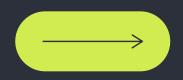
AmCham Cyprus

ESG: Transforming the Economy Friday, 21st March 2025









Speaker

Mark J Lumsdon-Taylor

Partner, Head of Sustainability & ESG at MHA Baker Tilly Ireland

E: mark.lumsdon-taylor@mha.co.uk



LinkedIn

What is Important to Business?







Why do it ? →

A choice...Intent versus reality

How do we?

Cash, Credibility, Culture, Compliance

Impact & Reporting?

Regulation: The Good, The Bad, and The Necessary

A key moment for business navigating ESG Reporting

Friday, 21st March 2025







A key moment for business navigating ESG Reporting

Friday, 21st March 2025





Working in Partnership with Westminster Insights- MHA Baker Tilly International

Sustainability is rapidly evolving, and ESG is entirely transforming the way that we work, communicate, and interact with the world. Our focus at this Presentation is our perspective on the 'Regulatory Obligations', 'Experiences' & resulting 'Strategic planning ' for Sustainability ESG [SESG] for Business and to keep up top speed with the latest technological & Regulatory advancements.



MHA & Baker Tilly International Working Internationally







MHA & Baker Tilly International Working Internationally





658 offices



\$5.62bn

2024 worldwide revenue



141

Territories



43,000

People



ESG Team

UK



Mark Lumsdon-Taylor Partner, Head of ESG mark.lumsdon-taylor@mha,co.uk



Lutamyo Mtawli Director

Cyprus



Stela Ivancheva Partner, Consulting & Business Advisory



Maria Christofide Senior Manager m.christofide@bakertilly.com.cy

France



Arnaud Bergero Managing Director **Spain**



Delphine Leduc Partner



Jenna Harris Senior Manager Audit & Assurance



Ruby Schofield Manager, Audit & Assurance



Katharina Engels Director



You Cui Director



Jordi Martinez Managing Partner



Oriol Velasco Santamaria Partner

Belgium

Germany



Phillip Dooms Partner

Portugal



Ana Martins **ESG Services Associate Partner**



Maisie Williams Audit & Accounts Junior

ESG Team

US & Canada



Mallory Thomas
Partner ESG Risk Advisory



Lauren Zappaterrini Consultant ESG and Sustainability lauren.zappaterrini@bakertilly.com

Eva Aschauer
Partner
eva.aschauer@tpa-group.at

Central &

Eastern Europe



Claudia Bratu
Partner
claudia.bratu@tpa-group.ro



Francesco Lagonigro
Partner
fl@bidrasocietabenefit.it



Sabrina Brescacin Senior Manager sabrina.brescacin@brefer.cor

Madu Maganti
Principal Engagement Principal Risk
management, ESG and Sustainability



Joe Donnelly Principal Project Advisor Assurance



Bojan Zepinic

Managing Partner

bojan.zepinic@tpa-group.rs



Zoltan Baka
Senior Manager Advisory & Tax
zoltan baka@toa-group.hu





Brendan Kean
Partner
brendan kean@bakertillv.ie

Poland



Maciej Krokosiński Partner maciej.krokosinski@bakertilly-tpa.pl

Kelly Bourbon
Director Project Lead Risk Advisory



Brianna Hardy
Senior Consultant ESG and
Sustainability
Brianna Hardy@bakertilly.com



Radek Stein
Partner
radek.stein@tpa-group.cz



Ivaylo Yanchev
Director Audit and Advisory
L.Yanchev@bakertilly.bg

Netherlands

Italy



Gido Fruhling Partner fruhling@bakertilly.r



Darja Tretjakova Manager etjakova@climatepartner.co

ESG Team

Sweden



Adam Bermhagen
adam.bermhagen@bakertillv.se

Norway



Svein Erik Egeland Partner see@bakertilly.no



Morocco

Sheryn Ziani Managing Partner sheryn.ziani@bakertilly.n

Singapore



Tina Thomas Head of ESG tina.thomas@bakertillv.s

Australia



Frank Russo
Partner
frank.russo@pitcher.com.au



John Gavljak
Partner
john.gavljak@pitcher.com.au

Malaysia



Heng Cheng Zin Partner zin heng@bakertillv.m



Kuan Yew Choong Partner yewchoong.kuan@bakertilly.m

China



Jessica Tang
Lead Partner ESG Consulting



Kevin Tan
Director ESG Consulting



Jyotika Rangel Partner jyotika.rangel@pitcher.com.au

India



Michelle Gan Partner michelle.gan@bakertilly.my



Gaurav Bhatia Executive Partner ESG gaurav.bhatia@asa.in



Kim Collaco Executive Director International Affairs kim.collaco@asa.in



Sustainability regulations globally, with regional and country focus

Key regulations | By Geography

Europe

- Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)
- Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) to replace Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)
- EU Taxonomy for sustainable activities (EU Taxonomy)
- Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)
- Fit for 55
- European Green Bond Regulation

