

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS – MODULE 3

# Implementation recommendations and readiness check

# Regulations: Information on antitrust law

## Kartellrecht

Wichtig für Ihre Sitzung

✓ Dies müssen Sie sicherstellen!

*Sorgen Sie gemeinsam mit dem Sitzungsleiter dafür, dass im Zusammenhang mit einer Verbandssitzung kein Kartellrechtsverstoß auftritt. Folgende Punkte müssen Sie beachten:*

### VORBEREITUNG DER SITZUNG

✓ Tagesordnungspunkte und Sitzungsunterlagen dürfen keine kartellrechtlich relevanten Themen enthalten.

### WÄHREND DER SITZUNG

✓ Beschränken Sie die Diskussion grundsätzlich auf die vorab versandten Tagesordnungspunkte  
✓ Lassen Sie die Sitzung vollständig protokollieren  
✓ Bei Spontanäußerungen mit kartellrechtlich relevantem Inhalt müssen Sie unverzüglich reagieren und sich aktiv von dem kartellrechtswidrigen Verhalten distanzieren:

- Weisen Sie die Teilnehmer darauf hin, dass dieser Punkt nicht besprochen werden darf.
- Vertagen Sie zur Not die Diskussion, bis die kartellrechtliche Unbedenklichkeit geklärt ist.
- Wird die Diskussion trotzdem fortgesetzt, geben Sie Ihren Widerspruch zu Protokoll, unterbrechen Sie die Sitzung oder verlassen Sie den Sitzungsraum; auch dies ist zu protokollieren.
- Melden Sie den Vorgang der Rechtsabteilung des VCI beziehungsweise Ihres Unternehmens.

### NACH DER SITZUNG

✓ Sitzungsprotokolle sollen kurz und unmissverständlich abgefasst werden.

## Kartellrecht

Wichtig für Ihre Sitzung

✗ Dies müssen Sie vermeiden!

*Mitarbeitern von im Wettbewerb stehenden Unternehmen ist es untersagt, formell oder informell Diskussionen zu führen, Informationen auszutauschen oder Vereinbarungen zu treffen, wenn es um folgende Punkte geht:*

### PREISE, insbesondere

- ✗ Preisgestaltungen, Preisunterschiede, Preisstrategien
- ✗ individuelle Verkaufs und Zahlungsbedingungen; individuelle Rabatte, Gutschriften und Kreditbedingungen

### PRODUKTION, insbesondere

- ✗ individuelle Herstellungs- oder Absatzkosten, Kostenrechnungsformeln, Methoden der Kostenberechnung, auf Produkte oder Produktgruppen bezogene Zahlen zu Bezugskosten, Produktion, Lagerbeständen, Verkäufen etc.
- ✗ Produktionsveränderungen, zum Beispiel wegen Wartungsarbeiten, oder die Begrenzung der Marktversorgung mit einem Produkt

### ZUKÜNFTIGES MARKTVERHALTEN, insbesondere

- ✗ Aufteilung von Märkten oder Bezugsquellen, gleichgültig ob räumlich oder nach Kunden
- ✗ Beziehungen zu einzelnen Lieferanten oder Abnehmern, insbesondere dann, wenn dies dazu führen könnte, dass diese vom Markt verdrängt würden
- ✗ „schwarze Listen“ oder Boykotte von Kunden, Wettbewerbern oder Zulieferern
- ✗ geplante Vorhaben einzelner Unternehmen in Bezug auf Technologie, Investitionen, Design, Produktion sowie Vertrieb oder Marketing für bestimmte Produkte.

Discussions revolving around prices, production and future market behaviour are prohibited.

# Notes on the webinar procedure

## Please mute your microphone at the start of the session

- ◆ Unmute your microphone if you would like to speak
- ◆ Please mute yourself once you have finished your contribution
- ◆ If your microphone is accidentally not muted, it may be muted and must be reactivated should you want to contribute



## Announcing contributions and asking questions



- ◆ Please announce your contribution in the chat or raise your hand. Thereafter, you will be called upon.
- ◆ If you have questions or comments during the presentation, then you are welcome to type them in the

## Avoiding background noises



- ◆ Please avoid sounds that interrupt the webinar. For instance, please turn off your mobile or set it to silent mode to prevent distractions during your contribution or comments.

# Module 3: Implementation recommendations and readiness check

## Agenda

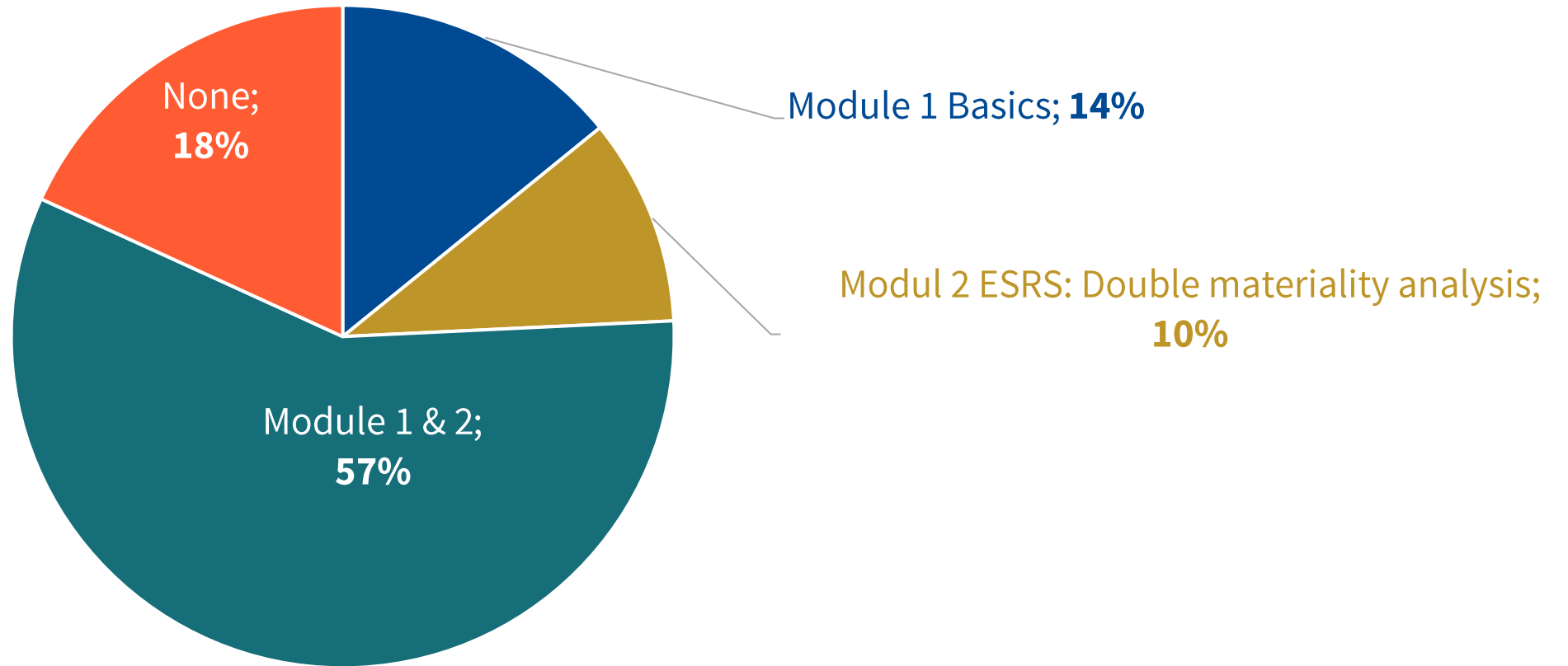
Time frame	Content	Speaker
10:00 – 10:10	Welcome & procedural matters	Matthias Belitz (VCI)
10:10 – 10:40	<b>Implementation experience</b> from VCI members already subject to reporting requirements	Matthias Belitz (VCI)
10:40 – 11:30	<b>Implementation recommendations</b> from the perspective of auditors & <b>readiness check</b>	Hans-Georg Welz und Robert Klaus Adolph (EY)
11:30 – 12:00	Dialogue	All

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS –  
MODULE 3

# Implementation experience

# Live Poll: Which webinars in the series have you attended?

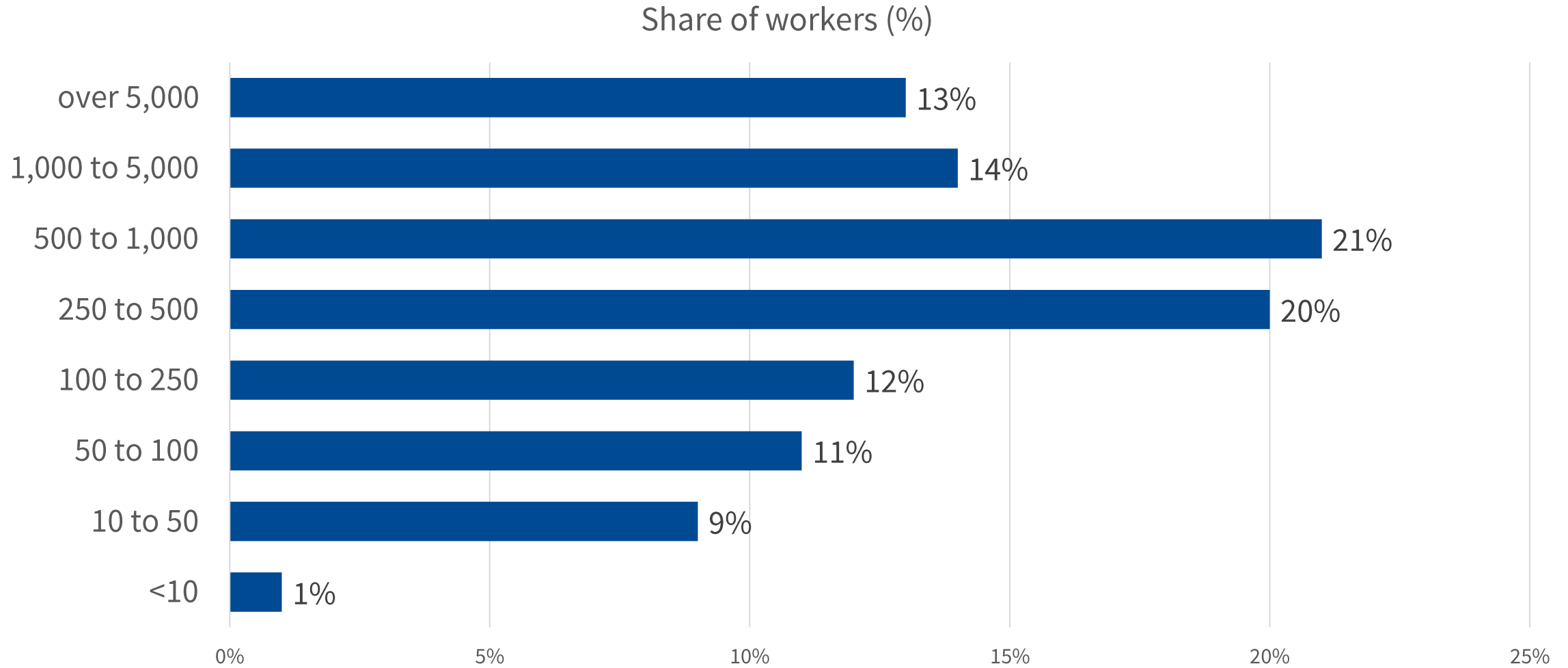
Participation in the webinar (%)



