An Introduction to CSRD and Decarbonization

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Thibaud Bastien



House of Sustainability

Companies

Large, medium and small companies



A platform for facilitating, federating and collaborating on sustainable development

Ecosystem



Missions

powered by Chamber of Commerce & Chambre des Métiers



powered by Chamber of Commerce & Chambre des Métiers

Our missions

Sustainability Cycles

Raising Awareness & Informing



Our missions

Raising Awareness & Informing

Guiding

Advising & Supporting



Programme 2024



CSRD

powered by Chamber of Commerce & Chambre des Métiers



From the NFRD to the CSRD

2018

-

Non-financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)

Common and transparent reporting of non-financial information

2019

2019

2020

2023



EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL

Net-zero greenhouse gas emissions 2050

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE DISCLOSURE REGULATION (SFDR)

Disclosure on sustainable financial products

EU TAXONOMY

Common classification of economic activities contributing to environmental objectives

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)

Common and transparent reporting of non-financial information

What is the CSRD?

Objective: Bring sustainable reporting on par with financial reporting, standardising sustainability-related disclosures.

- Part of the European Green Deal
- Replaces the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)
- Requires companies to disclose information on their risks and opportunities associated with social and environmental issues
- Harmonises reporting along the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

Who does the CSRD apply to and when?

Companies already required to report under NFRD are converting to CSRD / ESRS based on 2024

NFRD = Both criteria met

Solve employees

Listed

Large companies not covered by NFRD must now report based on 2025

Large companies = at least 2 criteria met

> 250 employees

> 250 employees

> 25 Mio. € Turnover

> 25 Mio. € Balance Sheet

2027

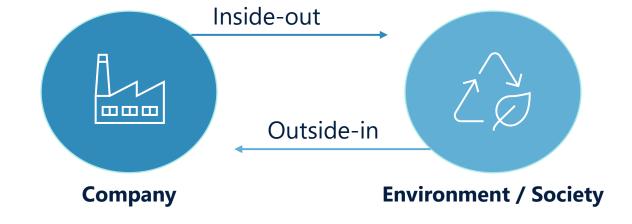
Listed SMEs, as well as small and non-complex credit institutions and company-owned insurance companies, with an opt-out option until 2028

Materiality assessment

- Stakeholder interviews to identify the relevant material issues
- Produces a matrix for the prioritisation of material issues

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European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) assessment

- Defines the indicators to be reported on
- In part obligatory, but mostly based on the materiality assessment

Cross-cutting standards

ESRS 1: General requirements

ESRS 2: General disclosures

Environment

E1: Climate Change

E2: Pollution

E3: Water & Marine Resources

E4: Biodiversity & Ecosystems

E5: Resource Use & Circular Economy

Social

S1: Own Workforce

S2: Workers in the value chain

S3: Affected Communities

S4: Consumers & end users

Governance

G1: Business Conduct

ESRS E1: Climate Change

Environment

E1: Climate Change

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Adaptation

Energy-related Matters

Scopes of emissions

SCOPE 1

Direct greenhouse gas emissions from the company's activity

SCOPE 2

Indirect emissions associated with the use of energy

SCOPE 3

Indirect emissions associated with the value chain



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