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Sustainable reporting obligations under CSRD: Turning sustainability obligations into business strategy 13th November 2024

Session Speaker: Sphera Strategic Advisory Services



Sean Wright

Senior Business Development Manager – Strategic Advisory Services

Specializing in Corporate Carbon Accounting (Scope 1, 2, & 3), Decarbonization Planning, CSRD Reporting, & Portfolio Sustainability Assessments (PSA)

SWright@sphera.com

Connect and write me on LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/in/seanwright83



How to turn **Sustainable Reporting Obligations** into a powerful to tool for **Business Strategy**.

Today's example:

Scope 3 Methodology & (CSRD) ESRS E1 Transition Planning Deep Dive

What companies must report under CSRD?

Under the **Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)**, the following types of companies are obligated to report:

- **1.** Large Public-Interest Entities (PIEs):
 - 1. Listed Companies: All companies listed on EU-regulated markets (including large SMEs and companies that are not listed on the EU but are operating in the EU).....
- 2. Large Companies (meeting at least one of the following criteria for two consecutive years):
 - 1. Employee Count: Companies with more than 250 employees.
 - 2. Net Revenue: Companies with €40 million or more in net turnover.
 - 3. Total Assets: Companies with €20 million or more in total assets.
- 3. Some Listed SMEs
- 4. Non-EU Companies:
 - 1. Non-EU companies that have **significant operations** in the EU or generate substantial revenue from the EU market (e.g., turnover above €150 million) are also required to report under CSRD if they meet the size thresholds.

European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

Overview of the standards

Cross-cutting Standards:

ESRS 1 General requirements

ESRS 2 General disclosures

Environmental Standards:

• ESRS E1 Climate change

Mandatory with few exceptions

- ESRS E2 Pollution
- ESRS E3 Water and marine resources
- ESRS E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems
- ESRS E5 Resource use and circular economy

Social Standards:

- ESRS S1 Own workforce
- ESRS S2 Workers in the value chain
- ESRS S3 Affected communities
- ESRS S4 Consumer and end-users

Governance Standard:

• ESRS G1 Business conduct

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Topical standards

Deep Dive ESRS E1 – Climate Change

Overview of the draft disclosure requirements



Transition plan for climate change mitigation, in line with limiting global warming to 1.5° (DR E1-1) Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation (DR E1-2) Actions and the resources allocated for their implementation (DR E1-3) Targets related to mitigation and adaptation (DR E1-4) Energy consumption and mix (incl. intensity per revenue) (DR E1-5) Gross Scope 1,2,3 and total GHG emissions (incl. intensity per revenue) (DR E1-6) GHG removals and mitigation projects financed through carbon credits (DR E1-7) Internal carbon pricing (DR E1-8) Anticipated financial effects from material physical risks as well as transition risks and opportunities (DR E1-9)

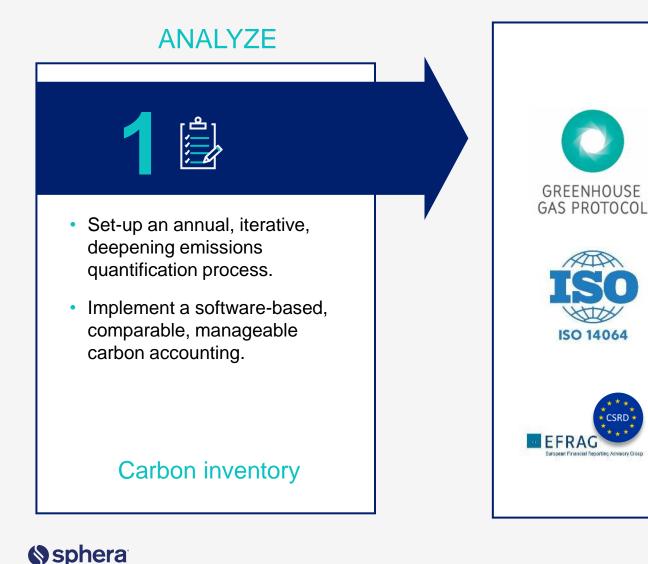
The disclosure requirements are based on the adopted delegated act July 2023 and subject to change in accordance with the applicable regulatory updates.

Sphera's Approach to Transition Planning



Quantification of greenhouse gas emissions

How companies can take action



MAIN REFERENCE STANDARDS



The Greenhouse Protocol (GHG-P)

- Most widely used accounting protocol for GHG accounting
- Basis for main voluntary and mandatory emissions reporting systems



ISO Standards ISO 14064-1 / 14064-2 / 14064-3

- Verifiable standard based on GHG Protocol Standards
- Specific requirements for some calculation and boundary issues

ESRS E1 – Disclosure Requirement E1-6

- GHG-Protocol as starting point
- Sets specific requirements (e.g. reporting boundaries, level of disaggregation, etc)
- Goes beyond GHG-P with requirements related to decarbonisation

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Corporate carbon footprint

Definition and key characteristics

What is a corporate carbon footprint?