154 responses

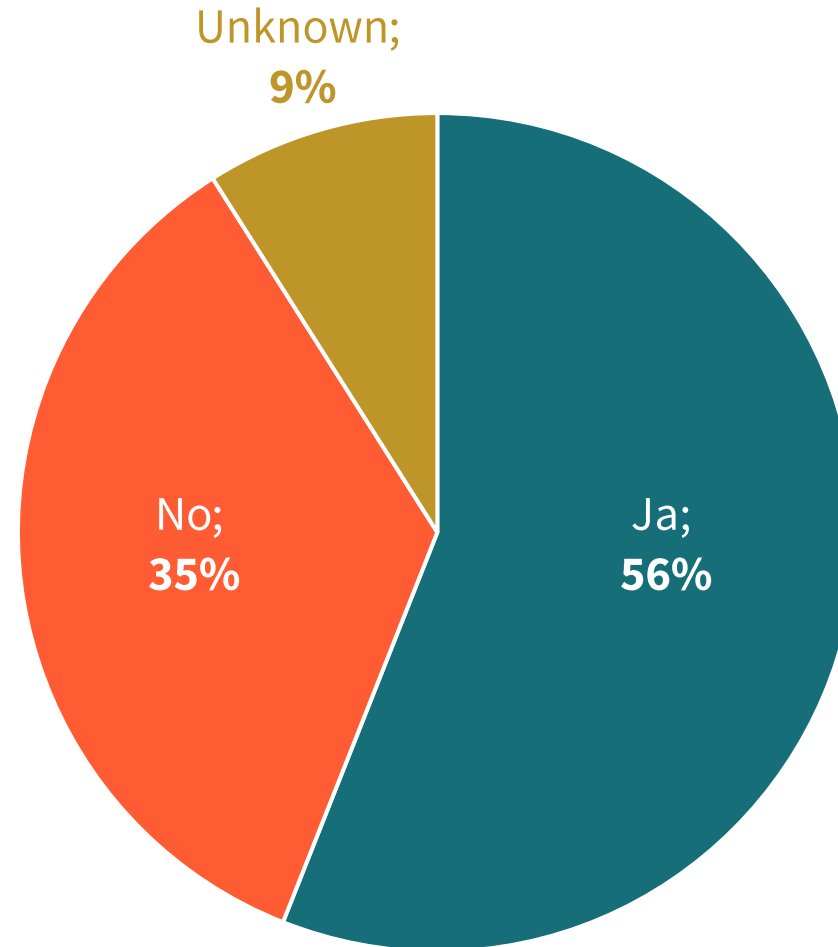
## Live Poll:

# How many employees does the company you work for have?



Live Poll:

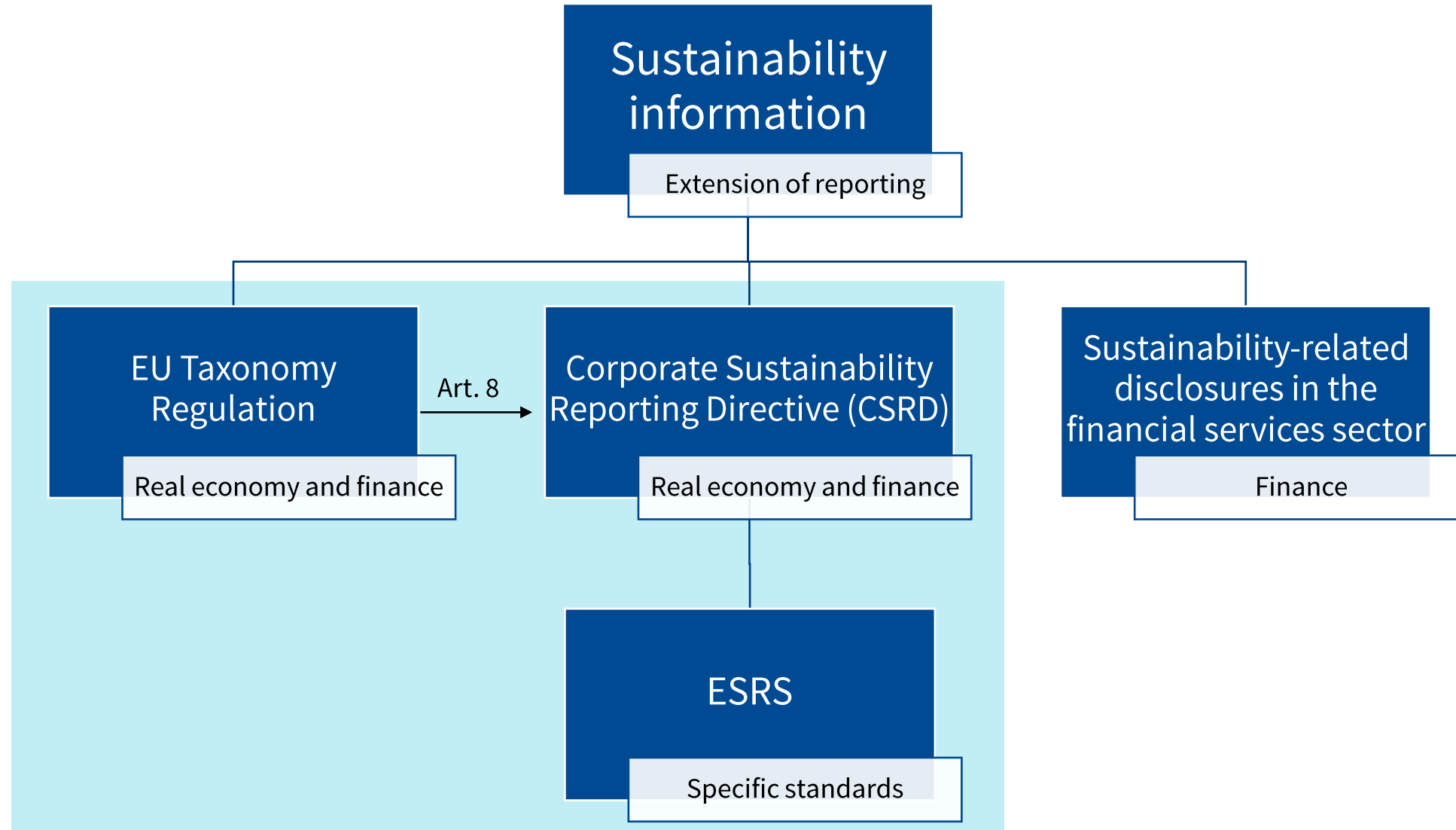
## Does your company have a team dedicated to sustainability topics?



