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BANKING AND FINANCE

Public consultation on non-binding guidelines on methodology for reporting non-financial information

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

The [Directive 2014/95/EU on disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups](#) entered into force on 6 December 2014, after having been published in the EU Official Journal on 15 November 2014. The [Directive 2014/95/EU](#) amends [Directive 2013/34/EU](#) on the annual financial statements, consolidated statements and related reports of certain types of undertakings.

The [Directive 2014/95/EU](#) aims at improving the transparency of certain large EU companies as regards non-financial information, and focuses on relevant, useful information.

Following Article 1 of the Directive, the new disclosure requirements apply to large public-interest entities with more than 500 employees. The concept of public-interest entities is defined in Article 2 of [Directive 2013/34/EU](#), and includes companies listed in EU markets, as well as some unlisted companies, such as credit institutions, insurance companies, and other companies that are so designated by Member States because of their activities, size or number of employees.

Article 1 of the Directive establishes that companies concerned shall include in the management report a non-financial statement containing information relating to, as a minimum:

- Environmental matters
- Social and employee matters
- Respect for human rights
- Anti-corruption and bribery matters.

Article 1 of the Directive also establishes that the non-financial statement shall include:

1. a brief description of the undertaking's business model;
2. a description of the policies pursued by the undertaking in relation to those matters, including due diligence processes implemented;
3. the outcome of those policies;
4. the principal risks related to those matters linked to the undertaking's operations including, where relevant and proportionate, its business relationships, products or services which are likely to cause adverse impacts in those areas, and how the undertaking manages those risks;
5. non-financial key performance indicators relevant to the particular business.

Companies, investors and society at large will benefit from increased transparency as it leads to stronger long-term performance. This is important for Europe's long-term competitiveness and the creation of jobs. Investors are more and more interested in non-financial information in order to have a comprehensive understanding of a company's position and performance, and to analyse and factor this information in their investment-decision process. The [Directive 2014/95/EU](#) aims at enhancing the consistency and comparability of non-financial information disclosed throughout the Union (recital 6).

The Directive has been designed in a non-prescriptive manner, and leaves significant flexibility for companies to disclose relevant information in the way that they consider most useful. Companies may rely on national frameworks, Union-based frameworks such as the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), or international frameworks such as the United Nations (UN) Global Compact, the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights implementing the UN 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the International Organisation for Standardisation's ISO 26000, the International Labour Organisation's Tripartite Declaration of principles concerning multinational enterprises and social policy, the Global Reporting Initiative, or other recognised international frameworks (recital 9). Companies may also consider the sectorial OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, as appropriate.

In order to provide further guidance and help companies implement these provisions the co-legislators have tasked the Commission with the preparation of non-binding guidelines on methodology for reporting non-financial information. Article 2 of the Directive refers to "guidance on reporting", and sets out that "the Commission shall prepare non-binding guidelines on methodology for reporting non-financial information, including non-financial key performance indicators, general and sectoral, with a view to facilitating relevant, useful and comparable disclosure of non-financial information by undertakings. [...]" The objective of the non-binding guidelines is to facilitate the disclosure of non-financial information by undertakings (recital 17).

The purpose of this public consultation is to collect information and views from stakeholders on guidance on reporting of non-financial information by companies across all sectors.

At this time, it is premature to prejudge what form the guidelines should take. This will depend on the outcome of this consultation. The guidelines should be relevant and useful across all economic sectors, and cover appropriately general principles, methodology, and non-financial key performance indicators.

In providing their input to this consultation, stakeholders are invited to consider the companies and groups concerned under Article 1 of the Directive. The new disclosure requirements relating to non-financial information apply to large public-interest entities with more than 500 employees. The concept of public-interest entities is defined in Article 2 of [Directive 2013/34/EU](#), and includes companies listed in EU markets as well as some unlisted companies, such as credit institutions, insurance companies, and other companies that are so designated by Member States because of their activities, size or number of employees.

Please note: In order to ensure a fair and transparent consultation process **only responses received through our online questionnaire will be taken into account** and included in the report summarising the responses. Should you have a problem completing this questionnaire or if you require particular assistance, please contact fisma-non-financial-reporting-guidelines@ec.europa.eu.

More information:

- [on this consultation](#)
- [on the protection of personal data regime for this consultation](#) 

1. Information about you

* Are you replying as:

- a private individual
- an organisation or a company
- a public authority or an international organisation

* Name of your organisation:

Eumedion

Contact email address:

The information you provide here is for administrative purposes only and will not be published

@ martijn.bos@eumedion.nl

* Is your organisation included in the Transparency Register?