United Kingdom

- Sustainability Disclosure Requirements (SDR) and investment labels
- Green Claims Code
- SS 3/19

USA

- 2022: SEC Proposes Rules to Enhance and Standardize Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors based on TCFD framework
- Enhanced ESG Disclosures regarding ESG Investment strategies in fund prospectuses, annual report and advisers brochures
- FED announces intentions to run a climate scenario analysis pilot in 2023
- Inflation Reduction Act (2022)

Latin America

- 2022: Colombia launched its Green taxonomy, becoming the first country in LATAM to have its own. Focus on land use
- The Working Group on Sustainable Finance Taxonomies in Latin America and the Caribbean (GTT –LAC) is working to develop a common framework of sustainable finance taxonomies for the region
- 2021: Brazil Central Bank announce to incorporate climate changerelated risk in their stress tests

South Africa

 Initiatives such as the King Code on corporate governance and the Code for Responsible Investing in South Africa (CRISA) have placed South Africa on the map in terms of ESG adoption

Australia —Sustainability reporting voluntary

Switzerland

2021: The Financial Services Council (FSC) and the Australian Council of Superannuation Investors (ACSI) has published ESG guidelines. to help companies disclose ESG risks to investors in a consistent and comparable

Middle East

 (based on the TCFD recommendations) significant Swiss banks and insurance companies must disclose climate risk information

- Sustainable investing and ESG considerations were highlighted during the Saudi Future Investment Initiative (FII)
- Future Investment Initiative Institute signed a Memorandum of Understanding to advance ESG awareness in the kingdom

China

- 2021: Passed a law that requires local financial institutions to disclose information related to their environmental impact
- Pledged to actively implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and authorities

Japan

- Japan's Financial Services Agency (FSA) published the second revised version of Japan's Stewardship Code in March 2020
- Sets out the principles for institutional investors to fulfil their responsibilities for sustainable growth of investee companies

Indonesia

- 2015-2019: The Financial Services Authority (OJK) published the Roadmap for Sustainable Finance in Indonesia
- Defines sustainable financing as efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change
- Issued regulation that lays out the standards for green bonds issuance and requires corporations to prove their sustainability credentials every year to the authority

ESG - Why should

Part of a Supply Chain

Government **Suppliers**

businesses do it?

Efficiency **Improvements** Marketing and PR Benefits

Better Loan Terms

Competitive **Advantage**

Attract Impact Investors

Attracting and **Retaining Talent** Differentiation

Leadership and Vision

How we do it – where do you want to be?



Mandatory reporting requirements Excellence: purpose, equity, differentiation and sustainable value creation – increasing value • Streamlined Energy Carbon Reporting for society and stakeholders. (SECR). • Energy Saving Opportunities Scheme (ESOS Phase 3). • TCFD; SEC and CSRD. **Efficiency:** the smart thing to do – operational cost savings, measure baselines, environmental process. **Build strategy ESG** maturity Strategy. Programmes. • Operations. Data and measurement. Stakeholders. **Compliance:** legally obliged to do – reduce operational and Reporting. compliance risks. (Mandatory ESG reporting) Disregard: ignore and face the consequences.

ESG advisory

External value creation

- Market differentiation.
- Tender advantage through supply chain.
- Raise supplier standards.

Social value creation

- Attract staff in competitive market.
- Retain staff.
- Sector leadership stance (societal licencing).
- Single-minded purpose (staff cohesion).

Direct financial value

- Content for publicity and market positioning.
- Cost-savings (energy; technology).
- Qualify for financial support grants.



