



HOUSEKEEPING NOTES



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SPEAKERS





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Our work with governments – in a nutshell



Workstream	Objective	Partners and stakeholders (non-exhaustive)
CDP government partnerships program	European governments supporting the CDP disclosure requests through a public endorsement . Collaboration with policymakers, regulators and governments at large to improve the quantity and quality of corporate, cities, states and regions disclosure and action.	MINISTÈRE DE L'EUROPE ET DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES Liberté Égalité Fratermité Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy
Policy engagement and capacity-building	Informing policymaking by providing data, insight and expertise to EU and member state policymakers.	European Commission Expert Group/Multi-Stakeholder Platform on Protecting and Restoring the World's Forests & Zero Pollution Stakeholder Platform
	Working with networks and coalitions by supporting them with CDP data, insight and expertise.	Water Europe Alliance for Corporate BUSINESS COALITION Technology & Innovation
Progress tracking against global and EU policy goals	Develop methodologies and provide data for tracking progress of ,non-state actor' targets and actions under EU and global fora.	UNFCCC, Convention on Biological Diversity, SDGs, G20, G7, Amsterdam Declaration, New York Forest Declaration

POLITICAL SUPPORT FOR CDP

CDP DISCLOSURE INSIGHT ACTION

CDP Europe Awards 2022





Full video here

CDP Europe Awards 2021



<u>Full video here</u>



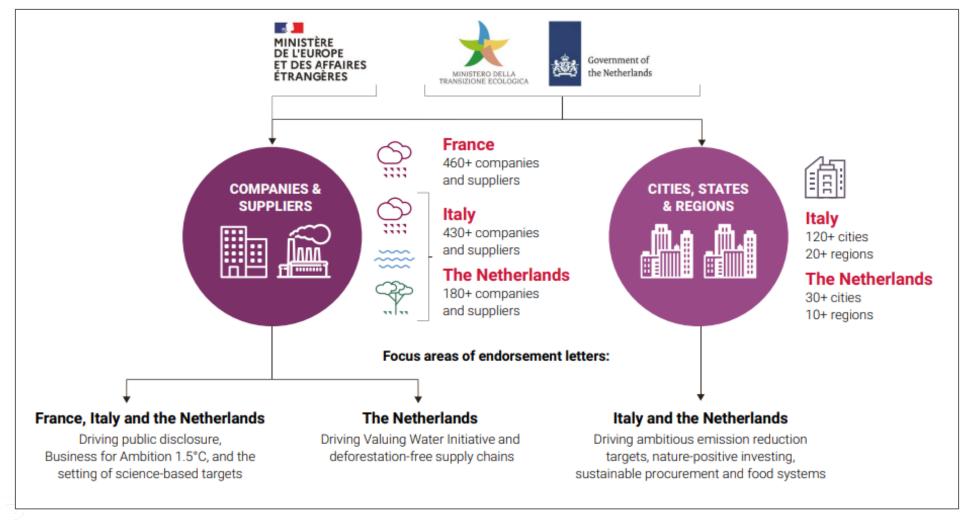
CDP Europe Awards 2020



Government endorsements in Europe

Support for CDP disclosure in 2021







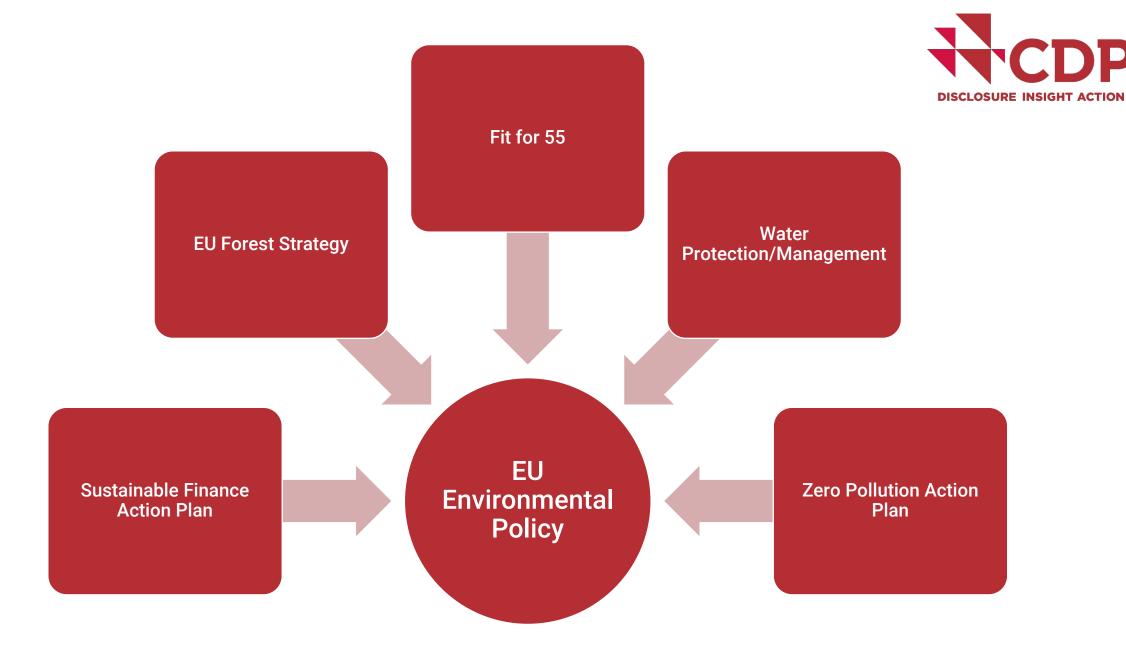
TESTIMONIAL ON THE IMPACT OF A GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT



Combatting Climate Change and restricting the global temperature rise to 1.5°C cannot be the responsibility just of governments. Businesses and individual citizens must also play their parts. Businesses must set and govern strategy for their value chains, managing risks and opportunities in them, setting targets for them and monitoring their performance, while reporting openly on that performance.