(If your organisation is not registered, [we invite you to register here](#), although it is not compulsory to be registered to reply to this consultation. [Why a transparency register?](#))

- Yes
- No

* If so, please indicate your Register ID number:

65641341034-11

* Type of organisation:

- Academic institution
- Company, SME, micro-enterprise, sole trader
- Consultancy, law firm
- Consumer organisation
- Industry association
- Media
- Non-governmental organisation
- Think tank
- Trade union
- Other

* Where are you based and/or where do you carry out your activity?

The Netherlands

* Field of activity or sector (if applicable):

at least 1 choice(s)

- Accounting
- Auditing
- Rating agencies
- Banking
- Insurance
- Reporting/Communication
- Corporate Social Responsibility/ Sustainability
- Investment management (e.g. hedge funds, private equity funds, venture capital funds, money market funds, securities)
- Other
- Not applicable



Important notice on the publication of responses

- * Contributions received are intended for publication on the Commission's website. Do you agree to your contribution being published? (see [specific privacy statement](#))
- Yes, I agree to my response being published under the name I indicate (*name of your organisation/company/public authority or your name if your reply as an individual*)
- No, I do not want my response to be published

2. Your opinion

For the purposes of this public consultation:

"The GUIDELINES":

The non-binding guidelines on methodology for reporting non-financial information that the Commission will prepare in accordance with Article 2 of [Directive 2014/95/EU](#) on disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups ("the DIRECTIVE").

"KPIs":

Key performance indicators.

I. General principles and key attributes of the non-financial information

Q1. What aspects of disclosure of non-financial information do you think that should be addressed by the GUIDELINES?

Please, order in terms of importance (1 least important, 9 most important)

	1 (least important)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 (most important)
*Materiality/Relevance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*Usefulness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
*Comparability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*Avoiding undue administrative burden	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*Comprehensiveness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*Fairness and balance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*Understandability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*Reliability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q2. Who should be considered in your opinion the main audience of the non-financial statement?

Please, check the box of the alternative that you consider more appropriate.

- The shareholders
- The investment community in a broad sense
- Users of information with an economic interest, such as suppliers, customers, employees, etc.
- All users of information (including consumers, local communities, NGOs, etc.)
- Other

* Q2.1 Could you please provide a brief explanation on your answer regarding who should be considered the main audience of the non-financial statement?

400 character(s) maximum (26 characters left)

If the main audience of the annual report is too diverse, it will become impossible to properly judge materiality and relevance. Therefore the report should not have all users as the audience. Employees, customers and suppliers have other primary important sources of information; serving all needs of these groups in the annual report would make it endless and unreadable.

Q3. In your opinion, what features make a piece of information relevant (or material) for the purposes of the non-financial statement?

Please, order in terms of importance (1 least important, 7 most important)

	1 (least important)	2	3	4	5	6	7 (most important)
*Useful for the management/directors of the company	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*Relevant for shareholders or investors' decision-making	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
*Relevant for stakeholders in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*Necessary to understand the impacts of the company's activity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*Necessary to understand the company's development, performance and position	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*Necessary to understand how the company manages non-financial risks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Q3.1 Could you please provide a brief explanation on your answer regarding the features which make a piece of information relevant (or material) for the purposes of the non-financial statement?

400 character(s) maximum (5 characters left)

Relevance can be judged based on whether a piece of non-financial information is necessary for understanding how the reporting entity aims to create value, its strategy, its business model, the performance, the prospects and what risks are taken and mitigated. The IIRC's Integrated Reporting framework provides an accurate indication of relevant information needs of the investment community.

II. Content of the non-binding guidelines

Q4. Do you think that the GUIDELINES will be more useful for companies and users if they set out general principles and key ideas or if they put forward solutions in a detailed manner, including on specific sectoral issues?

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
* Please, indicate on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 geared towards general principles, 5 high level of detail/prescription)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Q4.1 Could you please provide a brief explanation on your answer regarding whether the GUIDELINES will be more useful for companies and users if they set out general principles and key ideas or if they prescribe solutions in a detailed manner, including on specific sectoral issues?

400 character(s) maximum (0 characters left)

Prescriptive and detailed guidelines may result in a checking-the-box mentality by preparers. We consider IIRC's framework for integrated reporting to be sufficiently principle based. Sectors are notoriously difficult to define and diversity in any defined sector is often still too high to set relevant sector specific rules. Defining more sectors will also make it difficult to maintain guidelines.

