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ESRS for Non-EU Groups
NESRS 1
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Table of contents

Objective

1. **Categories of NESRS Standards, reporting areas and drafting conventions**
 - 1.1 **Categories of NESRS Standards**
 - 1.2 **Reporting areas and minimum content disclosure requirements on policies, actions, targets and metrics**
 - 1.3 **Drafting conventions**
 - 1.3A **Perimeter of disclosures**
2. **Qualitative characteristics of information**
3. **Impact materiality as the basis for sustainability disclosures**
 - 3.1 **Stakeholders and their relevance to the materiality assessment process**
 - 3.2 **Material matters and materiality of information**
 - 3.3 **Materiality**
 - 3.4 **Impact materiality**
 - 3.5 *Deleted*
 - 3.6 **Material impacts arising from actions to address sustainability matters**
 - 3.7 **Level of disaggregation**
4. **Due diligence**
5. **Value chain**
 - 5.1 **Reporting undertaking and value chain**
 - 5.2 **Estimation using sector averages and proxies**
6. **Time horizons**
 - 6.1 **Reporting period**
 - 6.2 **Linking past, present and future**
 - 6.3 **Reporting progress against the base year**
 - 6.4 **Definition of short-, medium- and long-term for reporting purposes**
7. **Preparation and presentation of sustainability information**
 - 7.1 **Presenting comparative information**
 - 7.2 **Sources of estimation and outcome uncertainty**
 - 7.3 **Updating disclosures about events after the end of the reporting period**
 - 7.4 **Changes in preparation or presentation of sustainability information**

7.5 Reporting errors in prior periods

7.6 Deleted

7.7 Classified and sensitive information, and information on intellectual property, know-how or results of innovation

7.8 Deleted

8. Structure of sustainability report

8.1 General presentation requirement

8.2 Content and structure of the sustainability report

9. Linkages with other parts of corporate reporting and connected information

9.1 Incorporation by reference Deleted

9.2 Deleted

9.3 Connected information and connectivity with financial statements

10. Transitional provisions

Appendix A: Application Requirements

- Entity-specific disclosures
- Deleted
- Estimation using sector averages and proxies
- Content and structure of the sustainability report

Appendix B: Qualitative characteristics of information

Appendix C: List of phased-in Disclosure Requirements

Appendix D: Structure of NESRS sustainability report

Appendix E: Flowchart for determining disclosures to be included

Appendix F: Example of structure of NESRS sustainability report

Objective

1. The objective of European Sustainability Reporting Standards for Non-EU Groups (NESRS) is to specify the sustainability information that an undertaking shall disclose in accordance with article 40a of Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, as amended by Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council.² Reporting in accordance with NESRS does not exempt undertakings from other obligations laid down in Union law.
 2. Specifically, NESRS specify the information that an undertaking shall disclose about its material **impacts** in relation to environmental, social, and governance **sustainability matters**. NESRS do not require undertakings to disclose any information on environmental, social and governance topics covered by NESRS when the undertaking has assessed the topic in question as non-material (See Appendix E of this Standard “*Flowchart for determining disclosures to be included*”). The information disclosed in accordance with NESRS enables **users** of the **sustainability report** to understand the undertaking’s material impacts on people and environment.
 3. The objective of this Standard (NESRS 1) is to provide an understanding of the architecture of NESRS, the drafting conventions and fundamental concepts used, and the general requirements for preparing and presenting sustainability information Directive 2013/34/EU, as amended by Directive (EU) 2022/2464.
- 3A The ultimate parent undertakings of subsidiary undertakings in the European Union may elect to rather apply ESRS as applicable to undertakings in the European Union (excluding the ESRS for Listed small and medium enterprises) in full. In such a case, the non-EU group does not have to prepare a sustainability report under NESRS as long as requirements around assurance and accessibility have been met.

A Reporting under article 40 a to d of the Accounting Directive

- 3B The Accounting Directive requires that a subsidiary undertaking or branch established in the European Union whose ultimate parent undertaking is governed by the law of a third country, where applicable, publish and make accessible a sustainability report. Such sustainability report shall cover the information required by NESRS at the group level of that ultimate third-country parent undertaking as further described in paragraphs 18A below.
- 3C Where the information is not available, such subsidiary undertaking or branch, shall request its ultimate parent undertaking to provide all necessary information. If not all required information is provided, the subsidiary or branch shall draw up, publish and make accessible the sustainability report containing all information in its possession.
- 3D The sustainability report per paragraph 3B shall be accompanied by an assurance opinion as required by article 40a (3) of the Accounting Directive.
- 3E Where paragraph 3C applies or if the assurance opinion per paragraph 3D has not been provided, the undertaking shall state this clearly as required in NESRS 2 BP 2 – *Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances*.

1. Categories of NESRS Standards, reporting areas, drafting conventions and perimeter of disclosures**1.1 Categories of NESRS standards**

4. There are three categories of NESRS:
 - (a) cross-cutting NESRS;
 - (b) topical standards (Environmental, Social and Governance NESRS); and
 - (c) sector-specific NESRS.

¹ Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of undertakings, amending Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC (OJ L 182, 29.6.2013, p. 19).

² Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU, as regards corporate sustainability reporting (OJ L 322, 16.12.2022, p. 15).

Cross-cutting standards and topical standards are sector-agnostic, meaning that they apply to all undertakings regardless of which sector or sectors the undertaking operates in.

5. The cross-cutting standards NESRS 1 *General requirements* and NESRS 2 *General disclosures* apply to the **sustainability matters** covered by topical standards and sector-specific standards.
6. This standard (NESRS 1) describes the architecture of NESRS standards, explains drafting conventions and fundamental concepts, and sets out general requirements for preparing and presenting sustainability-related information.
7. NESRS 2 establishes Disclosure Requirements on the information that the undertaking shall provide at a general level across all material **sustainability matters** on the reporting areas governance, strategy, **impact** management, and **metrics** and **targets**.
8. Topical NESRS cover a sustainability topic and are structured into topics and sub-topics, and where necessary sub-sub-topics. The table in Application Requirement 16 (AR 16) to this standard provides an overview of the sustainability topics, sub-topics and sub-sub-topics (collectively '**sustainability matters**') covered by topical NESRS.
9. Topical NESRS can include specific requirements that complement the general level Disclosure Requirements of NESRS 2. NESRS 2 Appendix C *Disclosure/Application Requirements in topical NESRS that are applicable jointly with NESRS 2 General Disclosures* provides a list of the additional requirements in topical NESRS that the undertaking shall apply in conjunction with the general level disclosure requirements of the NESRS 2.
10. Sector-specific standards are applicable to all undertakings within a sector. They address **impacts** that are likely to be material for all undertakings in a specific sector and that are not covered, or not sufficiently covered, by topical standards. Sector-specific standards are multi-topical and cover the topics that are most relevant to the sector in question. Sector-specific standards achieve a high degree of comparability.
11. In addition to the disclosure requirements laid down in the three categories of NESRS, when an undertaking concludes that an **impact** is not covered or not covered with sufficient granularity by an NESRS but is material due to its specific facts and circumstances, it shall provide additional entity-specific disclosures to enable users to understand the undertaking's sustainability-related **impacts**. Application requirements AR 1 to AR 5 provide further guidance regarding entity-specific disclosures.

1.2 Reporting areas and minimum content disclosure requirements on policies, actions or targets and metrics

12. The Disclosure Requirements in NESRS 2, in topical NESRS and in sector-specific NESRS are structured into the following reporting areas:
 - (a) **Governance** (GOV): the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee **impacts** (see NESRS 2, chapter 2 *Governance*);
 - (b) **Strategy** (SBM): how the undertaking's strategy and **business model** interact with its material impacts, including how the undertaking addresses those impacts (see NESRS 2, chapter 3 *Strategy*);
 - (c) **Impact management** (IM): the process(es) by which the undertaking:
 - i. identifies impacts and assesses their **materiality** (see IM-1 in section 4.1 of NESRS 2),
 - ii. manages material **sustainability matters** through **policies** and **actions** (see section 4.2 of NESRS 2).
 - (d) **Metrics and targets** (MT): the undertaking's performance, including targets it has set and progress towards meeting them (see NESRS 2, chapter 5 *Metrics and targets*).
13. NESRS 2 includes:
 - (a) in section 4.2 Minimum Disclosure Requirements regarding **policies** (MDR-P) and **actions** (MDR-A);
 - (b) in section 5 Minimum Disclosure Requirements regarding metrics (MDR-M) and **targets** (MDR-T).

The undertaking shall apply the **minimum disclosure requirements** regarding policies, actions, metrics and targets together with the corresponding Disclosure Requirements in topical NESRS.

1.3 Drafting conventions

14. In all NESRS:
- (a) the term “**impacts**” refers to positive and negative sustainability-related impacts that are connected with the undertaking’s business, as identified through an **impact materiality** assessment (see section 3.4 *Impact materiality*). It refers both to actual impacts and to potential future impacts.
 - (b) **Deleted.**
15. Throughout ESRS, the terms that are defined in the glossary of definitions (Annex II) are put in **bold italic**, except when a defined term is used more than once in the same paragraph.
- 15A For the avoidance of doubt, there will be no separate glossary of definitions for NESRS and NESRS preparers should consult Annex II to the Commission Delegated Regulation EU 2023/2772 supplementing Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards sustainability reporting standards, published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 22 December 2023 and including the corrigendum published on 18 April 2024.
16. NESRS structure the information to be disclosed under Disclosure Requirements. Each Disclosure Requirement consists of one or more distinct datapoints. The term “datapoint” can also refer to a narrative sub-element of a Disclosure Requirement.
17. In addition to Disclosure Requirements most NESRS also contain Application Requirements. Application Requirements support the application of Disclosure Requirements and have the same authority as other parts of an NESRS.
18. NESRS use the following terms to distinguish between different degrees of obligation on the undertaking to disclose information:
- (a) “shall disclose” – indicates that the provision is prescribed by a Disclosure Requirement or datapoint;
 - (b) “may disclose” – indicates voluntary disclosure to encourage good practice.
- In addition, NESRS use the term “shall consider” when referring to issues, resources or methodologies that the undertaking is expected to take into account or to use in the preparation of a given disclosure if applicable.