149 responses



# What sustainability reporting requirements are there?



# Implementation recommendations

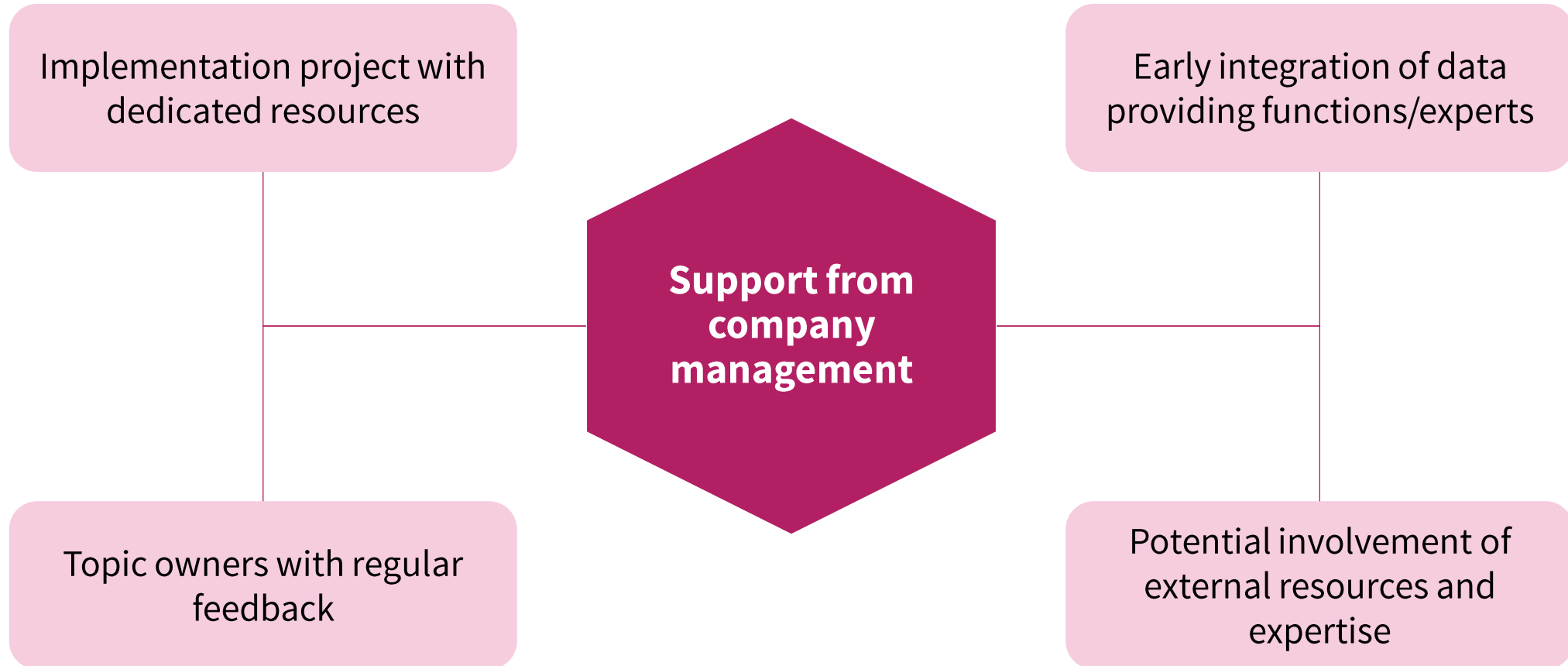
derived from the experience of firms already subject to reporting requirements



# Implementation recommendations

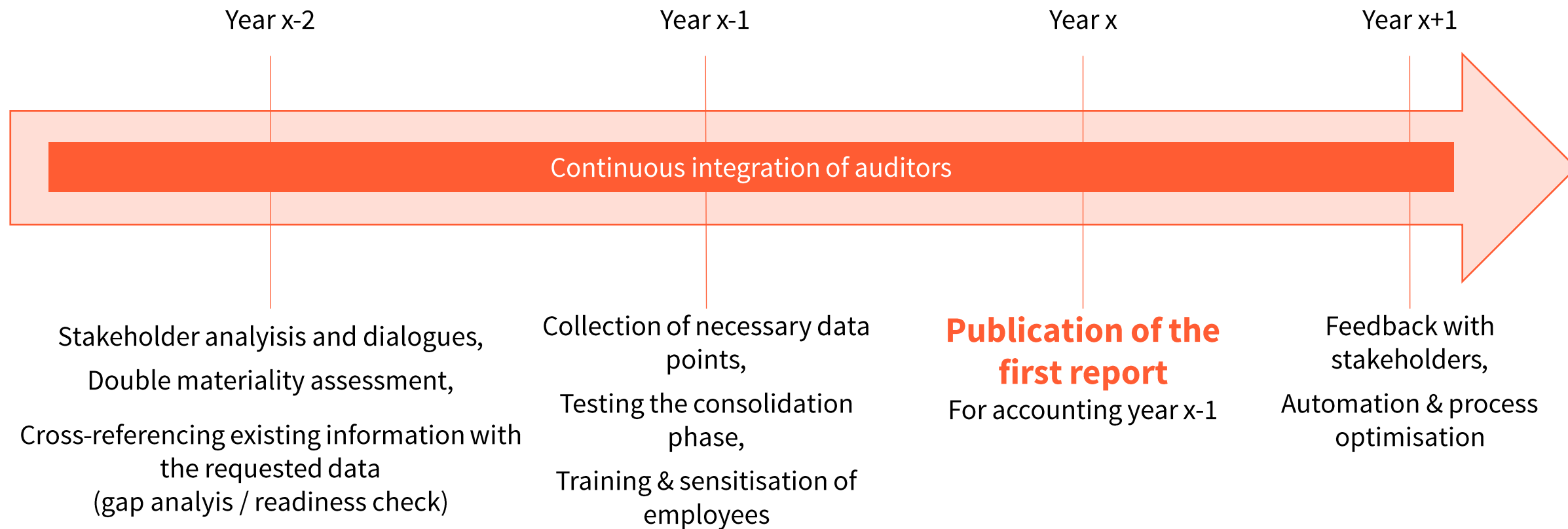
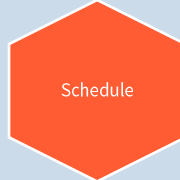
## Organisational structure

Organisation



# Implementation recommendations

Rough ideal schedule



→ Due to learning curves in the process, we recommend starting early!

# Implementation recommendations

## Success factors for sustainability reporting

Success factors

- ◆ Determine the **level of ambition**  
(Anchoring the sustainability strategy in the core business model or merely meeting the obligations)
- ◆ **Leveraging synergies with existing sustainability**
- ◆ Design **processes for replicability**
- ◆ **Inclusion of auditors** throughout the entire process
- ◆ **Developing expertise** within the company
- ◆ Principles of „**common sense**“ and „less is more“
- ◆ **ESRS**
  - ◆ **Double materiality as the core** which influences everything else
  - ◆ Defining the integration of the **stakeholder perspective** (actively through surveys, interviews, round tables or passively through other data collection methods)
  - ◆ „**Impacts, risks and opportunities**“ (IROs)
    - ◆ Respecting the topical ESRS as outlined in ESRS 2
    - ◆ ESRS2 SBM-3 explains how these ought to be reported while also providing additional guidance



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from Noun Project

# Implementation recommendations

ESRS implementation guidelines from [EFRAG](#) (currently only available in English)

Official support

## Non-legally binding implementation guidelines for

### Double materiality analysis

(Draft 25.10.23)



03-02 Materiality Assessment  
SRB meeting 25 October 2023  
EFRAG Secretariat:  
Gemma Sanchez Danes, Sebastian Heintges,  
Paolo Mazzeo, Valeria Villacorta, Elisabeth Trouvain

This paper has been prepared by the EFRAG Secretariat for discussion at a public meeting of EFRAG SR TEG. **The paper forms part of an early stage of the development of a potential EFRAG position. Consequently, the paper does not represent the official views of EFRAG or any individual member of the EFRAG SRB or EFRAG SR TEG.** The paper is made available to enable the public to follow the discussions in the meeting. Tentative decisions are made in public and reported in the EFRAG Update. EFRAG positions, as approved by the EFRAG SRB, are published as comment letters, discussion or position papers, or in any other form considered appropriate in the circumstances.

Implementation guidance for the materiality assessment

### Value chains

(Draft 06.11.23)



EFRAG SR TEG meeting  
6 November 2023  
Agenda paper 03-02

This paper has been prepared by the EFRAG Secretariat for discussion at a public meeting of EFRAG SR TEG. The paper forms part of an early stage of the development of a potential EFRAG position. Consequently, the paper does not represent the official views of EFRAG or any individual member of the EFRAG SRB or EFRAG SR TEG. The paper is made available to enable the public to follow the discussions in the meeting. Tentative decisions are made in public and reported in the EFRAG Update. EFRAG positions, as approved by the EFRAG SRB, are published as comment letters, discussion or position papers, or in any other form considered appropriate in the circumstances.

Implementation guidance for value chain (VCIG)

**Publication of the final implementation guidelines is expected in Q1/2024**

VCI Webinar Series: How can firms master sustainability reporting requirements?

# Implementation recommendations

[EU Taxonomy Navigator](#) from the EU Commission (only available in English)

Official support



Search for an activity

Search

## EU Taxonomy Navigator

Home EU Taxonomy Compass Activities by sector EU Taxonomy Calculator FAQ

Home

2

3

4

5

## EU Taxonomy Navigator

### A simple and practical guide for users

The EU Taxonomy Navigator is a user-friendly website that offers a series of online tools to help users better understand the EU Taxonomy in a simple and practical manner, ultimately facilitating its implementation and supporting companies in their reporting obligations.

The EU Taxonomy Navigator offers four tools to help you navigate the EU Taxonomy.

+ 1. EU Taxonomy Compass – a visual representation of sectors, activities and criteria included in the EU Taxonomy

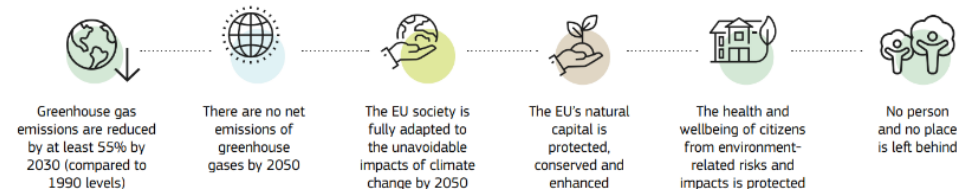
+ 2. EU Taxonomy Calculator – a step-by-step guide on reporting obligations

1

- Good introduction & overview
- Useful prior to delving into the legislative texts
- Application assistance through the FAQs

### Why do we need an EU Taxonomy?

The EU Taxonomy aims to help scale up investments in projects and activities that are necessary to reach the objectives of the European Green Deal – our plan to make the EU's economy environmentally sustainable, adhering to the following principles and objectives:



# Implementation recommendations

[EU Taxonomy Compass](#) from the EU Commission (only available in English) – Introduction

Official support



Search for an activity

## EU Taxonomy Navigator

Home **EU Taxonomy Compass** Activities by sector EU Taxonomy Calculator FAQ

Home > EU Taxonomy Compass > EU Taxonomy Compass

## EU Taxonomy Compass

Filter by sector or activity

Transitional  
 Enabling

Sector	Activity	Climate mitigation	Climate adaptation	Water	Circular economy	Pollution prevention	Biodiversity
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Creative, arts and entertainment activities		⊕ E				
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Libraries, archives, museums and cultural activities		⊕ E				
Manufacturing	Manufacture of nitric acid	⊕ T	⊕				
Manufacturing	Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	⊕ T	⊕				
Manufacturing	Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	⊕ E	⊕				
Manufacturing	Manufacture of plastics in primary form	⊕ T	⊕				
Manufacturing	Manufacture of renewable energy technologies	⊕ E	⊕				
Manufacturing	Manufacture of soda ash	⊕ T	⊕				

- Overview of activities and the environmental objectives to which they contribute
- Only available for the climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives
- Filter and search function
- Can also view the respective technical screening criteria



# Implementation recommendations

## EU Taxonomy Compass from the EU Commission (only available in English) – Technical criteria

Official support

### Manufacture of organic basic chemicals contribution to climate mitigation

Description ▾

**Substantial contribution criteria** ▲

GHG emissions<sup>(138)</sup> from the organic basic chemicals production processes are lower than:

- a. for HVC: 0,693<sup>(137)</sup> tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t of HVC;
- b. for aromatics: 0,0072<sup>(138)</sup> tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t of complex weighted throughput;
- c. for vinyl chloride: 0,171<sup>(139)</sup> tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t of vinyl chloride;
- d. for styrene: 0,419<sup>(140)</sup> tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t of styrene;
- e. for ethylene oxide/ethylene glycols: 0,314<sup>(141)</sup> tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t of ethylene oxide/glycol;
- f. for adipic acid: 0,32<sup>(142)</sup> tCO<sub>2</sub>e /t of adipic acid.