Assessment of the amount of greenhouse gases that occur from a company's activities and its upstream and downstream value chain.



Scope 1

Direct GHG emissions occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company.

Scope 2

Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, and heating/cooling consumed by the company.

Scope 3

All other indirect emissions not covered in Scope 2 like extraction and production of purchased materials; transportation of purchased fuels; and use of sold products and services.

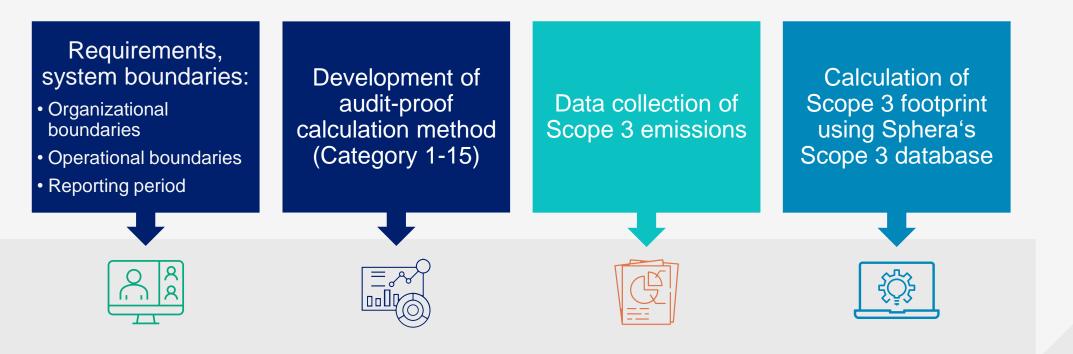
Challenges of corporate carbon accounting

Scope 3 data challenge

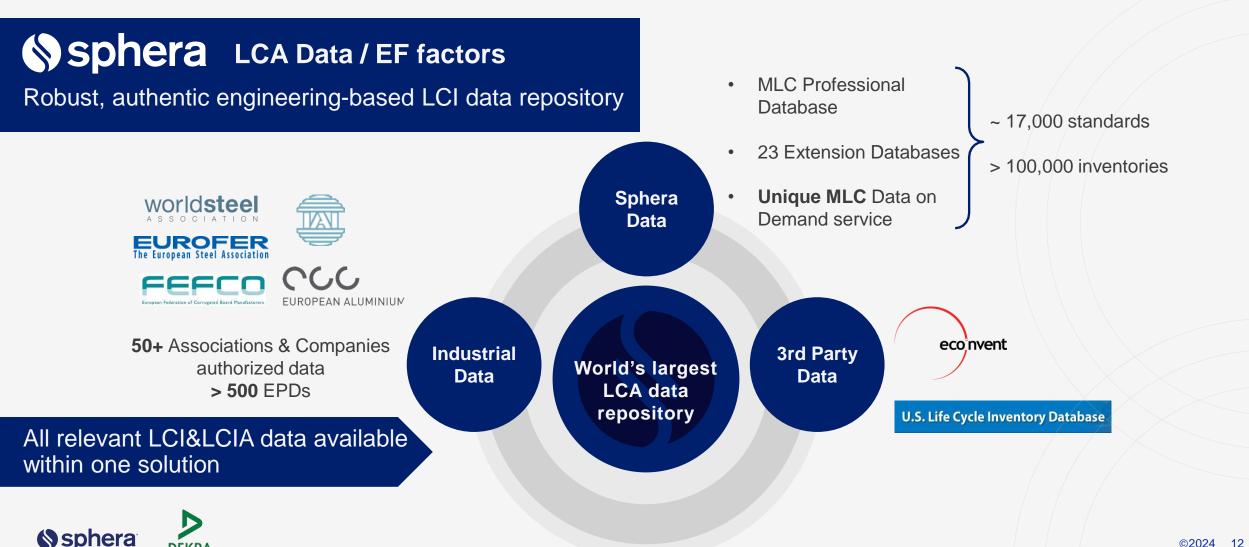


Baseline quantification: How does it work?