1.3A Perimeter of disclosures

- 18A The sustainability report at the group level of its ultimate third-country parent undertaking under NESRS shall be for the group of the ultimate third-country parent. As detailed in paragraph 62 below, the sustainability report under NESRS is for the same reporting undertaking as the group financial statements of its ultimate parent undertaking governed by the law of a third country.
- 18B Regardless of the provisions of paragraph 18A, the undertaking has the option to prepare the NESRS sustainability report ~~excluding and exclude~~ information about ~~its~~the impacts ~~that are not related to the~~of sales of goods or ~~the~~ provision of services to natural and legal persons ~~located in~~outside the European Union ~~(the EU customers)~~. This only relates to reporting pursuant to the disclosure requirements in the topical standards other than NESRS E1 *Climate change*. If the undertaking makes such a decision, it shall state this clearly as required in ESRS 2 BP 2 – *Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances*.

18C ~~When reporting on metrics, the undertaking shall establish processes to collect reliable data or develop relevant estimates in relation to the impacts that arise in the undertaking’s own operations or upstream and downstream value chain in connection with goods and services destined to the EU. When such processes do not allow for a clear distinction between the impacts that are related to the sale of goods or the provision of services to its EU customers and the ones that are not, as there are no relevant observable parameters to be used as input, the undertaking shall report the overall impacts at global level. In both cases, the basis of preparation of the estimate shall be explained. When reporting on metrics, the undertaking shall develop relevant estimate of the impacts that arise in the undertakings’ own operations or upstream and downstream value chain in connection with products and services destined to the EU. When the result of such estimate would not be meaningful, as there are no relevant observable parameters~~

to be used as input, the undertaking shall report the overall impacts at global level. In both cases, the basis of preparation of the estimate shall be explained.

2. **Qualitative characteristics of information**

19. When preparing its **sustainability report**, the undertaking shall apply:
 - (a) the fundamental qualitative characteristics of information, i.e. relevance and faithful representation; and
 - (b) the enhancing qualitative characteristics of information, i.e. comparability, verifiability and understandability.
20. These qualitative characteristics of information are defined and described in Appendix B of this Standard.

3. **Impact materiality as the basis for sustainability disclosures**

21. The undertaking shall report on **sustainability matters** based on impact **materiality** principle as defined and explained in this chapter.

3.1 **Stakeholders and their relevance to the materiality assessment process**

22. **Stakeholders** are those who can affect or be affected by the undertaking. There are two main groups of stakeholders:
 - (a) affected stakeholders: individuals or groups whose interests are affected or could be affected – positively or negatively – by the undertaking’s activities and its direct and indirect **business relationships** across its **value chain**; and
 - (b) users of **sustainability reports**: primary users of general-purpose financial reporting (existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors, including asset managers, credit institutions, insurance undertakings), and other users of sustainability reports, including the undertaking’s business partners, trade unions and social partners, civil society and non-governmental organisations, governments, analysts and academics.
23. Some, but not all, **stakeholders** may belong to both groups referred to in paragraph 22.
24. Engagement with affected **stakeholders** is central to the undertaking’s on-going due diligence process (see chapter 4 *Due diligence*) and sustainability **materiality** assessment. This includes its processes to identify and assess actual and potential negative impacts, which then inform the assessment process to identify the material impacts for the purposes of sustainability reporting (see section 3.4 of this Standard).

3.2 **Material matters and materiality of information**

25. Performing a **materiality** assessment (see section 3.4 *Impact materiality*) is necessary for the undertaking to identify the material **impacts** to be reported.
26. **The materiality** assessment is the starting point for sustainability reporting under NESRS. IM-1 in section 4.1 of NESRS 2, includes general disclosure requirements about the undertaking’s process to identify **impacts** and assess their materiality. SBM-3 of NESRS 2 provides general disclosure requirements on the material impacts resulting from the undertaking’s materiality assessment.
27. The Application Requirements in Appendix A of this Standard include a list of **sustainability matters** covered in topical NESRS, categorised by topics, sub-topics and sub-sub-topics, to support the **materiality** assessment. Appendix E *Flowchart for determining disclosures to be included* of this Standard provides an illustration of the materiality assessment described in this section.
28. A sustainability matter is “material” when it meets the criteria defined for **impact materiality** (see section 3.4 of this Standard).
29. Irrespective of the outcome of its materiality assessment, the undertaking shall always disclose the information required by: NESRS 2 *General Disclosures* (i.e. all the Disclosure Requirements and data points specified in NESRS 2) and the Disclosure Requirements (including their datapoints) in topical NESRS related to the Disclosure Requirement IM-1 *Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts*, as listed in NESRS 2 Appendix C *Disclosure/Application Requirements in topical NESRS that are applicable jointly with NESRS 2 General Disclosures*.

30. When the undertaking concludes that a sustainability matter is material as a result of its **materiality** assessment, on which NESRS 2 IM-1, IM-2 and SBM-3 set disclosure requirements, it shall:
- (a) disclose information according to the Disclosure Requirements (including Application Requirements) related to that specific sustainability matter in the corresponding topical NESRS; and
 - (b) disclose additional entity-specific disclosures (see paragraph 11 and AR 1 to AR 5 of this Standard) when the material sustainability matter is not covered by an NESRS or is covered with insufficient granularity.
31. The applicable information prescribed within a Disclosure Requirement, including its datapoints, or an entity-specific disclosure, shall be disclosed when the undertaking assesses, as part of its assessment of material information, that the information is relevant from one or more of the following perspectives:
- (a) the significance of the information in relation to the matter it purports to depict or explain; or
 - (b) the capacity of such information to meet the users' decision-making needs.
32. If the undertaking concludes that climate change is not material and therefore omits all disclosure requirements in NESRS E1 *Climate change*, it shall disclose a detailed explanation of the conclusions of its **materiality** assessment with regard to climate change (see NESRS 2 IM-2 *Disclosure Requirements in NESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability report*), including a forward-looking analysis of the conditions that could lead the undertaking to conclude that climate change is material in the future. If the undertaking concludes that a topic other than climate change is not material and therefore it omits all the Disclosure Requirements in the corresponding topical NESRS, it may briefly explain the conclusions of its materiality assessment for that topic.
33. When disclosing information on **policies, actions** and **targets** in relation to a **sustainability matter** that has been assessed to be material, the undertaking shall include the information prescribed by all the Disclosure Requirements and datapoints in the topical and sector-specific NESRS related to that matter and in the corresponding **Minimum Disclosure Requirement** on policies, actions, and targets required under NESRS 2. If the undertaking cannot disclose the information prescribed by either the Disclosure Requirements and datapoints in the topical or sector-specific NESRS, or the Minimum Disclosure Requirements in NESRS 2 on policies, actions and targets, because it has not adopted the respective policies, implemented the respective actions or set the respective targets, it shall disclose this to be the case and it may report a timeframe in which it aims to have these in place.
34. When disclosing information on **metrics** for a material **sustainability matter** according to the Metrics and Targets section of the relevant topical NESRS, the undertaking:
- (a) shall include the information prescribed by a Disclosure Requirement if it assesses such information to be material; and
 - (b) may omit the information prescribed by a datapoint of a Disclosure Requirement if it assesses such information to be not material and concludes that such information is not needed to meet the objective of the Disclosure Requirement.
35. If the undertaking omits the information prescribed by a datapoint that derives from other EU legislation listed in Appendix B of NESRS 2, it shall explicitly state that the information in question is "not material".
36. The undertaking shall establish how it applies criteria, including appropriate thresholds, to determine:
- (a) the information it discloses on **metrics** for a material sustainability matter according to the Metrics and Targets section of the relevant topical NESRS, in accordance with paragraph 34; and
 - (b) the information to be disclosed as entity-specific disclosures.

3.3 **Materiality**

37. Deleted

37A Where the undertaking has exercised the option under paragraph 18B in terms of the perimeter of its disclosures, its materiality assessment for topics other than NESRS E1 *Climate change* has to be performed with the aim to identify material impacts of sales of goods or provision of services to natural and legal persons in the European Union. For NESRS E1 the scope of the materiality assessment should cover the entire operations of the group.

~~38.~~ Deleted

~~38A~~ While NESRS requires undertakings to report on impacts only, this does not exclude reporting on impacts that do or may result in financial risks and opportunities.

~~38B~~ As noted in paragraph 3A above, if undertakings want to report on risks and opportunities, they can apply full ESRS. If an undertaking also prepares under local reporting frameworks sustainability information that cover risks and/or opportunities, to provide a comprehensive overview to users, their ESRS sustainability report under Article 40a may refer to that information, however it should neutrally depict the impacts of the group, giving fair prominence to positive and negative elements.

~~38-39.~~ In identifying and assessing the **impacts** in the undertaking's **value chain** to determine their **materiality**, the undertaking shall focus on areas where impacts are deemed likely to arise, based on the nature of the activities, business relationships, geographies or other factors concerned.

~~39-40.~~ The undertaking shall consider how it is affected by its **dependencies** on the availability of natural, human and social resources at appropriate prices and quality, irrespective of its potential **impacts** on those resources.

~~40-41.~~ An undertaking's principal **impacts** are understood to be the same as the material impacts identified under the **impact materiality** principle and therefore reported on in its **sustainability report**.

~~41-42.~~ The undertaking shall apply the criteria set under section 3.4 in this Standard, using appropriate quantitative and/or qualitative thresholds. Appropriate thresholds are necessary to determine which **impacts** are identified and addressed by the undertaking as material and to determine which **sustainability matters** are material for reporting purposes. Some existing standards and frameworks use the term "most significant impacts" when referring to the threshold used to identify the impacts that are described in NESRS as "material impacts."

3.4 Impact materiality

43. A **sustainability matter** is material from an impact perspective when it pertains to the undertaking's material actual or potential, positive or negative **impacts** on people or the environment over the short-, medium- or long-term. Impacts include those connected with the undertaking's own operations and upstream and downstream value chain, including through its products and services, as well as through its business relationships. **Business relationships** include those in the undertaking's upstream and downstream **value chain** and are not limited to direct contractual relationships.