Regulatory Obligations – The EU (Other Countries Later)





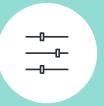
EU EC Primary CSRD (EUT; DP; DMA; ESRS)



EU EC Secondary SFDR, FF55, CSDDD, CBAM



Data compliance



Corporate regulation



Intelligent interpretation

UK & Europe Timeline

2021

Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework mandatory for premium listed groups in the UK

IFRS sustainability reporting

Incorporates TCFD reporting, will be considered for use in UK reporting from 2025, traditional materiality approach. Call for Evidence issued by Department for Energy Security and Net Zero on scope 3 reporting under IFRS S2 (October 2023)

Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

Considers environmental impact on ecosystems, biodiversity and indigenous communities, applies 'double materiality', effective date not yet known

Scope 4 emissions reporting

Not yet required by established frameworks, Scope 4 considers the emissions 'avoided' by a business, such as the carbon footprint of tenants and deliveries

2019

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting introduced in the UK, requiring disclosure of energy consumption (in kWh), together with scope 1 and 2 emissions (metric tonnes)

2023

UK CFD implemented into UK Companies Act and now mandatory in full for 2023 for both large private and public companies where turnover exceeds £500m and average employees exceed 500

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)

Wide-ranging new European Sustainability Reporting Standards, applicable to non-EU groups with material EU turnover or large EU subsidiaries/branches from 2027/28, applies double materiality'

ISSA 5000

Proposed IAASB assurance standard for sustainability assurance engagements, expected from 2025 (Adopting by DBT tbc)

The EU Omnibus impact



The Sustainability Horizon Cyprus

2004- EU standard alignment

Cyprus became an official EU member state on 1st May 2004. As a result, the nation committed to adopting EU policies and laws surrounding sustainability into national law. Cyrus must commit to EU targets as well as keep up with changing EU initiatives to ensure compliance. Cyprus aligns itself with the Climate Neutrality Strategy of the European comission

2012 The Forest Law

Building on the country's earlier prior management strategies such as the National Forest Policy of 1992, The Forest Law created protected forest areas and introduced reforestation projects in order to preserve forested areas, as well as redevelop areas previously damaged by logging or land degradation.

2021- SFDR

Introduced in 2021, the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation applies to EU member financial markets and sets criteria to be met in order to qualify as an environmentally sustainable investment. The Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission (CySEC) has outlined several CIFs' (Cyprus investment firms) regulatory obligations which include portfolio management and investment advice providing transparent sustainability-related disclosures and the publishing of policies that detail how sustainability risks are integrated into investment decisions and remuneration policies of CIF's

2021- EU Fit for 55 package

The primary targets of the EU's Fit for 55 package are to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030 and to make the EU climate neutral by 2050.

As an EU member state, Cyprus has outlined in its commitment to "maintain high economic competitiveness and innovation" while also "supporting the EU transition towards an environmentally friendly trading bloc". Significant progress ha been made by Cyprus as the country's 2023 emissions were 44.1% lower than the 2005 emissions, however their economy's carbon intensity remains 54% above EU average.

1991- Pollution Control Laws

The first environmental legislation was introduced by the Cypriot government. The National Environment Policy was enacted in order to control pollution, a major piece of legislation included Is the Water Pollution Control Law, set up to regulate water quality, as well as the Air Pollution Control Law governing air pollution standards and regulations

2010- Establishment of the Department of Environment

Established under the ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment. The role of the department of Environment was to centralise environmental policy and administration moving forward in Cyprus. It acts as a regulatory authority to adopt, develop, control, monitor and implement activities in order to protect the environment It evolved form the 1986 Environmental Service

2020-2021: Adoption of the European Green Deal and CSRD implementation

The European parliament and European Union council approved the European Green Deal and The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive. The European Green Deal strategy aims to support the EU in becoming a climate neutral economy with reduced emissions and better resource usage by 2050. As an EU member state, Cyprus has committed to following these regulations and striving to achieve the same goals.

2022- Long term low GHG emission development strategy

In 2022 Cyprus updated the countrywide Long Low Term GHG Emission Development Strategy. It analyses scenarios for the development if the energy system with the aim of enhancing energy efficiency and increasing renewable usage. The plan is made complementary to the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP), which analyses the energy and climate goals set by the country as well as the Policy Priorities and the measures for their implementation

2022: Initiation of the EuroAsia Interconnector Project :

The EuroAsia Electricity Interconnector project aim is to establish electricity interconnection between Cyprus, Greece and Israel. One of the goals of this project is to ensure the promotion of renewable energy integration between the participants, with Cyprus's minister for finance stating that if the project does not meet the 'necessary sustainability criteria' it is not a project that Cyprus would wish to be included in.