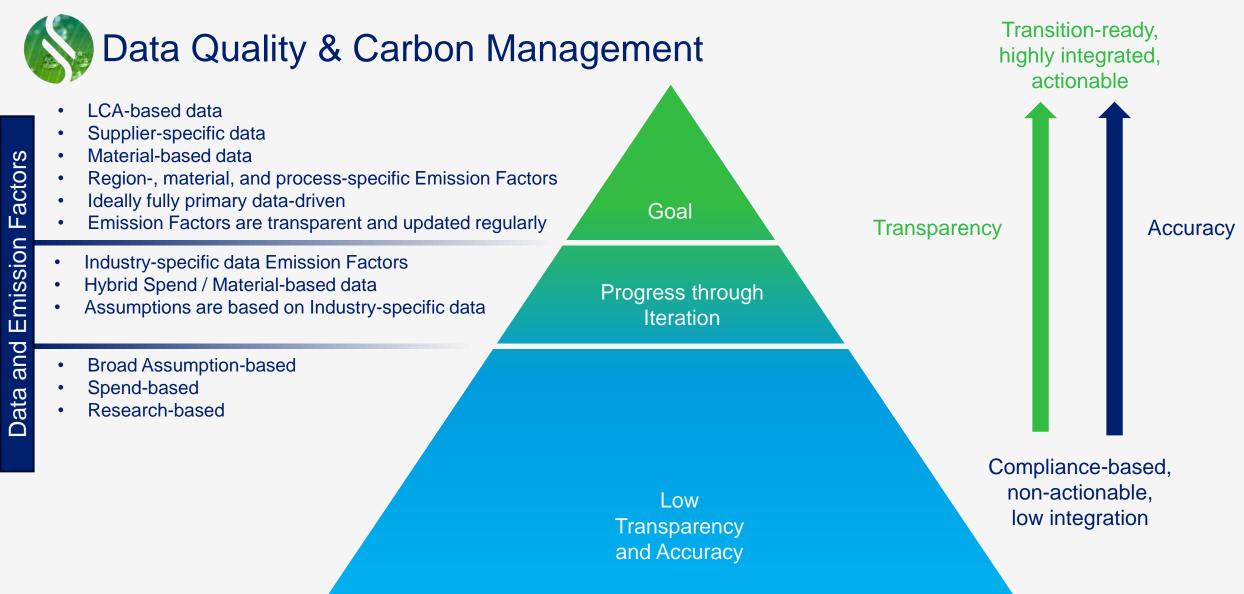
Corporate carbon footprint and Scope 3 study



Managed LCA Content: Updated Annually and DEKRA Verified



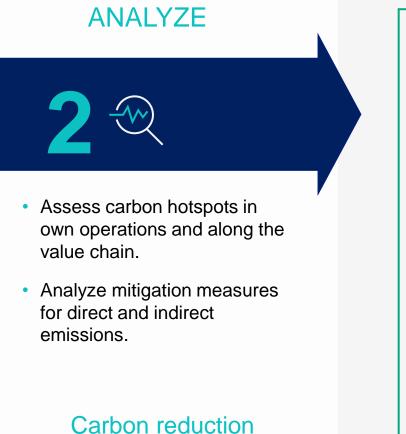
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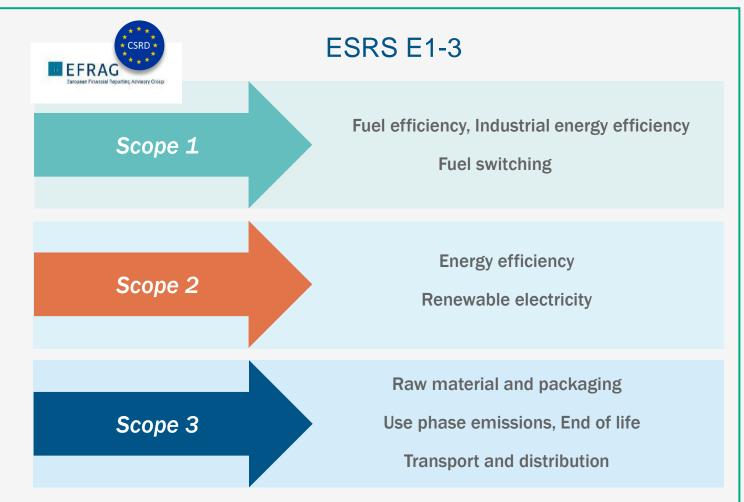
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The decisive part of your Transition Plan