The right reporting platform is important, and businesses look to governments, the European Union and the United Nations to set the standard. The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs in France supports CDP Climate Change by encouraging businesses in France to disclose publicly important information about their response to climate change on it. This endorsement assists us not only by giving credibility to the way in which we communicate our response to Climate Change with the best performing businesses featured in the prestigious CDP 'A List', but also by giving weight to the importance of climate action by our value chain, clients and suppliers in support of a sustainable world for all.





CSRD & ESRS, EU Taxonomy, SFDR



				DISCLOSURE INSIG
	2022	2023	2024/2025	2026
CSRD	Interinstitutional negotiations. Act adoption expected Q2	First batch of cross- sectoral standards (expected)	Pending negotiations Large companies to report Sector-specific standards	SMEs to report on voluntary proportionate standards (expected)
ESRS	First set of EFRAG mandatory sustainability reporting standards developed October	Companies to start collecting data for reporting in 2024	Companies to report on data collected in 2023	
TAXONOMY	Mandatory disclosure of taxonomy eligibility for the climate objectives Final adoption of rules for nuclear and gas	Mandatory disclosure of taxonomy alignment for the remaining four environmental objectives (water, circular economy, pollution & biodiversity)	Financial entities may include estimates on Taxonomy alignment for DNSH assessments of non-CSRD investments (subject to review).	Credit institutions include Taxonomy alignment of their trading book and fees and commissions for non- banking activity
SFDR	Firms to start gathering relevant data in preparation for first PAI disclosure due in 2023	RTS apply from 1 January Financial market participants disclose for the first time by 30 June		



Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)



