



Business for
Biodiversity
Ireland

THE JOURNEY TO NATURE POSITIVE

Goal A3: Step 2

Corporate Reporting Standards

Goal A3.2_Standardise your Reports_ V1.0 March 2024

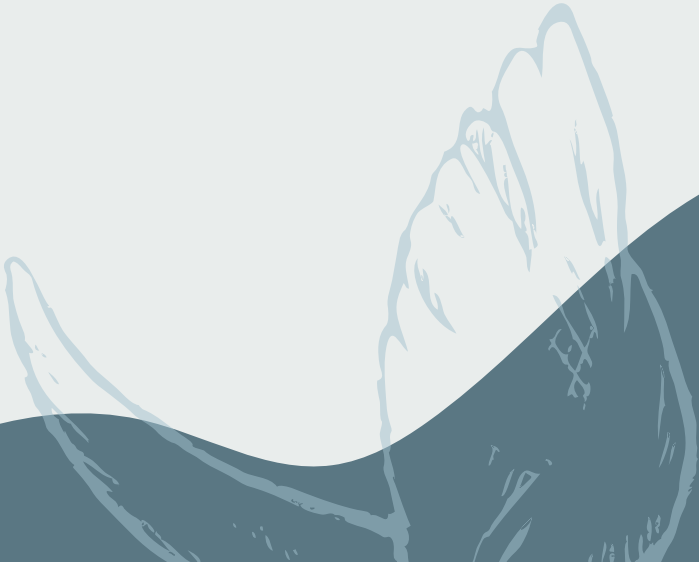
REPORTING UNDER CSRD

So now you know that corporates and financial institutions are required to report under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and to align with the EU Taxonomy, right?

So how do you formulate those reports? It's best to get this right from the outset, which is why this step appears so early in our roadmap.

Although there are a number of reporting frameworks accessible to corporates, the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) have been specifically designed for use with CSRD.

A great deal of effort has been made to ensure that ESRS aligns with other prevailing standards and assessment frameworks. You may hear the term “interoperability” used, which means that the different frameworks and standards complement each other and work in sync.





THE EUROPEAN SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING STANDARDS (ESRS)

ESRS have been developed by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), a private association established in 2001. EFRAG extended its mission in 2022 following the new role assigned to it in the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), providing technical advice to the European Commission in the form of fully prepared draft EU Sustainability Reporting Standards and/or draft amendments to these Standards.

Under CSRD, companies will have to report according to the ESRS. There are a total of twelve draft standards, which are divided into groups:

- Cross-cutting (x2)
- Environment (x5)
- Social (x4)
- Governance (x1)

Details of the twelve standards can be accessed through the link below. There have been some modifications to reporting obligations in the published draft ESRS to take account of the difficulties and complexity of gathering sustainability information, in particular for SMEs.



More on ESRS





WHY ALIGN TO ESRS?

- Fully aligned with requirements under CSRD
- High level of technical input
- 12 interoperable standards including a specific standard for biodiversity (E4)
- Proportionality and flexibility for newcomers and smaller companies

Structure of the ESRS

General

ESRS 1

General Requirements

ESRS 2

General Disclosures

Environmental

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

Social

ESRS S1

Own Workforce

ESRS S2

Workers in the Value
Chain

ESRS S3

Affected Communities

ESRS S4

Consumers and End-
users

Governance

ESRS G1

Business Conduct



ESRS - Useful Links

Questions and Answers on ESRS

Q&A on adoption of ESRS



Questions & Answers on sustainability reporting

Q&A on the adoption of ESRS - EU Commission 31st July 2023



REPORTING TO INVESTORS

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)

SASB standards are a source of guidance for applying IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information.

The SASB Standards help companies identify and disclose material information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities in the absence of specific IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards.

Why align with SASB standards?

- Uncover sustainability risks which can feed into decision-making
- 77 sector-specific standards
- Cost effective
- Evidence-based and market-informed
- Industry-specific disclosure topics and related metrics
- Technical protocol for compiling data
- Activity metrics for normalisation



More on SASB

