Environmental, Sustainability and Governance Reporting Frameworks

Three of the most widely used reporting frameworks include standards for measuring and reporting on various sustainability elements. The frameworks are designed to help businesses around the world identify, manage and report on sustainability topics that matter most to their investors and to the public.

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

- Includes standards across environmental, social and economic factors, which ideally are used together to prepare sustainability reports focused on material topics.
- Widely considered to be the broadest and most deeply researched framework.

Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)

- Includes more than 70 standards that measure how sustainability issues affect the company and its financial performance. Includes disclosure topics, associated accounting metrics and technical protocols, and activity metrics for each covered industry.
- Designed to assist businesses around the world identify, manage and report on sustainability topics that matter most to their investors.

International Reporting Framework (IRF)

- Made up of six sources of capital - financial, manufactured, human, social and relationship, intellectual and natural. Includes guiding principles and practical content elements for reporting.
- Urges companies to issue "concise" integrated reports (combining traditional, annual financial with ESG data) that detail "... the creation of value in the short, medium and long term."

OTHER FRAMEWORKS:

Weaver's team also assists businesses to integrate standards from other evolving ESG frameworks, including:

Climate Disclosure Project (CDP)

- Focuses almost exclusively on climate reporting, energy strategy and climate change.
- At the request of their investors, purchasers and city stakeholders, CDP supports companies, cities, states and regions in measuring and managing their risks and opportunities on climate change, water security and deforestation.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

- Made up of 17 goals that address poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice.
- Asks companies to publicly endorse and operationally integrate a 10-point policy, covering human rights, labor standards, environmental actions, and anti-corruption.

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