

## Summary in 10 key points

1. Purpose and Scope: This guidance provides non-authoritative support for undertakings in implementing transition plans for climate change mitigation, as required under the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).
2. Regulatory Compliance: The document details ESRS disclosure requirements, linking them to EU laws like the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) and EU Taxonomy, among others.
3. ERS Structure: The guidance is structured into multiple chapters, covering the European framework, specifics of disclosure requirements for climate transition plans, connections to other European regulatory frameworks and international standards and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs).
4. Target compatibility: Undertakings must disclose their targets and explain how they are compatible with the 1.5°C target set by the Paris Agreement.
5. Actions and Decarbonization levers: Undertakings must describe the decarbonization levers, such as operational and product adjustments, that support emissions reduction.
6. Investment and funding: They are also required to disclose investments and funding supporting these plans, including EU Taxonomy-aligned CapEx.
7. Supporting disclosures: Undertakings conducting activities covered by the EU Taxonomy for sustainable finance must disclose their alignment with taxonomy criteria. This includes climate-related objectives and compliance with technical screening criteria.
8. Governance and strategy: The document emphasises that climate transition plans must be embedded in a undertaking's overall strategy, with explicit support from governance bodies. This ensures alignment between sustainability goals and corporate planning.
9. Progress Reporting: Undertakings are required to provide updates on the progress of implementing their transition plans. This includes tracking the effectiveness of planned actions and their contribution toward emission reduction targets.
10. IROs arising from the transition plan for climate change mitigation: The guidance highlights the importance of considering social and biodiversity impacts, risks and opportunities connected to the climate transition plan. Undertakings must disclose how transition plans may affect workers, communities, and ecosystems and may be dependent from its adaptation actions.

## Résumé en 10 points clés

1. [Redacted]
2. [Redacted]
3. [Redacted]
4. Compatibilité avec la cible : les entreprises doivent publier leurs cibles et expliquer en quoi elles sont compatibles avec l'objectif de 1,5 °C fixé par l'Accord de Paris.
5. Actions et leviers de décarbonation : les entreprises doivent décrire les leviers de décarbonation, tels que les ajustements opérationnels et au niveau des produits, qui contribuent à atteindre les cibles de réduction des émissions.
6. Investissements et financement : les entreprises sont également tenues de publier leurs investissements et le financement destinés à ces plans, notamment les dépenses d'investissement alignées sur la taxinomie de l'UE.
7. Publications d'appui : les entreprises conduisant des activités couvertes par la taxinomie de l'UE relative à la finance durable doivent publier en quoi elles sont alignées avec les critères de la taxinomie. Cela inclut les objectifs climatiques et la conformité avec les critères d'examen technique.

8. [Redacted]
9. [Redacted]
10. [Redacted]