2025/2816(DEA) DEA - Delegated acts procedure Postponement of the date of application of the disclosure requirements for certain undertakings Supplementing 2011/0308(COD) Subject 2.50.10 Financial supervision 3.45 Enterprise policy, inter-company cooperation 3.45.01 Company law 3.45.02 Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME), craft industries 3.45.03 Financial management of undertakings, business loans,

accounting

3.45.08 Business environment, reduction of the administrative burdens

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	JURI Legal Affairs		
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs		
	EMPL Employment and Social Affairs		
	ENVI Environment, Climate and Food Safety		
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Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
11/07/2025	Non-legislative basic document published	C(2025)04812	Summary
11/07/2025	Initial period for examining delegated act 2 month(s)		
10/09/2025	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
19/09/2025	Delegated act not objected by Parliament		
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Technical information	

Procedure reference	2025/2816(DEA)
Procedure type	DEA - Delegated acts procedure
Procedure subtype	Examination of delegated act
Amendments and repeals	Supplementing 2011/0308(COD)
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed - delegated act enters into force
Committee dossier	JURI/10/03558

Documentation gateway			
European Commission			
Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document	C(2025)04812	11/07/2025	Summary

Postponement of the date of application of the disclosure requirements for certain undertakings

2025/2816(DEA) - 11/07/2025 - Non-legislative basic document

This **Delegated Regulation** presented by the Commission amends Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 as regards the postponement of the date of application of the disclosure requirements for certain undertakings.

Context

Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council on corporate sustainability reporting (CSRD) amended Directive 2013/34/EU (Accounting Directive) to introduce certain additional sustainability reporting requirements.

In his report on 'The Future of European Competitiveness', Mario Draghi emphasised the need for the European Union to create a regulatory landscape which facilitates competitiveness and resilience, drawing attention to burden and compliance costs created by the CSRD amongst other pieces of legislation.

The CSRD requires undertakings in scope to report sustainability information in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), which are laid down in Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/277212.

The CSRD is currently scheduled to apply to large undertakings, SMEs with securities listed on regulated markets in the Union, parent undertakings of large groups, and to issuers that belong to those categories of undertakings. The date of application of the reporting requirements introduced by the CSRD is phased in, depending on the different categories of undertakings. In a first wave, large public interest entities with more than 500 employees must report for the first time in 2025 for financial year 2024 ('wave one' undertakings).

As the CSRD is currently being implemented in a new and challenging context (war in Ukraine, effects of the CSRD on the competitive position of EU companies), the Commission has adopted a set of so-called 'omnibus' proposals aimed at reducing the administrative burden on companies. In particular, the Commission proposes to reduce the number of companies subject to sustainability reporting obligations. The Commission's proposal provides that only large companies with more than 1 000 employees remain subject to the obligation to publish sustainability information.

As part of that Omnibus Simplification Package, the Commission also proposed to amend the CSRD to defer the dates from which Member States are to apply the reporting requirements for those undertakings that would have to report for the first time for financial years 2025 and 2026.

Pursuant to the existing timetable of Appendix C of ESRS 1 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772, undertakings that need to report sustainability information already with respect to financial year 2024 will be subject to a further phasing in of various reporting requirements with respect to financial years 2025 and 2026. Moreover, undertakings with more than 750 employees will not benefit from the same phase-in provisions as other undertakings that are subject to the sustainability reporting requirements.

The Commission considers that it would not be reasonable to require undertakings to comply with additional reporting requirements when the Commission has made a proposal to ensure that those undertakings will subsequently not have to report any information. Moreover, it would be contrary to the burden reduction objective of the Omnibus Simplification Package to prevent undertakings with more than 750 employees from benefitting from the same phase-in provisions as other undertakings that are subject to the sustainability reporting requirements.

The Commission believes that the best means of addressing those problems is to:

- (a) not require any wave one undertaking to disclose additional information in the second or third years of applying the ESRS beyond what it had to disclose in the first year; and
- (b) extend to wave one undertakings with more than 750 employees those phase-in provisions that currently apply for two years to undertakings with up to 750 employees.

Content

This delegated act is based on the Accounting Directive and amends Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 as regards the first set of ESRS.

This proposal for a delegated act therefore defers by two years (until the 2027 financial year) the additional reporting requirements that wave one undertakings would otherwise have to meet for financial years 2025 and 2026, and extends to all wave one undertakings the phase-in provisions regarding ESRS E4 (biodiversity and ecosystems), ESRS S2 (workers in the value chain), ESRS S3 (affected communities) and ESRS S4 (consumers and end-users) that currently apply only to wave one undertakings with up to 750 employees.

The proposal also extends to all wave one undertakings the safeguard provision which provides that, where an undertaking uses those temporary exemptions for a complete topical standard, it must nevertheless report certain summarised information on the topic concerned if the undertaking has concluded that the topic in question is material.

This amending delegated act should apply for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

Postponement of the date of application of the disclosure requirements for certain undertakings

2025/2816(DEA) - 20/02/2012

The Council held an **orientation debate** on the review of the accounting rules applicable to EU companies, specifically dealing with reporting on payments to governments.

The outcome of the debate provides guidance for the continuation of technical work with the purpose is to **reach an agreement on the simplification of the accounting directives by the end of June 2012**, in line with a request made by the European Council.

The proposal for an obligation to report on payments made by the extractive industry and loggers of primary forest to governments (also referred to as country-by-country reporting) is part of the Commission's "socially responsible business" strategy. It is included in the draft directive that will replace the current "accounting directives".

The key objectives of the proposed review are:

- the reduction of administrative burden and the application of simplified accounting rules for SMEs;
- to increase the clarity and comparability of financial statements; and
- · to enhance transparency on payments made to governments by the extractive industry and loggers of primary forest.

Based on a Presidency questionnaire, the discussion focused on the last-named objective.

In order to promote governments' accountability, transparency and good governance, the proposal introduces new reporting requirements for large undertakings and all public-interest entities active in the extractive industry or in the logging of primary forests. The draft directive proposes that these companies shall disclose the payments they make to governments in each country where they operate and for each project.

In this context, some $\mathbf{specific}$ issues of the proposal remain to be debated, of which the most important are:

- 1. Should disclosures be provided on a country-by-country level or on a country-and-project level?
- 2. Should the definition of materiality of payments be defined in the directive or should the Commission be empowered to specify the concept of materiality by means of delegated acts?
- 3. Should undertakings active in the logging of primary forests be included in the proposal?
- 4. Should payments to Member States also be disclosed?

The ministerial discussion showed that there was a **clear acceptance of the objective to improve transparency in this field**. Some delegations, however, expressed the need to **examine the proposal in more detail** as well as the need to take into consideration every angle of the impact that the proposed legislation will have on the competitiveness of European undertakings.

A large number of delegations expressed concerns about **reporting on a "project" level**. In addition, most delegations expressed preference to include a definition of "**materiality**" of payments in the future directive.

Postponement of the date of application of the disclosure requirements for certain undertakings

2025/2816(DEA) - 21/06/2012

The Council agreed on a general approach for the review of the accounting rules applicable to EU companies.

The agreement paves the way for the start of negotiations with the European Parliament with a view to its swift adoption.

The key objectives of the review are:

- the reduction of administrative burden and the application of simplified accounting rules, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs);
- to increase the clarity and comparability of financial statements; and
- to enhance transparency on payments made to governments by the extractive industry and loggers of primary forest.