Where the organic chemicals in scope are produced wholly or partially from renewable feedstock, the life-cycle GHG emissions of the manufactured chemical, manufactured wholly or partially from renewable feedstock, are lower than the life-cycle GHG emissions of the equivalent chemical manufactured from fossil fuel feedstock.

Life-cycle GHG emissions are calculated using Recommendation 2013/179/EU or, alternatively, using ISO 14067:2018<sup>(143)</sup> or ISO 14064-1:2018<sup>(144)</sup>.

Quantified life-cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party.

Agricultural biomass used for the manufacture of organic basic chemicals complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 2 to 5 of [Directive \(EU\) 2018/2001](#). Forest biomass used for the manufacture of organic basic chemicals complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 6 and 7 of that Directive.

**Do no significant harm criteria** ▲

Climate adaptation ▾

Water ▾

Circular economy ▾

**Pollution prevention** ▲

The activity complies with the criteria set out in [Appendix C](#) to this Annex.

Emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in relevant best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, including:

- a. the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for the production of large volumes organic chemicals<sup>(145)</sup>;
- b. the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for common waste water and waste gas treatment/management systems in the chemical sector<sup>(146)</sup>.

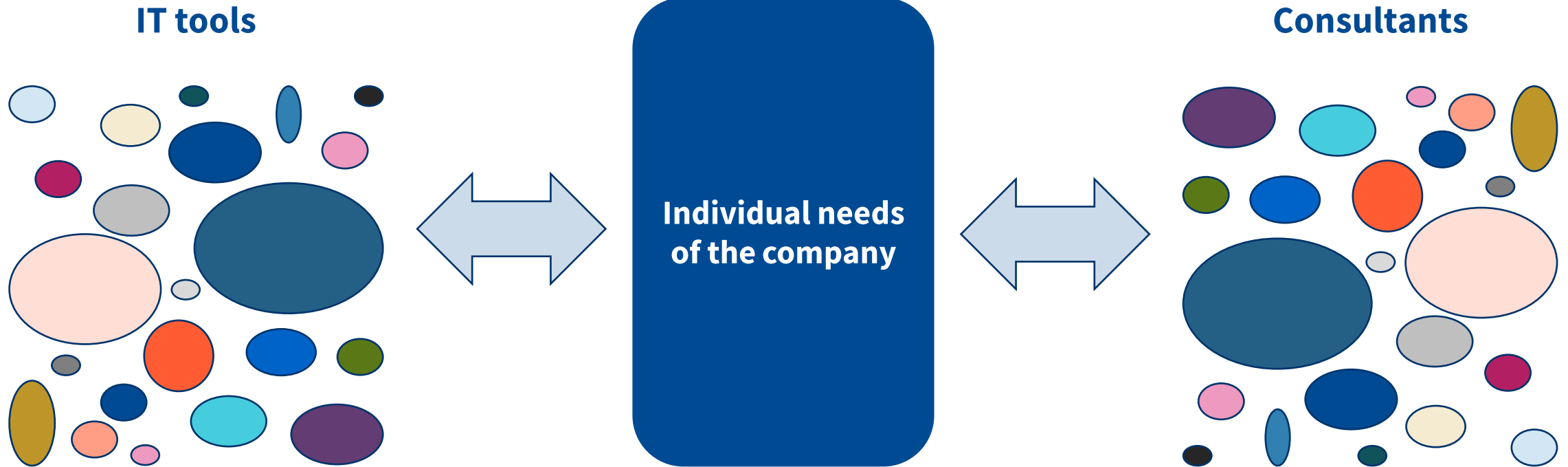
No significant cross-media effects occur.

Biodiversity ▾

# Implementation recommendations

Support through IT and external resources

Integration / use  
of external  
resources

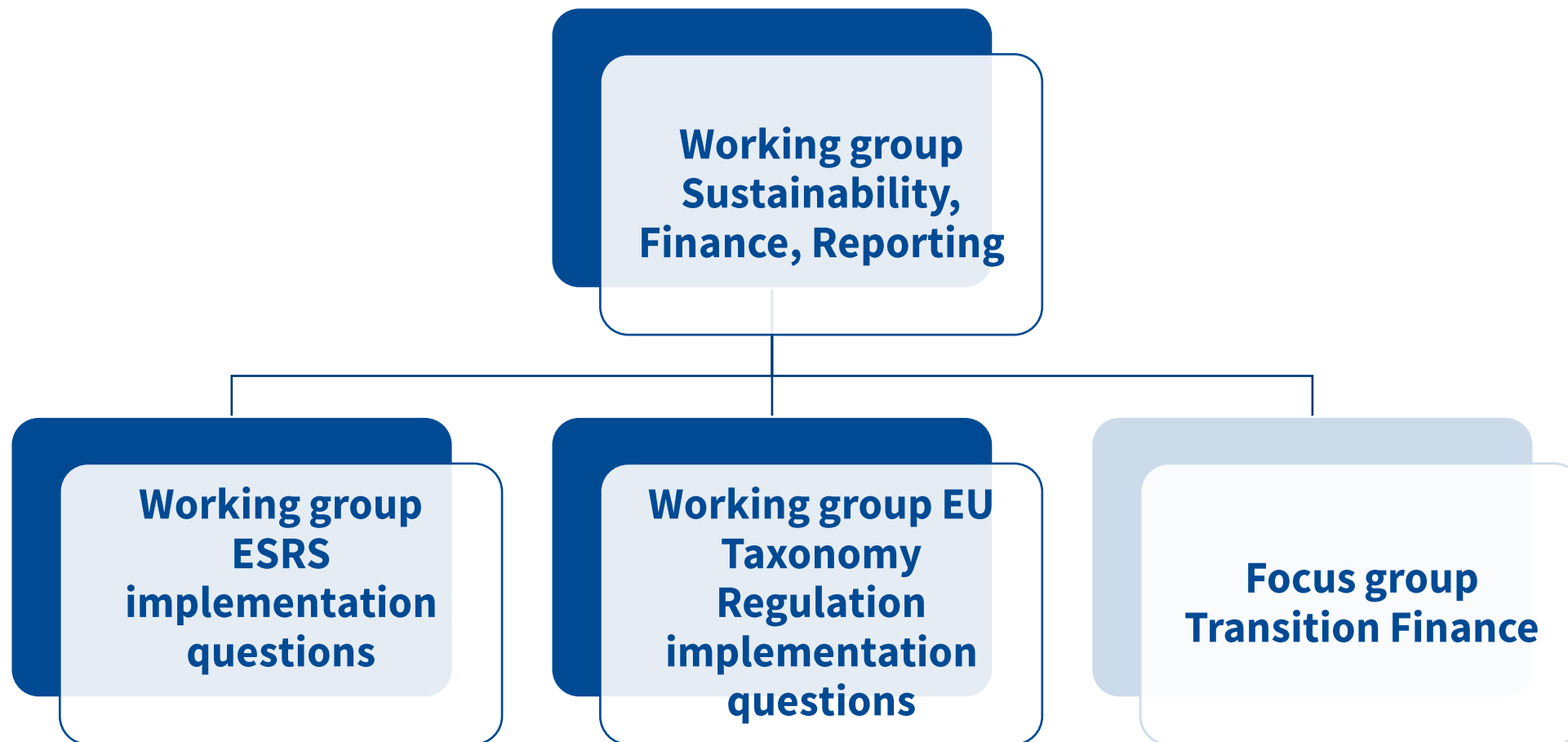


**Companies are the only ones that can determine if they require consultants and IT tools**

# Implementation groups

VCI committees for exchanges & discussions (strategy und operations)

VCI support



# VCI guide for sustainability reporting requirements



- ◆ Recordings and documents from webinars
  - ◆ Overviews and links to legislative texts (CSRD, ESRS, EU Taxonomy Regulation)
  - ◆ Responses to specific implementation questions (currently only for the EU Taxonomy Regulation)
  - ◆ Minutes and slides from sustainable finance working groups meetings
- **Questions can be submitted to** [nh-berichtspflichten@vci.de](mailto:nh-berichtspflichten@vci.de)

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS –  
MODULE 3

# Implementation recommendations and readiness check

Hans-Georg Welz, EY; Robert Klaus Adolph, EY



# Content

- 1 CSRD from an auditor's perspective
- 2 Identification of information gaps
- 3 Readiness check
- 4 Our **EY** approach





# 1

## CSRD from an auditor's perspective



# Documentation requirements from an auditor's perspective



## Documentation of the analysis procedure



Process documentation for all necessary requirements



Process recordings including implementation of internal control systems



Documentation on the integration of the stakeholder perspective

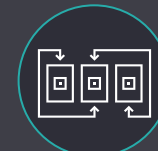


Explanation of the materiality assessment methodology and thresholds

*Documentation requirements should....*



*...are considered and incorporated from the start.*



Identification & classification of material dependencies



Clustering of risks & opportunities

## Documentation of the results



Limited assurance on non-financial reporting



A hand holding a compass over a desert road. The hand is in the foreground, holding an open brass compass. The road is a two-lane asphalt road with white lines, stretching into the distance. The landscape is a vast, flat desert with reddish-brown soil and sparse vegetation. In the far distance, there are several large, flat-topped rock formations under a cloudy, overcast sky. The overall mood is one of exploration and navigation.

