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Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive

The Deloitte Academy | Monday, 9 October 2023

chapterzero.org.uk



About Chapter Zero

Chapter Zero is a membership organisation. We inspire and equip non-executive directors to step forward and lead on climate action in the boardroom.





Companies in FTSE 100





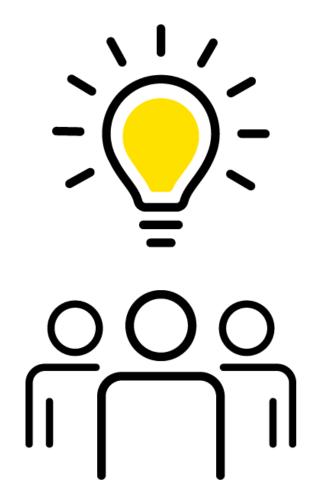
Global network Over 29 developed or emerging chapters around the world focusing on principles of climate governance in boards, in collaboration with the World Economic Forum.



chapterzero.org.uk

Join Chapter Zero

If you are not already a member, sign up at: Chapterzero.org.uk/membership



Speakers



Veronica Poole

Vice Chair of Deloitte UK and Global IFRS and Corporate Reporting Leader



Lysanne Gray

EVP Sustainable Business Performance and Reporting, Unilever



Linda Riedel

IFRS and Corporate Reporting Technical Partner, Deloitte



Neil Stevenson

Director, Corporate Reporting, Deloitte

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)

Context: European Sustainable Finance Strategy

European Sustainable Finance Action Plan is a key part of the European Green Deal and EU strategy to reach carbon neutrality by 2050.

EU Taxonomy for Corporate Sustainability Sustainable Activities Reporting Directive (CSRD) Sustainable Finance EU Green Bond Standard Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)

CSRD – What it covers

Double materiality

Information necessary to understand:

- the entity's impacts on sustainability matters and
- how sustainability matters affect the entity's development, performance and position

Location of disclosures

Information must be presented in dedicated section of management report

Required standards

Sustainability disclosures must be prepared in accordance with European Sustainability Reporting Standards

