

# Growth of ESG importance – from advantage to obligation

#### **Advantages**

- Comply with stakeholder requests
- Fulfil expectations of investors, consumers, etc. commercial advantage

#### **Standards**

- GRI (Global Standards for Sustainability)
- SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board)
- ESRS (European Sustainability Reporting Standards)
- IFRS S1, S2 (International Financial Reporting Standards)
- SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission)

#### Legislation

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN)
- EU Climate Law
- International Treaties regarding Climate Change
- NFRD / CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive)
- The Taxonomy Regulation
- CSDD (Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive)



## CSRD / CSDD

#### **Affected companies**

- 500+ employees average, with a net turnover of more than € 150
   million within the last financial year
- 250+ employees average, with a net turnover of more than € 40 million in the last financial year -IF at least 50 percent of this was generated in a high-impact sector. Such high-risk sectors include textiles, clothing, mineral extraction, agriculture, forestry, fishing or metal manufacturing

### **Obligations**

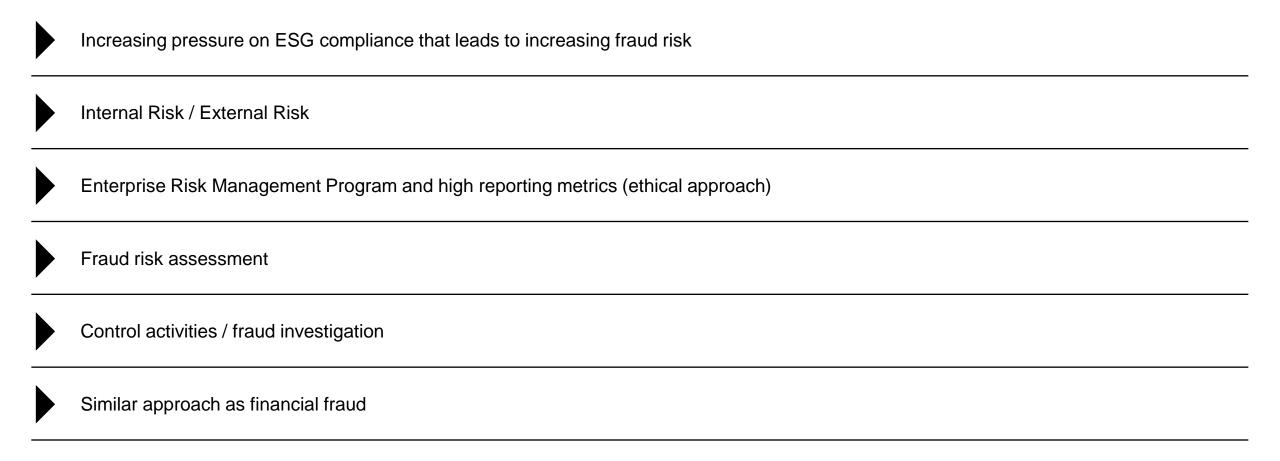
- Conduct Due Diligence to identify and prevent environmental and human rights risk
- Mitigate risk
- Report publicly
- Establish reporting channels

#### **Sanctions**

- Turnover based
- Civil responsibility for damages
- Cooperation between EU supervision authorities
- Criminal liability



# **Fraud Risk and Fraud Mitigation**





## **Your Contact Partner**



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