

Council and Parliament strike a deal to simplify sustainability reporting and due diligence requirements and boost EU competitiveness

Today, the Council's presidency and European Parliament's negotiators reached a provisional agreement on **due diligence requirements** to boost EU competitiveness. The agreement simplifies the corporate sustainability due diligence (**CS3D**) by reducing the reporting burden and limiting the t

Today we delivered on our promise to remove burdens and rules and boost EU's competitiveness. This is an important step so that our companies can grow and innovate.



Marie Bjerre, Minister for European affairs of Denmark

For years, European businesses have faced wave after wave of red tape. This has slowed green investments and innovation. With clear and simple rules, companies can focus on their core business, so we achieve better value and invest. The Danish Presidency has pushed for this outcome, and we are keeping up the pace.



Morten Bødskov, Minister for industry, business and financial affairs of Denmark

Corporate sustainability reporting directive

On the **CSRD**, the Commission proposed to increase the employee threshold to **1000** undertakings. In the provisional agreement, the co-legislators added a net turnover threshold for large undertakings.

The co-legislators also agreed to exempt **financial holding** undertakings from the CSRD. They had to start reporting from financial year 2024 (the so-called "**wave one**" companies).

Finally, the provisional agreement introduces a **review clause** concerning a possible e

Corporate sustainability due diligence directive

While the CS3D's **scope** was not covered by the Commission's proposal, the provision on **billion net turnover**. The co-legislators considered that such large companies have the ability to have a positive impact and absorb the costs and burdens of due diligence processes.

Identification and assessment of adverse impacts

The Commission's proposal limits the further **assessment of the identification phase** of its direct business partners. The provisional agreement removes this limitation. Instead, where actual and potential adverse impacts are most likely to occur. To provide companies with equally likely or equally severe in several areas, they are given the ability to prioritise. Furthermore, companies should no longer be required to carry out a comprehensive mapping. Companies are supposed to base their efforts on **reasonably available information**, from their smaller business partners.

Climate transition plans

To provide for a significant burden relief, the obligation for companies to adopt a **transition plan** is removed.

Civil liability, penalties and transposition

The provisional agreement removes the **EU harmonised liability regime** and the requirement for its overriding mandatory application in cases where the applicable law is not the national law. The **EU harmonised liability regime** has been inserted.

When it comes to **penalties**, the co-legislators agreed on a **maximum cap of 3%** of the turnover of the company as necessary guidelines in this regard.

Finally, the provisional agreement **postpones** the CS3D's transposition deadline by one year to new measures by July 2029.

Next steps

The provisional agreement must be now endorsed by the Council and the European Parliament.

Background

In October 2024, the European Council called on all EU institutions, member states and the Commission to respond to the challenges identified in the reports by Enrico Letta ('Much more than a declaration'). The Budapest declaration of 8 November 2024 subsequently called for 'launching a similar framework for businesses and drastically reducing administrative, regulatory and reporting burdens'.

On 26 February 2025, as a follow-up to EU leaders' call, the Commission put forward two packages in the fields of sustainability and investment, respectively. On 20 March 2025, leaders urged member states to adopt packages as a matter of priority and with a high level of ambition, with a view to finalising them by June 2025.

On this occasion, the European Council specifically called on co-legislators to adopt the CS3D by June 2025. On 14 April 2025, the Council adopted the mechanism and postponed by two years the reporting obligations for companies that have not yet started reporting, as well as listed SMEs, and by one year for the largest companies of the CS3D.

[Simplification: Council agrees position on sustainability reporting and due diligence requirements](#)

[Directive on certain corporate sustainability reporting and due diligence requirements](#)