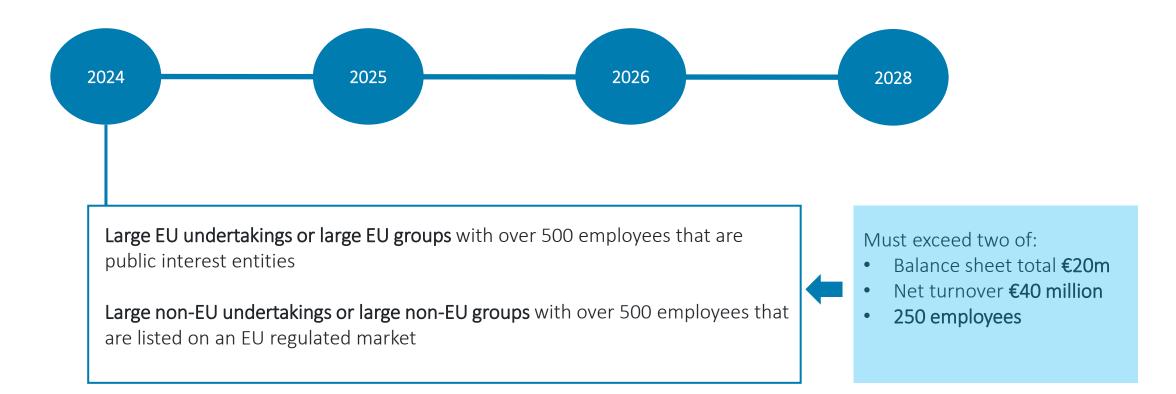
Scope

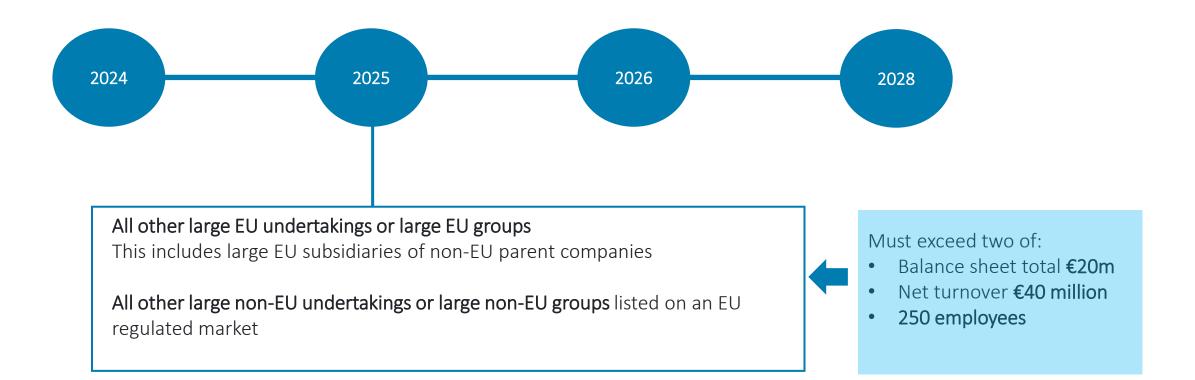
Entities required to make sustainability disclosures from years commencing 1 January 2024 according to scoping criteria in CSRD

Mandatory assurance

Limited assurance required, covering compliance, processes for identifying information and digitised/tagged information

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Small

Must not exceed two of:

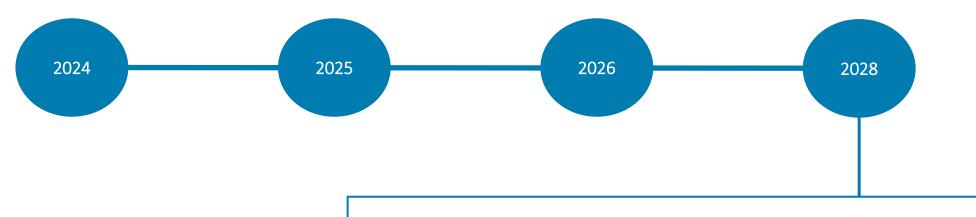
- €4 million balance sheet total
- €8 million net turnover
- 50 employees

Medium

Must not exceed two of:

- €20 million balance sheet total
- €40 million net turnover
- 250 employees

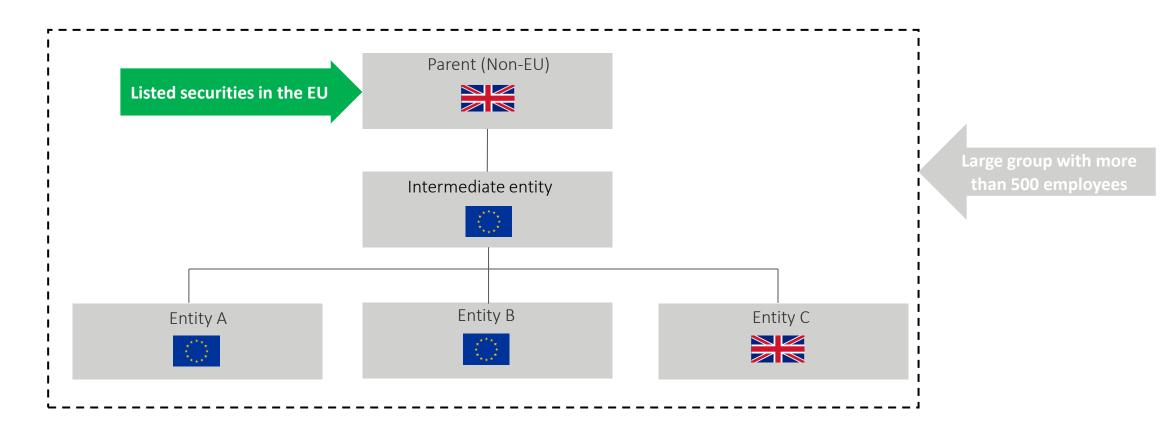
EU and non-EU small and medium-sized undertakings (SMEs) that are listed on an EU regulated market (and which are not micro-entities)