	Objective/purpose	Enable investors, civil society organisations, consumers, policy makers and other stakeholders to evaluate the non-financial performance of large companies and encourages these companies to develop a responsible approach to business.
	Scope of companies affected	EU & Global All large companies - 2 out of 3 criteria as follows: >250 Employees and/or; €40M Turnover and/or; €20M Total Assets.
	Criteria	 Introducing mandatory reporting requirements for companies' compatibility with 1.5°C. Reporting in line with the TCFD. Covering all sustainability matters.
-0-	Disclosure and/or governance requirements	 Double materiality: sustainability risks affecting the company and companies' impact on society and the environment. Forward-looking qualitative and quantitative information including targets and progress. Information relating to intangibles: social, human, and intellectual capital. Reporting in line with SFDR and the EU Taxonomy.
	Timeline	Under negotiation: Large companies (500 > employees) likely to report from 2024
6	Link with other policies	EU Taxonomy, Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, Sustainable Corporate Governance Due Diligence; (and TCFD aligned)



European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)



	Objective / purpose	Specify what and how information should be reported
	Scope of companies affected	EU & Global All large companies – 2 out of 3 criteria as follows: >250 Employees and/or; €40M Turnover and/or; €20M Total Assets.
\$	Criteria	More detailed disclosure requirements under the CSRD and subject to EFRAG sustainability reporting pillar and due process on sustainability standard setting.
202	Disclosure and/or governance requirements	On strategy, governance, impacts, risks, opportunities, targets and actions ('cross-cutting'): ESRS 2 Strategy and business model ESRS 3 Sustainability governance and organization, ESRS 4 Sustainability material impacts, risks and opportunities, ESRS 5 Definitions for policies, targets, action plans and resources On environment topics ('topical or sector-agnostic'): ESRS E1 Climate change, ESRS E2 Pollution, ESRS E3 Water & marine resources, ESRS E4 Biodiversity & ecosystems, ESRS E5 Circular economy
	Timeline	Companies to start collecting data for reporting in 2024. Public consultation on the exposure drafts will start end of April for 3-months response period.
@	Link with other policies	EU Taxonomy, Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, Sustainable Corporate Governance Due Diligence; (and TCFD aligned).



Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence



	Objective / purpose	To foster sustainable and res throughout global value chai	sponsible corporate behavior ns.
	Scope of companies affected	EU & Global Group 1: Large Limited Liability Companies 500>6 Group 2: Other Limited Liability Companies in high net turnover Non-EU companies fulfilling criteria of group 1 and 100	
**=	Criteria	Identify, prevent, end or mitigate adverse impacts	s of their activities on the environment.
- 0=	Disclosure and/or governance requirements	Corporate Due Diligence Integrating due diligence into policies. Identifying actual or potential adverse impacts. + Business strategy in line with 1.5°C & the Paris Agreement.	 Director's duties Setting up and overseeing the implementation of due diligence processes. Integrating due diligence into the corporate strategy.
	Timeline	Group 1: 2026 Group 2: 2028	
8	Link with other policies	CSRD, EU Taxonomy, Sustainable Finance Disclo Governance Due Diligence.	sure Regulation, Sustainable Corporate



Regulation on Deforestation-Free Products



	Objective / purpose	Minimize consumption of products coming from supply chains associated with deforestation or forest degradation. Increase EU demand for and trade in legal and 'deforestation free' commodities and products.
	Scope of companies affected	EU & Global Operators and traders (companies, incl. SMEs) placing specific commodities on the EU market that are associated with deforestation and forest degradation.
	Criteria	Due diligence rules establish a 3-step, mandatory due diligence system, relying on a deforestation-free definition, combined with a benchmarking system.
-0-	Disclosure and/or governance requirements	 Collect information about the products they have placed on the EU market from January 2021 onwards to confirm these are not linked to deforestation. Exercise mandatory due diligence and analyze and evaluate the risks in their supply chain. Take adequate and proportionate mitigation measures, such as using satellite monitoring tools, field audits, capacity building of suppliers or isotope testing to check the origin of a product.
	Timeline	Companies to collect information about products placed on the EU market from January 2021 onwards.
@	Link with other policies	Builds on the existing frameworks of the EUTR (EU Timber Regulation) and FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade), laying out renewed due diligence rules while complementing the EU's Sustainable Corporate Governance initiative.





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Changes to CDP 2022 questionnaires and scoring methodologies

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