CSRD ASSURANCE - DETAIL......

As per paragraph 60 of the CSRD, all companies within its scope are required to seek limited assurance over...

ISAE 3000 assurance opinion given over..

Metrics and disclosures (ESRS)

..the compliance of the sustainability reporting with the E.U. sustainability reporting standards,

Output

Assurance around whether the disclosures comply with the (1.) European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) outlined in Article 29b or (2.) the Sustainability Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Undertakings specified in Article 29c (not yet published).

Double materiality

...the process carried out by the undertaking to identify the information reported pursuant to the sustainability reporting standards..

Process

Assurance around management's statement explaining how the organisation has implemented CSRD's provisions in its double materiality process. This process is outlined in *ESRS 1*, *Chapter 3*, and linked disclosures in *ESRS 2 IRO-1*.

Digital tagging

...and compliance with the requirement to electronically tag the sustainability reporting

Output

Assurance around whether the undertaking has formatted its sustainability reporting, including the disclosures required under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, in compliance with the mandated electronic format outlined in Article 3 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 (ESEF Regulation).

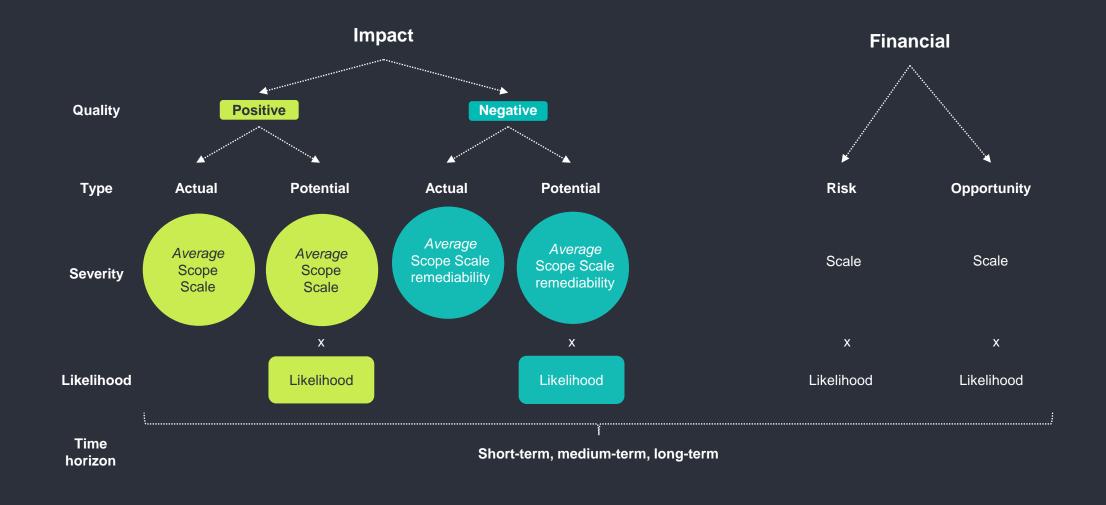
EU Taxonomy

...and as regards the compliance with the reporting requirements provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EU 202/952.

Process and/or Output

Assurance around whether the undertaking's activities align with economic activities classified as environmentally sustainable under Articles 3 and 9 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy). For non-financial undertakings, this includes three KPIs 1) the % of turnover generated from products or services linked to environmentally sustainable economic activities, 2) the % of CAPEX, and 3) OPEX associated with assets or processes related to environmentally sustainable economic activities.