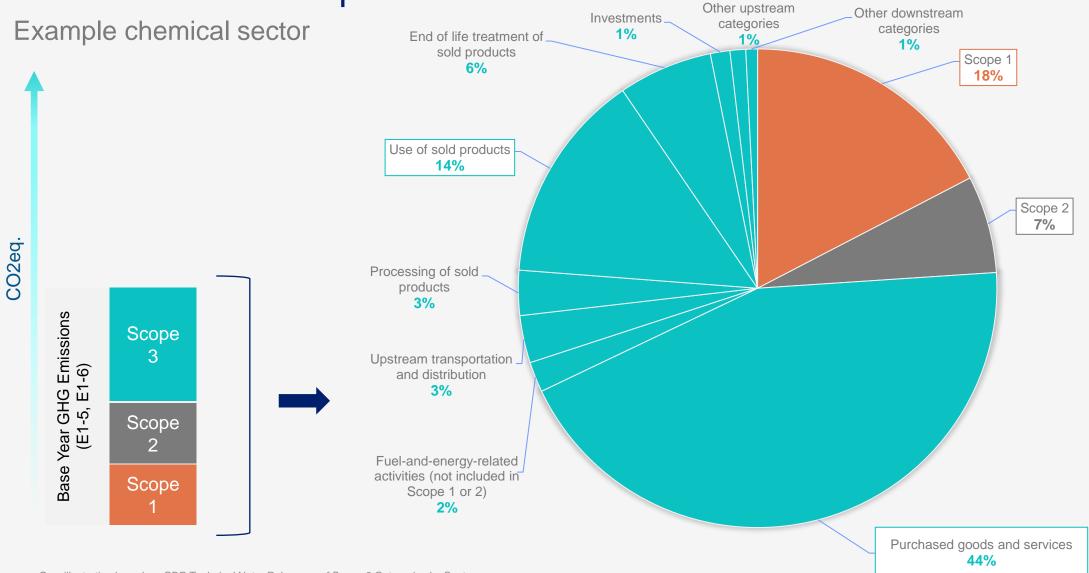
Carbon Reduction Assessment



assessment

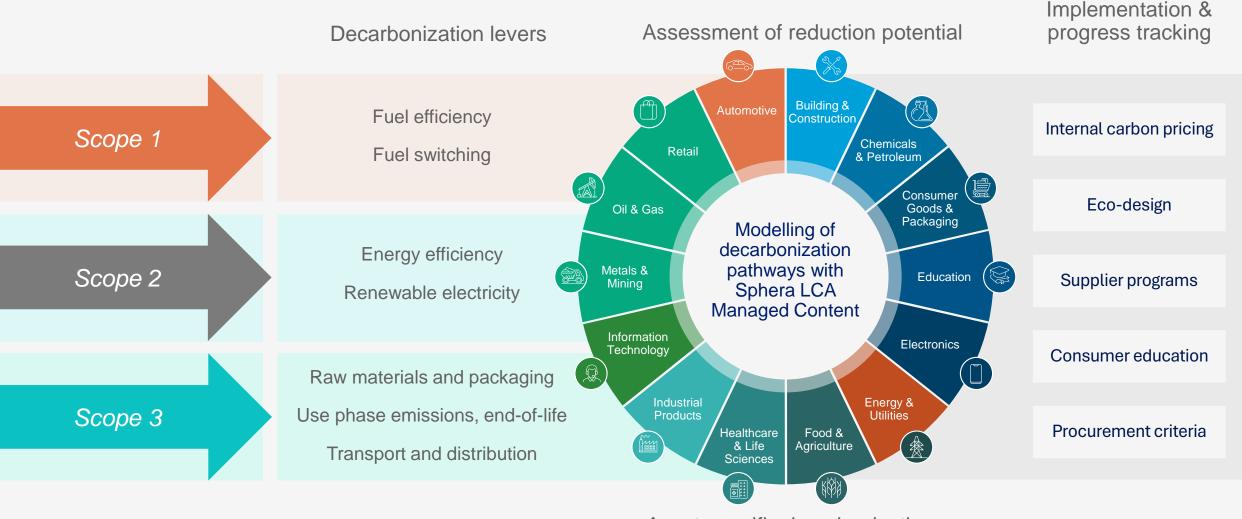


Assessment of hotspots



Own illustration based on CDP Technical Note: Relevance of Scope 3 Categories by Sector

Identification of decarbonization levers

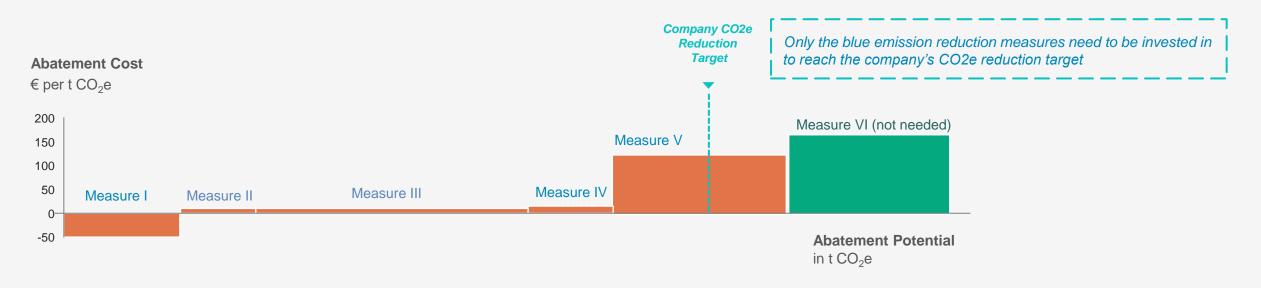


Asset-specific decarbonization, expertise, industry-based sectorspecific databases

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Carbon Reduction Assessment

Assessment of Carbon Abatement Cost



Define and rank emission reduction projects according to Emission abatement costs [in € per t CO2e]	Emission reduction measures	Abatement Potential in t CO ₂ e	Abatement costs in € per t CO ₂ e	Lever costs in €	
	Measure I	2.000	-50	-100.000	
	Measure II	10.000	10	100.000	
	Measure III				

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Transition Plan

How companies can take action

STRATEGIZE



- Develop Transition plan for climate change mitigation.
- Confirm the decarbonization trajectory through standards.