Non-EU parent with net turnover > €150m in EU for last two years; and:

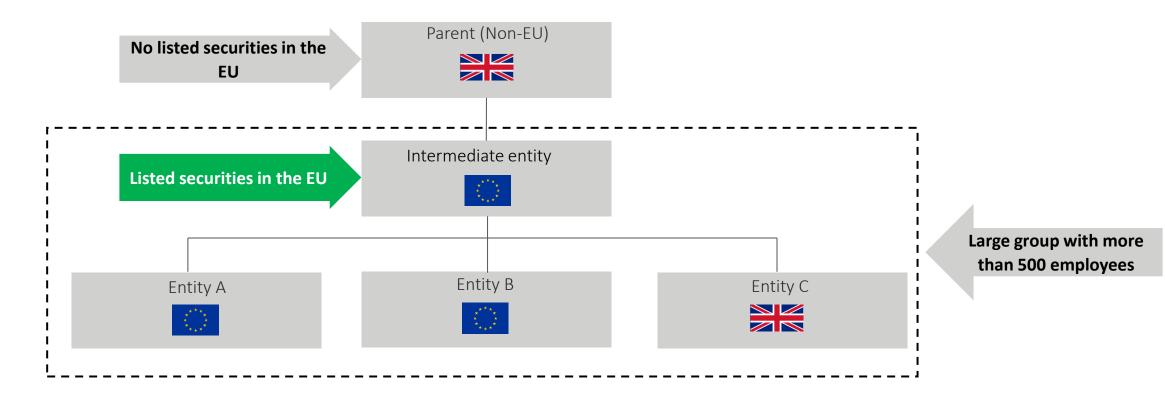
- has EU subsidiary undertaking that is large, or listed SME; or
- non-EU ultimate parent has a branch in EU generating net turnover > €40M in previous year

Non-EU ultimate parent with securities traded on an EU regulated market and heads a large group with more than 500 employees.



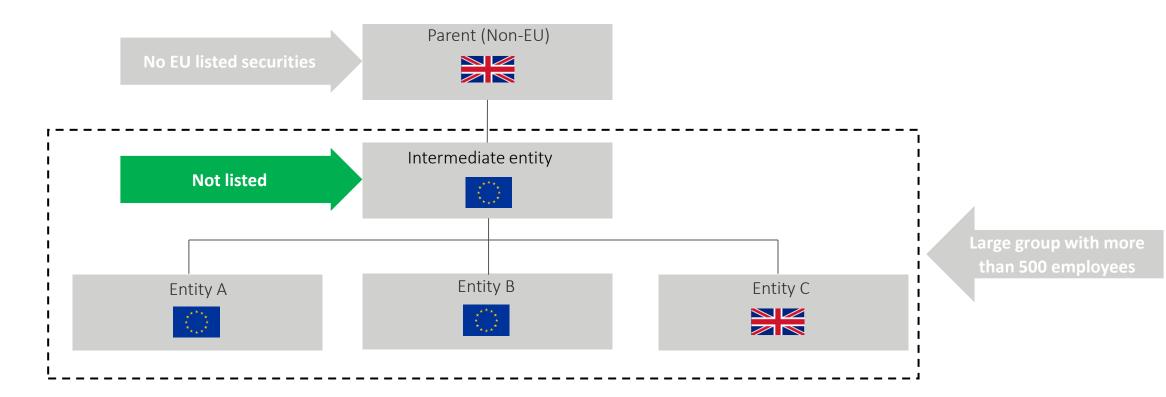
Parent (Non-EU) is required to prepare consolidated sustainability reporting for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2024

Non-EU ultimate parent with an intermediate holding entity that has securities traded on an EUregulated market and heads a large group with more than 500 employees



