparel & Textiles		
CN0601	Hardware Manufacturing	CN0600	Consumer Products		
CN0602	Personal & Home Products				
CN0603	Building Products & Furnishings				
CN0604	Sports & Toys				
RR0101	Biofuels	RR0100	Alternative Energy	RR0000	Alternative Energy
RR0102	Solar Energy				
RR0103	Wind Energy				
RR0104	Industrial Batteries				
RR0201	Forests & Paper	RR0200	Forests & Paper		
RR0202	Wood & Paper Products				
IF0101	Electrical equipment	IF0100	Services		
IF0102	Gas Buildings				
IF0103	Water Buildings				
IF0201	Waste Management	IF0200	Waste Management		
IF0201	Engineering & Construction Services	IF0300	Infrastructure	IF0000	Infrastructure
IF0401	Residential Buildings	IF0400	estates		
IF0402	Property owners, developers and mutual funds				
IF0403	Property services				

Source: Hassan Abdel Karim, Employing Sustainability Standards to Enhance Disclosure and Transparency and Enhance Investor Confidence, 2018, pp. 94-98.

Each of the previous criteria includes two main topics (Hassan Abdel Karim, 2018, p. 93):

- **Disclosure Guidelines:** Identify industry-wide sustainability topics that rely on its own operating procedures.
- **Accounting Standards for Sustainability Topics:** Accounting standards for the purpose of providing investors, society and industry with standardized measures to standardize performance that will ensure that disclosure is more useful, reliable, comparable and auditable.

5. Conclusion:

The idea of maximizing profits is no longer the only goal of economic organizations, but rather a commitment to implement their social responsibilities towards the society in which they operate, which led to the emergence of what is known as sustainability accounting, which is the latest stage of accounting development.

Originating roughly 20 years ago, sustainability accounting-also known as social accounting, social and environmental accounting, corporate social reporting, corporate social responsibility reporting, or non-financial reporting-started off Using sustainability accounting as a technique, one may assess the social performance of particular businesses by means of activities directly affecting society, the environment, and the financial performance of an entity.

Providing information and social reporting reflecting the degree of organizations' commitment to reveal their performance linked to financial, environmental, and social aspects is one of the goals of sustainability accounting.

activities as well as corporate governance practices. Disclosure includes regulatory reports, such as a company's commitment to the environment. Financial statements or ancillary reports are an appropriate tool to achieve this, and perhaps the most prominent activities that have a direct impact on society are those that bring it social benefits, which can be encapsulated in the actions of the garrison consumer, efforts aimed at safeguarding the environment and conserving natural resources., activities for the development of human resources, and activities for the protection of society. Therefore, The next stage will see a trend toward sustainability disclosure become more global. The International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation established the International Sustainability Standards Council in an effort to create new standards.

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