CSRD ESG IRO's Approach





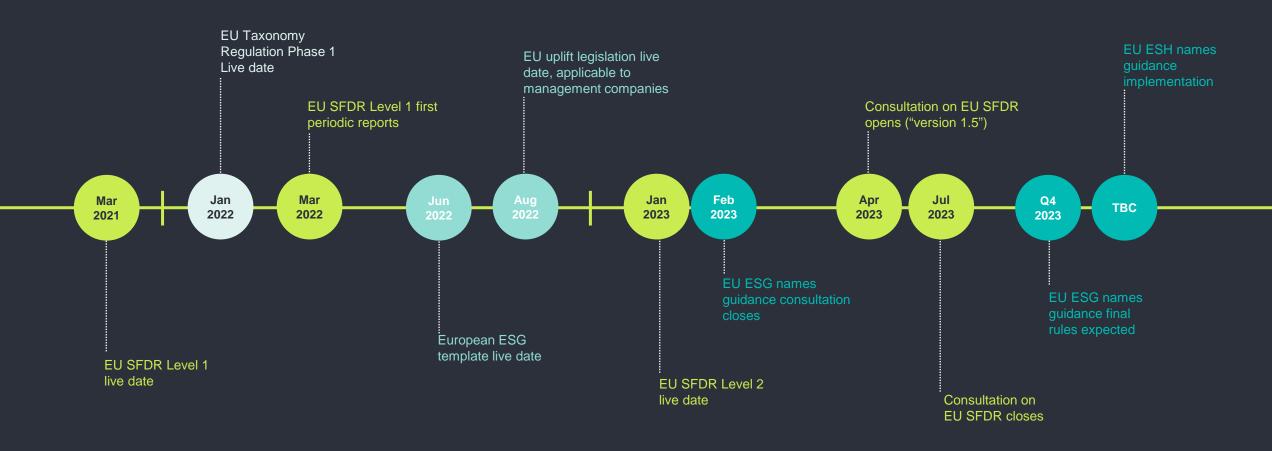
SFDR Timeline

EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure RegulationRules on fund disclosures

EU Taxonomy Regulation
Criteria defining what is a sustainable
activity

EU uplift legislationNew rules on uplifting existing regulations to account for new ESG obligations

EU ESG names guidanceRules on fund naming





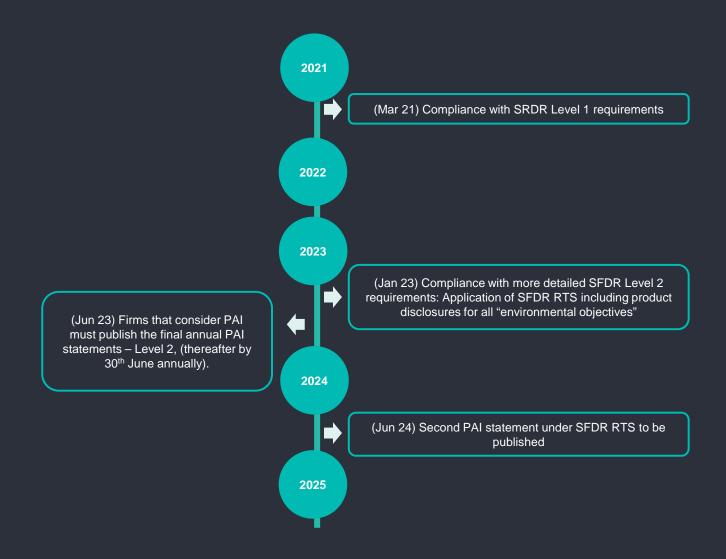
SDFR - IN SCOPE.....

The SFDR applies to financial market participants (FMPs) and financial advisers (FAs), including asset managers, investment firms, insurance companies, and pension funds operating within the European Union.

Investment managers or advisers based outside the EU but wishing to market their products to clients in the EU will also need to comply.

In-scope financial products include investment and mutual funds, insurance-based investment products, private and occupational pensions, and insurance and investment advice.

The regulation mandates disclosures on how the entity integrates sustainability and requires financial products to be categorized based on their ESG characteristics





SDFR – IN SCOPE......

In-scope financial entities disclose their approach to sustainability. These disclosures align with Articles 3, 4, and 5 of the regulation:

Article 3 Sustainability Risk Policies (Article 3) Financial entities must outline how they integrate sustainability risks into their investment decision-making processes and risk management frameworks. This includes describing how ESG risks could impact the financial performance of investments

Article 4
Principal
Adverse
Impacts (PAIs)
Consideration

Entities must disclose whether and how they consider Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) of investment decisions on sustainability factors. If they do not consider PAIs, they must provide a clear justification. For entities exceeding 500 employees, this disclosure is mandatory. This is different from product-level PAI consideration, which is discussed later in this article.

Article 5
Remuneration
Policy and ESG
Integration

Entities must explain how their remuneration policies align with sustainability objectives. This includes ensuring that compensation structures incentivize responsible investment practices and the integration of sustainability risks.

