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PERSPECTIVES

# GROWTH IN GOVERNANCE: INTEGRATING ESG FOR MORE EFFECTIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

BY **KELVIN DICKENSON**

&gt; SAI360

Since the passage of the Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) Act of 2002, responsibilities around governance, risk and compliance (GRC) have become critical infrastructure for organisations seeking to retain their licences to operate. Although the 'G' in GRC is an overarching concept that touches all aspects of company operation, many C-suites are overlooking the intensifying importance of turning the governance magnifying glass on emerging areas of interest, such as environmental, social and governance (ESG). Untangling the interplay and building ESG into GRC programmes is a key pivot for organisations looking to futureproof their GRC strategy.

## Why ESG is more critical than ever

Financial regulators worldwide have been signalling that ESG and climate-related risk will soon move to the forefront of oversight priorities. While US financial regulators have not yet codified any specific sustainability goals, the European Union (EU) is moving in that direction with the implementation of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). This regulation demands that all EU asset managers disclose the specific ways sustainability considerations affect investment decisions, with the goal of pushing capital toward more sustainably focused investments.

As such, ESG data and reporting are becoming on par with traditional risk measurements in

importance, and the C-suite must bring ESG under the umbrella of GRC if leadership is to maintain a sufficiently holistic view of risk and prioritise those risks appropriately.

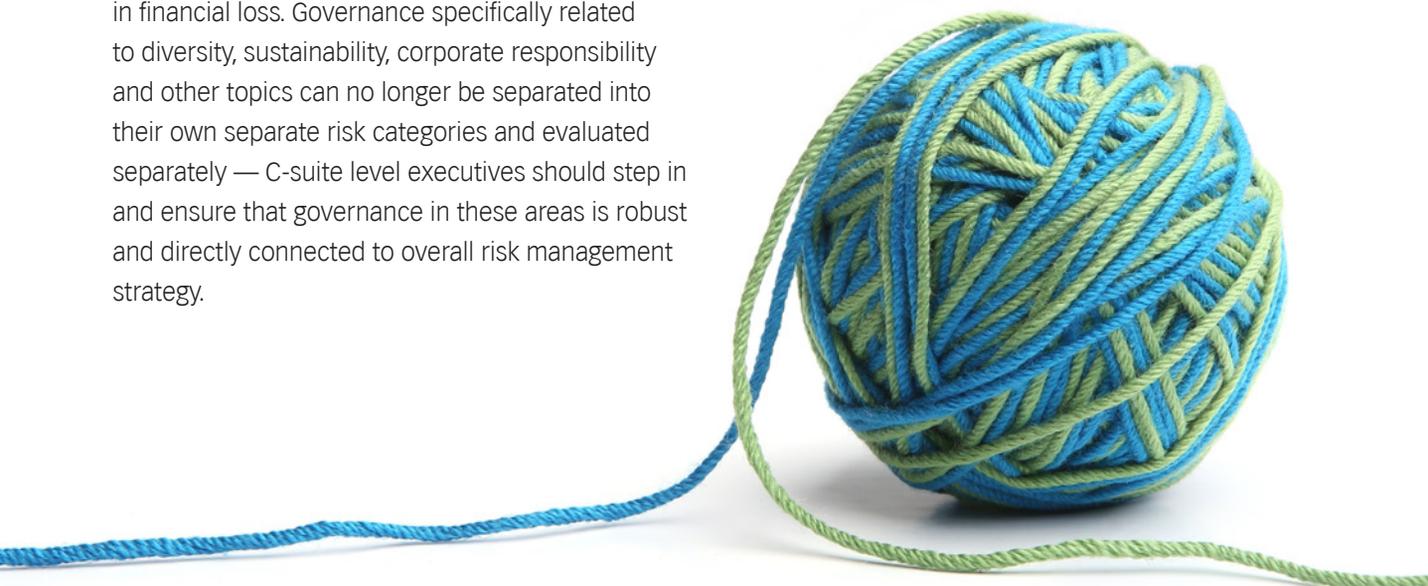
### **Governance in the spotlight**

There is some remaining confusion as to how the 'G' in GRC interacts with the 'G' in ESG. Traditionally, GRC programmes have been responsible for overall structural governance in areas such as C-suite appointments, compensation and distribution of dividends. The primary concern has been to ensure that the interests of all stakeholders are served adequately, according to the organisation's guiding principles.

Today, environmental and social issues have gained ground as major risk factors that can result in financial loss. Governance specifically related to diversity, sustainability, corporate responsibility and other topics can no longer be separated into their own separate risk categories and evaluated separately — C-suite level executives should step in and ensure that governance in these areas is robust and directly connected to overall risk management strategy.

### **The ESG moves that matter**

For a chief executive beginning the process of bringing environmental and social into the larger GRC framework, there are a few critical moves to make. The most important first step is to develop and implement a formal ESG policy, complete with assignment of responsibility and accountability across the management team. Chief executives should take a hands-on approach in developing the ESG policy and ensure it is integrated into GRC strategy. Investors want transparency where ESG is concerned, especially after governance-based bombshells like the carbon emissions scandal that gripped Volkswagen in 2015.



Managing ESG risk requires robust reporting that aligns with an organisation's formal environmental and social responsibility policies. That includes the obvious, such as estimating and tracking carbon emissions, measuring rates of incidents, and publicly recording diversity among employees, management and the board. It also includes having robust financial controls, a strong ethics and compliance programme and a third-party risk management programme that fully measures the ESG characteristics of third parties, because what they do on your behalf is your ESG risk. Programme elements should be layered into the key objectives and the C-suite should know exactly who is accountable when metrics are running into risk territory, so the appropriate action can be taken to mitigate it.

### **Facilitating GRC integration**

For environmental and social metrics to inform GRC strategy, full integration is the only viable option. The more traditional siloed method of collecting metrics and circulating them only within ESG teams does not leverage the full potential of the data and gives only a fractured view of environmental and social risks. This approach does not help the

company executives identify and manage strategic priorities.

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If ESG is to be viewed as a fundamental, part-and-parcel element of GRC, the technology used to collect and analyse data must include a centralised repository where ESG risks can be directly weighed against more traditional risk registers such as cyber security and third-party risk.

### **Shoring up ESG reporting**

Not all environmental and social reporting is equally valuable to the C-suite as they manage risk priorities. Sector benchmarking is a smart way to parse the data, as it points out whether the company is leading, lagging, or just keeping up with other businesses in the same industry.

Internally, the C-suite and ESG team should collaborate on a rigorous scorecard that maps

current data against the overall GRC goals of the company, to chart progress and inform risk management strategy going forward. The scorecard can provide an extra element of transparency and drive proactive changes to governance that are needed to meet agreed-upon standards.

### **Oversight is the only way forward**

As the environmental and social demands of consumers, investors and regulators continue to accelerate at breakneck speed, it is time to retire the siloed system. ESG and GRC are now so intertwined that it is outright counterproductive trying to tell where one ends and the other begins. Instead,

the C-suite should expand the umbrella and bring environmental and social issues to the forefront through the development of new governance standards that make ESG reporting a permanent fixture of GRC strategy. **RC**



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