

Non-Financial Disclosure: From The NFRD to The New CSRD

What is non-financial disclosure?

Materiality's key steps will enable you to prioritize what matters most and guide you in creating a goal-oriented and concise sustainability strategy.



Who has to align to the new reporting directive?

The scope will include all large companies, all companies listed on the European stock exchange, publicly listed small and medium sized companies, subsidiaries of global non EU-firms, and companies with securities on EU-regulated markets.

Why should companies report?

- 1. Increasing consumers awareness on ESG topics:
- 2. ESG aspects are considered by investors in decision-making processes;
- 3. Compliance with laws and regulations.

Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)

Adopted in 2014 by the European Commission.

Directives' Goal

Aims at strenghtening companies' accountability towards stakeholders on ESG topics.

more than 500 employees.

It applies mainly to large public companies with

Based on a set of non mandatory guidelines.

ESG information reported shall integrate within companies' annual reports.

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)

Adopted in 2021 by the European Commission. Applicable for reporting from 2024.

Aims at providing more verifiable, accessible, and coherent non-financial data while ensure alignment between non-financial and financial standards.

Three new criteria to define large companies: €40 million in net turnover, €20 million on the balance sheet, 250 or more employees.

Based on a set of mandatory EU Sustainability Reporting Standards.

Companies must assess how their strategy and business model aligns with and impacts ESG matters.

Compulsoriness

Framework

Reporting entities

Adoption

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A deeper look in the new Corporate Sustainability Directive (CSRD)

- - Higher comparability and trustworthiness
 - Greater public accountability

- Risk reduction and capital allocation improvement
- Reporting costs reduction

What must be disclosed?

The CSRD looks at both past performance and future strategy related to broader sustainability initiatives and how risk is mitigated. This should result in reporting that showcases a company's overall sustainability performance.

Overall strategy

Stakeholder engagement

Sustainability ambitions and targets

Past sustainability performance

Policies and processes across the value chain

Risk management

Reporting process

Key figures

80%

of Gen Z consumers factor ESG into investing decisions. **€7.6**

billion ESG-related investments in the UK.



Increasing number of laws and regulations related to non-financial disclosure.

How to report?

Companies will have to report according to mandatory EU Sustainability Reporting Standards that will be published by the end of 2022. The standards will align with the following.

GRI - Global Reporting Initiative SASB - Sustainability Accounting Standard Board SDFR - Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation

EU Taxonomy



Timeline for the reporting entities



2024

CSRD is fully enforced



2025

NFRD compliant organisations start reporting on 2024 data



2026

Large companies not subject to NFRD start reporting on 2025 data



2027

Listed SMEs 8 small credit institutions and insurance start reporting on 2026 data

Sustainability in motion

We help you understand, simplify and embed sustainability into your company DNA to accelerate your transition to a brighter future.



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