

Q&A: CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING DIRECTIVE (CSRD)

Comment from CDP Europe on what the CSRD means for companies



WHAT DOES THE CSRD MEAN FOR COMPANIES?



CDP Europe welcomes the EU Commission's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive proposal. Introducing reporting requirements for companies' compatibility with 1.5°C, covering more environmental matters and removing the exemption allowing sustainability data to be reported separately are key steps in the right direction. Getting better data to financial markets is essential to achieving the European Green Deal.

New and additional reporting requirements

NFRD CSRD FY2023 When do the FY2023: first set of Sustainability Reporting rules come into FY 2018 Standards (SRS). force? FY2024: second set of SRS. SME standards 2026. All large companies - 2 out of 3 criteria as Which Large PIEs > 500 employees >250 Employees and/or companies are ₹40M Turnover and/or required to Listed companies ₹20M Total Assets report? Banks and insurance Listed companies - listed SMEs given until companies 2026 to comply. ▼ Voluntary standards for MSMEs Additional reporting requirements Double materiality: sustainability risks affecting the company and companies' Environmental impact on society and the environment. Scope of the Social responsibility Forward-looking qualitative and quantitative reporting information including targets and progress. Human rights. requirements Anti-corruption and bribery Information relating to intangibles: social, human, and intellectual capital. Board diversity Reporting in line with Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and the EU Taxonomy. Mandatory - limited level assurance 3rd party Non-mandatory Integration in Auditor's report nation-state level rules assurance Involvement of key audit partner Scope to include EU taxonomy and process to identify key relevant information. Where & how Management report Annual report companies Electronic, digitally tagged format (XHTML Online or pdf version should report? according to ESEF regulation)



The CSRD makes changes in the areas of scope, reporting, standards, and digitalization

SCOPE

A wider scope of companies are included in the CSRD sustainability reporting obligations:

- as of 2023 all large (500+ employees) and listed companies (including listed SMEs, credit institutions and insurance undertakings, as well as parent PIEs with an average of 500+ employees on a consolidated basis.) will report sustainability information:
- as of 2026, SMEs must report using standards 'proportionate to the capacities' and characteristics' of SMEs including:
 - simplified reporting compared to large undertakings;
 - voluntary, simplified EU standards for exempted MSMEs.

REPORTING

- New requirements to provide information about strategy, targets, the role of the board and management, the principal adverse impacts connected to the undertaking and its value chain, intangibles, and how undertakings have identified the information that they
- Nouble materiality reporting to understand both companies' impact and companies' 'development, performance and position' viz sustainability matters.
- Report qualitative and quantitative information, forward-looking and retrospective information, and information that covers short, medium and long-term time horizons.
- Nobligation to always report within the management report.
- N Exemption for consolidated financial statements and consolidated management reports does not imply exemption for consolidated sustainability reporting.
- Neplacing the current "non-financial statement" with "sustainability reporting".
- N Companies falling within the scope of the CSRD will also have to report on the related taxonomy indicators (as per Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation) alongside the other sustainability information required by the CSRD.



STANDARDS

- Nustainability reporting standards to be adopted by the EU Commission:
 - environmental factors, including climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, water and marine resources, resource use and circular economy. pollution, biodiversity and ecosystems;
 - New social factors, including equal opportunities for all (i.a. gender equality and equal pay, training/skills, labour market access for people with disabilities), working conditions (i.a. wages, social dialogue, work-life balance), human rights, fundamental freedoms;
 - governance factors, including the role of the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies, business ethics (i.a. corruption, bribery), political engagements, relationship with business partners, internal control and risk management systems;

DIGITALIZATION

Tinancial statements and management report in a single electronic reporting format.

The CSRD reporting areas

The CSRD defines five areas of reporting, which are broadly inline with the recommendations of the TCFD:

- 1. Business model.
- 2. Policies (including due diligence processes implemented).
- 3. The outcome of those policies.
- 4. Risks and risk management.
- 5. Key performance indicators relevant to the business.

Reporting area CSRD reporting rules

- a) a brief description of the undertaking's business model and strategy, including:
 - the resilience of the undertaking's business model and strategy to risks related to sustainability matters;
 - ii) the opportunities for the undertaking related to sustainability matters;
 - iii) the plans of the undertaking to ensure that its business model and strategy are compatible with the transition to a sustainable economy and with the limiting of global warming to 1.5 °C in line with the Paris Agreement;
 - iv) how the undertaking's business model and strategy take account of the interests of the undertaking's stakeholders and of the impacts of the undertaking on sustainability matters;
 - how the undertaking's strategy has been implemented with regard to sustainability matters;

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Business model



Policies (including due diligence processes implemented)