Q5. Please, provide a brief description of how you think that the following matters should be treated in the GUIDELINES, including as appropriate how they should be defined and described:

a. Business model:

400 character(s) maximum (3 characters left)

We subscribe to IIRC's definition of business model: "The chosen system of inputs, business activities, outputs and outcomes that aims to create value over the short, medium and long term."
If the GUIDELINES were to become dependent on business model, such business models should be assessed on actual facts as much as possible and not on management interpretation, just like IFRS currently does.

b. Policies:

400 character(s) maximum (53 characters left)

Policies refer to the framework of business principles regarding how an entity operates and behaves. Examples of topics covered by policies are capital allocation, anti-bribery, human rights, tax, environment, social, health & safety and remuneration. Investors need entities to be transparent on such policies, also for engagement with companies.

c. Due diligence process:

400 character(s) maximum (206 characters left)

In the context of monitoring the supply chain, it is the process through which companies identify, prevent and mitigate risks and account for how they address their actual and potential impacts.

d. Business relationships:

400 character(s) maximum (285 characters left)

An entity's typical business relationships typically include for example their suppliers, clients, and contractors.

e. Key performance indicators –KPIs:

400 character(s) maximum (71 characters left)

Key performance indicators are a small selection of most relevant measures that indicate the progress of an entity on key aspects. KPIs often include both financial and non-financial matters. ESMA successfully added generic rigor to KPIs in the management report via its guidelines for some non-GAAP measures for listed entities.

f. Outcome of policies:

400 character(s) maximum (120 characters left)

The outcome of a policy describes the result of a certain policy within a reporting period. Investors need information both on the policies and the outcomes for their analysis and for meaningful engagement with companies. Therefore outcomes often are relevant disclosures as well.

g. Principal risks:

400 character(s) maximum (52 characters left)

A brief description of no more than five of the most material risk factors specific to the company contained in the category of highest materiality based on the company's assessment of the probability of their occurrence and the expected magnitude of their negative impact (in line with Art. 7 and 16 of the Proposal for a Prospectus Regulation).

h. Impact of the activity:

400 character(s) maximum (127 characters left)

Such impacts, both positive and negative, generally refer to the effect (financial and non-financial) of an entity's business activities on its external stakeholders. Such impacts affect the entity's license to operate and therefore represent key information for investors.

i. Adverse impacts:

400 character(s) maximum (149 characters left)

Adverse tends to limit the definition of 'impacts' to negative effects only. Adverse impacts can impair sustainable value creation over time. Investors are keen to learn any material adverse impact an entity has caused, currently causes, or may cause.

j. Information omitted in exceptional cases where disclosure would be seriously prejudicial:

400 character(s) maximum (0 characters left)

In very exceptional circumstances, investors accept some aspects are too harmful to disclose. However, there are renown cases where preparers use this argument to disclose too little, resulting in often harmful rumours, impaired investment decisions and shareholder engagement. There should be a role for the security regulator to judge in confidence whether a preparer can forego on such disclosure.

Q6. How do you think that the GUIDELINES should approach the disclosure of key performance indicators (KPIs)?

between 2 and 2 answered rows

	1 (best option)	2 (second preferred option)
The GUIDELINES should highlight key principles on how to disclose relevant KPIs and complementariness with narrative and/or financial information as applicable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The GUIDELINES should make reference to KPIs proposed by other frameworks where addressing concrete matters or issues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The GUIDELINES should include a comprehensive list of KPIs, general and sectoral	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The GUIDELINES should provide flexibility for companies to exercise judgement in deciding what KPIs should be included in their disclosures	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Please specify what other approach you would advocate:

Adding generic rigor in the measurement of preparer defined KPIs via the GUIDELINES.

* Q6.1 Could you please provide a brief explanation on your answer regarding how you think the GUIDELINES should approach the disclosure of key performance indicators (KPIs)?

400 character(s) maximum (38 characters left)

It is the responsibility of the reporting entity to determine which subjects and issues are considered material and how to present them. The most important added value of the GUIDELINES may be expected from mirroring ESMA's approach, which successfully added generic rigor in measurement of KPIs via its guidelines for some non-GAAP measures for listed entities.

Q7. Do you think that the GUIDELINES should include guidance on specific sectoral issues such as responsible supply chain management of conflict minerals?