44. In this context, impacts on people or the environment include impacts in relation to environmental, social and governance matters.

45. The **materiality** assessment of a negative impact is informed by the due diligence process defined in the international instruments of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. For actual negative impacts, materiality is based on the severity of the impact, while for potential negative impacts it is based on the severity and likelihood of the impact. Severity is based on the following factors:

- (a) the scale;
- (b) scope; and
- (c) irremediable character of the impact.

In the case of a potential negative human rights impact, the severity of the impact takes precedence over its likelihood.

46. For positive impacts, **materiality** is based on:

- (a) the scale and scope of the impact for actual impacts; and
- (b) the scale, scope and likelihood of the impact for potential impacts.

3.5 Section deleted

Paragraphs 47 to 51 have been deleted.

3.6 Material impacts arising from actions to address sustainability matters

52. The undertaking's **materiality** assessment may lead to the identification of situations in which its **actions** to address certain **impacts** in relation to a sustainability matter, might have material negative impacts in relation to one or more other **sustainability matters**. For example:
- (a) an action plan to decarbonise production that involves abandoning certain products might have material negative impacts on the undertaking's **own workforce**; or
 - (b) an action plan of an automotive **supplier** to focus on the supply of e-vehicles might lead to stranded assets for the production of supply parts for conventional vehicles.
53. In such situations, the undertaking shall:
- (a) disclose the existence of material negative impacts together with the **actions** that generate them, with a cross-reference to the topic to which the impacts relate; and
 - (b) provide a description of how the material negative impacts are addressed under the topic to which they relate.

3.7 Level of disaggregation

54. When needed for a proper understanding of its material **impacts** the undertaking shall disaggregate the reported information:
- (a) by country, when there are significant variations of material impacts across countries and when presenting the information at a higher level of aggregation would obscure material information about impacts, or
 - (b) by significant **site** or by significant asset, when material impacts are highly dependent on a specific location or asset.
55. When defining the appropriate level of disaggregation for reporting, the undertaking shall consider the disaggregation adopted in its materiality assessment. Depending on the undertaking's specific facts and circumstances, a disaggregation by subsidiary may be necessary.
56. Where data from different levels, or multiple locations within a level, is aggregated, the undertaking shall ensure that this aggregation does not obscure the specificity and context necessary to interpret the information. The undertaking shall not aggregate material items that differ in nature.
57. When the undertaking presents information disaggregated by sectors, it shall adopt the NESRS sector classification to be specified in a delegated act adopted by the Commission pursuant to article 29b(1) third subparagraph, point (ii), of Directive 2013/34/EU. When a topical or sector specific NESRS requires that a specific level of disaggregation is adopted in preparing a specific item of information, the requirement in the topical NESRS shall prevail.

4. Due diligence

58. The outcome of the undertaking's sustainability due diligence process (referred to as "due diligence" in the international instruments mentioned below) informs the undertaking's assessment of its material **impacts**. NESRS do not impose any conduct requirements in relation to due diligence; nor do they extend or modify the role of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of the undertaking with regard to the conduct of due diligence.
59. Due diligence is the process by which undertakings identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how they address the actual and potential negative **impacts** on the environment and people connected with their business. These include negative impacts connected with the undertaking's own operations and its upstream and downstream value chain, including through its products or services, as well as through its business relationships. Due diligence is an on-going practice that responds to and may trigger changes in the undertaking's strategy, business model, activities, business relationships, operating, sourcing and selling contexts. This process is described in the international instruments of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

60. These international instruments identify a number of steps in the due diligence process, including the identification and assessment of negative impacts connected with the undertaking's own operations and its upstream and downstream value chain, including through its products or services, as well as through its business relationships. Where the undertaking cannot address all impacts at once, the due diligence process allows for action to be prioritised based on the severity and likelihood of the impacts. It is this aspect of the due diligence process that informs the assessment of material impacts (see section 3.4 of this Standard).
61. The core elements of due diligence are reflected directly in Disclosure Requirements set out in NESRS 2 and in the topical NESRS, as illustrated below:
- (a) embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model³. This is addressed under:
 - i. NESRS 2 GOV-2: *Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies*;
 - ii. NESRS 2 GOV-3: *Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes*; and
 - iii. NESRS 2 SBM-3: *Material impacts and their interaction with strategy and business model*.
 - (b) engaging with affected **stakeholders**⁴. This is addressed under:
 - i. NESRS 2 GOV-2;
 - ii. NESRS 2 SBM-2: *Interests and views of stakeholders*;
 - iii. NESRS 2 IM-1;
 - iv. NESRS 2 MDR-P; and
 - v. Topical NESRS: reflecting the different stages and purposes of stakeholder engagement throughout the due diligence process.
 - (c) identifying and assessing negative impacts on people and the environment⁵. This is addressed under:
 - i. NESRS 2 IM-1 (including Application Requirements related to specific **sustainability matters** in the relevant NESRS); and
 - ii. NESRS 2 SBM-3;
 - (d) taking action to address negative impacts on people and the environment⁶. This is addressed under:
 - i. NESRS 2 MDR-A; and
 - ii. Topical NESRS: reflecting the range of **actions**, including **transition plans**, through which impacts are addressed.
 - (e) tracking the effectiveness of these efforts⁷. This is addressed under:
 - i. NESRS 2 MDR-M;
 - ii. NESRS 2 MDR-T; and

³ UN Guiding Principle 16 and its commentary; UN Interpretive Guide, Questions 21 and 25 as well as OECD Guidelines Chapter II on General Policies (paragraph A.10), and chapter IV on Human Rights (paragraph 4; and paragraph 44 of the Commentary); and OECD Due Diligence Guidance, Section II (1.1 and 1.2) and Annex, Questions 14 and 15.

⁴ UN Guiding Principle 18 and its Commentary, UN Guiding Principle 20, Commentary to UN Guiding Principles 21 and 29, and UN Guiding Principle 31(h) and its Commentary; and the UN Interpretive Guide, Questions 30, 33, 42 and 76 as well as OECD Guidelines Chapter II on General Policies (paragraph A.14 and paragraph 25 of the Commentary); and OECD Due Diligence Guidance, Section II (2.1.c, 2.3, 2.4.a, 3.1.b and 3.1.f) and Annex Questions 8- 11.

⁵ UN Guiding Principles 17, 18 and 24 and their Commentaries, and the Commentary to UN Guiding Principle 29; and the UN Interpretive Guide, Questions 9, 12-13, 27-28, 36-42, and 85-89 and OECD Guidelines Chapter II on General Policies (paragraphs A.10-11 and paragraph 14 of the Commentary), and Chapter IV on Human Rights (paragraphs 1-2 and paragraphs 41-43 of the Commentary); and OECD Due Diligence Guidance, Section II (2.1- 2.4) and Annex Questions 3-5, and 19-31).

⁶ UN Guiding Principles 19, 22 and 23 and their Commentaries; and the UN Interpretive Guide, Questions 11, 32, 46-47, 64-68 and 82-83 and OECD Guidelines Chapter II on General Policies (paragraphs A.12 and paragraphs 18-22 of the Commentary), and Chapter IV on Human Rights (paragraphs 3 and 42-43 of the Commentary); and OECD Due Diligence Guidance, Section II (3.1-3.2) and Annex Questions 32-40).

⁷ UN Guiding Principles 20 and 31(g) and their Commentaries; and the UN Interpretive Guide, Questions 49-53 and 80 and OECD Due Diligence Guidance, Section II (4.1 and 5.1) and Annex Questions 41-47.

- iii. Topical NESRS: regarding **metrics** and **targets**.

5. Value chain

5.1 Reporting undertaking and value chain

62. The **sustainability report** shall be for the same reporting undertaking as the financial statements. For example, if the reporting undertaking is a parent company required to prepare consolidated financial statements, the sustainability report will be for the group.
- 62A. Where the undertaking has exercised the option under paragraph 18B, the sustainability report shall include information about the impacts that arise in the undertaking's own operations or upstream and downstream value chain in connection with goods/products and services destined to EU; the upstream and downstream value chain related to the products and services provided to natural and legal persons in the European Union, irrespective of the location of the upstream and downstream actors.
63. The information about the reporting undertaking provided in the **sustainability report** shall be extended to include information on the material **impacts** connected with the undertaking through its direct and indirect **business relationships** in the upstream and/or downstream **value chain** ("value chain information"). In extending the information about the reporting undertaking, the undertaking shall include material impacts connected with its upstream and downstream value chain:
- (a) following the outcome of its due diligence process and of its **materiality** assessment; and
 - (b) in accordance with any specific requirements related to the value chain in other NESRS.
64. Paragraph 63 does not require information on each and every **actor in the value chain**, but only the inclusion of material upstream and downstream **value chain** information. Different **sustainability matters** can be material in relation to different parts of the undertaking's upstream and downstream value chain. The information shall be extended to include value chain information only in relation to the parts of the value chain for which the matter is material.
65. The undertaking shall include material **value chain** information when this is necessary to:
- (a) allow users of **sustainability reports** to understand the undertaking's material **impacts**; and/or
 - (b) produce a set of information that meets the qualitative characteristics of information (see Appendix B of this Standard).
66. When determining at which level within its own operations and its upstream and downstream value chain a material sustainability matter arises, the undertaking shall use its assessment of **impacts** following the **impact materiality** principle (see chapter 3 of this Standard).
67. When associates or joint ventures, accounted for under the equity method or proportionally consolidated in the financial statements, are part of the undertaking's value chain, for example as suppliers, the undertaking shall include information related to those associates or joint ventures in accordance with paragraph 63 consistent with the approach adopted for the other **business relationships** in the value chain. In this case, when determining impact **metrics**, the data of the associate or joint venture are not limited to the share of equity held, but shall be taken into account on the basis of the impacts that are connected with the undertaking's products and services through its business relationships.

