

ESG & Sustainability

Important Links

- GRI Standards
- SASB Web
- UN Global Impact

ESG Topics

What is ESG?

- intro paragraph

🌍 Environment

Climate change, emissions, waste, resource use

👤 Social

Employee welfare, diversity, labor rights, community engagement

🏢 Governance

Corporate structure, transparency, ethics, compliance

pic of environment

pic of social

pic of governance

ESG Topics

Why ESG Matters?

- Reason 1
- Reason 2
- Reason 3

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Why ESG Matters?

- Investors use ESG to evaluate long-term value and risk.
- Governments demand ESG transparency and disclosure.
- Businesses use ESG to build resilience and brand trust.
- Consumers reward ethical and sustainable companies.

ESG Definition:

- ESG helps identify long-term risks and opportunities.
- It guides companies toward responsible, sustainable practices.
- It matters to investors, consumers, and the planet.

ESG Topics

ESG Pillar I: Environment

Main Content:

pic of the sustainability development goal icon

Goal 6 - Clean water and Sanitation
Goal 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy
Goal 13 - Climate Action
Goal 14&15 - Life below Water, Life on Land

pic of solar panels, recycling signs, green buildings

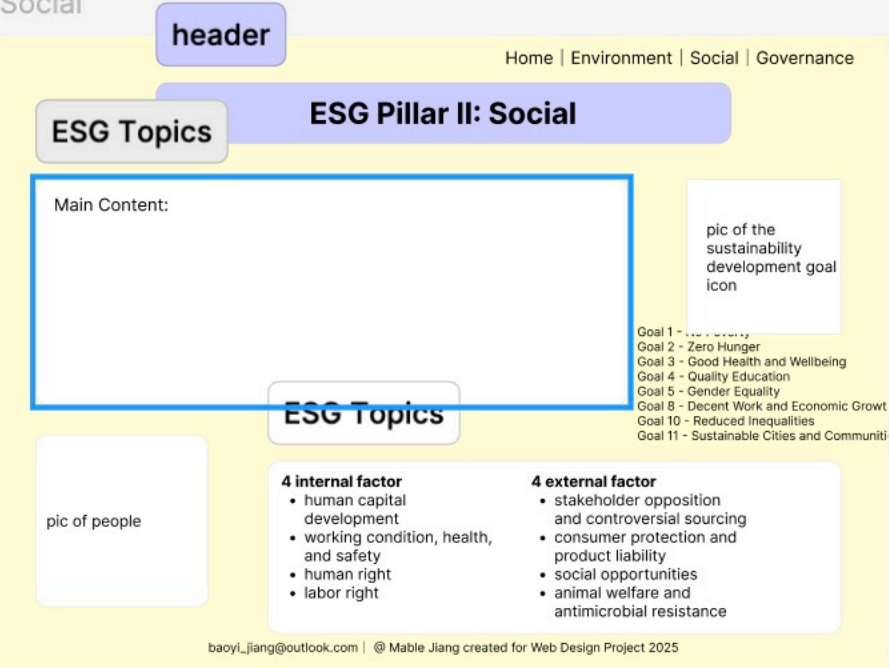
Key Environment Issues:

- Climate Change
 - climate change mitigation
 - climate change adaptation
- Pressure on Natural Resource
 - 5 aspects, from water to forest to biodiversity
- Pollution, Waste, and Circular Economy
 - air pollution, water pollution, waste and waste management, circular economy

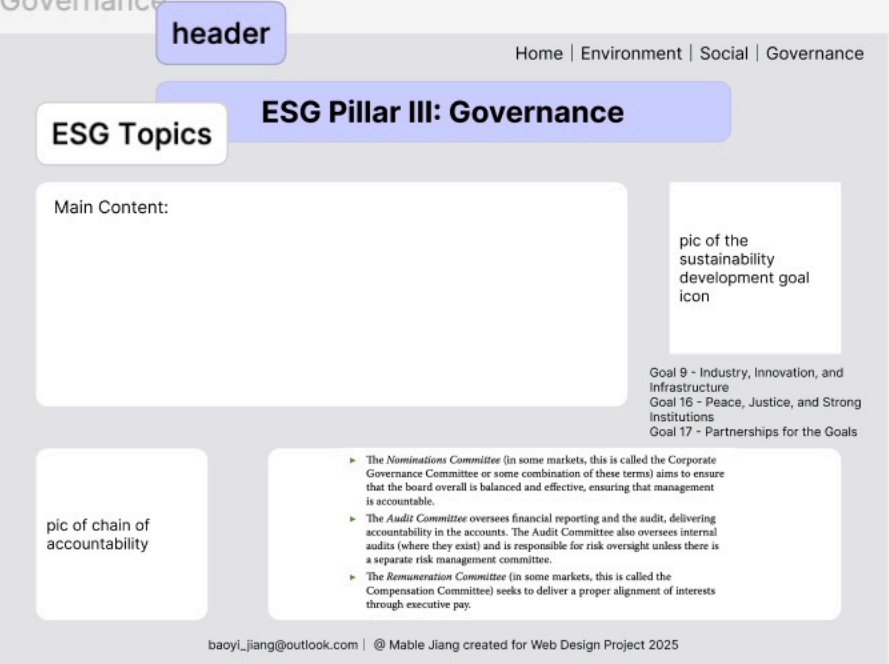
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Environmental factors cover how a company impacts the natural world.

From greenhouse gas emissions to deforestation and waste disposal, companies are under pressure to quantify their footprint. Analytics helps detect emissions anomalies, project future risks, and compare across industries.



Social factors explore how companies treat people—both inside and outside. Analytics can assess diversity metrics, flag pay gaps, and track customer sentiment. Data doesn't lie—social impact leaves measurable traces.



Governance is the backbone of ethical business. From decision-making structures to transparency practices, analytics enables companies to assess whether leadership aligns with ESG goals. Poor governance often shows early signals—data helps detect them.