2

Identification of information gaps

# How can companies identify information gaps for future sustainability reporting?

# 10

## rules for identifying information gaps

### 1 Check current reporting

Analyse the company's previous sustainability reports. Identify which of the topics covered may not have received sufficient attention.

### 2 Stakeholder engagement

Engaging with various stakeholders, such as customers, investors and employees. Gathering feedback to understand their expectations and concerns regarding the company's sustainability performance.

### 3 Benchmarking

Comparing the company's sustainability performance with industry standards and best practices in the sector. This can help to identify potential gaps in relation to specific metrics or reporting aspects.

### 4 Involvement of relevant departments

Working closely with various departments within the company, especially environmental, social and governance (ESG) teams. Ensure that all relevant departments contribute their perspectives and data for sustainability reporting.

### 5 Materiality analysis

Conduct a materiality analysis to identify the topics that are most relevant to the company and its stakeholders. This ensures that the important aspects of sustainability performance are emphasised.

### 6 Check regulatory compliance

Ensuring that the company complies with the latest regulatory requirements for reporting non-financial information.

### 7 Using technological solutions

Use data analytics and business intelligence to sift through existing data and identify patterns or trends in sustainability performance. This can help close information gaps and improve data quality.

### 8 Conducting risk analysis

Conduct a comprehensive risk analysis to identify potential risks related to environmental and social issues. This analysis can help to determine key areas for reporting.

### 9 Training and raising awareness

Provide training and raise awareness to ensure employees recognise the importance of gaps and can contribute to providing relevant information.

### 10 Continuous monitoring and adjustment

Implement mechanisms for continuous monitoring of sustainability performance and adaptation to new requirements.



3

Readiness check



# Readiness check - General



Activities

- ▶ In April 2023, EY held a conference on the implementation of the CSRD and taxonomy in cooperation with the VCI. The starting point for this was a political conference
- ▶ Subsequently, it was agreed that EY would like to offer a "Readiness check" for VCI member companies in cooperation with the VCI
- ▶ The "Readiness check" is a low-threshold and cost-effective offer for VCI member companies
- ▶ The companies can answer questions in an Excel tool, which are then evaluated by EY and explained in a presentation of the results with the company (max. 2 hours).
- ▶ The "Readiness check" is set up and carried out by Andreas Rieß and Hans-Georg Welz and Robert Adolph's team



Target

- ▶ *Emphasizing the importance for companies to prepare for the requirements of CSRD and EU taxonomy*
- ▶ *Identifying potential challenges in the implementation of CSRD and the EU Taxonomy Regulation as well as presenting solutions for a successful implementation*

Enabler/Tool

- ▶ 54 questions CSRD / 17 questions EU Taxonomy Regulation
- ▶ EU Taxonomy Regulation screening (Taxonomy-eligibility)
- ▶ DNSH Check / Minimum safeguard check



# Goals of the readiness check for BSICCB



# CSRD - ESRS are the published standards for the application of the CSRD and include cross-cutting and topical standards



Companies must provide information on their corporate governance, strategy, management of impacts, risks and opportunities as well as their sustainability KPIs and targets.

## Final adoption of the ESRS in 2023

### Cross-cutting standards

<b>ESRS 1</b> General requirements	<b>ESRS 2</b> General disclosures
---------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

### Topical, sector-agnostic standards

Environment	Social	Governance
ESRS E1 Climate Change	ESRS S1 Own workforce	ESRS G1 Business conduct
ESRS E2 Pollution	ESRS S2 Workers in the value chain	
ESRS E3 Water and marine resources	ESRS S3 Affected communities	
ESRS E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems	ESRS S4 Consumers and end-users	
ESRS E5 Resource use and circular economy		



## Later publication

Sector-specific standards
Small and medium-sized enterprises - proportionate standards
Standards for non-EU undertakings

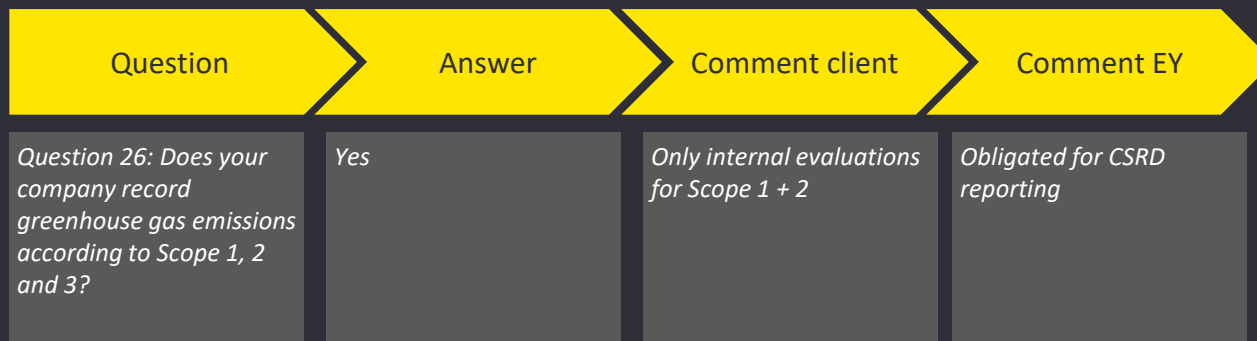
### NEW: 4 reporting areas

1. Governance
2. Strategy
3. Management of impacts, risks and opportunities
4. Key figures and targets

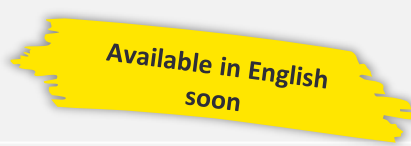


# CSRD - Sample questions (E)

Environment		Kommentar	
ESRS E1	Klimawandel		
22	Orientiert sich das Unternehmen an dem 1,5-Grad-Abkommen von Paris und der Klimaneutralität bis 2050?	nein	
23	Gibt es in Ihrem Unternehmen ein Verfahren zur Identifizierung und Bewertung wesentlicher klimabezogener Auswirkungen, Risiken und Chancen?	nein	
24	Hat Ihr Unternehmen die Zielsetzung, seine Treibhausgasemissionen zu verringern?	ja	Available in English soon
25	Erfasst das Unternehmen den absoluten Energieverbrauch, die Energieintensität, die Verbesserung der Energieeffizienz und den Anteil der erneuerbaren und nicht erneuerbaren Energien am Gesamtenergiemix?	nein	
26	Erfasst Ihr Unternehmen Treibhausgasemissionen nach Scope 1, 2, und 3?	ja	



# CSRD - Sample questions (S) & (G)

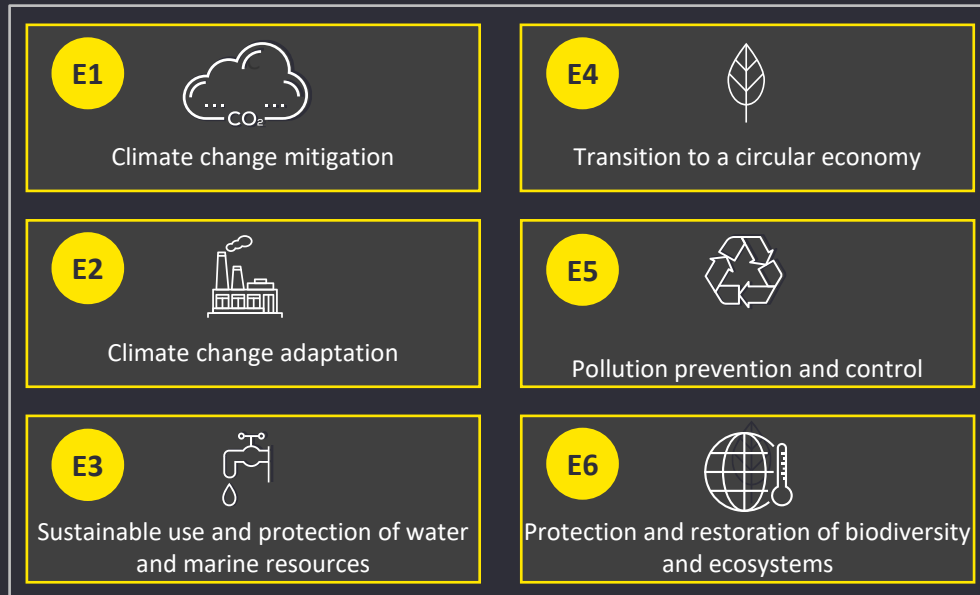
Social		Kommentar	
ESRS S1	Eigene Belegschaft		
39	Gibt es in Ihrem Unternehmen Ziele bezogen auf die eigene Belegschaft?	ja	
40	verrügt das Unternehmen über eine Richtlinie, die den Umgang mit seinen wesentlichen Auswirkungen auf die eigene Belegschaft regelt? Legt das Unternehmen die damit verbundenen wesentlichen Risiken und Chancen offen? Stellt das Unternehmen eine Zusammenfassung des Inhalts der Politiken und deren Kommunikation zur Verfügung?	nein	
41	Macht das Unternehmen Angaben zur Verteilung der Geschlechter auf der obersten Führungsebene unter seinen Mitarbeitern? Legt es die Verteilung der Beschäftigten nach Altersgruppen offen?	ja	

