Global Mandatory Disclosure Landscape

	SEC Proposed Climate Disclosure Rule	California Disclosure Laws	EU CSRD
Scope of Coverage	SEC registrants (mostly companies with U.S. public equity listings, including foreign private issuers) ~8,000 companies	Public & private companies (including LLCs and partnerships) organized in the United States and "doing business in California" SB 261: >\$500 million revenue (~10,000 companies) SB 253: >\$1 billion revenue (~5,000 companies)	1) Companies listed on EU-regulated markets; 2) large EU companies, both listed and unlisted, including large subsidiaries of non-EU companies; 3) SMEs listed in the EU; 4) non-EU parent companies with more than €150 million in annual EU revenue ~50,000 EU companies and ~10,000 non-EU companies (1/3 of those U.S. co.'s)
Information Required	Climate-related risks, primarily through the lens of traditional financial materiality Scope 1-2 emissions; Scope 3 if material or if the company has set a target	SB 261: Biennial preparation and publication of a TCFD-aligned risk report SB 253: Annual Scope 1-3 emissions data Emissions data required regardless of materiality determination	Broad range of sustainability topics—not just climate, but also environment, social, and governance. Unique double materiality threshold Emissions reporting subject to (double) materiality determination
Status	Pending finalization and adoption	Signed by Governor Newsom; pending regulatory implementation	Implementation ongoing; first round of companies will report on 2024 data
Key Questions	Some key issues in question (e.g., Scope 3, financial statement footnotes); political landscape; litigation anticipated	CARB budget and implementation details; scope of anticipated follow-up legislation	Multinational companies must determine reporting entities; double materiality assessments must begin; some ESRS topical standards may present challenges