5.2 Estimation using sector averages and proxies

68. The undertaking's ability to obtain the necessary upstream and downstream value chain information may vary depending on various factors, such as the undertaking's contractual arrangements, the level of control that it exercises on the operations outside the consolidation scope and its buying power. When the undertaking does not have the ability to control the activities of its upstream and/or downstream value chain and its business relationships, obtaining value chain information may be more challenging.
69. There are circumstances where the undertaking cannot collect the information about its upstream and downstream value chain as required by paragraph 63 after making reasonable efforts to do so. In these circumstances, the undertaking shall estimate the

information to be reported about its upstream and downstream value chain, by using all reasonable and supportable information, such as sector-average data and other proxies.

70. Obtaining value chain information could also be challenging in the case of SMEs and other upstream and/or downstream value chain entities that are not in the scope of the sustainability reporting required by Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU (see NESRS 2 BP-2 Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances).
71. With reference to **policies, actions and targets**, the undertaking's reporting shall include upstream and/or downstream **value chain** information to the extent that those policies, actions and targets **involve actors in the value chain**. With reference to metrics, in many cases, in particular for environmental matters for which proxies are available, the undertaking may be able to comply with the reporting requirements without collecting data from the actors in its upstream and downstream value chain, especially from SMEs, for example, when calculating the undertaking's GHG Scope 3 emissions.
72. The incorporation of estimates made using sector-average data or other proxies shall not result in information that does not meet the qualitative characteristics of information (see chapter 2 and section 7.2 Sources of estimation and outcome uncertainty of this Standard).

6. Time horizons

6.1 Reporting period

73. The reporting period for the undertaking's sustainability reports shall be consistent with that of its financial statements.

6.2 Linking past, present and future

74. The undertaking shall establish appropriate linkages in its sustainability reports between retrospective and forward-looking information, when relevant, to foster a clear understanding of how historical information relates to future-oriented information.

6.3 Reporting progress against the base year

75. A base year is the historical reference date or period for which information is available and against which subsequent information can be compared over time.
76. The undertaking shall present comparative information in respect of the base year for amounts reported in the current period when reporting the developments and progress towards a target, unless the relevant Disclosure Requirement already defines how to report progress. The undertaking may also include historical information about achieved milestones between the base year and the reporting period when this is relevant information.

6.4 Definition of short-, medium- and long-term for reporting purposes

77. When preparing its **sustainability report**, the undertaking shall adopt the following time intervals as of the end of the reporting period:
 - (a) for the short-term time horizon: the period adopted by the undertaking as the reporting period in its financial statements;
 - (b) for the medium-term time horizon: from the end of the short-term reporting period defined in (a) up to 5 years; and
 - (c) for the long-term time horizon: more than 5 years.
78. The undertaking shall use an additional breakdown for the long-term time horizon when **impacts** or **actions** are expected in a period longer than 5 years if necessary to provide relevant information to users of **sustainability reports**.
79. If different definitions of medium- or long-term time horizons are required for specific items of disclosure in other NESRS, the definitions in those NESRS shall prevail.
80. There may be circumstances where the use of the medium- or long-term time horizons defined in paragraph 77 results in non-relevant information, as the undertaking uses a different definition for (i) its processes of identification and management of material **impacts** or (ii) the definition of its **actions** and setting **targets**. These circumstances may be due to industry-specific characteristics, such as cash flow and business cycles, the expected duration of capital investments, the time horizons over which the users of **sustainability reports** conduct their assessments or the planning horizons typically used in the undertaking's industry for

decision-making. In these circumstances, the undertaking may adopt a different definition of medium- and/or long- term time horizons (see NESRS 2 BP–2, paragraph 9).

81. References to “short-term”, “medium-term”, and “long-term” in NESRS refer to the time horizon as determined by the undertaking according to the provisions in paragraphs 77 to 80.

7. Preparation and presentation of sustainability information

82. This chapter provides general requirements to be applied when preparing and presenting sustainability information.

7.1 Presenting comparative information

83. The undertaking shall disclose comparative information in respect of the previous period for all quantitative **metrics** and monetary amounts disclosed in the current period. When relevant to an understanding of the current period’s **sustainability report**, the undertaking shall also disclose comparative information for narrative disclosures.
84. When the undertaking reports comparative information that differs from the information reported in the previous period it shall disclose:
- (a) the difference between the figure reported in the previous period and the revised comparative figure; and
 - (b) the reasons for the revision of the figure.
85. Sometimes, it is impracticable to adjust comparative information for one or more prior periods to achieve comparability with the current period. For example, data might not have been collected in the prior period(s) in a way that allows either retrospective application of a new definition of a metric or target, or retrospective restatement to correct a prior period error, and it may be impracticable to recreate the information (see NESRS 2 BP-2). When it is impracticable to adjust comparative information for one or more prior periods, the undertaking shall disclose this fact.
86. When an NESRS requires the undertaking to present more than one comparative period for a metric or datapoint, the requirements of that NESRS shall prevail.

7.2 Sources of estimation and outcome uncertainty

87. When quantitative **metrics** and monetary amounts, including upstream and downstream **value chain** information (see chapter 5 of this Standard), cannot be measured directly and can only be estimated, measurement uncertainty may arise.
88. An undertaking shall disclose information to enable users to understand the most significant uncertainties affecting the quantitative metrics and monetary amounts reported in its sustainability report.
89. The use of reasonable assumptions and estimates, including **scenario** or sensitivity analysis, is an essential part of preparing sustainability-related information and does not undermine the usefulness of that information, provided that the assumptions and estimates are accurately described and explained. Even a high level of measurement uncertainty would not necessarily prevent such an assumption or estimate from providing useful information or meeting the qualitative characteristics of information (see Appendix B of this Standard).
90. Data and assumptions used in preparing the sustainability report shall be consistent to the extent possible with the corresponding financial data and assumptions used in the undertaking’s financial statements.
91. Some NESRS require the disclosure of information such as explanations about possible future events that have uncertain outcomes. In judging whether information about such possible future events is material, the undertaking shall refer to the criteria in Chapter 3 of this Standard and consider:
- (a) the potential **financial effects** of the events (the possible outcome);
 - (b) the severity and likelihood of the impacts on people or the environment resulting from the possible events, taking account of the factors of severity specified in paragraph 45; and
 - (c) the full range of possible outcomes and the likelihood of the possible outcomes within that range.

92. When assessing the possible outcomes, the undertaking shall consider all relevant facts and circumstances, including information about low-probability and high-impact outcomes, which, when aggregated, could become material. For example, the undertaking might be exposed to several impacts, each of which could cause the same type of disruption, such as disruptions to the undertaking's **supply chain**. Information about an individual source might not be material if disruption from that source is highly unlikely to occur. However, information about the aggregate **risk of supply chain disruption** from all sources might be material (see NESRS 2 BP-2).

7.3 Updating disclosures about events after the end of the reporting period

93. In some cases, the undertaking may receive information after the reporting period but before the management report is approved for issuance. If such information provides evidence or insights about conditions existing at period end, the undertaking shall, where appropriate, update estimates and sustainability disclosures, in the light of the new information.
94. When such information provides evidence or insights about material transactions, other events and conditions that arise after the end of the reporting period, the undertaking shall, where appropriate, provide narrative information indicating the existence, nature and potential consequences of these post-year end events.

7.4 Changes in preparation or presentation of sustainability information

95. The definition and calculation of **metrics**, including metrics used to set **targets** and monitor progress towards them, shall be consistent over time. The undertaking shall provide restated comparative figures, unless it is impracticable to do so (see NESRS 2 BP-2), when it has:
- (a) redefined or replaced a metric or target;
 - (b) identified new information in relation to the estimated figures disclosed in the preceding period and the new information provides evidence of circumstances that existed in that period.

7.5 Reporting errors in prior periods

96. The undertaking shall correct material prior period errors by restating the comparative amounts for the prior period(s) disclosed, unless it is impracticable to do so. This requirement does not extend to reporting periods before the first year of application of NESRS by the undertaking.
97. Prior period errors are omissions from, and misstatements in, the undertaking's **sustainability report** for one or more prior periods. Such errors arise from a failure to use, or misuse of, reliable information that:
- (a) was available when the management report that includes the sustainability report for those periods was authorised for issuance; and
 - (b) could reasonably be expected to have been obtained and considered in the preparation of sustainability disclosures included in these reports.
98. Such errors include: the effects of mathematical mistakes, mistakes in applying the definitions for **metrics** or **targets**, oversights or misinterpretations of facts, and fraud.
99. Potential errors in the current period discovered in that period are corrected before the management report is authorised for issuance. However, material errors are sometimes only discovered in a subsequent period.
100. When it is impracticable to determine the effect of an error on all prior periods presented, the undertaking shall restate the comparative information to correct the error from the earliest date practicable. When correcting disclosures for a prior period, the undertaking shall not use hindsight either in making assumptions about what the management's intentions would have been in a prior period or in estimating the amounts disclosed in a prior period. This requirement applies to correction of both backward-looking and forward-looking disclosures.
101. Corrections of errors are distinguished from changes in estimates. Estimates may need to be revised as additional information becomes known (see NESRS 2 BP-2).

102.

7.6 Paragraphs 102 to 104 have been deleted.

7.7 Classified and sensitive information, and information on intellectual property, know-how or results of innovation

105. The undertaking is not required to disclose **classified information** or **sensitive information**, even if such information is considered material.
106. When disclosing information about its **strategy, plans** and **actions**, where a specific piece of information corresponding to intellectual property, know-how or the results of innovation is relevant to meet the objective of a Disclosure Requirement, the undertaking may nevertheless omit that specific piece of information if it:
- is secret in the sense that it is not, as a body or in the precise configuration and assembly of its components, generally known among or readily accessible to persons within the circles that normally deal with the kind of information in question;
 - has commercial value because it is secret; and
 - has been subject to reasonable steps by the undertaking to keep it secret.
107. If the undertaking omits **classified information** or **sensitive information**, or a specific piece of information corresponding to intellectual property, know-how or the results of innovation because it meets the criteria established in the previous paragraph, it shall comply with the disclosure requirement in question by disclosing all other required information.
108. The undertaking shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that beyond the omission of the **classified information** or **sensitive information**, or of the specific piece of information corresponding to intellectual property, know-how or the results of innovation, the overall relevance of the disclosure in question is not impaired.

