

CSRD: a challenge or a competitive advantage?

The **Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)** is changing how companies report their impact on the environment, society, and governance (ESG). While it may seem like just another reporting requirement, it can actually help businesses **streamline operations**, **improve transparency**, **and gain a competitive edge**.

Let's break down who needs to comply, how CSRD can benefit businesses, and what changes the EU is considering.

What is CSRD, and who needs to comply?

CSRD replaces the **Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)** and introduces stricter **ESG reporting requirements**. Reports must follow the **European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)** and will be **verified by external auditors**.

Who needs to report and when?

2025 (for the year 2024):

large listed companies with 500+ employees and exceeding either: €50M in revenue €25M in total assets

2026 (for the year 2025):

large listed and non-listed companies meeting two out of three criteria: 250+ employees
€50M+ revenue €25M+ total assets

2027 (for the year 2026):

 listed SMEs meeting two out of three criteria: 10+ employees €900K+ revenue €450K+ total assets

Exemptions:

• non-listed SMEs are generally exempt unless they are part of a large corporate group or operate in the supply chain of a reporting company.

CSRD as a business opportunity

While CSRD requires companies to collect and structure ESG data, it also provides valuable benefits:

- data-driven improvements tracking energy use, emissions, and supply chain impact helps identify inefficiencies and savings
- stronger corporate reputation transparent ESG reporting builds trust with investors, customers, and regulators
- competitive advantage many procurement processes favor companies with strong ESG credentials
- better access to capital banks and investors prioritize ESG-compliant companies
- risk management ESG data helps companies prepare for future regulatory and market changes

While compliance may seem complex, businesses can use ESG data to optimize operations and gain market advantages.

Proposed changes: making CSRD easier

To reduce reporting burdens, the European Commission is considering changes:

higher reporting thresholds — CSRD may apply only to firms with 1,000+ employees, €25M+ assets or €50M+ revenue - this could exempt up to 80% of previously included companies

- delayed deadlines Some companies may start reporting in 2027 instead of 2025.
- Voluntary ESG reporting for SMEs A simplified framework may allow smaller firms to disclose ESG data without excessive complexity
- less complex ESG data requirements The EU is working on simplifying the ESRS framework

These changes aim to balance transparency with business feasibility. Companies should stay updated on final decisions.

What should companies do now?

- start tracking ESG data now to avoid last-minute complications
- use ESG management tools to automate reporting
- engage all relevant departments ESG reporting involves finance, HR, supply chain, and operations
- follow regulatory updates to adjust reporting strategies as needed

CSRD is more than a legal requirement—it is an **opportunity to improve business processes**, strengthen market position, and prepare for the future.