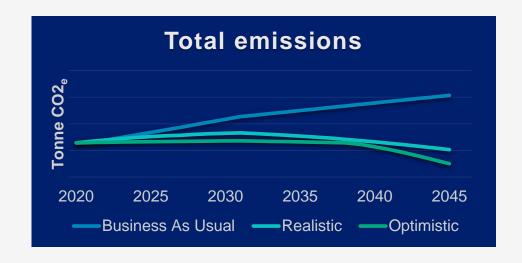
Decarbonization Road Map Targets



MAIN REFERENCE FOR TARGET SETTING

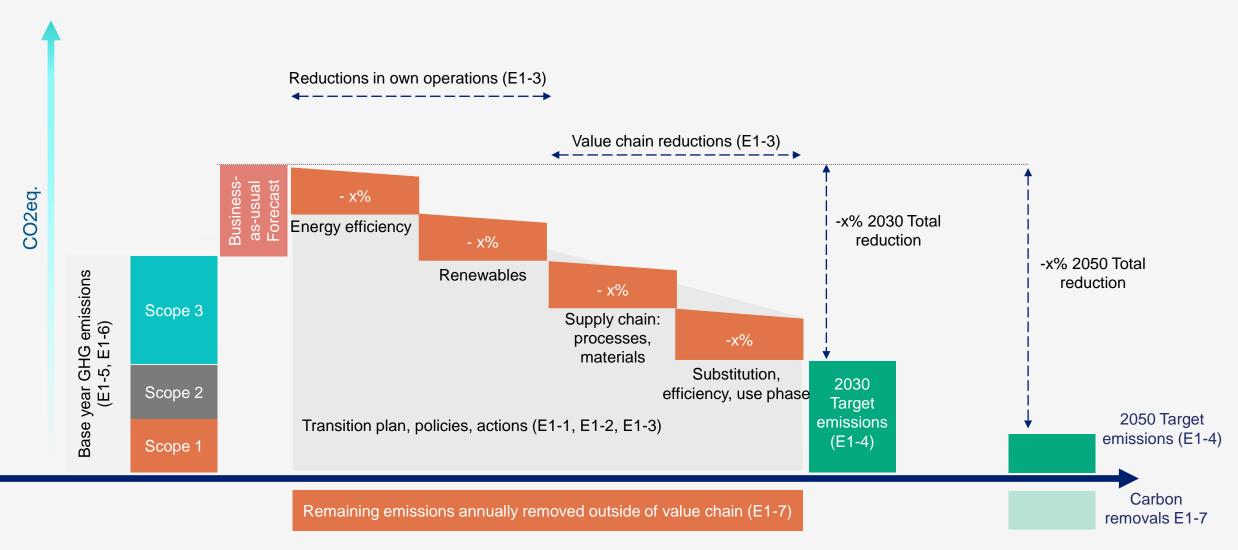
ESRS E1-4

- Reduction targets for Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions.
- Include target values for the year 2030 and, if available, for the year 2050.
- Science- based and compatible with limiting global warming to 1.5° C



Transition plan for climate change mitigation

Quantification of main decarbonization levers



Climate change mitigation

How companies can take action

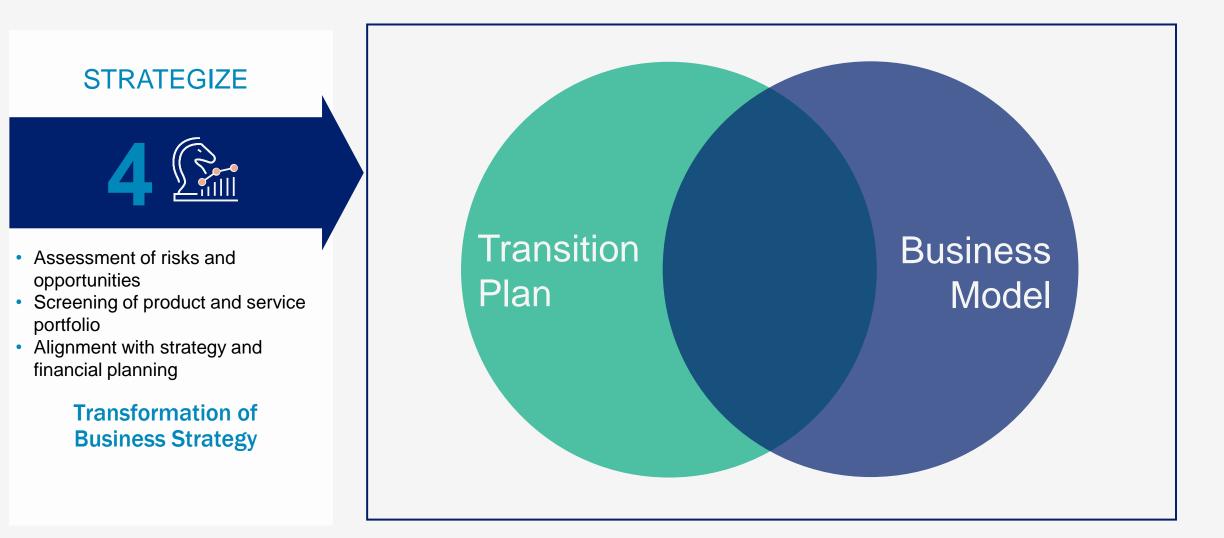
ESRS E1 – Application requirement 31

The undertaking may present its **GHG emission reduction targets** together with its **climate change mitigation actions** as a table or graphical pathway showing developments over time.