7.8 [Deleted]

109. Deleted

8. Structure of the sustainability report

110. This chapter provides the basis for the presentation of the information about **sustainability matters** prepared in compliance with Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU (i.e., the **sustainability report**) within the undertaking's management report. Such information is presented in a dedicated section of the management report identified as the sustainability report. Appendix F *Example of structure of NESRS sustainability report* of this Standard provides an illustrative example of a sustainability report structured according to the requirements of this chapter.

8.1 General presentation requirement

111. Sustainability information shall be presented:
- in a way that allows a distinction between information required by disclosures in NESRS and other information included in the management report; and
 - under a structure that facilitates access to and understanding of the **sustainability report**, in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable.

8.2 Content and structure of the sustainability report

112. Except for the possibility to incorporate information by reference in accordance with section 9.1 *Incorporation by reference* of this Standard, the undertaking shall report all the applicable disclosures required by NESRS in accordance with chapter 1 of this Standard, within a dedicated section of the management report.
113. Deleted
114. When the undertaking includes in its **sustainability report** additional disclosures stemming from (i) other legislation which requires the undertaking to disclose sustainability information, or (ii) generally accepted sustainability reporting standards and frameworks, including non-mandatory guidance and sector-specific guidance, published by other standard setting bodies (such as technical material issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board or the Global Reporting Initiative), such disclosures shall:

- (a) be clearly identified with an appropriate reference to the related legislation, standard or framework (see NESRS 2 BP-2, paragraph 15);
 - (b) meet the requirements for qualitative characteristics of information specified in chapter 2 and Appendix B of this standard.
115. The undertaking shall structure its **sustainability report** in four parts, in the following order: general information, environmental information, social information and governance information. Respecting the provision in section 3.6 *Material impacts arising from actions to address sustainability matters* of this Standard, when information provided in one part contains information to be reported in another part, the undertaking may refer in one part to information presented in another part, avoiding duplications. The undertaking may apply the detailed structure illustrated in Appendix F of this Standard.
116. The disclosures required by sector-specific NESRS shall be grouped by reporting area and, where applicable, by sustainability topic. They shall be presented alongside the disclosures required by NESRS 2 and the corresponding topical NESRS.
117. Where the undertaking develops material entity-specific disclosures in accordance with paragraph 11 it shall report those disclosures alongside the most relevant sector-agnostic and sector-specific disclosures.

9. **Linkages with other parts of corporate reporting and connected information**

118. The undertaking shall provide information that enables users of its sustainability report to understand the connections between different pieces of information in the report, and the connections between the information in the sustainability report and other information that the undertaking discloses in other parts of its or its ultimate parent's corporate reporting.

9.1 **Incorporation by reference**~~Deleted~~

119A. Provided that the conditions in paragraph 120A are met, information prescribed by NESRS may be incorporated in the sustainability report under article 40a by reference to other regulated information available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and earlier or at the same time. Examples include:

- (a) The management report or similar document;
- (b) The financial statements;
- (c) the corporate governance statement (if not part of the management report);
- (d) remuneration reports required by local regulation; and
- (e) public disclosures under local regulation covering similar topics to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Pillar 3 disclosures) (11) of such a parent. If the consolidation perimeter of such document is different from the reporting entity used for the ESRS sustainability report, the undertaking shall ensure that the information matches the scope of consolidation used for the ESRS sustainability report, by complementing the incorporated information with additional elements as necessary.

120A. The undertaking may incorporate information by reference to the documents, or part of the documents, listed in paragraph 119A, provided that the disclosures incorporated by reference:

- (a) constitute a separate element of information and are clearly identified in the document concerned as addressing the relevant Disclosure Requirement, or the relevant specific datapoint prescribed by a Disclosure Requirement;
- (b) are published before or at the same time as the sustainability report under article 40a;
- (c) are prepared in one of the European languages or translated into such a European language;
- (d) are subject to at least the same level of assurance as the ESRS sustainability report.

122. In the preparation of its ESRS sustainability report using incorporation by reference, the undertaking shall consider the overall cohesiveness of the reported information and ensure that the incorporation by reference does not impair the readability of the sustainability statement. Appendix G Example of incorporation by reference of this Standard is an illustrative example of incorporation by reference (See NESRS 2 BP-2).

~~Paragraphs 119 to 122 have been deleted 122.~~

9.2 Connected information and connectivity with financial statements

123. The undertaking shall describe the relationships between different pieces of information. Doing so could require connecting narrative information on governance, strategy and **risk management** to related **metrics** and **targets**. For example, in providing connected information, the undertaking may need to explain the effect or likely effect of its strategy on its financial statements or financial plans, or explain how its strategy relates to metrics and targets used to measure progress against performance. Furthermore, the undertaking may need to explain how its use of **natural resources** and changes within its **supply chain** could amplify, change or reduce its material **impacts**. It may need to link this information to its strategic response to mitigate such impacts. The undertaking may also need to link narrative information to the related metrics and targets and to information in the financial statements of its ultimate parent. Information that describes connections shall be clear and concise.
124. When the **sustainability report** includes monetary amounts or other quantitative data points that exceed a threshold of **materiality** and that are presented in the financial statements (direct connectivity between information disclosed in sustainability report and information disclosed in financial statements), the undertaking shall include a reference to the relevant paragraph of its financial statements of its ultimate parent where the corresponding information can be found.
125. The **sustainability report** may include monetary amounts or other quantitative datapoints that exceed a threshold of **materiality** and that are either an aggregation of, or a part of, monetary amounts or quantitative data presented in the financial statements of the ultimate parent (indirect connectivity between information disclosed in sustainability report and information disclosed in financial statements). If this is the case, the undertaking shall explain how these amounts or datapoints in the sustainability report relate to the most relevant amounts presented in the financial statements. This disclosure shall include a reference to the line item and/or to the relevant paragraphs of its financial statements where the corresponding information can be found. Where appropriate, a reconciliation may be provided, and it may be presented in a tabular form. This is particularly relevant for sustainability reports prepared under paragraph 18B of this standard.
126. In the case of information not covered by paragraphs 124 and 125, the undertaking shall explain, based on a threshold of materiality, the consistency of significant data, assumptions, and qualitative information included in its **sustainability report** with the corresponding data, assumptions and qualitative information included in the financial statements. This may occur when the sustainability report includes:
- (a) monetary amounts or other quantitative data linked to monetary amounts or other quantitative data presented in the financial statements; or
 - (b) qualitative information linked to qualitative information presented in the financial statements.
127. Consistency as required by paragraph 126 shall be at the level of a single datapoint and shall include a reference to the relevant line item or paragraph of notes to the financial statements. When significant data, assumptions and qualitative information are not consistent, the undertaking shall state that fact and explain the reason.
128. Examples of items for which the explanation in paragraph 126 is required, are:
- (a) when the same metric is presented as of the reporting date in financial statements and as a forecast for future periods in the **sustainability report**; and
 - (b) when macroeconomic or business projections are used to develop **metrics** in the **sustainability report** and they are also relevant in estimating the recoverable amount of assets, the amount of liabilities or provisions in financial statements.

129. Topical and sector-specific NESRS may include requirements to include reconciliations or to illustrate consistency of data and assumptions for specific Disclosure Requirements. In such cases, the requirements in those NESRS shall prevail.

10 Transitional provisions

10.1 Transitional provision related to entity-specific disclosures

130. The extent to which **sustainability matters** are covered by NESRS is expected to evolve as further Disclosure Requirements are developed. Therefore, the need for entity-specific disclosures is likely to decrease over time, in particular as a result of the future adoption of sector specific standards.
131. When defining its entity-specific disclosures, the undertaking may adopt transitional measures for their preparation in the first three annual **sustainability statements** under which it may as a priority:
- (a) introduce in its reporting those entity-specific disclosures that it reported in prior periods, if these disclosures meet or are adapted to meet the qualitative characteristics of information referred to under chapter 2 of this Standard; and
 - (b) complement its disclosures prepared on the basis of the topical NESRS with an appropriate set of additional disclosures to cover **sustainability matters** that are material for the undertaking in its sector(s), using available best practice and/or available frameworks or reporting standards, such as IFRS industry-based guidance and GRI Sector Standards.

10.2 Transitional provision related to chapter 5 Value chain

132. For the first 3 years of the undertaking's sustainability reporting under the NESRS, in the event that not all the necessary information regarding its upstream and downstream value chain is available, the undertaking shall explain the efforts made to obtain the necessary information about its upstream and downstream value chain, the reasons why not all of the necessary information could be obtained, and its plans to obtain the necessary information in the future. This is only applicable where the undertaking surpasses the qualifying criteria of article 40a of the Accounting Directive for reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2029.
133. For the first 3 years of its sustainability reporting under the NESRS, in order to take account of the difficulties that undertakings may encounter in gathering information from actors throughout their **value chain** and in order to limit the burden for SMEs in the value chain:
- (a) when disclosing information on policies, actions and targets in accordance with NESRS2 and other NESRS, the undertaking may limit upstream and downstream value chain information to information available in-house, such as data already available to the undertaking and publicly available information; and
 - (b) when disclosing metrics, the undertaking is not required to include upstream and downstream value chain information, except for datapoints derived from other EU legislation, as listed in NESRS 2 Appendix B.
134. Paragraphs 132 and 133 apply irrespective of whether or not the relevant **actor in the value chain** is an SME.
135. Starting from the fourth year of its reporting under the NESRS, the undertaking shall include upstream and/or downstream **value chain** information according to paragraph 63. In this context, the information required by ESRS to be obtained from SME undertakings in the undertaking's upstream and/or downstream value chain will not exceed the content of the future NESRS for listed SMEs.

10.3 Transitional provision related to section 7.1 Presenting comparative information

136. To ease the first-time application of this Standard, the undertaking is not required to disclose the comparative information required by section 7.1 *Presenting comparative information* in the first year of preparation of the **sustainability report** under the NESRS. For disclosure requirements listed in Appendix C *List of phased-in Disclosure Requirements*, this transitional provision applies with reference to the first year of mandatory application of the phased-in disclosure requirement.