Governance		Kommentar	
ESRS G1	Unternehmenspolitik		
51	Gibt es Richtlinien zur Unternehmenskultur und zur Geschäftstätigkeit, in denen beispielsweise die Verfahren zur Aufdeckung von rechtswidrigem Verhalten und der Schutz von Hinweisgebern beschrieben werden?	Bitte zutreffende Antwort auswählen	Code of Conduct



# The EU Taxonomy Regulation provides a classification system for sustainable economic activities

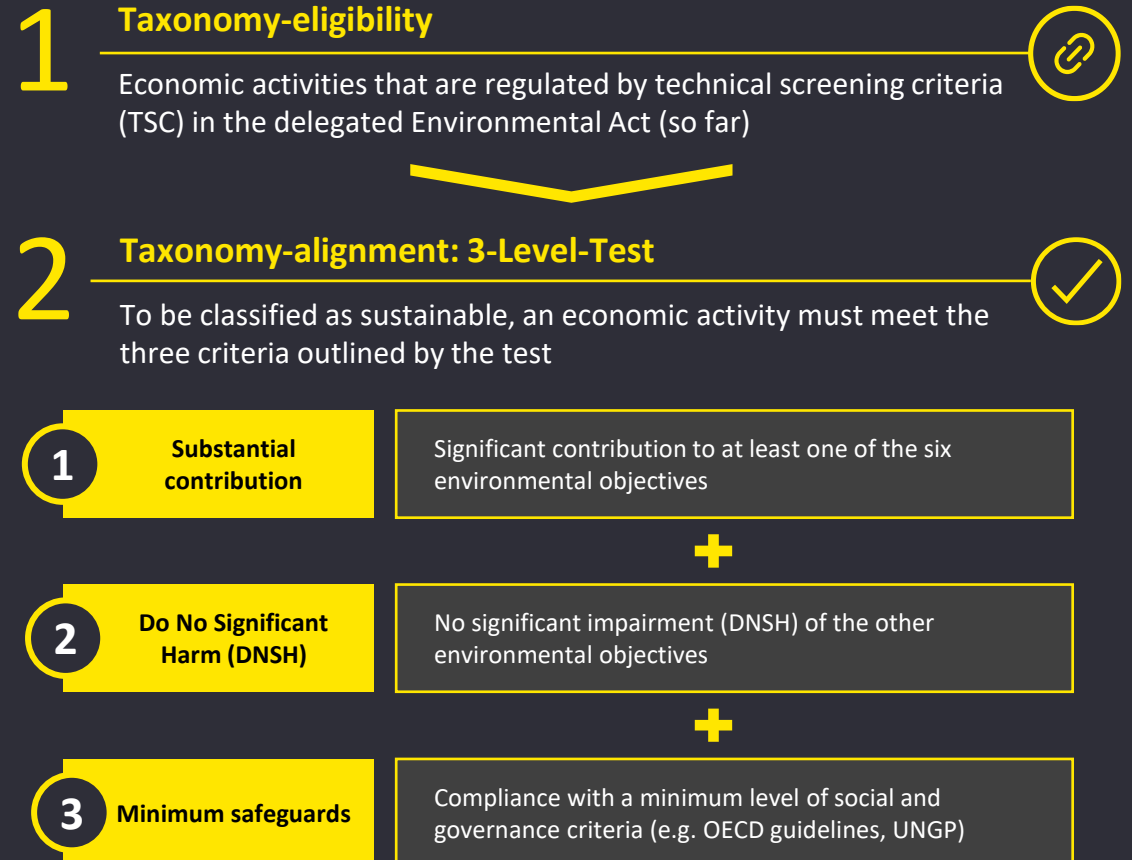
## 6 Environmental goals



## Multiple sectors are covered

- Each environmental goal has a corresponding annex
- Each annex comprises several sectors and activities
- New sectors and activities are added to each environmental goal through delegated acts

## 4-stage evaluation process



# EU Taxonomy Regulation

Topic	Nr.	Betroffenheitsanalyse	Antwort	Kommentar
Betroffenheitsanalyse	1	Für das Unternehmen gibt es gemäß der Betroffenheitsanalyse (Tabs 4 und 5) relevante EU-Taxonomie Aktivitäten.	Bitte zutreffende Antwort auswählen	
	2	Das Unternehmen führt <b>umsatzgenerierende Aktivitäten</b> aus welche in Tab 5 gelistet sind.	Bitte zutreffende Antwort auswählen	

Gas- und Nuklearaktivitäten						Umweltziel 1 (Wasser)	Umweltziel 2 (Kreislaufwirtschaft)	Umweltziel 3 (Verschmutzung)	Umweltziel 4 (Biodiversität)	Bezeichnung EU-Taxonomie Aktivität	Beschreibung der EU-Taxonomie Aktivität laut respektivem Appendix	Prozessbezeichnung und Beschreibung beim Unternehmen	Kommen	Referenz / Quelle	Offene Frage	Bewertung	Fin Ta
Amendment 1	Amendment 2	Umweltziel 1	Umweltziel 2	Umweltziel 3	Umweltziel 4	Umweltziel 5	Umweltziel 6										
3.17.	3.17.									<b>Herstellung von Kunststoffen in Primärformen</b>	Herstellung von Harzen, Kunststoffen und nicht vulkanisierbaren thermoplastischen Elastomeren sowie Mischen und Verschneiden von Harzen nach Kundenwunsch und die Herstellung von synthetischen Harzen nach eigener Spezifikation					Potenziell relevant für Unternehmen	

EU-Taxonomie Taxonomiekonformitäts Screening																	
Gas- und Nuklearaktivitäten						Umweltziel 1 (Wasser)	Umweltziel 2 (Kreislaufwirtschaft)	Umweltziel 3 (Verschmutzung)	Umweltziel 4 (Biodiversität)	Bezeichnung EU-Taxonomie Aktivität	Beschreibung der EU-Taxonomie Aktivität laut respektivem Appendix	Kriterien zum wesentlichen Beitrag	DNSH on Climate Change Mitigation				
Amendment 1	Amendment 2	Umweltziel 1	Umweltziel 2	Umweltziel 3	Umweltziel 4	Umweltziel 5	Umweltziel 6										

# Results of the EY Readiness Check



This presentation of results serves as the basis for an initial assessment of the status quo for the requirements of the CSRD and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

Readiness check



## Targets

*First steps towards implementing the requirements of the CSRD and the EU Taxonomy Regulation*

## Aktivitäten

- ▶ Inventory and structuring of the currently available data required to fulfill the reporting requirements
- ▶ Assessing the quality of the available data to ensure that it is reliable, consistent and comprehensible
- ▶ Identifying potential risks and highlighting areas for improvement
- ▶ Identifying the next steps to initiate the necessary future changes

## Enabler



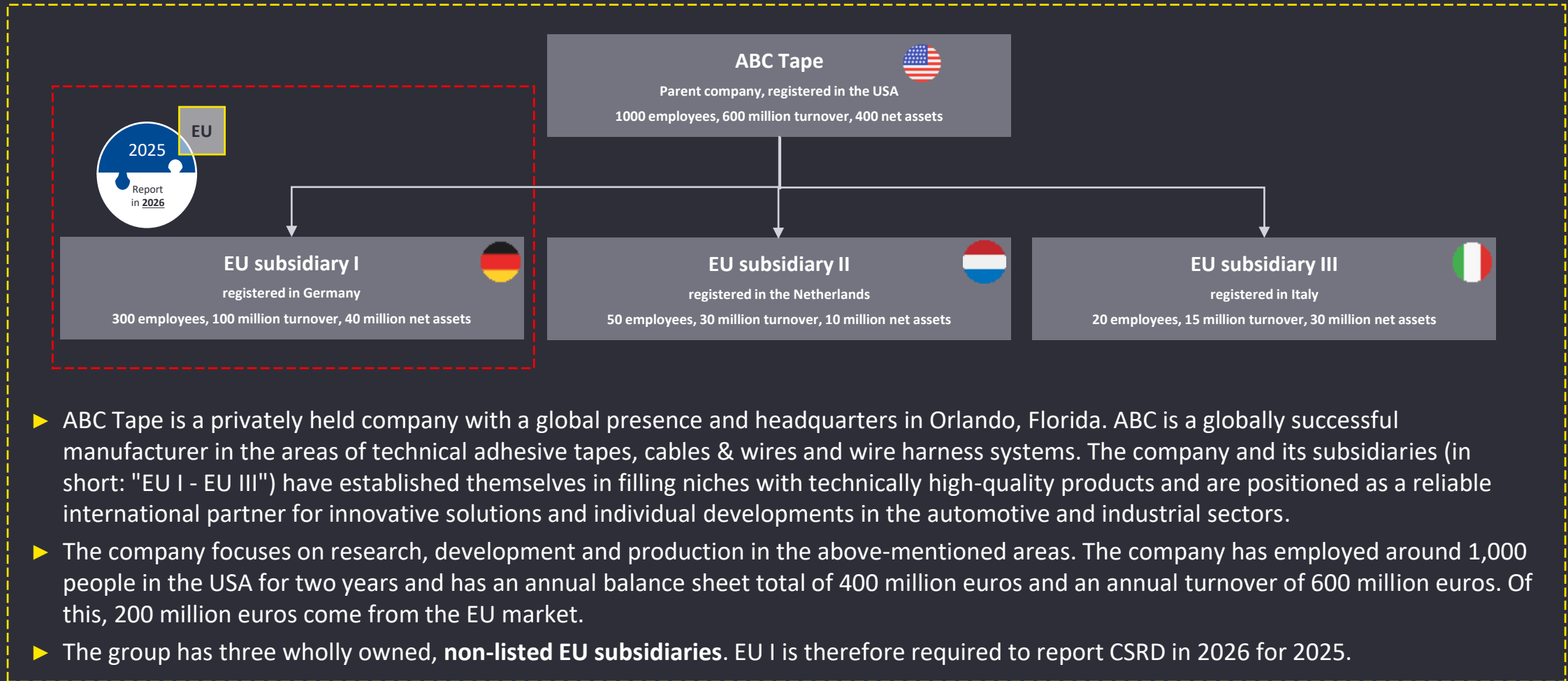
## Scope of delivery

- ▶ Presentation including subsequent joint discussion round
- ▶ Non-financial reporting (status quo)