	Base year (e.g., 2025)	2030 target	2035 target	Up to 2050 target
GHG emissions (ktCO2eq)	100	60	40	
Energy efficiency and consumption reduction	-	-10	-4	
Material efficiency and consumption reduction	-	-5		
Fuel switching	-	-2		
Electrification	-		-10	
Use of renewable energy	-	-10	-3	
Phase out, substitution or modification of product	-	-8		
Phase out, substitution or modification of process	-	-5	-3	

Transformation of Business Strategy

Integration of the Transition Plan into the Business Model



Transformation of business strategy

360° screening: is your business strategy aligned with your climate ambition?

Risks & Opportunities

- Assessment of climaterelated risks and opportunities
- Calculation of financial impacts
- Definition of risk
 management approach



- Holistic assessment of the product portfolio considering decarbonization readiness
- Identification of products with positive/negative contribution
- Definition of product
 management approach



Financial Planning

- Integration of transition plan into the organization's overall financial planning
- Alignment of CAPEX spend with decarbonization goals
- Internal and external funding
 of decarbonization measures

Transformation of Business Strategy



ESRS E1-2 | Examples of Relevant Disclosure and Application Requirements

22. The undertaking shall describe its **policies** adopted **to manage its material impacts, risks and opportunities** related to **climate change mitigation** and adaptation.

25. The undertaking shall indicate whether and how its policies address the following areas:

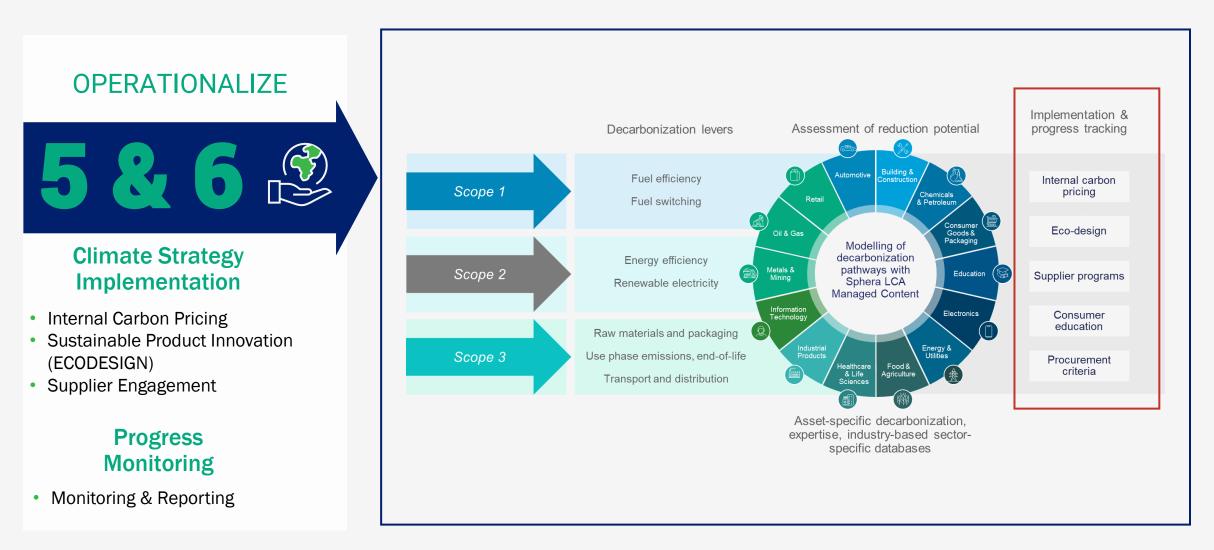
- a) climate change mitigation;
- b) climate change adaptation;
- c) energy efficiency;
- d) renewable energy deployment; and
- e) Other

AR 17. Policies related to climate change mitigation address the management of the undertaking's GHG emissions, GHG removals and transition risks over different time horizons,

AR 18. Policies related to climate change adaptation address the management of the undertaking's physical climate risks and of its transition risks related to climate change adaptation.