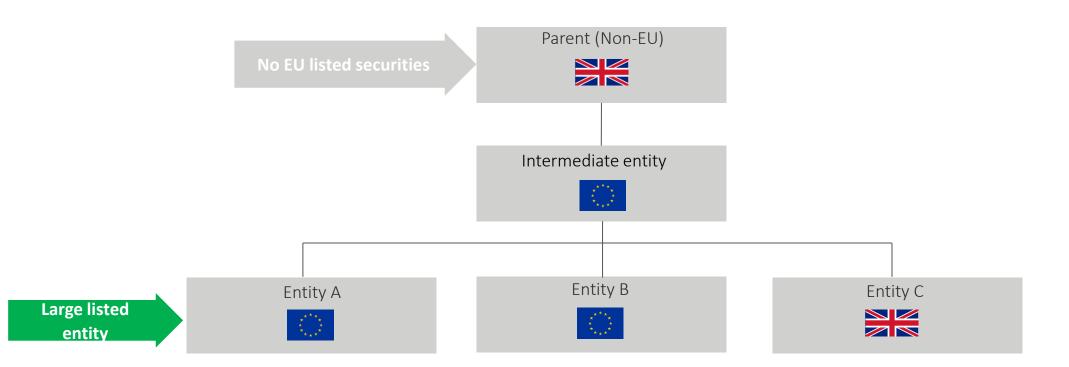
The intermediate EU entity is required to prepare consolidated sustainability reporting for the group, applying ESRSs for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2024

Non-EU ultimate parent with an intermediate holding company that does not have securities traded on EU-regulated market and heads a large group



The intermediate EU entity is required to prepare consolidated sustainability reporting for the group, applying ESRSs for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2025

Non-EU ultimate parent with subsidiary that has securities traded on an EU-regulated market and is a large entity with more than 500 employees.

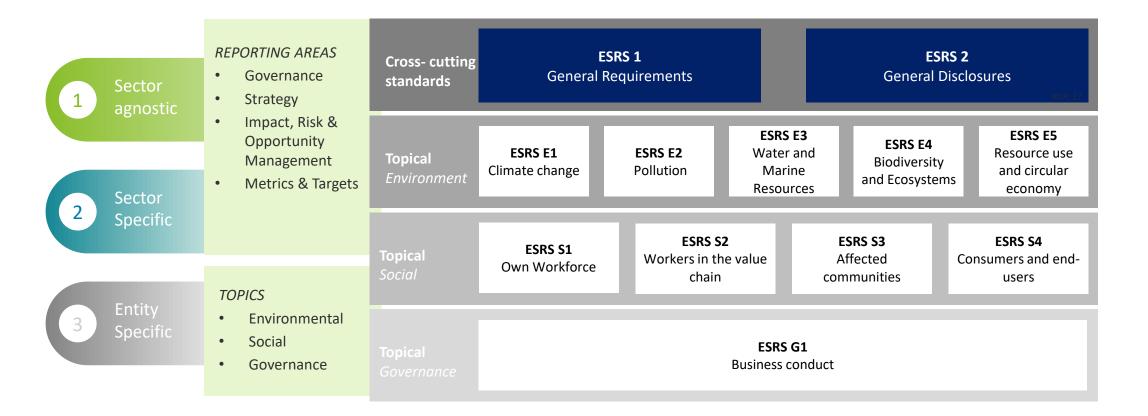


Entity A is required to prepare individual sustainability reporting, applying ESRSs for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

Note: if Entity A had less than 500 but more than 250 employees it would be for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS): Overview



All information is based off European Commission "near final" ESRS draft (released 13th June 2023)

ESRS: Stakeholders and double materiality

Stakeholders

- Affected stakeholders: affected or could be affected – positively or negatively – by the entity's activities and its direct and indirect business relationships across its value chain
- Users of sustainability statements: primary users of general-purpose financial reporting and other users (business partners, trade unions and social partners, civil society and NGOs, governments, analysts and academics)

Impact materiality

Actual or potential, positive or negative impacts on people or the environment over the short, medium or long term

Includes impacts connected with the value chain, including through products and services, as well as through its business relationships

Financial materiality

Information that is considered material for primary users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity

In particular, information is considered material for primary users of generalpurpose financial reports if omitting, misstating or obscuring that information could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that they make on the basis of the sustainability statement