## Management

- ▶ Provision of existing internal organisation and distribution of topics (e.g. organizational charts, process description, overview of topic owners and data contributors)

# Readiness check - Example



# Example results for disclosure requirements

## ABC Tape EU I

E	S	G
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ E1-1 - Transition plan to mitigate climate change</li><li>▶ E1-2 - Policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation</li><li>▶ E1-3 - Actions and resources related to climate-related internal policies</li><li>▶ E1-4 - Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation</li><li>▶ E1-5 - Energy consumption and energy mix</li><li>▶ E1-6 - Gross scope 1,2,3 and total GHG emissions (including intensity per revenue)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ S1-1 - Measures relating to own employees</li><li>▶ S1-3 - Procedures for addressing adverse impacts and channels for own employees to raise concerns</li><li>▶ S1-4 - Actions taken to address significant impacts on the workforce and approaches to mitigate significant risks and take advantage of significant opportunities for its workforce, and the effectiveness of those actions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ G1-1 - Corporate culture and guidelines for business conduct and corporate culture</li><li>▶ G1-3 - Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery</li></ul>

Area G, for example, relates to question 51 of the Excel tool:

*"Are there policies on corporate culture and operations that describe, for example, procedures for detecting unlawful behavior and protecting whistleblowers?"*

*The presentation of the results shows which data points are already being processed and which are not*

# Taxonomy-eligibility

Initial situation: ABC has not yet assessed any economic activities as taxonomy-eligible

## Possible eligible activities

### 3. Manufacturing/production of goods

3.1 Production of technologies for renewable energy

3.3 Production of low-CO2 transportation technologies

3.4 Production of batteries

3.6 Production of other low-CO2 technologies

3.14 Production of organic raw materials and chemicals

3.17 Production of plastics in primary molds

### 4. Energy

4.1 Power generation using photovoltaic technology

4.10 Storage of electricity

### 6. Traffic

6.4 Operation of devices for personal mobility, cycling logistics

6.5 Transportation with motorcycles, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles

6.6 Transportation of goods by road

6.13 Infrastructure for personal mobility, cycling logistics

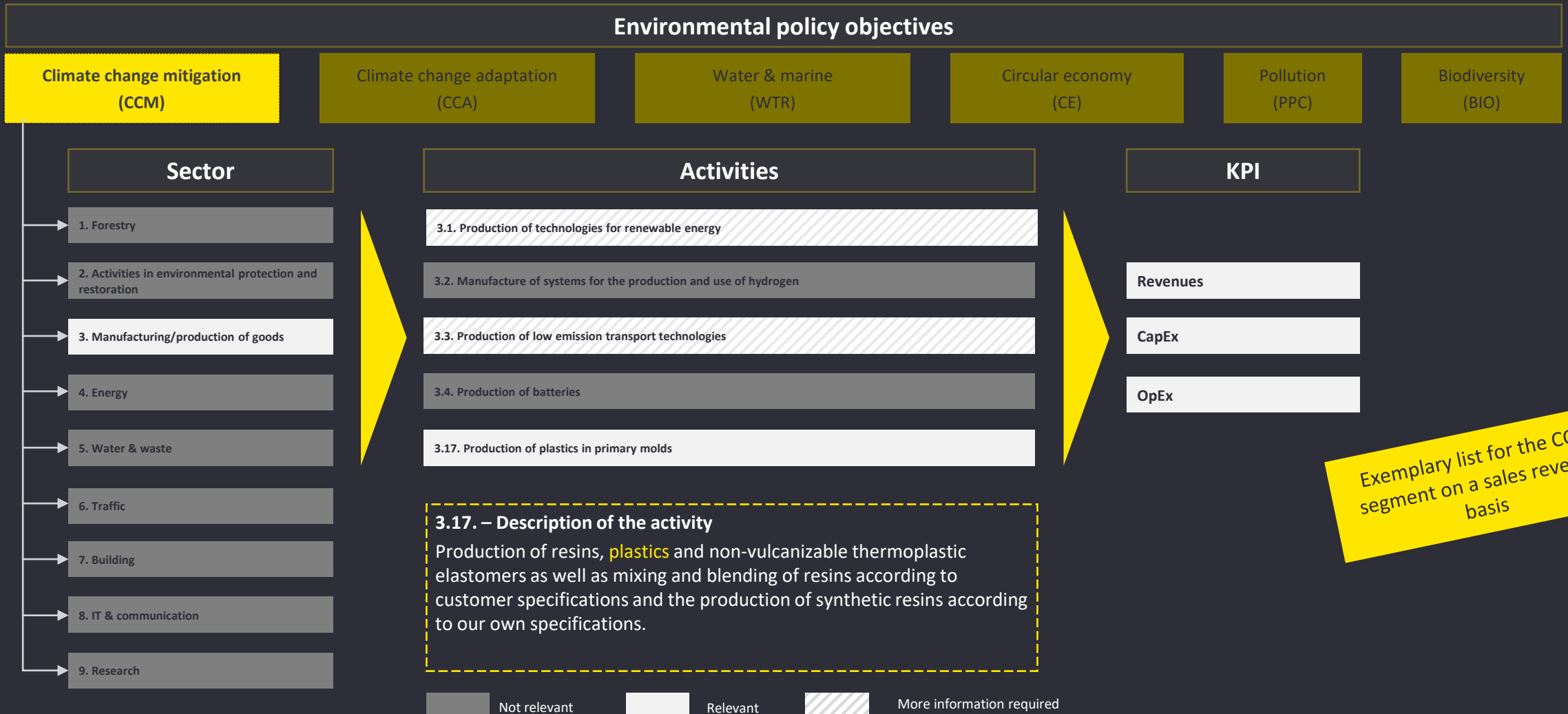
6.15 Infrastructure for low-CO2 road traffic and public transport



## Goal

Discuss taxonomy-eligible activities

# Scenario CCM: Consolidation of reporting units



Exemplary list for the CCM segment on a sales revenue basis



# Exclusive offer for VCI members of the EY Readiness Check

Our fees are usually based on the time spent on the project and charged hourly. In this exclusive project in cooperation with the VCI, however, we work with a flat rate. The fee estimate relates exclusively to activities that are directly related to the readiness check.



The proposed readiness check results in a flat fee of  
**5.000 EUR (net).**

- ▶ If EY is commissioned at a later date for the other modules of the ESG suite or the EU Taxonomy Regulation modules, the commissioning of the readiness check will be taken into account and the corresponding offer will be discounted by EUR 5,000 (net). The readiness check will also be taken into account for other projects within the scope of the CSRD and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