Product level disclosures are designed to give stakeholders better insight into the fund and other financial asset: Products* can be classed into 3 "articles":

Article 6: products with no ESG or sustainability claims.

Article 8**: products that promote environmental or social characteristics (but not exclusively). "light green".

Article 9**: products that specifically target sustainable investments. "dark green".

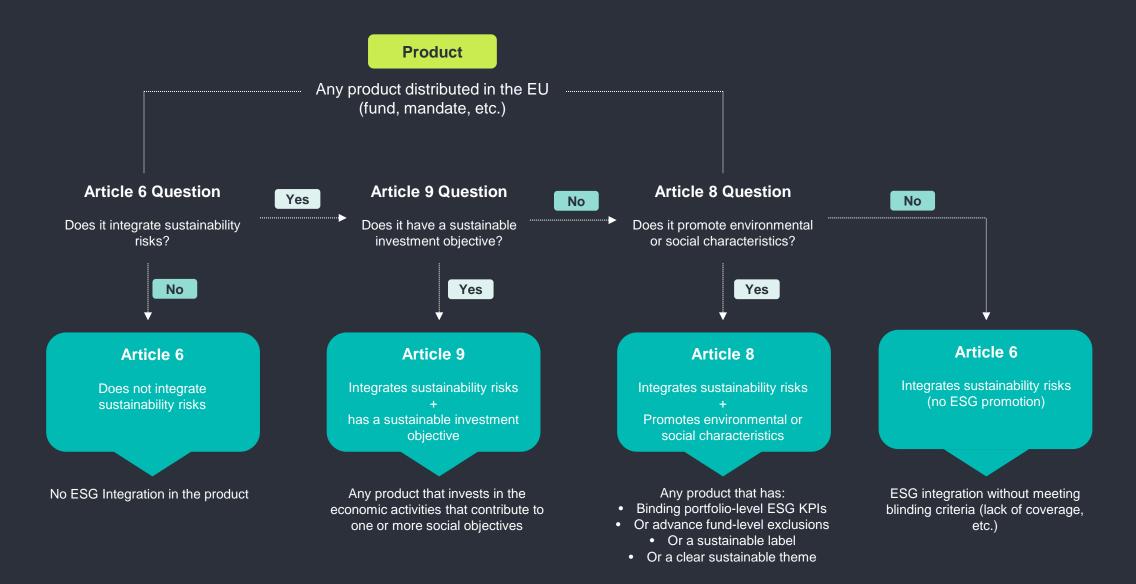
*For all products, there must be a disclosure of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

**For articles 8 and 9, there are additional sustainability disclosures concerning the extent to which environmental and social characteristics are met and a comparison between the product impact and the impacts of a designated index.

Taxonomy aligned reporting is also required, focussed on the Do No Significant Harm ("DNSH") and taxonomy objectives.



SDFR Classification Decision Tree





Experiences





Consider Accurate data sets



Precise frameworks & Strategic integration



Commitment to honest & 'true' reporting



Correct Professional agencies



This is a cruise on an ocean liner, **not** a day trip around an island



Impact and Measurement is important to ESG...A new landscape or a new way of doing old things?