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
* Please, indicate on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 geared towards general principles, 5 high level of detail/prescription)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				

* Q7.1 Could you please provide a brief explanation on your answer regarding whether the GUIDELINES should include guidance on specific sectoral issues such as responsible supply chain management of conflict minerals?

400 character(s) maximum (264 characters left)

The GUIDELINES should not dictate sector specific elements, but may include themes and definitions that are relevant across all sectors.

III. Interaction with other frameworks and other aspects

Q8. How do you think that the GUIDELINES should relate to existing national, international or other EU-based frameworks (such as UN Global Compact, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises, the ILO Tripartite Declaration of principles concerning multinational enterprises and social policy, EMAS, etc.)?

	1 (least in line)	2	3	4	5	6 (most in line)
	<input type="radio"/>					

*The GUIDELINES should include detailed solutions and be an exhaustive document in a way that could make unnecessary for companies the use of other guidelines	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*The GUIDELINES should be complementary to other frameworks	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
*The GUIDELINES should make reference to other frameworks where addressing concrete matters or specific issues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*The GUIDELINES should get general inspiration from other frameworks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*The GUIDELINES should explain how content produced in the context of other frameworks could be used in the non-financial statement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*Other	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Please specify what other approach you would advocate:

<Intentionally left blank>

* Q8.1 Could you please provide a brief explanation on your answer regarding how you think the GUIDELINES should relate to existing national, international or other EU-based frameworks?

400 character(s) maximum (68 characters left)

We should avoid duplication of the frameworks that are already in place. The GUIDELINES may provide a selection of complementary (sections of) frameworks to help guide preparers in making sure all non-financial themes are covered. For non-listed smaller preparers a relatively complete but also proportional selection may be useful.

* Q9. Do you think that when preparing the GUIDELINES only the companies included in the scope of the DIRECTIVE should be considered, or that the interests, characteristics and/or requirements of other companies that prepare management reports should be taken into account as well?

Please, check the box of the alternative that you consider most appropriate.

- Specific to the requirements of the companies under scope of the DIRECTIVE
- Consider all large companies
- Consider all companies
- Focus on the requirements of the companies under the scope of the DIRECTIVE, but also propose best practice for other companies that prepare management reports

* Q9.1 Accordingly, do you think that the content of the guidelines should be different according to the targeted companies? Could you please provide a brief explanation?

400 character(s) maximum (187 characters left)

Eumedion is a representative of institutional investors who can, through their engagement policies, try to influence the behaviour of listed companies. The scope of the DIRECTIVE sufficiently covers this purpose.

Q10. Does your company disclose annually relevant non-financial information?

Please, check the box of the alternative that you consider most appropriate.

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not relevant

IV. Disclosures related to board diversity policy

* Q11. Should the GUIDELINES provide more clarity on what companies should disclose as regards their board diversity?

Please, check the box of the alternative that you consider most appropriate.

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not relevant

* Q11.1 Could you please provide a brief explanation on your answer regarding whether the GUIDELINES should provide more

clarity on what companies should disclose as regards their board diversity policy?

400 character(s) maximum (20 characters left)

Companies should strive for a well-balanced board, taking also into account the nature of their business, their geographical presence, and existing regulation and codes, without compromising quality and effectiveness of the board. These aspects should, besides aspects such as age, gender, educational and professional backgrounds, be reflected in the entity's diversity policy.

3. Additional information

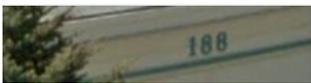
Please, upload, as needed, any relevant document or information that you consider useful for the purposes of this consultation.

In doing so, you are invited to take into account the content of recital 7 of the [DIRECTIVE](#):

"Where undertakings are required to prepare a non-financial statement, that statement should contain, as regards environmental matters, details of the current and foreseeable impacts of the undertaking's operations on the environment, and, as appropriate, on health and safety, the use of renewable and/or non-renewable energy, greenhouse gas emissions, water use and air pollution. As regards social and employee-related matters, the information provided in the statement may concern the actions taken to ensure gender equality, implementation of fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organisation, working conditions, social dialogue, respect for the right of workers to be informed and consulted, respect for trade union rights, health and safety at work and the dialogue with local communities, and/or the actions taken to ensure the protection and the development of those communities. With regard to human rights, anti-corruption and bribery, the non-financial statement could include information on the prevention of human rights abuses and/or on instruments in place to fight corruption and bribery".

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