

What is it?



The EU taxonomy framework is a classification system that helps companies determine whether their economic activities are sustainable or environmentally friendly. The aim is to promote environmentally friendly business practices, and in turn companies can benefit from higher investments. Companies that fall under the scope of the regulation CSRD have a mandatory obligation to disclose their activities with the criteria set out in the EU taxonomy.

These 6 environmental objectives will assess what is a sustainable activity:

Climate change mitigation Climate change adaptation Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

Transition to a circular economy

Pollution and prevention control

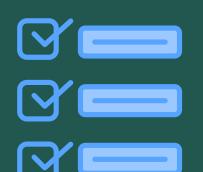
Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

2022

The year that the first nonfinancial and financial entities report on taxonomy eligibility 50,000

companies will need to report on the EU taxonomy under the CSRD regulation

Criteria to determine sustainable activities



- 1. The activity must make a significant contribution to at least one of the six environmental targets.
- 2. At the same time, the activity must not have a negative impact on any of the other five targets.

 This is important in order to ensure that by mitigating one environmental problem, a company does not create another.
- 3. Comply with the minimum safeguards relating to fundamental standards regarding human rights and labour policies.
- 4. Lastly, the activity must comply with the so called "technical screening criteria". This is used to determine the thresholds for an activity to be considered as significantly contributing to a sustainability objective.