10.4 Transitional provision: List of Disclosure Requirements that are phased-in

137. Appendix C *List of phased-in Disclosure Requirements* in this Standard sets phase-in provisions for the Disclosure Requirements or datapoints of Disclosure Requirements in NESRS that may be omitted or that are not applicable in the first year(s) of preparation of the **sustainability report** under the NESRS. This is only applicable where the undertaking surpasses the qualifying criteria of article 40a of the Accounting Directive for reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2029.

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Appendix A: Application Requirements

This appendix is an integral part of NESRS 1 and has the same authority as the other parts of the Standard.

Entity specific disclosures

AR 1. The entity-specific disclosures shall enable users to understand the undertaking's impacts, in relation to environmental, social or governance matters.

AR 2. When developing entity-specific disclosures, the undertaking shall ensure that:

- (a) the disclosures meet the qualitative characteristics of information as set out in chapter 2 Qualitative characteristics of information; and
- (b) its disclosures include, where applicable, all material information related to the reporting areas of governance; strategy; impact management; and metrics and targets (see NESRS 2 chapters 2 to 5).

AR 3. When determining the usefulness of metrics for inclusion in its entity-specific disclosures, the undertaking shall consider whether:

- (a) its chosen performance metrics provide insight into
 - how effective its practices are in reducing negative outcomes and/or increasing positive outcomes for people and the environment (for impacts); and/or
- (b) the measured outcomes are sufficiently reliable, meaning that they do not involve an excessive number of assumptions and unknowns that would render the metrics too arbitrary to provide a faithful representation; and
- (c) it has provided sufficient contextual information to interpret performance metrics appropriately, and whether variations in such contextual information may impact the comparability of the metrics over time.

AR 4. When developing its entity-specific disclosures, the undertaking shall carefully consider:

- (a) comparability between undertakings, while still ensuring relevance of the information provided, recognising that comparability may be limited for entity-specific disclosures. The undertaking shall consider whether the available and relevant frameworks, initiatives, reporting standards and benchmarks (such as technical material issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board or the Global Reporting Initiative) provide elements that can support comparability to the maximum extent possible; and
- (b) comparability over time: consistency of methodologies and disclosures is a key factor for achieving comparability over time.

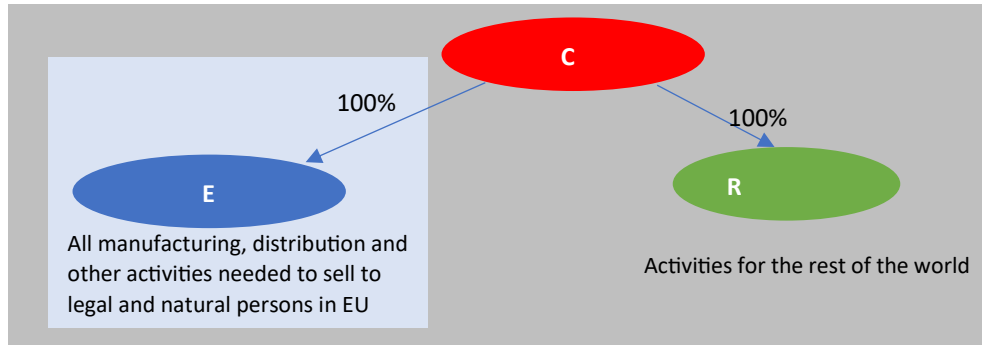
AR 5. Further guidance for developing entity-specific disclosures can be found by considering the information required under topical NESRS that addresses similar **sustainability matters**.

NESRS 1 Appendix A Application requirements

Perimeter of disclosures

AR 5A The following examples reflect possibilities for the perimeter of disclosures that would be relevant for consideration of the choice under paragraph:

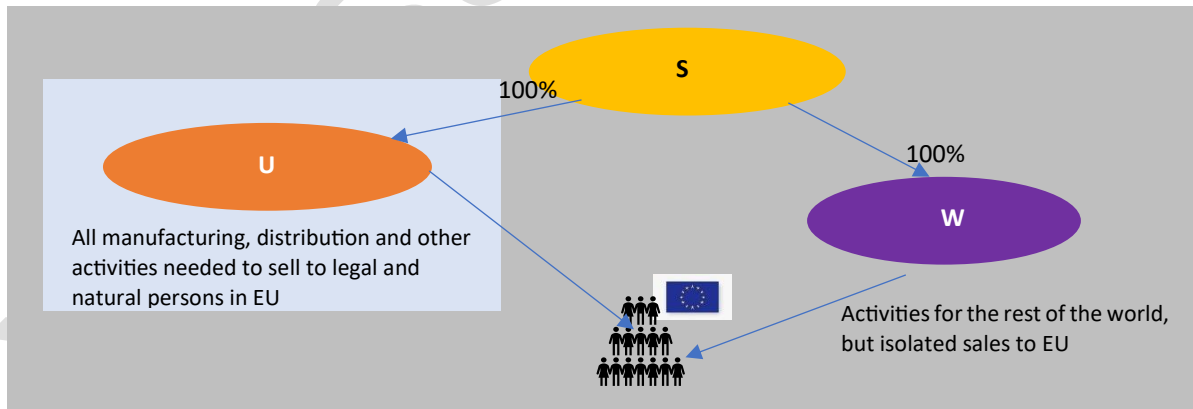
- (a) A Canadian headquartered group, named C, with such activity in the EU that an EU subsidiary undertaking has to report under article 40a for the group. Also assume that the Canadian parent has two intermediate holding companies: One for production and distribution of sales of products to the EU, called E and one for the rest of the world, called R.



If C follows paragraph 18A, the perimeter of all disclosures will correlate to the area in grey. The related value chains are those outside the grey.

If C follows paragraph 18B, the perimeter for the disclosures in NESRS 2 and NESRS E1 will correlate to the area in grey. For the other topical standards, the information would cover the activities in the blue. The related value chains remain those outside the area in grey.

- (b) A South African headquartered group with such activity in the EU that an EU subsidiary undertaking has to report under article 40a for the group. This parent, called S, has manufacturing plant and distribution units in Europe for its sales to EU customers under a European subsidiary named U, but there are also some isolated transactions with some EU clients directly from South Africa via an intermediate holding company called W. In this case, the sustainability report under article 40a would also capture the impacts related to these isolated transactions (on the assumption that the related sustainability matters are material).



If S follows paragraph 18A, the perimeter of all disclosures will correlate to the area in grey. The related value chains are those outside the area in grey.

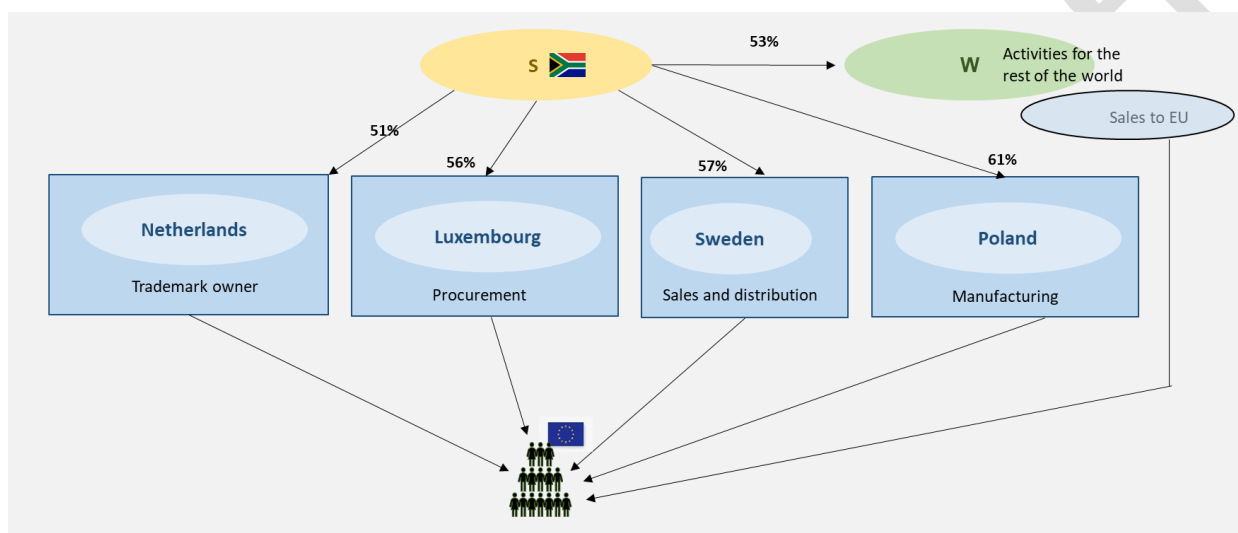
If S follows paragraph 18B, the perimeter for the disclosures in NESRS 2 and NESRS E1 will correlate to the area in grey. For the other topical standards, the information would cover the activities in the grey unless R is able to separate the impacts of activities related to the isolated sales to the EU which would then be included with the blue area.

- (c) A third example is that of an integrated manufacturing and distribution system which does not differentiate in their value chain and operations between the location of customers during the manufacturing phase. In this case, preparers using option 18B would have to perform a materiality assessment for topics beyond climate designed to capture impacts (also arising outside Europe)

when they are connected with EU sales of goods or provision of services. This would also mean for example a quantification of the metrics for impacts, wherever they emerge, when connected with sales/services to the EU.

Climate metrics, such as scope 1 to 3 of GHG emissions would be measured/estimated for the whole group. Other environmental metrics could be apportioned on a relevant basis, but such estimations and the basis thereof would need to be explained carefully. Apportionment of metrics for the Social and Governance topical standards are not appropriate.

- (d) A South African headquartered group, S, with the following structure and sales into the EU from other non-EU entities. What impacts are covered under the different approaches? Assume that all the EU subsidiaries have to report under article 29a of the Accounting Directive.



Assume also assume S has an integrated manufacturing and distribution system which does not differentiate in their upstream and downstream value chain and operations between the location of customers during the manufacturing phase.