Double materiality

Application of materiality

General disclosures

- To be provided irrespective of materiality assessment. For example:
 - Basis of preparation
 - Governance over sustainability matters
 - Interaction of sustainability matters with business model
 - Identification of impacts, risks and opportunities

Topical disclosures

- Subject to materiality assessment
- For all topics assessed as material, minimum disclosure requirement of policies, actions and targets
- Some topics require further disclosure on governance and strategy
- Other disclosure requirements subject to materiality assessment, including related metrics

Datapoints required by other EU regulations

- Reference table must be included
- Datapoints not assessed as material must be identified as 'Not material'

ESRS: Sustainability statement

Part of the management report	ESRS codification	Title	
1. General information	ESRS 2	General disclosures, including information provided under the Application Requirements of topical ESRS listed in ESRS 2 Appendix C.	
2. Environmental information	Not applicable	le Disclosures pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation)	
	ESRS E1	Climate change	
	ESRS E2	Pollution	
	ESRS E3	Water and marine resources	
	ESRS E4	Biodiversity and ecosystems	
	ESRS E5	Resource use and circular economy	
3. Social information	ESRS S1		
	ESRS S2		
	ESRS S3	Affected communities	
	ESRS S4	Consumers and end-users	
4. Governance information	ESRS G1	Business conduct	

Deloitte Academy upcoming events

The Deloitte Academy – Upcoming briefings

Webinar: Transition Planning with Julie Baddeley, Chair of Chapter Zero and experienced NED, James Close, Head of Climate Change at NatWest Group, and Mark Manning, Strategic Policy Advisor in Sustainable Finance at the FCA Monday, 30 October 2023 – 09.00-10.30 <u>Register here</u>

Webinar: Sustainability Data – Using data and technology to drive change for a longterm sustainable business Tuesday, 14 November 2023 – 09.00-10.30 <u>Register here</u>

Webinar: A Focus on your Year-End Reporting Monday, 20 November 2023 – 09.00-10.30 Register here

Deloitte Academy Programme

Please scan the below QR code to view our upcoming briefings



Appendix – overview of CSRD scoping

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)

Effective dates and scope

The below table shows the reporting timelines for each category of entity in scope of CSRD

[#] Category	Criteria*	Reporting timeline
with over 500 employees that are public interest entities, and	 Must exceed two of the following (either as a single entity or on a consolidated group basis): Balance sheet total of €20 million; Net turnover of €40 million; and/or An average of 250 employees during the financial year. 	For financial years starting on or after 1 January 2024 i.e., reporting due from 2025
groups, and All other non-EU large undertakings or	 Must exceed two of the following (either as a single entity or on a consolidated group basis): Balance sheet total of €20 million; Net turnover of €40 million; and/or An average of 250 employees during the financial year. 	For financial years starting on or after 1 January 2025 i.e., reporting due from 2026
and medium-sized undertakings ("SMEs") that are listed on an EU regulated market (and which are not micro-entities)	 Small is defined as entities that do not exceed two of the following: More than €4 million balance sheet total More than €8 million net turnover, and More than 50 employees Medium is defined as entities that do not exceed two of the following: More than €20 million balance sheet total More than €40 million net turnover, and More than 250 employees . 	For financial years starting on or after 1 January 2026 i.e., reporting due from 2027
sized EU subsidiaries that are listed on an EU regulated market, or EU branches of a	 Must meet the following criteria: At the consolidated or individual level, the non-EU ultimate parent generates net turnover > €150m in EU for last two years; and The non-EU ultimate parent has an EU subsidiary undertaking that is large, or small or medium-sized and listed on an EU regulated market; or The non-EU ultimate parent has a branch in the EU generating net turnover > €40M in its previous year 	For financial years starting on or after 1 January 2028 i.e., reporting due from 2029 (the EU subsidiaries or branches in scope will be required to report for the non-EU ultimate parent/ group)

*Note: the European Commission is consulting on adjustments to the size criteria for micro, small, medium-sized and large undertakings or groups

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