- a description of the targets related to sustainability matters set by the undertaking and of the progress the undertaking has made towards achieving those targets;
- c) a description of the role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies with regard to sustainability matters;
- d) a description of the undertaking's policies in relation to sustainability matters;
- e) a description of
 - i) the due diligence process implemented with regard to sustainability matters;
 - the principal actual or potential adverse impacts connected with the undertaking's value chain, including its own operations, its products and services, its business relationships and its supply chain;
 - iii) any actions taken, and the result of such actions, to prevent, mitigate or remediate actual or potential adverse impacts;

The outcome of those policies

Risks and risk

management

- f) a description of the principal risks to the undertaking related to sustainability matters, including the undertaking's principal dependencies on such matters, and how the undertaking manages those risks;
- g) indicators relevant to the disclosures referred to in points (a) to (f).

Parent undertakings shall also report information on intangibles, including information on intellectual, human, and social and relationship capital.

Key performance indicators relevant to the business

Parent undertakings shall describe the process carried out to identify the information that they have included in the consolidated management report in accordance with this Article.

The information shall contain forward- looking information and information about past performance, and qualitative and quantitative information. This information shall take into account short, medium and long-term time horizons, where appropriate.



COMPANY REPORTING AND SCIENCE BASED TARGETS

- No explicit reference in the proposal to 'Science-based Targets'.
- Companies will report how its business model and strategy are compatible with the limiting of global warming to 1.5 °C in line with the Paris Agreement.
- Companies should describe their targets and report progress made towards those targets.
- Neporting shall 'take account' of short, medium and long-term horizons.
- Neguires forward-looking and retrospective, and qualitative and quantitative information.

DISCLOSURE ON SUPPLY CHAINS

- Companies are expected, where appropriate, to include information about its value chain including:
 - the companies' own operations;
 - products and service:
 - → its business relationships, and;
 - ▼ its supply chain

TCFD alignment

GOVERNANCE Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. CDP Question: C1.1b 'a description of the role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies with regard to sustainability matters;' CDP Question: C1.2, C1.2a STRATEGY

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'Undertakings shall report the process carried out to identify the

information that they have included in the management report

in accordance with paragraph 1 and in this process they shall take account of short, medium and long-term horizons.'

CDP Question: C2.1a, C2.3, C2.3a, C2.4, C2.4a

long term.

Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the

organization has identified over the short, medium, and



Describe the impact of climate related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.

'(i) the resilience of the undertaking's business model and strategy to risks related to sustainability matters;'

CDP Question: C2.3a, C2.4a, C3.1, C3.2a, C3.3, C3.4, C3.4a, C-FS3.7, C-FS3.7a

Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

'(iii) the plans of the undertaking to ensure that its business model and strategy are compatible with the transition to a sustainable economy and with the limiting of global warming to 1.5 $^{\circ}$ C in line with the Paris Agreement;'

CDP Question: C3.2, C3.2a

RISK MANAGEMENT

Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

'(f) a description of the principal risks to the undertaking related to sustainability matters, including the undertaking's principal dependencies on such matters, and how the undertaking manages those risks;'

CDP Question: C2.1, C2.2, C2.2a, C-FS2.2b, C-FS2.2c, C-FS2.2f

Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.

Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the '(d) a description of the undertaking's policies in relation to sustainability matters;'

CDP Question: C2.1, C-FS2.2f

'(e) a description of:

- (i) the due diligence process implemented with regard to sustainability matters;
- (ii) the principal actual or potential adverse impacts connected with the undertaking's value chain, including its own operations, its products and services, its business relationships and its supply chain;
- (iii) any actions taken, and the result of such actions, to prevent, mitigate or remediate actual or potential adverse impacts;'

CDP Question: C2.1, C2.2

METRICS AND TARGETS

organization's overall risk management.

Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.

'(g) indicators relevant to the disclosures referred to in points (a) to (f).'

CDP Question: C4.2a, C4.2b, C9.1

Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.

'(ii) the principal actual or potential adverse impacts connected with the undertaking's value chain, including its own operations, its products and services, its business relationships and its supply chain;'

CDP Question: C6.1, C6.3, C6.5, C-FS14.1, C-FS14.b, C-FS14.c

Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets. '(b) a description of the targets related to sustainability matters set by the undertaking and of the progress the undertaking has made towards achieving those targets;'

CDP Question: C4.1a, C4.1b, C4.2a, C4.2b



For further information

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CDP Government Partnerships

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By endorsing the CDP disclosure system, governments can actively drive the increase in quantity and quality of climate and environmental data of corporates and local governments as well as action on climate change, water insecurity and deforestation.

CDP Europe in European and international media



FINANCIAL TIMES

Bloomberg euronews.

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