If S follows paragraph 18A, the perimeter of all disclosures for own operations will cover the whole area portrayed (i.e., grey and blue). The related upstream and downstream value chains are those outside the area in grey.

In this case, preparers using option 18B would have to perform a materiality assessment for topics beyond climate designed to capture impacts (also arising outside Europe) when they are connected with EU sales of goods or provision of services. This would also mean for example a quantification of the metrics for impacts, wherever they emerge, when connected with products or sales/services sold to the EU.

If S follows paragraph 18B, the perimeter for the disclosures in NESRS 2 and NESRS E1 will cover whole area portrayed (i.e., grey and blue).

When it would provide meaningful results, other environmental metrics could be apportioned otherwise the global impact would be reported. In both cases, the basis for preparation of the estimate would have to be explained. ~~on a relevant basis, but such estimations and the basis thereof would need to be explained carefully.~~

- (e) A company based outside the EU manufactures products and sells them to a third-party distributor located outside the EU. The distributor then sells these products within the EU. The company based outside the EU would consider the impacts as connected with products destined to the EU.

Impact materiality

Stakeholders and their relevance to the materiality assessment process

AR 6. In addition to the categories of stakeholder listed in paragraph 22, common categories of stakeholders are: employees and other workers, suppliers, consumers, customers, end- users,

local communities and persons in vulnerable situations, and public authorities, including regulators, supervisors and central banks.

- AR 7. Nature may be considered as a silent stakeholder. In this case, ecological data and data on the conservation of species may support the undertaking's materiality assessment.
- AR 8. Materiality assessment is informed by dialogue with affected stakeholders. The undertaking may engage with affected stakeholders or their representatives (such as employees or trade unions), along with users of sustainability reporting and other experts, to provide inputs or feedback on its conclusions regarding its material impacts.

Assessment of impact materiality

- AR 9. In assessing **impact materiality** and determining the material matters to be reported, the undertaking shall consider the following three steps:
- understanding of the context in relation to its impacts including its activities, business relationships, and **stakeholders**;
 - identification of actual and potential impacts (both negative and positive), including through engaging with stakeholders and experts. In this step, the undertaking may rely on scientific and analytical research on impacts on **sustainability matters**;
 - assessment of the materiality of its actual and potential impacts and determination of the material matters. In this step, the undertaking shall adopt thresholds to determine which of the impacts will be covered in its **sustainability report**.

Characteristics of severity

AR 10. The severity is determined by the following factors:

- scale: how grave the negative impact is or how beneficial the positive impact is for people or the environment;
- scope: how widespread the negative or positive impacts are. In the case of environmental impacts, the scope may be understood as the extent of environmental damage or a geographical perimeter. In the case of impacts on people, the scope may be understood as the number of people adversely affected; and
- irremediable character: whether and to what extent the negative impacts could be remediated, i.e., restoring the environment or affected people to their prior state.

AR 11. Any of the three characteristics (scale, scope, and irremediable character) can make a negative impact severe. In the case of a potential negative human rights impact, the severity of the impact takes precedence over its likelihood.

Impacts connected with the undertaking

AR 12. As an illustration:

- if the undertaking uses cobalt in its products that is mined using child labour, the negative impact (i.e., child labour) is connected with the undertaking's products through the tiers of **business relationships** in its upstream value chain. These relationships include the smelter and minerals trader and the mining enterprise that uses child labour; and
- if the undertaking provides financial loans to an enterprise for business activities that, in breach of agreed standards, result in the contamination of water and land surrounding the operations, this negative impact is connected with the undertaking through its relationship with the enterprise it provides the loans to.

AR 13 to AR 15 have been deleted

Sustainability matters to be included in the materiality assessment

AR 16. When performing its **materiality** assessment, the undertaking shall consider the following list of **sustainability matters** covered in the topical NESRS. When, as a result of the undertaking's materiality assessment (see NESRS 2 IM-1), a given sustainability matter in this list is assessed to be material, the undertaking shall report according to the

NESRS 1 *General requirements ED*

corresponding Disclosure Requirements of the relevant topical ESRS. Using this list is not a substitute for the process of determining material matters. This list is a tool to support the undertaking's materiality assessment. The undertaking still needs to consider its own specific circumstances when determining its material matters. The undertaking, where necessary, also shall develop entity-specific disclosures on material **impacts** not covered by NESRS as described in paragraph 11 of this Standard.

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Topical ESRS	Sustainability matters covered in topical NESRS		
	Topic	Sub-topic	Sub-sub-topics
NESRS E1	Climate change ⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change adaptation Climate change mitigation Energy 	
NESRS E2	Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of air Pollution of water Pollution of soil Pollution of living organisms and food resources Substances of concern Substances of very high concern Microplastics 	
NESRS E3	Water and marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Marine resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water consumption Water withdrawals Water discharges Water discharges in the oceans <p>Extraction and use of marine resources</p>
NESRS E4	Biodiversity and ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct impact drivers of biodiversity loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Land-use change, fresh water-use change and sea-use change Direct exploitation Invasive alien species Pollution Others
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on the state of species 	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species population size Species global extinction risk
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on the extent and condition of ecosystems 	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land degradation Desertification Soil sealing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts and dependencies on ecosystem services 	
NESRS E5	Circular economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources inflows, including resource use Resource outflows related to products and services Waste 	
NESRS S1	Own workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure employment Working time Adequate wages Social dialogue Freedom of association, the existence of works councils and the information, consultation and participation rights of workers Collective bargaining, including rate of workers covered by collective agreements Work-life balance Health and safety

⁸ The undertaking shall include all the information prescribed in NESRS E1 irrespective of the outcome of the materiality assessment.

Topical ESRS	Sustainability matters covered in topical NESRS		
	Topic	Sub-topic	Sub-sub-topics
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equal treatment and opportunities for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value Training and skills development Employment and inclusion of persons with disabilities Measures against violence and harassment in the workplace Diversity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other work-related rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child labour Forced labour Adequate housing Privacy
NESRS S2	Workers in the value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure employment Working time Adequate wages Social dialogue Freedom of association, including the existence of work councils Collective bargaining Work-life balance Health and safety
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equal treatment and opportunities for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value Training and skills development The employment and inclusion of persons with disabilities Measures against violence and harassment in the workplace Diversity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other work-related rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child labour Forced labour Adequate housing Water and sanitation Privacy
NESRS S3	Affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities' economic, social and cultural rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate housing Adequate food Water and sanitation Land-related impacts Security-related impacts
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities' civil and political rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freedom of expression Freedom of assembly Impacts on human rights defenders
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rights of indigenous communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free, prior and informed consent Self-determination Cultural rights

Topical ESRS	Sustainability matters covered in topical NESRS		
	Topic	Sub-topic	Sub-sub-topics
NESRS S4	Consumers and end-users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information-related impacts for consumers and/or end-users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Privacy Freedom of expression Access to (quality) information
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal safety of consumers and/or end-users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and safety Security of a person Protection of children
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-discrimination Access to products and services Responsible marketing practices
NESRS G1	Business conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate culture Protection of whistle-blowers Animal welfare Political engagement Management of relationships with suppliers including payment practices 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption and bribery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention and detection including training Incidents

Estimation using sector averages and proxies

AR 17. When the undertaking cannot collect upstream and downstream **value chain** information as required by paragraph 63 after making reasonable efforts to do so, it shall estimate the information to be reported using all reasonable and supportable information that is available to the undertaking at the reporting date without undue cost or effort. This includes, but is not limited to, internal and external information, such as data from indirect sources, sector average data, sample analyses, market and peer groups data, other proxies or spend-based data.

Content and structure of the sustainability report

AR 18. As an illustration for paragraph 115 in section 8.2 *Content and structure of the sustainability report* of this Standard, the undertaking that covers environmental and social matters in the same **policy** may cross-refer. That means that the undertaking may report on the policy in its environmental disclosures and cross-refer to it from the relevant social disclosures or vice versa. Consolidated presentation of **policies** across topics is allowed.

Appendix B: Qualitative characteristics of information

This appendix is an integral part of NESRS 1 and has the same authority as the other parts of the Standard. This appendix defines the qualitative characteristics that the information presented in the **sustainability report** prepared according to NESRS shall meet.

Relevance

- QC 1. Sustainability information is relevant when it may make a difference in the decisions of users under a materiality approach (see chapter 3 of this Standard).
- QC 2. Information may make a difference in a decision even if some users choose not to take advantage of it or are already aware of it from other sources. Sustainability information may impact decisions of users if it has predictive value, confirmatory value or both. Information has predictive value if it can be used as an input to processes employed by users to predict future outcomes. Sustainability information does not need to be a prediction or forecast to have predictive value, but rather has predictive value if employed by users in making their own predictions.
- QC 3. Information has confirmatory value if it provides feedback about (confirms or changes) previous evaluations.
- QC 4. Materiality is an entity-specific aspect of relevance based on the nature or magnitude, or both, of the items to which the information relates, as assessed in the context of the undertaking's sustainability reporting (see chapter 3 of this Standard).