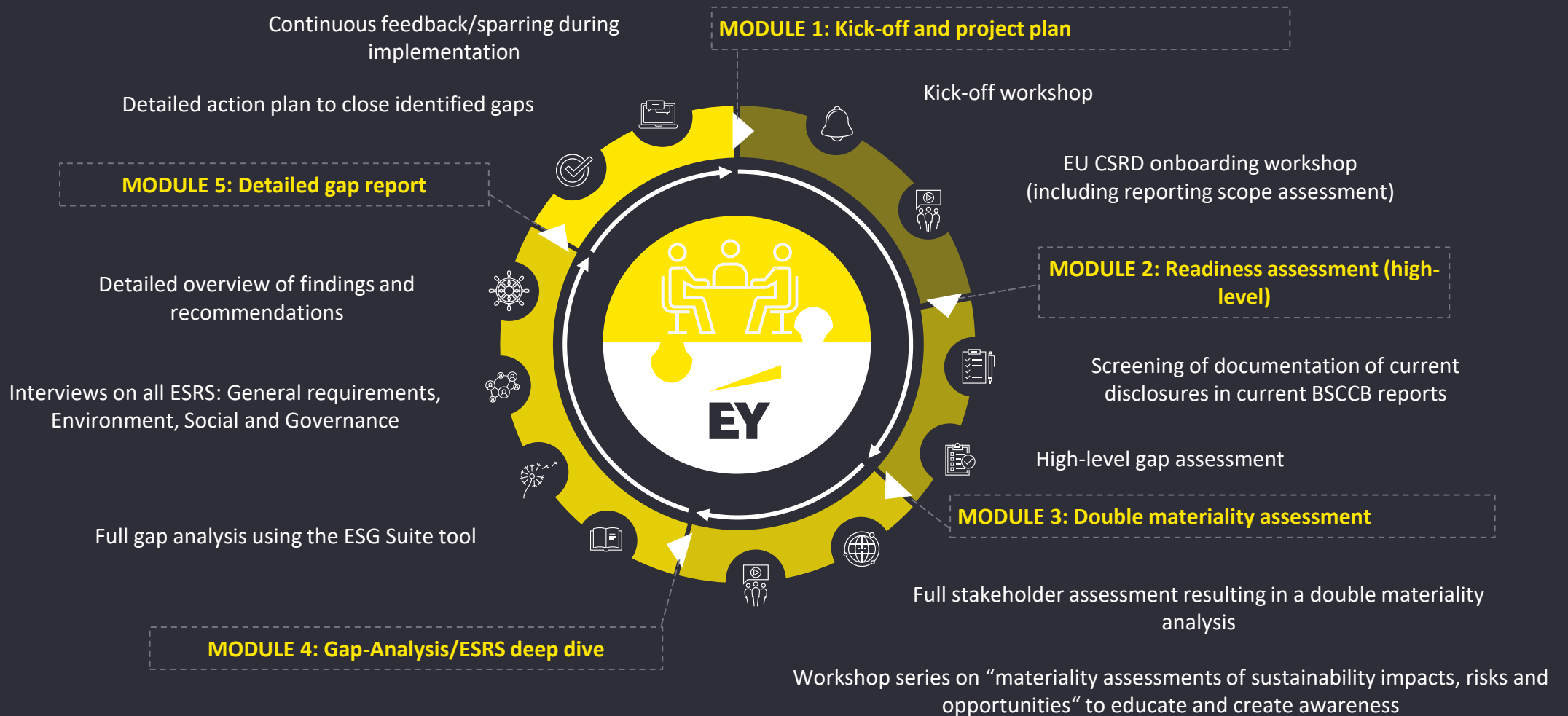




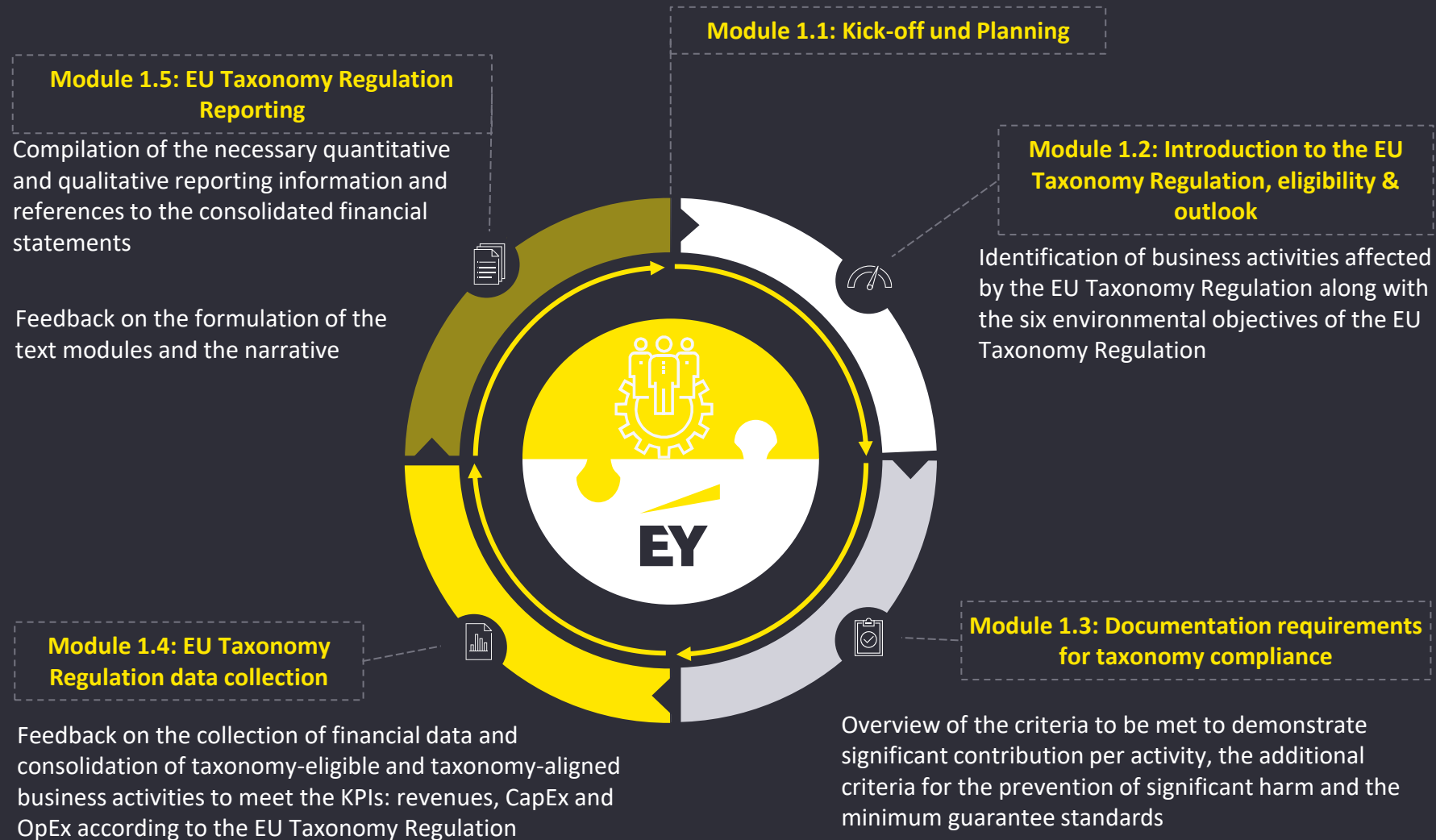
# 4

Our **EY** approach

# EY ESG Suite: EY Tech Accelerator for sustainability reporting readiness and ESG implementation support



# EU Taxonomy Regulation readiness - a template-based, project-tested approach



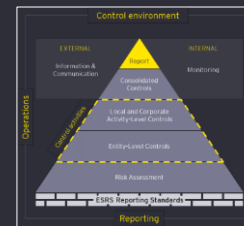
# We support the technical implementation with our tried-and-tested enablers and tools

## Selection of activities in the technical implementation

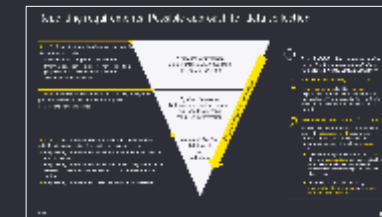
- ▶ Detailing and specifying the identified gaps from the existing documentation, focusing on the corresponding data collection and data consolidation processes
- ▶ Reviewing and supporting the creation of an accurate description of the identified risks and documentation of the risk dimensions
- ▶ Review of the existing internal control framework
- ▶ Analysis of ESG KPIs and corresponding process documentation to identify potential internal controls
- ▶ Assessment of the completeness and accuracy of existing ESG control documentation in accordance with internal reporting and control standards
- ▶ Comparison of existing processes and controls with the minimum reporting requirements under CSRD/ESRS
- ▶ Implementation of identified control measures in existing ESG processes and of control measures that are missing
- ▶ Review of the design and effectiveness of internal controls (TOD & TOE) and calculations of KPIs

## Our enablers and tools

Extract



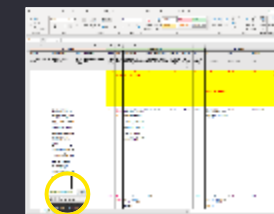
Integrated concept for the ICS



Data collection



Gap analysis with mandatory requirements in accordance with the ESRS



RACM for ESG processes



## Contacts

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SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS –  
MODULE 3

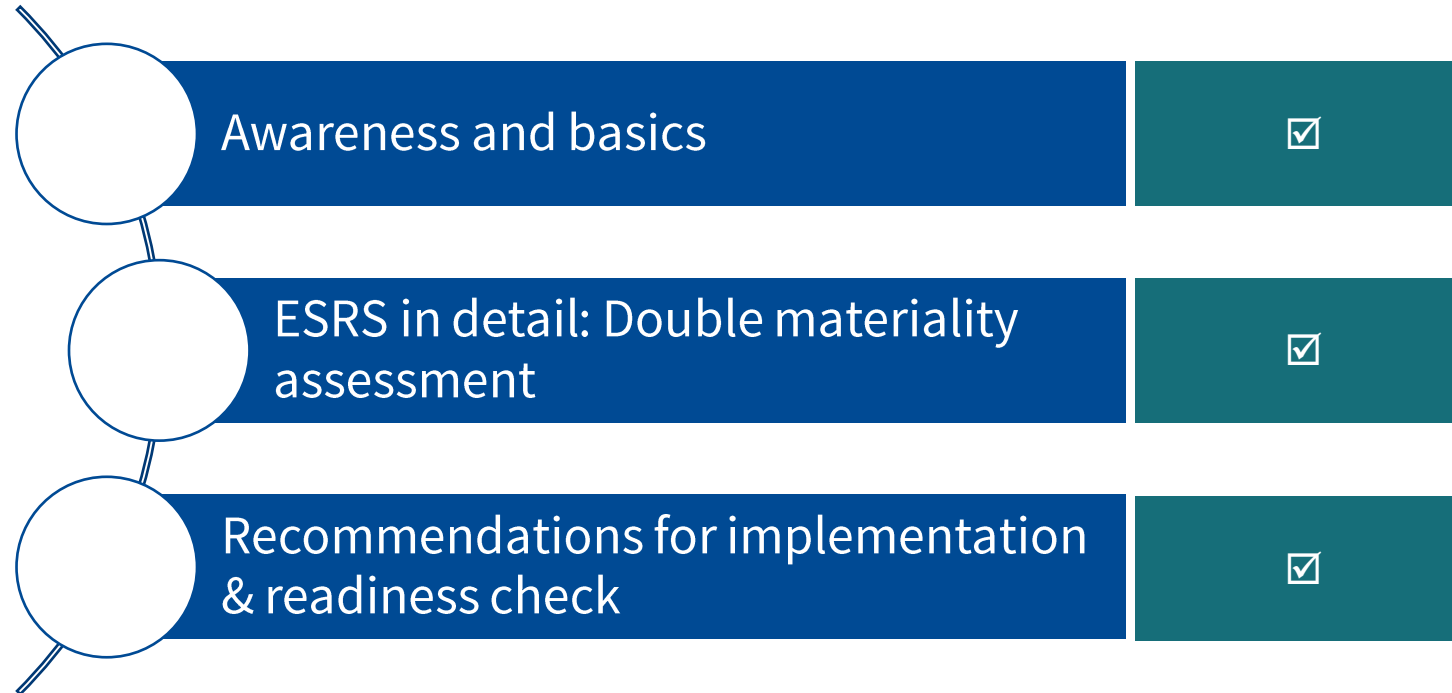
# Dialogue



# Implementation recommendations and readiness check



# Overview of the webinar series



Recordings and slides are available  
[VCI guide for sustainability reporting requirements](#)