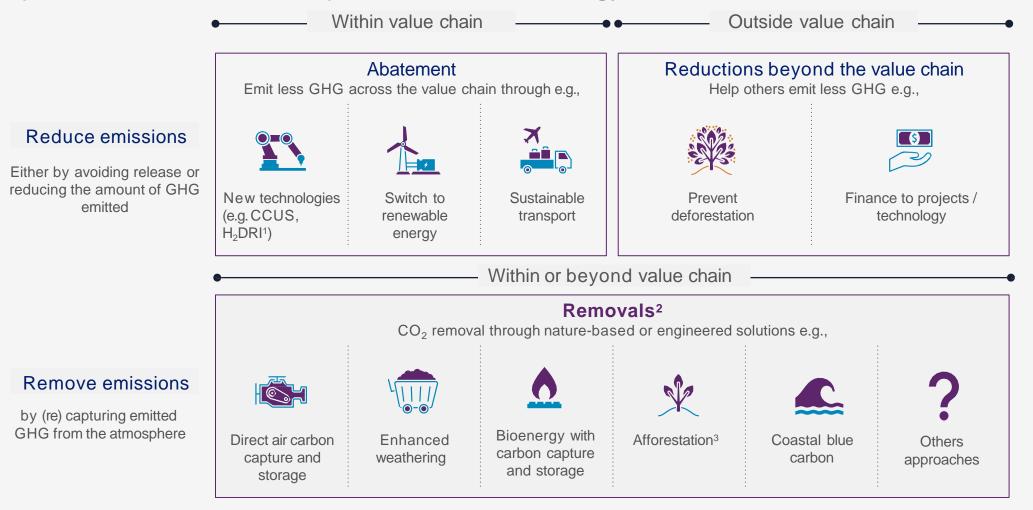
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Climate strategy implementation



Climate change mitigation

Implementation of transition plan and climate strategy

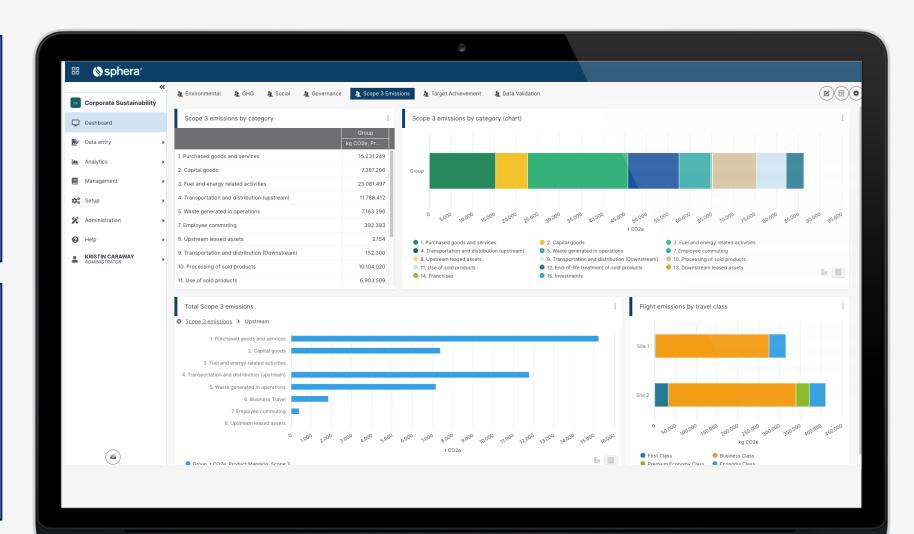


1. CCUS = carbon capture, utilization and storage, H₂DRI = hydrogen direct-reduced iron (both technologies prevent GHGs from entering the atmosphere and therefore count towards emission reductions); 2. Removals contribute towards "beyond value chain mitigation", or "neutralization", depending on whether they are used to counterbalance remaining residual emissions; 3. Can also count towards emissions reductions for companies with forestry, land-use and agricultural emissions in their supply chains

Scope 3 Emissions

Different Scope 3 activities can be tracked and analyzed in SpheraCloud Corporate Sustainability.

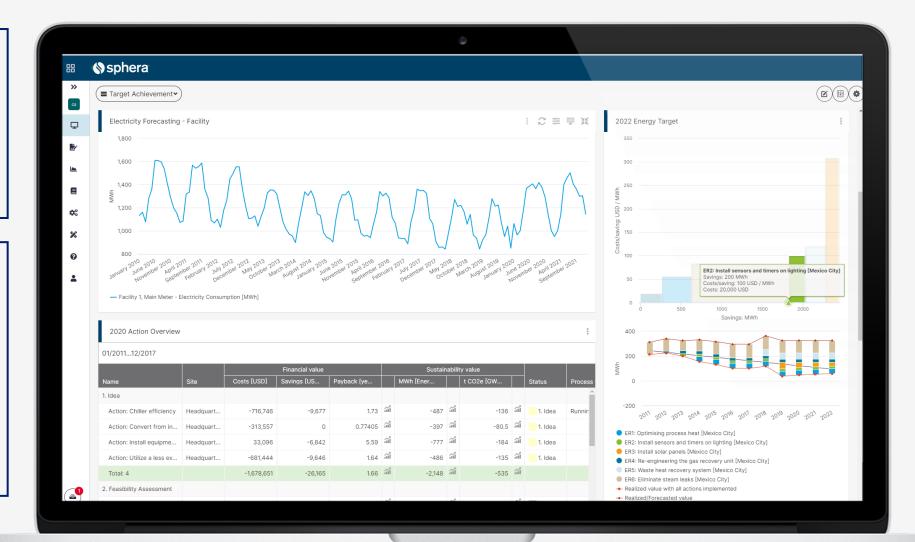
Sphera has also supported numerous clients in accurately quantifying Scope 3 emissions.