Faithful representation

- QC 5. To be useful, the information must not only represent relevant phenomena, it must also faithfully represent the substance of the phenomena that it purports to represent. Faithful representation requires information to be (i) complete, (ii) neutral and (iii) accurate.
- QC 6. A complete depiction of an impact includes all material information necessary for the users to understand that impact. This includes how the undertaking has adapted its strategy, **risk management** and governance in response to that impact, as well as the metrics identified to set targets and measure performance.
- QC 7. A neutral depiction is without bias in its selection or disclosure of information. Information is neutral if it is not slanted, weighted, emphasised, de-emphasised or otherwise manipulated to make it more likely that the users will receive that information favourably or unfavourably. It shall be balanced, so as to cover favourable/positive and unfavourable/negative aspects. Both negative and positive material impacts shall receive equal attention. Any aspirational sustainability information, for example targets or plans, shall cover both aspirations and factors that could prevent the undertaking from achieving these aspirations in order to have a neutral depiction.
- QC 8. Neutrality is supported by the exercise of prudence which is the exercise of caution when making judgements under conditions of uncertainty. Information shall not be netted or compensated to be neutral. The undertaking may present net information, in addition to gross values, if such presentation does not obscure relevant information and includes a clear explanation about the effects of the netting and the reasons for the netting.
- QC 9. Information can be accurate without being perfectly precise in all respects. Accurate information implies that the undertaking has implemented adequate processes and internal controls to avoid material errors or material misstatements. As such, estimates shall be presented with a clear emphasis on their possible limitations and associated uncertainty (see section 7.2 of this Standard). The amount of precision needed and attainable, and the factors that make information accurate, depend on the nature of the information and the nature of the matters it addresses. For example, accuracy requires that:
- (a) factual information is free from material error;
 - (b) descriptions are precise;
 - (c) estimates, approximations and forecasts are clearly identified as such;
 - (d) no material errors have been made in selecting and applying an appropriate process for developing an estimate, approximation or forecast, and the inputs to that process are reasonable and supportable;
 - (e) assertions are reasonable and based on information of sufficient quality and quantity; and

- (f) information about judgements about the future faithfully reflects both those judgements and the information on which they are based.

Comparability

- QC 10. Sustainability information is comparable when it can be compared with information provided by the undertaking in previous periods and, can be compared with information provided by other undertakings, in particular those with similar activities or operating within the same industry. A point of reference for comparison can be a target, a baseline, an industry benchmark, comparable information from either other undertakings or from an internationally recognised organisation, etc.
- QC 11. Consistency is related to, but is not the same as, comparability. Consistency refers to the use of the same approaches or methods for the same sustainability matter, from period to period by the undertaking and other undertakings. Consistency helps to achieve the goal of comparability.
- QC 12. Comparability is not uniformity. For information to be comparable, like components shall look alike and different components shall look different. Comparability of sustainability information is not enhanced by making unlike things look alike any more than it is enhanced by making like things look different.

Verifiability

- QC 13. Verifiability helps to give users confidence that information is complete, neutral and accurate. Sustainability information is verifiable if it is possible to corroborate the information itself or the inputs used to derive it.
- QC 14. Verifiability means that various knowledgeable and independent observers could reach consensus, although not necessarily complete agreement, that a particular depiction is a faithful representation. Sustainability information shall be provided in a way that enhances its verifiability, for example:
- (a) including information that can be corroborated by comparing it with other information available to users about the undertaking's business, about other businesses or about the external environment;
 - (b) providing information about inputs and methods of calculation used to produce estimates or approximations; and
 - (c) providing information reviewed and agreed by the **administrative, management and supervisory bodies** or their committees.
- QC 15. Some sustainability information will be in the form of explanations or forward-looking information. Those disclosures can be supportable by faithfully representing on a factual basis for example the strategies, plans and **risk analyses of the undertaking**. To help users decide whether to use such information, the undertaking shall describe the underlying assumptions and methods of producing the information, as well as other factors that provide evidence that it reflects the actual plans or decisions made by the undertaking.

Understandability

- QC 16. Sustainability information is understandable when it is clear and concise. Understandable information enables any reasonably knowledgeable user to readily comprehend the information being communicated.
- QC 17. For sustainability disclosures to be concise, they need to (a) avoid generic "boilerplate" information, which is not specific to the undertaking; (b) avoid unnecessary duplication of information, including information also provided in financial statements; and (c) use clear language and well-structured sentences and paragraphs. Concise disclosures shall only include material information. Complementary information presented pursuant to paragraph 113 shall be provided in a way that avoids obscuring material information.
- QC 18. Clarity might be enhanced by distinguishing information about developments in the reporting period from "standing" information that remains relatively unchanged from one period to the next. This can be done, for example, by **separately describing** features of the undertaking's sustainability-related governance and **risk management** processes that have changed since the previous reporting period compared to those that remain unchanged.
- QC 19. The completeness, clarity and comparability of sustainability disclosures all rely on information being presented as a coherent whole. For sustainability disclosures to be

coherent, they shall be presented in a way that explains the context and the connections between the related information. Coherence also requires the undertaking to provide information in a way that allows users to relate information about its sustainability-related **impacts** to information in the undertaking's financial statements.

- QC 20. The level of information, granularity and technicality shall be aligned with the needs and expectations of users. Abbreviations shall be avoided and the units of measure shall be defined and disclosed.

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Appendix C: List of phased-in Disclosure Requirements

This appendix is an integral part of NESRS 1 and has the same authority as the other parts of the Standard but is only applicable where the undertaking surpasses the qualifying criteria of article 40a of the Accounting Directive for reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2029.

NESRS	Disclosure Requirement	Full name of the Disclosure Requirement	Phase-in or effective date (including the first year)
NESRS 2	SBM-1	Strategy, business model) and value chain	The undertaking shall report the information prescribed by NESRS 2 SBM-1 paragraph 40 (b) (breakdown of total revenue by significant NESRS sector) and 40 (c) (list of additional significant NESRS sectors) starting from the application date specified in a Commission Delegated Act to be adopted pursuant to article 29b(1) third subparagraph point (ii) of Directive 2013/34/EU.
NESRS 2	SBM-3	Material impacts and their interaction with strategy and business model	The undertaking may omit the information prescribed by NESRS 2 SBM-3 paragraph 48(e) (anticipated financial effects) for the first year of preparation of its sustainability report. The undertaking may comply with NESRS 2 SBM-3 paragraph 48(e) by reporting only qualitative disclosures for the first 3 years of preparation of its sustainability report, if it is impracticable to prepare quantitative disclosures.
NESRS E1	E1-6	Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	Undertakings or groups not exceeding on their balance sheet dates the average number of 750 employees during the financial year (on a consolidated basis where applicable) may omit the datapoints on scope 3 emissions and total GHG emissions for the first year of preparation of their sustainability report.
NESRS S1	All disclosure requirements	All disclosure requirements	Undertakings or groups not exceeding on their balance sheet dates the average number of 750 employees during the financial year (on a consolidated basis where applicable) may omit the information specified in the disclosure requirements of NESRS S1 for the first year of preparation of their sustainability report.
NESRS S1	S1-7	Characteristics of nonemployee workers in the undertaking's own workforce	The undertaking may omit reporting for all datapoints in this Disclosure Requirement for the first year of preparation of its sustainability report.
NESRS S1	S1-8	Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	The undertaking may omit this Disclosure Requirement with regard to its own employees in non-EEA countries for the first year of preparation of its sustainability report.
NESRS S1	S1-11	Social protection	The undertaking may omit the information prescribed by NESRS S1-11 for the first year of preparation of its sustainability report.
NESRS S1	S1-12	Percentage of employees with disabilities	The undertaking may omit the information prescribed by NESRS S1-12 for the first year of preparation of its sustainability report.
NESRS S1	S1-13	Training skills and development	The undertaking may omit the information prescribed by NESRS S1-13 for the first year of preparation of its sustainability report.
NESRS S1	S1-14	Health and safety	The undertaking may omit the data points on cases of work-related ill-health and on number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities and work-related ill health for the first year of preparation of its sustainability report.

NESRS 1 General requirements ED

NESRS	Disclosure Requirement	Full name of the Disclosure Requirement	Phase-in or effective date (including the first year)
NESRS S1	S1-14	Health and safety	The undertaking may omit reporting on nonemployees for the first year of preparation of its sustainability report.
NESRS S1	S1-15	Work-life balance	The undertaking may omit the information prescribed by NESRS S1-15 for the first year of preparation of its sustainability report.
NESRS S2	All disclosure requirements	All disclosure requirements	Undertakings or groups not exceeding on their balance sheet dates the average number of 750 employees during the financial year (on a consolidated basis where applicable) may omit the information specified in the disclosure requirements of NESRS S2 for the first 2 years of preparation of their sustainability report.
NESRS S3	All disclosure requirements	All disclosure requirements	Undertakings or groups not exceeding on their balance sheet dates the average number of 750 employees during the financial year (on a consolidated basis where applicable) may omit the information specified in the disclosure requirements of NESRS S3 for the first 2 years of preparation of their sustainability report.
NESRS S4	All disclosure requirements	All disclosure requirements	Undertakings or groups not exceeding on their balance sheet dates the average number of 750 employees during the financial year (on a consolidated basis where applicable) may omit the information specified in the disclosure requirements of NESRS S4 for the first 2 years of preparation of their sustainability report.

Appendix D: Structure of the NESRS sustainability report

This appendix is an integral part of NESRS 1 and has the same authority as the other parts of the Standard with respect to reporting in four parts as outlined in paragraph 115.

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

Appendix E: Flowchart for determining disclosures under NESRS

Materiality assessment is the starting point for sustainability reporting under NESRS. This appendix provides a non-binding illustration of the impact- and financial materiality assessment outlined in chapter 3. IM-1 in section 4.1 of NESRS 2 includes general disclosure requirements (DR) about the undertaking's process to identify impacts, risks and opportunities and assess their materiality. SBM-3 of NESRS 2 provides general disclosures requirements on the material impact, risks and opportunities resulting from the undertaking's materiality assessment. The undertaking can omit all disclosure requirements in a topical standard if it assessed that the topic in question is not material. In that case it may disclose a brief explanation of the conclusions of the materiality assessment for that topic but *shall* disclose a detailed explanation in the case of NESRS E1 climate change (IRO-2 ESRS 2). ESRS set disclosure requirements, not behavioural requirements. Disclosure requirements in relation to **action plans, targets, policies, scenario analysis** and **transition plans** are proportionate because they are contingent on the undertaking having these, which may depend on the size, capacity, resources, and skills of the undertaking. *Note: The flowchart below does not cover the situation in which the undertaking assesses a sustainability matter as material but it is not covered by a topical standard, in which case the undertaking shall make additional entity specific disclosures (NESRS 1 paragraph 30 (b)).*

Appendix F: Example of structure of NESRS sustainability statement

This appendix complements NESRS 1. It provides a non-binding illustration of the structure of the **sustainability statement** outlined in section 8.2 of this Standard. In this illustration, the undertaking has concluded that biodiversity and ecosystems, pollution, and affected communities, are not material.

Appendix G have been deleted.