Standard: detailed requirements of 'what' should be reported on each topic

FRAMEWORKS DEVELOPERS



























Framework: A set of principles and guidance for how information is structured

RANKERS & RATERS



















SOCIAL VALUE

















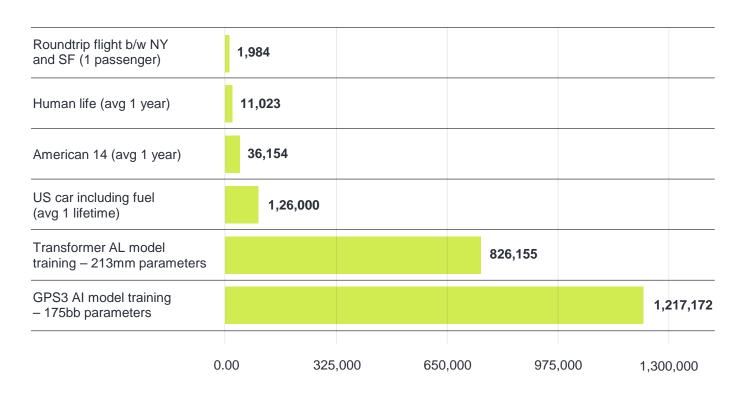




Strategic Planning: ESG Al Models are Highly Carbon-Intensive



Common carbon footprint benchmarks in pounds of CO2 equivalent





Al data-processing is highly energy-intensive



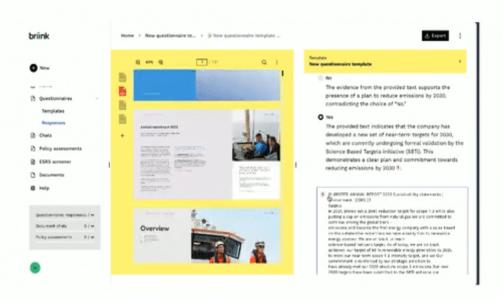
Al data-processing generates high levels of GHG emissions

But.. Al could reveal future climate change solutions



SROI is required for all business. Sustainability ESG is enhanced by innovation. We enhance value with technology.







Regulation

Use the Rules to create value and embed in the business

Experiences \longrightarrow

Learn from early adopter lessons and learning

Strategy

Pace the approach and work with professional experience

Dynamic ESG services How we do it:

The MHA BTI Approach – "Reporting as standard"

Five steps to implement consistent Sustainability ESG Regulatory aligned policy based on current reporting









Business & Practice can be is the true driver to resolve a high percentage of the issues leading to climate change and global warming

The future of SESG is Regulation in Business

SESG is already making a difference and it's here to stay



Sector Specialist Leaders

are key to getting business to embed Regulations in SESG and the value chain We can help.





Be smart. Learn the rules. Use Technology and auditors that

Understand Regulation, and the future

resulting in a win in the SESGBusiness space

Activate today, lead tomorrow.

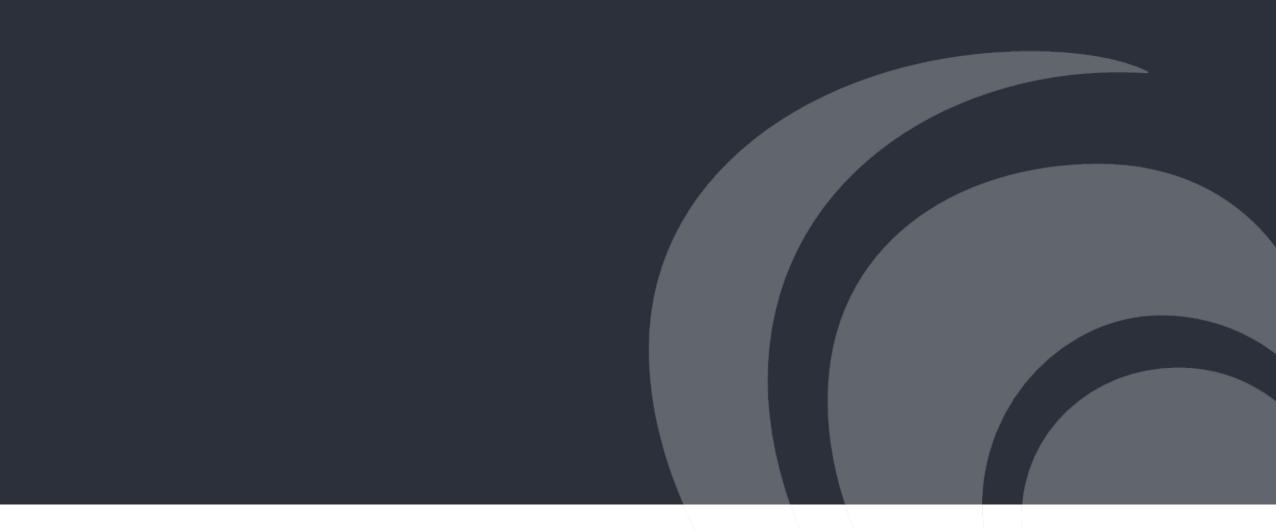
Simplifying ESG for smarter business

The state of the s

Business achieves more with Being Smart and honest with SESG. However... The biggest opportunity is...
Regulative in gostamae itess Technölögy ætregilation takes

US





MHA is the trading name of MacIntyre Hudson LLP, a limited liability partnership, registered in England with registered number OC312313. A list of partners' names is open for inspection at its registered office, The Pinnacle, Building A, 150-170 Midsummer Boulevard, Milton Keynes, MK9 1FD.

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