Targets and actions

Targets & Actions module adds powerful functionality to achieve tangible business benefits, such as reduced energy cost.

Provides what-if scenarios & simulations of facility level efficiency measures including cost abatement reports displaying the most cost and resource efficient actions.



Sphera's Approach to Transition Planning



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Thank you for your time. If you have any question, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sean Wright

Senior Business Development Manager – Strategic Advisory Services

Sean speaks English (Native Speaker) and German.

<u>SWright@sphera.com</u> Connect and write me on LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/in/seanwright83

Mercedes-Benz AG

Quantifying Scope 3 decarbonization

"Sphera's sophisticated supply chain LCA models and their extensive supply chain understanding helped us gain transparency in our supply chain. Quantifying decarbonization pathways for our main materials was the missing piece of our corporate decarbonization strategy."

— Dr. Klaus Ruthland, Corporate Environmental Protection and Energy Management, Mercedes-Benz AG





Missing emissions transparency in the supply chain Lack of reliable, detailed emissions inventories for steel, aluminum and plastics Limited knowledge on the influence and impact of renewable energy and recycled or bio-based materials Lack of CO2 reduction potentials for target setting

SOLUTIONS



Mercedes-Benz AG partnered with **Sphera Sustainability Consulting s**ervices to conduct a detailed CO2 modeling of the supply chains and developed impactful material insights.

RESULTS

Gained CO2 transparency in the supply chain **Developed the ability to quantify** supply chain strategies in terms of decarbonization potential Acquired the ability to formulate, quantify and refine CO2 reduction targets

CSRD, EU Taxonomy regulation and decarbonization

"We had excellent, timely support from Sphera's sustainability consultants. Their expertise in CSRD, EU Taxonomy regulation and carbon management made the project run smoothly. Their knowledge and guidance greatly helped us to prepare for EU regulatory requirements in sustainability performance reporting."

- Claude Seywert, CEO, Encevo





Prepare for CSRD and EU Taxonomy regulation's disclosure requirements Develop decarbonization trajectory

SOLUTIONS



Encevo commissioned **Sphera Sustainability Consultants** to develop a proof of concept for EU Taxonomy reporting, discuss internal governance structure, prepare for CSRD and establish a decarbonization trajectory.

RESULTS

Proof of concept how to adopt the EU Taxonomy regulation Identified gapsCreationin KPI reportinginternalfor CSRDknowled

Creation of
internalEstablishing a
comprehensiveknowledge and
awarenesscorporate carbon
footprint and realistic
decarbonization
scenarios

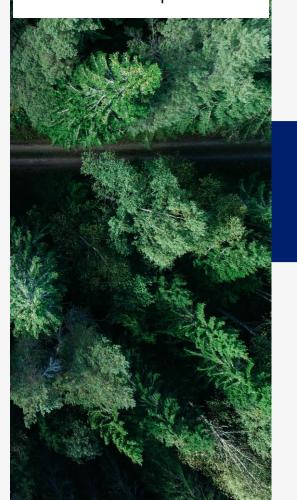
Providing actionable insights into Scope 3 emissions hotspots

"To decarbonize your business, you first need to understand your status quo and identify GHG emissions hotspots along the value chain. Sphera helped us quantify our baseline based on a solid methodology and high-quality data, spot relevant data gaps, and close them moving forward. This provides us with a foundation for continuous, measurable improvements."

— Andreas Pinkernelle, Head of Sustainability, REHAU Automotive









Need for aMreliable Scope 3irGHG emissionshbaseline.S

Missing information on hotspots within Scope 3.

Lack of highquality materialspecific emission factors. Need for a consistent GHG calculation method to track progress.

SOLUTIONS



REHAU Automotive engaged **Sphera Sustainability and ESG Consulting** services to conduct a detailed Scope 3 study for a robust quantification of their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions baseline.

RESULTS

Development of a specific Scope 3 quantification approach as a foundation for a robust decarbonization strategy. Evolving from spend-based to physical unitbased activity data for actionoriented reduction options

Accurate mapping of material compositions to specific LCAbased emission factors Training and knowledge transfer to enable annual in-house calculations and audit



Sphera is the leading global provider of integrated sustainability, risk & performance management software, data and services.

Address 130 East Randolph St, Suite 1900 Chicago, IL 60601 USA

Phone (312) 796-7160

Online sphera.com/contact-us